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## Police Science Book Reviews

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## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

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Edited by

Richard L. Holcomb\*

**POLICE STATIONS, PLANNING, AND SPECIFICATIONS.** By *Joshua A. Vogel*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 5, Washington, 1954. Pp. 75; Illus. 203. \$3.00

This publication contains the "accumulated experience of many administrative peace officers" from the State of Washington. They have compiled a clear, well written, well illustrated report which is a valuable source of information.

Any police administrator, architect, or governing body, in a city not exceeding 150,000 and contemplating a new building, or remodeling or expanding an old one, should use this report for both reading and reference.

The contents are graduated from a plan for a small Town Hall with a police station and all other units combined in one City Hall building to a police station alone for a city of 130,000 to 150,000 population.

Chief Robinsons' personal report (Yakima) on the planning, construction, and finally the use of his new facility is particularly interesting. He presents a practical analysis of needs and how the new building then met, or failed to meet, the needs.

Perhaps of paramount interest are the conclusions drawn from this study as summarized under the heading of General Site Requirements and General Information for Construction.

The tabulation of a survey questionnaire (Fig. 20) is interesting showing as it does, the population of the cities, number of employees in the police department, and the work load.

In comparing these work loads, it is apparent that there are varying degrees of enforcement. This is especially true in daily responses to

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traffic tickets. Here a small town may have a work load heavier than a city fifteen times as large. Also, a city of ten thousand may show a heavier work load than a city of thirty thousand. No doubt there are problems involved peculiar to each city, but there obviously is a more rigid enforcement policy in some cities than others.

HARRY KRIEG

Chief of Police  
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**POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES.** By *John P. Kenny* and *Dan G. Pursuit*. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1954. Pp. 371. \$7.75

In the book—*Police Work with Juveniles*—John Kenny and Dan Pursuit have focused the spot light on a very important area of police responsibility. They have furnished evidence of the neglect of law enforcement agencies in recognizing their responsibility in this area in addition to pointing out the need for progress in the methods used by police officers in dealing with juveniles.

The book has three main divisions—Organization and Administration for a Police-Juvenile program, Individualizing the Police Approach to Juveniles, Teamwork for Delinquency Control and Prevention. The material included in these three divisions provide a well-stocked storehouse of tested ideas on the various elements involved in this overall problem. In addition, the material supplies us with many ideas and theories for research.

This need for research and the constant evaluating of facts is very carefully brought out at various stages in the book. There is a clear indication that all people should recognize; give careful attention to this problem; and

cooperate both as individuals and as members of community organizations.

In Part I—The Organization and Administration for a Police Juvenile Program—there is sufficient background material to place the responsibility of a law enforcement agency in regard to the juvenile population of the community. It emphasizes clearly that to meet the responsibility the law enforcement agencies must understand the elements involved including a broad interpretation of the laws pertaining to juveniles.

This section of the book can well be used to guide one in the initial organization and the future development of a division or bureau within the law enforcement agency or structure of any community.

A cross section of methods used throughout the country is given. Several controversial issues that should be resolved with a minimum of friction are pointed out. The indication is made of the necessity of a uniform procedure to insure a more common understanding.

There is a practical discussion of selecting and training juvenile officers, including an important section dealing with the police women. An outline of the training program offered by the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California is helpful.

Several special aspects of juvenile records are discussed, and the desirability of keeping separate record systems for juveniles is emphasized. A very satisfactory record system and uniform procedures can be developed from this material.

A variety of viewpoints on juvenile traffic control are discussed. Of particular interest is the description of the organization of the Juvenile Traffic Control Program in Los Angeles, California. The variety of procedures followed throughout the country would suggest the need for a Youth Control Act that would include the processing of all offenses committed by juveniles.

The question as to whether the police should be involved in recreation programs is answered by recommending that in general a recreation program should be a total community project

in which the police can cooperate closely. The law enforcement agency should be involved in starting recreation programs only if there is a need and others in the community fail to see that it is supplied.

In the chapter on Voluntary Police Supervision the findings of a study by a research committee under the auspices of the Delinquency Control Institute is given. It appears that this is another area for more research.

Special problems such as youth gangs, alcohol, narcotics, and sex offenses are discussed to the extent that a detailed knowledge of the elements involved in the detection, apprehension, and treatment procedures is obtained.

One of the very important parts of any police juvenile program is emphasized by the material presented on public relations for juvenile divisions. A listing of the values received from such a program is made and detailed help is given on how to develop a program.

In Part II—Individualizing the Police Approach to Juveniles—a description is given of the growth of a healthy personality and what relation it has to the problem of Juvenile Delinquency. The causes of juvenile delinquency are discussed. Examples give the varied causes of delinquency and so point out the necessity of an individual approach to each person involved. All of the factors mentioned give rise to special details involved in the interview of juveniles, the investigation of juvenile offenses, and the dispositions made of cases by the juvenile officer. To help the juvenile officer in this matter of dispositions made of cases there are several suggestions listed in the sections dealing with these phases of the problem.

Part III—Teamwork for Delinquency Control and Prevention. Teamwork implies unified effort, and this is emphasized when the relationships between the police and the community are discussed. A list of the community agencies that might exist, their organization, background, and the services they perform, gives the reader an understanding when considering the use of the community services in making referrals. The responsibility of the schools and where they fit into the program

is given. Likewise, the services offered by the mental health and child guidance clinics are explained as well as the help available from the churches in the community.

The various aspects of the juvenile court and probation services are discussed showing their relationship to the other phases in the picture. Comparisons of procedures followed by various jurisdictions or political divisions are made. A valuable point in this discussion is the working relationships of the police, juvenile court, and probation personnel. The part played by the training schools and the parole systems is discussed. The operation of the California Youth Authority is explained and gives the reader a broader conception of what a highly organized program can include.

Among the resources of communities are civic groups which can support and assist in any program of community welfare. A list of such groups is given as well as an explanation of how they may help in any community program. Particular treatment is given the subject of coordinating all these resources in an effective organization or council so full benefit from all the resources may be utilized. Particular mention is made of the participation of the police. Included is a "Guide for Appraisal of Community Progress in Delinquency Control", and the thought expressed is that every community should evaluate itself regularly in order to assure they are fulfilling all the community needs.

The subject matter in the book—*Police Work With Juveniles*—gives the reader a well developed source of material which should enable him to have a broad understanding of the problems of juvenile delinquency. To the police officer, it can be a daily source of information in his law enforcement duties.

STANLEY L. DAVIS

Captain of Police  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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LEGAL MEDICINE, PATHOLOGY, AND TOXICOLOGY. By Thomas A. Gonzales, Morgan Vance, Milton Helpern, and Charles J. Umberger. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York. 1954. Pp. 1349. \$22.00

The second edition of *Legal Medicine, Pathology, and Toxicology* represents a substantial enlargement of the first edition, not only in pages (595 more), but also in new and revised subject matter. Because of the extensive coverage of the work, 47 chapters plus an appendix, it is not within the province of this review to comment on many particular sections of the book. Approximately one-half of the text is devoted to medico-legal pathology. New material in this area includes autopsy findings in embalmed bodies, cardiac contusions, traumatic cerebral edema, injuries incurred in sport, pathologic lesions in poison cases, uranium compounds, and operative and post-operative deaths.

Dr. Alexander Wiener is credited with major contributions to the chapter on Human Blood Groups. Recent discoveries in the heredity of blood groups, with reference to Rh-Hr groups, and the medicolegal application of isoagglutination in blood and other stains are discussed in detail.

Chapters 29-47 inclusive concern themselves with the toxicological aspects of a medicolegal investigation. Organic and inorganic poisons are discussed in a manner similar to that in the first edition, however, the last seven chapters of the book dealing with Analytic Toxicology present data and unpublished experimental work compiled over a period of fifteen years in the technical divisions of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City. Dr. Charles Umberger presents much of the work which has been done in the Microchemical-Physical Laboratory. Poisons are classified according to the analytic methods used for their detection. The interpretation of spectrographic plates in the qualitative analysis of the general unknown is discussed in considerable detail. Toxicologists will find the chapter on Nonvolatile Organic Poisons very helpful and should be interested in the extensive discussion of the identification of sedatives. The references for this chapter contain 178 listings.

Ethyl alcohol and an evaluation of experimental work on intoxication is discussed in a separate chapter as compared to two and one-

half pages in the first edition. Here again the authors have presented a rather impressive list of 157 references.

In an attempt to present as much information as possible the authors have eliminated certain routine and well known laboratory procedures, assuming that the analyst has sufficient knowledge to fill in these gaps. This certainly cannot be interpreted as a shortcoming

of the text, for each chapter contains a sufficient number of references to provide an adequate understanding of the problem. Rather, pathologists and toxicologists might well regard this work as one of the finest records of scientific inquiry being conducted in the medical field today.

RALPH F. TURNER

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### Book Notes

SCIENCE THE SUPER SLEUTH. By *Lynn Poole*. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1954. Pp. 192. \$2.75.

This is a very elementary treatment of some methods of crime detection. It should be an interesting book for children in the ten to fifteen year age group. I feel that it is entirely too elementary to be of value to anyone seriously interested in the subject. This book does appear to be as accurate as a simplified treatment of a complex subject allows.

ROCKS IN THE ROADWAY. By *Dan Hollingsworth*. Stromberg Allen and Co., 430 S. Clark, Chicago, 1954. Pp. 51. \$1.00

Everyone who knows Dan Hollingsworth likes him, so when he wrote a book on the subject of public relations, we were sure it would reflect the philosophy that has earned so many friends for Dan. We were not disappointed. This book is actually a series of brief essays on many aspects of the problem. It applies specifically to police. The book is being published as a non-profit venture, and as a result the quantity price is extremely low. Every police officer should have his own copy, and more important, he should then read it.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. By *Charles A. Williams*. Charles C. Thomas, Pub., Springfield, Ill., 1954. Pp. 113, Illus. 15. \$4.25

This is a brief manual on accident investigation patterned somewhat after the original manual published by Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Since the new manual by Northwestern is a vast improvement over their original publication, it is a far greater improvement over this book. As a result, I feel that "Traffic Accidents" is no contribution to the field or to any library.

THE POLICE COLLEGE MAGAZINE. Police College, Ryton-On-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, England. Published twice yearly. \$1.00 postpaid

This is an excellent publication. The current issue has 314 pages of material on a wide variety of police problems. While some of the material cannot be applied directly to the United States, much of it can. Certainly more than enough to make it worth while subscribing.

RICHARD L. HOLCOMB

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