

1955

Police Science Book Reviews

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Police Science Book Reviews, 46 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 289 (1955-1956)

This Criminology is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by
Richard L. Holcomb*

A RECRUIT ASKS SOME QUESTIONS. By *John P. Peper*. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1954. Pp. 146. \$4.50.

This book, like Gaul, is divided into three parts. In the first 67 pages, the author lists fifteen of the questions most commonly asked by recruits. After each question the author gives his answer. These questions range from, "Why did I join the force?" to "How do I write my reports?"

Mr. Peper is Supervisor, Peace Officers Training, California State Department of Education. If his advice is followed by recruits, they will have a very sound foundation upon which to build their future. In fact, experienced police officers and administrators will discover in this book a philosophy of conduct that will help them better view their profession. The trite expression of not seeing the trees because of the forest applies to both the overwhelmed rookie and the bored, in-a-rut veteran.

A 45-page "study manual" for peace officers composes the second section. Classroom note-taking, use of books, and use of the library are explained. This section will be of definite help to those without a college education.

The third part is a very complete bibliography covering administration, patrol, traffic, investigation, vice, crime prevention, records, identification, communications, and jail-detention-custodial care. These same books are then listed alphabetically by the author. These 29 pages will be of great assistance to instructors and students alike.

Although this book is directed toward the police recruit anywhere in the United States, too often California laws and procedures sneak in, without any warning to readers that this is California law. Undoubtedly this will especially

* Chief, Bureau of Police Science, Institute of Public Affairs, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City.

confuse the beginner—the very person to whom the book is directed.

Also, there is no index in this book. This is particularly annoying when one is trying to locate one of the many "thumbnail" book reviews which appear throughout the first section. It would also be helpful if a reference were made in the bibliography to the books so reviewed.

A Recruit Asks Some Questions is easily understandable and practical. Mr. Peper's ideas and suggestions will serve as a guide and a goal for police officers, regardless of rank or experience.

RICHARD O. ARTHUR
John E. Reid & Associates
New York City

AVIATION TOXICOLOGY. Aero Medical Association, Blakiston Company, New York, New York. 1953. Pp. 120. \$4.00.

A timely handbook, *Aviation Toxicology*, was prepared under the direction of a committee on Aviation Toxicology, Aero Medical Association with William R. Stovall, M.D., Chairman Chief, Medical Division Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C. Naturally, it is an introduction to the rapidly changing conditions in the aviation industry.

It is a well written, concise, and factual statement on the new phase of toxicology brought about by the magic of air travel.

WILBER J. TEETERS
Dean Emeritus and Professor of Pharmacy & Toxicology
State University of Iowa

HANDBOOK OF EMERGENCY TOXICOLOGY. By *Sidney Kaye*. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1954. Pp. 321. \$5.75.

This book will prove to be exactly what the

title indicates—a handy reference for emergency toxicology. It is conveniently divided into three sections. The first section deals with the signs and symptoms of the various poisons and their antidotes. The second section is a convenient listing of household poisons as well as a listing of commercial sources of poisons, their trade names, and constituents. Although incomplete, this list will prove valuable for physicians and others dealing with poisons.

Section 3 lists the various poisons alphabetically, describes them, tells their lethal doses and symptoms, and lists various antidotes and treatments to be followed. It is liberal in description of methods of identification of poisons and includes many of the latest, more sensitive tests.

GAIL A. WIESE

Associate Professor of Pharmacy
State University of Iowa