

1958

Police Science Book Reviews

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abdomen of each defendant and, upon interrogation, one defendant admitted that he had swallowed a rubber container of heroin. Seeking to recover the drugs, a doctor administered a substantial quantity of castor oil to each defendant but this did not have the desired effect. Epsom salts were prescribed next and after swallowing his dosage one defendant became nauseated and vomited the package of heroin. The other defendant objected and refused to take the epsom salts. However, after several hours he changed his mind and swallowed the salts. The heroin was then recovered when the rubber sheath was emitted through his alimentary canal. At their trial, the defendants sought to suppress the use of the heroin as evidence. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas denied the motion, holding that an emetic may be administered to retrieve evidence concealed internally which has been located by a fluoroscopic examination. *United States v. Michel*, 158 F. Supp. 34 (S.D. Tex. 1957).

The defendants conceded that the search of their persons, both manually and by means of a fluoroscope, was proper. However, the defendants contended that the government should have obtained a search warrant the moment it desired to administer the medicines. The court summarily rejected the contention saying, "The search may

continue wheresoever the incriminating evidence points without additional authorization."

The main issue discussed in the case was the reasonableness of the search involved. That is, whether the search of these defendants was too rigorous or drastic. The court noted that the criterion for reasonableness varies according to the circumstances of each case considered in the light of the police officer's duty to prevent crimes. Thus, if there are reliable grounds to provoke a search, law enforcement cannot be curtailed merely because access to the evidence may be difficult or because the search may make the suspect uncomfortable. Moreover, the facts of this case indicate that the defendants would have had to use similar means to recover the heroin themselves. Furthermore, this search and seizure did not violate the due process clause of the fifth amendment. The authorities used no force, and while the use of the medicines was extremely uncomfortable for the defendants, they made no protest except for one defendant's temporary complaint. The court pointed out that the defendants cooperated throughout the investigation because they feared the danger of death if the containers broke and the heroin got into their systems.

(For other recent case abstracts see pp. 151-155, *supra*)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

Richard L. Holcomb*

ACADEMY LECTURES ON LIE DETECTION. By V. A. Leonard, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1957. Pp. 99, Illus. 10, \$3.75

In August of 1956, recognized experts in lie detection from various parts of the country appeared on the program of the 8th Annual Seminar Convention of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation, held at Pullman, Washington. This book is the proceedings of the meeting, and the interested reader will find that the style of presentation is that typical of the convention paper.

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Many of the papers contained within the ninety-nine pages have already appeared in other scientific or police periodicals.

One of the more interesting articles is "The Rights of the Subject in Lie Detector Interrogation", by Wm. Dienstein, of Fresno State College, California. All law enforcement agencies, and a great majority of the courts, have accepted lie detectors as "useful instruments". However, little is known or ever said about the rights of a subject in a lie detector examination. The author points out that "if the examiner does not consider the rights of the subject, the usefulness of the lie de-

pector as an instrument in the detection of deception has been reduced and the status of the examiner as an expert in the interrogation of persons has been impugned."

But what are the rights of the subject? Consider the following:

1. The subject has the right to be examined by a qualified operator.
2. The subject has the right to be determined fit for examination.
3. The subject has the right to be informed of the reason for the lie detector test.
4. The subject has a right to have an explanation of the lie detector machine and what it does.
5. The subject has the right to consent to the lie detector test.
6. The subject has the right to refuse to submit to the lie detector test.
7. The subject must not be compelled to undergo prolonged questioning.
8. The subject should not be exposed to oral vilification or abuse.
9. The subject must not be exposed to physical abuse.
10. The subject must not be exposed to mental or psychological abuse.

Citations of court opinions are annotated as reference to each of the various discussions.

The author presents a humane approach to the understanding that is becoming more necessary in law enforcement. The scientific expert must be continually aware of a basic American concept, the dignity of man. The subject in a lie detector examination is a human being entitled to all the consideration any human being is accorded in our society. Failure to abide by this generalization can bring discredit to any scientific expert or law enforcement agency.

The book should prove to be worthwhile reading to those interested in lie detection and its various aspects. For more detailed discussions of these phases, reference to other publications becomes necessary.

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MICROPHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY AT EXTREME RESOLUTION. By *G. W. W. Stevens*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1957. \$8.50

A scholarly treatment of a branch of photog-

raphy of possible interest to some in the various branches of forensic sciences.

The chapter dealing with document microphotography and the making of reticles should be helpful to those examiners of questioned documents who design and make transparent test plates by photographic means. Much information from scattered sources is made conveniently available.

The entire volume should be helpful in gaining appreciation of the many factors that contribute to resolution of fine detail sought in numerous applications of photography in scientific pursuits.

Many who are unable to justify purchase of the volume will find familiarity with some of its contents worth while.

LINTON GODOWN

Chicago

CONSERVATION OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS. By *W. H. Langwell*, Pitman & Sons, London, 1957. \$3.50

An English amateur book binder, who is by profession a chemist, provides a well ordered treatment of factors and conditions affecting the deterioration of documents.

Among the subjects covered are paper, its technical history, the causes and prevention of damage to paper documents, inks, adhesives, and materials used in binding. An unusual subject is that of the more promising fungicides and the ways in which they may be used with existing books and documents.

All discussions consider those factors that affect the permanence of the materials making up documents.

This little book contains much of interest and some material of considerable value to the forensic document specialist.

LINTON GODOWN

Chicago

SEX PERVERSIONS AND SEX CRIMES. By *James Melvin Reinhardt*, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1957. Pp. 340. \$5.50

In this monograph, Dr. Reinhardt, Professor of Criminology at the University of Nebraska, presents a psycho-cultural examination of the causes, nature, and criminal manifestations of sex perversions. In the words of the author, "the main thesis of this book rests upon a very old theme. It

is that individual behavior, whatever its genesis and whether mutually shared, exhibits a tremendous tendency to take on social significance; and that, moreover, the significance that behavior has for society reacts upon the behavior in such a way as to change its direction, alter its appearance, intensify it, drive it into hiding or force a substitute or compensatory form."

Writing in a highly controversial field, Dr. Reinhardt skillfully avoids the extremes that have proved the downfall of many other investigators. Thus in these carefully chosen words, he clearly recognizes the great complexity of his subject: "It is not the contention of this discussion that sexual pervers are always culturally conditioned; but rather that culturally determined value norms that attach to conduct give the perverted individual a status and a motivational content that in many instances he would not have had if his perversion had developed in a society where an acceptable role were available to him."

The author appreciates that "hereditary and acquired organic factors exert a profound influence upon behavior, and may set the *organic* stage for a perversion, under the right environmental and experimental pressures." However, he explains, "it is the pressures that give the perversion its social definition and its form and direction."

In another paragraph, which further attests to the firm grasp that Dr. Reinhardt has of his subject, he writes: "It is erroneous to assume that sex offenders can be classified according to some specific type of personality. We cannot identify the pervert merely by observing the personality apart from the pervertive behavior. Varieties of so-called personality types may be very similar in the way they show their sexual perversion while similar personality types, in the broad sense of the term, may exhibit a variety of sexually perverted tendencies. It is certainly not easy to recognize the potential danger of an individual who may show some evidences of sex perversion in a relatively mild form." Thus Dr. Reinhardt clearly points to the great difficulty that law enforcement officers and the courts have of knowing the ultimate outcome of relatively mild sexual abnormalities and of predicting when and where a brutal attack will occur.

In clear, concise, and easily understood language, Dr. Reinhardt analyzes the various kinds of sex perversions and their relationship to criminal behavior, and in a final chapter presents a critical review of the Kinsey Report. A bibliography of books dealing with sex variants is appended for guidance in further reading on the subject. Although this book is written primarily for law enforcement officers, investigators, judges, and prosecutors, it should be of interest and value to medical men, lawyers, and social workers, as well as to all others in every walk of life who may wish to gain a wider understanding of the nature and social significance of sex perversions and sex criminals.

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TRIUMPH OF THE ALPHABET. A HISTORY OF WRITING. By A. C. Moorhouse. Henry Schuman, New York, 1953. \$3.50 (Vol. 28 in Life of Science Library)

The author, Senior Lecturer in Classics at the University of Wales, provides a thorough, fairly brief account of the development of writing from the earliest times from both the standpoint of the forms employed and their use. While less exhaustive than Dirringer's *Alphabet*, it compares favorably with older standards such as Mason's *History of the Art of Writing* and Clodd's *Story of the Alphabet*.

A portion of the book is devoted to the influence that alphabetical writing has had on the development of civilization.

Nothing has direct bearing on the examination of questioned documents. However, there is much background material of value. The work of scholars, such as the author, certainly deserves appreciation and encouragement of every one interested in any aspect of handwriting. This deserves a place in the library of the document examiner.

The present volume is an enlarged version of *Writing and the Alphabet* previously published in England (Cobbett Press, London, 1946).

LINTON GODOWN

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