

1958

Police Science Book Reviews

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Four of the Justices dissented and asked for a re-examination of the federal entrapment doctrine. They believed that the case should be remanded to the district court, so that the trial judge might rule on the adequacy of the defense of entrapment. The dissenters would take the issue from the jury and leave it for the court to decide. This result follows from their theory that it is the province of the court to protect itself and the government from such prostitution of the criminal law as demonstrated by entrapment. Furthermore, the dissenters believe that explicit standards are needed to properly deal with the defense of entrapment and the degree of certainty demanded for this can only be achieved if the trial judge, not the jury, determines the issue of entrapment.

Evidence of Defendant's Refusal to Take Intoximeter Test Inadmissible—The defendant was arrested for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. At the police station he consented to take an intoximeter test, but later refused to co-operate and the test was not given. During the trial the State's Attorney mentioned this fact in his opening remarks and several witnesses later testified to the same occurrence. The Appellate Court of Illinois, Second District, held the admission of this evidence, and the remarks of the State's Attorney, to be prejudicial error and reversed the conviction. *People v. Knutson*, 149 N.E.2d 461 (Ill. App. 1958).

In a case of first impression in Illinois, the court first examined the authority which allows the results of an intoximeter test to be introduced in evidence. The court noted that another appellate court in Illinois had held that the results of a *voluntary* test are admissible in evidence, but said that this did not mean that the results of a forced test could be admitted. Therefore, the court held, it was prejudicial error to admit evidence that the defendant had refused to take such a test.

Government Can Seize Mobile "Bookie Joint"—Federal law provides for government seizure of any personal property used to further illegal gambling operations:

"It shall be unlawful to have or possess any property intended for use in violating the provisions of the internal revenue laws . . ." 26 U.S.C. §7302 (Supp. V 1958).

Federal alcohol and tobacco tax agents observed a man taking bets while seated in his car which was parked on a public street. The government moved for seizure of the car in the District Court on the ground that the car was personal property which was being used to violate the internal revenue laws. The car was impounded and turned over to a government motor pool for official use. *United States v. One 1956 Ford*, (N.D. Ill. 1958).

(For other recent case abstracts see pp. 255-257, *supra*)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Richard L. Holcomb*

DAILY TRAINING BULLETIN OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (Consisting of Bulletins from Volumes II, III, IV). By the Staff of the Field Training Unit, W. H. Parker, Chief of Police, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill. 1958. Pp. 287, Illus. 163. \$8.50.

This is the second volume in this series. The first, published in 1954, covered the first 173 bulletins in the series. This book includes bulletins from volumes II, III, IV.

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This is among the best material ever written in police work and is undoubtedly the best treatment of the day to day work of a police officer. It is authoritative, accurate, and very readable. The illustrations are excellent. Both volumes should be read and studied by every police officer, no matter his rank or the size of department. While some of this material relates to California law or rules and regulations of the Los Angeles Department, by far the majority is the sort of basic police methods that can be applied anywhere in the world and on any size of department.

The material to be covered was selected on the basis of what the officers on the street wanted to know and were having difficulty with. Then the staff assigned to develop the lessons drew from the vast reservoir of experience of the officers on the Department and wrote and rewrote until they had the best possible presentation. Very few books in the police field, or in any other field have been so carefully written. Almost no other book is so easy to read.

The chapter headings outline the material covered: The Police Role in Community Relations; Personal Aids (largely weight control); How to Obtain "Want" and "Record" Information; How to Handle Petition Circulation Cases; How to Obtain Misdemeanor Complaints; How to Report Sickness and Injury; Police Automotive Equipment; Firearms; How to Walk a Beat; One Man Patrol; How to Handle Mentally Ill Persons; How to Assist Distressed Persons; How to Control Women Prisoners; Traffic Control; Traffic Engineering; How to Stop a Car; How to Search a Car; How to Determine If a Vehicle Is Stolen; How to Handle a Robbery Call; and so on through a series of thirty-five chapters.

There has been far too little written on most of the problems covered in these lessons; in some cases, nothing at all. This has been the sort of material that an officer either learned from hard experience, or if he was lucky, from an able older officer. While the Los Angeles Department does not intend that this book take the place of experience, or field or class room training, it is certainly an outstanding aid to any sort of a training program from the most advanced on down. On the Los Angeles Department these lessons are used on a daily, fifteen minute basis at roll call. However, the use is not limited to this plan of instruction. These lessons can be used as a text in a recruit or a retraining school or equally well as reading material.

Even the sections that deal with specific procedures of the Los Angeles Department are of considerable value for they show just how well a department can be organized and operated and suggest methods that can be adopted by any department.

The Los Angeles Department, and Chief Parker have established definite leadership in many areas of law enforcement. This present volume demonstrates very well that that position is based on sound, fundamental practices. Both of these vol-

umes of the *Daily Training Bulletin* cannot be recommended too highly. The price, on the basis of material contained, is among the lowest. These are big books, cover a lot of material, and there is no "filler" added. They are the sort of things you could read now and then go right out on the street and apply.

R. L. HOLCOMB

KNOW THE LAW. By Robert L. Donigan and Edward C. Fisher, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill. 1958. Pp. 442, \$7.00.

This publication is "A compilation of selected articles on various phases of law applicable to traffic police and traffic court activities. These articles have appeared in the "Know the Law" section of the *Traffic Digest and Review* and (before consolidation with TD&R), the *Traffic Digest* and the *Traffic Review*." Anyone who is familiar with these publications knows what an excellent job Donigan and Fisher have done in writing about traffic law. In this publication they have brought together a great deal of the material they have written, brought it up to date, and have so developed a very useful publication.

Both of these authors have long experience in the practical aspects of the law; firm legal backgrounds; and a great deal of experience in teaching police officers and writing for police. As a result, this publication is not only authoritative, but much easier to read than most treatments of legal matters.

The approach has been to answer the legal questions that confront police officers, rather than to write a theoretical publication. As a result, while any lawyer will realize that this is sound legally, police will see at once that it is extremely practical.

This book is divided into eight major sections. A variety of related matters are treated in each section. The section headings are: Traffic Law; Rules of Evidence; Laws of Arrest; Criminal Law and Procedure; Constitutional Law; Traffic Courts and Justice; Driver's License Law; and Miscellaneous Matters.

This book can be recommended without qualification. It is of the same high standard as *The Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual* also published by the Traffic Institute. It is most certainly a basic police publication.

R. L. HOLCOMB