

Summer 1960

Police Science Legal Abstracts and Notes

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Recommended Citation

Police Science Legal Abstracts and Notes, 51 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 124 (1960-1961)

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activity is or has been conducting polygraph examinations.

1. A considerable number of examinations in the area where training is to be given.
 2. A college degree at the baccalaureate level.
 3. Professional attitude.
- B. Qualified specialists, other than examiners, teaching their specialty.
- II. Where should training be done?
- A. Only where practical experience on actual cases is available and used as part of the training.
1. This would eliminate training based solely on running other students as subjects.
 2. This would not eliminate training where classroom training and running other students was combined with practice on actual cases under direct supervision of a qualified examiner.
- B. Only where proper equipment and rooms are available.
- III. Who should be admitted to training?
- A. Persons with a baccalaureate degree or the equivalent or who are pursuing studies leading to a degree.
- B. Only persons of integrity who have ability to learn and have a sincere

interest in becoming examiners. Integrity shall be verified by a polygraph examination.

- IV. What should be taught?
- A. Major emphasis on the technique of learning the case facts, evaluating and preparing the subjects for testing, preparing questions, conducting examinations, interpreting test results, interrogating subjects, and final disposition of the case including statements, confessions, and reports.
- B. Minor emphasis on the mechanics of the instrument, physiology, and psychology.
- C. Continuing emphasis shall be placed on the ethical aspects.
- V. How long should the training be?
- A. The total time should not be less than six full-time months, including practice on actual cases under an examiner qualified to train.
- B. Training may combine intensive classroom courses with the student continuing under guidance while gaining practical experience as an examiner. (Charles A. McInerney, President, American Academy of Polygraph Examiners).

POLICE SCIENCE LEGAL ABSTRACTS AND NOTES

Matthew J. Beemsterboer *

Police Road Block To Check Drivers' Licenses Does Not Violate Constitutional Rights—Petitioner, a former mayor of Miami, brought this action to enjoin a municipality and certain of its officials from operating road blocks, or similar systems for the purpose of checking automobile drivers' licenses. The Circuit Court of Dade County, Florida, entered a temporary order restraining defendants from systematically stopping automobiles for the purpose of checking

drivers' licenses. The Supreme Court of Florida reversed, holding that municipal authorities could operate a road block or similar system for the purpose of checking automobile drivers' licenses, and that such a practice did not amount to an illegal search and seizure contrary to either the state or federal constitutions, nor did it amount to an unconstitutional invasion of a motorist's right to use the public ways. *City of Miami v. Aronovitz*, 114 So. 2d 784 (Fla. 1959).

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The court rejected petitioner's argument that the activities complained of went beyond the