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Police Science Book Reviews

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illustrated account of the weapons training course of the Surete Nationale. (OH)

Do Lie Detectors Lie?—Robert Christie, *Popular Science Monthly*, 183 (3): 64-67 and 202-4 (September 1963). A popular presentation of polygraph examination techniques. (OH)

New Methods in Personal Identification—Under the sponsorship of the Xerox Corporation and the Rochester Police Department, a training school for forty police identification experts was held in Rochester for three days beginning April 2, 1964. The course was intended to demonstrate and instruct in the use of the Identi-Kit. (OH)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by
Richard L. Holcomb*

ASPECTS OF ART FORGERY. By *H. Van De Waal, Th. Wurtenberger, and W. Froentjes*, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1962, Pp. 53.

As J. M. van Bemmelen points out in the forward to this book little attention has been paid art forgery as a crime. He reminds us that art forgery is a somewhat common act despite the fact that proceedings against the art forger are extremely rare. Despite these conditions the Institute of Criminology at Leiden sponsored a symposium by the three authors of this work to discuss three aspects of art forgery. The book is comprised of their papers.

In three well prepared survey type papers each author presents his aspect of the problem. Van De Waal discusses Forgery as a Stylistic Problem considering the detection of art forgery as a historical investigation. Besides giving an insight into the methods he recognizes their limitations. Despite these, however, the techniques are continually used and valid today.

Wurtenberger is concerned with the Criminological and Criminal-Law Problems of the Forging of Paintings. His paper is based upon German and Dutch law and cases in these countries. Actually, as one finds from this paper criminal law has been neglected to a great extent in connection with art forgeries, but certainly there does exist a significant legal element.

Froentjes in his paper, Criminalistic Aspects of Art Forgery, describes modern laboratory techniques which can be of assistance in proving forgery of works of art. Special methods such as x-

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ray, ultraviolet and infrared examinations, pigment analysis, and the like are touched upon.

Certainly, *Aspects of Art Forgery* makes a significant contribution to the field of criminal law and law enforcement. There are elements of this well written and informative text which should be of interest to attorneys, to police investigators, and to criminalists.

ORDWAY HILTON

POLICE PATROL READINGS. By *Samuel G. Chapman*, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1964. Pp. 476. \$12.50

One of the problems in the police field is that some of the best printed material is widely scattered. Excellent articles have appeared in local police publications of limited circulation, many articles are scattered through the better known journals, and some very good material may appear only in a report issued to the department where it originated. Therefore, when someone intelligently assembles all of the better material and puts it in an organized form in one book, a real service has been performed. Mr. Chapman has done exactly this.

This is quite a long publication, the pages are large and printed in double column. As a result, there is an immense amount of very useful material in a single publication. You will no longer need to thumb through many copies of old magazines looking for what you want. As rarely occurs, the price of a police book is in line with what is offered.

The material has been organized into nine sections and a conclusion. The section headings are:

The Police in a Democracy; The Patrol Force and the Patrolmen; Methods of Patrol; Patrol Force Distribution; British Patrol and Team Policing; Violence; Civil Disturbances and Disasters; Traffic Blockades and Special Functions; and Vocational Training. There is a brief introductory discussion at the start of each section.

As may be expected, there is great variation in the way material is presented. Some of the authors are journalists writing for popular consumption; others are highly skilled policemen and administrators writing on very new and very technical aspects of patrol. Actually, the combination is good because Mr. Chapman has selected the best presentation for the phase of patrol being discussed.

Care has been taken to present both sides of many of the controversial areas as in the case of one man patrol cars, foot patrol versus motorized, and the use of motorcycles. The reader then may draw his own conclusions after reviewing the evidence on both sides.

Primarily, this publication will be of most value to police administrators. It is the sort of book they can keep on their desk for ready reference because they have daily contact with the problems discussed. However, any officer, public administrator, or anyone else with a serious interest in police will profit through reading this material. Although it may not have been the intention, this publication pretty well spells out the present state of development in policing in this country and at this time.

The patrol force is the backbone of the police department; patrol methods and personnel assignment can make or break a department. Here we have the best publication to date showing how most effective patrol can be achieved. There have been too few publications of this type. Patrol lacks the drama and public appeal of investigation, for example, but, at the same time the man on the beat is as basic to the police operation as the foot soldier to the army.

As a matter of fact, we are seeing a change in patrol methods that is so gradual that it is often unrecognized. The patrolman is now performing many of the duties that used to fall to specialized personnel. Departments have found, for example, that special accident investigation squads are no longer necessary, that the patrolman assigned to the area can make a very adequate investigation and report. We are seeing patrolmen, in some cities, making investigations that used to be con-

sidered the exclusive function of the detective division. As we recruit better men and train and supervise them more efficiently, we are finding that the officer who is first on the scene of a police problem is often capable of handling the problem to completion with a great saving in man power and a more rapid final disposition.

There have been some books entitled "Readings" that have been a waste of time for they have only been an accumulation of material. Here we have a book that gives every evidence of very careful screening and organizing of material. I am sure that Mr. Chapman must have ten times as much material as he published. He must be congratulated on a most thoughtful job. This was not easy to do. The result, however, has justified his labor for he has made a fine contribution to law enforcement.

RICHARD L. HOLCOMB

TECHNIQUES FOR POLICE INSTRUCTORS. By *John C. Klotter*, Charles C Thomas, Springfield. 1963. Pp. 169. \$6.75

Professor Klotter is a policeman turned academician. From his fund of practical and theoretical knowledge he has detailed a comprehensive outline of classroom teaching techniques of value to instructors in any field, and particularly to those engaged in police teaching. Though the book is oriented toward formalized classroom presentation, the ideas suggested can well be applied in any teaching situation ranging from roll-call training to the academic lecture room.

The author analyzes the role of the student, the instructor, and the basics of the learning process; how each facet of instruction must be geared to what the individual student's appetite for learning before the educational process can achieve maximum results. He, in an easily understood style, discusses and evaluates the fundamentals of learning; how the instructor can formulate, present, and apply teaching materials, and evaluate the results of his efforts. He repeatedly emphasizes that preparation and supervision are essential if the teaching function is to be any more than a mechanical device. Implicit in his argument is the premise that teaching and doing cannot be separated, whether one is the instructor or the student.

This book presents a sound foundation for any police instructor to build from.

HARVEY MILLER

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