

1967

Police Science Book Reviews

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of the external characteristics of solid drug dosage forms have been described. Physical methods including optical crystallographic, chemical-microscopic, histologic, X-ray diffraction and neutron activation techniques for identification of ingredients, with special emphasis on barbiturates and amphetamines have been summarized. Extensive data files on known drugs are essential and must be continuously extended. (WEK)

Spectrophotometric Determination of Diphenylhydantoin—Jack E. Wallace, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 11 (4): 552-9 (October, 1966). An ultraviolet spectrophotometric method for determining diphenylhydantoin in blood and urine has been presented. Drugs which normally interfere with the determination of diphenylhydantoin do not require preliminary separation by extraction. The mild oxidizing conditions of an alkaline permanganate reagent are utilized to yield a steam distillable product, benzophenone. In contrast to diphenylhydantoin, the benzophenone has a high molar absorptivity in the ultraviolet region. It exhibits a well defined maximum of 257 $m\mu$ and a minimum of 228 $m\mu$. Therapeutic concentrations of diphenylhydantoin in blood and urine can be identified and quantitatively determined. The procedure is adaptable for use in the average clinical laboratory. (WEK)

Aerial Photography as a Legal Tool—Alfred L. Wolf, *American Bar Association Journal*, 52: 543-7 (June, 1966). A general article pointing out various applications of aerial photography to civil law

practice, all of which have potential uses in law enforcement as well. (OH)

Photography and the Riot—Luther M. Dey, *Kodak Law Enforcement Photography Bulletin*, 1 (4): 1. The author points out the advantage of using photography during riots and particularly the use of motion picture photography possibly even including a sound track. Another useful item is a sequence camera using 35mm film which is capable of making several photographs per second. (OH)

Eighty "Mugs" on a Nine-Inch Tray—*Kodak Law Enforcement Photography Bulletin*, 1 (4): 2-3. A brief article describes use of 35mm color slides projecting them on a screen for the usual I.D. photos. Several advantages are pointed out especially the advantages of be able to recognize skin, hair and eye colors. File problems are facilitated by the small size of the slide. (OH)

International Microfilm Journal of Legal Medicine—This journal which is printed on microfilm has now completed one year of publication. It is available on microfilm cards and on 35mm and 16mm roll film. Dr. Milton Helpert, Chief Medical Examiner, New York City is Editor-in-Chief, and the purpose of the journal is to publish all papers presented at forensic medicine and forensic science meetings, as well as other obscure material. Annual subscription is \$17.50 and information can be obtained from the International Microfilm Journal of Legal Medicine, 520 First Avenue, New York, New York 10016. (OH)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

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THE CRIME LABORATORY: ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION. By Paul L. Kirk, Ph.D. and Lowell W. Bradford. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1965. Pp. XI, 117. \$5.50.

In *The Crime Laboratory*, Kirk and Bradford have attempted to provide guide lines for police

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administrators concerned with the decision to establish a criminalistic facility or with the administration of one already in existence. That they have undertaken a difficult task will be apparent to any crime laboratory administrator as he looks here for solutions to some of his most perplexing and vexing problems.

All books reflect the experience of the authors,

and this book is no exception. The few examples and concrete decisions as to equipment and laboratory layouts seem to indicate that the authors have found little that pleased them in whatever laboratories they have visited.

The authors' effort to provide a building block concept of a crime laboratory does not seem to acknowledge that crime has a nasty way of posing difficult problems before the laboratory is ready for them. Thus, the one-man laboratory may be overwhelmed by requests far too sophisticated for its analytical capacity at such times. Should the technician keep hands off, take a peek, or make a "curbstone" decision knowing that others outside his family group are reluctant to "Monday quarterback." To whom should these complex cases be referred? It is difficult to divide the action among several laboratories. It would seem that a few laboratories designed to serve larger population groups would be able to justify the needed scope and serve more efficiently than a large number of small crime laboratories.

Criminalistics is defined by the authors as much more than a laboratory operation. Yet, important fields to the science-law profession such as latent fingerprints and instrumental detection of deception are considered outside the pale of a crime laboratory. Certainly the staff of a one-man crime laboratory had better understand and practice the detection of latent prints at crime scenes. The association of the "lie detector" with the crime laboratory adds an aura of scientific justification to the technique. In properly trained hands, the polygraph has solved many cases that stumped even the best analytical facilities. Outside opinions notwithstanding, the polygraph has earned its place in the criminalistic system.

Laboratory supervisors who have struggled to make the best use of limited budgets will find no relief here from doubts as to which equipment is the wisest choice and in what sequence to purchase various pieces. After purchase, how should each new unit be tested and placed into the routine. According to the authors, proper use is not often made of expensive equipment. No guide lines are given for the introduction and subsequent evaluation of analyses.

No mention is made of quality control procedures. How does the administrator know that the right answers are forthcoming from his staff.

Many technicians now successfully serving their communities will disagree that the theoretical training in criminalistics is an absolute requirement

for employment. It may be a nice background if available, however, its lack can be overcome by selective study in standard criminalistic literature while performing stimulated laboratory work.

Some of the suggestions for evidence handling will cause the reader concern. Tags are not the best means of identification! Clerks should not be a part of the evidence chain!

All in all, this is a provocative book, well worth the price. It is hoped that the next edition will be filled with illustrations, examples, and decision making material.

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POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS: CRISIS IN OUR
TIME. By *Howard H. Earle*. Springfield, Illinois:
Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1967. xiii, 143 pp.

The author addresses himself very effectively to police managers, and to teachers and students of police administration. In addition to its applied orientation, Chief Earle has provided a highly readable text for a variety of academic programs. Finally, and perhaps of greatest significance, the subject of police-community relations is presented in such a style that it will be relevant to the interests of many outside the field of law enforcement. This book will be welcomed by those who are in need of acquiring an understanding of the mechanics involved in present police-community relations programs.

Part One is comprised of three chapters which provide a broad definition of the general problem. Briefly, this section analyzes the role of the individual officer and the police organization in terms of police-community relationships. Of the three chapters, this reviewer found the chapter devoted to crisis areas of greatest value. It presents a variety of environmental factors that exert a direct influence on the activities of the police and the community. The importance of community and police attitudes are underscored. The crux of the solution is identified when the author writes: "No area of police-community relations activities is as important as that which centers around the vital role played by the individual officer."

Part Two, "Organizational Aspects," deals with four requisite dimensions for creating a viable community relations program. At this point it might have proved useful to take these dimensions

and structure them in terms of objectives. The first dimension or objective is that of the organization for handling specific police-community relations. Within this broad objective there were the following specific community relations functions described: (1) A specific unit or individual should be assigned the authority and responsibility for the coordination of all community relations activities for the department. (2) A formal program should be established for monitoring key civic functions. (3) Other important or potentially important community groups should be continually communicated with. (4) Information, through review of the news media, should be systematically collected, its contents noted, and disseminated to pertinent decision centers in the policing agency. (5) The use of photographic and graphic displays should be optimized. (6) When appropriate, display boards or demonstration projects should be used to improve the police image as well as establish rapport between the police and the community. (7) The police-community relations effort should be designed in terms of a twenty-four hour, seven day a week operation. (8) All members of the policing agency should receive community relations training. (9) A speakers bureau should be established for appropriate representation to the community. (10) Visits to the police organization should be encouraged to provide a favorable image of the particular agency as well as the concept of local law enforcement throughout the nation.

The next objective deals with the importance of groups. A variety of groups are listed within two interrelated categories. The first category includes those community groups of interest to law enforcement agencies but not established by the police department. The second category includes those groups formed by the police in order to obtain needed assistance, advice, and liaison with the community. The third objective centers in police-press relationships. This chapter offers a pragmatic approach to an often difficult problem. The guidelines recommended for the implementation of a successful police-press program will certainly be of equal interest to the police information officer and the press agent. The final objective to be accomplished concerns the training of officers to deal with delicate human relations problems. Training is described as a continuous process which can and should occur through specially designed programs.

In Section Three, Chief Earle presents a futuristic view of police-community relations. Previous information is appropriately synthesized

for development of a theory concerning "programmed improvement of police-community relationships." A series of operational programs are described. Also, twenty-three activities are listed for a police administrator's consideration in terms of his own community relations efforts. In the final two chapters, the author returns to the individual officer and this role in operating a police-community relations program. He again emphasizes the importance of his role. Finally, the topics of specialization versus generalization and a philosophy for the individual law enforcement officer are discussed.

In the final analysis, Chief Earle defined the police organization in terms of its community relations activities. Based on his many years of administrative experience in the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and as college instructor he has succeeded in providing to the practitioner, student, and teacher of police administration a most timely book. He has excellently presented the responsibility of a police agency for maintaining community-relations program. At the beginning of Mr. Earle's book one is quick to realize that it is concerned with significant issues; it is only after finishing the book that one grasps its urgency as well.

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CRIMINAL INTERROGATION AND CONFESSIONS.
(Second Edition) By *Fred E. Inbau* and *John E. Reid*. Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1967. Pp. xiii, 224. \$8.00.

[By reason of the fact that one of the authors of this book is the *Journal's* Editor-In-Chief, it is deemed inappropriate to review it in characteristic Journal fashion—that is, an evaluation along with a description of the book's contents. The following, therefore, is merely a factual description with quotations from the book's preface.]

The authors point out in the Preface that the second edition of their original, 1962 publication was "made necessary by the June, 1966 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Miranda v. Arizona*", a case which "altered very substantially the law governing criminal interrogations and the admissibility of confessions".

"In effecting the present revision", state the authors, "we have made a conscientious effort to

conform to the requirements recently established by the Court. We hasten to add, too, that our original edition was also in conformity with the then prescribed legal requirements. Moreover, throughout that book—as well as in this one—we repeatedly urge that no interrogator should ever employ a tactic or technique that is apt to make an innocent person confess. And we know of not one case in which any of the interrogation methods we describe has elicited a confession from an innocent suspect.”

According to the authors, “all but a very few of the interrogation tactics and techniques presented in our earlier publication are still valid if used after the recently prescribed warnings have been given to the suspect under interrogation, and after he has

waived his self-incrimination privilege and his right to counsel. The Court’s critical comments about the procedures we advocated were, we believe, for the purpose of establishing the necessity for the warnings rather than as a condemnation of the procedures themselves.”

The required warnings are set forth in the beginning of the book and then the authors describe their tactics and techniques for the interrogation of criminal suspects, witnesses and other prospective informants. They also offer recommendations for the taking of confessions.

Approximately one-third of the book is devoted to a legally documented discussion of “the Law Governing Confession Admissibility”.

BOOKS RECEIVED

During December, 1966:

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION. By *Gerber and Schroeder*. The W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati. 1963. Pp. *xii*, 503.

POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY. By *Raymond E. Clift*. W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati. 1963. Pp. *xv*, 314.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE FOR POLICE OFFICERS. By *James R. Richardson*. W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati. 1963. Pp. *v*, 341.

GUIDE TO MODERN POLICE THINKING. By *Raymond E. Clift*. W. H. Anderson, Cincinnati. 1965. Pp. *xxi*, 362.

TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION—PART I. Consulting Editor *William W. Turner*. Aqueduct Books, Rochester. 1965. Pp. *vii*, 290.

TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION—PART II. Consulting Editor *William W. Turner*. Aqueduct Books, Rochester. 1965. Pp. *vii*, 336.

CRIMINALISTICS. Consulting Editor *William W. Turner*. Aqueduct Books, Rochester. 1965. Pp. *vii*, 518.

POLICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT—2ND EDITION. By *V. A. Leonard*. The Foundation Press, Inc., Brooklyn. 1964. Pp. *xix*, 459. \$7.00.

During February, 1967:

KRYMINALISTYKA. By *Włodzimierz Gulekunst*. Sydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warsaw. 1965. Pp. *xv*, 484. Zt. 50.