

1968

Police Science Book Reviews

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and measures to forbid the production, distribution, circulation and use of hallucinogenic and psychodalic substances except for medical and scientific reasons. (OH)

International Currency Counterfeiting—*International Criminal Police Review*, No. 203: 296-301 (December 1966). A summary of counterfeiting activities throughout the world as reported by National Police Organizations. (OH)

Odontographic Identification and Odontograms—*International Criminal Police Review*, No. 203: 312-317 (December 1966). Under discussion of the identification of victims of major disasters, Peruvian police and Australian police urged the setting up of an identification system and form based upon odontographic techniques. A committee of experts was established to study the subject and to report at the next Interpol meeting. (OH)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by
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INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT: Revised 4th Printing. By A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert R. J. Gallati. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1966. Pp. x, 365. \$8.75

"From infancy to interment the entire population is directly affected by law enforcement" the authors broadly proclaim in the opening passage of *Introduction to Law Enforcement*. To provide students, practitioners, and citizens with a concise understanding of the role, missions, and apparatus of the agencies that perform the public safety services in the United States is the underlying goal of this book.

Each year the total number of schools and colleges with programs in the fields of police science and administration increases. A prime requisite for any such curriculum is a basic introductory text which will expose the student to the full panorama and sweep of the profession and provide the tap-roots of knowledge upon which more detailed and explicit courses can be developed. Due to the ever-increasing preoccupation with laws relating to crimes and criminal procedures by the United States and the individual states' Supreme Courts; the massive increase in crimes of all types and and classifications; the complexities of modern technology in the fields of criminalistics, communications and data processing; the explosive violence of riots and disorders; and the entire interrelated matrix between public safety and civil

rights and Constitutional guarantees, today's police officers need a thorough understanding of their role and the rationale of their field. "Crime in the streets" is more than a political campaign battle-cry today for the average citizen who finds himself alarmed and afraid of the menacing danger of crime which seems to be engulfing not only the great metropolitan areas but the suburbs and rural areas as well. This book attempts to provide the basic material and explanations which can afford to each of these groups an understanding of the overall function and program of law enforcement in the United States.

The book is divided into five major sections. In *Philosophical Background to Law Enforcement* the elementary concepts of man, state, justice, law, law enforcement, and punishment are explored. The authors stress that police careerists should be "prudent advocates of the possible" functioning as "wise and learned professional practitioners of the art and science of democratic law enforcement". The theories and philosophies underlying constitutional law enforcement in a democracy are examined. The development of police from the pre-historic beginnings in the times of early tribal and clan life through the earliest societies to Anglo-Saxon England are covered in *History of Law Enforcement*. A brief chronology of English law and law enforcement from the time of William, the Duke of Normandy, to the police reforms of Sir Robert Peel, accompany an even briefer description of the development of the police in the United

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States. The conflicts between the Bill of Rights, personal liberties, and law enforcement is debated in *Constitutional Limitations of Law Enforcement*. The effects of both the Constitution and the recent landmark cases, such as *Mallory v. United States*, *Mapp v. Ohio*, and *Escabedo v. Illinois*, on contemporary police powers is clear but all too brief. And of course, the most recent cases such as *Miranda v. Arizona* are not included due to the date of the printing of this edition. Local, private, state, federal, and related police organizations are discussed in *Agencies of Law Enforcement*. In *Processes of Justice* an introductory primer of the basic stages of criminal procedure serves to capsule for the reader the full spectrum of legal action from arrest to trial to pardon. In a final pot-pouri section, the authors make passing mentions of current problems in *Evaluating Law Enforcement* today. This chapter deals with human relations, community relations, and press relations; the principles of efficiency, morality, legality, and compassion in relation to police work; research areas and current trends; and finally, career orientation.

Appendices include pertinent sections of the United States Constitution and its Amendments; portions of the *Mallory*, *Mapp*, *Gideon*, and *Escobedo* decisions; a schematic flow chart of the *Processes of Justice* through pretrial, trial and post-trial stages; and a *Directory of Colleges and Universities* offering degree programs preparatory to careers in *Law Enforcement*, *Criminalistics*, and *Corrections*.

This book, written by men who for a generation have worked and studied in a variety of fields of law enforcement and each of whom is both respected and expert in his field, makes no attempt to deal deeply and minutely with all the facets and shadings of policing today. But, it does provide, within one set of covers, the most informed and useful volume of introductory material in print in the field of law enforcement. Many will argue that individual areas were too pedestrianly treated, such as the section on the development of policing in the United States, others will hold that court decisions and law cannot be properly analyzed in such fleeting glimpses, such as the analysis of the *Bill of Rights* in relation to policing, but the significant value of the book will stand until a greater work arrives as the most satisfactory single volume capable of covering the entire field of law enforcement within one text.

This book should serve long and well as an intro-

ductory manual for all police college programs and should be the first volume purchased by the serious policeman who desires to become a professional law enforcement officer.

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HANDWÖRTERBUCH DER KRIMINOLOGIE. By *Alexander Elster* and *Heinrich Lingemann*. Revised by *Rudolf Sieverts*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1965. Pp. 80 per issue, DM 25/issue

The first issue of *Handwörterbuch der Kriminologie* was printed in 1932 and the final issue appeared in 1937. Much has changed in criminological thinking since the appearance of the first work. This is reflected in the extensive growth in bibliography in all countries since World War II. *Rudolf Sieverts* recognized that a complete revision of the *Handwörterbuch* was necessary. Accordingly, he enlisted experts in Germany and elsewhere in the preparation of new material in major areas of criminology. The extensive change, as shown by new bibliographic references, makes this much more than a revision; it is a new work, covering a wide scope of knowledge concerning each topic. Unfortunately, not all authors show concern for literature outside the German language; only occasionally will the bibliography refer to non-German sources.

The format resembles an encyclopedia with topics presented in alphabetical order according to their Germanic spelling. The two issues available to the reviewer start with *Aberglaube* (superstitions) and end with *Ehe und Familie* (marriage and family). Topics are covered with thoroughness, although, as is characteristic of encyclopedias, lack detailed methods.

For those capable of handling the German language, this series will provide an insight into German thinking in the areas of criminology, criminalistics, and criminal investigation. Although the emphasis may be toward criminal behavior and criminology, all forensic disciplines will find worthwhile material in the fourteen, plus, issues to be published between 1965 and 1967.

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