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Police Science Book Reviews

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results that have evident clinical-pathologic correlation. (WEK)

Studies of Criminal Abortion Cases in Ontario—G. Cimbura, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 12 (2): 223-9 (April 1967). During the period 1961-1965 materials connected with 101 nonfatal and 19 fatal cases of suspected criminal abortion were examined. The various methods employed to induce abortion in these cases have been tabulated. Syringe assemblies and kinds of abortifacient materials encountered have been described. In this group of cases, suspected abortionists with some to considerable medical knowledge preferred instrumental methods. Lay abortionists used the procedures involving injection of fluids. (WEK)

The Determination of Meprobamate in Blood, Urine, and Liver by Gas Chromatography—Ronald F. Skinner, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 12 (2): 230-7 (April 1967). A gas chromatographic method has been presented for the quantitative and qualitative determination of meprobamate in various biological samples. The meprobamate in the sample is first hydrolyzed in base and the hydrolysis product extracted into ether. The ether solution is then concentrated, with thymol added as an internal standard, and chromatographed. Meprobamate was successfully quantitated in blood, urine, and liver. (WEK)

The Simple Demonstration of Calcium Oxalate Crystals in Kidneys of Victims of Ethylene Glycol Poisoning—J. Raekallio, A. J. Jaaskelainen, and P. L. Makinen, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 12 (2): 238-40 (April 1967). A simple technic for the demonstration of calcium oxalate crystals in kidney sections from victims of ethylene glycol poisoning has been described. The sections are deparaffinized in bromobenzene and mounted in a mixture of bromobenzene and Canada balsam. The refractive index of the mounting medium is very similar to that of the specially processed kidney tissue. This greatly facilitates the detection of calcium oxalate crystals on an "optically empty" background by using dark field illumination. The crystals may be further identified by a microincineration procedure. The method can be applied as a preliminary test to suspected cases of ethylene glycol poisoning. (WEK)

A Method for Determining the Components of the Barbiturate Mixture Tuinal—Thomas W. Moy and H. R. Wetherell, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 12 (2): 241-5 (April 1967). A rapid method for determining the components of the common barbiturate mixture Tuinal has been reported. It depends upon the reactivity of the side chain in secobarbital toward a brominating reagent and the employment of differential spectrophotometry. (WEK)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by
Roland L. Soule*

CONAN DOYLE: A BIOGRAPHY. By *Pierre Nordon* (Translated from the French by Frances Part-ridge). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. 1967. Pp. 370. \$7.95.

The principal relevant association which seems to have prompted the editor to ask me to review a biography of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is my long-standing appreciation for one of the writing physician's avocational interests—tuba playing. The

1967 English edition of the life and labors of the father of Sherlock Holmes from his ancestry to his death on 7 July 1930 is a translation of Pierre Nordon's 1964 French work.

Part I of this tightly-knit account describes Sir Arthur the man. It begins with the genealogy of the Doyle family, briskly outlines Arthur's experiences and education, relates his involvement in the Boer War and World War I, documents his individual crusades for justice in the typical Holmes' style, and then both develops and interprets

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Doyle's voyage into spiritualism. Finally, in Part I, Nordon attempts to analyze Conan Doyle's personality through his writings. Doyle is described as a vivacious, humane, and energetic sportsman, lecturer, traveler, politician, and writer who is both a hard fighter and a beneficent victor.

The second part of this skillfully crafted tome depicts Conan Doyle the writer. The case for Sherlock Holmes' impact on scientific criminology is briefed. Nordon offers the hypotheses that the literary ancestor of Holmes was Edgar Allen Poe's Chevalier Dupin and that the real life model for the detective was Conan Doyle himself. Doyle's writing style is compared to that of Bret Harte; the similarity of his plots with those of Robert Louis Stevenson. The substance of all 60 Sherlock Holmes' adventures is analyzed in terms of the love or gain motives of the victims and the perpetrators. Nordon emphasizes that the Holmes' adventures are more exciting than dangerous—the crimes involved generally were not of the bloody sort. Nordon artfully abstracts Doyle's historical novels and strikes many parallels between the contents of the novels and Doyle's own life experiences. By the end of the book, Nordon has inlaid a sparkling mosaic of the creation of approximately 130 of Conan Doyle's publications highlighting the reciprocating influences between the artist and the art.

The fans of Sherlock Holmes who expect insights into the origin of the master detective's *modus operandi* might be disappointed by a great deal of the minutiae in the first five chapters of Nordon's efforts. These readers perhaps will prefer to read the last paragraph of Chapter 1, skim through a few of the episodes from the Boer War and World War I and then go on to Chapter 6 of the book for their enjoyment. Probably the most boring sections of Part I also are the pages which offer evidence of the author's meticulous research and skillful writing. Perhaps a professor of English at a French university believes that anyone should recall the impressive list of names introduced *ad infinitum* in several chapters, but there are those of us who experience frustration when the writer tells us so little about the characters in the plot. However, Nordon apparently avoided excursions into sketches of the tertiary cast in order to spend more time with his principal subject—and he did chock a lot of Doyle's life into those 370 pages.

The translator, Frances Partridge, in spite of her inconsistent use of the indefinite article before

words beginning with *h* (and other curious divergences) deserves more permanent credit than mere mention on the dust cover and the copyright flap. The translation obviously was more liberal than literal, and such a chore requires both knowledge of the languages and of the original author's intent. This omission, of course, was an oversight of the publisher, not of the author.

For the beginner who is just becoming acquainted with the creator of the master sleuth this book is a gold mine of information which is worthy of more than one novel-type reading—a source which should give clues for a great deal more material on Doyle and his work. For the post-amateur who wants to test his wits and memory this book should provide a real challenge.

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DEFENSE OF DRUNK DRIVING CASES, 2nd Edition.

By *Richard E. Erwin*. Matthews Bender & Co., Albany, New York, 1966. Pp xxiv, 790. \$19.50

The purpose of the book may be well summarized in the last sentence of the preface: "It is primarily intended as a guide in the preparation and trial of such cases, with particular emphasis on cross-examination and chemical tests for intoxication." As the title states, this relates only to the defense and gives neither space nor cause for comfort to the prosecution or the the cause of traffic safety.

While the second edition is enlarged, it is written in the same format as the first edition. Three new chapters have been added, Chapter 9, "Pictures of Accused Taken or Tape Recordings Made by Police Officers," Chapter 30, "Anticipating Cross-Examination of Defendant" and Chapter 34, "Jury Instructions." Chapter 34 tells how the defense attorney should word his requested instructions so as to reduce the impact of the judge's normal instructions to the jury.

The book is divided into eight major categories. Part I, II, VI, VII and VIII have to do with motions, discovery, and other so-called "legal loopholes" together with a defense of the author's position. Part III discusses the cross-examination of the arresting officers and other police officer witnesses. This includes the new chapter aimed at minimizing the effects of motion pictures and recordings. Part IV is the same as that found in the

first edition and discusses methods of cross-examination of the examining physician, physician-patient privilege to the trial of the drinking driver. Part V is by far the largest section of the book, covering 451 pages of information and misinformation on "Chemical Tests for Intoxication." Some indication of the author's thinking may be shown by the fact that 103 pages are devoted to the Breathalyzer while only 34 pages are devoted to direct blood analysis, 6 pages to urine and saliva and only one page is used to defend against preliminary breath-testing devices. Also included in this Part V (Chemical Tests for Intoxication) are chapters on the defendant's refusal, unlawful search and seizure and a chapter on implied consent laws.

The same 20 figures found in the first edition are reproduced in the second edition. These include a copy of the old Alcoholic Influence Report Form of the National Safety Council which has not been printed since about 1962. Except by an occasional reference within the text, no credit is given for the source of the tables or figures. It is doubtful if these are the author's original work or design.

The author points out many times how a clever defense attorney can systematically chop up solid and honest testimony so that it is at least confusing, if not unbelievable, by the judge or jury. While methods of cross-examination are herein categorized for the new attorney, the author has not developed any major innovations in the semantics of cross-examination, nor any technical arguments that have not long been known to witnesses in general and expert witnesses in particular. Truth and virtue are made to appear as the province of the defense attorney alone while deceit and dishonesty are about all the book relegates to the prosecution and police.

The book does not make an enjoyable evening's reading for anyone who is interested in the problems of alcohol and traffic safety. However, there is nothing new, different, or frightening about the cross-examinations posed in the book. Any witness who has testified for 10 or 20 years should have, in that time, heard these and other clever cross-examination questions and know how to handle them. As a matter of fact, by seeing the red book on the defense table, the prosecution's witness who is familiar with the techniques of the book, may be better prepared to testify than he is by not seeing the red book present. It goes without saying that anyone who expects to testify as an expert witness

in DWI cases should be familiar with the book and be ready to cope with the questions posed by it.

From the standpoint of the young beginning attorney, or as pointed out in the book, the lawyer who primarily engages in general civil practice, the book may be well written. Too much relative emphasis is expended on immaterial cross-examination in some areas (Breathalyzer) while too little is covered in others (Preliminary Breath-Testing Devices) and some analytical methods are totally ignored.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINOLOGY. By *William H. Hewitt*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1967. Pp xiv, 242. \$13.75.

A Bibliography of Police Administration, Public Safety and Criminology is a reference document written for police chiefs, planning and research specialists, police administration undergraduate and graduate students, police academy instructors, penologists, court officials, probation and parole officials. This comprehensive bibliography has nine chapters dealing with police administration, public safety and criminology. Within the nine chapters and 64 subheadings there are more than 11,200 entries, all of which are assembled alphabetically. Entries are to July 1, 1965.

The book is a valuable contribution in that it fills a void in the field of police administration—the absence of a comprehensive bibliography. The material included does not confine itself to the United States, but is international and comparative in scope, offering sources and ideas from the experience of a variety of nations which function under diverse philosophies and institutions.

The book is divided into the nine chapters listed below:

- Chapter 1. Correctional Administration
- Chapter 2. Detective Bureau Administration and Criminal Investigation
- Chapter 3. Patrol Administration
- Chapter 4. Personnel and Training Administration
- Chapter 5. Police Administration
- Chapter 6. Police Technical Services Administration
- Chapter 7. Traffic

Chapter 8. Industrial and Business Security

Chapter 9. Miscellaneous Subjects

Within chapter five, there are twelve subdivisions: (1) Civil Defense, (2) Crime, (3) Organized Crime, (4) Police Administration, (5) Police Buildings, (6) Police-Fire Integration, (7) Police Management Supervision, (8) Police Planning and Research, (9) Police Unions, (10) Public Administration, (11) Public Relations, and (12) Vice. Within chapter five, under subdivision four, there are 409 items listed under the specific heading of *Police Administration*. A typical item entry is as follows:

ADAMS, THOMAS F.: Establishing a Juvenile Division for a Police Department serving a city of 100,000, *POLICE*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (Jan.-Feb., 1963), 46-49.

Appendix I is a listing of the reference journals and periodicals and alphabetically lists the abbreviations used in the item entries in the book, for example, *AJP*—American Journal of Psychology. Appendix II is the alphabetical listing of publishers. There are 325 different periodical listings and 362 individual publisher listings.

The author has arranged this text in complete alphabetical format to enhance its use. Most law enforcement agencies in the United States are organized according to functions. The chapters in this text are also in alphabetical order by function. The subheadings within each chapter are also in alphabetical order, again to ease the use of this document. In addition, all articles and authors within each chapter, and subheading, are completely alphabetized. One need only to know the chapter, and/or subheading, to find his desired reference material rapidly. Where an article should have been cross-referenced into another chapter, and/or subheading, because of subject matter, it has been accomplished.

The author of the book acknowledges his special appreciation to the many authors who furnished their own entire bibliography collection to him, and to many individuals who supplied reference lists of materials from their own personal files, in assisting him in preparing this volume. The author is also interested in anyone who possesses a bibliography list or has any knowledge of published, or unpublished, materials which do not appear in this volume to assist in preparing future supplements to this volume.

This book should be a part of all police training academy libraries, and should be found in the

libraries of colleges and universities where police administration degrees are conferred. In addition it should be in the libraries of all the larger law enforcement agencies. It would also be a valuable addition to every serious student of police administration.

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AN EXAMINATION OF ROLE THEORY: THE CASE OF THE STATE POLICE. By *Mark J. Preiss*, and *Howard H. Ehrlich*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966. Pp. xi, 226. \$8.50

The authors selected a state police organization, which remains anonymous in the study for the examination of role theory. Any organization might have been selected for the study which would have fit the authors' requirements of: technical differentiation, developmental cycle, formal period of training, and opportunity to observe and record role behavior. It is to the advantage of American policing, however, that a law enforcement agency was selected. The researcher in law enforcement as well as the police supervisor and administrator can gain insight concerning the police role. The material is well documented, researched, and concisely presented.

Although the main thrust of the book is to develop an intensive analysis of role theory in terms of social-psychological variables, there also develops an in-depth analysis of a law enforcement organization. Such current and acute issues as: the social organization of law enforcement, police conflict and expectations, and the public image of the police are presented in detail.

Practical application should necessitate further research and development of the police role. As an example, the authors describe selection and training as a conflict area within law enforcement, as

"Among recruits there seemed to be a central interest in job stability and economic security. Such factors as seniority, automatic pay increments, well ordered career lines, and routinized evaluations seemed to hold greater appeal for the recruit than the opportunities for personal glory or a life of excitement and adventure."

In contrast it was brought out as a reflection of the agency examined that

"The high ambition and high initiative which they sought in policemen could well be the qual-

ities most conducive to internal friction, which, in turn, would probably intensify frustration and increase resignation rates."

With the recruitment problems that exist today, it might be of paramount importance that law enforcement agencies acquire greater knowledge in its development of personnel.

An interesting chapter is devoted to "The Public Image of the Police." Within this chapter the following major topics are discussed: the police and the public, public evaluation, the determinants of the public image, and minority groups and the police.

In addition, the study included the socialization of the police recruit, the prediction of behavior under situations of role conflict, the evaluation of role behavior, and the effect of contact on role and intergroup behavior.

The book by Preiss and Ehrlich is highly recommended for reading by all levels of law enforcement personnel as a guide and a practical source book, and by researchers as a supplement to first hand knowledge of police attitudes and philosophies.

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IDENTIFICATION OF HANDWRITING AND CROSS EXAMINATION OF EXPERTS (3rd Edition). By M. K. Mehta. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Bombay, India, 1966. Pp. xx, 369.

The Identification of Handwriting is written primarily for attorneys and within its scope is well done. The book is not intended to be a text book or training guide for the student document examiner, but does serve as an elementary introduction to the subject. Nevertheless a reader can learn a good deal from it about the scope and basic principles of document examination.

The third edition represents some enlargement and expansion over the previous edition. Almost every chapter has been slightly extended especially by additional illustrations. To the reader outside of India these are of interest in showing the variety of scripts with which document examiners in that country must contend. Some of these illustrations could be better since the quality of reproductions varies from good to barely adequate. One entirely new chapter discusses very briefly the languages and dialects of India. Indian legal citations have

been updated and several short sections of new topics have been inserted. Whether a person outside of India who now has the second edition would want to add the third edition to his library might depend upon his personal interest in maintaining a comprehensive professional library for otherwise additions and changes of the new edition are not so substantial as to outdate the earlier edition.

Included in the text are proposed questions for examining and cross-examining experts in the courtroom. (There is a brief discussion of the Indian practice of an expert cross-examining opposing experts.) If an attorney were to study the text carefully and with his own examiner's assistance in supplementary education he would with many of these questions be able to reveal weaknesses in an unqualified witnesses testimony. For the Indian attorney these questions and the legal citations recommend the book.

The Identification of Handwriting represents a significant contribution to the Indian literature on questioned documents and has value for document examiners in other parts of the world as well. Unfortunately the printing of this text reveals poor type setting and press work and is of much lower quality than the second edition.

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THE POLICEMAN AND THE ACCUSED: SEARCH AND SEIZURE AND RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED. By Peter B. Gay and Richard H. Prunier. Cambridge: University Press of Cambridge, Inc., 1965. Pp. xiv, 156. \$6.50

With the current emphasis by the courts on the constitutional and procedural rules involved in arrest, searches, and seizures, the authors have attempted to present the more recent changes and important developments in this highly controversial field of criminal law. Peter Gay and Richard Prunier cover generally but adequately the legal principles involved in arrest, search, and seizure. Three sections deal with the rights of an individual once he becomes the accused in a criminal case. The book is concise, well researched, and easily understood.

The authors begin defining, mainly through the use of case citations, the topics of: What is an arrest? When may an arrest with or without a warrant be made? What is a search warrant and when and how may it be used? What is a "seizure" in the law? In answering such questions, frequent

reference is made to both federal and state cases to assist in providing answers. One extremely valuable and understandable chapter for the layman concerns the "Law Governing Searches and Seizures." Much of the material on this topic is naturally taken from decisions of federal courts. The authors have categorized the subject matter into a series of statements defining a particular aspect of searches and seizures and then have provided a commentary to explain the statement. For example:

"A lawful search and seizure may be made incidental to a lawful arrest. . . ."

"(a) The meaning of incidental to a lawful arrest: . . ."

"(b) Even where arrest is legal, attendant search is limited in scope and purpose: . . ."

Clear and concise treatment is made of the law involving searches of automobiles; probable cause for a search; search incidental to an arrest, including the extent of the search with or without a warrant; plus conduct of the search; and the "Exclusionary Rule" at the federal level (this section particularly provides valuable reference citations to numerous United States Supreme Court decisions.) The authors touch on a little discussed aspect of the law of search and seizures—searches within the curtilage. Several situations upholding and denying evidence which was secured within the curtilage are discussed, but the conclusion is made that "The law is unsettled regarding the parts of the curtilage entitled to protection." The short discussion should be read by every law enforcement official.

The reviewer found the subject matter concerning the accused's rights to be very well written and informative. The right to counsel, prohibition against unnecessary restraint, the requirement that the accused be promptly informed of the charges against him, the right to remain silent, the rights afforded him during interrogation, speedy and public trial requirements, the right to be confronted by his accusers, and bail are competently covered.

Viewed from an overall context, the book would be a valuable addition to the library of those having an interest in the exacting and complicated fields of arrest, search, and seizure. The reviewer does offer two notes of caution to the reader and to the authors. The latest cases cited in the book are 1964 court decisions which may have been further refined or distinguished in later decisions. Also, much of the material and many case authorities are restricted to the experience of the authors within the

state of Massachusetts. Nonetheless, the reviewer found the book a welcome addition for the education of those in legal and law enforcement professions.

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THE CONTROL OF POLICE DISCRETION: THE DANISH EXPERIENCE. By *Thomas J. Aaron*, Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1966. Pp xii, 95. \$5.75

Mr. Aaron's text provides both historical perspective and conceptual insight into a currently much debated control mechanism—the Ombudsman. Briefly, the Ombudsman is an appointed governmental official responsible for the protection of citizens against arbitrary, indifferent, or abusive behavior on the part of public officials. In terms of American experience, the Ombudsman can be likened to the Inspector General in the military services. Basically, an Ombudsman is responsible for the handling of individual grievances against public bureaucrats.

The *Control of Police Discretion* covers the history and present role of the Ombudsman in Denmark. It provides an underpinning for the evaluation of the applicability of the Ombudsman to American police systems. Police practitioners, as well as professors and students of police administration, will find this text of interest. The Ombudsman concept, and therefore this book, will best fit in to one's library under the subject of external individual control over public bureaucracies. In fact, it bears a direct relationship to contemporary writings concerning police review boards.

Mr. Aaron divides his subject into five chapters. The first chapter discusses, in a general sense, administrative discretion and the search for control. Also, in this chapter, he defines and describes for the reader the concept of the Ombudsman. The second chapter provides an analysis of the structural-functional characteristics of the office of a Danish Ombudsman as it relates to their police system. Chapter three furnishes in capsule form a discussion of the authority and responsibility of the Danish Ombudsman.

Chapter four presents the crux of Mr. Aaron's message. In this chapter the Danish Ombudsman is explained in terms of its problems, procedures, and applications. Significantly, Mr. Aaron dis-

closes that the Danish Ombudsman's jurisdiction extends to ministers, civil servants, and all other persons acting in the government's service. It is shown that the Danish Ombudsman operates in a delicate administrative environment somewhere between the Danish Parliament and the Danish judicial system. It is important to note that the Danish Ombudsman can both *initiate* an investigation or react to a citizen's complaint concerning official misconduct. Also, civil servants themselves may make complaints to the Ombudsman. Of equal significance is that the government employees are not required to seek redress through regular hierarchical channels. Further, it was revealed that, by far, not all of the complaints brought to the attention of the Ombudsman for investigation were proven to be valid. In fact, of the 4,500 cases presented to the Ombudsman during the period between 1955 and 1959, only *one third of them were within the proper scope of the Ombudsman's jurisdiction*. From 1957 through 1959, 857 cases were investigated by the Ombudsman and about one half of them involved complaints against the Danish Ministries. The Ministries most often involved were those of Justice, Finance, Police, and Public Prosecutors. The complaints against the police were most frequently: (1) the exceeding of their lawful authority in the issuance of regulations and rules for the maintenance and order in their districts, (2) the failure to follow certain prescribed rules of procedure in the investigation of crimes made mandatory by criminal statutes, and (3) the police did not make complete and accurate internal investigations of complaints concerning the conduct of their own officers.

The final chapter is comprised of a series of actual case histories concerning the Danish Ombudsman's review of police discretion.

This reviewer concurs with the thinking as expressed in the foreword to this text by Congressman Henry S. Reuss. In summary form, Congressman Reuss related that Aaron presents a valuable and timely book for the concerned layman as well as the specialist in police administration. However, it appears that there are important considerations left untouched. First, and foremost, Mr. Aaron did not specifically indicate whether the Ombudsman should be adopted in our country. Second, if the Ombudsman is considered a worthy addition to our government system, then how might it be implemented. Third, it seems question-

able that the Ombudsman is, in fact, conceptually or operationally suited for controlling bureaucratic discretionary powers. Certainly it offers the citizenry a form of external control over their government. However, the Ombudsman's responsibilities are designed to cope with either misfeasance or nonfeasance on the part of public officials. Other types of violations regarding discretionary powers are specifically assigned to such traditional control structures as the legislature or the court.

The *Control of Police Discretion* is recommended to those interested in developing an understanding of the Scandinavian Ombudsman. If external controls are deemed necessary by a government jurisdiction, it is certain that the Ombudsman concept will land high on the list of control agents to be evaluated. In conclusion, perhaps the most outstanding point to elicit from Mr. Aaron's text is that the Ombudsman, where adopted, has not been delimited to the handling of grievances against the police. The role of the Ombudsman remains, to date, unbiased in that it inheres a responsibility for dealing with individual complaints concerning all governmental employees rather than a select few.

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THE KOGA METHOD: POLICE WEAPONLESS CONTROL AND DEFENSE TECHNIQUES. By Robert K. Koga and John G. Nelson. New York. Glencoe Press, 1967. Pp 151. \$4.95.

Judo, Karate, Aikido, and Jawara and wrestling are good and proper arts for what they were designed to accomplish, but, they were not designed to meet the problems peculiar to law enforcement. The Koga Method is designed specifically for law enforcement officers to help them solve the problems encountered in making some physical arrests.

Nine times out of ten the arrestee submits. But what about the tenth time? The arrestee responds something like this, "You ain't gonna bust me, copper!" Then what? The officers know what! They have met that suspect often enough to know. And that's what this book is about. To be successful in handling the resisting or combative law violator, the law enforcement officers' defense and control techniques must be directly applicable to that police arrest situation.

The authors of this book obviously have recognized the nature of the American social scene in the mid-twentieth century and have written a book on physical restraint and defense with a unique approach. Parts of it are concerned with psychological aspects and suggest that a person who is at peace with himself and is confident of his ability is a more disciplined person and, therefore, can exercise greater control over others. The authors characterize their text with the statement: "The man who is at peace with himself is unlikely to war on others." This statement sets the tone for the material of the book.

The subject matter of the book is divided into two parts. The first deals with principles and the second with techniques. The latter is accompanied by 221 excellent photographic illustrations of the Koga Method.

The Koga Method is entirely appropriate for the law enforcement officer. It is workable and learnable. Many California law enforcement officers are already benefitting from the courses in the Koga Method. Their success in using it in every-day situations in the field has created a demand for the training of more and more lawmen in its principles and techniques.

The contents of the book, unit by unit are as follows:

What are the Principles of the Koga Method?

Premise 1: The Police Role in Physical Arrest is Essentially Defensive

Premise 2: Arrest is an Emotional Problem as Well as a Physical One.

Premise 3: The Mind and the Body are One.

Techniques of the Koga Method

How to Stand and Move

The Positions

Twist-Lock Control

Searching Techniques

Handcuffing

Placing the Subject in a Vehicle

Removing the Subject from a Vehicle

Separating Linked Demonstrators

Techniques and Principles

The Defenses

The Mentally Ill

Take Your Time

Weaponless Defense against the Armed Assailant

Summary: Premises, Principles and Rules

The significance of this book is its emphasis on learning certain principles before the application

of technique. The authors present a physical art which requires a basic knowledge of physiology and psychology to apply their method. This approach is sound and refreshing in law enforcement literature because too often the emphasis is on method with little discussion, if any, of theory. The section on principles is very well done. The authors emphasize, in particular, the relationship of emotion to the physical act required to control the other person. The focus is on defense, rather than aggression. The explanation of this concept is thoroughly discussed and fortified with analogies, which are very effective.

It should be pointed out to the reader of this review that the authors of this text have recognized the uncertainty, concern, and anger that may be precipitated by an incident requiring physical control. The need of the law enforcement officer to maintain self-discipline mentally and physically, is explained in this context and its effect on the observers of direct police action is discussed thoroughly. The book also presents another point of view which is important for a law enforcement officer to consider; the emotional state of the law violator who must be brought under control.

This book is recommended whether the officer is studying alone or with a brother officer. It is considered an excellent guide for the physical training officers of law enforcement agencies interested in developing a practical training program in police weaponless defense.

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POLICING THE CITY: Boston 1822-1885. By Roger Lane. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967. Pp. x, 299. \$8.50.

Roger Lane has written an informative and illuminating account of policing in Boston, Massachusetts, during sixty-three years of its tempestuous growth (1822-1885). These were trying years of civil disobedience and of rising criminality. Century-old methods of law enforcement could not contain them. Sheer necessity required the discovery and application of new government techniques and policing procedures in order that the community might live in reasoned peace. What he has to say is not alone of interest to the municipal historian. It could well serve as a guide in today's quest for conserving the peace in our troubled times.

In the twelve chapters comprising the book, the author describes the problems of lawlessness that confronted the people of Boston, and of their continuing political and social efforts to establish a municipal government and to organize an effective police establishment capable of assuring public peace. The Boston experience evidenced that one of the root causes of lawlessness was the inability of citizens to individually provide for their own security as the urban age swept aside the rural culture of centuries gone by. This inability led inescapably to the required acceptance by government of the responsibility for conserving the peace and to the establishment of a professional, preventative police. Criminality and rioting simply dramatized the need for effective law enforcement as a prime method of safeguarding the general welfare.

How Boston began and continued its quest for a stable municipal government and a professional police is the central theme of this study. The titles of the several chapters suggest the changing tempo and direction of lawlessness and reforms in governing procedures: (1) From Town to City: the Police in 1822; (2) Change and Conservatism: The City Marshall and the Great Mayor, 1822-1829; (3) Riots and a New Police, 1829-1838; (4) Opportunities and Problems, 1838-1845; (5) A Vigorous Police: Marshal Tukey, 1845-1853; (6) Adjustment and Definition, 1853-1860; (7) The Violent Years, 1860-1869; (8) Crime and Scandal, 1869-1870; (9) Chief Savage and Readjustment, 1870-1878; (10) Political Uncertainty; The Commission Movement, 1870-1878; (11) Political Breakdown; Charter Reform 1878-1885; (12) Epilogue and Conclusion.

Some excellent notes on source materials are included (pp. 239-248), among them: official state documents, official city documents, newspaper references, contemporary pamphlets, reports, et cetera, books and articles on Massachusetts and Boston, and books and articles on temperance, crime, and police.

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CRIME IN A CHANGING SOCIETY. By *Howard Jones*.
Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1965. Pp. 174. \$95.

This is a sententious and incisive study of an oftentimes sensational and emotional subject—the

problem of increasing criminality in a modern, affluent, industrial society. The book presents a panoramic outline of the crime problem for the general reader. The author, a British sociologist, examines with a critical eye the whole spectra of criminal behavior.

Dr. Jones sets out to introduce the reader to a "scientific approach to the crime problem and also to suggest some new ways of combatting it." The author is a professor at the University of Leicester and had worked for many years as a social worker, mainly in institutions for delinquent children. Previous books he had authored include *Reluctant Rebels* and *Alcoholic Addiction*. The book presently under review holds the distinction of being the first general survey of crime in depth aimed specifically at the general reader.

Crime is, of course, increasing throughout the Western world. But, Dr. Jones emphasizes, it is a simple matter to overestimate the actual crime problem. The danger here is that "we may be panicked into measures of repression which will do more damage to our system of social values than the crime itself."

Violent crime arouses such anxiety and malevolent feelings in the populace that there is some justification to believe that the roots of crime lie deep indeed. "I wish I could get my hands on him" is heard frequently when a particularly brutal act is committed. Why, the author asks, do we ourselves become so violent in return? Is it because "a shadowy unacknowledged side of ourselves finds criminal behavior not uncongenial, that we are so upset when it breaks through in other people"?

Dr. Jones accomplishes a great deal in some 170 pages. He comes to grips with crime statistics ("this is less straight-forward than it sounds"), causality and unconscious motivation, criminal personality, the "utility" of punishment, the penal system, and the provocative subject of "Youth in Revolt."

The author has provided a small, readable volume which should serve the non-specialist with an overview of the complex phenomenon we might call "crime in the affluent society." Dr. Jones has included a fairly extensive bibliography (mostly British books) and a useful index.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION: PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR CORONERS, POLICE OFFICERS AND OTHER INVESTIGATORS (2nd ed. 1967). Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. *xiii*, 375. \$14.00.

1966 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF POLICE.

By *Department of Safety, City of Cincinnati*. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1967. Pp. 145.

HYPNOSIS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. By *Harry Arons*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1967. Pp. *xxvii*, 211. \$8.75.