

1969

## Police Science Book Reviews

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extracting ethanol and the glycols from tissue was also developed. Employing these procedures the striking inhibition of propylene glycol oxidation by ethanol in mice has been demonstrated, as well as the lesser inhibition of ethanol oxidation propylene glycol. (WEK)

**Nondestructive Spectrophotometric Identification of Inks and Dyes on Paper**—Bette L. Hamman, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 13(4): 544-56 (Oct. 1968). The design of an instrument which permits the spectrophotometric analysis of inks and dyes on paper has been described. It utilizes an optical system of quartz lens and fiber optics coupled to the basic components of a spectrophotometer and chart recorder.

The potential of the method has been established for the spectral identification of inks and dyes on documents. Characterizations of 238 specimens

of ball-point pen inks and over 100 samples of dyes has been accomplished. (WEK)

**A Simplified Method of Collecting Gunshot Residue for Examination by Neutron Activation Analysis**—C. Michael Hoffman, *Identification News*, 18(10): 7-8 (October, 1968). Prepackaged kits for collection of primer residue on suspects' hands are described. Units consist of swabs moistened with 5% HNO<sub>3</sub> with one swab as a control. All swabs are sealed in a polyethylene bag. These units are easier to use in the field than melted paraffin. (JDN)

**Marihuana Smoking in the United States**—D. D. Pet and J. C. Ball, *Federal Probation*, 32(3): 8-15 (Sept. 1968). The author feels that the danger of marihuana is largely unknown. There is danger to individuals with personality problems. (JDN)

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## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

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Edited by

Melvin Gutterman\*

**POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS—A SOURCE-BOOK.** By A. F. Brandstatter and Louis A. Radelet, *Editors*. Los Angeles: Glencoe Press, 1968. Pp. 480. \$7.95.

The editors, both members of the faculty of Michigan State University, continue their school's program in critical evaluation of police-community relations in this compilation of sixty-four articles. Their anthology is divided into five major topics: The Rule of Law, Psychological and Sociological Aspects, The Police and Minority Groups, Social Change and Law Enforcement, and Principles of Programming in Police and Community Relations. Prominent police officials, psychologists, sociologists, professors, lawyers, and urban experts compose the list of contributing authors. Although this book is primarily a reprint of articles circu-

lated elsewhere, it is a meaningful attempt to compile various views in a logical dialogue.

The more militant critics of police-community relations would claim the compilation is a fakery by pro-establishment "Uncle Toms", vested interest groups, and "fascist pigs." The authors, no doubt, were selected from the editors' list of "approved" writers who largely urge non-violent progress in the urban community. Little understanding of militant groups that urge police withdrawal from the ghetto, forcible take-over of businesses and tenements, and citizens' patrols can be gained from this book. Such an understanding, and possible dialogue, must gain insights from other sources.

However, the bulk of the high-crime area residents support established modes of order, if properly administered. Obviously public relations is the key to success in urban areas. The first section of the book, "The Rule of Law," points

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this up. Police practices have been notoriously extralegal in some communities—or if mostly legal, it is the illegal conduct that is publicized. Better communication not only demonstrates proper police conduct, but may tear down the walls of ill-will erected in the high-crime areas, so detrimental to good investigations. The articles show that it is essential that police understand constitutional concepts, and set an example with proper practices.

The section on social psychology merely emphasizes the greater need for understanding and predicting collective behavior. Cultural and demographic changes are discussed, and their relative roles in encouraging misunderstanding.

Traditions, myths, pressures, and prejudice impede police-community relations, as is too well demonstrated in the editors' choice of section articles on "Minority Groups." The urgency of reappraisal and adaptation is necessitated by the growing plurality of black groups, and the growing majority of non-Anglo groups in our core cities. The progress of and need for academy instruction in ethnic and racial feelings is brought to light in these essays.

The fourth section on "Social Change" points out some of the more significant developments in police adaptation, such as store front substations, cadet programs, and language classes. Further de-emphasis of the "them-and-us" philosophy policemen are adopting is accomplished by the urging of a multi-agency approach. The real question presented is whether police social changes are keeping pace with their court-imposed legal changes. The authors implicitly assume not, as the newly expressed rights of the accused are the result of social stagnation.

The final section presents the police with their challenge—to listen, not talk—to encourage professionalism, not condone license—and to segregate problems and solutions, not stereotype them.

The editors deserve credit for compiling their collection of articles. The problem is, that most of the essays were written from four to ten years before the rioting in the still chilling days of early April, 1968, before our Capital gave the use of its park to one group of protesters and a leading city welcomed another with clubs and gas—and yes, before the obscene shouts of unkempt dissidents and the violence of separatists. The question which is raised for our core cities is: "Should they improve

and 'modernize' their police community relations units, scrap them for newer and more effective tools in the upcoming dialogue, or clamp down the lid with a, 'You had your chance' approach?"

WAYNE W. SCHMIDT

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POLICE OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. By *Donald O. Schultz* and *Loran A. Norton*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1968. Pp. xiv, 204. \$10.00.

This small book is shallow and superficial, and does not represent a seriously researched, well-organized, well-documented scholarly effort. Police intelligence operations, particularly as relate to organized crime, are of significant import, and do deserve exhaustive inquiry. Police intelligence operations, particularly as relate to subversive activity, are unclear and misunderstood, and do deserve examination as to authorization, methods, and end use. The authors of *Police Operational Intelligence* skirt about the outer surfaces of the subject matter area, presenting only a few bits of helpful information—such as the development of the L.E.I.U. (Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit), and the organization and operations of the Los Angeles Police Department Intelligence Division.

In the opinion of this reviewer, the book is seriously compromised by bias, the grandiose statement, unnecessary padding, inadequate coverage, hysterical anti-communism, slanted opinion, silliness, and cuteness.

Anti-Catholic overtones are to be found in such constructions as "Politicians of the Holy Roman Empire and of the even holier Roman Catholic Church . . ." (p. 9), and ". . . the more formidable agents of the Church of Rome." (p. 9).

The grandiose statement appears, thus:

"It is probable that there has been a drop of blood pricked out to form a signature upon some clandestine parchment or manifesto for every drop shed in the greatest battle known to mediaeval (sic) or modern times." (p. 12)

Padding appears in *Chapter 3*, "Intelligence Theory," wherein ten pages or so consist of materials from an IBM pamphlet (the footnote so indicating is the *only* footnote in the book); in *Chapter 11*, "Summary of Text," wherein five pages are used to summarize the book; in the *Appendix*

which uses ten pages to present the easily available "Guide to Subversive Organizations;" and in the *Bibliography*, wherein some forty-six randomly selected book references are arranged without order—alphabetical, area, or time.

Even though the book presents, on page 81, without any reference to source, a chart taken from the *Task Force Report: Organized Crime*, there is no adequate coverage of such Task Force recommendations, nor in-depth discussion of the problems of organized crime intelligence.

The subject of subversive activities is crudely presented, with a jab at the "pseudo-intellectual," (p. 91), and with an almost paranoid mental set:

"We could name several hundred people who have died at critical moments; in a better sense, we mean at the moment just before they were about to expose the extent and nature of Communist intelligence operations in sensitive positions in this country. No doubt the various (sic) intelligence functions of the FBI, Army, Navy, and Air Force could list thousands . . . The fantastic part of it all is that the majority of the murders are investigated routinely by local police who rarely have perceptions regarding motives which are broad enough to encompass the Soviet murder motive . . ." (pp. 99-100)

In this same section, the authors present their oddly slanted opinion of the United States Supreme Court:

"It appears that members of the United States Supreme Court are not aware of the nature and techniques of Communist warfare. Any other assumption would carry the implication of conscious treason by the court." (p. 101)

For sheer silliness, the authors pompously state:

"One of the most effective municipal police intelligence agencies in the United States reports that their scope of operations is as follows: (Their report has been purposely sanitized.)" (p. 128)

The authors mean, by their parenthetical aside, that all source identifying features have been removed. Yet, on page 169, the authors present "Figure 10.1 Table of Organization, Intelligence Division, Los Angeles Police Department, 1966."—which table most obviously parallels the "sanitized" presentation on pp. 128 ff. Tsk! Tsk! Even the shadowy figure of Sherlock Holmes on the front jacket seems to be shaking his head!

Chapter 9, "Crime Prevention," has an illustrated section on "Methods of Entry" which would

be most helpful to any neophyte burglar, but peculiar and unnecessary to a book on police operational intelligence—unless the authors believe that intelligence personnel should know how to make entries into locked premises—and if they so believe, they should so state. The issue is too serious for cuteness.

One very minor final point: the authors of *Police Operational Intelligence* are listed on the dust jacket and title page as "Donald O. Schultz, B.S., M.P.A., Instructor, Orange County Police Academy, Costa Mesa, California, and Loran A. Norton, B.S., Lieutenant, Santa Ana Police Department, Santa Ana, California. Such listings, in reference to assignment, are now inaccurate and out-of-date, for Mr. Schultz left the instructional staff of the Orange County Police Academy prior to the time of his dismissal from the City of Orange Police Department, September 1, 1967, and Mr. Norton is not now a Lieutenant of Police, having been dismissed from the City of Santa Ana Police Department, May 9, 1968.

A serious book on organized crime intelligence operations is needed, and can be most helpful to the criminal justice careerist—but, unfortunately, in the opinion of this reviewer, this is *not* such a book.

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OUR HANDCUFFED POLICE: THE ASSAULT UPON LAW AND ORDER IN AMERICA AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT. By *Edward J. Van Allen*. Mineola, New York: Reportorial Press, 1968. Pp. 122. \$3.95.

To dismiss this slim volume as just one more privately-published polemic on "law and order" would not be fully accurate. Although it frequently relies upon emotion rather than facts and makes the usual attack upon what the author calls the United States Supreme Court's "campaign to protect the criminal at all costs," internal evidence suggests that it is not organizational propaganda but conveys the sincere views of the author as an individual.

The author, as an official court reporter in the lower court system of the State of New York, has had first-hand experience with the trial court phase of the criminal justice process. He advocates a national police force, which is certainly a departure from rightist dogma. The tone of the book,

particularly when reporting facts about the plight of the policeman, reflects a journalist's concern.

In chronicling the rising violence met by police in performance of their duties, the book does a thorough job: a New York plainclothesman stabbed to death by a pimp, an Iowa marshal slashed by a broken bottle, an officer kicked and beaten by a whole family. With the aid of F.B.I. statistics on the involvement of recidivists in the murder of police, the author gets across an understanding of the fear and bitterness which hangs over police families.

Unlike most tough law enforcement arguments, this book usefully devotes a brief chapter to the public service functions of police—saving lives and promoting public convenience—which occupy more police man-hours than the functions of regulation and arrest.

However, when the text turns to the United States Supreme Court decisions and the "coddling" of "criminals", it tells us nothing we have not heard from a dozen demagogues. The decisions in *Escobedo*<sup>1</sup> and *Mapp*<sup>2</sup> are discussed without recognition of the fact that both represent judicial disapproval of techniques also disowned by good police departments, since those two cases respectively involved (1) interrogation without advice as to rights and (2) unlimited residential search. Mr. Van Allen agrees with *Brown v. Mississippi*<sup>3</sup> that police should not obtain confessions by physical brutality, and he notes that *Brown* laid the foundation for *Miranda*<sup>4</sup> thirty years later. Yet he stops short of the obvious point that the low-grade police work evidenced in cases like *Brown* and *Mapp*, largely ungoverned by state action during those thirty years, provided the motivation for the Supreme Court's "policing of the police," which Mr. Van Allen decries.

The author adopts the untested assumption that *Miranda* means that valid confessions will now be virtually impossible to get. Better than such assumptions are attempts to measure the effect objectively, as was done in the Pittsburgh Police Bureau in 1967. Review of hundreds of major crime cases in the Pittsburgh Bureau's Detective Branch revealed that the percentage of investigations producing confessions, which was 54% before

instituting the full *Miranda* warnings, dropped afterwards to 37%, not to zero.<sup>5</sup>

In accepting unproved assumptions about Supreme Court decisions "causing" crime and "handcuffing", Mr. Van Allen unfortunately did not have the benefit of a later-written article by a police force legal advisor, Douglas McBroom, who points out from first-hand experience that the patrol officer is really frustrated, not by appellate decisions on confessions, but by the common law rules on arrest, which create serious barriers to effective police action in everyday matters such as disorderly conduct and simple assault and battery, at least in those states which follow the strict rule that a police officer may arrest without warrant for a breach of the peace less than a felony only when he personally views the offense.<sup>6</sup>

A chapter is spent on the civilian review board issue, now virtually moot, even in civil rights organization circles. The author supplies sympathetic human-interest stories about the all-too-frequent unjust accusations against police, but he does not attempt to explore the numerous types of alternative complaint and disciplinary mechanisms which many police departments are using to eliminate misfits.

When Mr. Van Allen turns to positive suggestions for community action against crime, his prime praise goes to the Orlando, Florida, "Pistol-Packing Posse" of female citizens trained to shoot firearms by the local police. The publicity given that program, begun in 1966, is credited with helping achieve an Orlando crime drop in 1967. Although 6000 lady Floridians have now been armed in this manner, the only example of citizen self-help given us by Mr. Van Allen is the story of a lady, not a member of the "Posse", who hit a burglar over the head with a hammer. The author does not proceed to the logical inevitability of hammer-wielding instruction, nor does he report on whether or not mortality among husbands has increased in Orlando domestic disputes.

Constructive citizen action through Crime-Stop campaigns, use of locks, and adequate lighting is suggested.

A chapter examining "The Negro Revolution" rambles through discussions of those mysterious restraining orders which have allegedly prevented

<sup>1</sup> ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS, 378 U.S. 478 (1964).

<sup>2</sup> MAPP V. OHIO, 367 U.S. 643 (1961).

<sup>3</sup> BROWN V. MISSISSIPPI, 297 U.S. 287 (1936).

<sup>4</sup> MIRANDA V. ARIZONA, 384 U.S. 436 (1966).

<sup>5</sup> SEEBURGER AND WETTICK, "Miranda" in Pittsburgh—A Statistical Study, 29 U. PITT. L. REV. 1 (1967).

<sup>6</sup> MCBROOM, ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMMON LAW RULES OF ARREST: A HANDCUFFING OF POLICE? 6 DUQUESNE U. L. REV. 363 (1968).

police from putting down riots promptly, the possibility of letting black separatists take over an Indian reservation in a black nation experiment, and the recommendations of the author—"an old farm boy"—as to how slum dwellers can do their own rat-killing.

Because Mr. Van Allen's opinions and tone, as noted above, suggest that the book conveys his own views as a citizen with an above-average information base, *Our Handcuffed Police* probably provides elective office-holders, administrators, and lawyers with a representative index of how many citizens will continue to feel about the crime problem, until public information sources more effectively provide objective data sufficient to bring balance into the fragmented and emotionalized picture presented by most news media.

However, for readers seeking a compendium of the best modern thinking on how to combat crime, *Our Handcuffed Police* is not the book. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*—the report of The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice<sup>7</sup>—with which Mr. Van Allen agrees somewhat reluctantly on most points, is a much better buy.

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ATLAS OF LEGAL MEDICINE: By *Tomio Watanabe*, M.D., Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1968, Pp. xii, 188. \$25.00.

Dr. Watanabe has created with camera, coupled with concise descriptions, a masterful first among textbooks of legal medicine. He skillfully blends the classic concepts of causes of death with their effect on the corpus, as well as up-dating the newer etiologic factors, i.e., airplane, auto, etc.

This Atlas which consists of 189 pages and 539 illustrations is an essential part of any library where there may be an interest in forensic medicine—a necessary reference for the Physician, Coroner, Medical Examiner, Pathologist, Police Agency, Attorney, and Jurist.

Dr. Watanabe's illustrative Atlas will forever set aside many of the fables surrounding the finality of life—death. In practice much anxiety has been caused by simulation of unnatural causes to that of post-mortem change, due to varying

atmospheric and or environmental conditions. This is especially referable to the uninitiated and sometimes unexposed investigators. To those whose experience has been limited, and to that segment in the busy urban centers, whose knowledge may be extensive, this text will be equally informative. Each section of the volume is thoroughly described and graphically displayed. The subject headings are:

- Post-Mortem Changes
- Post-Mortem Injuries
- Sudden Death from Natural Causes
- Blunt Injuries of the Skin
- Automobile Injuries
- Railway Injuries
- Airplane Injuries
- Head Injuries
- Wounds from Sharp Instruments
- Gunshot Wounds
- Mechanical Asphyxia
- Effects from Heat
- Effects from Cold
- Effects from Electric Current
- Effects from Barometric Pressure
- Starvation
- Sexual Problems
- Infanticide
- Poisoning

An example of detail are 98 illustrations of post-mortem changes, 15 displays of post-mortem injuries, along with excellent descriptions. This text will undoubtedly prove helpful since much of the knowledge in this science has not been adequately documented with an eye for clarity and completeness.

Certainly, the author's remarks in the preface are vindicated: "It is said that seeing is believing and that a picture is better than a thousand words." The author's further wish is a reality, that this is a "seeing Atlas."

Dr. Watanabe must receive thanks for recording and possibly transmitting to many an urgently needed volume. The Publisher's skill in copying many of the color photographs vary from very good to excellent. Again, it is emphasized that this is a classical text for any curriculum in forensic medicine which must be carefully read and studied

<sup>7</sup> United States Government Printing Offices, 1967. Pp. 340.

and deserves widespread recognition and acceptance.

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THE FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF PAINTS AND PIGMENTS. By *David A. Crown*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1968. Pp. x, 264. \$14.00.

This book is offered as "A valuable reference tool for those engaged in the forensic examination of paints and pigments by providing the background data necessary for the critical evaluation of paint evidence." "This volume has been compiled to fulfill a need in the fields of criminalistics and art expertise. An attempt has been made to bring together all the data currently available on paint and pigment differentiation that applies to examinations conducted in the crime laboratory and in the art laboratory and thus provide a data source book for those active in the field."

The book is divided into four chapters: I. Paint Examination, Consideration; II. Pigments; III. Vehicles; and IV. Examination Techniques. Of the 264 pages, the criminalist will find Chapter IV, Examination Techniques, which has 81 pages about equally divided between text and tables, most useful. This chapter contains sections on: Sectioning of Paint Chips, Emission Spectrography, Neutron Activation Analysis, Electron Microprobe, Differentiation of Organic and Inorganic Pigments, Visible Range Absorption Spectrophotometry, X-ray Diffraction Analysis, Ultraviolet Fluorescence, Gross Infrared Examinations, Infrared Luminescence Examinations, Gross X-ray Examinations, Wet Chemical Techniques—Vehicle Differentiation, Visible Range Reflectance Spectrophotometry, Pyrolysis-gas Chromatography, Infrared Absorption Spectrophotometry, Multiple Internal Reflectance Spectroscopy, Differential Thermal Analysis, and Pigment Differentiation by physical and chemical methods.

Although only about one-third of the book might be useful to the criminalist (Chapter IV), it is recommended as a reference for the criminalistic laboratory and for those who must conduct forensic examination of paints. It is unfortunate that the cost of the book was probably made as high as it is by the many pages of tables which may not aid the criminalist in his work.

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JUVENILE COURTS, THE CHILD AND THE LAW. By *W. E. Cavanaugh*. Baltimore, Maryland: Penguin Books, Inc., 1968. Pp. 300. \$1.65.

(Mrs.) W. E. Cavanaugh was for some years a lecturer in social studies at Birmingham University, England. She is also a member of the Birmingham Education Committee since 1946, a magistrate in the Adult and Juvenile Courts since 1949, and past chairman of the Association of Social Workers. She is currently a lecturer in criminology and, since 1964, a member of the Bar.

The history of the juvenile court movement, the development of other than formal proceedings in England for dealing with delinquents on a semi-official basis, and the total processes in the juvenile court are delineated in detail and amply footnoted.

There is an excellent discussion of juvenile court procedure, of the powers of the juvenile court in dealing with juveniles (among them we note the absolute discharge, the conditional discharge, probation, fine, and other methods, including approved schools, detention, etc.). There is a chapter on approved schools, Borstal attendance centers, and "fit persons", and considerable detail on the juvenile court at work.

The volume is in part a popular discussion of considerable interest to the knowledgeable laymen as well as an introductory volume for the serious student of the juvenile court.

Chapter II: "The Future: Proposals for Reform" is of considerable interest to this reviewer. There is a current serious discussion in the American courts as to the proper function of the juvenile court—whether it should have social service functions as is generally the case in each of the states and the local authorities in the United States. First, as a purely judicial agency, it would be confined, therefore, to the official processing of delinquents, dependents, and neglected children, the writing of the necessary inquiries, necessary legal inquiries by the filing of proper court orders, the matter of custody of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and to ordering dispositions of various kinds for delinquents. By no means would the juvenile court concern itself with informal proceedings, supervision, and with the administration of probation nor the administration

and control of juvenile detention. This is a viewpoint which is so strongly urged by Robert D. Vinter in the *Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency* and further by William H. Sheridan, assistant chief of the United States Children's Bureau in *Federal Probation* in three issues of the 1967 volume. Both writers take serious issue with the concept that a judge, trained in the law, should be asked to administer and supervise purely social service functions. They call for the development of community social service agencies to which a parent comes with complaints against an unruly or disobedient child and obtains service *without recourse* to the court process.

Throughout the volume, Dr. Cavanaugh compares English, American, and Western European procedures, particularly in the use of law judges as against legally trained officials in the American courts. Many of these proposals are similar to the principles which Sheridan, Vinter, and others have already established in England by the use of education committees and similar lay and professional bodies for preliminaries, for informal dealings with children by other than juvenile court and formal procedures.

Mrs. Cavanaugh indicates that there is a sharp distinction in English practice and statute from that in America. Specifically, she holds, and with some justification, that the American courts have tried to be both judicial in organization and welfare orientated in procedures. This is contrasted with the total divorcement, in the English juvenile courts, of the two concepts that those children requiring informal treatment are treated other than by the judicial process, at least initially, but with ample regard for the "due process" provisions. These have been discussed in the *Kent* and *Gault* decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1966-67, which are merely forerunners, we believe, of many future United States Supreme Court decisions relating to the juvenile court.

She speaks of the Swedish Welfare Boards which have wide compulsory powers, but no legal duties, "to find the facts before taking remedial steps which incidentally have been criticized for not taking enough care to satisfy themselves on the truth of the allegations before deciding on the remedies". By contrast in England, the procedure, "in criminal courts is by prosecution and is accusational in character. The court is not charged with the responsibility of determining whether the act was committed, but the prosecutor must prove

the accusation". She says further the most important question is not whether to deal with young offenders in criminal or civil courts or through welfare boards, "how or what ever system is in use, but to insure the public is protected from crime, that liberty is preserved, and that the young offender gets the treatment he needs. . . ." "The distinctive features of our own juvenile court (England) are simply the age of the defendant and most important the statutory provision which compels the court to inform itself as to the social background and the surrounding circumstances of an offender before passing sentence".

She speaks of the Children and Young Persons Act of 1963 which she holds fell considerably short of the Ingleby proposals that brought considerable change and possibly the beginning of a revolution. "It is that specific allegations must be made before a person can be subjected to compulsion and that the weight of the order is traditionally likely to be apportioned by the court in relation to the gravity of the act or the situation established." This is a so-called problem basic to judicial procedure whether or not it is civil or criminal. Dr. Cavanaugh says that this Act brought some revolutionary methods of dealing with juvenile offenders. First, in care, protection, and control cases, it is no longer necessary to prove that guardianship is not being given but only to show that it is not being received. Two, the most important provision is that which lays a duty on the local authority to do preventive work. Thus, it is diminishing the need to bring children before a juvenile court. Three, "in the past, the juvenile court has in many instances had to use the penal provisions to try to fill the gaps left by the social services." However, the Ingleby report and the subsequent Kilbrandon report call for the total abolition of the juvenile courts. Offenders under sixteen admitting an offense would be dealt with by a panel of knowledgeable people with power of compulsory action and appointed by the sheriff on nomination of the education authority in each education area. Behind the panel and its executive agency would be a new social education department responsible for preparation of the social background reports. It calls for the referrals to the Education Department to be made by a reporter who would be both a lawyer and administrator. Where the facts were disputed, they would be decided by a sheriff's court.

The most serious objection to it is that whatever offense, no matter how trivial, any offender under sixteen would be subject to the absolute control of the local authorities, in the author's view.

Favorable to the proposal would be the absence of criminal stigma, bringing the charge directly into the hands of treatment authorities.

In effect, for such cases, there would be no juvenile court, and no treatment in the juvenile court.

In contrast again for children over sixteen, the Kilbrandon report would send them to an adult criminal court, but a recent White paper entitled, "The Child, The Family, and The Young Offender" calls for the young offender's court, dealing as a family court and having the criminal jurisdiction over offenders sixteen to twenty-one. This is fairly similar to the Minnesota, California, and United States Youth Authority provisions in a general way. And here, too, the jurisdiction would not be criminal, but would be civil.

Mrs. Cavanaugh goes into considerable detail as to the law, the difficulties as to whether a child under sixteen should be treated under a criminal procedure or under civil procedure and in the proposals of the White paper mentioned above as to whether the child sixteen to twenty-one also should be removed from the stigma of a criminal conviction.

She is very strong in her viewpoint that children need help and she seriously questions the necessity of going through a court process in order to help children who are in difficulty.

Our own reaction to the proposals of Vinter and Sheridan go along in part with Mrs. Cavanaugh. In the matter of the absence of the organization of proper social services in the community to deal with problems of juveniles and *otherwise* than by formal court action, it has been our experience that there is considerable reluctance on the part of private and certainly many public social agencies to become involved with the aggressive, difficult, disobedient child. It is our contention also that they are not geared to *involuntary* clients. They would much prefer a compliant client, who keeps appointments, who does not rebel, who does not get into difficulty. The work of the juvenile courts and their probation staff (including the "adjustment staff" [prehearing] of the juvenile courts) do not give the staff the luxury of selectivity of cases. Most clients and their families coming before the juvenile courts,

formally or informally, are reluctant clients. The method of dealing with them under the authority of the law would appear to be beyond possibly the capabilities and certainly the desires of a good many social service agencies.

It is my own contention that there is no necessity for juvenile courts to be burdened with the social problems that now reach it, that some major proportion of juvenile court cases could be handled by an adequately staffed public agency dealing with complaints, dealing with unruliness, truancy, etc. The major need is not only for the organization of such agencies, but the concept on the part of the direction and staff of such social agencies who would need to learn what the court staffs have learned—that treatment and relationships in an authoritative setting need not be punitive. Yet our experience with such agencies has been that they are totally punitive, that with the first misstep by a reluctant client one hears the cry of social agencies for punitive detention for indefinite periods. We commend this book to the American Public.

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THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE. By *Algernon D. Black*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1968. Pp. 246. \$6.95.

The majority of this book is devoted to the Civilian Complaint Review Board established in 1966. It provides an excellent description of the organization and function of that Board and should prove valuable to those involved in research on the subject. The author writes from a position of close observation inasmuch as he was the chairman of the Board until the citizens of New York voted it out of existence.

A number of case studies are presented throughout the book which illustrate the type of problems which were brought before the Board. Several tables are included which show the volume, nature, and origin of complaints. However, no clear-cut statistics were presented on the findings of the Board.

Actually the title might better have been *A New York Experiment with Civilian Police Review Boards* and not *the Police and the People*, as the book seems narrowly slanted toward New York and its problems and does not necessarily relate to other areas in the United States where the

police service may be in a different stage of professional development.

The obvious liberal background and attitude of the author results in observations which stated as fact in the book, are subject to challenge. For example, police attitudes toward firearms registration; that most policemen come from backgrounds of poverty; that there was daily harassment of Negroes prior to the Watts Riot, and many others.

The final paragraph of the third chapter seems to express the author's opinion of law enforcement. He discusses the diverse nature of police work and the use of police power, closing with this sentence, "This is the secret weapon of the flatfoot, the lowly policeman. He is the leveler."

ALLEN P. BRISTOW

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PSYCHOANALYSIS, PSYCHIATRY AND LAW. By Jay Katz, Joseph Goldstein, and Alan M. Dershowitz. New York: The Free Press, 1968. Pp. xxiii, 822. \$17.50.

This is probably one of the most ambitious volumes published in an era of political dissention when "law and order" is a popular slogan of the day; when discussions and arguments about law and psychiatry abound, and hardly two individuals in *any* profession agree; and when there is so little known about law and psychiatry, how they interact, and how both can best serve society (if one can agree on a definition of "society"). The three authors from the law and medical faculties of Yale and Harvard respectively have consulted numerous illustrious individuals in writing this book; among others, they give credit to Judge David L. Bazelon, Dr. Anna Freud, and Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

While this book may be called ambitious, how this book can be used is another matter. The book is set in two columns for every page in relatively small print; and then the reader has nearly one thousand of these pages to digest! The authors cannot be accused of being superficial; if anything, they could be criticized for being too encyclopedic, too all-comprehensive. For instance, while the

uninitiated reader may appreciate a resume of the theoretic approaches of Heinz Hartmann and Ernst Kris, or of various fundamental judicial decisions, rules, and reports of legal commissions, all of which can be easily looked up in special dictionaries or other sources of reference, the knowledgeable reader probably will want to omit these elementary passages (amounting to hundreds of pages!). Each chapter contains a main body of discussion, a summary, and "Notes." Each note is written by a legal or psychoanalytic expert; the notes vary greatly in length (from one to eight columns). Some of the notes are abstracted or even taken bodily from Freud (e.g., Note 12 in the chapter on "Some Problems in the Law of Patents, Communications, and Contracts," p. 292, in which Freud made recommendations to physicians practising psychoanalysis in 1912): Other contributors are Erikson, Robert P. Knight, the Gluecks, and Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Like most encyclopedias, this volume defies summarizing or even statements of its purpose or *raison d'être* other than this being to compile legal and psychoanalytic opinions side by side with some depth-discussions, on topics such as "To what extent and why are 'mental illness,' 'dangerousness,' 'need for treatment,' 'treatability' and 'availability of treatment' relevant to decisions concerned with institutionalization and deinstitutionalization?" Such topics occupy 130 pages, two columns to each page!

The appendices are short, consisting of a table of cases, a table of authors, a table of books, articles and other sources, and a subject index. Obviously, this book cannot be "read," only used as a source of reference in the unlikely event that lawyers, judges, and psychiatrists each want to substantiate their own opinion by "finding" the source they were looking for. Nevertheless, in our complex age with our complex society, this book is probably a reflection of our time, of its complexity. It is well worth having this book handy, particularly for criminologists and law enforcement officers.

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