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Police Science Book Reviews

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Cargille refractive index liquids from 1.30 to 2.11. (CRT)

The Shell Lake Murders—Cpl. E. A. Kuhn, *The Criminologist*, 4(11): 21-29 (February 1969). Relates the details of a mass murder of August 15, 1967 in the Shell Lake district of Canada. It follows the work done by police and laboratory to apprehend the murderer. (SID)

Recent Advances in Forensic Science—H. J. Walls, *The Criminologist*, 4(11): 7-20 (February 1969). Cites primary functions and standard methods in two main operations of forensic science—the increasing use of instrumentation and the development of characterization of body fluids, especially blood. Main areas of concentration include chromatography, blood alcohol determination, X-ray analysis, spectrophotometry, and blood grouping. (SID)

Fakes and Forgeries of British Antique Silver Ware—J. S. Forbes, *The Criminologist*, 4(11): 71-85 (February 1969). The process of hall-marking is discussed. Examples of three types of offending wares are explained in detail: (1) pieces bearing forged hall-marks; (2) pieces bearing transposed hall-marks; and (3) pieces bearing illegal alterations and additions. (SID)

Tar Oil Immersion—Francis E. Camps, *The Criminologist*, 4(11): 109-116 (February 1969). Narrates details of a body being found in a tank filled with tar oil. Describes steps that were taken to facilitate identification. Gives an explanation of

how sexing, ageing, and height estimation are done by study of the skeleton. (SID)

Unusual Deformations on Fired Ammunition Components—Jakob Brandt, *Kriminalistik* (23): 126-129 (March 1969). Deformations of bullets and cartridge cases due to intentional alteration, impact, and variations in the diameter of the weapon and the cartridge are discussed. Twenty-one photographs illustrate the types of deformations discussed. (SMK)

Detection of Narcotic Drugs, Tranquilizers, Amphetamines, and Barbiturates in Urine—V. P. Dole, W. K. Kim, and J. Eglitis, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 198: 349-52 (1966). Reeves Angel SA-2 Ion Exchange Resin Loaded Paper is used to extract drugs and drug metabolites from urine. Solutes are eluted at pH, 22; pH, 9.3 and pH, 11.0. The sample collection can take place at one site and the elution at another. Technique will identify narcotic drugs, quinine, amphetamines, barbiturates, and some tranquilizers. (JDN)

Fakes, Forgers, and Filters—Ulf von Bremen, *The Professional Photographer*, 95(1877): 45-9 (October 1969). A discussion of the application of ultraviolet and infrared to forensic problems by the proper match of filters and film. Author points out the image recovery possibilities from Polaroid carbons discarded in this process. Cameras can be identified by the irregularity of the mask or film gate, using known photographs as standards. (JDN)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by
Melvin Gutterman*

POLICE RECORDS ADMINISTRATION. By William H. Hewitt; Rochester, New York, 1968; Aqueduct Books. 941 pp.

In his introduction, the author points out that

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O. W. Wilson's *Police Records* was written over a quarter of a century ago, and that "to date, no one has attempted to undertake the monumental task of researching and writing a current treatise on the subject of law enforcement information management. . . . To discuss the current 'state of the

art' and to project police information management of tomorrow are the objectives of this work."

Initially the book establishes basic precepts and goals of any effective police records or information system. Then it sets out guidelines for organizing and installing an information system, it gives criteria for preparation and analysis of crime statistics, and outlines procedures for effective supervision and control of records. A major portion of the book devotes itself to detailed descriptions of the various types of police records, reports, and other commonly called-for information. There is an extensive section of selected readings concerned with the principles and uses of electronic data processing. This should be of particular value to the police records administrator by giving him an understanding of the fundamentals of digital computers, how they work, and what they do, their potential role in police information systems. It provides the basic knowledge the administrator should possess before beginning to plan in anticipation of implementing electronic data processing.

Throughout, the book shows the cultural lag between present police records practices and the advances that are being made in automatic management-information-retrieval systems. It directs the practitioner to the path of necessary change.

In the introduction, the author states that "It is difficult to work on subject matter that is applicable at the same time to small, medium, and large law enforcement agencies." This is also true when preparing a work such as this which is to be of value to individuals of varying backgrounds and levels of sophistication. This difficulty manifests itself in the vast quantity of data the author feels compelled to include. This, in turn, creates a misleading first-glance impression of incongruity. For example, one section presents sophisticated modern concepts in information retrieval, succeeded by pages of tedious instructions for filling out report forms which, for a book of this tenor, seems unnecessarily elementary. But perhaps in this seeming weakness lies the book's greatest strength.

Hewitt's book is a reference work, an encyclopedia of police records administration; as such, it is not to be read from cover to cover, but the reader chooses those portions which contain the information he needs. Being very well indexed, the book lends itself to this type of reading. There are portions of specific interest to the student, the

patrolman, the academy instructor, the records supervisor, and the police executive.

The value of *Police Records Administration* as a reference will depend on the reader's level of knowledge and sophistication. Almost everyone will find something of value in the author's attempt to organize this currently confused area of police records and to fill the gap between what was adequate in the field of police records in the past and what will be necessary in effective police information systems of the future.

IVAN R. POLK

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GAMBLING AND ORGANIZED CRIME. By *Rufus King*, Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1969. Pp. viii, 239. \$6.00.

Rufus King is a Washington lawyer whose extraordinary knowledge of criminal gambling in general, and coin-operated gaming devices in particular, prompted his appointment as a consultant to President Lyndon B. Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Serving with the Task Force on Organized Crime, Mr. King prepared a paper on these special interests, apparently in the expectation that it would be incorporated, with papers by other advisors, into the Task Force *Report: Organized Crime*. In this he was disappointed, noting in the preface to this book: "Instead of publishing my work with the other consultants' monographs, the Commission condensed it to the four paragraphs which appear at the beginning of Appendix I."

Plainly miffed by this impertinence, Mr. King reacted by preparing this "... expansion of the report..." stubbornly persisting in his lonely persuasion that what he had to say ought to be heard by concerned professionals and laymen. One thinks of Galileo, compelled to recant his theory of the solar system, but insistently muttering all the while: "Nevertheless it does revolve."

Happily, it is not only in determination that Mr. King resembles Galileo. For this book is some evidence that they were wrong and he was right.

This victory is not the product of easiness of style nor felicity of language. Mr. King, after all, has been practicing law for some time, with the usual effect upon his syntax. He approaches his work with sobriety and industry, and the resulting

prose entirely manifests these homely virtues, unrelieved by invention or imagination.

Nevertheless, in a field all too often dominated by inventiveness and questionable pronouncements grounded precariously in little more than intuition¹ there is something to be said for a treatise in such tone. The market, general and professional, has lately been flooded with books on organized crime, and all too few of them have been as responsible as Hank Messick's *Syndicate Wife*. Professor Donald R. Cressey, expanding his consultant's paper for the President's Commission into *Theft of the Nation*, took the heretofore-unheard-of step of declining to report the colorful nicknames traditionally assigned to Cosa Nostra personnel, in the expressed hope of limiting the folklore of the subject in order to emphasize its gravity. Mr. King's book carries this process of legitimatizing the study of organized crime a bit further.

This, without more, would be a substantial contribution. The recent popularity of organized crime as a subject for the daily papers and Special Messages from the President cannot conceal the actual paucity of hard data about its operations and operators. Anything tending to encourage serious inquiry deserves at least moderate applause.

But Mr. King's book goes considerably beyond that, and itself constitutes a significant beginning toward a reliable body of information about organized crime. Aimed as it is at the very linchpin of organized criminal conspiracy, illegal gambling, and supported by thorough knowledge of the manner in which this activity funds the menace of the private government of crime, this book can be fairly said to supercede just about everything that has come before. A serious student will remain interested in Wallace Turner's excellent *Gamblers' Money*, for its individualized exploration of the intricacies of the Mob and its gambling. But he will depend upon *Gambling and Organized Crime* as the basic text.

This prediction is justified by the contents of the book. Mr. King explores first the operation of gambling, and then compares it to the efforts thusfar mounted by law enforcement to contain it. It makes good history, and dispiriting reading.

On this foundation, Mr. King constructs what is indisputably the most satisfactory analysis of

the question of "legalized gambling" to come to hand. Noting that those who suggest "legalized gambling" rarely have that in mind (the process of "legalizing gambling" being merely the repeal of relevant criminal sanctions), he examines the actual proposal: that the State franchise private entrepreneurs to conduct gambling, or operate gambling itself. He has some trenchant observations about these alternatives, few of which will delight those who espouse them.

All in all, then, this is a genuine accomplishment. Marred only by occasional indulgence of the occupational fondness for extrapolating monumental estimates of annual criminal revenues, from sources of questionable reliability, and tempered even in this excess by the becoming admission that no one really knows how much money is involved in the Syndicate's basic industry, *Gambling and Organized Crime* is a welcome contribution, sorely needed.

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THE POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL FUNCTION. By Paul B. Weston. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1968. Pp. xi, 247. \$5.40.

The author does a very nice job of providing much excellent information concerning the traffic control functions of the police officers, while at the same time providing a certain amount of related information which serves to broaden the outlook of the traffic officer. Too frequently, traffic officers have a tendency to think only of the location where they are directing traffic or only their involvement in the investigation of an accident. This book brings out the need to consider a broader picture which includes the traffic engineer the administrator, taxpayers, insurance companies and other areas of interest.

The foundation is laid by a discussion of traffic law and the theory of traffic law enforcement. Then follow chapters on functional aspects of a traffic officer's work. A final chapter on research and development informs the reader concerning activities which are being undertaken to improve the highway traffic picture.

Because of the increased amount of activity in the field of highway safety since the publication of this book a few updating revisions will need to

¹ See Hawkins, *God and the Mafia*, 14 THE PUBLIC INTEREST 24, for a penetrating assault upon this prediction.

be made in the next edition. Also, since a new edition of the *Uniform Vehicle Code and Model Traffic Ordinance* appeared recently, the author may wish to refer to recommendations contained in it instead of what is done in New York or California.

This book highly recommended either as a text or reference book.

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CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS. A Typology. By *Marshall B. Clinard* and *Richard Quinney*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968. Pp. ix, 498. \$7.95.

Although this anthology comprises the writings of nearly forty writers, the editors have arranged the papers "systematically" into three types of contents: (1) a discussion of the construction of types of crimes, (2) the formulation and utilization of a typology of crime based on criminal behavior systems, and (3) the presentation of some of the most important research on types of crimes.

While the book, designed for the student of criminology and police science, probably is quite adequate for the first and the last type of content mentioned above, it falls very short of the second. Aside from the regrettable omission that none of the writers were identified (although many are known to this reviewer from the literature), it is apparent that hardly any contributor is really qualified to write about the behavior of offenders, such as Charles H. McCaghy who writes about "A Study of Child Molesters"; Menachim Amir, who writes about "Patterns of Forcible Rape"; or James F. Short, Jr., who writes about "Social Structure and Group Processes in Gang Delinquency." The first item for writers occupied with behavioral problems of any kind of abnormal behavior seems to me the study, observations and training in the *treatment* of emotionally ill individuals. In fact, the word "emotion" does not even appear in the otherwise excellent index! There is no bibliography except for copious footnotes, and practically all footnotes refer to social scientists who are known for their theories about laboratory testing, social philosophy, and the history of criminology and police science, rather than behavior, emotions, and human developmental history.

However, except for the misleading title of the

book, the book seems to me to have great merits. If it was not for the editor's unfortunate ambition to "type" criminal behavior into eight categories (which could be successfully challenged on almost any account), some of the papers contain a wealth of material which are of great sociological and criminological significance and offer many diversified approaches by authors of various orientations. Surely such names, as Donald R. Cressey, Thorsten Sellin, Herbert A. Bloch, and Marvin E. Wolfgang (to name just a few), are household "images" for any student of criminology. Both the author and the subject indices are very adequate, but, as already mentioned the omission of a (no matter, how short) bibliography is to be regretted. The issue under review came in a paperback, perhaps for reasons of economy, which is important for most college students. But it would seem to me worthwhile to see this book in a bound copy for the shelves of the practitioner of criminology and police science.

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW FOR POLICE. By *John C. Klotter* and *Jacqueline R. Konovitz*. Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Anderson Co., 1968. Pp. xx, 641. \$12.

Constitutional Law for Police should be a welcome addition to the libraries of teachers and students of the law, police instructors, and conscientious police officers. The book is directed toward persons actively working in the law enforcement field. The terminology used is such that it can readily be understood by the layman. The organization of the book makes it ideal for use in formal criminal justice training programs. It is also suitable for the police officer who is engaged in professional self-improvement. Its background material provides the reader with a review of facts concerning the development of the Federal Constitution and the history of the Bill of Rights to which many law officers have given little consideration since their elementary school days.

Like any treatise related to the interpretation of the United States Constitution, this book cannot remain completely accurate from week to week when the United States Supreme Court is in session. The individual states have necessarily yielded to the constitutional dictates of due process, as interpreted by the high tribunal. The

current flurry of legislative and judicial activity has caused confusion among the persons who are charged with recognizing violations and enforcing the laws. Recently there has been a tremendous amount of action on the part of Congress and the state legislatures. Both state and federal courts have engaged in precedent shattering, while striving to follow, or anticipate the United States Supreme Court's ever increasing attack on *stare decisis*. Instructors using this book will find it necessary to supplement the text with more current citations. In some cases these current citations may conflict somewhat with the authors' statements which were based on earlier decisions of the Court.

The first 337 pages contain chapters on the history of constitutional provisions, on speech, press and assembly, authority to detain and arrest, search and seizure, wiretapping, eavesdropping and visual surveillance, interrogation and confessions, self-incrimination, the assistance of counsel, multiple prosecutions, the right to fair trial and humane punishment, and Civil Rights and Civil Rights legislation. Some chapters conclude with a section titled "Summary and Practical Suggestions". Although useful, the practical suggestions are inclined to be brief and superficial. A police officer would be well advised to consult with his department's legal advisor or the district attorney to implement practical suggestions.

A wealth of edited reference material is contained in this volume, which reflects myriad hours of research. The partial texts of 26 leading Supreme Court opinions cover 243 pages of the book. The text of the Constitution is followed by a helpful index. The construction of this book makes it a valuable, self-contained reference library.

Constitutional Law for Police provides a fresh look at our Constitution, which was framed by individuals who were dedicated to the cause of protecting the rights of society, preventing injustice, and protecting individual liberty. This book is highly recommended to everyone in the law enforcement field. Most particularly, it is recommended to command officers and instructors whose function it is to properly train recruits and conduct in-service training programs. Studying *Constitutional Law for Police* will provide the working police officer with a more professional approach to his everyday problems and responsi-

bilities. It will lead to a better understanding of present day restrictions. Most important of all, it will give him added incentive to conform with the highest ethical standards of the law enforcement profession.

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PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY, CRIMINAL LAW AND INVESTIGATION. Vol. 1. By R. Deb. Calcutta, India: S. C. Sarkar & Sons (Private) Ltd., 1968. Pp. xiv, 400. Rs 17. \$3.50.

Principles of Criminology, Criminal Law and Investigation is the outgrowth of a series of lectures given by the author to the Central Police Training College, Abu, India. The present book (Volume I) is an expanded edition of this informative and interesting look at criminology from a far Eastern viewpoint.

The author, Ramakrishnasaran Deb, entered the police service in Calcutta in 1940 and is presently head of the Department of Law and Sociology at the National Police College.

The book is divided into nine chapters—each describing an area of police science including scientific aids in the investigation of crime, the use of the lie detector, modus operandi, interrogation techniques, and nearly 200 pages devoted to a discussion of Indian criminal procedure as applied to interstate crime control, evidence, and prosecution of corruption cases. The volume terminates abruptly in the middle of a sentence, presumably to continue in Volume II yet to be issued.

The chapter on criminalistics is a brief outline of the elements of criminal investigation and of scientific techniques for the collection and analysis of physical evidence. Most of the material is quite basic and avoids the use of technical terminology. The chapter includes numerous references to domestic and foreign publications in the field of scientific evidence.

The two chapters on interrogation of witnesses and suspects presents basic, practical suggestions for the investigating officer, along with singular and quaint practices unique to the Indian culture:

"The first thing to remember . . . is [to] go to the witness instead of asking the witness to come to . . . headquarters. A witness who is compelled to walk long distances . . . can hardly have any sympathy for the prosecution and

develops an instinctive hostility towards the investigator." (p. 112).

"... Mere knowledge of the interviewee's language is not enough. The interrogator who is able to speak the same dialect as the subject is definitely at an advantage." (p. 114).

"In a double murder case... the Supreme Court... observed, 'The fact that the witnesses are women and the fate of seven men hangs on their testimony is not valid reason for saying that corroboration is necessary to act on their evidence. We know of no such rule.' In other words, simply on the grounds of sex females cannot be dubbed as untrustworthy witnesses in India." (p. 32).

Much of the advice, however, can be applied to interrogation in any culture:

"When a policeman indulges in third degree methods, he only degrades himself to the level of the criminal; and perhaps he compares even less favourably with the criminal in his custody." (p. 135).

"If the suspect pleads innocence or comes out with excuses, it would be better to allow him to

exhaust himself... The more the suspect lies, the weaker his position becomes in the long-run for it is almost impossible to lie consistently and logically for any length of time." (p. 147).

The rest of the book is sketchy (Chapter 2 covering lie detection equipment is only 9 pages). The volume suffers from a lack of index (although, hopefully, this will appear in volume II).

The major criticism of the book is that it offers nothing novel to the American reader. Deb does present interesting insights into law enforcement as it is practiced in India and provides good background information on the social and legal forces in this area. The author is well-informed on both Indian and American practices and offers perceptive comparisons between the two systems.

The book can be recommended for the scholar and researcher, but its practical value to the American police official is limited.

DANIEL P. KING

Division of Corrections
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Books Received

POLICE MEDICAL DICTIONARY. By *J. E. Schmidt*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1968. pp. vii, 246. \$6.75.

CRIME LABORATORIES—THREE STUDY REPORTS. *U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration*. 1968. pp. iii, 117.

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POLICE OPERATIONS—POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. 2nd Edition. By *John P. Kenney and John B. Williams*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. pp. ix, 211. 1968. \$8.00.

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ATION. By *J. A. Mack*. School of Social Study, University of Glasgow. 1968. pp. 30. \$1.25 (pamphlet)

THE INFORMER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. 2nd Edition. By *Malachi L. Harney and John C. Cross*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield. 1968. pp. xi, 168. \$7.50.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE MATTER OF REDRESS. *A Report by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California*, The Institute of Modern Legal Thought, Los Angeles, California. 1969. pp. 80. (Pamphlet)

MEDECINE ET DROIT MODERNE (Medicine & Modern Law), By *J. Halherbe*, Masson & Cie, Editeurs, rue de Mezieres; Paris (6), pp. 258. 1968. (Paper bound) (\$8.00)