


1970

Police Science Books Received

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc>

 Part of the [Criminal Law Commons](#), [Criminology Commons](#), and the [Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Police Science Books Received, 60 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 542 (1969)

This Criminology is brought to you for free and open access by Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology by an authorized editor of Northwestern University School of Law Scholarly Commons.

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
State of Wisconsin

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.

THE ANATOMY OF A RIOT. By *James H. Lincoln*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York. 1968. pp. viii, 209. \$5.95.

MARIJUANA. By *E. R. Bloomquist*. Glencoe Press, Division of Macmillan Company, Canada. 1968. pp. 215. \$1.25 paper bound.

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.

POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON—PRACTICE AND EVALU-

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)