

1970

## Police Science Book Reviews

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 Book Reviews, 61 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 135 (1970)

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.

observed in the writing pressure, emphasis and shading, or to any great extent in writing speed. The changes noted are not unique to writing under the influence of alcohol. (WEK)

An Optical Integrator for Quantitative Measurement in Thin-Layer Chromatography—W. O.

Caster, James W. Andrews, Jr., *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, 7(7): 408-410 (July 1969). A simple apparatus is given using parts from photographic enlarger and a microphotometer which constitute a thin-layer plate densitometer. Quantitative error is 5 to 10% and independent of thin-layer spot shape. (JRM)

## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

Melvin Gutterman\*

CRIMINAL LAW FOR THE POLICE. By Fred E. Inbau and Marvin E. Aspen. Philadelphia: Chilton Book Co., 1969. Pp. 164. \$5.50.

[By reason of the fact that one of the authors of this book is the Journal's Editor-in-Chief, it is deemed inappropriate to review it in the usual Journal fashion, i.e., an evaluation as well as a description of the contents. The following, therefore, is merely a factual description taken from the book's Preface.]

"Part I of this book presents an *Outline of Criminal Procedure*. Part II deals with *Crimes*, in which an effort has been made to define and explain the various legal prohibitions with respect to offensive behavior toward other human beings and their property. Part III is devoted to *The Legal Rules Governing Police Practices and Procedures*. Part IV discusses *The Criminal and Civil Liability of Law Enforcement Officers*."

"In an Appendix we have reproduced certain provisions of the Constitution of the United States and its Amendments that are of particular importance to law enforcement officers. This we have done because an officer, although he frequently hears of such constitutional rights of free speech, due process, and the self-incrimination privilege, may never have had the opportunity to examine the various constitutional provisions themselves."

*Criminal Law For The Police* is the first of a series of books in the field of law enforcement to

be published by the Chilton Book Company. The series will be under the editorship of Professor Inbau and will appear under the imprint of *Inbau Law Enforcement Series*.

FINGERPRINTS AND THE LAW. By Andre A. Moenssens. Philadelphia: Chilton Book Co., 1969. Pp. 248. \$6.50.

[The author is one of the Editorial Consultants for Police Science, for which reason it is deemed inappropriate to review the book in the usual Journal fashion, i.e., an evaluation as well as a description of the contents. In lieu thereof the Journal presents the following reproduction of the Introduction to the book and the major chapter headings.]

### Introduction

"Recent years have seen an increased emphasis in law enforcement upon the use of scientific evidence for the detection of crime. While by no means a novel process of identification, fingerprinting is the most widely utilized, as well as the most reliable and accurate method. Nearly all law enforcement agencies over the globe make use of fingerprints for the purpose of identifying individuals. Thousands of pages have been written on the subject. Yet, not one book exists which includes an extensive discussion of the legal aspects involving the use of fingerprints. The author has sought to fill this void by making available to the legal and law enforcement professions the results of his years of research in this field. While the book addresses itself primarily to the trial lawyer, for both the prosecution and the defense, an attempt has been made to present the legal discussions in such man-

\* Professor of Law, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

ner that the identification profession may also profit."

#### Chapter Headings

*Historical Perspective; Fingerprint Principles and Techniques; Early Court Convictions Obtained on Fingerprint Evidence; The Right to Fingerprint Arrestees Before Conviction; Fingerprinting of Juveniles; Retention and Disposition of Fingerprint Records; Fingerprint Evidence in Criminal Cases; Fingerprints in Non-Criminal Cases; The Prosecutor's Approach to Fingerprint Evidence; The Defense Approach to Fingerprint Evidence; The Fingerprint Witness in Court.*

*Fingerprints and the Law* is the second book in the recently inaugurated *Inbau Law Enforcement Series* of the Chilton Book Company.

INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (Ninth Edition). By A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert R. J. Gallati. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1969. Pp. xvi, 406. \$9.75.

Again, A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert R. J. Gallati have revised what is considered by the reviewer to be the best publication presenting an overview of the broad field of criminal justice. The book is cited frequently in the leading academic and professional journals for the opinions, comments, and new materials presented by the three authors, each of whom is a recognized scholar in criminal justice education. The Revised Ninth Edition cannot but add to the stature of them as individuals as well as increasing the already prestigious position that the publication has in institutions of higher education throughout the United States.

In this edition the same general format has been followed. Part I, comprising three chapters, is devoted to a discussion of the philosophical background for the administration of criminal justice. Chapter I, "Man and the State," has been extensively revised from past editions mainly for purposes of clarity, conciseness, and content. The remaining two chapters, "Justice and Law" and "Law Enforcement and Punishment" largely remain unchanged. The "History of Criminal Justice is presented in four chapters as Part II. Part III, "Constitutional Limitations of Criminal Justice," presents as in previous editions, an excellent introductory discussion of the constitutional provisions which are crucial in our overall criminal justice

perspective. A new chapter, "Constitutional Limitations in Perspective" introduces the reader to the often quizzical and thoroughly perplexing problems of (1) reconciling conflicts between law enforcement and the courts; (2) the due process clause as a building block for a system of criminal justice; (3) judicial activism and the constitution; and (4) congressional considerations and responses to pronouncements of the Supreme Court.

Part IV, which concerns the agencies of criminal justice at the various levels of government, has been expanded by including the new Department of Transportation and updating changes in various federal law enforcement investigative agencies. Part V, "Processes of Justice" is composed of three chapters dealing with introductory remarks on overall processes of criminal justice, pre-trial procedures, trial processes, and post-trial remedies. The last major segment of the book, Part VI, is an evaluation of criminal justice today. The six chapters in this part are devoted to "Human Relations," "Efficiency, Morality, Legality, Compassion," "Research Areas and Current Trends," "Computer Sciences and Related Technology," "National Crime Commission: Summary and Recommendations," and "Career Orientation—Conclusions."

The reviewer was impressed with the completely revised Appendix. Germann, Day, and Gallati have wisely eliminated from the Ninth Edition the complete *Miranda* decision, a list of colleges and universities having law enforcement programs, and a directory of statewide standard and training programs. A selected case digest of leading court decisions interpreting the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments to the Federal Constitution is a highlight and offers the beginning student an insight into the complexity of case interpretation of the heart of the Constitution.

In the final analysis, the reviewer is of the opinion that *Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice* is the leading introductory text published today. A survey of texts used in introductory courses in law enforcement programs throughout the United States shows that the Germann, Day, and Gallati book is most often used. The Ninth Edition being superior to previous ones should increase its utilization. It should be a required reading in every police academy in the United States and the basic text in college and university introductory classes in Criminology, Police Science, Criminal Justice, or related academic programs.

With the lack of understanding of criminal justice, the reviewer observes that high schools could also make use of much of the material in civics or sociology classes. Certainly *Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice* deserves a prominent niche in the library of all those interested in the American concept of criminal justice.

GEORGE T. FELKENES

Chairman, Dept. of Criminology  
California State College—Long Beach, California

**INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FOR STRIKES, RIOTS AND DISASTERS.** By *Raymond M. Momboisse*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1968. Pp. xiv. 496. \$17.50.

This book fills a need in a field (security administration) in which managers are attempting to upgrade and "professionalize" their practices and competences. One of the more serious constraints on such attempts has been the relative lack of a literature which generalizes about validated sound practices in ways which are useful as a reference work for the practitioner and as instructional material in educational programs. The book under review contributes importantly to both of these needs.

The book is organized into three main sections, each of which is composed of chapters bearing titles listed in the following parentheses: Section I, Industrial Security (Physical Security; Security Survey; Organization for Physical Security; Guard Force; Security Areas; Barriers; Protective Lighting; Alarm Systems; Communication Systems; Control of Authorized Entry; Transit Security; Employee Security Participation). Section II, Disaster Organization and Procedure (Emotional Aspects of Disaster Control; Panic; Planning; Planning for Continuity of Management; Testing and Training; Disaster Control Services and Organization; Minimizing the Effect of Disaster; Measures for Personnel Continuity; Repair and Restoration). Section III, Specific Problems and Procedures (Natural Hazards; Fire Prevention and Control; Espionage and Sabotage; Theft; Strikes and Demonstrations; Management and Ad Hoc Demonstrations; Riots).

The listing of chapters indicates that the scope of the book, particularly Section I, is somewhat broader than those security measures applicable in strikes, riots, and disasters as the title suggests.

Someone has said that it is unfair to inquire whether a book has defects. It may safely be as-

sumed that any book has defects. The proper question is does it have any virtues? To paraphrase Justice Holmes's formula for judging men and measures, we can forgive the book having the defects of its virtues since it also has the virtues of its defects.

The principal virtue and also the principal limitation is that the book is largely a compilation of prudential doctrine and rules of thumb derived from various sources, such as company manuals, Army manuals, other Government publications, and the author's own experience. It is probably as definitive a book as anyone can write in this field, given the dearth of truly systematic research and publication in the security administration field. In short, it is written at a basic level. For some readers this feature will be a limitation or defect; for others it will be a virtue.

The net of these considerations seems to be that the utility of the book will vary somewhat with different parts of the book and with different reader clienteles. Students and instructors in an introductory course in security administration will find the book useful as a basic text. Knowledgeable security practitioners will find little enlightenment in Section I ("Industrial Security") but may find Section II ("Disaster Organization and Procedure") a valuable summary of a sub-discipline badly in need of such summary documentation, and may find some practical suggestions which trigger thinking processes in Section III ("Specific Problems and Procedures"), particularly the chapters relating to strikes, demonstrations, riots, etc. Managers of enterprises too small to be able to afford their own security officer or a security contract service may find the book a source of valuable check-lists and suggestions.

What follows in the way of the reviewer's admittedly subjective estimate concerning shortcomings of the book should be read in the light of comments above concerning its virtues and contributions and concerning the state of existing knowledge and literature on which it had to be based. From the reviewer's standpoint the most serious shortcoming is the lack of citations to documentation from which the various chapters and topical treatments are derived. If such citations had been included the lay reader would know where to look for additional information, and the knowledgeable practitioner would not be forced to guess concerning the recency of the source material. The chapter on "Theft," while it contains some knowledgeable and useful suggestions, is hardly a rounded

or definitive treatment; it might better be titled "Some Aspects of Theft Control." There are numerous misspellings and typographical errors. Other limitations deserving mention are: a minimal treatment of personnel security; occasional overstatements and oversimplifications (particularly regarding guard force administration); little or no mention of "growing-edge" areas and experimentation in such matters as guard force utilization and the systemic approach to security administration; and an inadequate recognition and treatment of the false alarm problem in intrusion detection systems. The reviewer is unable to judge how sound from a psychological viewpoint is the treatment in the chapters on "Emotional Aspects" and "Panic."

But let us not dwell on minor blemishes in what we have already characterized as an important contribution in a field badly needing a more adequate literature. The author, an advisor to the California Peace Officer's Association and to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, writes with the authority of knowledgeability. Any author with the energy and courage to put through a typewriter and press a manuscript which will enlighten the security field, as this book does, deserves our thanks.

LEON H. WEAVER

Professor  
School of Police Administration and Public Safety  
Michigan State University

---

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE HANDBOOK. By Staff, *Crime Laboratory Division, Department of Justice, State of Wisconsin*, 1968. Pp. xiii, 179. \$1.00.

"Caution: Care must be taken at all times to observe laws relative to the collection of evidence." (p. 16) Care must also be taken at all times to observe the rules relative to the collection, handling, packaging, and custodial care of all physical evidence.

With increasing and more stringent legislation in regard to search and seizure of physical evidence, it is becoming increasingly more important for the investigator to know the "who-when-where-what-how-why" of the procurement and handling of all physical evidence. It is an amazing fact that there are so few up-to-date books concerning the proper handling of physical evidence, but it is nonetheless so. Much is said about new discoveries in the technology of the forensic sciences, but what good are these if the materials presented to the labora-

tory are insufficient, contaminated, or destroyed by improper handling.

When a need arises, a change occurs, and this change often stimulates results. It took the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre, which culminated in the murder of seven men—some of whom were believed to be of the Bugs Moran gang, then controller of the entire bootlegging operation on Chicago's North Side—by several of Al Capone's gangsters, to organize the first crime laboratory in the United States. This laboratory was set up in Chicago, Illinois, adjacent to the campus of Northwestern University, School of Law, under the direction of Calvin Goddard, an expert in forensic ballistics. This was the change, the need was apparent, and the results are far more obvious.

The call today for proper collection, recognition, and handling techniques of physical evidence is being answered by the staff of the Crime Laboratory Division, Department of Justice, State of Wisconsin. Under the direction of Charles M. Wilson, author of "The Preservation and Transportation of Firearms Evidence," expert and former member of Staff, Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, Northwestern School of Law, and Director of the Chicago Police Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, they (staff, Crime Laboratory Division) have published a guide for all members of the criminal investigation team entitled, *Criminal Investigation and Physical Evidence Handbook*.

This *Handbook* is not concerned with the operation of the many different and elaborate types of equipment used by the crime laboratories, nor does it intend "to be a comprehensive treatment of all of the factors involved in criminal investigation." It deals rather with the general procedures for recognizing, collecting, preserving, recording, and shipping of materials to be used by the laboratory.

The *Handbook* is an extensive outline of methods utilized in dealing with physical evidence. It is designed to give the investigator broader and more definite information in regard to the legal requirements surrounding the collection, preservation, and custody of physical evidence. Procedures described in this book may also be applied to the investigation of other types of evidence.

One of the primary goals of the *Handbook* is to enable the investigator to shorten and strengthen the "custodial chain"—". . . the greater the number of persons who are required to take the witness stand in order to account for custody of any piece of evidence, the greater the possibility that the chain will be attacked."

To have gone beyond outlining and suggesting methods of collecting physical evidence to a precise, detailed analysis of evidence, focusing on technical aspects, would have defeated the purpose of this *Handbook*. This is exactly what the authors have strived to avoid, and they have accomplished this objective to a great extent.

In many cases the laboratory will ask for more than is feasible on the part of the investigator. In effect, this is done partially to make the investigator aware that the tasks of the laboratory are numerous, time-consuming, difficult, and almost impossible, as some of them are. The laboratory should also be sympathetic to the investigator's position. Not all physical evidence is "cut and dried." The investigator should be able to weed out that evidence which can be carefully analyzed and used in court.

The "caution" signs used throughout the *Handbook* are a most helpful and constant reminder to the investigator to keep an open and analytical view of the case, within the framework of the law. Equally valuable are the heavily inked "dos" and "don'ts" which inform the investigator of the proper procedures to follow at a glance.

Another extremely valuable device employed throughout the *Handbook* is the use of drawings, charts, and photographs which simplify explanations. The comparison of black-and-white and color photography illustrates how color photographs show more explicit detail and are consequently more valuable as evidence.

The clarity of the explanations, coupled with the details of the accompanying drawings are most helpful. This factor is manifested in the chapter entitled "Body Fluids and Organs," where general packaging procedures are outlined and accompanied by detailed drawings. Additionally, the chapters on finger, palm, and footprints, along with the chapter on foot and tire casts are of extreme value to the investigator, as a result of the clarity, detail, and ease of reading.

One of the highlights of the book is Chapter XXII, "Firearms and Ammunition." Prepared by administrator Charles M. Wilson, this chapter gives explicit directions on the marking of ammunition and firearms for purposes of identification, and lists laboratory requirements in regard to fired bullets, casings, and weapons.

The index leaves nothing to the imagination, no room for error. It is complete and concise—a very valuable part of this *Handbook*.

Forensic sciences and techniques for compiling

evidence, as well as investigative techniques have progressed immeasurably in the United States since the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre. There is still a void, however, especially in view of increased legislation which has all but put the handcuffs on the investigator. New techniques and more detailed guidelines have to be established and made readily available to the investigator if he is to legally fight crime. The investigator has to play his part, too. The key to a successful investigation is open-mindedness and a sympathetic outlook toward every individual—suspect, as well as victim—and every aspect of the investigation and the investigational team.

WILLIAM H. HEWITT

Associate Professor

Center for Law Enforcement and Corrections  
The Pennsylvania State University

POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES (Third Edition).

By John P. Kenney and Dan G. Pursuit. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas. Pp. xiv, 383. \$10.00.

A policeman's knowledge, or lack of knowledge, of the community's social resources and how to use them may afford or deny some children the opportunity or impetus necessary for health development. It is upon this premise that John P. Kenney and Dan G. Pursuit have addressed themselves to the major responsibilities of the police function with children and youth. In their book, they describe how these broad and inclusive responsibilities may be met most effectively.

Because of their many valuable literary contributions, Professors Kenney and Pursuit are becoming legends in the police field. Their academic backgrounds, coupled with the experience they bring from their work in juvenile programs, as well as the administrative positions which they have held, make them eminently qualified to speak authoritatively on the subject of police-juvenile relationships.

The first edition of *Police Work with Juveniles* was printed over a decade ago. Its appearance filled a void in police literature, and it quickly became the official guide for those working in the field of Juvenile Delinquency Control and Prevention.

The newest edition—the third—contains all the valuable material found in the first two editions, plus a wealth of new information to serve both the practitioner and the student. The text is divided

into three major parts: Organization and Administration of the Police-Juvenile Program, Individualizing the Police Approach to Juveniles, and Teamwork for Delinquency Control and Prevention. Within this framework are twenty-three chapters dealing with such subjects as Approaches for Police-School Relations, Juvenile Traffic Programs, Discussion of Laws Governing Police Operations with Juveniles, Approaches to Training for Police Work with Juveniles, Community Planning for Youth Welfare, Detention Practices, and a host of other interesting subjects.

One of the new additions to the text—Narcotics—is found in the chapter entitled “Special Problems.” Here too can be found information on the problem of the sex offender, as well as a suggested practical program for the prevention of sex crimes.

Another new section that is extremely informative is that entitled “Police Procedures in Neglect and Non-Delinquency Cases.” Here the authors delve into the complexities of a serious problem requiring special aptitudes, training, and experience on the part of the police. Not only do they discuss the problems of administering to the neglected and abused child, but also the truant, the ungovernable, the runaway, the absconder, and the escaper.

In the chapter entitled “Organization for Juvenile Control,” professors Kenney and Pursuit discuss not only the operational values of a Juvenile Unit, but offer suggestions and direction as to organizational structure, function and control. Whether a Chief commands a very small department or a department of substantial size, whether he has or is planning a Juvenile Unit, the information and suggestions offered in this section should be required reading.

*Police Work with Juveniles* is a comprehensive, authoritative, well-written text which should be readily available to every person actively engaged in the important and critical job of administering to the needs of our youth. The text is substantially supported by footnotes and includes an extensive bibliography.

ROBERT R. CAZADD

Deputy Chief of Police  
Oakland Police Department  
Oakland, California

useful “how to” manual on police supervision and leadership. Although the author does not say a great deal about his intended audience in his introduction, he does declare that he wrote the book “. . . to meet the special needs of police departments.” In a sense, this book is a companion piece to a similar book he prepared many years previously for personnel in the fire services. Priced as it is, the book would seem to be worth that much to police personnel in the supervisory ranks who were looking for a nice, short, easy-to-read, and non-threatening prescription of “proven” methods of leadership.

The book certainly is *not* a textbook on the theory of leadership, small group or organizational behavior, or elementary psychology. Rather, it is a homey little collection of material which could be just as applicable to supervisors in any other vocation as it is to those in the police services. The last two chapters are devoted to such universally useful subjects as “Writing Good Reports” and “Public Speaking.” The appendices include the author’s “Police Leadership Quotient Test”—colloquially referred to as the PLQ, and some tips on improving your after-dinner speaking, gleaned from releases prepared by Toastmasters International.

The point which should be made is that probably no one who reads the book is going to be any worse for the experience, and most practitioners are going to benefit from the experience. The book represents a nice, safe, and comfortable treatment of the subject. It is certainly not going to stir up any controversy in the field. Nothing is said which will get the “leader” in any actual difficulty, with either his organization or his subordinate personnel. Nor is any question raised either about the role of the police or the role of the police leader in helping to translate that role into something concrete. As far as the textual treatment of this book is concerned the role of the police organization is that which is spelled out in departmental regulations, announcements by some long deceased and forgotten executives, or anything else which lies unpurged in the rules and regulations. Consequently, reading the book may leave large numbers of practitioners secure in the knowledge that they have done the necessary reading in order to understand their responsibilities as a leader. Actually, this may be a false security.

For those readers who were looking for something more than comfortable palliatives, this little book might create some annoyances. For example,

POLICE LEADERSHIP. By *Arthur R. Pell*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas Co., 1967. Pp. ix, 141. \$5.50.

Professor Pell has put together an interesting and

there are only eight (8) footnotes in the entire book. The bibliography is also terribly inadequate. With the exception of some material printed by Thomas, the most recent reference is to a 1964 book published by Prentice-Hall, *The Supervision of Personnel* by Piffner and Fel. As dated as they are, the author was apparently not aware that there was a 5th Edition of *Municipal Police Administration*, (1961) or a 2nd Edition of Wilson's *Police Administration* (1963).

Nor is there even a mention of the work of the President's Commission. This void was particularly annoying in the author's chapter on "Training," for he quoted from the 4th Edition of *Municipal Police Administration*, (1954) and a 1939 conference on police training held under the auspices of the F.B.I. and the U.S. Office of Education! That was nearly thirty years ago, and even at that time the findings of the conference were not particularly earth-shaking! No mention was made in this book of "minimum standards" developed in the past ten years in California, New York, New Jersey, or other states, nor of recommendations of the President's Commission.

Despite the author's obviously good intentions, his apparent lack of familiarity with current developments in the police field, or with current literature in the field of administration is a real handicap. It makes him vulnerable to a lot of folklore, such as the "old saw" that, "An effective police officer [supervisor or commander] must be an expert policeman." (p. 27) This type of thing, the police field—and its clients—can do without! Consequently, it is this reviewer's impression that this book makes no substantial contribution to the field, at all. In fact, its simplistic approach may actually be a disservice.

GORDON E. MISNER

School of Criminology  
University of California, Berkeley

AMPHETAMINE ABUSE. Edited by *J. Robert Russo*.  
Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1968.  
Pp. xii, 159. \$7.50.

*Amphetamine Abuse* is a short collection of articles dealing with a very current form of drug abuse written by authorities from the fields of sociology, psychiatry, law enforcement, pharmacology, law, and education.

In an area of conflicting philosophies, this book initiates a valuable line of communication—and

with it, hopefully, understanding—between law enforcement agents, educators, social workers, and others. No one approaches the area of drug abuse with neutrality. Biases and preconceived value judgments abound. This book could do much towards building bridges between these opposing dichotomies.

Amphetamines, a legally manufactured product available wherever Western medicine is practiced, are generally prescribed for various uses, including weight reduction, fatigue control, and some psychiatric disorders. They are also used in an unsupervised manner by students and truck drivers to combat fatigue and by others seeking excitement and "kicks." Commonly known as "pep pills," amphetamines are the most widely used and abused of the stimulant drugs. It has been estimated that in the United States seventy tablets of amphetamine and amphetamine-type drugs are produced for every man, woman, and child yearly.

Dr. Russo, in editing the book, has tried to concentrate attention on the characteristics of one drug abuse problem, to examine its relation to other drug abuse problems, and to collect a range of opinions that would bring into focus any areas of general agreement and define those areas where disagreement is sharpest.

The articles themselves are generally highly informative and insightful surveys into the field of drug abuse. Maurice Seevers, a pharmacologist, examines "The Use, Misuse and Abuse of Amphetamine-Type Drugs from the Medical Viewpoint." John Griffith, a psychiatrist, discusses the "Psychiatric Implication of Amphetamine Abuse." Margueritta Russell comments on "The Drug Industry and Non-Narcotic Drug Abuse" from the viewpoint of the pharmaceutical industry. Other contributors include Daniel Byles, a lawyer, Seymour Fiddle, a sociologist, Fred Hein, an educator, Matthew O'Connor, a narcotics agent, and John Rawlin, a sociologist.

In his closing essay, Dr. Russo concludes:

"No one approaches such an area as this with complete neutrality, nor becomes involved in it without having some of his natural biases confirmed. Nor can these biases be entirely excluded from presentation, and any claim to impartiality is foolish if not dishonest. We can only offer a range of views that can claim to be representative, if not exhaustive. The best expectation to be had of such a presentation is that it may clarify a little of the confusion, open some lines of communication, and

provide some basis for decision to those not yet committed to one point of view or another."

That Dr. Russo recognizes the limitations of this short book is one of its virtues. He has put together an excellent survey of amphetamine abuse from

varied points of view. This book can be read with equal profit by layman and professional.

DANIEL P. KING

Division of Corrections  
State of Wisconsin