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Police Science Book Reviews

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Manno, Naresh Jain and Robert Forney, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 15(3): 403-409. (July 1970). A rapid procedure for the extraction of propoxyphene from plasma followed by a gas chromatographic procedure for the determination of propoxyphene is described. (WEK)

A Comparison and Evaluation of Techniques for Identification of Synthetic Fibers—R. A. Rouen and V. C. Reeve, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 15(3): 410-432 (July 1970). The analyses of synthetic fibers by polarizing microscopy, infrared spectrophotometry, and pyrolysis-gas chromatography have been considered separately. Microscopic methods were found to be the most specific. Infrared and pyrolysis methods had less specificity, but were faster. (WEK)

Identification of Lachrymators—V. R. Screenivasan and R. A. Boese, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 15(3): 433-442 (July 1970). The spectral characteristics of three commonly used tear gas compounds have been given. For the purpose of identification, the infrared spectrum is sufficient and specific. Purification of the commercial sample usually is not required. (WEK)

Determination of Strychnine in Biological Mate-

rials by Gas Chromatography—N. Platonow, H. S. Funnell and W. T. Oliver, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 15(3): 443-446 (July 1970). A method is described for the analysis of strychnine in biological material. The procedure consists of acid extraction, protein precipitation and transfer to organic solvent. The purified and concentrated extract is injected into a gas chromatograph. Tissue concentration of strychnine as low as 0.01 ppm could be detected. The recovery of strychnine added to liver was approximately 90 percent. (WEK)

Gold Content of Tissue Material in a Suicide by Gold-Bearing (KCN) Plating Solution—O. Erametsa, Marja-Liisa Sihvonen, A. R. Alha, V. Tamminen and R. Lehessaari, *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 15(3): 447-451 (July 1970). The results of a forensic-chemical examination of autopsy specimens from a chronic alcoholic goldsmith's wife following suicide by ingestion of goldbearing plating solution containing potassium cyanide and gold nitrate have been presented. Gold content estimations of tissue and other samples were performed by both fluorescence and optical emission spectrographic analyses with similar results. The results of the analyses are given in the table. (WEK)

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited By
Melvin Gutterman*

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BASIC PERSPECTIVES.

By Paul B. Weston and Kenneth M. Wells.
New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970. Pp. xi, 291. \$9.95.

This contemporary look at criminal investigation as a system of thought and action is an important contribution to police science. It is the work of two professionals, a former New York City policeman, presently Chairman of a College Police Science Department, and an attorney (Public Defender) who has prosecuted and defended criminal cases in California.

Criminal Investigation Basic Perspectives provides a detailed development of a system of criminal investigation chronologically presented as a

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practical case investigation would proceed, and employs the latest methods available to law enforcement officials and other criminal justice system professionals. Chapter One, "History of Criminal Investigation," makes a notable contribution through providing excellent sources pertaining to the early academic beginnings of criminal investigation from 1775 until the present. Chapters Two through Fourteen provide a thoughtful analysis and general understanding of the science of inquiry detailing most aspects of the criminal investigative function of law enforcement. Chapters Fifteen through Eighteen build upon the preceding data by detailing elements of problem areas relating to crimes of violence, crimes against property, organized crime, and case preparation.

Provocative discussion questions, a library

assignment, and a workbook project at the end of each chapter should serve as valuable learning resources to the police science student.

The writers view the art and science of criminal investigation with a different theme: the legal significance of evidence. Although numerous texts on the subject have objectively, but indirectly fused together systematic procedures of inquiry with the goals of successful, legal investigations, the authors of this work direct the reader's attention immediately to the extreme end of the criminal investigation continuum or the desired conclusion. The focus of most of their text relates to "the means of satisfying the triers of the fact of the truth or untruth of allegations and accusations made by the parties in their pleadings."

Notable and commendable approaches used are the conceptual schemes or systematic diagramming of various investigative processes such as, "The Police Apprehension Process", (Figure 2-1, p. 27), "Interviewing Witness: Non-Suggestive Interview Structure", (Figure 10-1, p. 159), and "Custodial Interrogation", (Figure 12-3, p. 184).

Some of the techniques and methodology are rehashed and revisions of procedures identified with other texts. The book generally is representative of the present state of the art and includes recent developments in law enforcement science and technology.

The book scrupulously studied as intended and augmented with selected readings in the bibliography, should be an intellectual asset to police science students, police officers, investigators, and others interested in a system of criminal investigation.

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MUNICIPAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION (6th Ed.).

By *George D. Eastman*, Editor. Washington, D. C.: International City Management Association, 1969. Pp. 355.

Municipal Police Administration is one of 15 volumes in the ICMA's Municipal Management series. This has always been a very valuable work in the series, resulting in the 6th edition being produced in 1969. The editors of this anthology need no introduction. Dr.'s George and Esther Eastman enjoy national notoriety as leading scholars in police administration. The publisher could not have selected more suitable and profes-

sional editors. As stated in the Foreword, "The principle purpose of this book is to provide police chiefs and other command officers with a better understanding of contemporary police principles and practices and to set forth accepted administrative methods for getting work done." Although this end might appear on the surface, to be somewhat superficial, it has, nevertheless been achieved. That is, much of the material in this work is more applicable to the student and young maturing police officer and to the hundreds of American police personnel who have not been afforded the opportunity of formal schooling in the art and science of police management. However, to the mature, educated and sophisticated police administrator, this treatise will be of little use. Since professional police administration has not matured in America, this book will have much application and should enjoy a broad circulation.

As stated most aptly in the Preface by Quinn Tamm, Executive Director, International Association of Chiefs of Police, "In this rapidly changing context (referring to our social problems) police chiefs and other command officers need standards and guidelines for getting the police job done in terms of society's needs and aspirations." This work by the Eastmans has accomplished these ends.

The only major criticism that could be leveled at this work, in addition to the superficiality noted earlier, is that there is no in depth discussion given to any of the concepts and topics (chapters); and two, unlike earlier editions of this work, many of the current contributors of this anthology are unknowns in contemporary police administration. Neither of these short-comings detract measurable from the book. A work of this type, by necessity, cannot discuss in depth the necessary material in the space allotted. This publication approach must be, therefore, employed to "wet the appetite" or to "tease" the reader into further study and to nurture inquiry. The concepts approach to each topic however, are clear enough for one to pursue further study.

Some of the contributing authors namely: James Bale, Dave Norrgard, John Swan, Marvin Van Kirk, Robert Earhart, Denny Pace, W. Donald Heisel, James R. Newman, B. Earle Roberts, James L. Fyke, are known by this author, but I submit are unknown throughout the American police community. This should also not detract from this work, for each practitioner, researcher and scholar must enter his chosen discipline by

completing some scholarly work at some point in his early career. Many of the other contributing authors certainly need no introduction in the police community. Such noted scholars and practitioners as: Samuel Chapman, Jesse R. James, George Shepard, Gordon Sheehe, J. L. LeGrande, Louis Radelet, Donald Clark, Joseph Nicol, Clarence Kelley are personalities who have distinguished themselves in upgrading the American police service. Professor Samuel Chapman is the world's authority in patrol administration concepts. The editors could have not picked a better choice to author the chapter on police patrol administration. The same applies to Professor Sheehe's chapter on police traffic supervision, and the jail management chapter by Donald Clark and the Nicol etude on criminalistics in chapter 17.

The discussions, part one and part six, outlining the complex role, involvement and future goals for the American police community are extremely well done and should be must reading for all serious students of police science and administration. The two appendices make no contribution to this work. This book is very well indexed. There is an excellent seven page, double column, selected bibliography applicable to each part of this work. This bibliography is current and may easily be utilized as a launching off point for those persons interested in appropriate and applicable supplementary reading. The text is very well augmented by figures, charts, graphs, tables, drawings, footnoting, etc.

This anthology edited by the Eastmans is an excellent work of scholarship and its release is most timely. It meets a definite local and state government need. It is must reading for every member of the police community, (both here and abroad), student, instructor, researcher, mayor, city manager, city councilman, police reporter and those citizens in our society interested in learning more about the management of our public police institution. This work should be in every university, private and public library.

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ciples which consider *strokes only* to arrive at an opinion. He sets forth 12 selected points of comparison which he uses to identify handwriting, all of which are important in handwriting identification, but which stray from the "stroke only" principle he professes to follow.

As in other graphology and grapho-analysis presentations, a great deal of overemphasis (three pages) is placed on a single letter, the small "t," which is only one of 26 letters in the English alphabet. Competent document examiners consider the other 25 letters equally as important when conducting handwriting examinations.

The author makes many contradictory statements throughout the book. He speaks of grapho-analysis as a science, a statement with which many will disagree. Further, his ability to express himself leaves something to be desired; ergo, "Forensic or document photography is no do-it-yourself job."

The author realizes the need for photography in questioned document work but does not appear to be well informed on its fundamentals. He stresses the use of photographic enlargements, which is certainly commendable, but there is an exceptional amount of needless repetition in his reference to preparation and use of photographic enlargements for court demonstration.

Although the author states in the preface he does not discuss aspects of document examination other than comparison of strokes, later in the book he considers color filters and ultra-violet light examination. A section on the preparation of transparencies is worthwhile.

His principles do not consider the entire writing range of an individual but confine the identification of handwriting to a limited number of points to be considered, and it is doubtful that any qualified document examiner will agree with this limiting procedure as it could easily lead to error. The book appears to be an attempt to reduce the identification of handwriting to a level so low that an inexperienced person might easily assume after reading it that he can identify handwriting by merely checking the author's 12 points which, in the judgment of this reviewer, could also result in serious mistakes. No mention is made of significant differences which could exist in writing not included in the author's 12 points, and such lack of consideration could lead to gross error.

This reviewer could not in clear conscience recommend that this book be regarded as anything more than an attempt to over-simplify the deep

IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS. By *Billy Prior Bates*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1970. Pp. viii, 97. \$7.50.

Billy Prior Bates claims that his method for identifying handwriting uses grapho-analysis prin-

and complex subject of handwriting identification. Several of the principles set forth are appropriate, but should never be relied upon exclusively without considering numerous other identification principles necessary in conducting handwriting examinations.

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ACTION ON THE STREETS: A HANDBOOK FOR INNER CITY YOUTH WORK. By *Frank J. Carney, Hans W. Mattick, and John D. Callaway.* New York: Association Press, 1969. Pp. 160. \$4.95.

Work with inner city street gangs continues to be an area of interest to social practitioners and researchers alike. The recent reports of Spergel, Lerman, and Matza have provided new insights into the theory developed by Thrasher, Whyte, Ohlin, and Cloward, Short and Strodbeck, Miller and others. The authors of this very brief volume view themselves as following within this tradition, and indeed the project which provided the basis for development of the Handbook was of this order. This Handbook for outreach work with adolescent youth was based on experiences of the Chicago Youth Development Project conducted in that city between the years of 1960 and 1966.

In the introduction Mattick states that this volume reflects the action experience and practice, not the research aspects of the project. That action program consisted of a three-fold attack on the problem of delinquency: street club work for youth, community work with local adults, and use of local facilities. Goals for the communities and for youth remained more implicit than explicit. This project was a most ambitious undertaking involving many well-known social scientists and practitioners. In the introduction the reader's appetite is stimulated by the informed summary of the varied and provocative approaches employed in the work with inner city youth. Further, problems in evaluation of effectiveness and outcomes were acknowledged in a thoughtful discussion.

In describing the information system that was developed to meet research, administrative, and supervisory requirements of the project, the authors acknowledge the general importance of such systems, but as with so many studies in the past, the findings apparently were not analyzed, pre-

ented, or used in any systematic way in the development of practice guidelines. The recent work of Seaberg in developing systematized recording procedures in conjunction with the Seattle Atlantic Street Project for outreach work with delinquent youth stands in sharp contrast. Seaberg demonstrated that if a conceptual framework is clearly articulated, viable information systems can be related to action strategies. Throughout this Handbook the authors refer to case examples and experiences, but the reader is unable to assess their importance because no information is provided about frequency of occurrence or about relationship between means and ends.

The main contents of the Handbook are organized into thirty-three very short chapters ranging from topics such as "How the Out-Reach Worker Makes his Initial Contact" to "The Gang-up," "Weapons," and "Drinking Behavior." There is no presentation of a conceptual framework from which one might develop requirements for work with youth, and then formulate techniques and action strategies. The reader is not introduced to the content in an orderly manner; rather, each chapter is essentially ad hoc although occasionally there is some reference to prior statements. In view of the nature of the topics dealt with and great complexity of the technologies involved in effective work with street gangs, the broad range of topics and lack of organization of the content is extremely frustrating. Added to this problem is the superficiality with which each topic is handled. About four pages per chapter is typical, with the result that it consists of an introduction and overview not a presentation and discussion of techniques, approaches, constraints and limitations. Their initial promise of dealing with strengths and weaknesses in the various methods of programming for street work remains wholly unfulfilled.

The Handbook purports to be written for all types of community youth workers—those with professional training and those without formal preparation. This objective is problematic because the experienced and trained reader will be able to understand and relate the content to other literature, thus exploiting some of its potential. He also has a frame of reference within which the guidelines can be evaluated, at least to some degree. The uninformed reader (probably a new and inexperienced practitioner) will view this as a concrete "how to do it" handbook. Lacking a perspective, the guidelines are likely to be utilized in a mechanistic way. The authors' declarative writ-

ing style increases the probability of this reaction, because so few qualifications and constraints are discussed. For example, in the section on "Jobs,"

"Workers must make themselves familiar with all of the existing programs and refer youth in need of work to them. . . . Workers have to make sure job-seeking youth get to jobs. . ." (p. 118)

"What you need to run a tutoring program is. . . . Tutors can be obtained from local colleges and universities. At one time during the CYDP's history we ran a tutoring program using tutors obtained from the honors group of a high school with one of the highest ratings in the City of Chicago. With little effort it is fairly easy to get volunteers for tutorial programs from colleges." (p. 114)

Guidelines such as those above are not useful for the experienced worker who knows their limitations, and they may be dysfunctional for the beginner who will try them with high expectation of success. No data are presented to qualify these assertions, yet there is a vast literature which could have been referred to to support and qualify the guidelines.

Readers and students whose main interest lies in practice theory for work with inner city youth will find this book provocative in its promises but a big disappointment in its payoff. There is no doubt that the authors are knowledgeable and experienced, but the brevity of their presentation of complex strategies and techniques results in a volume that is not useful for practitioners.

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DELINQUENCY: SELECTED STUDIES. Edited by *Thorsten Sellin* and *Marvin E. Wolfgang*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1969. Pp. 161. \$7.95.

This book is a collection of six student papers which were by-products of Sellin and Wolfgang's research related to the construction of their index of delinquency. The book's introductory chapter (written by Sellin and Wolfgang) is a concise statement on the measurement of delinquency abstracted largely from their book on this topic. Subsequent chapters are a diverse collection of papers whose only similarity is that they were written from the same data. These papers cover the following topics: the distance between offender's residence and commission of the delinquency, correlates of high-delinquency areas, gang

versus group delinquency, inter-gang conflict, police disposition of juvenile offenders, and robbery trends as reflected by different indexes.

As in the case of most collections some papers are decidedly more useful than others. In this reviewer's opinion the two chapters by Bernard Cohen on gang delinquency fall in this category. As the author himself notes there has been much theorizing in the field of gang delinquency and relatively little empirical research, especially research which focuses on the group or collectivity as the unit of analysis. In this respect Cohen's treatment is strictly sociological rather than social psychological. His first chapter is rather lengthy (71 pages) and compares gangs and spontaneous groups on such variables as diversity and seriousness of offenses, aggregate characteristics of offenders, (age, race, sex, prior record, residence) and aggregate characteristics of victims. His data reveal five major patterns distinguishing gangs and groups. (1) Gang delinquents are more homogeneous and focus on violence, (2) Most gangs are Negro in racial composition, (3) Victims of gangs are likely to be members of another gang, (4) Gang members are predominantly from the lower classes, (5) The motivations for gang delinquencies generally involve territory. In another chapter the same author focuses on differences and similarities in the delinquent careers of gang and group members.

Another worthwhile paper is that of Stanley Turner on the ecology of delinquency. His research involves an application of the multivariate technique Predictive Attribute Analysis, PAA, to determine which variables most effectively "predict" high delinquency areas. His major contribution is methodological in that the PAA has not been utilized widely in the field. Substantively he examines nine predictor variables and finds racial composition, income, density, and occupation useful in predicting high delinquency areas. While these findings are not new, Turner's research demonstrates the utility of PAA for research in the area of deviance.

Turner has another chapter which is one of the weakest of the group. It deals with the distance between an offender's residence and the place at which he committed his offense. It contributes little either theoretically or methodologically.

In view of current professional and lay interest in police and their role in the process of social control a more relevant piece of research is that by W. H. Hohenstein. It deals with police dis-

position of juveniles. Using the PAA he examines such variables as previous record of offender, race, sex of offender, seriousness of offense, and victims' desire for or against prosecution to see which variables, if any, predict the manner in which police disposed of violations. He finds that the most significant determinant of release is the victim's desire not to prosecute. When the victim did not desire to prosecute, the police released the offender in 96 per cent of the cases. In contrast to much of the literature, he did not find a bias in terms of race, age, or sex.

A final paper by André Normandeau examines trends in robbery provided by the Sellin-Wolfgang index and the Uniform Crime Reports Index. Normandeau observes that in some cases one index may show an increase while the other shows a decrease. The author concludes that the Sellin-Wolfgang Index provides an important complement to rather than a replacement for the more widely used UCR Index. This seems to be an important kind of study for the Sellin-Wolfgang Index. One wonders why others of its type (i.e., comparisons of indexes on trends in other offenses) were not included.

Theorists will probably not be happy with this book. No doubt they will say that its approach represents raw empiricism with little theoretical relevance. This criticism is largely correct. Most of the research was conducted to answer specific research questions at a low level of abstraction. Virtually no effort is made to tie the findings to any general theory. Cohen is the only contributor who makes a serious effort to place his research squarely in the context of the theoretical literature. While the reviewer views this as a serious weakness of the papers, this should not obscure the significant methodological contributions which they make. The informed student of the field of delinquency requires solid empirical data. These investigations represent a contribution in this respect. In addition they provide further evidence of the feasibility of the application of the Sellin-Wolfgang index of delinquency to a variety of research problems.

Instructors considering the book for use in the classroom should be prepared for a volume which has a strong statistical emphasis. This represents a contribution to the field, but most undergraduates will not find the reading interesting and very likely will not have sufficient statistical background to understand its significance. On the other hand, these studies illustrate a more sophisticated approach to research in delinquency than is generally found in the field and would be valuable in the training of graduate students.

In summary, with the exception of Cohen's research on gangs and spontaneous groups, the collection offers little in the way of a substantive contribution to the field of delinquency. On the other hand, it represents an important extension of the Sellin-Wolfgang index of delinquency and persons training students in research in the field will want to be familiar with it.

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PRINCIPLES OF HANDWRITING IDENTIFICATION. By P. H. Patel. Baroda-1, India: D. H. Patel, Hathibhai Building, 1970. Pp. 151. \$2.00.

The author discusses some of the basic principles of handwriting identification and mentions a few other related problems, but the treatment is neither extensive nor particularly well done. Probably of greatest interest to readers are the citations of Indian Law relating to questioned documents and handwriting experts. Each chapter concludes with a series of questions, but it is not clear whether these are intended for the attorney in examining the witness or for some other purpose. Because of their generalized scope they are not too well suited for the former use. Actually, there is little in this text to recommend it except for those workers in the field who would like to maintain a complete library.

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