

1972

## Police Science Book Reviews

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incorporates a list of factors deemed necessary for suitable barbiturate assay is then presented. Two samples containing sodium butabarbital were collaboratively studied using the described method with average recovery for both being 99.3%, the standard deviations being 1.4 and 1.1%, respectively. (REC)

**Collaborative Study of a Chromatographic Method for Sodium Diphenylhydantoin in Capsules**—C. G. Cunningham, Charlotte A. Brunner, and Joseph Levine, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 55(1): 170-172 (January 1972). This article deals with the determination of sodium diphenylhydantoin in capsules. A column chromatographic method is presented which permits the separation and direct UV quantitation of the drug. The method was subjected to study by fifteen collaborators with their results given in literature and in table form. (REC)

**Gas Chromatographic Identification of Sugars**—F. T. Tweed and F. M. Sumner, *Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal*, 4(3): 84-89 (September 1971). A simple and specific GLC method is presented for the qualitative identification of sugars on a silicone rubber column, by the formation of the silyl ether derivative using Tri-Sil and HMDS as a catalyst. A chromatograph of the hydrolysis

products eliminates the problem of disaccharides having similar RT values. (SDR)

**Collaborative Study of the Gas-Liquid Chromatographic Method for Determination of Stereochemical Composition of Amphetamine**—Clyde E. Wells, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 55(2): 146-148 (January 1972). Eight analysts collaborated on a method for the low level quantitative GLC determination of d- and l-amphetamine sulfate in tablets. Column chromatography was first used to separate tablet excipients, then the derivative made by N-trifluoroacetyl-(1)-prolyl chloride was analyzed on GLC. The results indicate a good precision and accuracy with a standard deviation never exceeding 0.64%. (SDR)

**Gas-Liquid Chromatographic Determination of Paraldehyde in Paraldehyde Elixir**—William T. Lampkin, *Journal of the A.O.A.C.*, 55(2): 166-169 (January 1972). A quantitative method for the determination of paraldehyde is described. Eleven collaborators analyzed 2 unknowns of 15-25% paraldehyde. The method includes the diluting and parameters of the injection onto a 6' x 4 mm glass column and a liquid phase of 2% HIEFF-8BP plus 20% Carbowax 20 m. Their results showed recoveries of an average of 98.5% with a coefficient of variation of approximately 2%. (SDR)

## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

Melvin Gutterman\*

**CRIME, POLICE, AND RACE RELATIONS: A STUDY IN BIRMINGHAM.** By John R. Lambert. London: Oxford University Press, 1971. Pp. xxviii, 308. \$9.75.

This book is a report of research conducted in a sector of Birmingham, England. The study sought to find answers to questions in several broad areas on which the recent influx of Irish and coloured

immigrants might have effect: Is there more crime in areas where immigrants live? How much crime is attributable to coloured immigrants? What problems for police arise when the racial character of a neighborhood changes? Are children of immigrant parents more or less likely to be delinquent than their non-immigrant peers?

The book as a whole, and its major sections are logically organized. Before the presentation of data, the author scrupulously explains its sources,

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quantities, and limitations. In one part much data is condensed for ease of study, but even so the reader is obliged to wade through a welter of detail. In one chapter there are confusing tables of figures, lacking continuity from one table to the next. Another chapter provides a series of charts and maps which allow easy comparison from one to the next. In many parts of the book, the author provides illustrative example case history synopses. He draws on other sociologists' studies on race, immigration, crime, and police in an effort to explain, correlate, distinguish, and occasionally give wider meaning to his findings.

Again qualifying his data, the author also analyzes conditions affecting delinquency potential among children of immigrant and non-immigrant families, conditions such as education and intelligence, cultural conflict, family problems, and delinquent neighborhoods. The supported conclusions are predictable, for example findings show that although West Indian and Asian immigrants are generally forced to live in high crime rate areas they are proportionally under-represented among the criminal and delinquent population. In his conclusion, the author does not trot forth the usual warmed-over generalities and platitudes. Instead, he presents positive proposals on which concrete corrective and preventive action can be based.

The book provides some good insights into English police procedure. Despite the fact it deals with police, crime, and race relations in one city in England, and care is exercised to warn the reader of the existence of relatively few similarities between the English and American experience, there were many more similarities than differences. Common areas of concern which are involved in the Birmingham study include the discrepancies between amounts of actual and reported crime; the relations between the uniformed branch and the CID; the difficulty of measuring productivity in police work; the over-emphasis on crime and clearances to the neglect of crime prevention, the high crime rates in the inner city; the kind of people forced to live in high crime rate areas; the discretionary and peace-keeping functions of the police; the isolation of the policeman from the society he polices; the social aspects of prejudice and their impact on the policeman; police attitudes and public attitudes; stereotyping based on contact with a few law-breakers of a minority race; and discrimination in police hiring practices.

One would not expect that a book about specific

problems in England would be relevant to problems in America yet it is not unusual for local problems to be better understood when viewed from another perspective; this book encourages that. It is not a book which belongs on every policeman's bookshelf, or every police department's library, nor is it the kind of book that would be adapted as a text for a basic Police-Community Relations course; however any school which is going to have students study the problem areas of the police and race relations and comparative police problems beyond the elementary level should not be without this book in its library. It is a serious study, generally well written, and it deserves serious reading.

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ELEMENTS OF POLICE SUPERVISION. By *William B. Melnicoe* and *Jan Mennig*. Beverly Hills, California: Glencoe Press, 1969. Pp. ii, 227. \$7.50.

The fifteen chapters in the text can be grouped into five categories: two chapters which introduce the content; two chapters that set forth the requirements of the job; five chapters that pertain to supervisory characteristics; two chapters that pertain to the handling of personnel; and four chapters that discuss various supervisory activities.

The fifteen chapters are arranged in a rather good learning sequence. The introductory chapters pertain to the nature of the art of supervision. This is followed with an analysis and discussion of the requirements for the job of supervision. The student then moves to a discussion of the characteristics of supervision. The text next discusses various methods for handling personnel matters, and the final chapters outline and discuss several types of supervisory activities.

The material is well-organized, so that information flows from chapter to chapter so as to enhance the learning process. The subject matter content in each chapter is rather comprehensive and developed to the extent that each chapter will stand alone. Each has good to excellent treatment of material, good introductory discussion pertaining to nature of the concept, *i.e.*, description, definitions, and explanations, and good discussion on application of content and principles as they relate to the role of the supervisor. The chapters pertaining to the requirements for a supervisory job and chapters pertaining to the characteristics of the job

are all well-done and have sufficient content. The one on leadership is an excellent presentation on this topic.

The last chapters pertain to two very important supervisory activities: Performance Appraisal and the Supervisory Training Function. They are well-done and, in the opinion of this reviewer, are (along with the chapter on Leadership) the best in the text.

There are ten appendices which include samples of general orders; complaint, rating, and evaluation forms; training courses; and a training guide. These examples complement the text and serve as suggested tools or guides for management activities.

Although the authors made frequent use of footnotes and include a good index, there is no bibliography. Numerous texts, articles, and monographs have been written on the various elements of supervision which would be of interest to the student who might wish to explore a given topic further. A brief selected bibliography arranged by chapter headings would add to the utility of the book.

In summary, the authors have written a good comprehensive text on police supervision. The utility of the material is unquestionable and the book will make a real contribution to the field of law enforcement literature.

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POLICE PATROL READINGS (2d ed.). By *Samuel G. Chapman*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas Publishing Co., 1970. Pp. xviii, 768. \$23.95.

The police occupy the largest portion of the criminal justice system. In America there are some 375,000 police personnel serving in approximately 40,000 agencies. The major portion of manpower in each agency serve in the patrol division, bureau, or services. These are the "men-in-blue," the work horses of the department, or, the front line against crime in the streets. These personnel not only respond to crime in progress complaints but also handle traffic, prevent crime, provide first aid, give advice, assist the mentally ill, protect life and property, investigate accidents and perform a host of other functions designed to serve mankind—their employer. It is to this end—better police

patrol service—that this work, in its second edition, is aimed.

Professor Samuel G. Chapman of the Political Science Department, University of Oklahoma, needs no introduction to the police community of the English-speaking world. His distinguished career as a writer, scholar, teacher, consultant, lecturer, and police officer make him aptly suited to author this most timely and scholarly work. There have been numerous works to appear lately under the auspices of police administration. None compare to the intellectual level of this etude. Professor Chapman has not only made it scholarly and current with respect to police philosophy, but, in addition, has made it most readable and informative.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1964. This volume is two-thirds revised. In essence it is a new book. The book is much larger than the first edition. This is because there is three-fifths less material on each page than in the original edition, which contained double-columned printing.

This volume contains ninety-four articles in nine separate chapters. The author has broken down his chapters in the following manner: The Police in a Democracy; The Patrol Force and Patrolmen; Methods of Patrol; Patrol Force Distribution; British Team and Unit Beat Policing; Violence; Traffic and Special Functions; Vocational Training; and Conclusions. In this anthology, the first and only volume of its kind, Professor Chapman has pulled together the works of some of America's leading criminal justice scholars. For example, articles appear by: Judge George Edwards, Professor Richard A. Myren, Herman Goldstein, Curtis Brostron, Dr. George Eastman, O. W. Wilson, Herbert T. Jenkins, August Vollmer, Roy E. Holladay, William B. Melnicoe and, of course, numerous pieces by Samuel Chapman.

This text is also significant because it contains work heretofore not published publicly. The Myren material on the police role was first prepared as a preliminary draft paper for the President's Crime Commission. The Goldstein article, too, is a first. It originally appeared as a consultant memorandum to the President's Crime Commission. These two pieces are must reading. Another important feature of this book is that the author interfaces the concept of police patrol, police role, and the police function (in Chapter One) with the idea of "the police in a democracy." In achieving this, the author traces the rich historical heritage and roots of policing, as we know it today, in America. The works of Peel, Fielding, Colquhoun and Bentham

are appropriately employed to express the American notion of what the police role is and should be. The "methods of patrol" discussions on pages 171-77 are excellent. These issues have been debated for decades but not with such clarity as appear here. An additional feature or aspect of this text is the author's inclusion of material on violence as it relates to the police role. Violence is part of the policeman's milieu. It is part of the patrol function. An officer cannot divorce himself from possible violence-type situations. It is how he responds to violence that the author is concerned. Here, the "police policy on firearms use" is *must* reading. This is the *ideal* policy for all police departments. With the issue of "violence" in mind, the writer must call attention to pages 756-58. Here appears portions of a letter to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence by Dr. George Eastman. Dr. Eastman is responding to a question of "what must be done to improve America's police?" He calls our attention to the too numerous ills which confront American police administration. Many you will be familiar with—perhaps others will be too close for you to recognize.

In writing his conclusions, Professor Chapman performs some "crystal balling." His impressions, opinions, views, and perspective of future American policing are without parallel. The author notes, "The American patrolman is a prime candidate for Man of the Decade. From Berkeley to Boston, Minneapolis to Miami, he has faced the worst but endured. Thankfully, and in spite of massive complications, he has shown his class by making instantaneous decisions of lasting consequence and dispensed justice for all with dignity, objectivity, impartiality, and fairness. May he long continue to do so!" *Better words were never spoken.*

This volume will be a pleasant and enriching encounter. It is scholarly in its approach to the subject matter. It is the only document of its kind. Many materials are published here for the first time. The author's experiences abroad in England, and with the Home Office, are interfaced throughout this anthology. It is *must* reading for all would-be policemen, recruit, patrolman, supervisor, staff officer, police chief, and criminal justice student and academician. It has a proper place on the shelf of all university, college, training academy, and public libraries.

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**POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS: AN ANTHOLOGY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.** By *William H. Hewitt* and *Charles L. Newman*. Mineola, New York: The Foundation Press, 1970. Pp. xi, 360. \$4.50.

A book of readings with unity and coherence is unusual. *Police Community Relations* is an unusual book. In its five major divisions, the authors have crammed twenty-five readable articles by contemporary authors, all with extensive expertise in the areas of criminal justice and the police role in a democracy.

This is not a book in which authors with a vested interest in the status quo make their special pleadings and build up a case against "them" as opposed to "us." It is a book in which contemporary authors of impeccable reputation speak out for justice and decry injustice or any procedure which might not guarantee citizens the due process of law and equal justice under law. The author's astute use of contemporary news media such as the *New York Times Magazine*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and the *National Observer*, and the reporting of our national commissions on civil disorders and violence, as sources for their selected readings contributes to this even-handed editorial policy and its end-result: a picture of both sides of the ongoing conflict between the police and one or more segments of society.

The first chapter, *Unrest in America*, contains nine excellent selections. *Unrest in America* is detailed as a part of the American experience, beginning with colonial times, and extending through the American Revolutionary period and the frontier days of our westward expansion, to the industrialization of the country and our present urban-centered society; and it is noted that violence has always functioned in America as a direct or indirect force for changing or preserving the status quo.

The lead article in this chapter, by Charles L. Newman, points out that change has always been the hallmark of the American community, but that the anger of ghetto residents, students, and black militants is not only basic to demands for a confrontation with society, but is also illustrative of a substantial breakdown in the dialogue between these elements of the community and its government—a breakdown that is really an estrangement between the police and the community.

In the remaining articles of this chapter, there is an exposition of the cold violence of the self-righteous and domineering majority; a historical review of the slaying of Indians, the enslaving of Africans, and exploitation of the Irish and other

early immigrant groups; and a resolution that the powerful and the smug must not reject today's ghetto residents and youth as any community in conflict must someday live together in harmony—if it is to survive.

James Q. Wilson, a political scientist who has recently turned his studies of urban affairs to a concentration on the problem of police and their administration, is the author of the lead article in chapter 2, *The Police Role—An Overview*. It is a fine development of the police dilemma in providing services to a community, or the "eternal triangle" of police chief, patrolman, and citizen. Wilson believes the police probably exaggerate the extent of civilian hostility toward them, citing national opinion polls as indicative of favorable attitudes toward police by a majority of citizens. However, Wilson does sum up the problem as unlike any other occupation, and describes the police role as: "sub-professionals, working alone and episodically, exercise wide discretion in matters of utmost importance (life and death, honor and dishonor) in an environment that is apprehensive and perhaps hostile."

In this chapter, Dr. A. C. Germann foreshadows the contents of the remaining three chapters of this text. He writes that the answer to civil strife is simply not more police, bigger jails, and an imposing weaponry, but rather a fulfilling of a promise in the unwritten law of our American heritage, and this is not to shut out millions of American citizens from the blessings of their citizenship. Dr. Germann writes: "All barriers to understanding must be torn down; emotionalism and scapegoating must be rejected. It is far easier to point a finger at a communist, criminal, outside agitator, indifferent

politician, or inept policeman, than it is to say *mea culpa*—through my fault."

Family crisis intervention and civil disorder are the subjects of the next two chapters in this text. The selected articles view the problem of family disputes, youth in trouble, black militancy, and student unrest as crisis situations in the life of individuals and groups; and civil disorder and disobedience as a crisis situation between dissident groups and the community and its government, with the police establishment serving as the most visible representative of local government. The last chapter is concerned with ongoing policies of police agencies. The five articles in the concluding segment of this book is a very fine resume of the action and reaction script of violence, conflict and disorder, and police policies of prevention and repression.

Just as team teaching offers new horizons in education, there is a potential more than the sum of one-plus-one in the joint work of two authors. Somehow, in working together, there is a mystic multiplier of talent and expertise. This text is a good example of the splendid end-results of a co-authorship.

Hewitt and Newman's book is to be recommended very highly. It is a rewarding text for faculty and students in college-level classes concerned with the polarization of police and some segments of the community; and it should be read by every working policeman.

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