

1973

Police Science Book Reviews

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by means of the emission spectrograph using the dc arc technique. (JFC)

Association of Firearms and Tool Mark Examiners—The 1973 AFTE meeting is scheduled for Chicago May 15-17. For detail information on meeting plans and membership write Sgt. Herbert Binsbacher, Secretary AFTE, 1125 Locust St. Kansas City, Mo. 64106. (OH)

Bibliography on Policewomen: 1945-1972—Dr. Lewis J. Sherman and Marion Sherman of the University of Missouri—St. Louis have prepared a comprehensive bibliography on police-women consisting of over one hundred items which is available to any one interested who will write Dr. Sherman, Clinical Psychology Training Program, University of Missouri—St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63121.

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POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited By

Melvin Gutterman*

PRISONS FOR WOMEN: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS. By Joy S. Eyman. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. xvi, 202. \$9.50.

A correctional administrator, Joy S. Eyman, has written an administrative guide couched in a humanistic and positive philosophy of reintegration. *Prisons for Women* represents a strong addition to the literature on correctional administration and procedures. The book is highly readable, precisely written with all terms well defined. Prison administrators will find it practical and to the point. Especially helpful to students are the bibliographies Ms. Eyman has supplied at the end of each chapter.

As a practical guide in a variety of correctional administration areas, the book is outstanding. Having said this it should also be noted that the title is too modest; the material contained within is almost in entirety applicable to male institutions and should be of interest to male administrators. Two chapters, "Babies in Prison" and "Lesbians", should, of course, be of greater interest to female administrators. The author's perception into inmate's behavior characteristics and personality shortcomings, her understanding of what goes into developing quality staff are certainly topics applicable to male institutions also.

The author is in full command of her material

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and never loses sight of correctional goals:

"From the moment the inmate enters prison, she is being prepared for her return to society."

The chapters on "Classification," "Personnel," "Education," "Inmate Health and Medical Services," "The Psychopath," "Discipline," "Public Relations" are all particularly strong and will be of interest to the novice administrator for providing sound basic information. The seasoned correctional executive will applaud her procedural summaries which provide operational checklists.

Cautions on the book are reserved for only a few points. First, the chapter on the psychopath, while most useful to correctional personnel in handling disturbed inmates, should *not* be taken as a diagnostic guide. This chapter is designed rather for understanding those already diagnosed by qualified professionals and should be used with that in mind. Secondly, while the language is sometimes rather social science oriented and will not present any difficulties for undergraduates, it might present problems for other readers. The third reservation is that the book does not often address itself to maximum security institutions where most intractable populations are to be found. Speculation on why this is so would only be viewed as sexism.

Having noted throughout this review that the book is applicable to male as well as female correctional administration, the reviewer must point out that all male administrators should take note of her

cogent argument for the need for female correctional personnel in female institutions. In a discussion on developing women inmate capabilities, she says:

Educators must help women understand that the homemaker's maternal role calls for knowledge and expertness as does any other occupational role. Emphasis on this role does not imply the elimination or denigration of cultural and occupational creativity for women; it is merely adding another dimension, that of physiological fulfillment. Many directors of state correctional systems (all of whom are male) use the "father-image" as their excuse to appoint a male to be the superintendent of a women's institution. To me this is a complete fallacy. I have come to the conclusion that the father-image as an image of constant and unflinching strength is a product of male sociologists, male psychologists, male psychiatrists, and just plain males—and that we females have been gullible enough to accept this image as being a valid concept.

To this the reviewer can only add it is a pleasure to come upon a book on women's prisons written by a woman and which, because of the underlying humanistic orientation, turns out to be not only for women but for men, too.

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BOMBS AND BOMBINGS: A HANDBOOK TO DETECTION, DISPOSAL AND INVESTIGATION FOR POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS. By *Thomas G. Brodie*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1972. Pp. xiii, 183. \$9.75.

This book is the first text in this topic area to be written by a law enforcement officer. Mr. Brodie has been a member of the Dade County Department of Public Safety for over seventeen years and is still an active officer in this field of work. The author, highly experienced in this field, has presented this text as an approach to one of the most difficult of all police challenges, the protection of life and property when an explosive or bomb is encountered and to stay alive while doing it.

The book has 183 pages and a total of 172 photographs or diagrams to illustrate an example or reason for the methods described in the text. Case histories cover a wide variety of fascinating home-

made bombs, bombings of persons, automobiles, building, trains, ocean-going ships, and airplanes. Checklists at the end of some chapters are presented as step-by-step procedures so that the specialists can use them as a guide, to be changed with the individual circumstances.

The contents of the book, chapter by chapter, are as follows:

1. Explosive and Bomb Disposal Services and Training
2. Bomb Carriers
3. Equipment
4. Definition and Characteristics of Explosives
5. Explosives and Bomb Laws
6. Bomb Search Procedures
7. Bomb Disposal Procedures
8. Search and Disposal of Bombs in Motor Vehicles
9. Commercial Explosives and Military Ordnance
10. Evidence of Explosives

The book is not intended to make experts of readers or to assume any responsibility arising therefrom. The book contains a general outline of the procedures employed in processing commercial or homemade explosions, bombings and similar incidents. Examples are given to explain the reasons for the procedures.

The author stresses at the outset that the construction of the bomb or the infernal machine and the conditions of the emergency situation will rarely be exactly the same. No single procedure can be utilized in each and every instance without deviation. The written material relates to disposal and investigation of bombs. It does not describe how to construct lethal devices.

The author warns, "While the experienced handler employing all of the accepted precautionary methods may minimize the risk of an untoward incident, it must be remembered that bombs and explosives are engineered, planned, and ultimately designed to explode, and there is no absolutely safe method of handling many items. It is possible to construct a bomb that cannot be deactivated. A bomb can be so sensitive to movement that it cannot be touched without its exploding. If a bomb cannot be touched, it cannot be deactivated."

The text does not describe how to solve all bomb and explosive problems, but it is intended to serve in an educational and constructive manner. It is highly informative to anyone who will study the text, and it is recommended for all police officers

and the technical specialists that work bomb and explosive incidents.

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THE SCIENTIFIC INFORMER. By *Robert J. Ferguson, Jr.* Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas. Pp. 227, 1971. \$9.50.

In contrast to most books about the polygraph ("lie detector") technique, which describe its technical application, *The Scientific Informer* is a lively and interesting account of actual investigations in which the polygraph was used. Much of the material for this book was drawn from the files of members of the American Polygraph Association. Particularly noteworthy are those cases selected from the A.P.A.'s Case Review Committee, the successor to Erle Stanley Gardner's Court of Last Resort. In these cases, persons who were wrongly convicted of major crimes have been declared innocent as a direct result of evidence uncovered by polygraph examinations. Ferguson relates some of the events leading to the conviction of these persons and describes the frustrating legal and political barriers to overturning these convictions, even after the actual offender has been identified.

Also of special interest are those cases in which suspects, having been arrested, have denied committing the crime and have demanded a polygraph examination to prove the truthfulness of their denial. The examinations have established the suspects' truthfulness, often in the face of considerable circumstantial evidence against them. Additional investigation, conducted only because of the results of the polygraph examinations, led to the discovery of new evidence and the apprehension of the actual offenders.

In addition to these accounts of the use of the polygraph technique in criminal investigations, Ferguson discusses its use in private employment. He presents cases in which the polygraph was used to help select applicants for employment and to reveal employees responsible for theft. Some limitations to and guidelines for the use of the polygraph in these situations are included, although not all examiners will agree with Ferguson's suggestions.

The Scientific Informer has some shortcomings, the most notable of which is the author's personal, and, at times, emotional, criticism of certain judi-

cial and legislative bodies. For instance, Ferguson blames the rising crime rate on "nit-picking" judges with "bleeding hearts" and claims that legislators who have investigated and attempted to ban the use of the polygraph are influenced by "mob infested" labor unions. Such criticism, however well intentioned, is inappropriate in a book like this, because it weakens the author's factual presentation and certainly does little to encourage general judicial and public acceptance of the polygraph technique.

Another shortcoming is the author's dependence on confessions as proof of the efficacy of the polygraph technique. Ferguson hardly mentions the independent evidence that establishes the accuracy of the polygraph technique even though, in many of the cases cited, such evidence is clearly available. Moreover, the author's emphasis on confessions implies that the goal of a polygraph examination is a confession rather than the instrumental determination of truthfulness and deception, whether or not a confession results. Confessions are a product of interrogation following a polygraph examination and are not an integral part of the examination itself. In fact, a major advantage of the polygraph technique is that it allows for a determination of truthfulness and deception without the use of common interrogation tactics aimed at procuring confessions. The failure to clearly distinguish between the polygraph technique and common interrogation sells the technique short.

In spite of its shortcomings, *The Scientific Informer* is, on balance, a worthwhile book. It should be read by all who are interested in the administration and use of the polygraph.

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PERSONNEL PRACTICES IN ADULT PAROLE SYSTEMS.

By *Charles L. Newman.* Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. xi, 124. \$8.50.

Professor Newman's book is both worthy and timely. First he discusses a topic that is one of the most misunderstood functions in the correctional process and he discusses it at a time when the nation is concerned, confused, and apprehensive of our efforts in the criminal justice process.

This book primarily reports the results of a national survey of personnel practices in adult parole systems as well as unpublished material from vari-

ous commissions and agencies concerned with the correctional process. It consists of seven short chapters and appendices.

Chapter I, *Nature of the Study*, pinpoints the problem and identifies some of the major issues and biases in parole. In setting forth the problem the author states: "The main problem is to determine how these parole personnel are recruited, examined, selected, oriented, evaluated, retained, or dismissed; how they are compensated, promoted, and encouraged to self-improvement. The problem is an important one, because without this knowledge we cannot know how close we are to uniform standards of personnel practice in adult parole systems in the United States."

In the next chapter the various parole systems in the United States are briefly described as to organization and structure. Following this a number of observations are made concerning trends in organization and parole board membership. It is pointed out that one trend is for a particular profession to be represented on the board. Three major groups of problems are identified. They are the decision making process; board functions not directly related to hearing of cases; and problems related to organizational structure to carry out the above.

In Chapter III the educational background characteristics of the adult professional worker in corrections is described. The percentage of the typical annual correctional budget utilized by a parole board is also discussed. A number of significant charts concerning expenditures of funds and the retention and recruitment of staff complete the chapter. In the following chapter various trends in the selection of manpower in parole are pointed out. The author explains that in corrections the staffing patterns in most localities are less advanced than in other human service areas. Commonly the written examination is the primary screening instrument. The evidence indicates that most tests neither predict successful accomplishment nor measure desirable personal qualities. Oral examinations were required by most states and veterans as well as state residents were given priority.

Chapter V is primarily concerned with in-service training for parole officers. Such areas as induction training, post-entry training, funding, educational leave, and program evaluation are commented on.

The most significant chapter in the book is Chapter VI. This is a discussion of the relationship between the university and the parole system. This

is a controversial issue. The staff of a number of universities are in conflict over this issue and, several programs are changing their emphasis. The major issue is should the university remain academically oriented or serve as a staff training facility. Other issues are the level of education offered, in what university department should the correctional program be administratively placed, and what disciplines should be included in a students program. These are critical issues that need further review.

Chapter VII discusses various desired employment conditions in parole settings, and the final chapter briefly summarizes the major issues previously discussed. The Appendices include a copy of the questionnaire used in the study and a reprinting of the New York State Division of Parole's program for professionalization of staff.

In summary, one can conclude that the theme of the book is that the quality of staff is the important element in a parole agency. Until adequate, qualified people are recruited, trained, and provided working conditions that allows professional development and growth to occur then the value of a parole agency as a human service organization is limited.

Very few persons would challenge this thesis, but on the other hand very few parole agencies provide it. This reviewer feels that the audience that will benefit the most from this volume is the college student and the new staff or board member of a parole agency. The material offered does not surprise the experienced worker in the field. If he did not actually know it he probably presumed it. But for the new person it offers for the first time a discussion of probably the most important area in parole. For this reason it might be well for the experienced worker to reread the book ever so often to insure that complacency and automatic acceptance of the status quo is resisted.

This small volume is a real contribution to the professional literature on parole and Professor Newman deserves our thanks.

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SUCCESSFUL PAROLE. By *Franklin H. Eward*.
Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971.
Pp. xiii, 123. \$6.75.

The purpose of this book according to its preface is to provide "instructive material, written in lay-

man's language, for those in the field of corrections and rehabilitation." And that, unfortunately, is just what he has done! It would have been more refreshing for this writer to have had the opportunity to review a book where an authority in the field of corrections assumed the posture that his readers possess the capacity of making valid assumptions and interpretations. Certainly the author's lengthy experience in parole entitles him to his opinions and philosophy. However, it does not seem to me that the climate presently existing within the criminal justice system dictates the need for a book written in layman's language, interspersed with home spun philosophy and cliches such as "the squeaky wheel gets the grease, but empty barrels make the most noise." More specifically my concern focuses upon the effect that attitudes and opinions such as the author's express nothing more than to perpetuate the already too numerous myths existing in the field of corrections.

Some brief comments should give the readers some insight concerning the book's value. In chapter 7, entitled Tools of Supervision the author proclaims loudly that "incarceration . . . in all probability is the most useful tool at the parole agent's disposal." This proclamation is closely followed by the assertion that "surveillance is among the most practical" of tools available to the agent, a highly questionable position to take with the knowledge in mind of the large number of cases most parole agents are encumbered with. However, the author quickly presses the point further by stating "nonetheless, the very fact that the parolee knows that he is under surveillance, by whom he is not quite sure, but he is being watched, acts as a strong deterrent in his behavior."

To be trusted and to fulfill that trust is basically therapeutic, and this is a two-way street. In other words it has been unequivocally demonstrated by numerous studies that the degree to which a parolee values his parole agent's trust is directly related to the degree of his trust in the agent.

The playing of games with adult individuals whose lives an agent has been charged to alter and improve has never proved to be sound treatment procedure, not to mention the possible ethics involved. The author at several junctures recommends that "games with the parolee" is a must since "the average parolee is functioning at an adolescent level." A parolee with "the more notorious his criminal record the better" planted in an audience for shock treatment in a public relations

program may well be the author's most extreme range of imaginative billboard type games he suggests. But wherever it should be placed (perhaps in the "twilight zone") it is certainly symbolic of the philosophy engendered by the author throughout this book.

The point being is that for the most part the philosophy of the author is counter to present day research, particularly in the areas of counseling and other rehabilitative techniques. Had the author presented a comprehensive, annotated survey of the literature, a useful book for practitioners may have evolved. To address in a mere one hundred and twenty pages subjects such as the dilemma of crime control, crime causation, life in prison, interviewing and counseling techniques, etc., is utterly impossible. What it creates is a situation where such highly controversial problems such as alcohol and the offender is covered in three pages, the sex offender in six pages, psychiatric and psychological treatment in four pages, etc.

In summary, the shortcoming of the book is the author's cursory, simplistic handling of some major problems encountered by practicing parole agents. However, the primary shortcoming stems from the almost unrealistic treatment of some valuable ideas and concepts raised but which suffer from being poorly organized and surrounded by irrelevancies. It seems highly doubtful that meaningful use can be made of this book.

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PSYCHIATRIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES. By *J. R. Finch and J. P. Smith*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1970. Pp. xii, 150. \$8.50.

Students of violence and the public are guilty of a tragic omission in the emphasis of their concerns. Murder, rape, aggravated assaults, muggings, and even war fade into statistical insignificance when compared to casualties on the highway. The authors of this volume point out that whereas there were 30,000 American soldiers killed in Viet Nam between 1961 and 1969, 400,000 of their countrymen died in automobile accidents, and over 20 million Americans were injured. It is pointed out that we can expect that a million

people will be killed on American highways within the next fifteen years.

It is statistics such as these which preface this plausible and thought-provoking research report. The fact of most relevance is that "the drinking driver is the major identifiable factor in the multi-causal group of forces terminating in traffic crashes." The authors point out that "when drinking precedes driving, a subsequent traffic crash is more apt to involve only a single vehicle, to both be more severe than other types of crashes, and to occur at night or on weekends."

The Finch and Smith study tested a hypothesis originating with Dr. Julian Waller of California. According to this hypothesis "the drinking driver who subsequently is involved in a traffic crash usually is not an ordinary individual who is unlucky in getting into trouble, but rather a socially deviant person." Waller based his hypothesis on arrest records of persons involved in traffic accidents while under the influence of alcohol. The research by Finch, Smith, and their associates extended the inquiry into an inventory of the personalities of traffic accident victims.

Although this book strikes me as an important report on violence research, one must start with qualifications. The research is based on a contaminated experimental-control group design. The matching is sloppy. Displaced emphasis on research methodology creates a sometimes silly impression, as we review percentages within a universality of twenty-five. The discussion of the interview procedure strikes one as pedantic, and making much of a free-floating policy of probing. There is a propensity for psychiatric labelling which proves mildly annoying. None of this, however, seems to matter.

The study provides psychological autopsies of twenty-five traffic fatalities in Houston. The approach was multi-disciplinary, but the main findings are based on exhaustive interviews (by psychiatrists) of relatives and friends of the victims. These interviews are supplemented by other sources of information. The impressive aspect of the analysis is the way it conceptualizes the sequences of causation.

The first stage in the causal chain is a *personality pattern*, seen as a predisposing. In the words of the authors, the purpose was "to evaluate whether high risk drivers demonstrated a clear, *life-long* pattern of deviant behavior which could be shown to have translated itself into unsafe driving attitudes."

This is related to the second juncture in the chain, the encounter with stressful events to which one is uniquely vulnerable. The next stage is the reaction or the over-reaction to such stress. The authors here give special emphasis to alcoholism or problem drinking.

The last link in the chain is particularly interesting. It involves a reconstruction of "the pre-crash state," by which Finch and Smith mean "the emotional and behavioral condition of the driver which exists prior to the crash."

This last link is a concept which comes closest to being an original contribution. Finch and Smith write that "traffic mishaps are related to patterns of *action*—often *over-reaction*—not diagnostic syndromes." For example, alcoholism does not cause a crash; it is caused by an alcoholic in a *particular emotional state*. The alcoholic may crash into an abutment because he is depressed (as many alcoholics are) and consciously or unconsciously suicidal. Or the critical behavioral factor may be his impulsivity. For example, after an argument with his wife, "he may speed to his death because he cannot restrain his immediate rage response long enough to work out the problem more appropriately."

The remainder of this book concerns itself with legal and medical aspects of "the drinking-driver phenomenon." These chapters are of restricted concern. The legal discussion deals with enforcement failures, as represented by license suspension. Prevention programs are criticized as stressing social drinking. The chapter presents new options, including limited suspensions (with coded license plates), and enforced detoxification. The "medical" chapter presents various observations relating to the treatment of alcoholics.

With its limitations, this book fills a void. It does so by entering a neglected field with a fresh stance. The insights are thought-provoking—not only with regard to automobile fatalities, but with respect to violence in general.

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THE POLICE REBELLION: A QUEST FOR BLUE POWER. Edited by *William J. Bopp*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. x, 217. \$10.75.

As the forward to this book points out, there are

two movements or revolutions occurring in the field of law enforcement. One is the back-to-school professionalization movement. The other movement, the subject of this book, is variously characterized as police militancy, activism, unionization, or rebellion.

The Police Rebellion is a book of selected readings, a quarter of which are those of the author and compiler. The readings, preceded by an introductory chapter by the author, are those of a diversified array of concerned and informed writers: Social scientists, police and public administrators, critics and advocates of unionization, elected and appointed officials.

In his introduction, the author outlines the causes of militancy, the forms it takes, the trends and possibilities for the future. The readings then elaborate, substantiate, and offer diverse views on these subjects.

Many police are tired of their lot, which is characterized by low status, relatively low pay, and loud and constant criticism. According to one activist, police militancy began when police officers witnessed, from front row seats, everyone else's militancy being accepted. The news media, particularly television, allowed the public everywhere, policemen included, to observe police confrontations with militants of various persuasions in cities such as Berkeley and Chicago. It tended to show them what they had suspected all along, that the only supporters they can count on during times of extreme stress are other policemen. It drove the police together. Although the police do not want any more rights than anyone else, they do not want any less. Other events, also nationally publicized and closely watched by the police community showed them that police united possess considerable political clout. The readings in this book trace the growth of police militancy.

One of the first articles is an informed and understanding analysis of personal characteristics and social factors behind police attitudes. A subsequent chapter is realistic and hard-nosed in advocating the improvement of the quality of police service to the community by improving the conditions of the service for the policemen. Several chapters deal with political questions: Who is going to run the police department; arguments for and against police involvement in politics, and intensity of involvement. These are followed by a series of chapters on unionization, its pros and cons, organization, collective bargaining, effective influence on public opinion, demonstrations and strikes.

The last group of chapters describes in historical detail a series of events which the author believes to be milestones in police activism and militancy. The first of these is the New York City Referendum on Civilian Review. The next chapter is a well-written account of a year-long struggle between an intransigent city administration and determined and militant policemen in Pittstown, Mass. The chapter on the Detroit Police Revolt is a good example of police refusing to accept "no" for an answer again. The article on the incredibly rapid organization and unionization of Boston's patrolmen and the equally incredible successes in winning battles against the administration tells how to do it; it is like reading Che Guevara to learn guerrilla tactics and strategy. "Incident at Vallejo" describes the first successful police strike in California, the last place where one would expect it to happen. The last chapter describes the growing intra-departmental militancy between black and white, "professional" and "traditional."

As in most collections, the readings, including the author's, are uneven in quality and range from poor to excellent as examples of expository writing. Each chapter is not randomly placed, but belongs in its particular place, demonstrating a particular point of view, more meaningful by its relationship to preceding and succeeding chapters. This is a well-organized, easily read book and is strongly recommended for anyone concerned or involved in the Police Rebellion, union activist or foe. It has wide appeal for all those who want to know what is going on in the law enforcement establishment. One of the first books on the subject, its academic applications, while limited, are obvious.

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ADDICTION AND SOCIETY. By *Nils Bejerot*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1970. Pp. xxii, 299. \$9.75.

In the United States we have limited exposure to information about drug-use patterns and control strategies in countries other than the United States and England. American readers will, therefore, find the author's review and interpretation of drug patterns and controls in Denmark and Sweden of interest. Sweden is given special attention. Limited attention is given to problems and policies in other areas, for example, Japan, Hong Kong, and Russia.

Definitions, concepts, a review of the addicting drugs and a drug typology are the subjects of the first three chapters covering over 100 pages. Special emphasis is given to what the author terms the "international addiction debate" and the "years of chaos in Swedish drug policy." The author's presentation of this material serves as the background against which he presents his views on control and treatment. Bejerot is very critical of programs which allow the liberal dispensation of drugs and those which place drugs in the hands of the abuser. Considerable time is spent criticizing various nuances of Professor Lindsmith's point of view as the author interprets them.

An extended chapter is devoted to a review of selected treatment strategies and to a presentation of the author's system of treatment organization. The author seems to be willing to take any means necessary to assure that drug abusers receive treatment. He believes that treatment should be extended to all levels of abusers.

"Medically and socially [addiction] it is very serious both for the individual and society. Generally it is far more dangerous medically and socially than, for instance, syphilis. Therefore society should demand that drug addicts without exception submit to treatment, and those who refuse to do so must reckon that they will be the object of police measures and legal consequences if they break the laws in force."

"Until 1968 legislators and courts in Sweden had regarded such offenses as illicit possession rather mildly if it was obvious that the drug was intended for the individual's own use, and the charge was almost without exception withdrawn. Now it is more generally realized that if we really intend to suppress the epidemic even these cases must be subjected to active therapeutic measures, even if the main effect is only to eliminate a source of infection from the epidemic dynamics for a short time."

"To argue against treatment of early cases on the grounds of individual freedom is a form of ignorance and short-sightedness masked as humanity. On the best of motives these patients are actually being denied the only chance most of them have of developing a positive incentive to treatment and finding a way back to health."

Bejerot presents a detailed description of his treatment scheme including "toxicomania dispensaries" (for example, ambulant treatment of mild cases, psychiatrists, social support, urine tests) and "psychiatric hospitals." The scheme also envisages a variety of self-contained "treatment villages"

some of which would be completely isolated. "Two environments which seem particularly favorable are islands and depopulated areas." In summary, Bejerot is committed to a variety of therapeutic devices, to a system of strict narcotic legislation which emphasizes the responsibility of each individual regardless of the level of his involvement with drugs and where necessary, to forced treatment.

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IDENTIFICATION OF HANDWRITING, DISPUTED DOCUMENTS, FINGER PRINTS, FOOT PRINTS AND DETECTION OF FORGERIES. By *B. L. Saxena*, Allahabad, India: Central Law Agency, 2nd Edition; 1968. Pp. 452. Rs. 35.

The author has compiled a book which attempts to cover the fundamentals of the above mentioned fields.

The body of the book consists of a collection of statements and quotations, along with some photographic illustrations. The statements are at times erroneous or contradictory and the photographic illustrations are of poor quality and render a number of them difficult to study. The presentation could have been improved by critical editing.

It is common for authors of Indian questioned document books to discuss finger print or thumb print identification as many documents are executed in this manner there.

This book is of some value to a person who wishes to enquire as to the nature of the questioned document profession but is of little value to any one in it, as the author's discussion of many aspects of this work is only cursory.

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THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF OPIATE ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES. Edited by *John C. Ball* and *Carl D. Chambers*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. xvi, 337. \$15.50.

This comprehensive study of opiate addiction in the United States is the result of research conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and provides a wealth of information based on first-hand study and experience with addicts. Separate chapters cover the history of narcotic addic-

tion, association of marihuana smoking and opiate use, Negro, Mexican-American, Chinese, and female addicts, and an interesting chapter on suicide among addicts.

Opiate addiction, point out the authors, has changed in significant ways over the past three decades. Morphine and opium, the major drugs of addiction in the 1930's, have given way to heroin. The actual number of different drugs of abuse has increased dramatically with the development of synthetic narcotic analgesics, for example, methadone and meperidine, both of which are tolerant with morphine and produce physical dependence.

Since the 1930's the addiction problem has shifted from the predominately white, male user, to one that is largely composed of minority groups: Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican. A profile of the addict (based on admissions to the Lexington and Fort Worth hospitals) would appear as follows: Residence: New York, Illinois, or California; Age: under forty (about 80%); Sex: male (79%); Principle drug used: Heroin (93.4%); Education: some high school (77%); Employment: primarily illicit (only 33.1% of addicts were legitimately employed); Criminality: most had prior arrest records (86.6%); Race: non-white (56%).

The most frightening statistic of all is that 53% of all addicts admitted to the Lexington-Fort Worth hospitals began drug experimentation before age twenty. (This compares with only 16% in 1936).

The currently debated question of the association of marijuana smoking and opiate use is discussed in chapter seven. A study of 2,213 addict patients admitted to the Lexington-Fort Worth hospitals during 1965 suggest marijuana use as a predisposing factor in the eventual use of "hard" drugs. The authors explain:

"The incipient addict is predisposed to opiate addiction by his use of marijuana for the following reasons: marijuana is taken for its euphoric effects—it produces a *high*; both marijuana and heroin are only available from underworld sources of supply; both are initially taken within a peer-group recreational setting; both are illegal; the neighborhood friends with whom marijuana use begins are often the same friends who initiate the incipient addict to the use of opiates. A principal effect, then, is one of differential association—becoming part of a drug-taking group."

The American drug problem, say the authors, is basically an adolescent one, and it is apparent that

educational programs alone with their rationalistic and moralistic assumptions are not reducing the incidence of youthful drug abuse. The authors point out that most drug users are not uninformed about the dangers of particular drugs—in fact, they are usually the most knowledgeable persons in this regard. In closing, Ball and Chambers suggest:

"A more realistic approach to the prevention of drug abuse would appear to be based upon establishing effective social controls among local neighborhood and community residents. For, so long as pushers remain on a street, addicts congregate in buildings along the street to shoot heroin, and twelve-year-old boys are used as runners, it seems quite unrealistic to believe that classroom instructions will insulate the adolescent from drug abuse."

It is not possible for so short a review to do justice to this book. It is the best researched and most clearly written book on opiate addiction. The book is most useful to the professional, but can be read profitably by the concerned citizen.

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THE LAW OF DISSENT AND RIOTS. Compiled and Edited by *M. Cherif Bassiouni*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1970. Pp. I-XII, 498. \$24.75.

"As lines are drawn and positions polarized, it may be well to reexamine the nature of the right of dissent, to reevaluate its significance and to reconsider its means of expression." *M. Cherif Bassiouni* has compiled some twenty articles and papers into a fairly comprehensive treatment of the law as it pertains to dissent and riots. The book is broken down into seven parts:

Part I, "Freedom of Expression, Dissent and Social Unrest." The several articles in this part deal with the theoretical and ideological bases of dissent in America social and political milieu.

Part II, "The First Amendment: A Constitutional Framework for Dissent," is comprised of three articles which shed some light on the balancing of the protections guaranteed by the First Amendment versus the "competing interests" in any system of government.

Part III, "Civil Disobedience, The Legal Order and Sociopolitical Change" covers the meanings and legitimacy of civil disobedience as a technique of change. The legal concept of civil disobedience is

discussed in an excellent article by Delbert D. Smith.

Part IV, "Riots and Municipal Liability" is but a single article which is a rehash of the rules of municipal liability for riotous conduct. The reviewer is of the belief that the article added little if anything but space to the book.

Parts V and VI, "Riots, the Police and Use of Force" and "Regulation of Demonstrations and Methods of Riot Control" are of particular interest to criminal justice scholars and practitioners. Gresham Sykes discusses "Riots and the Police." "Kill or be Killed?: Use of Deadly Force in the Riot Situation" by Barbara Rhine is an excellent article which discusses in depth the nitty gritty problems facing police agencies in riots—apprehension of rioters, local law enforcement and the use of deadly force; and recommendations for changes in the law as it pertains to special riotous situations. Part VI is also very pertinent to society in general as well as those in the criminal justice system. Mr. David Schoedinger presents some clear and convincing arguments regarding the necessary evil of having sound riot control legislation. Mr. Bassiouni has an article on "The Development of Anti-Riot Legislation." The use of federal troops, bail, preventive detection, and the efficacy of riot curfews are also covered.

Part VII, "Bibliography and Appendices" contains the following general topics: 1) an annotated selective bibliography on the law of dissent and riots, 2) a book of the *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*, 3) the American Bar Association report on campus government and student dissent, 4) the minimum number of persons necessary to constitute a riot, and 5) the various penalties attached to simple riots and failure to disperse.

As a general research book, the reviewer is of the opinion that Mr. Bassiouni has "bit off more than he can chew." The complexity of the social problems behind the conditions leading to riotous situations should have at least been entitled to a part of the book. By describing the conditions which breed civil disobedience and unrest one can judge for himself whether or not the laws can serve as a deterrent or even as a partial check on abnormal civil behavior. This weakness however is not fatal.

As a second criticism the reviewer is of the opinion that the proliferation of footnotes in the law review articles made for very difficult reading—as do most legally oriented articles.

As with any compilation of articles into a reader, criticism can always be made regarding the selec-

tion of the articles. The reviewer does believe, however, that *The Law of Dissent and Riots* is excellent in every respect, as previously mentioned in this time of social conflict, a book of this nature should be available in all agencies in the criminal justice system from the prosecutor, to the police, to corrections, and to the judiciary. Mr. Bassiouni has made a definite contribution to the literature in the field of civil disobedience and riots. It is, however, difficult to see where this book can be used extensively in the university setting except perhaps in very limited course situations. In any case, it should be in every library as a reference book.

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GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONCEPTS FOR UNIVERSITY POLICE. By *Swan C. Nielsen*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. 78. \$6.75.

This contemporary overview of campus law enforcement has been sorely needed for some time. It is the work of a leader in the field, who is the Chief Security Officer of Brigham Young University, Instructor of Police Science at Brigham Young University and a former Investigator on the Los Angeles Police Department.

General Organizational and Administrative Concepts for University Police not only focuses upon general concepts which appear to be universally applicable to campus law enforcement but also addresses itself to some of the most pressing questions of the time. Among others, the author discusses the problems of arming of campus police officers, the placing of campus police within a university's administrative structure and peace officer statutes for campus police officers.

Mr. Nielson attempts to adapt municipal policing concepts to the environment of the academic community. Notable and commendable approaches used to accomplish the desired adaptation are discussions of such organizational and administrative concepts as scope of responsibility, Organizational concepts, facilities and equipment, personnel administration, records and reports and community relations.

The only major criticism that could be leveled at this book is that it is at times too superficial and shallow in content and perhaps overly basic in approach. Neither of these shortcomings detract measurably from the book. A work of this type, by

necessity, cannot discuss in depth the necessary material in the space allotted. The concepts approach to each topic, however, are clear enough for one to pursue further.

This book should be of particular interest to university and college security directors and university administrators charged with the responsibility of campus security. The author is a recognized expert in the area of campus law enforcement, and the book has been clearly presented.

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TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION (I.S.Q.T) IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR QUESTIONED TYPEWRITING. By *Billy Prior Bates*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. 101. \$7.75.

This very brief overpriced book, hardly more than an extended article, attempts to develop a typewriting identification system. The author's system is fully described in Section 6 of Part I under the heading Twelve Points of Comparison.

When one is familiar with the complexities of typewriting identification, careful reading of this section raises more questions than it answers. Just what do the twelve points of identification accomplish? Do they identify the make and age model of

a typewriter? The individual machine? The operator? Actually they are a confused mixture of all three problems without really solving anyone satisfactorily.

What the book does not do is probably more important than what it does. For the uninitiated, be he student-examiner or trial attorney, faced with a typewriting problem it does not describe what is actually necessary to effect an identification. The book contains enough erroneous statements to destroy its value, and enough half truths to confuse. Clearly the twelve points of comparison are not twelve identifying characteristics that might identify an individual typewriter even if such a number were sufficient to prove identity. However, in the last thirty pages, a brief hodgepodge of court presentation and preparation for trial, there is a constant inference that the twelve points do identify.

There is today a serious need for a modern, up-to-date book dealing with the complexities of typewriting identification. Unfortunately this text is not the answer. All it has accomplished, if anything, is to increase the need for an authoritative work which will in passing undo the potential damage created by this publication.

ORDWAY HILTON

Examiner of Questioned Documents
New York, N. Y.