

1973

Police Science Book Reviews

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Recommended Citation

Police Science Book Reviews, 63 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 599 (1972)

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1972). The author presents an ion exchange procedure for the separation and quantitation of some 32 drugs in various combinations and forms. The nitrogenous bases are separated from excipients by retention on a sulfonated polystyrene column, while the organic acids are retained on quaternary

ammonium anion resin. Both are then eluted by specific concentrations of HCl and identified and quantified by a U V spectrophotometer. Average recoveries, without excipients, range from 98.6 to 101% and with excipients, from 95.8 to 10.2% (SDR)

THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE
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Vol. 63, No. 4
Printed in U.S.A.

POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by

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THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC. By *Albert J. Reiss, Jr.* New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1971. Pp. 228. \$7.95.

Although the subject of Police in our contemporary civilization has been analyzed, investigated, and explored in the last decade voluminously, *The Police and the Public* is still a welcome addition in enlarging our perspectives on this far from solved dilemma. In a scholarly and substantiated approach, Professor Reiss has treated the relationships with dispassionate objectivity and low key criticism and furnishes an entire chapter at the end with practical conclusions on improving relationship between police and citizens.

Viewing the entire process of obtaining criminal justice as an interconnected series of sub-systems, he argues that the two basic sub-systems—operational police, namely those on patrol, and citizens—are the two with the greatest interaction and capacity for subverting or weakening the criminal justice system. He puts heavy weight on the citizen sub-system which is responsible for mobilizing the police to respond statistically. He shows that 93 percent of all incidents processed develop from citizen initiative and that preventive patrol produces 1 percent of the input in both criminal and non-criminal matters. The citizen's responsibility is as heavy as the police in decisional matters relative to an input into our criminal justice system. They can, or need not, mobilize police in the first place. They may cooperate with the police with information, with going forward

with complaints, or with assistance in crucial situations. On another level, their service as jurors, willingly and intelligently, facilitates the smoothness of our criminal justice system.

The police sub-system decides whether arrest should be made, either on the street or in the station house. One study showed that observers noted that when police had probable cause to arrest, they decided not to arrest in 43 percent of felonies and 52 percent of misdemeanors. The underlying mechanism that influenced their behavior to arrest is belief in probable cause in each case, plus a moral certainty that the specific law should be enforced and that this violation of the law was sanctioned by the criminal justice system.

In effect, Reiss argues, the policeman in each instance was both investigator in determining probable cause, and judge in determining guilt. He also notes that 72 percent of adults who were complained about and who behaved antagonistically to the police were arrested, but only 45 percent of those who are civil in their approach when the complaint was acted on by police were arrested, and only 40 percent of those who were deferential were arrested.

The most crucial dilemma in law enforcement though, is the inherent difficulty under present relationships for police to achieve a professional status. It is fundamental to the professional approach that the client's interest, more than personal profit, should guide decisions when two are in conflict. The core of any profession is a "practice" with persons or organizations and the

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professional "decides" about his client's future, both morally and technically, and maintains control over the client's fate until the client releases him. The first problem is in the nature of the police organization. A command type organization, they must follow orders, rules, and regulations regardless of the fate of the client.

Another weakness in professionalization is that bureaucratization requires police officers to respond to a radio dispatcher and go where directed. Again he cannot, like a doctor or lawyer, follow through with his client. Specialization of function makes another inroad on patrolman's professional aspirations. He cannot fully serve the client, whom he was directed to, when he must turn the client over to a detective or a vice squad man, or a juvenile authority for further handling. All subsequent details, contacts, assistance to his client go out of view. In this case he becomes a referral officer, and the human personal confidence built up in other professions with clients cannot develop.

Professional organizations theoretically control and discipline their own members. Police generally have not yet reached this level. Collective bargaining, union style organization, tend to concentrate on employees' rights, promotions, evaluation, salaries, and only rarely on upgrading police parties. Administrative and external review, in form of civilian review boards or investigative commissioners, demonstrate that. The public still finds police service in some instances untrustworthy as a result of these civilian reviews. But in all fairness, there are probably more internal disciplinary actions in police organizations than in any other group. To upgrade the police to a professional status and make the police response more accountable and less bureaucratic, he suggests the following:

1. Citizens, prosecutors, and courts legitimize police authority by showing deference to its legal exercise when police have a right to intervene. Cooperation, respect, and courtesy to police are essential.
2. Incivility by the police to citizens must be stamped out.
3. Development of internal audit units that regularly and systematically assay conduct in discrete situations, both as they occur and after services have been completed. An independent firm should be considered.
4. Complaints about official practices should be

reviewed for educational purposes. To facilitate a manageable inexpensive base, all officer work contact with the public should be recorded, and the citizen given a receipt just as in summons for traffic situations.

5. Centralized bureaucracy, particularly large city types, should be responsible to local pressures, as in small towns, without the organization breaking into fragmented units with subsequent dispersal of resources and emergence of feudal satrapies.

Reiss concludes by stating that civility between police and civilians depends on a reciprocal set of expectations and a professional style police, respect for police authority, and internal and external systems for holding police accountable.

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POLICE ADMINISTRATION. By *John P. Kenney*.
Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1972.
Pp. viii, 238. \$8.75

The content of this book is both more exciting and provocative than the title would lead one to believe. For those seeking variations on the previously tried-and-true themes on the administration of the pyramidal-military model of police administration, it proves lacking. While the influence of Vollmer and Wilson is present, and models of organization known to progressive public and private administrators are explored, the real message implores the reader to examine our fundamental basis of social control for a new and different era.

The program, planning, and budgeting system material will prove of considerable use to the police administrator who is faced with the need to adapt to what is becoming more and more the standard governmental practice. The chapter on systems approach is important but may prove to be somewhat difficult for those who are not familiar with the complexities of the concept. It is the material on organizing and operating to meet human needs in the community that makes this must reading for those interested in building an effective policing instrument for the future.

The author, being secure in credential to write on the subject of *Police Administration*, also has contact with progressive theoreticians over the world and every day interaction with his peers in the Criminology Department at California State

College, Long Beach. That combination makes this an important contribution to the literature.

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POLICE AUTHORITY AND THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. By *Sidney H. Asch*. New York: ARC Books, 1971. Pp. vi, 171. \$4.95.

Justice Sidney H. Asch has authored a short comprehensive book on one of the critical issues in contemporary society—the conflict between authority and individual freedom. The book is not an in-depth analysis of all of the nuances of the legal authority given to the policeman nor a detailed, technical listing of the rights of citizens. Rather Justice Asch has put together a simple, easily understood book which explains the many court decisions relating to arrests, searches and seizures, bail, citizen's rights, confessions, police interrogation, right to counsel, and various other criminal procedure problems. Throughout the book he analyzes the obligation of the police to uphold the law and protect the public on one hand and the restraints put on them by legislative and judicial bodies on the other hand. The reviewer believes that Justice Asch has done an admirable job of condensing the mass of information in this highly complex field into language which is understandable to the layman.

The table of contents is broken down into the following general topics which are:

- I. The Policeman and Preliminary Criminal Procedures
- II. Police Work and the Citizen
- III. The Policeman in Society
- IV. The Constitution in the Police Station
- V. Requirements of a Valid Arrest
- VI. The Use of Force
- VII. Search and Seizure
- VIII. Illegal Detection and Remedies
- IX. Release Before Trial—The Right to Bail
- X. Confessions—The Method of Interrogation
- XI. The Right to Counsel
- XII. Review of Complaints Against the Police
- XIII. Law Enforcement in the Great Society
- XIV. Police on the Campus
- XV. Police in the Ghetto
- XVI. Toward More Effective Police Work

Each of the above topics is discussed in relation to the general theme of the book—the most critical

area of confrontation being that which occurs between the citizen and the policeman. In expanding on this theme Justice Asch points out that the police by the very nature of their position with our society find themselves in a no-man's land. He offers some practical suggestions to assist in easing the abrasiveness of police-citizen contacts such as an immediate need for higher standards for police officers through better pay, training, education, selection procedures, and utilization of more sophisticated police equipment.

One of the crucial dilemmas in police work today is the role played by the police in our society. Justice Asch catches the importance of this problem for the layman by stating:

Every boy has played at "cops and robbers," in which the role of the policeman is always that of catching crooks. To the overwhelming number of adults, this is the job of the policeman. And the members of the force undoubtedly see themselves in that role. The top brass of the police department certainly emphasize that aspect of the work. This stereotype of police work moulds the recruitment, training and equipment policies.

But it has been shown that it is not only the police who are involved in the apprehension of criminals and prevention of crime.

For the layman who is not intimately involved in police work, Justice Asch discusses the police-keeping function and various service activities which in fact constitute a great part of police work.

The reviewer is of the opinion that *Police Authority and the Rights of the Individual* is one of the better explanations in non-technical language of police-citizen rights and responsibilities. He fairly evaluates the occasional over-zealousness of police officers and the so-called obstacles which the courts have erected in front of police procedures. The book would be ideal for general reading by the average citizen because it discusses and provides an answer to many commonly asked questions about the relationship of the citizen to the police.

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POLICE CRIME PREVENTION. By *V. A. Leonard*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1972. Pp. xiii, 195. \$9.50

The book, according to the author, is "concerned

with the problems of delinquency and crime in the smaller cities and communities of the nation." It was further designed as a training manual for use in police training programs and also as a text at the university and college level. The title of the book, *Police Crime Prevention*, suggests a new approach to police operations. A closer examination of the text reveals that prevention has been defined in terms of the traditional juvenile bureau approach and only one chapter, the one entitled "Reducing the Opportunity" deals with the newly emerging role of the police in crime prevention. The author attempts to show the reader that a crime problem exists by reproducing several sections of the 1969 *Uniform Crime Report* and some sections of the *President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice*. There is also a brief review of criminological literature. An attempt is made to show that through the use of predictive scales it is now possible to clearly identify those youngsters who could be defined as pre-delinquent and, therefore, remedial programs implemented to cut down future delinquency.

The major failing of this volume is the complete lack of updating the collected material before turning it over to the publisher. It carries a 1972 publication date and yet the section on "Federal Legislation" reprints the original Title I section of the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act" of 1968, without any mention of the very important recent amendments that would have been readily available prior to the time for going to press. The chapter on "Reducing the Opportunity" talks about the need for improving the ignition system by incorporating anti-theft devices therein. Again, standards requiring steering wheel column locks have been in effect now for the last three automobile model years, and any basic investigation into the program would have located the information and made it available for this publication. Under the title "Collateral Elements of the Prevention Program", a broad number of problems are given consideration, such as entrance standards for police, a listing of the number of degree programs in the various states, the question of incentive or premium pay, and the need for a master case report in police records systems.

In summary, with the exception of the chapter on "Reducing the Opportunity", very little new information is provided by this publication. In point of fact, it is a collection of old material with a new cover and as such cannot be recommended

for either a police training division or as a college or university text.

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EVIDENCE LAW FOR THE POLICE. By *Fred E. Inbau, Marvin E. Aspen, and Frank Carrington*. Philadelphia: Chilton Book Company, 1972. Pp. 111. \$5.95.

SCIENTIFIC POLICE INVESTIGATION. By *Fred E. Inbau, Andre A. Moenssens, and Louis R. Vitullo*. Philadelphia: Chilton Book Company, 1972. Pp. x, 204. \$6.95.

(These books are new additions to the *Inbau Law Enforcement Series*. Professor Inbau, a co-author of each of these books, has so recently been associated with this journal that it was decided inappropriate to review the books in the usual fashion. The following is therefore merely a factual description of each book.)

Evidence Law for the Police deals with the various evidentiary rules which the police are most likely to encounter in the course of their investigations and in the testimony they may be called upon to present in court. With each evidentiary rule, examples are given of its application. The following subjects are covered:

- 1 Classification of Evidence
- 2 Admissibility and Weight of Evidence
- 3 JUDICIAL NOTICE
- 4 Presumptions and Burden of Proof
- 5 The Hearsay Rule
- 6 The Best-Evidence Rule
- 7 Present Memory Refreshed and Past Recollection Recorded
- 8 The Exclusionary (Illegally Seized Evidence) Rule
- 9 The Self-Incrimination Privilege
- 10 Confessions, Admissions and Exculpatory Statements
- 11 Eyewitness and Voice Identification Evidence
- 12 Opinion Evidence—Lay and Expert
- 13 Maps, Diagrams, Sketches, Models and Photographs
- 14 Scientific Evidence
- 15 Accomplice Testimony and the Confessions of an Accomplice
- 16 Evidence of Other Crimes Committed by the Accused

- 17 Proof of Corpus Delicti
- 18 Privileged Communications
- 19 Competency to Stand Trial and the Insanity Defense
- 20 The Investigator's Role in Securing Evidence
- 21 The Police Officer as a Courtroom Witness

The book *Scientific Police Investigation* addresses itself to the police officer who is summoned to the crime scene as the first representative of the law. Its primary purpose is to make him aware of the available scientific aids and to explain what to look for and do in procuring and preserving evidence that will stand up in court. The contents of the book include:

- 1 Photographs, Casts, Models, Maps and Diagrams
- 2 Fingerprint Identification
- 3 Questioned Documents
- 4 Firearms Evidence
- 5 Tool Mark Comparisons
- 6 Small Objects and Particles Comparison
- 7 Biological Evidence
- 8 Neutron Activation Analysis
- 9 Spectrographic Voice Identification
- 10 Speed Detection Devices
- 11 The Polygraph ("Lie-Detector") Technique

POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL. By *V. A. Leonard*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. 164. \$6.50.

This book by a highly respected author is intended primarily for smaller departments with a personnel strength of one to seventy-five.

It begins with an overview of land transportation and indicates the need for sound traffic management. One result of the fast growth of land transportation was the different methods used and multiplicity of laws passed to cope with the increasing traffic problem. Unfortunately, many of these inconsistencies remain today.

The second chapter stresses six objectives of police service and explains the part played by the patrol service in achieving them. These objectives are: (1) The protection of life and property; (2) The prevention and suppression of crime and vice; (3) Apprehension of criminal offenders; (4) Recovery of lost and stolen property; (5) Preservation of public peace and order; (6) The regulation and control of traffic.

In considering the personnel factor, particular stress is laid on the importance of recruiting plus proper training and supervision. Suggestions are

given concerning qualifications desired in applicants as well as some methods of recruiting. Course subjects for use in the training program also are listed.

In discussing the elements of police traffic control, the author suggests that police add the E's of evidence, execution, and evaluation to the three E's of engineering, education, and enforcement. Steps in conducting an accident investigation are outlined and certain aspects of traffic engineering are described. Such modern devices as computers and television also are discussed.

Among supporting components of a traffic control program are included selective enforcement, enforcement index, traffic records, complaint records, report writing, and field checks. The appendices should prove quite helpful to small police departments since they contain a model traffic ordinance and information concerning safety council bylaws and the action program of a President's Highway Safety Conference.

A revised edition might include the following changes: (1) The Bureau of Highway Traffic is now located at The Pennsylvania State University; (2) A definition of Enforcement Index to reflect the ratio of convictions to injury accidents rather than citations; (3) Inclusion of the current Highway Safety Standards and information as to how a small department may obtain funds to implement those which are appropriate for it.

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A GUIDE TO PRIMARY POLICE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS. By *Donald G. Hanna* and *William D. Gentel*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas, 1971. Pp. xv, 191. \$9.75.

External criticism of this overview of selected practical police management concepts considers that it is the work of two collegiate professionals in the midst of their eclectic careers. Both have been law enforcement operatives and instructors and both have varied backgrounds in police management.

The text was designed by the authors to help smaller law enforcement agency administrators to overcome administrative weaknesses and develop basic managerial knowledge.

The "Introduction" to *A Guide to Primary Police Management Concepts* begins with some perplexing prevalent contradictions which emanate from inconsistencies of our dualistic—crime control vs. due process—form of government. They are thought provoking but also quite superficial. They have not been elaborated on in relation to textual material, although they could have been.

Chapters I through III touch on some of the fundamental principles and functions of management with a degree of definitive value. Some of the traditional principles of management are rather ill defined, others are unique. The original sources of information are not footnoted. Some are included in the references section.

Chapter IV, "Personnel Management", improperly titled, relates more to personnel selection. If the rudiments of personnel management technology had been more adequately covered in Chapters IV and V, then Confrontations and Work Stoppages (Chapter VI) and Development of Standards (Chapter VII) would have been much more meaningful.

Chapter VIII is very well documented and no doubt is one of the best treaties on "Inspection and Control" which has been published.

Chapter IX, "Basic Organizational Considerations", is brief, but if scrupulously studied with the "Organizational Models" in Appendices D and E, should be useful to the novice.

"Fiscal Management" (Chapter X) is comprehensive and presented very well and includes flowcharts and diagrams of the budgeting processes.

The last three chapters on Police-Community Relations, Coordinated Police Efforts, and Crux of the Dilemma, are pertinent to the police management field today and fall into categories which are often overlooked when too much emphasis is placed on traditional management concepts.

The major criticism that could be leveled at this work is the broad brush coverage provided in the first few chapters relating to the concepts of management.

Since many of the concepts and topics lack in-depth discussion, the book should be considered purely as a classroom or instructor's aid.

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THE POLICE AND THE UNDERPROTECTED CHILD.
By C. J. Flammang. Springfield, Illinois:
Charles C Thomas, 1970. Pp. xiii, 310.

This is not a law book; indeed, its author is no lawyer and, except for a case name or two, seems unaware of the extensive legal literature dealing with the neglected or abused child. There is an initial haste, it seems, to shake hands with the law and then to get to more comfortable surroundings in the world of the police and the sociologists, worlds in which the author's biography suggests he has trod with more confidence and knowledge. This critical observation is two-edged, and it is as applicable to the lawyer and law professor who would write in the disciplines of police science and sociology. We are just not ready or willing to cross over the boundaries between our respective areas of expertise to see what another, equally competent, has to say about a subject which is of importance to us both. Mr. Flammang is at his best when he undertakes to supply a "how-to-do-it" guide for police personnel coming into contact with cases of neglect or abuse. His case studies make interesting reading and point up the validity of his suggested procedures. He would have been helped in reader appreciation with a more careful proof-reader, and he could have added more breadth to his book had he included child molestation and sexual abuse, also manifestations of the underprotected child, and the emerging problem of psychological abuse. The book is interesting. The author proceeds from the theory that the underprotected child is a community problem. He has made it easier for the community to recognize the problem and has offered some practical hints to the community's agents in their dealing with the problem.

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