

1968

## Police Science Book Reviews

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## POLICE SCIENCE BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by  
Rolland L. Soule\*

CRIMINAL INTERROGATION. By Arthur S. Aubry, Jr. and Rudolph R. Caputo. Charles C Thomas. Springfield, Illinois. 1965. Pp. 235. \$8.00

This volume should prove to be a most useful publication to officers wishing to improve their efficiency in the art of interrogation. It can serve as a guide to the investigator, who has been exposed to the problems of interrogation, as well as to the professional. The book is comprised of 15 chapters and covers the entire gamut from furnishing the interview room to obtaining the confession.

Techniques employed in conducting interrogations of subjects in various categories are well defined. The discussion on criminal psychology and symptoms of deception are especially of interest. Some of the outlined procedures relating to interrogation and admission of confessions are outdated due to recent interpretations by the United States Supreme Court: to wit, The Miranda Exclusionary Rule.

Although this material may appear repetitious to readers who are conversant with the subject, the text is clearly and concisely presented. The authors should be complimented for producing a compact and comprehensive work.

CHARLES W. ZMUDA

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FORSCHUNGSERGEBNISSE DER GERICHTLICHEN MEDIZIN: FESTSCHRIFT FOR THE 60TH BIRTHDAY OF PROF. DR. HERBERT ELBEL. Edited by Prof. Dr. F. Schleyer. Luebeck (Postfach 2051), Germany: Verlag Max Schmidt-Roemhild, 1967. Pp. 270, (46 Pictures; 83 Tables). \$15.50

The editor explains that the title of the *Festschrift* was chosen for two reasons: to demonstrate the depth of topics relating to forensic medicine, namely "legal pathology" (serology, research about blood alcohol, toxicology, accident-medicine

—Verkehrsmedizin) and the natural sciences of criminology including medical deontology. The contributions, therefore, illustrate the dynamic development of medico-legal research, and also the close relationship between the results of researches in the above-mentioned fields and the practice, as well as what importance "pure casuistry" may have for the forensic researcher if they will apply their knowledge.

Over fifty researchers have joined in this *Festschrift*, bringing forensic medicine up to date as practiced in Germany. To each contribution is apprehended its own bibliography, and the editor has provided each contribution with a brief German and English summary, which will be particularly helpful to the American criminologist and Police Science researcher. For example, in the contribution on blood alcohol, the author, O. Richter, states that maxima and absorption times for very small alcohol dosages (0.22–0.33 g) were determined, and the mean values and standard errors were calculated; in an article on the reaction of salmonella, the authors found that, while they were taking a specimen of 51 strains of salmonella, including two lipopolysaccharide, the authors' preparations were tested with anti-Ahel. Experiments were performed with reference to agglutination, agglutination-inhibition with N-acetyl D-galactosamine and absorption with erythrocytes and bacterial cells. The results led to a structural scheme and a hypothesis dealing with sterical aspects of Anti-Ahel. A number of serological and immunochemical implications arising from the phenomenon that antibody-like substances from molluscs agglutinate blood and bacterial cells, are discussed.

Obviously, as with any anthology, the editor had to be selective in his material, and the reader of Police Science may miss some material available elsewhere. But, by and large, this *Festschrift* appears to be an excellent contribution.

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**A FORWARD STEP: EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS FOR POLICE.** By *Donald E. Clark* and *Samuel G. Chapman*. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1966. Pp. xi, 97. \$5.50

*A Forward Step: Educational Backgrounds for Police* is simply a case study of the steps taken in 1965 by Oregon's Multnomah County Sheriff's Office to adopt a baccalaureate degree requirement for its recruits and some press and official reactions to the program. Chapters on Education in England and Wales and on legislative support have been added which by inference the reader must assume support the Multnomah program concepts. In addition, the authors have described the organization of the Sheriff's Office.

The authors have documented the formal steps taken by the Sheriff's Office to bring about adoption of the baccalaureate degree requirement for the recruits. Specifically, they have described the formal presentation made to the Multnomah County Civil Service Commission and have included the "letter of request" to the Commission which detailed the Sheriff's Office case for the program. The "letter of request" quotes liberally the views of national police authorities on the subject of formal education for the police service.

The authors in their conclusion develop a theoretical rationale for the need for raising educational standards for recruitment into the police service. However, they did not present the case for instituting the baccalaureate degree requirement for recruits into the police service, the really innovative feature of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office recruitment program.

As mentioned, this monograph is basically a case study in police (public) administration. Case studies normally present the administrative and political dynamics involved in the development of new programs. The authors have provided no insight into developments which took place prior to the formal request and adoption of the baccalaureate degree requirement for recruits of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

The authors state in the preface that, "This book is about standards and why a college education should be adopted as a minimum requirement for policemen." Standards and a college education for policemen are discussed in the book, but the book is really a description of the formal actions taken by the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office to achieve adoption of the baccalaureate degree as

a minimum requirement for recruits with filler chapters added.

The fact that a major law enforcement agency in the United States has adopted the baccalaureate degree requirement for recruits is of considerable importance to the police service. The authors have made a contribution by describing the formal steps taken to achieve its adoption. Furthermore, the book is interesting reading and does provide important documentation for public officials seeking to adopt a similar program in their jurisdiction.

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**JENSEITS DER GESETZE. KRIMINALITAET VON DEN BIBLISCHEN ANFAEANGEN BIS ZUR GEGENWART.** By *Frank Arnan*. Munich, Germany: Ruetten & Loening Verlag, 1967. Pp. 351, DM 32,—.

That crime is old as man is a truism. But time and again, writers have attacked the problem to describe, to analyse, to explain the origins, symptoms, and effects of crime. The present study attempts to demonstrate that crime, historically, sociologically, and psychologically viewed, always was a synthesis of human behavior, whether such criminal behavior was first defined in the First Book of Moses, or in the theological system of Paul's *Romans* 5:14 or his *Corinthians* 15:45; whether codified in the Code of Justinian; whether defined in one of the last chapters of the present book, "1933-1945" (by far the shortest and most inadequate chapter of a book dealing with Police Science), and in the last chapter dealing with "Criminology of Today and Tomorrow." The author presents his material lucidly and, so far as the last hundred years or so are concerned, authoritatively. The present is another matter. The last chapters are sketchy. The author seems to know little of von Hentig (two dated articles and one book are all that is listed in the bibliography), nothing of Middendorff, and a host of other post World War II criminologists in Germany, let alone non-German sources, for the author does not mention them.

Nevertheless, the book can be a delight for superficial reading, particularly because of photos, old woodcuts, and anecdotes of famous murder trials at the beginning of this century. The author speaks in the last pages of his book about a "com-

pletely new criminology resulting of developments in chemistry and medicine," but fails to elaborate on them, doing injustice at least to his own country, which is in many ways nearly the equal of the U.S. in crime prevention and detection. The old wives tales of the "excellently organized syndicates of the USA in the realm of forbidden racing-forms-and agencies," are an appetizer for the German reader, who would like to know more about these agencies, but that would, I suppose, mean some research for the author, which apparently he was not willing to do.

The dust jacket describes the author as a police and court-reporter "for more than half a century," which activities are supposed to have made him an "international renowned expert in criminology." It seems to me that the reporter has done his job well; the criminologist has not. Still, a reader of this *Journal* may get his money's worth out of this book.

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PERSONNEL SAFETY FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES. By Verne K. Hipskind. Springfield, Illinois. Charles C Thomas, 1965. Pp. v, 177. \$6.75

This book offers in succinct terms a plan for establishing sound principles and processes of safety in a public organization. The author, an experienced police supervisor, establishes a basic rationale for employee safety. He cites records and forms necessary to implement and conduct a safety program in a service-oriented public agency.

The author directs his book to supervisory and administrative personnel concerned with non-productivity as a result of sickness, injury, or death in an organization. His argument in pre-planning for predictable and unanticipated hazards focus on the following criteria:

1. Insight into overt and hidden costs of the injured employee.
2. The purpose of Workman's Compensation and its limitations.
3. The identification of accident factors present in the working environment including employee attitudes.
4. Step by step procedures in conducting safety investigations and the maintenance of adequate records.
5. Outlines safety rules and the conduct of training programs pertaining to internal plant safety. Emphasis throughout the book is on the planning of a department safety program based upon proper training.

This publication reduces to a single source important concepts in safety. It is a working manual for public personnel responsible for establishing operations and procedures within an organization.

The author utilizes a practically oriented approach. The lucid style of writing and the emphasis upon basic concepts makes it an easily read book.

Perhaps the major weakness of the volume is inherited from the field of industrial safety. Safety research is concerned with so many complex and diverse matters that it is impossible to outline them all in one volume. There is a noticeable lack of documentation from recent research. This, however, may be due to the limited amount of valid empirical research in public safety.

In summary, the book does an excellent job of delineating the aims and methods of conducting a safety program. The book shows evidence of having been carefully thought through by an experienced supervisor. It is well suited as a resource manual for those involved in safety education.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT

Two kinds of fellowships are available for young lawyers interested in careers as police legal advisors: one for recent law school graduates, and one for lawyers already attached in a similar capacity to city and county attorney offices or police departments.

For information write to:

Police Legal Advisor Program  
Northwestern University School of Law  
357 East Chicago Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60611