

## BOOK REVIEW

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### A Review of "Arrest, Search, and Seizure"

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REFERENCE: Waddington, L. C., *Arrest, Search, and Seizure*, Glencoe Press, Beverly Hills, Calif., 1974, 227 pages, \$8.95.

According to its preface, *Arrest, Search, and Seizure* was written for the threefold purpose of providing a basic text for the teacher, student, or police officer on the job; a source of reference materials to facilitate quick research; and a compilation of more complex legal problems for the serious student. All things considered, the author has done a fairly creditable job of meeting his stated goals.

Recognizing that writing such a multifaceted volume in any area is a difficult undertaking at best, the task becomes even more onerous when dealing with the complexities of the Fourth Amendment. I can't help but feel that the author would have made a more significant contribution to the literature on the subject had he limited his endeavor to any one of his three stated purposes.

Concentrating, as any volume in this area must, on the decisions of the United States Supreme Court (supplemented by appellate decisions of the courts of California where the author is a Municipal Court Judge) the book covers the basic law on stop and frisk, arrest, search, seizure, wiretapping, eavesdropping, and the use of force to obtain evidence "hidden" in the human body.

Quoting extensively (sometimes for pages) from court decisions, Judge Waddington provides the reader with an understanding of what the Fourth Amendment requires if an arrest, search, or seizure is to be valid. The textual material is well written and should be easily understood by those with no previous criminal law training.

Following most chapters is a collection of problems and questions to stimulate further thought on the subject. The materials are well chosen and highly relevant for the reader who wishes to understand the full force and effect of the Fourth Amendment. Considering the audience at whom the book is aimed, however, I feel the author would have better served his purpose had he provided the reader with at least thumbnail answers to the questions asked. As it now stands, the reader must have access to a law library if he is to find the solution to the problems presented.

Minor technical deficiencies (although scores of cases are mentioned and properly referenced by regional reporters, the citations uniformly do not contain the year the case was decided) aside, this short volume presents a clear analysis of the law. The book should prove beneficial to anyone interested in a brief, but accurate, statement of the development and current status of the law of arrest, search, and seizure.

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