

## BOOK REVIEW

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### *A Review of Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and Accompanying Student Programmed Learning Guide*

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**REFERENCE:** Germann, A. C., Day, Frank D., and Gallati, Robert R. J., *Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*, revised 25th printing, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1976, 507 pp.

Snarr, R. W. and Craft, L. N., *Student Programmed Learning Guide for Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*, Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1976, 157 pp.

*Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice* was originally published in 1962 and has undergone six revisions in the past 15 years, enabling the authors to keep the text up-to-date and relevant to the rapidly changing field of law enforcement. This book, with the accompanying student learning guide, is intended primarily as a text for pre- and in-service law enforcement students. Its stated purpose is to "delineate the role of law enforcement with sufficient clarity" to afford both the law enforcement practitioner and the citizen an understanding of the criminal justice system and their respective responsibilities within it.

The text covers seven major areas: "Philosophical Background to Criminal Justice"; "History of Criminal Justice"; "Constitutional Limitations of Criminal Justice"; "Agencies of Criminal Justice"; "Processes of Criminal Justice"; "Evaluating Criminal Justice Today"; and "Special Problems of Criminal Justice." Owing to the nature of the subject matter and the intended audience, the book briefly covers a wide range of subjects.

The book does not address the forensic sciences, with the section devoted to "technology" limited in scope to such issues as computers and the storage and retrieval of information, as well as a more in-depth treatment of security and privacy problems. It goes without saying that the text would be more complete with a delineation of the capabilities and limitations of the forensic sciences.

All other chapters are very well done with, perhaps, the exception of the chapter on "Research Areas and Current Trends." There have been many significant research studies completed in recent years that the authors did not cover which will have considerable impact on the field of policing, particularly those sponsored by the Police Foundation

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and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The authors' criticisms of the LEAA Block Grant Programs are well taken; however, its National Institute has been in the forefront in supporting many innovative and challenging studies since about 1970.

If one's philosophy of education supports the use of programmed learning texts, then the booklet by Snarr and Craft should meet the necessary criteria. Even though the authors admonish the reader not to use the programmed text as a shortcut to the rote memorization of key names and phrases in the basic text, I'm afraid that too many students will be tempted to take the easy road and not use the guide as it was intended.

*Introduction to Law Enforcement* is a readable as well as a comprehensively informative text and remains a valuable contribution to the complete criminal justice library.