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A reflection of concerns of social scientists and of those involved in law enforcement, this extensive bibliography on police and community relations covers general material (including historical reviews): problems and approaches in police administration; the police image and community relations; the impact of the civil rights movement and civil rights legislation, the law, the judiciary, and law enforcement; minorities, race relations, and poverty; the role of the news media, social change, prejudice, violence, and other psychological and sociological aspects of the problem of law enforcement; juvenile delinquency and other problems of youth, and children's books on the life and job of police officers.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

THE NATIONAL CENTER ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS
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A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

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FORWARD

The importance of law enforcement to the welfare of society cannot be disputed. The more than seven hundred entries of the following bibliography attest to the importance of the subject of the administration of justice to social scientists and those involved in law enforcement. The transition of our society from rural to urban has caused the task of policing and social control generally to become increasingly difficult. A major difficulty has been the conflicts between the role of law enforcement and the citizen's perceptions of this role. Such problems must be recognized and solved in order for law enforcement to be effective, and for the society to be healthy.

This bibliography presents a wide range of resources that will assist those interested in understanding the police function and the problems that confront law enforcement. This diversity of subject matter depicts our philosophy of the interdisciplinary nature of the field of police and community relations.

We sincerely hope that this bibliography will prove to be a helpful tool for those who are working toward the welfare of our communities.

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April, 1966
East Lansing, Michigan

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Chapter I: General Material

This chapter includes an assortment of topics. Several publications present historical views of English and American Law Enforcement. Fosdick (1920) presented one of the earliest works on American police systems. Following this came Bacon's dissertation (1939) and Chapman and St. Johnston's (1962) booklet. Cramer's (1964) recent work is an excellent historical source on police. The origins of modern police forces are traced to ancient times. The police forces of the British Commonwealth are described in detail, followed by brief descriptions of the history, organization, and duties of the police force in other countries including the United States.

Police, criminal law, and democratic society are discussed by Vollmer (1936); Shallow (1945); Hall (1955); Wilson (1963); Day (1963, 1964); and Remington (1965.)

The Wickersham Commission report (1931) vividly brought to our attention the criminal behavior of some police officers in the 1920's and 1930's. Smith (1965) points out the existence of these problems in contemporary society.


Hynd, A. Good police are sound security. Nation's Business, 1951 39, 40-42.


Newnam, Theodore J. The role of the police in counter-insurgency. The Police Chief, 1966 (February), 28-42.


Chapter 2: Administration

This chapter is devoted to material which indicates problems and approaches in police administration. Included are the topics of advisory boards, controversial groups, police education and training, and professionalization.

Reviewing the literature, it is apparent that attention was critically focused upon the police by the early 20th Century muckrakers, and shortly thereafter, textbooks appeared describing the state of the art of police administration, (Fosdick, 1920). Most police literature remained descriptive of the art until the late 1930's, when writings began to appear that recommended and outlined improvements in practices of administration. Most books that are presently utilized as guides for general police administration, were printed within the next 10 years. They expound the "principles" approach to administration. Future trends will probably emphasize human relations and will rely extensively upon recent and future organization research.

Issues related to administration show a tendency toward, and a desire for, more professional police. Thus, Kooken (1957) was concerned with ethics; Berger (1954) and Jameson (1964) with equal justice; Oregon, State of (1962) and York (1962) with better training programs; and Callan (1939) and Aaron (1965) with police education. Two contemporary issues involve civil disorders and police membership in controversial organizations. In thinking about civil disorder, there is a change from just controlling mobs and riots (American City, 1947), to attempts at preventing them (Cahill, 1963; and Cairns, 1964). There appears to be a movement toward more discussion of police membership in controversial organizations (The New Republic, 1964; Forster, 1965).
The total picture shows a concern with the improvement of police administration through better training (particularly in human relations); improved training methods (American Jewish Committee, 1965; Personnel Administration, 1962), better writing methods (Kenny and Gabard, 1957), and a realistic confrontation of controversial issues (Holladay, 1962; Hoffman, 1964).


Birch policemen. Commonweal, 1964 (December 18), 404.


Brown, Lawrence E. Police interrogation dilemma. Police, 1964, 8 (3), 75-77.


Senn, Milton A. Study of police training programs in minority relations. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations, 1952.


Smith, R. Dean. Inspection and control. The Police Chief, 1964 (July), 10 - 17.


Stroud, Peggy V. Evaluating a human relations training program. Personnel, 1959, 36 (6), 52 - 60.


Training police in race relations. Public Management, 1946, 28, 86.


Chapter 3: Community Relations

The literature in this section revolves around the conflict between the police and the public they serve. Early works in this area were concerned with the police image; the major concern being how the police should deal with the public, (Woods, 1919; Wilson, 1940; Massen, 1941). The attitudes expressed tended to consider the police as well isolated from a public, who, although having to be handled with "kid gloves," had little to offer the police.

Starting in the mid-1950's a new perspective began to emerge which viewed the police as an integral part of the community rather than an isolated segment (Radelet, 1958, 1960). About the same time, the expression of a desire for citizen review of police activity began to be heard (Bray, 1962).

We thus had the start of two trends, both of which are commonplace arguments today. The traditional view, (Parker, 1964; Day, 1966), is that police problems will be solved only when the police get a responsive public. The contemporary view, (Peck, 1965; Radelet, 1964, 1965), is that the police and public must understand each other's role and work together at solving community problems. Several writers have suggested the adoption of the "Ombudsman" for police review (Brown, 1965; Rowat, 1965).

Several good articles have explored the police as members of the community (Banton, 1964; Wilson, 1963) and illustrated how their isolation has come about. Two studies of public attitudes toward the police have shown the variables which have an effect on the public's opinion of their police (Gourley, 1953; Houston Police Department, 1959).

The National Institute on Police and Community Relations has compiled over the years the working papers given at their annual institutes (1955-1965) and these contain a mixture of both the traditional and progressive...
viewpoint. Included in these papers and elsewhere, (Allman, 1965; I.A.C.P., 1965; Peck, 1965), are designs for Police Community Relations units in police agencies in the St. Louis program as a model.


Beral, Harold and Sisk, Marcus. The administration of complaints by civilians against the police. The Police Chief, 1964, 31 (2), 12-14.


Houston Police Department. *Public relations and the police.* Houston: Department of Public Safety, 1961.


Ingersoll, John E. *The police scandal syndrome, conditions leading to an apparent breakdown in police service.* Crime and Delinquency, 1964, 10 (3), 269 - 275.


Lawder, Lee E. *A seminar on community relations.* Law and Order, 1959 (May).


Lomask, M. *Help your police.* Rotarian, 1953, 82, 30 - 32.


Murdy, Ralph G. *Citizen observations on teamwork in the administration of criminal justice.* American Journal of Correction, 1964, 26 (2), 18-20.

Murphy, Glen R. *Policies and procedures for action programs.* The Police Chief, 1965 (March), 41 - 42.

Murphy, Michael J. *Improving the law enforcement image.* The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 1965, 56 (1), 105-108.


Oswald, Russell G. **Liaison and cooperation effort between law enforcement and parole agencies.** Paper delivered at National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Miami Beach, Florida, 1963. 9 pp.

Packard, Herbert L. **Policing the police: Nine men are not enough.** New Republic, 1965, 153 (8), 17 - 21.


Peck, Leon G. Developing a precinct or district committee. **The Police Chief,** 1965, 32 (3), 24 - 27.


Pierce, C. M. Psychiatric aspects of police-community relations. **Mental Hygiene,** 1962, 46 (1), 107 - 115.

Police and Community Relations Institute, the. **The Police Chief,** 1964 (July), 31, 47 - 48.

Police and Community Relations Newsletter. East Lansing, Michigan: The National Center on Police and Community Relations, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, bi-annual publication (November and April).

**Police-community relations policies and practices: a rational survey.**

**Police-community relations in St. Louis--experience report 103.**


Rudy, Donald W. *Civic organization can help police*. *The Police Chief*, 1964, 31 (7), 18+.


Slavin, James H. *The police department role. What the local official should know about it*. *New Jersey Municipalities*, 1964 (June), 41 (6), 27 - 30.

Special unit revives police-community relations; San Francisco. *American City*, 1965, 80, 166.
Thomas, J. L. *The police and the public.* Police Journal, 1944, 17, 139 - 147.


Chapter 4: Civil Rights

The Civil Rights movement has presented special problems to law enforcement. Several articles on sit-in demonstrations have been published and should be of interest to the police. These articles are by Campbell (1961); Carl (1961); Ervin (1960); Fishmore and Soloman (1963); Kunstler (1961); Lewis (1963); Motley (1961); Olds (1961); Pollitt (1960); Proudfoot (1962); Rice (1964) and Schwelb (1961). Material on non-violent methods has been written by C.O.R.E. (1963); Ervin (1961); King (1963) and Vander Zanden (1963).

This chapter also points out some of the problems of the South. Violence in the South's racial crises was studied by the American Friends Service Committee (1958) and Parsons (1961). The changing South was explained by Dumber (1964); the Southern Regional Council (1961); Woodward (1960); and Zinn (1962).

The scope and limitations of the civil rights law was explained by Caldwell (1964). The implications of the civil rights act for law enforcement was presented in The Police Chief (1964).

Several authors discussed civil rights and the police. Ennis (1965) discussed the opportunity and challenge of civil rights to the police; German (1965) asked whether civil rights is a burden to the police and civil rights and Southern law enforcement was discussed by Jenkins (1962), and the United States Commission on Civil Rights (1960), (1961), (1965). I.A.C.P. (1965) offers a booklet on how police responsibility may be fulfilled as it relates to the Civil Rights Act. This booklet is based on a recent conference on the police and the Civil Rights Acts; was attended by 130 police executives.

Shallow (1965) presented an interesting analysis of a police training program dealing with an approaching civil rights demonstration.


Benedict, D. *Civil rights and racial unrest*, *Chicago Bar Record*, 1964, 45, 225.


Germann, A. C. Civil Rights -- unpleasant police burden or proudly guarded heritage? *Police*, 1965, 9, 84-86.


Police practice in Alabama. *New South* (Southern Regional Council) 1964 (June), 3-18.


Sit-in decisions. *Newsweek*, 1964 (July 6), 17-18.


Chapter 5: The Law, the Judiciary and Law Enforcement

The literature in this section focuses upon the Constitution of the United States, its interpretation by the Supreme Court, and the resulting effects upon contemporary law enforcement. Reichert (1966) revealed conflicts between the police and the Court stemming from the dynamic character of American federalism which, from the "strong national" federalism expounded by the Marshall Court, the "dual" federalism of the Taney Court, and the "co-operative" federalism of the present Warren Court, has eluded any static definition.

Kamisar (1964) pointed out the conflict between the police and the court on the problem of the protection of an accused person's rights. The present rise of terms such as "handcuffed police" and "judicial takeover" made an appearance in the literature of the middle 1950's with the Northwestern Law Review (1957), first referring to the Courts' "handcuffing" decisions.

The furor reached its present apex following the historic decision of the Supreme Court in Mapp vs. Ohio in 1961 (Inbau and Bowle, 1964). Brennan (1963) points out that this decision has been sustained and the trend reinforced as the Court appears to be moving in the direction of an ultimate application of the entire Bill of Rights to the states through provisions of the 14th Amendment and rise of the exclusionary rule. Kamisar (1962) points out that they feel it is the most adequate method of protecting individual rights from overly aggressive police and of avoiding objectionable police methods of crime fighting. Foote (1955) claims that those who have been abused by the police should be afforded protection by civil recourse arrangements. Bowle (1962) advocates a middle course. From
all present indications, recommendation that the courts refrain from policing the police are not likely to become a reality in the near future.

The remaining literature serves to present a broad prospective of the contemporary problems in this area that is so vitally related to police-community relations.


Cops vs. the courts. *Time*, 1964 (August 28), 59 - 60.


Kamisar, Yale. When the cops were not "handcuffed." *The New York Times Magazine,* 1965 (November 7), 34-35+.


Mathes, William C. and Jones, Robert T. Toward a "scope of official
duty" immunity for police officers in damage actions. The

Myren, Richard A. Responsibility of the legal profession to law
enforcement agents. The Journal of Forensic Science, 1961,
6 (2), 197 - 206.

Nutting, Charles B. Is the 1st Amendment obsolete. George Washington

Reichert, Irving. The background of the interrelationship and possible
problems of balance -- a historical perspective on the roles of
law, courts and law enforcement. Paper presented at 7th annual
San Francisco Police-Community Relations Institute, San Francisco,
California, January 31, 1966.

Right to counsel during police interrogation. American Criminal Law

Shaffer, Helen B. Criminal justice and crime control. Editorial
Research Reports, 1965, 1 (7), 123 - 140.

Shapo, Marshall S. Municipal liability for police torts: an analysis
of a strand of American legal history. University of Miami Law

Sharpnack, John T. The civil liability of peace officers for wounding

Smith, Howard M. Arrest, search and seizure. Springfield, Illinois:

Smith, Richard J. The use of deadly force by a peace officer in the
apprehension of a person in flight. University of Pittsburgh Law

Sobotka, Thomas J. Criminal law searches and seizures--the standard for
waiver of constitutional rights by consent. Wisconsin Law Review,
1964, 1964 (1), 118 - 133.

Sowell, Claude R. (ed.) Police power and individual freedom: the quest

Trebach, Arnold S. The rationing of justice: constitutional rights and
the criminal process. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University

Tussman, Joseph (ed.) The supreme court on racial discrimination. New

Vallow, Herbert P. Police arrest and search. Springfield, Illinois:
Williams, Edward Bennett and Webster, Bethuel M. *The law: interviews.* Santa Barbara, California: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1962.


Chapter 6: Minorities and Law Enforcement

Problems of conflict between minority groups and police has existed for some time. A few early pioneer writings regarding these problems were: Hopkins (1932); Allport (1942); Kavanagh (1942); Kluchesky (1946); Lohman (1947); and Weckler and Hall (1944). Lohman's (1947) book written for the Chicago Park Police consisted of six topic areas: neighborhood relations which included discussions on the professional attitude of the police; background and condition of racial, nationality, and religious tension; facts about race, social situations and the rise of tensions; the role of the police in dealing with tensions and the law and administrative controls as they affect human relations. After Lohman's work, several publications appeared on minority group-police topics. Some contemporary works are Clark (1965); Cross (1964); Curry (1962); King (1962); Davidson (1965); Edwards (1965); Epstein (1962); Fleishman (1965); Shaffer (1964); and Watson (1965). The contributions of these contemporary writers is the emphasis on preventative measures that police can take to divert conflict.

The problem of Negro policemen in the South has been discussed by Johnson (1944); McMillan (1964); Rolph (1964); and Rudwick (1961, 1962). Racial factors within a Northern police department was investigated by Kephart (1957). Riots, due to their devastating effects, are a special concern to the police. Some recent material dealing with riots has been written by Bishop (1964); Grimshaw (1963); Kimble (1965); Leary (1965); Momboisse (1964); Purdy (1965); and Towler (1964).

The topic of the Black Muslim movement has been discussed by Brown (1965); Lincoln (1961); and Shack (1961).


Fleischman, Harry. The police and race relations. New York: American Jewish Committee, 1965. 6 pp. (mimeo.)


How one city is making a dent in its crime rate: a "cold war" between Detroit's police and the city's Negro population may be coming to an end. *U.S. News and World Report*, 1962, 52 (May 21), 66 - 67.


Interacial relations and the police. *American City*, 1949, 63, 7.


Kavanagh, Thomas S. J. *Instructions on police and minority groups*. Boston: Boston Police Department, 1942.


Kimble, Joseph P. Patience and planning: the key to controlling demonstrations. *Law and Order*, 1965 (September), 71 - 78.


McEntire, David and Weckler, J. E. *Role of police in controlling group prejudice.* *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* 1946, 244, 82 - 89.


Purdy, E. Wilson. *4-phase program for coping with disorder.* *The Police Chief,* 1965 (March), 45 - 46.


Rudwick, Elliot M. *The southern Negro policeman and the white offender.* *Journal of Negro Education,* 1961, 30, 426 - 431.


Weckler, Joseph E. and Hall, Theodore E. The police and minority groups. Public Management, 1944, 26 (June, July, and August), 167 - 237.

Weckler, Joseph E. and Hall, Theodore E. The police and minority groups: a program to prevent disorder and to improve relations between different racial, religious and national groups. Chicago: International City Managers' Association, 1944. 20 pp.

Williams, Howell, Irving. Principles of police work with minority groups. Louisville: Louisville Police Department, 1951.


Zeichner, Irving, B. Human relations and the police. Law and Order, 1956, 4 (4).
Chapter 7: The Press and Law Enforcement

Police organizations and programs have been both helped and hindered by the press and its opinion of the police. Clift (1949); Lacouture (1961); and Skousen (1962) have recognized the problem of improving the police-press relationship and recommended feasible approaches for the police. Recently, a trend has developed which emphasizes more than a relationship which will encourage the press to present a good image of the police. This results primarily from the pressure of racial problems and the demands of new court decisions.

There is an indication in the literature that emphasis in the police-press relationship will continue to move toward discussing how to deal with minority group problems and to protect citizen rights, Rudwick (1961), and Williams (1964).


Lacouture, R. The police, the press and public relations. Police, 1961, 5 (6), 38 - 41.


Chapter 8: Psychological Aspects

An awareness of the psychology of prejudice is essential for an understanding of our society's racial problems. Several publications are useful for obtaining such awareness. The nature of prejudice was described by Allport (1954, 1962) and Bettelheim and Janowitz (1964). The nature of anti-semitism has been discussed by Caplovitz and Rogers (1961) and Parkes (1964). Ehrlick (1962) describes stereotyping. Other useful materials are by Dicks (1959); Hotopf (1961); Marrow (1921); Pinkney (1963); Raab and Lipsit (1959) and Zeichner (1960).

Some useful publications on general psychology that will assist in understanding behavior are: Berelson and Steiner (1964), who extensively summarize research; Berkowitz (1962) on aggression; Eysenck (1964), who wrote on crime and personality; Roback (1964) who discusses applied psychology; Toch (1961) edited a general text on legal and criminal psychology; Wilson (1964), who pointed out that leisure and freedom produce crime as does misery and lack of freedom; and Winick (1963) who presents psychological themes.

It is encouraging to see the recent development in the psychological study of the police. It is hoped that this fruitful area will grow in the future. This movement is embodied in the works of Cain (1945); Chwast (1965); Kay (1965); Toch (1965); Toch and Schulte (1961); Vignola (1964); Wirth (1958) and Yinger (1964).


Dicks, H. V. *Psychological factors in prejudice.* *Race,* 1959, 1, 26 - 40.


Kay, Barbara A. *Can you change the image? -- A report of male-female differences in attitude toward the police and legal institutions.* *Police,* 1965 (Nov. - Dec.), 28 - 32.


Chapter 9: Sociological Aspects

It has been said that the police are agents of government responsible for the maintenance of order through social control. This chapter deals with the sociological viewpoint of the police and the criminal.

There are a number of good general works in the field of sociological analysis of "the crime problem," among them Clinard (1963); Sutherland (1955); Vold (1958); Tappan (1960) and Bloch and Geis (1962). Their works give an overview of the field and each has special sections on the police. Several works have been done on the special area of conflict, including those by Coser (1956) and Rinehart (1961).

Many sub-areas have been the subject of analysis, these including minority groups (Burma, 1954; Frazier, 1957; Handlin, 1957; Silverman, 1964; Clark, 1965); race riots (Brown, 1944; Lee, 1945; Gray, 1949; Lieberson, 1965); and violence (Fisher, 1946; Westley, 1953; Grinshaw, 1960, 1963; Vedder, et. al., 1965; Wolfgang, 1966).

Greater insight into the social problems faced by the police, and their relationship to the deviant, can be gained by looking at the broader works of Merton (1957) and Simmel (1955), among others which, although not specifically directed toward the police, form the foundation from which most other works have evolved.


Chapter 10: The Problems of Youth

The young people of this country are our most cherished possession. Many professions are continually working on developing, understanding, and rehabilitating youth. Many have realized that the police are a community resource that can and should be developed to counter the increase of delinquency. Police departments are available in all communities and constitute tremendous potential for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Some authors who have written on police work with juveniles are: Bain (1949); Blake (1961) discussed youth workers and police; Brecher and Brecher (1962); Brennan (1965) discussed public relations in police juvenile work; Brennan and Olmsted (1965), evaluated a training program for police juvenile officers; Carnes and Ryan (1961); Children's Bureau (1954), presented one of the first conferences on police services for youth; Cicero (1963), evaluated police training of juvenile officers; Dienstein (1960); Ellington (1949); George (1964); Holloday (1963); Holman (1962) discussed prevention, interrogation, and techniques of police working with youth; Kennedy and Pursuit (1962) is the most popular text in the administration of police juvenile programs; Knapp (1961); Mack (1963); Myren and Swanson (1962) wrote on police organization for dealing with juveniles, law, and police procedures with delinquency cases; Nolan (1950); O'Connor and Watson (1964) presented a nationwide study of police philosophy, policy and opinion of police juvenile work; Pennsylvania (1962) presented the only guide for cooperation between schools and police; Piliavin and Briar (1964); Swanson (1964); Tardif (1964); Washington, D.C. (1963); Washington (1962); Wattenberg (1963), researched the effectiveness of police juvenile officers; Wisconsin (1965); Wyden (1964); and Young (1962) discussed the relationship between police and probation.
Programs for delinquency prevention have been discussed by Amos, Manella, and Southwell (1965); Bernstein (1964); Jameson (1964); Kahn (1963); Robison (1959); Russman (1964) and Witmer (1959).

Much has been written on the understanding of the delinquent. Some contemporary works are: Block and Flynn (1956); Children's Bureau (1960); Clark (1959); Glueck (1959); Kvaraceus and Miller (1959); Lohman (1957); Matza (1964); Mays (1964); Neumeyer (1955); Robison (1960); Rubin (1958); Sellin and Wolfgang (1964); Sorrentino (1960); Sterne (1964) and Winters (1959).

An academic interest in gang behavior began with Thrasher's (1927) sociological classic of the study of gangs. Some excellent studies of gang behavior are: Block and Niederhoffer (1958); Bordua (1961); Cloward and Ohlin (1960); Cohen (1955); Schrag (1962); Short and Strodtbeck (1965); Spergel (1964) and Yablonsky (1962).

Goodman (1960); Havighurst and Hilda (1949); and Sorenson (1962) authored books on understanding the adolescent.


Chapter 11: Children's Books

Books concerning the life and job of police officers are beneficial for the child's appreciation and understanding of one of the most important jobs in society. Such appreciation and understanding will facilitate respect for law enforcement in adulthood. The following are some interesting and informative books about police for young people.

Belmont, Pauline. Law, the police horse. Chicago: Reilly and Lee, 1962.


