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## Book Notes

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# BOOK NOTES

IDENTIFICATION & POLICE LINE-UPS. By William E. Ringle. New York: Gould Publications, 1968. Pp. x, 211. \$5.00 (Paper).

The Senior Judge of the New York City Criminal Court explores in annotated detail the many facets of criminal identification methods and police line-ups. In Part I, the author discusses the traditional methods used in the identification of criminal suspects and then moves to a consideration of such sophisticated techniques as blood serology, microscopy, audiometry, and voiceprinting. Judge Ringel's discussion of each aspect of identification is accompanied by in-text citations to appropriate court decisions and other material bearing upon the particular point under consideration. Case holdings and short analyses of the authorities cited are presented as integral parts of the author's narrative, thus giving the work the characteristics of both a legal treatise and an appellate brief. In Part II, a discussion of police line-ups is presented with heavy emphasis upon three recent United States Supreme Court decisions that have radically altered the law in this area.

METROPOLITAN DECISION PROCESSES: AN ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES. By Morris Davis & Marvin G. Weinbaum. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1969. Pp. xx, 131.

Metropolitan decision-making processes, ranging from annexation to zoning, present problems for attorneys, both as public officials and as representatives of clients. The authors present a study of these processes through the application of behavioral analysis to case studies. The authors believe that individual cases of metropolitan decision-making present interaction units from which valuable statistical data may be compiled and utilized to shed light upon the questions of who governs and how the governed can most effectively influence the policy-makers. Comparisons are made of the decision processes of a number of cities and of the approach those cities have taken to specific issues confronting them. Included are such topics as local government reform and the influence of entrenched power structures. Although principally a work of sophisticated political science methodology, the data compiled is potentially useful to attorneys and others interested in studying, understanding, and influencing the complex processes through which the governing units of metropolitan areas arrive at decisions of public policy.

THE IMPACT OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. Edited by Theodore L. Becker. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969. Pp. 213. \$2.50 (Paper).

In examining the actual effect rather than merely the content of United States Supreme Court decisions, this collection of seventeen articles explores a crucial area often ignored by both social scientists and lawyers. The editor studies the Court's impact on the President, Congress, lower courts, state and local government, politics, and public opinion. To measure this effect, the articles in this volume use recent decisions in such areas as school prayers and Bible reading, obscenity, race relations, and criminal rights. Since most of the essays were written by political scientists, the perspective is often that of modern social science with its reliance on the public opinion poll. The editor has eliminated or condensed methodological considerations. For the person not familiar with the disparity between what the United States Supreme Court says should occur and what actually does occur, this volume is a useful introduction.

THE LIMITS OF THE CRIMINAL SANCTION. By Herbert L. Packer. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1968. Pp. xi, 385. \$8.95.

This book is an analysis of the substance of criminal law in a modern pluralistic society. Borrowing from several disciplines, the author discusses the continuing apparent dichotomy between the adherents of retributive justice and the proponents of a utilitarian and behavioral approach to criminal law. The author examines the suppositions of both schools of thought and then develops his thesis that the dichotomy is not a necessary conflict of philosophies. Noting that the concept of moral fault has occupied a central position in the debate, the author attempts a synthesis of several positions in which both social control and moral culpability are necessary but not sufficient elements in determining what conduct of the individual is to be subject to the criminal sanction. In addition to the analysis, the author draws from several controversial areas of substantive law in illustrating the diverse points of view on which conduct should be condoned and which should be suppressed by the law in a complex, changing society.