

**Crime Mapping Case Studies: Practice and Research.** Spencer Chainey and Lisa Tompson (eds). John Wiley & Sons Ltd, London. 2008. 180 pp. Price: US\$ 78.60. ISBN 978-0-470-51608-9.

Crime has an inherent geographical quality as every crime is committed at some geographic location. Mapping of crimes has recently emerged as an important area of research with the advent of Geographical Information System (GIS) technologies. USA was the first to popularize crime mapping where it was a part of its Public Safety Programme and is now being used widely at other places of the world to put check on crime. Crime mapping has been using GIS for the past 10 years or so for criminal investigation, intelligence reports, prevention of crime and improvement of overall law and order situation of a place.

The book under review takes up case studies related to crime mapping and lays emphasis on mapping of crime for the sake of proper monitoring and prevention of crime. The book has 18 chapters classified into five parts.

Part I is dedicated to the development of crime mapping. The first chapter focuses on the use of GIS tools for mapping of crime in New Zealand by Andy Gilmour and Jill Barclay. Ana Paula Mendes and M. Ferreira deal with analytical techniques for identifying crime patterns in Rio de Janeiro using paper maps, GIS and digital cartography-based maps. They have also taken up crime analysis on bus routes of Rio de Janeiro as a case study. Tim Mashford has taken up the example of implementation of crime mapping and related projects in Victoria province of Australia. Tom Casady has described how Lincoln has taken up crime mapping to generate alerts and keep a strict eye on emerging crime patterns through analytical methods.

Part II is concerned basically with geographical investigating analysis. D. Kim Rossmo and Lorie Velar de analyse the theoretical principles behind the graphical profiling of crime at Irvine. The work on graphical profiling is carried further by Clare Daniell who has taken up a series of incidents of sexual assault in Bath, England. Chris Overall and Gregory Day have used Probability Grid Method for spatial analysis of a series of robbery cases. Tom Casady in his paper on 'Rolling the Dice' explains the crucial role of geographical analysis resulting in the arrest of Roosevelt Erving who was involved in a number of bank robbery cases in Lincoln.

Part III comprises three chapters which focuses on neighbourhood analysis. Alice O'Neill relates to the strategic allocation of resources for Community Safety Plan. Further Ian Bullen uses priority neighbourhood analysis on the basis of which indices of vulnerable localities are found out. David Ottiwell finds out how GIS-based strategic analysis helps in reducing re-offending in local communities.

Part IV explains the use of integration of visual audits and survey data into crime mapping with the help of three case studies. In this part Steve Rose has used survey data to make a Community Safety Mapping Online System (COSMOS) and Chris Williams has used a micro-approach for mapping the fear of crime in Merton, London. Jon Poole uses Night-Vision surveys for visual auditing of night-time economy related incidents in Bath and North-East Somerset.

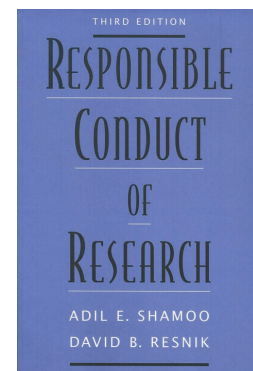
Part V emphasizes on further use of new techniques for crime mapping. Derek Johnson uses the technique of near repeats to predict patterns of residential burglary. Elizabeth Groff has further used an agent-based modelling approach for creating a stimulation model and comparing it to the principles of routine activity theory. Rachel Boba has found out the vulnerable targets for terrorism through crime mapping in local communities. David Canter and Donna Youngs have described Interactive Offender Profiling System (IOPS) that uses recent advances in offender profiling and geographical profiling to offer a more real-time exploration of linked crime incidents.

Overall this book provides real examples of crime and how crime mapping helps in identifying crime hotspots, their trend and pattern, and how it can be prevented in future. Different chapters in the

form of different case studies by different authors further substantiate this fact. Various analytical and empirical techniques of crime mapping have also been used which can enhance crime-related research for different areas of the world. However case studies discussed in this book are all from developed countries. Conditions could be more complicated in developing world, where adequate data for crime is not available and crime mapping could not be that easy. Some case studies from developing countries could have added a new dimension to crime mapping.

SATYA RAJ

*Discipline of Geography,  
School of Sciences,  
Indira Gandhi National Open University,  
New Delhi 110 068, India  
e-mail: satyaraj@ignou.ac.in*



**Responsible Conduct of Research.** Adil E. Shamoo and David B. Resnik. Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016. 2015. ix + 346 pp. Price: US\$ 39.95.

India has a huge clinical research and clinical trials 'industry'. It provides employment to many and generates revenue. In recent years the field is mired with controversies, leading to intervention by the Supreme Court. With the intervention of the Supreme Court the regulatory organizations have come with a slew of new regulations that protect the participants and restrict the functioning of the researchers. Many of the researchers are confused and confounded by these regulations. The book *Responsible Conduct of Research* is timely which helps the researcher and ethics committee members to conduct research ethically.

The book is divided into 13 chapters. These chapters cover all aspects of

## BOOK REVIEWS

research in which misconduct can occur. Each chapter begins with historical aspects of the topic. It defines the terms that are used. It has an in-depth discussion of the ethical problems followed by some cases for discussions.

The first topic begins with a brief outline on ethics. This portion is one of the best parts of the book that needs to be read by a novice venturing in the field of biomedical ethics. The language and concepts are clear and precise. Based only on this chapter, I would recommend this book to a general library.

The authors define terms precisely and distinguish the difference between two words that are used interchangeably, e.g. accountability and responsibility, etc. In the second chapter, the authors have dealt with misconduct in depth. Ethical issues in data management and data acquisition are dealt with in great detail in the third chapter. This is a new area in research ethics. The book clarifies this issue well.

Some of the chapters deal with recent and nascent topics in research ethics, e.g. conflict of interest, authorship, collaboration with industry and academia, etc. These topics are dealt with clarity and simplicity.

At the end of each chapter, cases are provided for discussion. The cases are well thought out and presented. To discuss these cases one needs good knowledge of ethics and it is provided in the book. It also needs practical and cultural experiences. The book does not give any solution or an idea for resolution of these cases. This, I feel, is one of the drawbacks of this book. If some person is using the book without any experience, he/she may draw wrong conclusions.

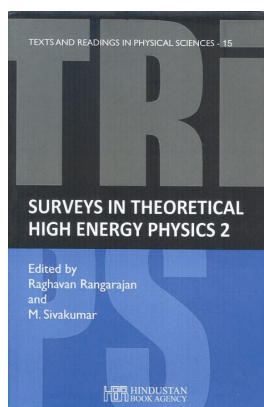
The book has been written with the American guidelines as the basis. Though it may be universally applicable, there are other issues in Indian context that need to be taken into account, e.g. A–V recording of consent, community

participation, etc. Hence the readers are urged to consult ICMR guidelines and the Drugs Controller orders on the conduct of clinical trials.

With these caveats, I would recommend that this book become an integral part of the library of ethics committees as well as general libraries.

G. D. RAVINDRAN

*Department of Medicine and Medical Ethics,  
St John's Medical College,  
Bengaluru 560 005, India  
e-mail: gdravindran@gmail.com*



**Surveys in Theoretical High Energy Physics 2.** Raghavan Rangarajan and M. Sivakumar (eds). Hindustan Book Agency (India), P19, Green Park Extension, New Delhi 110 016. 2014. xv + 293 pp. Price: Rs 575.

The book under review comprises a set of five lecture notes based on lectures given in SERC school held at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad and the University of Hyderabad in 2006–2007. The lectures cover quark–gluon plasma, thermal field theory, perturbative quantum chromodynamics (QCD), anomalies and cosmology for particle physicists.

The collection of lectures is nice and the volume ties them together in a manner that will be useful for beginning graduate students. All the lectures are pedagogical and mostly self-contained. The lecture on quark–gluon plasma starts at a very basic level and is appropriate to any one who has done an introductory course in quantum field theory and particle physics. The basic concepts are reviewed and elucidated and will be useful also as a refresher course for an established physicist. The lecture builds up in a gradual manner and ends by explaining relativistic heavy-ion collisions which is in the frontiers in the field. The second lecture covers basic thermal field theory. Concepts are again explained lucidly and carefully. The chapter on perturbative QCD will be useful as a quick overview of basic concepts and for providing a glimpse of modern research. Anomalies in quantum field theory form an advanced topic that is rarely covered in the depth it needs in usual graduate courses. The chapter on anomalies will be a useful overview for any student wanting to know their usefulness, and for a concise and lucid introduction which will form a useful starting point for any advanced self-study. I especially enjoyed the final set of notes on cosmology for particle physicists. This ties together many of the concepts introduced in the earlier lectures in the framework of cosmology. A nice and concise overview of modern inflationary theory, density perturbation and galaxy formation is given.

Overall the quality of lectures is very high and the book will form a useful addition to the collection of graduate students and established physicists alike.

ANINDA SINHA

*Centre for High Energy Physics,  
Indian Institute of Science,  
Bengaluru 560 012, India  
e-mail: asinha@cts.iisc.ernet.in*

## Erratum – Book Review: Nature's Third Cycle: A Story of Sunspots

Roddam Narasimha  
[*Curr. Sci.*, 2015, **109**, 976–977]

Page 976, 3rd column, line 12:

Read as:

... wind that *emerges* in the ....

instead of

... wind that *explodes* in the ....