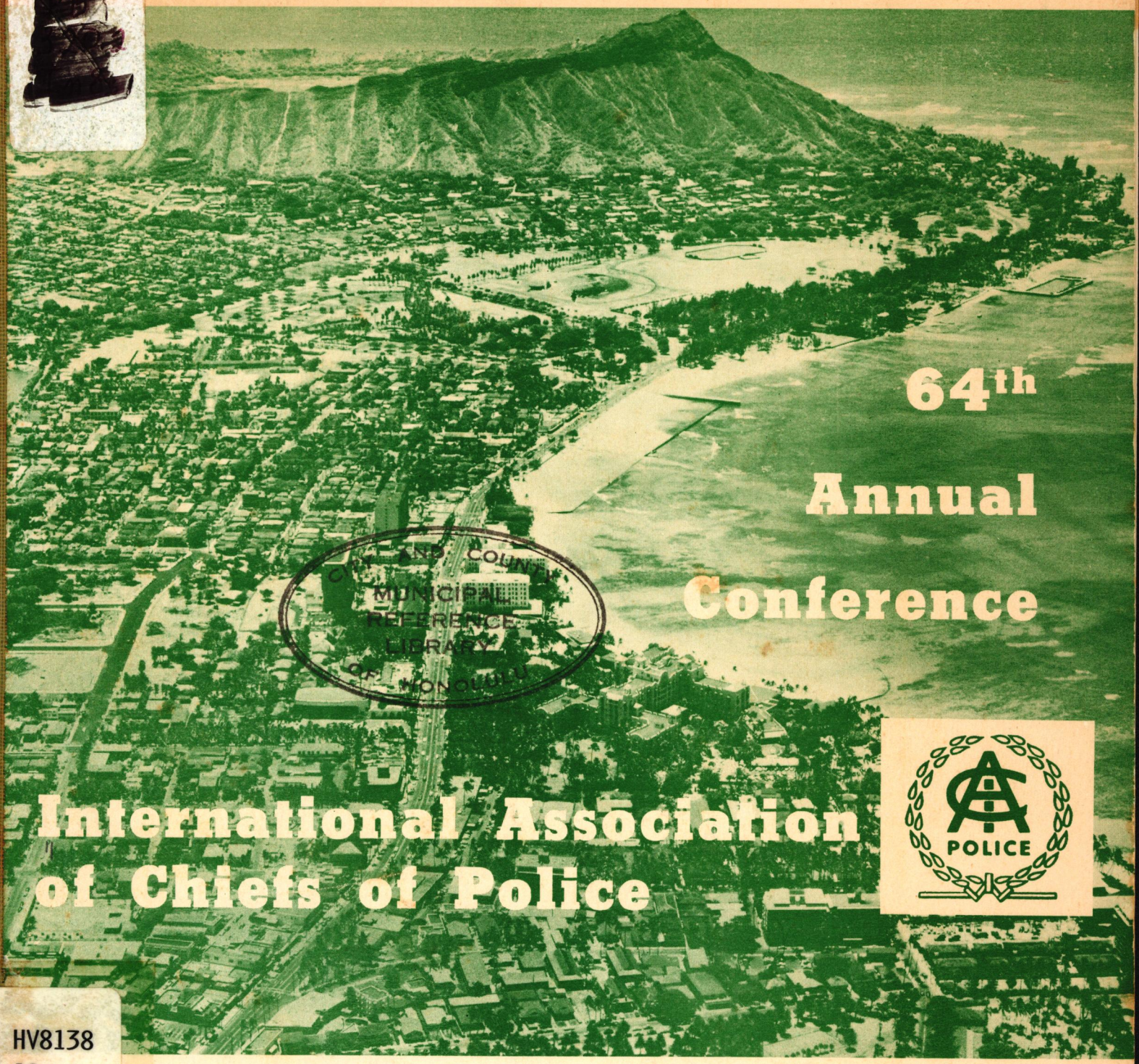
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS



64th Annual Conference

International Association of Chiefs of Police

POLICE

HONOLULU, HAWAII, U. S. A.

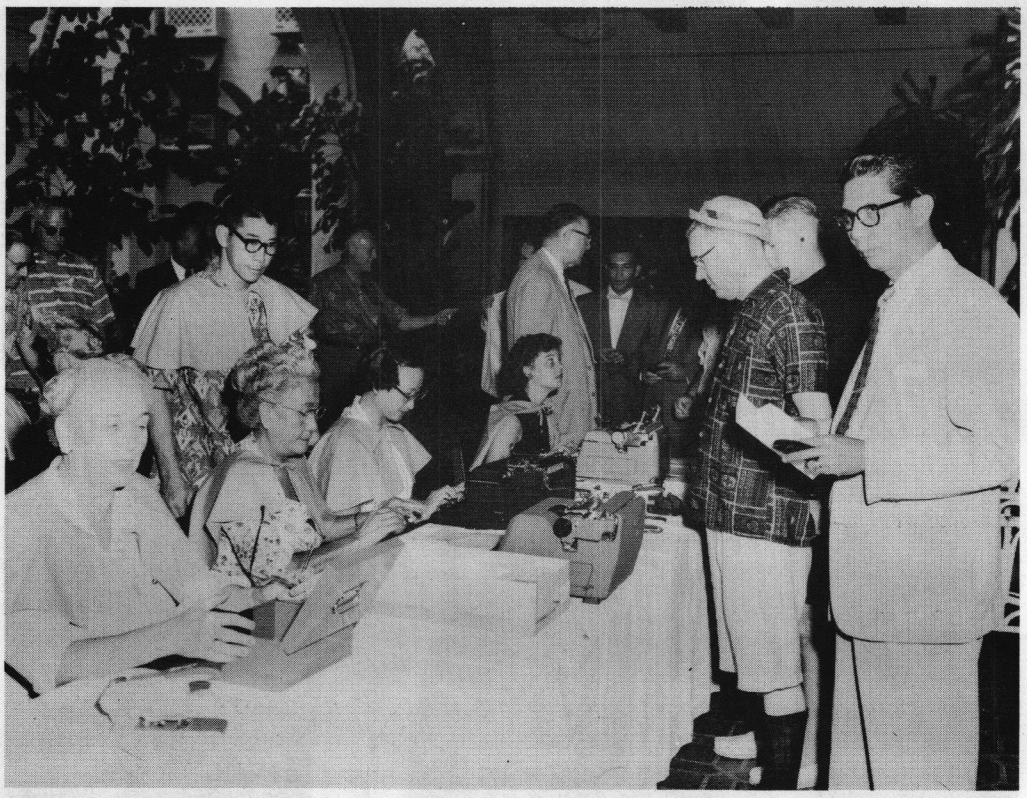
SEPTEMBER 29th - OCTOBER 3rd, 1957

The Conference "Top Brass" at the Honolulu International Airport. Left to right: Chief George A. Otlewis of the Chicago Park District Police, outgoing President of the IACP; Leroy E. Wike, Executive Secretary of IACP; Chief Dan S. C. Liu and Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell of Honolulu.

This is a summary of the proceedings of the 64th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It is not in any sense a complete account of the Conference. The early-morning training sessions are not included as it was believed that it would not be possible to do full justice to the subject matter in the condensed form of this summary.

Highlights of the first three days of the Conference (the training sessions excepted) are given here.

The summary was prepared and produced by the Honolulu Police Department, with the cooperation of the Fisher Corporation, Ltd., Honolulu.



General R. S. Soekanto, Indonesian National Police Force (far right), was one of the early registrants.

The Japanese dignitaries were warmly welcomed at the Airport.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

International Association of Chiefs of Police
Honolulu, Hawaii, September 29 - October 3, 1957

MONDAY MORNING, September 30, 1957

GENERAL SESSION

Chief George A. Otlewis, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, called the meeting to order. In a setting of flowers and flags of the United Nations, a group of 24 children of various racial backgrounds, dressed in the costumes of their ancestors, stood in a semi-circle on the platform.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Malcolm W. Stuart, president of the Hawaii Baptist Convention. The choral response was Beethoven's "Prayer," by the Honolulu Police Choral Group.

The American and Hawaiian flags were presented by the USAF Color Guard of Hickam Field, with the Civil Air Patrol Drum and Bugle Corps.

The Hawaiian anthem, "Hawaii Ponoi," was played by the band, and Richard Vine, Professor of Music of the University of Hawaii, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Choral selections were given by the Honolulu Police Choral Group, led by Martha Hohu and Leila Keaha.

Chief Daniel S. C. Liu of the Honolulu Police Department, welcomed the group, stressing the oneness of the people of the world as recognized in the International Association as well as in the host city.

The Honorable Neal S. Blaisdell, mayor of Honolulu, welcomed the delegates to Honolulu. He said the basic philosophy of the police department remains the Mamalahoe Law as laid down in 1783 by King Kamehameha I : "Let the old men and women and children lie alongside the road to rest and sleep and not be molested."

King Kamehameha III set up the first police force in Hawaii, the mayor said, only four years after the organization of the police force in London and ten years before the organization of the first American police force in New York City.

Governor William F. Quinn of Hawaii, quoting from the song, "America the Beautiful," sung earlier, referred to liberty and law. Law, as administered by the police, regulates the liberty of one man for the benefit of the liberty of all. Referring to racial tensions in Little Rock, he considered it profoundly significant that this convention should be taking place in the center of the Pacific, where East

meets West and where a new generation of the Pacific is being born, during the very time that liberty is suffering strains and attacks in another part of the nation.

#######

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, by Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell of Honolulu.

Aloha Nui Loa!

An old Hawaiian legend tells us that in 1783, before Kamehameha the Great became King of all the Islands and while he was still a high chief, he invaded the peaceful village Papai, on the Puna coast of the Island of Hawaii. As Kamehameha's great war canoe swept into the bay a group of men, women and children fishing in the bay scrambled to safety, leaving a rear guard of men armed only with canoe paddles. As Kamehameha joined in the chase his foot caught in the thin crust of an ancient lava flow and the fisherman threw a net over him and beat him with their paddles, which splintered in the attack. Kamehameha's canoe steersman was mortally wounded, but the king was rescued.

Years later, when Kamehameha had subdued the entire island, he had the people of Papai brought before him. His chiefs urged him to put his attackers to death by stoning. But the King said, "I attacked the innocent and the defenseless. This was not right. In the future no man in my kingdom shall have the right to make excursions for robbery without punishment, be he chief or priest. If any man plunders or murders the defenseless he shall be punished. This law is given in memory of my steersman and shall be known as The Law of the Splintered Paddle.

That law, greatly modified and enlarged, is still on the statute books of Hawaii.

The Honolulu Police Department traces its origin back to 1843 when King Kamehameha III ruled. That was only four years after a metropolitan police force was organized in London, and ten years before a municipal police force was established in New York.

Around you is a city of deluxe hotels, tall buildings and all the problems of modern life. In this respect Honolulu and the rest of Hawaii are no different from your own home towns. But the ancient spirit of hospitality and friendliness still prevails. The real spirit of Hawaii...the spirit that inspired The Law of the Splintered Paddle... remains with us today. We in Hawaii, though of many racial backgrounds, have inherited something of great value from the old Hawaiians. When we say Aloha we mean it from the bottom of our hearts.

#######

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, by George A. Otlewis, Chief, Chicago Park District Police, Chicago, Ill., and President, International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The magnitude of the activities and influence of the I.A.C.P. continues to grow with the years, and our stature has reached the point where we are sought by all organizations interested in public safety.

For example, both the National Safety Council and the Automobile Manufacturers Association have adopted policies on speed contests and "hot rods" that parallel the stand taken by our association.

The International Police Training Program has continued to expand in size and importance. Under a contract with the International Cooperation Administration, the I.A.C.P. Training Division arranged programs for 305 participants from 41 countries during the period January 1, 1955, to August 15, 1957.

The exchange of information between police officials is one of the outstanding features of the progress of our profession. I strongly recommend the expansion and strengthening of this program in every way possible.

The I.A.C.P. Traffic Division and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University continued to make outstanding contributions to the law enforcement field. These include:

1. Field assistance to places as widely separated as St. John's, Newfoundland; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Puerto Rico, and a large number of our own city and state departments.

2. Training of more than 1,900 key persons with traffic responsibilities in 57 courses, conferences, and seminars conducted by staffs of the Institute and the Traffic Division.

3. Initiation of a research project involving the intensive investigation of traffic accidents to be conducted by the Traffic Institute in cooperation with other branches of Northwestern University with funds provided by the Automotive Safety Foundation, The U. S. Bureau of Roads, and the Bureau of Public Health.

4. Publication of major books and pamphlets including the Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual for Police, Chemical Tests and the Law, Hit and Run Offenses, Charts and Tables for Stopping Distances for Motor Vehicles, and editing the Police Yearbook 1957. In preparation are an instructor's guide for the Traffic Accident Manual and a compilation of legal articles.

I close this message with my sincere appreciation for the honor you have given me. Each day of my term was interesting and rewarding.

#######

THE NEW TOMORROW, by Chief W. H. Parker, Los Angeles, California.

Society depends upon security for its very existence. Security is a creature of order, and discipline is the foundation of order. As discipline deteriorates, order is replaced by disorder, security by insecurity and society disintegrates.

A national consciousness of the internal disagreements among the forces of order has been created by certain recent decisions of the judiciary. Cases involving the confidential nature of FBI files, the freeing of convicted communists and the reversal of a rape conviction based upon a confession obtained by the police before arraignment, have led to extensive national and local treatment by the various media.

While the Jencks decision sufficiently stimulated the Congress to enact legislation designed to limit the effect of the decision, I believe a far more serious threat to efficient law enforcement is contained in the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Andrew R. Mallory vs. U. S. One of the most frequent and effective ways of bringing about the successful solution of a serious crime has been the obtaining of a valid confession from the perpetrator. Yet in the Mallory decision the U. S. Supreme Court said, "The arrested person may, of course, be 'booked' by police. BUT HE IS NOT TO BE TAKEN TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT A PROCESS OF INQUIRY THAT LENDS ITSELF, EVEN IF NOT SO DESIGNED, TO ELICITING DAMAGING STATEMENTS TO SUPPORT THE ARREST AND ULTIMATELY HIS GUILT. Circumstances may justify a brief delay between arrest and arraignment...BUT THE DELAY MUST NOT BE OF A NATURE TO GIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE EXTRACTION OF A CONFESSION."

The U. S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia has twice invalidated murder convictions of one Clarence E. Watson, Jr.,... first on grounds a written confession was illegally admitted at trial evidence contrary to the rule in the Mallory case....again, declaring the use of admissions, a re-enactment of the crime and clothing obtained during a consent visit to Watson's apartment all fell within the prohibition in the Mallory decision.

It's noted the Supreme Court can apply the same rule to the States by invoking the "Due Process Clause" under the 14th Amendment, as in Fikes v. Alabama. And the Court has agreed to hear Crooker v. California, also on the question of "Due Process." The case involves the use of a confession obtained by police after arrest and before arraignment.

Judicial interpretations of acceptable police procedures would seem to presume a police establishment of adequate size to permit extended, prolonged and indirect approaches to the solution of crimes within a set of rules that precludes any useful assistance from the perpetrator of the offense....An extended application of the rule in the Mallory case will result in fewer apprehensions and convictions.

It is indeed seldom that self-confidence springs from failure, yet crime in the United States has increased to the point that we merit the dubious distinction of being the most lawless nation on earth....

At our last Conference we were asked to cooperate with a nation-wide inquiry into wiretapping practices to be conducted by "The Pennsylvania Bar Association Endowment." In New York for a critique of methods to be used by the survey staff I learned the study was designed to include all generally accepted methods of obtaining evidence in a surreptitious manner...informers, pseudo-cellmates, cameras and telescopes. It is the avowed purpose of this Fund-for-The Republic-financed project to present the survey results to the "national community" without specific recommendation. Our committee did not think the survey methods could be properly audited to determine accuracy. I do not believe this project should command enthusiastic police cooperation, regardless of the motives of the sponsors. It is the type of study that will be seized upon and distorted by those who seek further erosion of police authority.

I am confident that a crystallization of public opinion will clearly establish that the vast majority of the inhabitants of our great nation desire a strengthening of the hand of law enforcement. The protection of individual rights demands the effective enforcement of our laws for, otherwise, who will protect the weak against the strong? I am further confident that all of this can be accomplished within the framework of the Constitution of the United States.

#######

THE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF WORLD COMMUNISM IN 1957, by Richard Helms, Assistant Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

Despite crises at home, there has been no change in Soviet policy abroad during the past 40 years. Political domination of the world is their aim, and it poses a threat to the security of every country in the Free World.

The attack against us is mounted in two ways: the overt and the covert. The Communist parties of the free world are engaged in the overt while the covert is carried on by hidden Communists--spies and the entire apparatus of subversion. The forces we cannot see are probably more dangerous.

The first step in stopping the attack is recognizing Communist propaganda for what it is. We hear much about "united fronts" and "peaceful co-existence." The true nature of peaceful co-existence has become very clear to those who tried to befriend Communism and the Soviet Union. The dual tactic of peaceful co-existence and underground subversion is still used because it is still effective. During the 1930's this technique aided the Communists in their attempt to develop a systematic and highly organized penetration of our government. The plan failed because the Soviet fifth columns were recognized and dealt with for what they were and still are.

Our defense must remain unceasing vigilance and cooperation with each other and with all who share our aspirations. The maintenance of internal security in our free countries is our strongest bulwark against Communist influence. The magnitude and aggressiveness of Communist subversion has placed a heavy burden upon law enforcement agencies.

#######

ARMED SERVICES POLICE, by Col. Henry G. Thomas, United States Army, Provost Marshal, U. S. Army Hawaii/25th Infantry Division, and Commander, Hawaiian Armed Services Police

The compelling need for Armed Forces Police was first conceived at the Department of Defense level and it included the unification of the three armed forces - Army, Navy, Air Force. And in October, 1949 the first branch within the continental United States was established in the District of Columbia. Since then, many similar organizations have been established: they include the San Francisco Bay Area and Puget Sound Area, New York City, New Orleans, Boston, Seattle-Tacoma Area, and the U. S. Fifth Army in Chicago is presently considering such a unit.

Also, the Department of Defense is conducting surveys in the United States and overseas to determine other localities frequented by armed forces personnel in sufficient numbers to warrant the establishment of any additional Armed Services Police detachments.

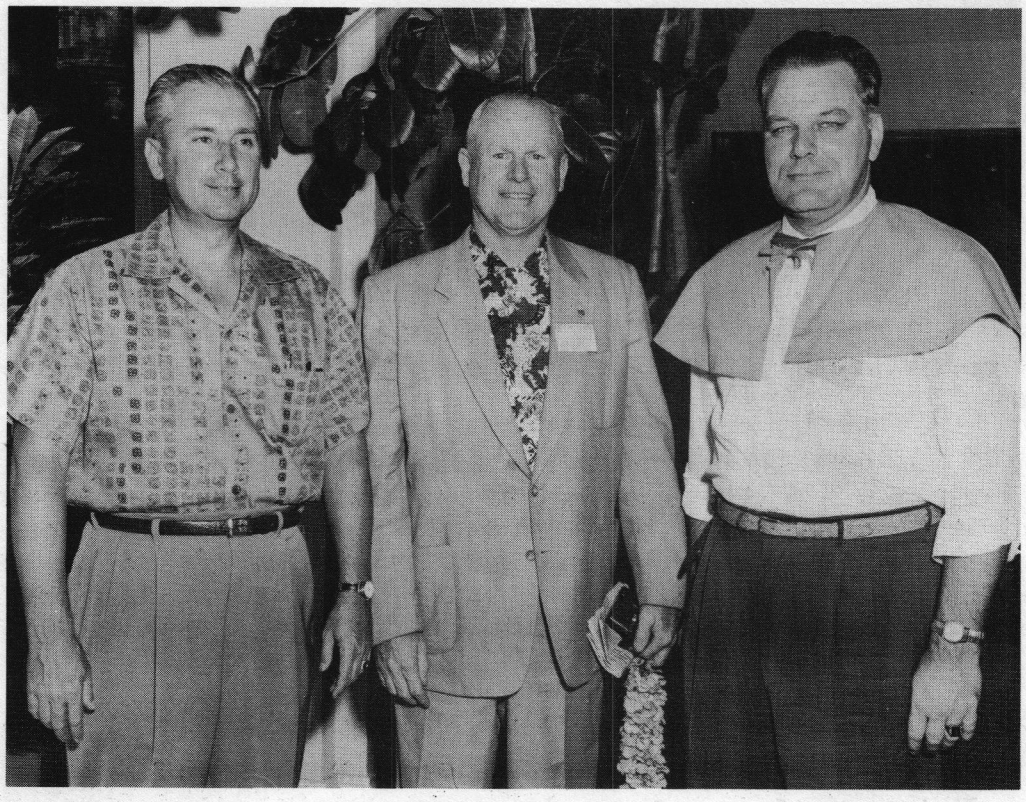
The prime purpose of this policy is to assist the civil police when the demands in the area exceed the capabilities of the local law enforcement agency...the policy clearly states that maintaining peace and order in off-post areas is primarily the responsibility of the civil police. Nine reasons why a single Armed Forces Police is sound are: a common objective, simplicity, unity of command, offensive power (flexibility), maneuverability, maximum superiority, economy of force, surprise, and security.

The fact that civil authorities report cases affecting military personnel to only one military agency is especially advantageous - this is "Team Work by Agreement".

#######

The International Seminar on Saturday, September 28, attracted members and guests from all parts of the free world.

Registration was heavy on Sunday morning.



Left to right: Chief Anthony Paul of Hawaii, George Larsen, Jr., Assistant Director of Training, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and Captain Neil Donahue of the Honolulu Police Department.

The IACP Traffic Committee had a special breakfast meeting on Sunday morning. September 29.

COMMUNISM, THE ENEMY OF FREEDOM, by Suh, Chung Hak, Director, National Police Force, Republic of Korea.

First, I would like to read a letter from President Syngman Rhee:

"The Republic of Korea is honored to be invited to participate in the Annual Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and through our official representative, Suh, Chung Hak, I take great pleasure in extending best wishes for the success of the 1957 Convention.

"I am certain that the record of your Association gives abounding evidence of the progress of law enforcement and protection and the advance of human rights. Today you are not only a part of local law enforcement agencies but you are also a part of a world-wide force standing against a ruthless enemy -- the criminal force of communism which endangers the welfare, safety and freedom of all citizens of the free world.

"I congratulate you on the achievements of your Association which benefit all law-abiding citizens and nations. May you progress into the future with courage, confidence, and greatest success." Signed, Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea.

Each and every citizen of Korea is firmly opposed to any co-existance or compromise with the Communists. We know that the only way to avoid Communist enslavement is to fight back with everything we have, and no outside coercion or force can ever weaken that resolve.

Our experience with Communist infiltration began in 1945 and has never ceased. It was in the midst of Communist sabotage, destruction and atrocities that the National Police was born in October of the same year.

Since the Korean War Armistice of 1953, there has been no cessation in the need for constant National Police vigilance. One of our first tasks was to eradicate the guerrilla bands that infested our rugged southern mountains, a job that was completed in just two years by our police combat teams.

But the Communists are continuing to dispatch large numbers of agents to the south in the hope of overthrowing our democratic government -- they use every possible trick and artifice.

In Korea, the National Police are truly the first line of defense. I also believe that they are defending the Free World.

If we stand together in democratic solidarity, the Communists can never succeed in their conspiracy of world conquest.

#######

ADDRESS, by Quinn Tamm, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

How deeply has this (crime disease) evil penetrated our national fiber? A record-breaking 2½ million major crimes last year--290 every hour; the crime rate, since 1950, increasing nearly four times as fast as population; the scarlet letter of criminal conviction marking one of every 29 persons.

In many communities a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" attitude towards law enforcement prevails. Police budgets are unrealistically low.....The need for proper police salaries, training and equipment is unrecognized or ignored. Strangely enough, this indifference exists in the face of an annual crime cost to the American community of $20 billion, or $467 to each family. Every day another $55 million is added to our crime bill.

Against this backdrop of indifference, it is remarkable that America's police forces have been able to be as effective as they are... In the past two decades, for example, the number of offenses cleared by arrest has increased 62 per cent. One reason for the increase in police efficiency is the cooperation that exists among all branches of American law enforcement--municipal, county, state and federal....

The theme of this year's FBI Law Enforcement Conferences is the fugitive problem. ...I would like to say a brief word about one federal law, the Fugitive Felon Act of 1934, which enables the FBI to assist local authorities...

Under the act, the FBI, on request, can look for fugitives when the following conditions are met: first, local process is out charging the fugitive with one of the offenses specified in the statute; second, information exists indicating his interstate flight; third, local authorities are willing to extradite him. The wanted man becomes a federal as well as a local fugitive...When he is captured, the federal charge against him is usually dropped and he is turned over to the state for prosecution. In fiscal 1957, 947 fugitives were located under the act for an all-time high.

American law enforcement reveres the Constitution and respects the truth and necessity of the timeless guarantees of personal freedom which surround and protect the innocent and guilty alike....The alert intelligent officer's only purpose in the detection of crime and those responsible for it, is truth. He knows he has as great and compelling a duty to establish the innocence of a suspect as he has to establish his guilt.

Certain punishment, a matter which mainly lies in the province of others, requires that we who are trained to collect the facts upon which prosecution is based, know what is needed to satisfy the requirements of the law.....It requires that we take no unreasonable action that may block consideration by the tribunal of facts disclosed by investigation.....It is one of the hard facts of life that many

criminals escape punishment because of the exaltation of legal technicalities and loopholes in criminal procedure.

The sole way we can defeat a powerful underworld is by greater knowledge and skill, inspired by devotion to duty and arrived at through sound training...If we do our duty, the sheer force of our dedicated service will bring millions of Americans out of their apathy, eager to support us in the work that has no end but their own protection.

#######

PRELIMINARY REMARKS, by Judge Gerald R. Corbett, Juvenile Court, Honolulu, Hawaii, panel coordinator of forum, A SECOND LOOK AT CRIME: CASE OF THE JUVENILE AND THE COMMUNITY.

It's been said that if Juvenile Delinquency could be talked to death it would have been eliminated a long time ago....Let me warn our Mainland participants that Territorial laws specifically prohibit hoopiopio, hoounauna, or hoomanamana....that is, pretending to the power of praying to death. Minimum fine $10. The penalty for practicing hoopiopio, hoounauna or hoomanamana for the purpose of pretending to cure another starts with a minimum fine of $100....So much for Corbett's short course in Hawaiian criminology.

I was struck by a statement in a recent issue of Life magazine, "The vandalism of juveniles is no longer understandable.... but has become savage and wanton beyond belief. The decline of morality in business, politics and sex is everywhere observed." Solutions to the problem are being sought throughout the world. Our panel is not prepared to announce any final solution....but they do have some thoughts to present within their respective areas of concern.

#######

THE NEW LOOK IN POLICE WORK WITH JUVENILES, by William E. Schofield, Chief of Police, San Luis Obispo, California.

Behavior of children has been a problem down through the ages.

Whether or not juvenile delinquency is really increasing today may be open to question. Lack of adequate long-term records and absence of a uniform method of recording statistics may be misleading, and we may be partly responsible for this misleading information.

Right or wrong, the statistics do not paint a wholesome picture.

Modern trends in police work with juveniles has imposed new demands on the policeman. Training of the police officer in juvenile

control has become an accepted phase of police management. Schooling to fit the need of departments has caused marked progress toward professional standards.

The FBI National Police Academy has opened a new era in police officer training and its juvenile control program is outstanding. Special institutes at colleges and universities have made comprehensive training available to the policeman.

Whether a new and better solution for controlling juvenile delinquency will be developed remains to be seen. We in police work are convinced that irresponsible and wild statements of the exact causes and cure-alls have not stopped juvenile delinquency. We must deal with causes, engage in research, and present the blueprint of a profession especially as we deal with youth.

Until the easy answer comes along or children no longer exist, the policeman will continue to give his best to protect and to guide our future citizens.

#######

THE ROLE OF THE BOYS' CLUBS, by John M. Gleason, National Director, Boys' Clubs of America, New York City

Statistics compiled by the FBI from reports of our members indicate that young people are major contributors to the alarming rise of crime of every category.

Long range prevention as a crime deterrent is a matter of education and attention to the causes of delinquency. These areas of prevention should not be saddled on the police. It is in these areas that the Boys' Clubs of America accomplish their mission.

The purpose of the Boys' Clubs is to promote the health, social, educational, vocational, and character development of boys throughout the United States.

I am not foolhardy enough to claim that the Boys' Clubs are the panacea or that we are the only effective youth serving agency in the social welfare spectrum. However, we are convinced that the results more than justify the effort of the movement.

We recognize the great amount of effective work being done by the existing police boys' clubs established in many communities because no one else had the foresight nor the courage to assume this responsibility. But I honestly feel that could these organizations be operated within the framework of the Boys' Clubs of America, more time and money would be available in the budget for other vital police activities. I know of no single instance where an effective Boys' Club is not in close liaison with the law enforcement authorities in

all cases of mutual concern.

We of the Boys' Clubs of America would welcome the opportunity to be of assistance to any law-enforcement agency or police department in establishing a straight line Boys' Club in their community or area.

#######

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE CHURCH, by the Reverend Thomas LeRoy Crosby, D.D., Minister of Central Union Church, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Mission of the church as touching the problem of juvenile delinquency is two-fold in nature. Like modern medicine it is both curative and preventive; it seeks to reclaim, to bring back, to restore, to rebuild, to redeem, to save--call it what you will--the one who has gone astray, and it seeks to prevent the persons from going astray in the first place.

Religion at work is not mere belief in some creed, or just participation in some form of ceremony, or mere loyalty to some institution. It is belief in a person--the one who has gone astray; it is the assurance that he need not stay the way he is, that regardless of his mistake he can go on and live a decent and useful life; it is the bringing of one into an environment that is positive; it is providing one with inward resources to rise and live by. The church has a curative ministry. But it also has a preventive ministry, and of the two this is the more important.

Temptation need not always be downward; one can also have what has been called "temptations upward." When thinking of temptations of any city one often thinks of the bad things. Harry Emerson Fosdick wrote of New York that he was tempted by the best music, best drama, best art and best sport of the country. All character-building institutions must strike up such a beautiful melody of positive and constructive moral and spiritual living on the lyre of life that the evil music of juvenile delinquency, crime, and the like, never will be heard. We must provide temptations upward.

#######

JUSTICE AND THE JUVENILE, by Sally M. Orrison, Director, Washington Criminal Justice Association, Washington, D. C.

JUSTICE and JUVENILE are two vital words in law enforcement today, and I would like to convey my thoughts concerning the close relationship of these words.

The juvenile was not born with pre-conceived ideas of right or wrong - but came into his small family group which was already

patterned. Unless justice was an integral part in the family group the infant's behavior problems of the future were already in the making....for justice must be there in the form of a wise parent who... from the beginning knows when to give, when to restrict, to temper warm affection and care with needed admonition.....a wise parent.

We are concerned with the offender....a juvenile delinquent, immature, unsure; bravado has developed into downright criminal tendencies. To us he is a punk, a pest, a headache, and worse, a potential criminal. Still he is not to be discarded without thought.

On the other side we have the injured party, the offended one. He has but one thought in mind....punishment...maybe the stronger the better.

On the side of the juvenile come the reactions of the groups interested in rehabilitation, knowing that stringent punishment, too many years in the wrong institutions, will irrevocably destroy any further chance for changing the youth's behavior pattern.

So the scale tips up and down. On one hand are the advocates of leniency, and on the other, the demand for retribution. Society must be protected. There is no argument. Youth must be served.... and again we agree.

Which way will you have it...the juvenile then justice, or justice, then the juvenile. I think justice must always come first. But both sides must be served in the name of justice.

#######

REPORT OF COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE, by John A. Lyddy, Superintendent of Police, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Chairman, Committee on Communications, IACP.

Communications being such a vital factor in the efficient operation of any law enforcement agency, nothing should be left undone to take advantage of the developments of science in this field. Because of lack of funds or other conditions, the police have failed to take advantage of this rapid advancement.

Your Committee has been keeping close contact with the FCC hearings regarding the allocation of frequencies above 890 mc (Microwave). There is still an apparent threat on the 30-50 and the 150 megacycle band allocated to police agencies, but there will be certain advantages by the assignment of specific frequencies to municipalities.

There should be a close relationship between the communications officer of each police agency with his superiors, as there are many potentials in the field of electronics and communications that cannot be taken full advantage of without the technical knowledge of the communications officer.

The IACP Executive Committee probably never had such a glamorous setting for its annual meeting. Members look very happy as they prepare to get down to serious business in the Hula Hut of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

Retired Chief James M. Broughton of Portsmouth, Virginia, (extreme right), and President George A. Otlewis, (fourth from right), posed with the past presidents in attendance. In the picture, left to right, are Michael F. Morrissey, Chicago; Emile E. Bugnon, Wood-Ridge, New Jersey; John M. Gleason, New York City; George Reyer, New Orleans, Louisiana; Chief Otlewis; Walter E. Headley Jr., Miami, Florida; I. B. (Dad) Bruce, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Chief Broughton.

Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell of Honolulu welcomes Chief Emilio Mendenilla, Legaspi City, Phillipines.

Detective Anne Carlisle of the Honolulu Police Department welcomed Commissioner of Police Nathaniel Baker of the Republic of Liberia.

Final authority should be retained by the FCC to resolve issues which cannot be mutually handled between user groups. The limitation on Micro-waves seems warranted. We believe eligibility should be based on the necessity of the service, with public safety given priority second only to the Armed Forces, which is in line with the Commission's traditional policy.

This close relationship should also be between the IACP and the FCC. We feel there should be established a Liaison Committee composed of this Chairman and the Committees of APCO and the technical advisors of the Public Safety Radio Service within the FCC.

MICRO-WAVE: Indications are that the demand for point-to-point channels (above 890 mc) is just started. Micro-wave affords the use of teletype, television, etc.

TWX now extends from coast to coast, 47 states and the District of Columbia.

MULTIPLEX: We are looking forward to the development of this equipment to increase the capacity of such systems from 120 circuits now to 1,000 circuits.

CW NETWORKS AND RADIO TELETYPE has been the backbone of interzone communications for many police departments.

HOT LINE is a new type of network. It is very important, principally in such emergencies as road blocks and holdups.

SUB-MINIATURE RECEIVERS have been developed to the size of 10 ounces permitting a patrolman to carry it on his belt and it is completely operated by transistors.

SUB-MINIATURE TRANSMITTERS have been promised soon by a leading manufacturer, which will be as small and cover the same range as the receiver.

TRANSISTORIZED POWER SUPPLIES have recently been developed which will completely eliminate the short-lived and costly vibrators.

RADIO CONTROLLED TRAFFIC LIGHTS have been installed by many cities in police mobile units that will turn the traffic light as desired so he can proceed with legal direction.

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION makes it possible for a police executive to be at his desk and observe traffic conditions at any given location.

SINGLE SIDE BAND communications is available today, making it possible to set up base stations in each state so each can be in contact with the other.

#######

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO) STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS: IMPLICATIONS IN RECENT U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, by Maj. Gen. Albert M. Kuhfeld, USAF, the Assistant Judge Advocate General, United States Air Force, Washington, D. C.

The stationing of Armed Forces in friendly countries during peace time made necessary agreements between nations to cover complex relationships between military personnel and the residents and governments of the countries which such troops are stationed...the NATO Status of Forces Agreements has been used as a model for similar agreements, and Article VII relates to criminal jurisdiction over the armed forces and accompanying personnel.

It is the United States policy that every effort should be made to secure a waiver of jurisdiction in every case if at all possible. Failing that, overseas commanders are to insure the maximum protection of the individual rights as guaranteed by the Constitution to everyone in their commands who may be tried by a foreign court.

Now let us consider how civilians fit into this Treaty Agreement. As a practical matter, it is necessary that the large number of civilians accompanying the military forces into foreign territory also be subject to court martial jurisdiction, for without criminal jurisdiction there can be no effective control over civilian members of the Armed Services.

One of the many problems which we have in common is that of juvenile delinquency - specifically, the wrongdoing of youthful dependents of military and civilian personnel. I wish to take this opportunity of personally thanking you for your cooperation in cases where youthful dependents of American citizens have violated the law within your jurisdictions.

I am sure many of you are wondering as to the effects the recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions will have upon courts-martial jurisdiction in overseas areas. The following are my own opinions and not that of the Air Force.

In the Girard case, the Supreme Court stated unequivocally that the members of the Armed Forces in a friendly foreign country are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the "receiving state" for offenses committed within its territorial boundaries unless it surrenders its jurisdiction.

In the cases of Reid v. Covert and Krueger v. Kinsella, the Supreme Court decided that the United States had no jurisdiction in capital cases over dependents "accompanying" the military forces overseas in time of peace.

#######

REPORT OF CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE, by Francis J. Ahern, Chief of Police, San Francisco, California.

Police authorities recognize that crime prevention must become a reality rather than an academic discussion. It is the responsibility of the community and the large degree of public apathy is responsible for the size of the national crime. Allied with law enforcement groups are some enlightened groups but they lose sight of the fact that police are charged more with the effect of criminality than with its cause. Police manpower as well as its budget is reflected by the effects rather than the cause.

Crime investigation has a greater appeal than preventive measures which involve interference with individual rights. Democracy with its concept of liberty is too often construed to mean license. And there has recently been a growing attitude resulting in the repression of workable crime prevention programs. There must be an acceptance that an investment in crime prevention insurance-wise offers a minimum premium for maximum coverage on our lives and possessions.

We realize the two-fold program of crime prevention: first, to face the problem today--to eliminate hazardous situations, to continue police patrol, strengthen investigation, apprehend offenders, recover property. For the future, to train youth. Most of our difficulties are here. Legislation does not afford the police the right to prevent anticipated crime except by patrol which is intended to eliminate the opportunity.

Many enlightened communities have undertaken dramatic and partially effective preventive programs, such as the following three in San Francisco: Juvenile Program--A five-agency central juvenile committee formed in July 1956 with three goals (1) Tightening of communications between official agencies of anti-hoodlumism (2) Sharing of information (3) Broadening investigations to friends and acquaintances. Also, the switch-blade was outlawed and the curfew tightened. It has proven a successful step. Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program--A start, together with a rehabilitation program, has been made by requiring the intoxicated person to make a court appearance the following day, eliminating the "revolving door policy." Intelligence Unit Activities--To counter the serious problem of the mobility of the criminal element today, the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit was formed in March 1956 to combat these modern techniques of communication.

#######

DO-IT-YOURSELF CRIME PREVENTION, by Edward J. Allen, Chief of Police, Santa Ana, California.

In every instance, law enforcement agencies which have achieved the degree of success which makes them worthy of emulation,

have earned their reputations by the American custom of "do-it-yourself."

There are many projects which individual departments have inaugurated or have adopted after noting the favorable experience of some other pioneering department. However, there is much to be said for those in the vanguard; those who dare to experiment. Here are a few simple "do-it-yourself" projects which have proved beneficial to the Santa Ana Police Department:

Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (L.E.I.U.) - A clearing house through which interested law enforcement officials can keep themselves abreast of the current whereabouts and activities of criminal characters whose mobility is the secret weapon in the success of their operations.

Bicycle Programs - Proper education in the field of traffic should begin with the young. Therefore, one workable bicycle program encompasses the eventual citation of the bike rider, after the second "offense."

Traffic Courtesy Awards - It is helpful to issue citations for outstandingly courteous drivers. Very often this program can be underwritten through some agency (generally an insurance agency).

Firearms Range and Training Academy - A cooperative "do-it-yourself" combination firearms range, training academy, and recreation center.

Automobile Identification Record - Automobile ID cards with spaces for personal and car identification data.

#######

BUILDING CHARACTER THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT, by Carl D. Canwell, Commissioner of Public Safety, Spokane, Washington.

One of the newer concepts in law enforcement is the importance of crime prevention and this is the foundation the Spokane Junior Police was built upon.

The prime objective of our program is teaching respect for law and law enforcement. Every child should have the opportunity to learn there is a reason for every law; that his desires must be subjugated to the common good; and that in protecting the rights of others, he is guaranteeing the safety of his own.

When forming such an organization, public funds are not always available. However, the often used and often abused term "juvenile delinquency" has focused public interest upon the trials and troubles of our atomic age adolescents. Therefore, scores of Spokane businessmen and organizations were convinced that an investment in

youth is an investment in our country's future. And I might add that the underlying factor that gives the organization its effectiveness is the official support of the Spokane Police Department.

Every boy is encouraged to financially earn his badge and uniform after he has served his probation period. Saturday meetings at the YMCA are highlighted with guest speeches from law enforcement officers and the recreation facilities at the "Y" are utilized. We also rent the YMCA camp for a week each summer.

A Junior Policeman learns that the policeman is his friend and the policeman, too, is helped to become a better officer because he feels a personal obligation to help these youngsters who look up to him.

#######

CRIME PREVENTION--NEIGHBORHOOD GANGS, by Albert N. Brown, Deputy Commissioner, Police Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Juvenile gangs have become a pressing problem for the police. They have been warned, disciplined, petted; yet they persist in their anti-social actions.

Those in the field of juvenile psychology and testing feel we need more social workers, more institutions, more of everything. To do even a fraction of this would cost a municipality millions of dollars which we do not have, with no assurance of success. In Philadelphia, we decided to "do it ourselves."

The first step was a strengthening of the Juvenile Aid Bureau. The Gang Control Squad discovered that police pressure and arrests were causing more hostility. So we decided to select one gang at a time and work through citizen groups. The "Tioga T's" who had committed crimes from assault with intent to kill down to corner lounging were contacted through police notices to the parents to meet at the local school. The parents and boys were divided into small groups to discuss their problems and then the entire group addressed by police "brass" telling them their sons had reached the limit and advising parental cooperation. Basic citizen pressure within the framework of their own neighborhood was applied to families who had delinquents in their homes and after six months the results were a noticeable drop in arrests and incidents.

In another area where no civic group existed, leaders were found in housewives, barbers, laborers and similar committees set up. In summation, concentrating our efforts on one gang or area at a time and making full use of the resources of the immediate neighborhood at the grass roots level, while too new to claim to be the complete answer, has proven we have traveled a considerable way to success.

#######

THE FEMININE FORCE IN CRIME PREVENTION, by Lois L. Higgins, A. B. M.S.W. LL.D., Director Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau, 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. President, International Association of Women Police.

Today, the policewoman is an accepted and honored member of the new police profession, a position she has not always enjoyed. The work is not a 40-hour week that begins regularly and ends with a large check. It does call for selfless, educated women who can and do minister to the world's socially ill.

Forty-seven years ago, Alice Stebbins Wells, a woman of refinement and broad academic training, asked for the opportunity to serve as a policewoman. She was convinced that there was a type of police work which cannot and should not be performed by men. Today, police service is demanding more trained women. Here is a place where women can and do find a "do-it-yourself" challenge in their natural role of "mothering."

The advent of women into police work brought into existence the crime prevention bureaus and juvenile bureau. And by 1922 at the IACP meeting, two Resolutions were passed: that policewomen were essential to a modern police department; that high minimum standards for qualification be set for policewomen. I made a major study, completed in 1947, to see what the trend was. The findings were encouraging but there was no uniformity of standards. Today, particularly with the revival of the International Association of Women Police, there is a steady attempt to professionalize the service.

Two obvious facts concern us: (1) delinquency around the world is out of hand (2) 46% of this nation's crime is committed by young people under 18, half of these 15, including every offense. Women comprise only 1% of the police force; only 11% of the total crime is committed by females. The concern is and should be young people! I humbly submit that police departments may be ignoring a great potential in the reduction or solution of this vast social problem if they overlook a full and correct assignment of policewomen.

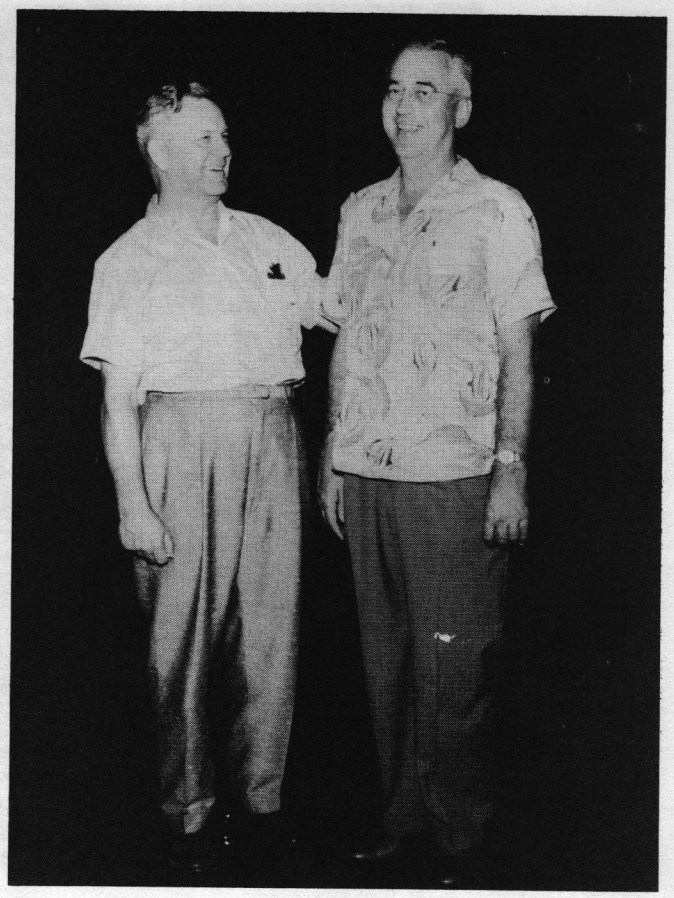
#######

CRIME PREVENTION BY PUBLIC EDUCATION IN CRIME PREVENTION METHODS, by Clinton H. Anderson, Chief of Police, Beverly Hills, California.

Within our city limits many leading entertainment personalities and wealthy businessmen reside in large, luxurious homes. Therefore, we are constantly soliciting the cooperation of citizens in our crime prevention program. We believe that our program of public education is paying big dividends.

Both residents and business heads have adopted our recommendations regarding a "do-it-yourself" crime prevention program.

Two key men at the 64th Annual Conference: Chief Dan S. C. Liu of Honolulu and IACP President Chief George A. Otlewis of the Chicago Park District Police.



Guess Who?

First serious Conference business was the International Seminar conducted on Saturday, September 28. Colonel Russel A. Snook, Director of the IACP Training Division, Washington, D.C., presiding.

Korean Consul Choong Chung Oh (Second from left) greets Delegation from Korea. Consul Oh is shaking hands with Director Chung Hak Suh of the Korean National Police. Senior Advisor Ray W. Foreaker is at left and Captain Bong Kyun Kim is at right.

Conference headquarters: The Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

For example, home owners regularly inform the police department of planned absences, report suspicious persons, check all employee references, keep an itemized list of all valuables, install private burglar alarms, and take other precautions.

Businessmen and merchants also cooperate by providing night lights in their places of business, maintaining lists of equipment with serial numbers, exercising care in cashing checks, observing safeguards at banks and other financial organizations, and in many equally important ways.

School authorities and PTA groups work with the police department in communicating crime prevention and traffic safety ideas to students.

To strengthen this cooperation between the citizens and the police, the city has adopted several crime prevention ordinances.

Our police department is a firm believer that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

#######

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, by Alfred T. Smalley, Chief of Police, Highland Park, New Jersey.

The Legislative Committee finds itself this year concerned primarily with the far-reaching implications of Federal and State court interpretations of existing provisions of the United States Constitution, rules of evidence procedure, and State statutes.

Through their everyday experience in practical application of law, police certainly are about a quarter of a century ahead of public, legislative and judicial thinking on needs for new laws or revisions of existing laws.

It is a well-substantiated fact that decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court ultimately affect those of our state courts. You may expect a rash of appeals in cases where you have obtained a free and voluntary confession of a crime before arraignment.

The spectre of the "third degree" apparently rises to influence judicial opinion -- or, as Chief William H. Parker states: "there is an influential minority in this country intent on destroying effective law enforcement." If we cannot successfully prosecute cases, we are relegated to status of police in name but not in fact.

Last August, your Committee designated Executive Secretary Leroy E. Wike to appear on behalf of the IACP at a hearing called by the Internal Revenue Service to receive viewpoints on revision of procedural rules applying to the Federal Firearms Act. Your Executive Committee had approved the proposed revisions.

Your Executive Committee has also approved IACP opposition to adoption of bills introduced in the House and Senate which would amend the National Firearms Act by striking out the provision now governing the general category of firearms which covers "gadget guns."

#######

HARMONY AT ALL LEVELS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, by Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Superintendent, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Virginia.

In our annual conferences, we have talked much of the need for teamwork which will form a strong chain of mutual assistance. Nevertheless, we can only hope to achieve the utmost in cooperation when all law enforcement officers become fully aware of the many facilities available for cementing our united front against crime.

Once again it is strongly recommended that the IACP give earnest consideration to the publishing of a handbook setting forth the activities, jurisdictions, and services available from federal and state enforcement organizations to those on the local, or other levels.

The Committee further suggests that all departments and agencies make use of the Association's monthly publication to interchange ideas on ways and means of cooperation.

Your Committee again recommends the conducting of a continuous membership drive.

It is further recommended that IACP regions be established within which can be held regional meetings.

Another recommendation is the consideration of a domestic exchange program for officers between federal, state and municipal departments.

An excellent example of unity which we have achieved is the use of the National Police TWX teletype network.

#######

REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE THEFT COMMITTEE, by Frank A. Sweeney, Chief of Police, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Auto theft at one time was thought to be a big city crime. Now police authorities know that the practice is growing and no community is immune - National statistics prove that car theft has become one of the most difficult problems confronting both law enforcement and the public.

During 1956 there were 28,035 arrests for auto theft in 1,551 cities with over 2,500 population. Of this, 66.4% were 17 years

of age or younger, and 39.4% were 15 years of age or younger. These figures clearly show that car theft is primarily a juvenile problem.

The ten basic points of this Committee Report are as follows:

1. Conduct programs designed to curb juvenile delinquency.

2. Adults arrested for car theft should be severely punished whether or not they took the car "just for a thrill" or in order to get where they were going.

3. The public should be convinced they should lock their cars and remove the keys. Those who are careless should be fined or suffer a reduction in insurance payments.

4. Automobile manufacturers should provide better safeguards.

5. Car owners should record the serial numbers of their tires, car radio and mark their hubcaps so they can be identified if stolen.

6. All police departments should set up a stolen automobile file as ready reference by means of make and motor number.

7. Operators engaged in the business of storing or parking cars should be required to report in writing all vehicles left unclaimed over 30 days.

8. The IACP should recommend adoption of the Uniform Title Law with emphasis to States which have no certificate of Title Law.

9. Procedures for handling juvenile offenders should be thoroughly reviewed by the Association and the help of the Juvenile Court and juvenile bureaus should be sought.

10. The public must be constantly educated regarding the different ramification of this offense. They must be persuaded to identify and prosecute whenever possible, and to safeguard their own possessions.

######

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1957

GENERAL SESSION

INTO TOMORROW, by Chief Bernard C. Brannon, Kansas City, Missouri.

The policeman of today dispenses police service that would appall the law enforcement man of yesterday. He must know and utilize much of the skills and knowledge possessed by professional people in the fields of sociology, economics, psychology and many other categories of learning.

If we accept the premise that policing is a profession requiring advanced study and training, where are the professional men from whom we can recruit our new policemen? We must admit that seldom do we employ policemen as such. We acquire the best available men and make policemen of them. We are, therefore, a profession without professional people to employ in getting our work done!

In other professions our colleges and universities perform three significant functions which we as police administrators now assume ourselves: (1) They recruit for professional training sufficient numbers of capable persons to man the professions, (2) They train and develop these recruits to an approved scientific, technical and professional competence, (3) They graduate those who possess the knowledge, technical abilities, personal character and social outlook required for the practice of the professions.

Following World War II, our government policy of encouraging higher education by footing the bill for our civilian soldiers smashed the concept that college was only for a few.

We seek more than recruits with general college training; we want men complying with the first earmark of a profession.

We must do the groundwork now....The combination of two factors is necessary for our professional success: (1) We must create the desire on the part of young people to study policing, (2) We must persuade our colleges and universities to establish law enforcement curriculums and assist them.

If the field of policing constitutes a profession, if we must have professional men to serve in that field, then how can we avoid the precedents of professional progress established by the other groups? We can answer much of our recruiting problems of today by wisely preparing for tomorrow.

#######

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE, by Lt. Colonel Leon Lambert, E.D., A.D.C., Quebec Provincial Police Chairman of the International Relations Committee. (Presented by Chief H. J. Lawrence, Seattle, Washington).

This Committee, in view of the international situation, recognizes the importance of its assignment and presents herewith a program designed to assist the International Association of Chiefs of Police in making a contribution to the professional exchange of information internationally. The following recommendations are submitted:

1. That the president appoint selected liaison officers in various parts of the world and that these officers be directed to investigate the establishment of local and regional associations and the affiliation of such local and regional organizations with the IACP.

2. The Committee joins in the support of the Seminar at the Annual Conference in Honolulu and has taken an active part in cooperation with the Training Division Advisory Committee.

3. The Committee further recommends development of a special section of the Police Chief to contain information on police methods used by the police in the countries where members are located.

4. It is recommended that coordination be maintained between the Training Division Advisory Committee, Training Division, the International Relations Committee and the Special Committee appointed to investigate the organization of affiliated associations.

5. The Committee proposes that all activities to establish relations with police associations internationally be directed toward the professional associations organized on a basis similar to the IACP.

#######

THE AREA OF HUMAN RELATIONS, by Douglas M. Kelley, M. D., Police Psychiatrist, City of Berkeley; Professor of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley, California.

The area of human relations has grown up. We now know you can get better results with less human cost in terms of misery and suffering by treating people as humans. However, sometimes saying nothing is not as beneficial as just listening.

We find therefor that adequate human relations uses certain methods - special techniques of getting along with people. The first point is the more we know about another's background, his emotions, his viewpoints, the better we can understand why he thinks as he does and

the meanings of his words.

People also react differently in different situations. Recognition of situational changes helps us understand behavior.

Our second point is a most useful one - learn to listen.

The third point of technique is to ask proper questions. The best way is to find out the real meaning of what is communicated by asking "what do you mean?".

As a listener, we have our problems because we read into another's words our own attitudes. We talk instead of listen. Stop and think - "what does he mean? - why does he say that? - how does he know?".

Finally, in your interpersonal relations, learn not to expect too much. Develop an attitude of minimal expectancy and you'll tend to get better predictability.

#######

MICHIGAN'S ANSWER TO ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING NEEDS, by A. F. Brandstatter, Director, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

As modern policing becomes ever more complex, more attention is directed to training. Larger agencies have instituted programs from two weeks to three months; smaller agencies have not been able to do so.

In Michigan, in 1924, the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the State Police to provide training for municipal police agencies of Michigan, but this act was not accompanied with an appropriation. In 1950, the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police formally requested the Michigan State University to provide a statewide police training program. The University accepted the responsibility. The Director of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety was appointed to the Training Committee and representatives from the Sheriff's Association, the Department of Public Instruction and the State Police; and a coordinator for the program was employed by the University.

After a study of local desires and needs, the Committee initiated a recruit and command personnel training program with courses from one to four weeks.

A few advantages of the program are: affiliation with a major educational institution means all training is in an academic atmosphere; it is customary for educational institutions to receive grants, it is rare that a police department does; students can exchange ideas...

It is recognized that the day is coming when college preparation will be required of all police applicants.

#######

LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING IN CALIFORNIA, by William E. South, Chief Special Agent, Southern California Edison Company, Chairman of the Training and Education Committee of the California State Peace Officers' Association, Los Angeles, California.

We departed from Los Angeles five days ago. Since we have been gone, over 7,800 people have entered California to take up permanent residency. This tremendous population increase ever since World War II has had a pronounced effect on law enforcement, particularly in recruitment and training.

Specialization has become necessary; training has had to be added. To meet this challenge, the FBI, the State Department of Education and Training and the Education Committee of the California State Peace Officers' Association have conducted schools. In addition, the University of California and other state colleges are offering courses in law enforcement training. Today, almost every regularly constituted law enforcement agency in California is involved in some such program.

In the early 1950's we found we had neglected to improve the training of the top executive group. The Peace Officers' Administrative Institute evolved out of this need as recorded in questionnaires sent to every chief and sheriff. We have held out for the best possible lecturer in each selected field.

We believe that the rookie of today will now earn the competitive right to receive his promotion; we believe that with the ever increasing law enforcement training available to him in California within the next 10 to 20 years, he will be well qualified to take his place as an administrative head.

#######

POLICE TRAINING-SMALL COMMUNITIES, by Fred Hess, Chief of Police, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Since 1945, the increase in population and advancement of transportation is daily altering and expanding the problems of our office. It is the policeman's primary function to enforce the law and it is our responsibility to insure that he is fully equipped to accomplish the task. His role has become more professionalized and specialized, and to be effective, training must be available to the rank and file and not only to selected leaders.

In an effort to overcome the traditional indifference to police training, the Association of Chiefs of Police of Essex County, New Jersey was organized in 1955. It was agreed a police academy was necessary. We invited experienced authorities from fields of education, military service and others to confer, and after many months a six weeks basic police training course was formulated. Obstacles such as instructors and classrooms were overcome by outside agencies.

For instance, the Vocational School gave us a course for instructors. The financial problem was overcome by teaching subjects during working hours. Gradually, additional committees furnished programs for advanced and specialized training.

######

PSYCHIATRY vs. LAW ENFORCEMENT, by Col. Vincent J. Donahue, USAF, Chairman of the Department of Air Science, Air Force ROTC Detachment #55, University of California at Los Angeles, California.

On the subject of the relationship between psychiatry and law enforcement, the psychiatrists have committed much to writing and speech that amounts to mere verbiage. In their utterances the authors and speakers have been guilty of permitting the purported objectivity of their observations to be distorted by emotion, bias and prejudice.

It is only the verbally-loaded hard core psychiatrists who have been and who are at present unacceptable to law enforcement. The average peace officer is a product of personal, empirically-derived experience which has imbued him with a wholesome cynicism toward, among other things, polysyllabic terminology.

The schism between the two groups is further and significantly widened by the fact that psychiatrists consider enforcement to be a mere instrumentality of the law which they vociferously insist is based on the principle of lex talionis, i.e., vengeance.

It is quite interesting to note that it is in the arena populated by the narcotics offender, the sex deviate and the sex offender that the psychiatrists display their best form in baiting law enforcement.

1. The belief of the psychiatrists in their own omniscience, their conviction that they alone know what to do about crime and criminals, which is little more than sophistry, must be abandoned.

2. If psychiatrists are ever going to gain true acceptance, they must markedly intensify their search to identify norms and common guideposts in their field.

3. The quality of psychiatric research to be done is a matter of primary import.

4. Needed, also is a change in the psychiatric orientation toward society's problems.

5. Psychiatrists must also bear in mind the danger which exists in the search among criminals for a psychic illness at the expense of an organic one, a vain and far-from-merry chase which many a psychiatrist has taken up.

#######

REPORT OF THE ARSON COMMITTEE, by Herbert C. Watson, Special Agent, National Board of Fire Underwriters, Denver, Colo., and Chairman, Arson Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Reports received by the committee from police officials in all sections of the country indicate that the number of incendiary fires in the United States during the past year was about the same as for the previous year.

Although incendiary fires caused by juveniles have increased and become a major problem, an anticipated rise in the number of fraud fires did not take place. However, a current increase in small business failures is evident and could lead to a higher incidence of such fires in the future.

The excellent record of the past year has been made possible by continued good economic conditions, increasing awareness of the problem by police and fire departments, and training of more law enforcement officials in arson investigation.

The committee recommends:

1. Expansion of existing programs aimed at preventing juvenile arson and the establishment of additional programs. Continued vigilance to check further increases in this type of crime.

2. The establishment of uniform reports on arson and allied crimes, and the inclusion of such reports in the Uniform Crime Report of the FBI.

3. Increased attendance by enforcement officers at arson schools, and the inclusion of at least basic training in arson detection and investigation by all police and fire schools.

4. Cooperation between all police and fire agencies in the past is commended, and its continuance strongly recommended.

5. Activities of the IACP Arson Committee should be continued.

#######

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, by Harris B. Tuttle, Consultant on Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

Photography is a tool to assist the police officer in recording and preserving evidence, making it visible for both his own investigations and for presentation to the jury. The importance of black and white photography is well known and recognized, but I should like to say that color photography is also becoming well established in police work.

In many instances, color photography provides a much more accurate conception than black and white. Using Ektacolor negative film, for example, many of the larger police departments are making color "mug shots" (slide) that provide more positive identification of the subject by indicating the true color of the skin, eyes, and the hair.

This is a homicide we had in Rochester (slide). The picture shows the night watchman as he was found. Now, this is what a black and white photograph would look like. You might say that's blood there, but it could be any number of things. Here is the scene in color (slide) - a true and factual picture. This is the kind of information that color photography provides in preserving evidence.

Even this bloody footprint (slide) in black and white means very little. But when we see the same footprint in color (slide), it means something. We could see from that footprint that it was a new shoe, of sponge rubber. The sharp line of the heel is clear, and the approximate size is illustrated.

However, in some cases color distracts a juror from the important consideration. Where texture is the vital aspect (in the grain of wood), black and white photography is the best tool.

Thus, if color photography is used wisely, it will do a great deal to assist police in bringing evidence before the courts.

#######

PANEL FORUM OF POLICE UNIONS, by Col. Carl E. Heustis, Chief of Police, Louisville, Kentucky.

By the association with a police union, it is my opinion that we would seriously jeopardize our standards of discipline.

The role of a police officer in a strike situation is ticklish and unpleasant. In upholding the dismissal of 34 Jackson, Miss. policemen for joining a union, the state supreme court referred to the pledge which each member of the union was required to take: "I pledge my honor to observe faithfully the constitution and laws of this local...and at all times to bear true and faithful allegiance to the labor movement in general."

The primary obligation of a police department in any labor dispute is to remain impartial. To me it is impossible for a police officer to remain free of favoritism or bias when he is required at all times to bear true and faithful allegiance to the labor movement.

In September, 1944, the IACP published a special study, "Police Unions and Other Police Organizations." This study concluded: "That for the most part departmental rules, legal opinions, or defined policies exist which permit the proper officials to ban a labor union for employees of the police department; that some few cities have permitted such unions to function, some of which have died through lack of interest on the part on the members, but most of which have not been given the sanction of city administrators; and the appeal of labor union membership is not very great to law enforcement officials on the whole."

The conclusion reached by the IACP committee in 1944 was realistic and valid, the intervening years have only served to strengthen this opinion that the best interests of a police department would not be served by affiliation with a police labor union.

#######

WHY THE UNIONIZATION OF POLICE FORCES IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST, by A. S. Reile, Representative, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sixty-five police departments in the United States are organized into unions affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees AFL-CIO, a small minority of the 1,366 departments in cities of 10,000 and over, but a fair sample since the organized cities are scattered across the country.

Has good resulted? Officials testify concrete benefit has come. Policemen are workers. They have job problems. They are a reservoir of knowledge and judgment which should be tapped on behalf of service.

Our experience indicates that the official who is tempted to declare his employees may not join a union of their fellows is tempted by ignorance of the processes and procedures involved. An employer has no right to deny the public such benefits.

The union which police officers are affiliated with is a

growing organization officered by competent former public employees as a two-way (employer-employee) communications device. Their resources are limited but available to anyone devoted to public administration problems. Unions differ; they adjust to the climate and atmosphere. If they are opposed without reason they take on a coloration not beneficial to society; if judged on merits, they react responsively.

Member unions of the AFL and CIO are autonomous and affiliation is through voluntary application. Since the establishment of the "police" union in 1936, the way is open for police officers to organize local unions. Police chiefs would do well to enlist in our effort to develop and refine processes rather than trying to avoid it.

#######

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND UNIONIZATION, by Fred L. Ford, Chief Inspector, Department of Police, Baltimore, Maryland.

Law enforcement officers must exemplify a most important position in society--neutrality. We function under the executive branch of the most successful democratic republic in the world for all the people and not for any special interests. A police officer cannot carry out his oath of office;-to support the Constitution of the United States, bear true allegiance to his State and its laws and, to the best of his ability, without partiality, execute his office-if he attempts to divide his allegiance by joining a union.

Law enforcement officers have been vested with extremely broad powers; the abuse of them can result in dire consequences. He must recognize certain rights of people, among which is that of collective bargaining for labor, yet, he must protect the rights of management.

Allow me to delve a bit into a personal experience in Baltimore in 1950 when certain members of the Police Department demanded that the Police Commissioner and his staff recognize the labor unionization of its members. They were told he would not but the movement became strong. In the beginning, promises were given to the men to encourage them to join up; these promises later turned to warnings to those who refused to join. The Police Commissioner stated he would not deal with such a union but would gladly deal with every member of the department on an equal basis; that exposing police officers to organizational politics of a union was as detrimental as bringing partisan politics into the department.

Good pay, working conditions and fringe benefits are necessary to a good police profession, but one of the greatest tangible rewards is the obtainment of the respect, confidence and goodwill of the public. Unionization should have no part in it; we cannot serve two masters.

#######

L. W. CHAO, President, Central Police College at Taipei, Taiwan, China.

Mr. Chao spoke on "The Struggle Between the Police and the Chinese Communists."

#######

REPORT OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, by John D. Holstrom, Chief of Police, Berkeley, California, Chairman, Civil Defense Advisory Committee.

At the March conference of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, which was attended by the majority of members from this committee, there were briefings on civil defense trends and technical developments and discussions concerning the police service in the national civil defense program. Your committee drafted and forwarded two resolutions. One addressed to the FCDA Administrator urged extension of the Police Services program by the appointment of State Coordinators of Police within the states; the other endorsed the National Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance and Radiological Monitoring Program.

It is hoped that in future years there will be the opportunity for this midyear committee meeting with FCDA.

Also during 1956-57 I continued to serve as police consultant to the Civil Defense Scientific Research Committee of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science. The purpose has been to provide representation for the police service and for the Association.

#######

CONARC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RECONNAISSANCE, by James E. McHugh, Staff Director, Civil Defense Division, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve), Washington, D. C.

One of the current problems in our community of interest is the development of a nation-wide capability for explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). By definition, EOR is the detection, investigation, location, verification, initial evacuation of personnel, marking, identification, and reporting of an unexploded ordnance...EOD is the final reconnaissance, identification, rendering safe, recovery, and field evaluation of U.S. and foreign explosive ordnance.

We must assume that the Soviet Union possesses the offensive capability to launch a determined nuclear attack against the Continental United States. We must assume that such an attack could produce a large number of unexploded ordnance incidents.

There are of course the related problems associated with the peacetime transport and storage of nuclear weapons and materials by military forces. The transport may traverse the jurisdiction of a civilian community whose safety and welfare lie in your hands.

The Continental Army Command (CONARC) estimates that a minimum force of 28,000 civil EOR agents are needed....a trained force representing 10% or 11,000 of the metropolitan police strength in cities over 100,000; 20% or 4,000 of the State police strength, and 10% or 13,000 of county sheriffs and all other police strengths.

Past experience has indicated we should, where possible, present the instruction during normal duty hours within the curriculum of established in-service or professional police school systems. The proposed training program developed jointly within CONARC and FCDA has scheduled 16 hours of instruction.

#######

THE SCOUTING STORY, by Hazen Shower, Scout Executive, Aloha Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Concerning Scouting in delinquency areas, we are safe in recognizing that these same spots are our hard-to-reach areas. Most often the stumbling blocks are available leadership, meeting facilities and weak or non-available parental interest. But much good IS being done through Scouting in areas of high delinquency and here are some well-documented conclusions:

1. Boys in delinquency areas enjoy the Scouting program and do at least as well in Scouting as boys elsewhere.

2. The fear Scouting might prove too costly for boys in low income neighborhoods has been disproved. Means have been developed to help them earn expenses.

3. There is no great discrepancy between the advancement achievement of Scouts in low income areas and elsewhere.

4. The tenure of boys enrolled in troops in underprivileged areas correspond closely to that of Scouts in other troops.

5. Troops in delinquency areas in most cases remain in existence despite difficulties of maintenance.

6. As much leadership as possible should be recruited from the areas in which Scouting is being organized.

7. It is a mistake to capitalize publicly upon work being done in these areas, as too often it creates local resistance.

#######

POLITICAL INTRUSIONS IN POLICE SERVICE, by Deputy Chief Arthur M. Tarbell, Honolulu, Hawaii.

It should be stated at the outset that the argument against intrusion of political pressure into police service should not be construed as a reflection of disregard for the rights and interests of the public. It is, in fact, because of basic police responsibility to insure the preservation of individual rights that there must be the most active resistance constantly directed against partisan interference and political dictation in police matters.

It is no less than incongruous that police who are essentially guardians, inspectors, and investigators are not organized to carry out the most diligent system of self-inspection, self-correction, and self-protection.

The evolvement of a mutually established policing service accomodating all departments in their routine problems and in emergencies should be recognized as an inevitable part of future police development.

There is need for the evolvement and adoption of a philosophy which may serve as a guide and resource of comfort and strength to police daily confronted with requirement for decisions trying conscience and spirit....a need for the development of an official code of ethics serving as self-imposed moral commandments and as a gauge of judgment to all police leaders....a need for the establishment of covenants conjointly determined and agreed upon which will bring security and benefit to all through prescribing the character and propriety of individual action on the part of every member.

There is a need for the determination and general publication of criteria by which to recognize and judge the manipulations of those seeking to usurp police controls....a need for qualified counsel alerting and guiding police concerning the matters of legislative significance and political danger.

Only if our administrators are endowed with vision and greatness may we find our advancing concepts and practices reaching the highest plateau of achievement in public protection and service.

#######

REPORT OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE, by J. H. Lawrence, Chief of Police, Seattle, Wash., Chairman, Juvenile Delinquency Committee of the Association of Chiefs of Police 1957. Papers Submitted from Cincinnati, Toronto; Atlanta; New York City; Decatur, Illinois; Maui, Hawaii; Chicago; Detroit; Cohasset, Mass.

Although newspaper headlines scream of sensational crimes, larceny and burglary were the major police problems in the majority

of cities represented. These were also the crimes showing the greatest increase in the past five years. Other offenses showing the greatest increase were illegal liquor, auto theft, sex promiscuity among girls and malicious damage. Problems in narcotic, illegal liquor, prostitution, gambling and pornographic literature showed little or no activity.

Whether these crimes bred only in the big city are omens of what is to filter into the smaller community is a thought which every police department administrator should consider.

Certain standards have been adopted from time to time, such as separate detention of juveniles, not revealing records. Fingerprinting, photographing and printing names vary widely. Police agencies must remember that one of their primary functions is the detection and apprehension of offenders; faced with the rapidly rising incidents of juvenile crime, they are reaching a point where they must treat the juvenile like the adult.

Some juveniles feel that the protection afforded them by Juvenile Court laws gives them an "open sesame" to follow a criminal career--a serious problem for the police.

A combination of early spotting of the potential delinquent with comprehensive screening and referral appears to be the most effective police approach. The majority of cases are either adjusted with the parents or referred to the Juvenile Court or Probation Department.

Police Departments are giving more and more attention to this prevention aspect of this growing problem in which juveniles are accounting for an increasing percentage of the crimes throughout the country.

#######

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1957

MEETING OF THE IACP STATE AND

PROVINCIAL SECTION

The meeting was called to order by Col. Gregory O. Hathaway, general chairman, and the invocation was given by the Rev. Kenneth O. Rewick, executive director of the Honolulu Council of Churches.

Col. Hathaway summarized regional reports. Criminal and traffic enforcement have both increased. In some areas, the traffic situation is better, in some worse, and in some about the same. Indiana showed a decrease of 1,000 accidents and of more than 35 fatalities.

Manpower is an acute problem everywhere. Michigan pays the highest salaries, ranging from $328 to $483, plus $3 per day for expenses.

In training, the trend is towards split recruiting schools, with classroom instruction divided by a period of some weeks on the road.

Col. Hathaway saw a need for:

Continued efforts to put police work on real professional basis;

Establishment of a National Bureau of Driver's License Records;

Continued efforts to assume responsibility for reducing traffic accidents, which are increasing to the greatest extent on rural highways;

A full time executive secretary for the section.

#######

STATE REPORTING OF CONVICTIONS, by James P. Economos, Director, Traffic Court Program, American Bar Association, Chicago, Illinois.

There is a great lack of similarity among states in reporting the conviction of non-resident drivers and also in taking action on such reports.

Anything which improves the situation is desirable. Many drivers will not drive more carefully in order to save lives but will

do so in order to save their licenses.

Many reports give information on violations, but neglect important information on circumstances. Reports must become more scientific, more informative, and more helpful.

Virginia has pioneered in reporting. Pennsylvania's uniform traffic summons and complaint is excellent in providing the necessary information and organizing it in a way easily reported by both police and courts. I recommend its forms for your consideration. Ontario has incorporated the basic ideas in a report which it is finding useful.

#######

THE TRAFFIC PROGRAM IN VIRGINIA, by Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Supt. Virginia State Police, Richmond, Virginia.

Any degree of success in traffic safety must be measured by cooperation among official agencies and citizens of a state.

The Governor's Highway Safety Committee was formed in 1946 with officials selected from those departments most concerned with the problem of traffic safety.

Broadly, the program consists of furnishing of field services to individuals and organizations interested in promoting safety; the coordinating of official efforts; and the maintaining of an information bureau for the media and the general public. Virginia is fortunate in that her officials have not been intermittently replaced by incoming governors, thereby assuring long tenure so that committee members have gained stature in the public's eye.

Supplementing the Committee is the Work Committee, composed of a representative appointed by each member, from his department, to represent him when necessary and to aid in the work.

Since the Committee went into full-scale action in 1947, we have received 74 national awards, two National Safety Council Awards of Honor, the Nation's highest to a State for its over-all program and record improvement and four awards for Safety Organization--and we feel these to be only a challenge to do a better job in the future.

#######

CRASH INJURY RESEARCH, by John O. Moore, Administrator, Automotive Crash Injury Research, Cornell University Medical College, New York, New York.

We have found the principal factors minimizing auto injuries to be (1) a restraining device (belt) and (2) bendable material within the automobile in which the body comes in contact.

We have been successful in matching 81 cases where ejection was not a factor, and 46 cases where, under matched conditions, safety belt users remained in the car while non-users were ejected.

We have examined the frequency of injury in the non-ejection cases in which no belt was used, and found that 75.5 per cent of the people in these cars had an injury to some degree.

We have found that 23 per cent of the people in the cars without belts had an injury that fell in the moderate, severe, critical, dangerous, or fatal range.

We have found that 3.6 per cent of the people in these cars without belts had an injury that must be classified as dangerous to life or fatal within 24 hours.

When we examined the frequency of injuries in the matching cases of cars using a restraining device, we found that 29.9 per cent of the people had an injury to some degree. Only 9.2 per cent of the people had an injury that was classified as moderate, severe, critical, dangerous or fatal. And only one per cent of the people had an injury that was classified as dangerous or fatal.

We matched other accidents, involving 36 cars with a total of 46 front seat occupants. When we took the 46 occupants of the 36 cars who were ejected from the vehicle, and determined the frequency of their injury, we found that 87 per cent of these people had an injury to some degree.

We found that 53.7 per cent of these ejected persons had an injury in the moderate, severe, serious, critical, dangerous or fatal range.

We found that 17.4 per cent of these people were either killed or sustained injuries so severe that their condition was still critical after 24 hours.

We then studied 46 matched people, none of whom were ejected, because they were wearing a restraining device or safety belt, and we found that 39.3 per cent of these people belted had an injury to some degree.

We found that 10.9 per cent of these people had an injury in the moderate, critical, fatal range.

We found that 2.2 per cent of these people had an injury in the dangerous or fatal range. This represents at 54.8 per cent reduction in the appearance of any grade of injury....AN 87 PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE FREQUENCY OF DANGEROUS INJURIES.

Seat belts are not presented as a panacea or cure-all. Nor are they presented as an accident prevention device. But the seat belt is a sound way to reduce injuries.

#######

CONNECTICUT'S RESIDENT STATE POLICE SYSTEM, by John C. Kelly, Commissioner, Connecticut State Police Department, Hartford, Connecticut.

One of the primary functions of the State Police Department was to provide a professional police force for those rural communities in the State not having an organized police department. As times changed, a large portion of the State Police force was devoting most of its time to patrolling highways. We were losing the personal touch.

In 1943 the idea of a resident state policeman being appointed to serve two or more adjoining towns was first conceived. The officer, confining his work to two towns, quickly became intimately acquainted not only with the area and its problems, but perhaps more important, the local townspeople. The State Legislature recognized the merit of the idea and the 1947 Session passed an Act for Resident State Policemen for Towns Not Having Organized Police Departments.

The plan is working well. It is affording vigorous, competent and impartial local law enforcement. It provides a town with local law enforcement without the large expenditures necessary to establish and equip an organized department.

#######

TRAINING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM, by Ray Ashworth, Director, Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Evanston, Illinois.

We need more and better training in the traffic field and the answer is research.

Millions of dollars have been spent on research into highways and motor vehicles--money well spent--but not enough on the third factor of accident causation, the human; and even less on police supervision and methods of controlling traffic accidents and congestion.

We have launched a long costly research into accident causes and prevention so as to deploy limited quantities of police in a way that will be more effective.

Other studies in the offing; determining the number of personnel needed in state agencies, particularly with rural accidents becoming dangerously high. Another is how state police or patrol personnel should be assigned. In Wisconsin, a study was made and the patrol reorganized to combat the traffic accident problem keeping in mind accidents cannot be reduced in areas where they do not occur. Reductions in accidents have proven true. Speed enforcement studies showed a reduction also.

Another research project needed is a way of measuring the performance of the rural police officer or highway patrolman. Another trend, more rapid nationwide freeways, has caused the peculiar problem of speed and congestion, which demands new enforcement techniques.

A related area of inquiry is needed on the kind of equipment used. Two more related projects need financing: legal trends and problems used in speed measuring equipment and research into problems and techniques of concealment, pursuit, case preparation and public education in these devices. We also need a study of chemical testing devices for intoxication. Also, a rectifying is needed of statistical information on traffic law enforcement.

#######

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1957

GENERAL SESSION - TRAFFIC DAY

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT - REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE, by Commissioner Bernard R. Caldwell, California Highway Patrol, Chairman.

The formal action of the Committee at the mid-year meeting and at the one immediately prior to the 1957 Convention is herewith presented:

1. Certain existing variances as to what traffic law violations are considered hazardous and should be used in computing enforcement and arrest indices were corrected and are available at IACP.

2. It was recommended that police participation in the National Fleet Safety Contest by agencies operating three-wheel motorcycles be confined to cities and solo motorcycle sections be a combination, city-state.

3. It was resolved to cooperate and assist the armed services with their traffic problem.

4. The new Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual was approved and recommended to be used.

5. The need for a formula for personnel requirements for state agencies was referred to the Traffic Institute.

6. It was resolved that full consideration be given policing problems and needs in planning highway construction.

7. It was resolved that the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances resolve that "conviction" means a final conviction by the court reporting.

8. The Traffic Institute was requested to study and recommend to the Committee whether the IACP should support the adoption of the uniform traffic citation.

9. It was resolved that police are adjudicating offenses of juvenile traffic violators, contrary to the basic concepts of our government.

10. The matter of additional research for the text of "Tactics and Techniques" was referred to the Traffic Institute to be done as financial support permits.

11. Being informed that the Federal Census Bureau was considering incorporating in decennial census questionnaires several

questions pertaining to a person's place of employment, means of travel thereto and garaging of personal vehicles, the Committee resolved its support.

12. The Committee approved a proposal by Mr. Ashworth whereby each state would contribute to a common fund administered by the IACP Traffic Committee.

13. Considering possible federal aid for police traffic service, general disfavor was expressed in any federal intervention.

14. "In what areas do municipal and state traffic law enforcement agencies most need public support?" to be the theme of the 1958 National Conference of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety was made into a comprehensive draft.

15. Recognizing the need for increased enforcement of driver license laws, the availability was announced of pertinent material regarding the intensification of driver license law enforcement obtainable through the IACP Traffic Division.

16. Pleasure was expressed that many states have established an absolute speed limit though it was felt the day-nite difference should be greater than the 5-mile recommended by Uniform Vehicle Code.

17. Recommendations concerning General Procedure were approved; suggesting a change in Hit-and-Run definition, not accepted.

18. The 1956 Traffic Committee suggestion to the National Safety Council that only the enforcement efforts of the primary enforcement agency in a state should be reported in the Inventory was reversed.

19. It was the concensus that the 85% clearance rate for hit-and-run accidents was unrealistic; recommended that the definitions adopted by the IACP in 1950 be retained for definitive purposes but that for grading in the National Safety Council Inventory the 85% rate apply only to fatal and injury accidents plus those property damage accidents involving an attended vehicle.

20. Reaffirmed the IACP recommendation that each state supply two license plates for each motor vehicle, each plate be clearly identified as to year of registration, and that the AAMVA make the numbering systems simpler and more uniform.

21. Experience indicating that the 1950 IACP rates reporting traffic accidents was not realistic nor generally applicable, the Committee recommended that the National Safety Council refrain from relying on this as a measuring device.

22. Believing an expression of policy by the IACP regarding "investigating" and "reporting" would help to clarify existing policies and procedures, the Committee concurs in the recommendation

of the Committee on Uniform Traffic Accident Statistics that reporting be simplified.

23. It was agreed existing registration certificates in various states do not establish positive identification and recommended the matter be brought to the attention of the AAMVA.

24. It was the consensus that there should be no attempt to establish a uniform policy at this level regarding use of motorcycle officers as escort.

25. The enforcement policy recommended for adoption by the AAMVA was approved and it was resolved that the Committee recommend to the IACP that enforcement agencies act against those found committing definite clear-cut traffic violations without regard to their place of residence.

26. At the request of the National Safety Council and to lend more weight to "Traffic Enforcement" Section of the Annual Inventory, the Committee approved the printing of IACP endorsement of the contents of this section.

27. Made aware of the interest in and financing of traffic training films by the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies, the Committee conveyed appreciation and recommended continuation.

28. The Committee declined representation at a European traffic officials' meeting in the Netherlands in October 1957.

#######

REPORT OF THE IACP TRAFFIC DIVISION, by Ray Ashworth, Director, Traffic Division, IACP, Evanston, Illinois.

It is practical to cover both the IACP Traffic Division and the Traffic Institute in our annual report to you.

I would like to stress the importance of the meeting of officials which has been called by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety in Washington, D. C., on December 9 and 10, this year. This Association has a prominent part to play in that meeting.

Briefly, here are some of the activities which we consider of major interest and importance.

In the field of research -- a long-range project has now become active. It is called "Case Studies of Accidents" and its purpose is to develop procedures and techniques which can be used to determine the real causes of traffic accidents. This is not a duplication of the Automotive Crash Injury Research Project.

In the field of publications, we had a banner year. Heading the list was the 617-page Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual for Police.

An Instructor's Guide for Traffic Accident Investigation is now being prepared and will be available to you soon.

Another publication -- issued just two months ago -- is Chemical Tests and the Law.

The series of articles entitled "Know the Law" which appear in our monthly magazine -- Traffic Digest & Review -- is being edited by our legal staff for book form. That book will be available shortly.

We have helped the National Association of Automotive Mutual Insurance Companies produce a series of training films.

The backbone of our work is our field assistance and training activity. This work kept our staff extremely busy during the past year.

As you know, 1956 was the worst year ever in total numbers of traffic deaths -- 1955 was almost as bad number wise. In 1955 the rate of fatalities per one-hundred-million miles of vehicle travel went up and in 1956 it remained at the 1955 level. Through August, 1957 fatalities were down by 2% and vehicle mileage for six months was up by 3% compared to 1956. Much credit for these improved figures must be credited to you and your departments.

#######

FLEET WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Winners in the 1956-57 National Police Fleet Safety Contest were announced at this session. Names of the winning departments will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Police Chief.

#######

OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY, by Light B. Yost, Assistant to the Chairman, President's Committee for Traffic Safety, and Director, Highway and Traffic Safety Section, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan.

The President's Committee for Traffic Safety represents the most recent phase of the nation's continuing program of organized attack on the traffic accident problem.

The purpose of the President's Committee is to:

1. Further the Action Program for traffic safety -- primarily by promoting application of its techniques thru an effective traffic safety organization in every state and community.

2. Encourage the Governors to conduct active traffic safety programs, with particular emphasis given to providing service and assistance to communities.

3. Encourage civic leaders to spearhead the safety organization effort in their states and communities and to carry out the recommendations of the several constituent groups of the White House Conference.

4. Maintain liaison with all organizations engaged in traffic accident prevention activities.

5. Stimulate and encourage nationwide public educational programs designed to produce a climate of public opinion favorable to the application of the Action Program and to the formation of state and local traffic safety organizations.

6. Report periodically to the President on the progress and status of traffic safety and on the committee's actions and recommendations.

#######

CHEMICAL TESTS TO DETERMINE ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE -- THEIR USE AND MISUSE, by Robert L. Donigan, Counsel, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Four states now have a comparatively new type of legislation, called the "implied consent law," which says that any person who drives a motor vehicle within a state is deemed to have given his consent to a chemical test if arrested for driving while under the influence of intoxicants.

Scientists generally have established two presumptive standards relating to the interpretation of blood alcohol content: (1) If there is 0.05% or less by weight of alcohol in a person's blood, it shall be presumed that he is not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and (2) if there is 0.15% or more, it shall be presumed that he is under the influence.

Of 212 court decisions involving chemical tests to determine alcoholic influence reported in the past 20 years, 56 of them were reported between January 1, 1956 and July 1, 1957. Of these 56 cases, almost one third of them appealed were reversed by the appellate courts. This is indicia of two things: (1) defense lawyers and appellate judges are becoming more familiar with the techniques and methods required in conducting chemical tests; (2) with the increase in the use of chemical test evidence, there are more police officers and prosecutors who have not been properly instructed in the preparation and presentation of such evidence.

APPLICATION OF MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO POLICE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION, by George Larsen, Jr., Assistant Director, Training Division, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

The increasing demands of police service are compelling reasons why there must be a more professional approach to police management. That professional approach requires recognition and acceptance of three fundamental concepts:

1. That basic principles of effective management have valid application to police service.

2. That heads of police agencies, generally, need to improve their understanding of management principles, and seek out opportunities to improve their skills in this specialized field.

3. That police service needs to develop a corps of highly competent "junior executives" to use as staff and from which to draw future leaders.

One method of discussing management is to divide the total job of management into various activities, as planning, organizing, staffing, directing, controlling, coordinating, reporting and budgeting.

#######

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE CONFERENCE UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS COMMITTEE.

An article appearing in a recent issue of a national publication criticized the methods which the police employ for collecting, classifying and validating crime statistics in the United States. Because criticism of this nature strikes at the very foundation of law enforcement effort, the IACP should be constrained to answer the allegations and remove the stigma implicit therein.

In contemplation of such answer it should be remembered that one of the epochs in the Association's history relates to the inauguration of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program which had its genesis in the coordinated efforts of the most competent authorities of that day.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been an operating tool for the betterment of law enforcement since its inception by the Association. True, there have been deficiencies in terms of complete adherence to standards which the program demands and the continued countenancing of such deficiencies tends to impugn the police movement. These deficiencies can be met and overcome by an intensification of field service designed to inventory record systems for the purpose of auditing their accuracy as the need is indicated.

Until 1950 all field contact work to conduct record surveys, audit the accuracy of crime reports submitted and answering criticisms of the program was handled exclusively by the FBI. Since 1950, however, the field work of the FBI has been discontinued as an undesirable function of that organization. Director John Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, has pointed out to the Committee that this field work involves Special Agents of the FBI visiting local police departments, delving into their records, examining reports containing no investigative significance to FBI jurisdiction and probing generally into the administrative operations of local departments which the Director feels places the FBI in the position in effect of policing the police. He feels the record surveys and uniform crime reporting audits should be handled by a field staff of the IACP, thus placing the enforcement of the program with the police themselves rather than in the Federal Government, and the Committee endorses this position. While the Committee over the years has acted in an advisory capacity to the FBI, the Committee has felt that the IACP should obtain the funds necessary to establish a field staff at IACP headquarters by the end of 1957 for the purposes of (1) to accept responsibility for the accuracy of the data forwarded by its members to the FBI for publication and to accept and answer candidly all criticism directed toward the program, (2) to visit periodically reporting agencies and audit reports submitted as the need is indicated in liaison with the FBI, and (3) to conduct record system surveys as requested by local authorities. Director John Edgar Hoover has advised the Committee through Assistant Director Quinn Tamm that if such a field staff is not operating by the end of 1957 it will be necessary for the FBI to take immediate steps to withdraw from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

In view of the positive position of the FBI and the need for their continued support in this endeavor, we urgently request that the Association establish a staff necessary to perform field record services heretofore provided by the FBI and to extend such services so as to obviate the deficiencies previously mentioned. To this end all avenues should be explored for the purpose of procuring revenue sources to financially sustain the suggested staff and its program.

On September 30, 1957, the Uniform Crime Records Committee convened and during the meeting the matter of recent criticism focused on our reporting system and the FBI's position in this matter were discussed. On the basis of the authority extended to the Committee on motion by the IACP Executive Committee, it was determined that an answer would be drafted in response to the criticism leveled against the program and this answer will be submitted for the signature of the President of the Association. The Records Committee further prepared a resolution embodying the suggestions advanced in the FBI statement of policy and submitted the resolution to the Conference for their action.

Chairman - Jeremiah O'Connell, Chief of Police,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Committee Members - Mr. Quinn Tamm, FBI, Washington, D. C.
James Waller, Chief of Police, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
Stanley Schrotel, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clarence H. Morris, Chief of Police, Pasadena, California.

#######