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POLICE PROGRESS IN THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

AUGUST VOLLMER¹

In no other branch of government have such remarkable changes been made as those made in the field of police organization and administration during the last quarter of a century. One can scarcely believe that such great advances could be made in so short a time. It is a far cry indeed from the old politically-controlled police department to the modern, scientifically-operated organization. Under the old system, police officials were appointed through political affiliations and because of them. They were frequently unintelligent and untrained, they were distributed through the area to be policed according to a hit-or-miss system and without adequate means of communication; they had little or no record system; their investigation methods were obsolete, and they had no conception of the preventive possibilities of the service. In the modern organization, high standards of admission have been established, the men move up through the ranks by highly selective processes, the personnel is distributed according to scientific formulas and principles, and communication systems have been developed to a degree where only fractions of seconds are lost between the time the message is received until it is transmitted to the men on the beat. A complete and detailed system of records has been instituted, and scientific investigative methods have been adopted. Crime prevention through scientific measures has been established in different parts of the country, and the results are proving the worth of the endeavor.

Civil Service

Formerly, it was the practice to change the personnel of the police department with every change in municipal administration. This demoralizing method is still being followed in a few cities, notably Kansas City, Missouri, but, in the main, police departments are now protected by civil service regulation. Unquestionably, there are disadvantages in the civil service system; it has, however, the virtue of eliminating many objectionable political features that made for corruption and inefficiency in the past. For illustration, no one would be

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so stupid as to claim that politics were entirely absent from the police department in Chicago, but it is doubtful if any of the citizens of that city would prefer the conditions which prevailed before the introduction of civil service reform. Civil service control is gradually resulting in a professionalized police service, and men start at the bottom of the ranks and work up to the top positions in the administrative and executive branches, proceeding through the several grades of civil service examinations. Los Angeles holds examinations for all positions in the service, including deputy chiefs, the assistant chief, and the chief of police. This method of selection has the advantage of guaranteeing that the executive heads have been professionally trained for their positions.

Another advantage of the civil service method is the general improvement in department morale which results from the protection of the executive head by classified service. Prior to the adoption of the present charter, Los Angeles enjoyed the reputation of having had more chiefs of police than any other city. Department heads were changed regularly, with the result that the force was completely demoralized and ceased to function as an effective organization. Since the advent of civil service examinations, which are designed to qualify trained men for the position, and protect them as long as they are honest and competent, the politicians have not been so successful in removing the executive head. Before the chief of Police of Los Angeles can be removed, charges must be preferred against him and these charges must be proved at a trial. New York, Detroit, Seattle, and other large cities whose executives are not similarly protected change their executive heads with every political squall. New York had four commissioners during Mayor Walker's regime, and Detroit had four commissioners in less than two years. The tenure of police chiefs is gradually growing more certain, however, and the trend is favorable.

Competent executives may be selected from the ranks, because the high standard for entrance requirements in most cities has excluded to a great extent the unintelligent and inefficient persons who formerly made up a considerable part of police organizations. A high grade High School certificate is required from candidates in some cities before they are permitted to take entrance examinations, and, in addition, the candidate is subjected to a battery of tests designed to determine his intellectual fitness for the position. Regardless of what critics may say of such tests, it is evident to experienced executives that they are indispensable. Where intelligence tests are em-

ployed, the moronic type of individual who causes so much grief in police departments is excluded at the recruiting station. Applicants must now have the intellectual capacity to perform police duties before they are admitted as members of the modern police organization. Frequently in the past the commanding officers were trying to pour a gallon of information into a pint receptacle. Most of the early police blunders are directly traceable to the mental deficiencies of the appointees.

Attention is also given to the physical and temperamental qualities, and the character of applicants for positions on the force. Scientific laboratory tests are given to each candidate; a neurological examination follows, agility tests are used to debar the physically unfit, and finally, psychiatric technique is employed to disqualify temperamental misfits. These scientific selective processes positively eliminate at the recruiting period the individuals who are destined to fail later in one capacity or another.

Police Training

Hand-in-hand with the newer examination processes is to be found the modern police training program. Twenty-five years ago little thought was given to police schools, and no formal training was offered anywhere in the country. Today, however, police recruit training schools are established in many cities of the United States. The New York Police Academy furnishes an excellent example of the modern institution for training policemen. The educational program in the New York school is splendidly organized under capable and trained police experts, and the men who complete the course are qualified to practice their profession. The Academy offers, in addition to the recruit program, advanced courses to men already in the service. Traffic experts, detectives, and executives are kept informed of the latest developments in the sciences and arts relating to their branches of the profession. St. Louis, Louisville, and Milwaukee place considerable emphasis on their training program, and, during the period of his training, the recruit is viewed critically by experts who drop him from the school unless he measures up to the established standards.

Recently, zone training schools where the recruit in the small police department may receive preliminary police training have been created in New York. This zone system of police recruit training for smaller communities is likely to be adopted by more States in the

near future, because it offers an economical and efficient manner of training policemen.

A significant movement was initiated in 1916, the importance of which, as it relates to the future welfare of police departments, cannot now be estimated. When criminology courses were established in the Summer Session of the University of California in 1916, seed was sown which took root and spread in various directions. Here and there in universities a course in criminology was offered in connection with one of the several departments, but no complete program was to be found in any institution. Subsequently, Northwestern University, in connection with the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, offered a special course in scientific criminal investigation for police officers and at the same time the University of Chicago made it possible for policemen in that vicinity to attend a course in police organization and administration. Both courses were well attended. Cleveland College offered several courses which were designed to assist the police officer, and appointed as lecturer in one of the courses the present able chief of police of that city. The foregoing attempts to place police administration on a more scientific basis resulted in the organization of a well-balanced two-year training course for police candidates which is now offered in the State Colleges in San Jose and Los Angeles, California. The San Jose outline follows:

1932-1933 ANNOUNCEMENT OF SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE
COURSE IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION

<i>Requirements</i>	<i>First Year</i>	<i>Units</i>
Police Administration 1, 2, 3		9
Police Administration 5 a, b, c		4
Physical Education and Orientation		2½
Psychology 5a, b, or 55		5 or 6
English 1 a, b, or Speech Arts (Public Speaking 2 a, b).....		6
Chemistry 1 a, b		10
Physical Science 20 c (Photography)		5
Political Science 1 a, b		6
 <i>Electives (suggested)</i>		
Commerce 11 a, b, c (Typing)		9
Commerce 10 a, b, c (Stenography)		9
Physics 2 a, b, c		9
Total		48½

<i>Second Year</i>		<i>Units</i>
<i>Requirements</i>		
Police Administration 51 a, b, c		9
Police Administration 52 a, b, c		6
Police Administration 54 a, b, c		3
Sociology 157		4
Physical Education (Boxing and Wrestling)		1½
Psychology 110 (Introduction to Psychiatry)		3
Bacteriology 104 (Micro-analysis)		3
Student Health 50 (First-aid)		2
Political Science 110 and 111		6
American Institutions		3
<i>Electives (suggested)</i>		
Commerce 60 a, b (Applied Stenography)		6
Student Health 60 a, b (Public Health)		3
German or French 1 a, b, c		15
Commerce 11 a, b, c, or 10 a, b, c		9
Physics, Econ.		
Total		40½
(Total of 96 units required to qualify for Junior College diploma.)		

Effort is now being made at the University of California to develop a four-year training program which may be acceptable to universities and which will equip men and women for the important duties now assigned to the police departments.

Distribution of the Force

The next step taken by police executives, after establishing a system for the training of the personnel, was the development of an efficient method for distributing the force. Formerly, the district to be policed was divided into equal parts called beats or posts, and a patrolman was assigned to each. Whether or not he was needed on the beat was of little concern to the executive, because no other method of distribution was known or considered. Later, executives who had been retained long enough to discover the weakness of this method learned the necessity of concentrating the force when and where it is most needed. Principles of military science, including those of strategy, tactics, logistics, communications, and others, were adopted by the police and applied to the problem of reducing crime and protecting the community. Studies were made to classify and time the routine duties that are performed by patrolmen, hazards were given a time value, and time consumed in conducting investigations and making arrests was also measured, with the result that a beat formula is now used in some departments. This formula is: routine duties x number of rounds ÷ time consumed in conducting investigations and making arrests.

Police executives have found that a foot patrol in residential areas is a useless expenditure of the tax-payer's money, and this type of patrol is rapidly being supplanted by a mounted patrol. Horses are used in some cities, bicycles in others, motorcycles in still others, and, in a comparatively large number, policemen are mounted in automobiles. Even in the congested areas of downtown business districts, the foot patrol service is supplemented by an automobile patrol.

Communication

The patrolman of twenty-five years ago was almost completely isolated on his beat. A patrol sergeant escorted him to his post, and at hourly intervals contacted him by means of voice, baton, or whistle. The sergeant tapped his baton on the sidewalk, or blew a signal with his whistle, and the patrolman was obliged to respond, thus indicating his position on the post. Deficiencies in this system were apparent, consequently, there evolved an audible and visual signal system, composed of signal horns, whistles, and sirens, and of semaphores and signal lights. Through these means it was possible to notify the men on the beats that the officer in command at the police station desired to communicate with them.

Recently, radio has taken first place as a police communication device, and seemingly incredible captures of criminals have been made through the utilization of this modern instrument. Automobiles equipped with reception apparatus patrol approximately fifty different cities, and the number is growing rapidly. At first, the service was severely local, each police department making provision for its own transmitting station. Owing to the limited number of bands available, however, it was soon discovered that it would be impossible for every police department, small and large, to have a station of its own. As a result, regional hook-ups have been established. Chicago serves a number of the cities in its vicinity, notably Evanston, Oak Park, Winnetka, and others. Berkeley, California, transmits messages for all of the municipal and county police departments in two counties. The Cincinnati police radio service crosses the boundary into another State to operate for neighboring cities.

The teletypewriter is another important contribution to communication service. Chicago first utilized this service for transmitting messages from headquarters to the various stations. Installations in other cities followed, and now most of the large cities utilize the teletypewriter to handle interdepartmental communications. The use of the teletypewriter has extended to inter-city communication,

and is employed in California to connect the sheriffs' offices and principal police departments with the State Bureau of Identification and Investigation. Opportunities to connect with the State-wide system on a moderate rental basis are offered to all of the police departments in this State. Inter-State connections have been made already. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are now connected, and arrangements are under way to link the New England States with these three States. California is already hooked up with Nevada, and it is believed that an Oregon installation and connection will be made. The rapid advances made in this means of communication leave no room for doubt that a national teletypewriter police communication system will be operating quite shortly.

Record Systems

An outstanding achievement in police organization and administration in recent years is the establishment of a reliable record system. There has been much said and written regarding the extent of crime in this country, but all the figures submitted thus far are mere guesses. Nothing definite is known concerning the total extent of crime in the United States. In order to obtain accurate statistical data, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in cooperation with the Laura Spelman Foundation, have developed a uniform crime reporting method. Fortunately, they were able to induce Mr. Bruce Smith, one of the ablest police experts in this country, to aid them. Mr. Smith presented a model uniform crime report to the Association, by the use of which statistics concerning major crimes in the United States could be collected and compared. Of course, the material which has been collected thus far is incomplete, the statistical data are not yet accurate and comparable, and therefore the story of crime still cannot be told. Suffice it that a uniform system of reporting has been made possible, that the Department of Justice, through its Bureau of Investigation, has been selected as the receiving station for this information, and that reports are now being prepared and sent to that Bureau. These achievements are monumental, and it is assured that in the future police departments will furnish accurate information to a central agency, if not of their own volition, then through compulsion by legislative enactment. Already, a number of police executives are working to bring about cooperation in the production of an accurate statistical report. Not until all police departments supply accurate data on crime can the approximate ex-

tent of crime be known. Facts will soon displace the inaccurate estimates of the past.

Along with the uniform reporting system which makes it possible to centralize in one Bureau uniform crime information is the model for a uniform annual report of police chiefs. This model report contains miscellaneous and comparative tables. From the tables it is possible to discover facts regarding personnel, extent of crime, the result of police activities in combating different types of offenses, methods of attack of criminals, traffic problems, and other information indispensable to the progressive executive.

Oakland, Minneapolis, Kansas City Missouri, and many other cities have discarded the old "station blotter" and have installed in its place an efficient complaint record system. While the jail register is still maintained as a part of the record system, this too has been supplemented by the arrest card system.

No account of police record systems would be complete without some mention of the follow-up, or "tickler," system which has been introduced recently. It was of little concern to the early police whether complaints were cleared or not. When a complaint was received, the information incident to the complaint was written on the first piece of paper handy, and placed on a desk beside the window. When the wind blew the paper into the basket, the case was cleared. This is not so today. Each complaint received at a station or at headquarters is given a number by the central office, and any action taken in connection with that complaint becomes a matter of written record and is attached to the original report. Accordingly, the whole story of the case, from its inception to final disposition, becomes a part of the complaint record. Police executives discovered that when policemen and investigators were swamped with work, they would occasionally forget about some of their case assignments, with the result that the chief of the department would be blamed for their neglect. Therefore it was necessary to invent some method of checking up on complaints filed with the police, and the follow-up system was created to meet this need. Follow-up clerks scan all complaints or reports of occurrences which demand police services and note whether or not appropriate action has been taken. Where additional service is required, a follow-up date is affixed to the complaint or report, and a note of this is placed in the follow-up file. The investigating officer's follow-up report must be sent to the record bureau on or before the date indicated, otherwise his commanding officer is notified by the follow-up clerk. Executive heads in this manner may keep track

of the thousands of complaints which come to the attention of the police.

Methods of Identification

Marked changes have also been made in identification methods. The Dewey decimal system has been utilized by police officials for making the pawnshop and stolen property record files more efficient. Before the application of the decimal system, it was not easy to separate properties that were not numbered or initialed, but now it is comparatively simple to file in an orderly manner the records of stolen articles, and thus identify and recover the properties when they appear in second-hand stores and pawnshops. Every article is given a number, and a record of the theft, together with a description of the property, is filed. Records of articles stolen in previous years and forgotten by the officers assigned to the case, are kept in the files, and occasionally these records are of great value in identifying and recovering the property.

Bertillon's system of anthropometry has been completely discarded, and now no self-respecting police department is without its fingerprint system of registering criminals. Within the last few years, several single fingerprint classifications have been made available; Captain Barlow of the Los Angeles Police Department effected the arrest of 50 dangerous criminals in one year by this system. These offenders would never have been identified, and thus would have escaped prosecution for their crimes, were it not for the infallibility of single fingerprint system of identification.

Another contribution to identification methods which has proved very helpful is the handwriting classification scheme devised by Lee and Abbey.

The laundry-mark file has reached a high degree of efficiency in the police department of New York City, and numerous identifications of previously unidentified bodies and of criminals have been made through its use.

Major-General L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O., His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, has made the most notable contribution to police science since the system for classification of fingerprints was devised. Atcherley's Modus Operandi system, with slight modifications, has been adopted in this country.

A sector system for detecting and identifying criminals has been developed. This is an expansion of the Modus Operandi system. The record of a crime is filed (1) according to the place of residence of the criminal, and (2) according to the method of operating. In-

investigating officers narrow the scope of their investigation by searching in the sector file for records of persons living in the vicinity where the crime was committed who are the most likely suspects.

Central record bureaus or divisions of identification have been established in twenty-two States and very gradually their influence is being felt. Originally conceived as a clearing house for fingerprint records, they have had added to their functions the collection of all information regarding crime and criminals. Last year, the California State Legislature empowered the state clearing-house to collect and compile crime, criminal, police, prosecution, judicial, and penal statistics in the State. There are now to be found in state clearing-houses not only enormous collections of fingerprints from cities within the State and from States in their immediate vicinity, but also the major crime complaint records of the entire State which they serve. The complaint record is an exact copy of the original complaint received at the police station at the time the report was made, and it contains the name and address of the complainant, all information relating to the crime, including the exact method of operation of the criminal, and a detailed description of the properties taken, if any. This information is used in various ways by the state clearing-house to assist in clearing the case. First, the information regarding the criminal's method of operation is filed in the Modus Operandi file; second, individual cards are made for whatever properties have been taken and filed in the pawnshop and second-hand store file; third, the general information is transferred from the original complaint to a 80-column Hollerith statistical card and the information thus gathered is compiled monthly and annually.

The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice now has on file millions of fingerprint records of persons who have been arrested by police departments and these records are invaluable to police organizations. Recidivists who had previously been able to escape identification because of the lack of centralized records now find that they can no longer deceive the police. This national bureau is also the receiving station for statistical reports of major crimes. Fortunately, the director of the Bureau is enthusiastically interested in the work, and has given every possible aid to the police organizations of the country. International exchanges of records have been made possible by the director.

Investigation

Notwithstanding the fact that the police are charged with the solution of major crimes, little or no attention was given by them

to the scientific principles which were available and useful to them in investigating crimes. To have intimated to the old-time police detective that the scientist had tools which could be used by him might have proved disastrous to the well-intentioned individual who made the suggestion. However, within the past ten years, Rochester, New York, New Orleans, Louisiana, Palo Alto, California, to mention just a few cities, have established scientific laboratories in connection with their police departments. The personnel of the laboratories are scientifically trained for their profession and are competent to handle any of the problems ordinarily referred to the chemist or micro-analyst, or the expert in ballistics. Questioned documents are also taken care of by the police handwriting experts. Police laboratories are adequately equipped with ultra-violet lamps, microphoto and photographic equipment, microscopes of unusual power and others designed for particular types of work. Three departments use scientific instruments, or so-called "Lie Detectors" to detect deception. All of the methods and tools of the scientist are now part and parcel of the scientific police laboratory and some astounding results have been obtained. Men arrested for minor offenses in some cities are connected with major crimes in others. The bullet which was fired into the body of a notorious politician in Los Angeles was proved to be, by incontrovertible evidence, the first bullet which had been fired out of the revolver found in the possession of the accused. Tooth marks found upon a cork were the only clues necessary to connect a suspect with an important crime. A few particles of hair and animal fibers found on an automobile in one city definitely connected the operator of the vehicle with the killing of two persons in another. Sherlock Holmes is out-Sherlocked by the regularly appointed scientifically trained police officer now to be found within police laboratories.

The only non-official laboratory of the kind thus far established is the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University, in Chicago, with Col. Calvin Goddard as director and a staff of specialists in various fields.

Criminal investigation is moving rapidly forward. Old arts are not neglected; interrogation, shadowing, roping, under-cover work, and knowledge of the Who's Who in the underworld, proceed with the same care as in the past. These arts are strengthened, however, through the use of scientific methods in investigation. Were it not for these advances made by the police, the auto thief, the gangster, the auto bandit, and the racketeer would be masters of the situation today.

A scientific crime detection laboratory with competent personnel has recently been attached to the California State Division of Identification and Investigation. Any sheriff or police official may call upon the experts to come to his community to assist in the investigation of major crimes.

Crime Prevention

A movement has been initiated recently which gives promise for a better order in the future. Police departments are gradually recognizing the fact that crime prevention is their most important function, and are approaching this responsibility from different angles. Pomona, California, devised the Protex-Chex system, which reduced the number of worthless checks passed to an insignificant number. The method employed was to induce the business man to hang up in some conspicuous place a sign which notified the purchaser that if he were unknown to the merchant, it would be necessary for him to impress his fingerprints upon the check before it would be accepted. The effect was all that could be desired. San Francisco selected from its ranks several competent men and sent them into the commercial area to educate those who were suffering losses from various types of criminals. Hotel keepers and lodging-house keepers were given instructions in the method of operation of criminals who prey upon them. They were taught also how to reduce the burglary hazard by strengthening the points of entry to their places of business. Every other type of commercial organization was given the same attention and methods were developed for each business that would contribute toward the reduction of crime in that business. Banks and commercial concerns where large sums of money are kept have secret wires connecting their establishment with the police department, and when they are attacked by criminals a secret signal is sent to the police. Patrolmen are now given instructions in methods of reducing the crimes on their beats. This includes visits to merchants to induce them to place a light over the safe or to light up dark alleys in the rear of stores, or to make more secure the points of entry. New York, during Commissioner Enright's regime, spent a good deal of time and money in campaigns of publicity which kept before the people the necessity for cooperation with the police. Pamphlets were sent out instructing the householder how to protect his house from burglars, business men were instructed how to circumvent the methods of check-passers, and bill-boards gave notice to criminals and potential criminals that "Crime doesn't pay!"

The crime prevention program of the Chicago police department includes a vagrancy detail. Every police officer is required to report

when and where he observes known criminals, and, when possible, to converse with them and obtain information regarding their purposes in the neighborhood where they are contacted. This information is forwarded to the vagrancy section, and the accumulated history which is thus obtained of the public enemies is utilized by the members of the vagrancy section to obtain warrants for the arrest of those who are evidently not engaged in legitimate employment.

Another interesting approach in the crime prevention program is to be found on the Pacific Coast, where councils have been organized for the purpose of co-ordinating work in delinquency prevention. All the official and unofficial welfare groups that touch the life of the child and are functioning to promote his health, welfare, or happiness are represented in these co-ordinating councils. The heads of the several departments, including health, welfare, recreation, school, probation, and police departments, meet for an hour each week and bring to the council meeting information regarding problem children. The total situation surrounding the child is discussed and a program for his future is outlined. Time is spent in shaping policies and of securing community action which may tend to reduce delinquency to the minimum. Attached to the council and an integral part of the unit is a traveling child-guidance clinic, which visits the schools in the city and not only functions to further the welfare of the particular individual under discussion, but also assists in training the teacher to observe those mental, physical, and moral defects which are likely to prove disastrous to the child later in life. The possibilities of co-ordinated effort are unlimited and have opened up an entirely new vista for the policeman.

Control of Traffic

Distinctive advances have been made in the regulating and controlling of traffic. Traffic was not a difficult problem in the days of horse-drawn vehicles, and regulation and control was comparatively simple. The present type of traffic, however, with mixed vehicles, multiple speeds, and with a tendency toward excessively high speeds in some of the vehicles, presents obstacles never before encountered by police officials. Absolute congestion is found during peak hours unless adequate regulatory measures are exercised. The economic losses due to traffic retardation run into staggering amounts. One of the national insurance companies, in a statistical study, stated that the annual economic loss incident to traffic accidents and delays is approximately \$2,500,000,000. What is more important is the recently

ascertained fact that deaths and injuries increase in almost direct proportion to traffic volume. Scientists, business men, and public officials were called into conference by President Herbert Hoover, and today, out of chaos there have come well-defined traffic principles and formulas. There is now a safe approach speed, a preferred speed, determiners for the installation of traffic signals and traffic signs, and model codes and acts for the adoption of uniform regulatory methods. Accident indices, synchronized progressive signal controls, and numerous other methods have been devised for the purpose of keeping the traffic stream moving with less danger to the public.

Accident-prevention sections have been established in traffic bureaus. Policemen assigned for duty in these units make intimate studies of accidents for the purpose of reducing the number. Enthusiastic, trained men are selected to organize these sections, and their endeavors have been followed by marvelous improvements. Lieutenant F. C. Kreml, of the Evanston, Illinois, police department, has made a national reputation for himself in traffic-accident prevention. Cleveland and other cities are distinguished by the educational activities of their excellent accident-prevention units. One branch of the traffic department in Detroit devotes its entire time to traffic education. Members of the unit contact every school child in the city at least once and sometimes twice a year with their safety messages, and this educational work has done more to win a support of the public than the combined efforts of all other agencies. Local control of traffic is probably doomed except in a few of the large cities, because it is almost certain that state control of traffic will become the order of the day as it already has in the State of Massachusetts.

Highway Police

An interesting trend occasioned by the increase use of automobiles is the rapid development of state highway police. There are, at the present time, twenty-four States which have a regularly organized state highway patrol service. In at least six of these States, the patrolmen have all the powers of the sheriffs. Their powers are limited in the other States to the enforcement of all of the state laws that may be violated on the highways or definitely restricted to the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act of the State. Regularly organized state police forces are to be found in 15 of the States. Prior to 1905 only Pennsylvania and Texas had state police forces. State

police have ceased to function as such in Colorado and Nevada, but the legal machinery is still in force and the state police can be re-organized overnight if necessary. In two of the States, the police powers of the state police force are somewhat curtailed, but New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and few others have excellently trained organizations empowered to enforce all laws. There are the beginnings of a state police force in six other States. In one State, the organization enforces the prohibition law, in another, it enforces the vehicle-weight provision on the state highways. An expansion of these powers is likely to occur if the present organization effectively performs the duties now assigned. Modern crime, traffic, and vice problems will ultimately force the several States to organize a state police force for their protection.

The most marked difference between the police organization of twenty-five years ago and that of today lies in the growing tendency toward centralized effort in the suppression and prevention of crime. This trend is most in evidence in the wide-spread movement for specialized education for policemen, in the centralization of communication systems, in the establishment of state and national bureaus of identification and investigation, in traffic regulation, and in the growth of state police organizations. When these developments attain greater efficiency and more general application, even more important advances are to be expected in the field of police organization and administration.