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SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE

at the
University of Louisville

David A. McCandless

David A. McCandless is Director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville. A member of the Kentucky Bar, Mr. McCandless has served as a State Senator (1942), Assistant City Attorney, Louisville (1946-48), and Director of Public Safety for the City of Louisville (1948-50) in addition to war service with the U. S. Navy from 1942-46. He assumed his present post upon the creation of the Institute in 1950. Under his directorship, and with the assistance of R. L. Soule, former Instructor of Police Science at Washington State College, as Assistant Director, the Institute has awarded certificates to its first two classes, January-March and April-June 1951.—EDITOR.

It was Dr. Joseph D. Lohman, Chairman of the Illinois Division of Correction, who first suggested the Southern Police Institute. While at lunch with the writer in early February, 1949, he discussed the recent strides made toward professionalization of police forces throughout the country. Dr. Lohman thought that these strides were due to an increased departmental emphasis on training. At the same time, he pointed out, there are relatively few schools, particularly in the South, offering to police officers comprehensive courses in police science and administration. Although the demand for training is growing, the schools are not keeping pace. "Why not," he interjected, "consider the establishment right here in Louisville of a police training institute, located at the University, and directed primarily toward law enforcement agencies in the southern part of the United States?"

Dr. Lohman's suggestion, subsequently detailed by him to city and university officials, met with instant approval. Certain basic concepts were envisioned at the outset. The need for a regional institute which would offer to the states of the southern region sound and progressive police training for meeting their common problems had long been apparent. This training, it was believed, should be directed along practical lines. It should include the latest methods in crime detection, and equally important, crime prevention. Its traffic program should encompass control and enforcement and should include practical courses in traffic engineering. Basic courses in police organization and administration should form an integral part of the whole. Psychology, psychiatry, and socio-economic studies, as well as police ethics, should comprise a part of the curriculum. Finally, the Institute should pioneer in special techniques in handling disorders and tensions resulting from disagreements between the various racial, social, and economic groups. The police officer, specially trained and buttressed with knowledge of the motives underlying human behavior, is equipped to handle tense situa-

tions with a minimum of disorder and to aid greatly in the furtherance of good human relations.

A Planning Committee, composed of a dean and a member of the University faculty and two veteran captains in the Louisville Division of Police, was appointed to study the proposals and to make recommendations. Questionnaires were prepared and sent to police departments and universities in 110 southern cities, requesting their reaction toward the establishment of a police training institute at the University of Louisville. Of the questionnaires sent out 85% were returned, the overwhelming majority of which were favorable to the proposition. In September, 1949, the committee completed its investigation with the report that the need justified the undertaking, and with the recommendation that three 12-week courses for 25 student officers be presented annually and directed in the main toward commanding, administrative, and supervisory officers in police departments in the South and neighboring states.

Also recommended was a full-time staff consisting of a Director, an Instructor, and a Secretary, with the assistance of a part-time instructional staff of visiting lecturers and technicians. The part-time staff should be chosen from men of wide repute in the police science and allied fields.

The next step involved obtaining funds to finance the Institute. It was felt that prospective students should be specially selected officers, and that their attendance should be on a scholarship basis. With 75 officer trainees expected annually, a rather large annual budget would be involved. The City of Louisville agreed to appropriate \$10,000 annually to the project and the University of Louisville agreed to furnish the physical plant, utilities, and janitorial services for the school. This, however, was far short of the annual requirements. It was therefore decided to request outside assistance.

The project was formally presented to the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation, in late November, 1949. The officers and staffs of the two Foundations showed interest in the undertaking from the outset. After additional conferences and studies, these two Foundations in April, 1950, authorized grants sufficient to operate the Institute adequately for the first five years.

The Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, was on its way and on January 3, 1951, opened officially with seven states represented in its first class.



Classroom of the Southern Police Institute

PLAN OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute is designed to offer advanced training to law enforcement officers in active service in city, county, or state units of government. Preference is given to applicants holding commanding, supervisory, and administrative positions in departments in the southern part of the United States. It is expected, however, that each class will include one or more student officers from other sections of the country.

A school term of twelve weeks' duration is offered three times annually with twenty-five specially selected law enforcement officers enrolled each term. Each officer selected is given an expense scholarship, consisting of a \$325 cash allowance to cover travel and living expenses. In addition, the Institute makes no charge for tuition to these officers. A maximum of five applicants each term are accepted also on a tuition paying basis from Federal Governmental agencies and private industry. Scholarships are not available to these students.

Classes are held from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday during the twelve week period. Upon the satisfactory completion of the training program, handsome certificates engraved on parchment are awarded the members of the class.

TRAINING AND CURRICULUM

Training in the Southern Police Institute combines instruction with practical work. The program has been carefully planned to give to each student a working knowledge of the latest methods of law enforcement and to enhance his value to his department on the administrative and command level. The instruction is given through the medium of lectures, demonstrations, field trips, visual aids, simulated incidents, and classroom discussions. Students are encouraged to exchange ideas among themselves and are given opportunities during the term for leadership. The training ideal is emphasized with the hope that graduating students will return to their cities imbued with the spirit of furthering training programs in their own departments.

The curriculum has been carefully prepared with the purpose of presenting as comprehensive a course in police science and administration as is consistent with available time. It includes the following subjects:

| <u>Courses</u> | <u>Hours</u> |
|--|----------------|
| Police Organization and Administration..... | 21 |
| Departmental Standards | Ethics |
| Leadership and Morale | Report Writing |
| Police Records | Modus Operandi |
| Police Personnel Administration..... | 18 |
| Function of Personnel Agency | |
| Joint Activities of Police Department and Personnel Agency | |
| Socio-Legal Problems of the Southern Region..... | 20 |
| Worldwide and Neighborhood Aspects of Human Relations | |
| Background of Racial, National, and Religious Tensions | |
| Social Situations in which Tensions Arise | |
| Role of the Police in Dealing with Tensions | |
| Law and Administrative Controls as they Affect Human Relations | |
| Statutes and Court Decisions as they Affect Human Relations | |
| Public Relations and Publicity | |
| Human Behavior | 26 |
| Adolescent Development; Problems | |
| Adult Development; Problems | |
| Reactions to Stress | |
| Character Disorders | |
| Psychopathic Personalities | |
| Field Trip; Mental Clinic, Louisville General Hospital | |
| Criminal Law, Evidence, and Procedure..... | 26 |
| Interrogation of Suspects and Witnesses..... | 10 |

| <u>Courses</u> | <u>Hours</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Criminal Investigative Procedure in: | 28 |
| Homicides | Narcotics Law Violations |
| Burglaries | Forged and Worthless Checks |
| Sex Crimes | Auto Thefts |
| Robberies | Assaults |
| Larcenies | Arson |
| Counterfeiting | |
| Scientific Aids to Investigation: | 46 |
| Physical Analysis of Evidence | Photography |
| Chemical Analysis of Evidence | Fingerprints |
| Drunk-O-Meter | Lie Detector |
| Fire Arms Identification and Explosives | Questioned Documents |
| Commercialized Vice | 8 |
| Jurisdiction and Cooperative Function of other Gov't Agencies..... | 9 |
| Personal Identification | 30 |
| Regional Planning for the Police Emergency..... | 5 |
| Tactical Maps and Overlays | Air-Ground Coordination |
| Alert Sequences | Road Blockades |
| Field Problems in Police Tactics..... | 12 |
| Police Combat Methods and Safety Techniques..... | 35 |
| Self Defense and Physical Education..... | 20 |
| Role of the Police in Civilian Defense..... | 8 |
| Traffic | 40 |
| Accident Prevention Bureau | Engineering |
| Accident Investigation | Enforcement |
| Records and Analysis | Education |
| Juvenile Delinquency (Police Crime Prevention Bureaus)..... | 24 |
| Alcoholism | 4 |
| Public Speaking | 15 |
| Training and Teaching Techniques..... | 15 |
| Total Hours of Instruction..... | 420 |

VISITING LECTURER METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The instruction during each twelve week term is given by the Institute's staff, augmented by approximately 45 visiting lecturers and technicians who have been selected because of their particular qualifications in the fields of criminology and police science. Invitations to lecture

extended by the Institute to leading authorities throughout the country have been, without exception, accepted. It is felt that this is a significant indication of the deep interest held by personalities in these fields in the furtherance of comprehensive training programs. Among the prominent out of state visiting lecturers, with the subject discussed, are:

- Professor Fred E. Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law: "Lie Detection"; "Criminal Interrogation Techniques"; "Self-Incrimination."
- Dr. Joseph D. Lohman, Chairman of the Illinois State Division of Correction: "Socio-Legal Problems in the Southern Region."
- Ordway Hilton, Examiner of Questioned Documents, New York City: "Questioned Documents."
- Dr. Allen R. Moritz, Professor of Pathology, Western Reserve University: "Homicide Investigations."
- Dr. Russell Fisher, Chief Medical Examiner, State of Maryland: "Homicide Investigations."
- Dr. C. W. Muehlberger, Director of Michigan Crime Detection Laboratory: "Poisons and Poisoning"; "Explosives."
- Captain John I. Howe, Chicago Police Department: "Police Organization and Administration."
- James Slavin, Assistant Director, Training Division, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University: "Physical Laws and Skid Marks."
- Dr. Ralph T. Overman, Chairman, Special Training Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies: "The Laboratory Phase of an Atomic Explosion."
- Dr. Donald Smith, Senior Scientist, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies: "The Laboratory Phase of an Atomic Explosion."
- Professor George Dession, Yale University School of Law: "Aspects of Panic Control."
- Virgil W. Peterson, Operating Director, Chicago Crime Commission: "Organized Crime."
- Captain Don L. Kooker, Chairman, Department of Police Administration, Indiana University: "Ethics"; "Morale Development and Leadership."
- Professor Donald E. J. Mac Namara, Assistant Director, New York Institute of Criminology: "Police Administration."
- Dr. Wilmer Souder, Consultant, National Bureau of Standards: "Scientific Crime Detection."
- Dr. Rollo N. Harger, Chairman, Department of Biochemistry and Toxicology, Indiana University School of Medicine: "Alcoholic Tests."
- Lieutenant Robert F. Borkenstein, Chief Technician, Indiana State Police: "Alcoholic Tests."
- Tom A. Burke, Director of Local Safety Programs, National Safety Council: "Traffic Safety Education."
- Emory J. Smith, Legal Representative, The International Association for Identification: "The Fallibility of Testimony."
- E. F. Ricketts, Field Supervisor, Public Administration Service: "Salary Administration."

OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE

The objectives of the Institute are:

1. To foster an instrument for the elevation of police standards and increasing public confidence in and support of the field of law enforcement.
2. To give training on a regional basis to the law enforcement officers of the Southern States.
3. To offer a medium through which law enforcement officers can reach an understanding of their common problems and receive specialized guidance toward their solution.
4. To provide instruction of an advanced nature for the development of command, supervisory, and administrative police personnel.

IN GENERAL

The world grows more complex. What sufficed yesterday is inadequate for today. The old methodology is giving way to the new. Alert police departments are revising operating procedures of long standing, in light of new challenges and new conditions. Law enforcement agencies in general, are becoming increasingly aware of the value of continuous training of personnel. More and more departments of police are offering comprehensive in-service training programs. Several universities—and their number is increasing—are meeting the need and desire of police officers for higher training by adding to their curricula courses in Police Science and Administration. The trend toward greater emphasis on training is unmistakable. It augurs well for the future of the nation, and in particular, for those who deal primarily in law enforcement and crime prevention.