

THE IPM SCANNER

The official newsletter of the International Police Museum
at Rockaway Beach, Oregon

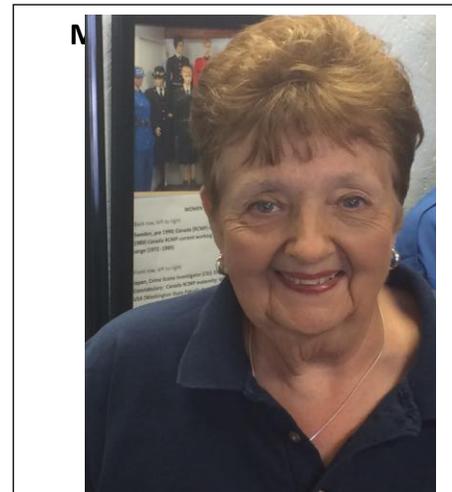
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Welcome to The Scanner.

The International Police Museum (IPM) is pleased to announce that we had 1,011 visitors in July alone. We have now had 4,161 visitors through the museum in 2017. This is over a one third (36%) increase above our numbers through August 2016. Many visitors tell us it is their second or even third visit to the museum and that they are bringing their parents, children, or grandchildren back to see our varied exhibits. We are listed in Trip Advisor as one of the top 6 attractions in Rockaway Beach.

Older visitors enjoy the fact that we are not all guns, badges, and clubs. They enjoy being able to view displays of telephones, cameras, and even sewing machines, that they may remember from their childhood. Parents and grandparents enjoy watching their children try on the hats, helmets, and other uniform items, as well as taking pictures with the jail door from the old Rocky Butte Jail in Portland, OR. Many adults participate with their children, reading the clues and seeking out the “Officer Bears” guarding the cases in the museum.

The younger visitors enjoy our new and interactive finger print station where they can take and examine their own fingerprints to determine if they have loops, whorls, or arches. Many find it fascinating that they have different fingerprints on each finger and that they have different fingerprints than their parents. IPM obtained a sample of 100 child identification fingerprint kits in May of this year for distribution to parents; they were a great success. The kits allow parents or guardians to take their child’s fingerprints and other vital statistics and retain them for use in case of a natural disaster or other cause of a child going missing. Following this test period, we are seeking an alternate sponsor and anticipate having more for the 2018 tourist season. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children says that roughly 800,000 children are reported missing each year in the United States. The identification kits provide parents and authorities another avenue of identification for missing or abducted children. Our “Fingerprint Station” raises awareness of the importance of fingerprinting children and senior citizens to assist in locating or making positive identification.



Cecile has served on the board at IPM since it's beginning in September of 2015. In addition to IPM, she also enjoys volunteering at the Hope Chest, baking, reading, and spending time with her husband, Jim Doyle,

We are proud to have received two grants in 2017. Visit Tillamook County provided an advertising grant which funded much needed publicity. US Bank provided a grant to further enhancement of our interactive area for children. We are also currently seeking two other grants: one to purchase a coin operated “kiddie ride” for children, and one to secure display cases for weapons to protect them from deterioration, theft, or vandalism. The museum has access to several antique and modern weapons, as shown on our web site, but lacks adequate and secure display media to show them in the museum.

Community participation has been a hallmark of the IPM. IPM was proud to join the Rockaway Beach Police Department for the 10th annual National Night Out Against Crime on August 1st. IPM again supplied the hotdogs and veggie dogs which, along with salads and desserts from local restaurants, were served to area families. Chief Stewart indicated that over 200 guests were served during this gathering, an event which is intended to bring police officers and local families together to enhance understanding and build relationships.

This is the first year that the IPM has participated in both the June Dairy Parade in Tillamook and the July 4th Parade in Rockaway Beach. Both parades featured Director Wortman’s pickup displaying IPM banners and advertising for our Annual July 4th Auction. Our annual auction was held at the Civic Center in City Hall. While this is a great facility, it had some challenges such as the distance from the museum. Organizers felt that there was a smaller residual crowd than we had last year at the centrally located beach wayside. The preview period and silent auction items helped make the fundraiser successful.

New acquisitions

Fiji Police Uniform. Donated by Mr. Joel Kordis, Retired, Carlsbad Police, California.

OSP Riot Baton, 1963 Seaside Riots. Donated by Mr. Royce Cameron.

Leather covered Sap, used in San Francisco, from mid-1920’s. Donated by Mrs. Eileen Cronn.

Antique Canadian Prison badges and patches. Mr. David Daniels of Maple Ridge, Canada. Thank you all for your donations which helps keep our museum displays fresh and meaningful for visitors.

Help us keep history alive

Your donations allow us to bring the Law Enforcement experience to life to visitors, school children and other tour groups. The International Police Museum is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. Donations may be made direct to the Museum, at any U. S. Bank branch or online at the web site: www.internationalpolicemuseum.org. Link us to your Fred Meyer Reward card and we earn as you spend without affecting your reward. Our Fred Meyer Organization number is 85751. You may call Fred Meyer at 1-800-576-4377 and tell them you wish to link to #85751. Confirm they “pull up” International Police Museum. You will need your FM reward card number or your phone number.

The museum may also be supported by Memorial Bequests or remembrance in your estate planning. We appreciate your support, helping us keep history alive for future generations.

FOUNDATION OF MODERN POLICE WORK

“Policing by consent”

The historian Charles Reith explained in his *New Study of Police History* (1956) that Peel’s principles, first espoused in 1829, constituted an approach to policing "unique in history and throughout the world, because it derived, not from fear, but almost exclusively from public co-operation with the police, induced by them designedly by behavior which secures and maintains for them the approval, respect, and affection of the public".

Nine principles were set out in the "General Instructions" issued to every new police officer in the Metropolitan Police since 1829. Although Peel discussed the spirit of some of these principles in his speeches and other communications, the historians Susan Lentz and Robert Chaires found no proof that he compiled a formal list. The Home Office has suggested that the instructions were probably written, not by Peel himself, but by Charles Rowan and Richard Mayne, the joint Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police when it was founded.

Peel’s nine principles of Policing (London, 1829)

1. To prevent crime and disorder, as an alternative to their repression by military force and severity of legal punishment.
2. To recognize always that the power of the police to fulfill their functions and duties is dependent on public approval of their existence, actions and behavior, and on their ability to secure and maintain public respect.
3. To recognize always that to secure and maintain the respect and approval of the public means also the securing of the willing co-operation of the public in the task of securing observance of laws.
4. To recognize always that the extent to which the co-operation of the public can be secured diminishes proportionately the necessity of the use of physical force and compulsion for achieving police objectives.
5. To seek and preserve public favor, not by pandering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws, by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humor, and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.
6. To use physical force only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to obtain public co-operation to an extent necessary to secure observance of law or to restore order, and to use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.
7. To maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.
8. To recognize always the need for strict adherence to police-executive functions, and to refrain from even seeming to usurp the powers of the judiciary, of avenging individuals or the State, and of authoritatively judging guilt and punishing the guilty.
9. To recognize always that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.





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