

THE IPM SCANNER

The official newsletter of the International Police Museum

320 South Highway 101, PO Box 165, Rockaway Beach, OR 97136

Inside the Washed Ashore Arts, Crafts & More and Ringing Anvil Design Blacksmith



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Welcome to the Scanner, the official newsletter of the International Police Museum at Rockaway Beach, Oregon

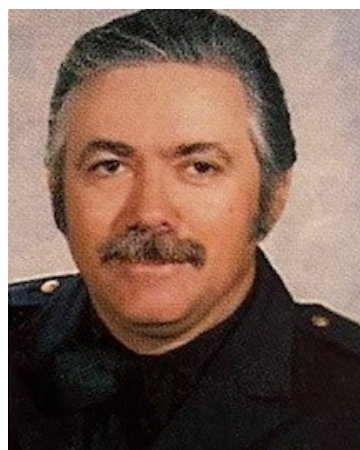
Spring is here bringing better weather, longer days, and some new displays for IPM. As IPM begins its ninth year as a museum, we are grateful for the community support and our friends. Spring also brings another newsletter and another installment of "Handcuffs: Capturing History" a four-part article written by our secretary Jane McClain. IPM continues to use the Oregon Bottle Drop program as a funding source and we are also grateful to our financial supporters for their ongoing support. Through their help and the support of Herman and Angie at Washed Ashore we can continue this valuable service to the public.

April will bring some new displays to the museum as we refresh and make changes. The new displays will be of federal and specialty badges, which are numerous. We will not have room to display all the examples we have, but will try to cover an example of many types available from antique to modern. IPM is, however, far from having examples of every local or federal badge.

On the state level there are generally state police, county police or sheriff. and city or municipal police. There may also be some specialized units and ranks delineated in badges. Examples may be jails or detention, code enforcement, communication and school patrols, clerks and other specialized units with limited authority, but where rapid recognition and/or actions may be required. For the most part, the three agencies - state, county, and municipal - are the ones with whom most citizens have contact.

At the federal level there are many specialized organizations, each with their own distinctive badges. Many people are familiar with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Travelers through the airports meet Transportation and Security Administration (TSA) officers. Personnel arriving at the border or from international travel, are greeted by officers of the Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Fugitives are often pursued by United States Marshals (USM). The President and White House are protected by the United States Secret Service (USSS), which has both plainclothes and uniformed personnel. Many other areas such as The Capitol Building, Post Office and US Mint, Military Police and US Forest Rangers, have law enforcement authority. They are all part of the 80 plus federal agencies throughout the US who have law enforcement authority within their respective confines. (Reddit, 2023) If all this sounds confusing to you, think how it must appear to citizens from another country who are used to having a federal police and perhaps a regional and or municipal police. In addition, there are also specialty badges issued in many organizations to commemorate

Passing of an IPM Friend



1986 LBPDP Yearbook photo

It is with sadness that we recognize the passing of Robert Fischer, a friend and contributor to IPM

LONG BEACH POLICE OFFICER ASSN.

Passing of Retired LBPD Officer Robert M. Fischer

It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of retired LBPD Officer Robert M. Fischer.

Robert passed away on Sunday, November 26, 2023, at the age of 84. Robert was hired by the Long Beach Police Department on September 18, 1961 and retired on October 23, 1992, after 31 years of dedicated service.

The family held a private memorial service.

events such as centennials, the inauguration of the President of the United States, National Police Week, and other events considered worthy by the organization. These are generally used for short duration and often are “personal purchase” by the officers involved. Generally, a retired badge is issued to members honorably retired through service or disability. Generally a metal badge, but sometimes encased in plastic for display.

Another category includes the Native American Police forces, referred to as “tribal” by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). According to US Bureau of Justice Statistics, there are about 257 Native American agencies in the United States. 234 are tribally operated, 23 are operated by Bureau of Indian affairs (BIA). Another section, not specifically counted by the BJS, are the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program, which provides services to Alaska Native villages that are under the jurisdiction of the Alaska State Troopers (police), the entity that administers the VPSO. Native American police provide a valuable link to understanding the traditions and customs of the native peoples which builds both trust and cooperation. These law enforcement officers work with the governing councils, the state and local authorities, and federal agencies to provide comprehensive public safety to their jurisdictions.

Not addressed here (but which may be covered in future displays) are the numerous non-governmental enforcement or regulatory agencies. Examples include school student crossing patrols, private plant guards, and the large number of private security services. Many of these have uniforms, badges, and limited authority within the sphere of their volunteer service or employment. There are also different requirements such as weapons or physical training. This undoubtedly will be a significant display all on its own.

With the vast number of agencies, and the periodic changes in badge designs, it is nearly impossible to depict them all. Nobody has enough space or resources to gather all the potential badges that are being used or have been used, but IPM will attempt to showcase a variety of badge design and usage.

IPM will also add to our current radar display probably moving one of our other displays from the showcase. This will make room for the 1960s Electro Matic Speed Meter, a vehicle mounted radar that we were fortunate to obtain from The Dalles, Oregon police. This unit was last certified in 1966.

What’s coming in 2024:

IPM looks forward to new displays, including more artifacts from retired Chiefs Worthy and Miranda. IPM has received inquiries from the families of deceased officers, regarding donation of items which could make exciting displays. Stay tuned for more information as it develops. Watch The Scanner for more “Handcuffs, Capturing History” as we explore restraints used throughout the ages. We will be able to add more pictures as we move into more modern restraints. Most of the early depictions are drawings or paintings, some on cave and city walls. Many of the early restraints deteriorated or were destroyed as many were simply bands of metal riveted together or to a chain.

Article Sources: for page 3, part 2. (full list of article resources in the January issue of the Scanner)

¹ <https://unitedlocksmith.net/blog/history-of-handcuffs>

² https://www.blueline.ca/a_history_of_handcuffs-23

⁵ http://www.handcuffs.org/strand_1894/index.html

⁸ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sicilian_Wars

⁹ <https://richlandcreek.com/creek-prayer-guide/when-were-the-psalms-written/>

¹⁰ <https://biblehub.com/parallel/psalms/149-8.htm>

New acquisitions:

US Police Patches: Sgt. Donald Klancher, RCMP Retired, Kamloops, BC, Canada

Port of Seattle Police memorabilia: Jim Whittom, POSPD Sgt. Retired. ,Kuna, ID

Significant Donations:

Standard insurance: Matching grant from Doug Tharp’s donation

Jane McClain

HANDCUFFS: CAPTURING HISTORY Number 2 in a 4-part series: Jane Fagan McClain, IPM Board Secretary

930-515 BC / 700-692 BC

Sometime during this period the Book of Psalms, Ch. 149, refers to the use of restraints against kings and nobles/dignitaries.⁹ The use of translated terms varies greatly, *inter alia*, shackles, fetters, chains, bands, links.¹⁰ It's interesting that in most translations, stronger restraints are put on the feet of kings, with lighter fetters or iron bands used for the hands of lesser rank. One source from 1894 indicates that in an Anglo-Saxon version of the Bible, the actual words "handcop" and "footcop" are used.⁵

Handcuffs were in use as early as 700-692 BC. London's British museum references a relief carving on a palace at Nineveh. The wall relief depicts the eviction of Lachish citizens by the victorious Assyrian army. While the women seem to be carrying their possessions, the men appear to be handcuffed.

Iron Age (700–1 BC)

As man advanced into the Iron Age, so did the design of handcuffs. As metal working was perfected, malleability of iron made it easier to design handcuffs that could be easily opened and closed. There is an argument, however, that it may also have been easier to escape from such cuffs. The "modern" cuffs often weighed less, an advantage to the armies and soldiers who carried them. Still, handcuffs were not adjustable. The invention of ratcheted handcuffs, which were adjustable, would not happen until the middle 1800's. There was an earlier French or Italian design which appears to be based on the shackle design, that allowed the cross bar to be tightened for a more custom fit. (See our follow up article for more information,)¹

600-200 BC

Small shackles were in common use by the end of the Iron age and beginning of the Middle Ages. Often referred to as handcuffs by historians, their primary distinction was still the inability to adjust the size. At this point in history, the smaller versions were being used on the hands of prisoners rather than their feet. There are many references to their use during the wars between the Greeks and Carthaginians (580-265 BC).^{2,8} They were used to control prisoners of war who would be sold to offset the costs of war and city expenses. Several accounts refer to wagons full of these handcuffs traveling with the Carthaginian army.^{1,2} Imagine the dismay of the Carthaginian soldiers when the conquering Greek soldiers found the wagons.

30 BC

While there are many historic references to restraints, the Roman poet Virgil is often given credit for the first written description of a restraint similar to handcuffs in use today. In 30 BC, Virgil wrote about the myth of Proteus, a shape shifting god who had the gift of prophecy. He would disclose his knowledge only if captured. The seeker of knowledge had to catch Proteus while he slept. The god would change shape multiple times to escape, and only if his captor could hold him for a period of time would the god answer the seeker's question about the future. Virgil writes that Aristaeus, son of Apollo, used a restraint that he could loosen and tighten to accommodate the shape changes. Some versions say Aristaeus "fixed the fetters"^{2,1}, while other translations replace "fetters" with "chains".¹⁴ One author wrote, referring to the ability to adjust size, ". . . Virgil's description of the mythical locking device comes much closer to modern handcuffs than the shackles and chains of previous accounts."¹¹

See more beginning with "Middle Ages 500-1500 AD¹¹" in the next newsletter



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See part 2 of “Handcuffs: Capturing History” in this issue



Help International Police Museum keep history alive

International Police Museum is a registered 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization which provides a free interactive experience to visitors young and old. IPM has no paid staff and 100% of your donations go directly to supporting our mission. Your donations allow us to bring the Law Enforcement experience to life for visitors, school children, and other tour groups. Donations may be made directly to the Museum, or online at:

www.internationalpolicemuseum.org
site

Back issues of the IPM SCANNER are available on the web