

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION  
AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF  
POLICE DOGS IN CITIES  
OF 250,000 AND OVER

Thesis for the Degree of M. S.  
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
Robert William Hocken  
1966

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PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF POLICE DOGS  
IN CITIES OF 250,000 AND OVER

By

Robert William Hocken

AN ABSTRACT OF A THESIS

Submitted to  
Michigan State University  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
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1966

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## ABSTRACT

### A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF POLICE DOGS IN CITIES OF 250,000 AND OVER

by Robert William Hocken

During the past ten years, a new innovation in police operations has been developed with apparent success. Use of the police dog as a new operational technique has caused a great deal of consternation among police administrators due to its animation.

The myriad of problems associated with the proper application, training, and care of police dogs caused many failures in the early stages of development. Despite these early failures, the use of dogs spread throughout the United States in a relatively short period of time.

Today, virtually every police department of any size has, at one time or another, at least superficially evaluated the use of dogs. In some instances the fascination of using an animal to extend the capabilities of a policeman incited police administrators to initiate dog programs without proper planning. Planning has proven to be the prime determining factor in the success or failure in the use of police dogs.

This study was conducted with the police planner in mind, to aid him in determining exactly how dogs may be employed in police work. Its primary objective is to identify those purposes and tasks which have proven to be the most successful in the larger police departments of the United States.

A survey of all police departments in cities with a population exceeding 250,000 was made to determine how police dogs were actually being utilized. A mailed standardized questionnaire was utilized for data collection. Each police chief surveyed was requested to indicate the various purposes for which his police dogs are used. A four point sliding scale was utilized to rate the frequency of use and the effectiveness of each purpose.

A total of fifty-one questionnaires were mailed to police departments and forty-nine were returned. Questionnaire returns indicated that twenty-eight police agencies are presently using dogs. Four of the agencies reported that dogs had been used in the past, but had been abandoned for various reasons. The study revealed that seventeen police departments have never used police dogs.

The study concluded that 57 per cent of the larger police departments have found dogs to be effective in law enforcement, and frequently use them for general police patrol, a psychological deterrent against crime, searching

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buildings, assisting in apprehension and arrest, protection of the handler, demonstrations for public relations, and searching open areas.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In the affairs of mankind some slogan, phrase or movement occasionally catches the fancy of the public and spreads with epidemic haste. Police administrators are not immune to being bitten by bugs of enthusiasm. They often feel a compulsion to try out new operational techniques or gadgets merely because they have a certain vogue. These developments are not always ephemeral passing fancies; in many cases, they are substantive and enduring. After nearly a decade of exploration, the use of dogs has been firmly established in police work. Nevertheless, the establishment of police dog sections within police departments seemed to spread at such a rate in the late fifties and early sixties as to suggest that it may have been partially due to the dictates of fashion.

The use of dogs in law enforcement has now grown to such proportions in the United States that it has demanded the attention and interest of police chiefs in cities of all sizes. The dog's ready acceptance into the police arsenal may be traced to an aroused citizenry demanding more effective police action to suppress the rising crime rate.

The technical appeal or the prestige enjoyed by those departments using dogs may also account for its favorable reception. Regardless of the source, few police chiefs have escaped the pressure to consider this new technique.

Some police chiefs have been prompted to initiate a dog program which later proved to be unwarranted and ill-advised. Often this was due to police planners' being unaware of the tasks dogs could perform effectively in police work. The expectations of police officials were in many instances greatly inflated by the overzealous proponents of the dog concept and dog lovers overselling their desire to see the animals in operation at a specific time and place. Therefore, today, the enthusiasm for enlisting the service of dogs in police work is leveling off and is now beginning to be tempered with caution. Many police departments, both in the United States and abroad, have developed effective canine programs and found the use of dogs to be an effective tool in their never-ending fight against crime. Published evidence of research pertaining to the effectiveness of police dogs is extremely limited. Therefore, any police chief contemplating the use of dogs must rely on his own research staff to provide the necessary data for making this important decision.



## The Problem

Dogs have been adopted by many police departments today as an effective method to correct specific problems facing the department. When a police organization must decide whether or not to implement or maintain a dog program, the following questions must be answered: (1) How can dogs be employed in police work; (2) How effective are they in each function that they are required to perform; and, (3) How often would dogs be called upon to perform these functions? Many other factors and variables must be considered; however, these are believed to be the core questions which must be answered first.

Statement of the problem. This investigation proposes to determine the utilization and effectiveness of dogs in police work in the larger metropolitan cities in the United States. The primary objective of this research is to identify the various tasks which dogs have been called upon to perform in police work and to determine their effectiveness in each purpose. The degree of effectiveness for each purpose will be determined by a consensus of agreement by police chiefs in large police departments which are now using dogs for police work.

## Importance of the Study

The effectiveness of a police dog unit must be based on what jobs it can perform or the total contribution it can

make toward accomplishment of the police department goals. To the extent it enhances or contributes toward these goals, it may be considered successful. To the extent it hinders or fails to contribute toward the desired goals, it is unsuccessful.

It is anticipated that this research will develop a set of practical and effective tasks which dogs may be expected to perform in police work, and further identify those uses that are additional, special, and sometimes superfluous. Full consideration will be given to what a police department may expect to gain by the use of police dogs. It is the premise of the investigator that this information is a prime requisite when a police chief is considering the use of dogs in the suppression of crime.

#### Limitations of the Study

This study is limited, primarily, to the use of police dogs in the larger metropolitan areas of the United States. Occasional reference is made to smaller cities in the United States and cities of all sizes in Europe when such is needed to establish a background, to clarify a position, or to substantiate an assertion.

#### Definition of Terms Used

Canine. Canine, as used in this study, refers exclusively to various types of dogs used in police work.

Police dog. Police dog denotes a dog of any breed specifically trained for, and used exclusively in, public law enforcement. Although the German shepherd breed is commonly referred to as a police dog, it is not considered as such in this study unless it meets the above criteria. The term "police dog" excludes those dogs trained for security and private law enforcement, although in some cases, reference to the police dog may also apply to these uses.

Handler. The handler is a policeman assigned to train and work with an assigned police dog. He may be referred to as the dog's master in all activities.

Tracking. Tracking refers to using the dog's acute sense of smell to follow the scent of a trail left by a specific person. The dog depends almost entirely on ground scent for tracking.

Quartering. Quartering refers to searching an area for persons or property in a controlled and systematic manner with the use of the dog's olfactory sense and airborne scent.

#### Organization of the Remainder of the Thesis

The remainder of this thesis is divided into seven chapters. Chapters II, III, IV, and V outline the development of the study, and Chapters VI and VII contain a report

of the study. Chapter VIII summarizes and draws conclusions from the report.

Chapter Two outlines the methodology used to develop the study. It establishes the sources of data, the research methods used, and the method of data analysis.

The historical, present and future development of the police dog is discussed in Chapter Three, which establishes the necessary background. The earliest known uses, present employment, and future developments of the police dog are discussed in broad terms.

Chapter Four reviews selected writings in the field which are pertinent and directly related to the problem. The review of literature is limited to those books dealing with the various uses of dogs in police work.

In Chapter Five, a model utilization of the police dog is developed. The model establishes what is hypothesized to be the most practical and efficient uses of the dog in police work. It was developed from an exploratory study conducted in Europe and a review of current literature. Each use is described in some detail in order that each task may be well delimited and definitive.

The presentation of data in Chapter Six describes the contents of the questionnaire, field reaction to the questionnaire, and a description of the data gathered. This chapter includes exposition supported by tables and graphs.

Chapter Seven analyzes the data as presented in the previous chapter. It summarizes the completed observations in such a manner that they yield answers to the research problem. An attempt was made to interpret and search for broader meanings of the research findings by linking them to other available knowledge.

A summary of the findings and the conclusions drawn are presented in Chapter Eight. Unanswered questions worthy of additional study have been listed as a basis for future research.



## CHAPTER II

### THE METHODOLOGY

Since the validity and reliability of the findings and conclusions of a research study are dependent to a great extent upon the proper construction of a research design and awareness of its limitations, the techniques and methods used in the development of this study and its rationale are disclosed for the perusal of the reader. This chapter contains methodological data relating to the development of a hypothesis, the criteria used for developing the study, the method of selecting a data collection technique, and the selection of the population to be studied.

#### Developing the Hypothesis

European police canine operations were observed periodically by the investigator for a period of four years, from 1961 to 1965. During this time, it was noted that the Europeans used dogs extensively for various types of police work with apparent success. An exploratory investigation was initiated in Holland and Germany to determine their method of application and similarities or dissimilarities between their programs and those in the United States. The

purpose of this exploratory research was to gain familiarity with the use of dogs in law enforcement, formulate a problem for more precise investigation, and develop meaningful hypotheses for future research.

Only a small proportion of the existing knowledge and experience in the application of police dogs has been put in written form. Most proponents of dogs in police work are not prone to record the results of their experience, thereby leaving very little literature available to an outside investigator. Researching in a foreign country also posed a language problem that limited, to some extent, the material accessible. Due to these limitations, a survey of people who had practical and administrative experience in the use of dogs in law enforcement in The Netherlands and Germany were studied via interviews.

The objective of this experience survey was to gather and synthesize practical experience as gained in the field. Particular emphasis was placed on new or provocative methods of application. Five interviews were conducted in The Netherlands and one in Germany, with the aid of an interpreter. Qualification exercises and demonstrations were observed in both Germany and Holland.

A selected sample of experienced people who could offer a significant contribution to the study were interviewed. An attempt was made to ensure a representation of different types of experience by contacting people at all

levels of the police dog operations. A structured open-end interview was devised to ensure that all people interviewed would respond to questions pertinent to the study; however, all interviews were administered in a flexible manner to allow the respondent to raise issues and questions not covered in the interview schedule. All interviews were recorded on magnetic tape to ensure complete continuity. The personnel interviewed and the interview schedule used may be referred to in Appendices A and B.

The exploratory study provided an excellent summary of the knowledge of skilled practitioners about the effectiveness of various methods and procedures used in the application of dogs in police work. In lieu of more definitive knowledge, this information was of enormous value to guide the investigator to the "best" uses to which dogs may be applied in police work.

The hypothesis and model usage of dogs in this thesis was developed from this exploratory study. By selecting those specific uses of dogs that have proven successful in European application for half a century, it is the intent of the investigator to prove or disprove that the large police departments in the United States are, or are not, applying their use of dogs in accordance with the hypothesis.

### Hypothesis to be Tested

The major police departments in the United States have found dogs to be effective in law enforcement and frequently use them in the following ways:

1. General police patrol.
2. Protection of handler.
3. Guarding persons and objects.
4. Assisting in apprehension and arrest.
5. Crowd and riot control.
6. Searching for persons and property.
7. Tracking.

### Criteria for Development of the Study

The criteria imposed as requisites to the study are outlined to give insight into its development, its coverage, and, in some cases, its limitations.

1. The police departments studied must be of sufficient size to be considered a "major police department in the United States" as stated in the hypothesis.
2. A sufficient number of police departments must be surveyed to be considered representative of all major police departments in the United States.
3. "Effectiveness," as stated in the hypothesis, must be measured in qualitative terms based on the capability of dogs to accomplish a given task.

4. "Frequent use," as stated in the hypothesis, must be measured in quantitative terms based on the number of times a dog is used to perform a specific task.
5. The model usage of dogs as outlined in the hypothesis must include only those tasks considered to be effective and frequently used.
6. The study must be limited in magnitude in accordance with the time and funds available for the study.
7. The data used must be immediately available and accessible to the investigator in East Lansing, Michigan.

#### Selection of Data Collection Technique

Each of the various data collecting techniques were considered and measured against the established criteria in an effort to select the most appropriate method.

The following research techniques were considered as possible methods of data collection:

1. Observational Methods.
2. Personal Interviews.
3. Mailed Questionnaires.
4. Survey of the Literature.

Although the observational method satisfied criteria (1), (3), (4), and (5) above, it was rejected due to its failure to satisfactorily meet criteria (2), (6), and (7).

The personal interview was found to meet criteria (1), (3), (4), and (5), but proved to be incompatible with criteria (2), (6), and (7).

The mailed questionnaire was found to meet all criteria stated above; therefore, it was accepted as a valid research technique.

Survey of the literature was proven to be acceptable to all criteria and was also accepted as a research technique to provide background and a basis toward development of the study.

#### Development of the Questionnaire

In developing the data collection technique, great care was given to avoid the introduction of bias and unreliability. A standardized questionnaire was constructed with primarily closed-end questions. The questionnaire used may be referred to in Appendix C. This type of questionnaire was selected primarily to ensure that the answers given would be in a frame of reference that is usable in the analysis of data. The mailed questionnaire was utilized due to the geographically-wide distribution of the major police departments in the United States. Since the respondents to the study are considered a highly select group of professional people, it was determined that the mailed questionnaire would elicit an acceptable response.

One obvious limitation of this research technique is the reliability and validity of responses to qualitative terms such as "effectiveness." In this case reliance is placed on the subjective judgement of the individual police chiefs contacted. The possibility of errors being introduced by selective perception, recall, and recording must be considered. No validation of the response is possible, nor is it feasible to conduct a reliability check due to the time and expense involved in these techniques and the inconvenience to police departments of follow-up questionnaires. An attempt to limit these shortcomings was introduced into the questionnaire via highly structured and explicit questions with fixed-alternative answers. The questions were carefully worded so as not to suggest one answer over another. The set of answers for each core question is all encompassing and each alternative answer was well defined and delimited in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was pretested by three students to insure clarity and to eliminate ambiguous questions and those that failed to elicit productive information.

#### Selection of Police Departments to be Studied

A purposive selection of all police departments in cities with a population of 250,000 or more was made to be studied. The cut-off point was established at this census

figure to limit the population to a manageable size and yet meet the criteria of "major police departments" as stated in the hypothesis. The cities were identified by the 1960 United States Census taken by the United States Bureau of Census.



## CHAPTER III

### HISTORICAL, PRESENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The companionship found between dog and man has been enjoyed for centuries. Their alliance is founded not on formal pacts, treaties, or doctrines, but upon mutual respect, trust, and faith in each other. The dog is a remarkable animal that has been a servant of man since the beginning of history. From all indications, the service of the dog remains in great demand today and promises to be even greater in the future as man further develops his exceptional talents.

#### I. HISTORICAL USE OF DOGS

The exact origin of the dog is shrouded in obscurity in the historical writings of "Genus Canis." Many theories and stories have been advanced; however, no clear-cut origin could be determined since the relationship between dog and man started long before the beginning of recorded history.<sup>1</sup> Anthropologists tell us that dogs played a part in man's life as far back as the middle paleolithic era some five

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<sup>1</sup>William F. Brown, "Dog," Encyclopedia Americana, IX (1963), 222b.

million years ago. This partnership between man and dog is a natural one, and the reasons for its beginning are as valid today as they were then. Primitive man found the dog a beast which could be controlled, whose feral instincts could be fashioned to conform to his needs, and an animal whose natural talents complimented his own. It was fleet where man was slow; it had a highly developed scenting ability, and its auditory sense was many times sharper than man's.<sup>2</sup> Man quickly took advantage of these outstanding characteristics to train the dog for both war and peaceful purposes.

#### Domestic Uses

Man was quick to realize the natural intelligence possessed by the dog and wasted no time in taking him into the home and family activities. With a minimum of training the dog was ready to take his place in man's society and perform a service at his master's beck and call. In return, man protected his dog from the perils of society, gave him food and shelter, and tended to his health.

Hunting dogs. It is the consensus of historians that the dog was first used by man to aid in hunting and running down the game that was so vital to his survival. In

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<sup>2</sup>William Goldbecker and Ernest H. Hart, This Is the German Shepherd (Orange, Connecticut: The Practical Science Publishing Company, 1955), p. 1.

their early association, man learned that the dog, like himself, had a common struggle for food and self-protection.<sup>3</sup> With a concerted effort they found mutual satisfaction in their hunting companionship. Therefore, a pact was formed between man and dog, a partnership that was to endure from the misty beginning of time down to the present day.<sup>4</sup>

Work dogs. Work dogs have served man well in numerous capacities. From the very beginning, man recognized the dog's intelligence, endurance, and loyalty as qualities which could be used to his advantage. During the day, the dog helped man hunt; at night he provided protection for him and his family by guarding the entrance to his cave, warning of the approach of an enemy.<sup>5</sup> Through the evolution of history the dog has continuously been a faithful guard for homes and businesses.<sup>6</sup>

Dogs were used by the early shepherds to herd and protect the master's flocks. It was in this work where the earliest specialized breeds known to man were developed--

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<sup>3</sup>Charles F. Sloane, "Dogs in War, Police Work and on Patrol," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, XLVI (September-October, 1955), 385.

<sup>4</sup>Josephine Z. Rine, The World of Dogs (New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1965), p. 96.

<sup>5</sup>Sloane, loc. cit.

<sup>6</sup>Samuel G. Chapman, Dogs in Police Work (Illinois: Public Administration Service, 1960), p. 1.

namely, shepherds and hounds.<sup>7</sup> The Romans used dogs to carry unbelievably heavy loads of provisions across mountains when horses foundered and died due to inclement weather and treacherous paths.<sup>8</sup> Through the centuries, draft dogs have been used for many and varied purposes. For this type of work several types of breeds have been developed, of which the milkman's dog so frequently seen in Europe is an example.<sup>9</sup>

Huskies were used to pull sleds through the frozen north where no other means of transportation was available. St. Bernard dogs were used to perform heroic missions of rescue and survival.<sup>10</sup> Farm dogs have been called upon to perform the many chores on the farm, such as filling the wood box, churning the butter, driving cattle, herding poultry, and killing vermin, to name a few.<sup>11</sup>

Show dogs have earned valuable prizes, and race dogs have proved to be profitable entertainment for some.<sup>12</sup> Experimental dogs have been used quite extensively in the laboratories in an effort to help explain the phenomenon of life in the man's world.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Goldbecker, loc. cit.      <sup>8</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 386.

<sup>9</sup>Elliott Humphrey and Lucien Warner, Working Dogs (Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, 1934), p. 3.

<sup>10</sup>Chapman, loc. cit.      <sup>11</sup>Rine, op. cit., p. 122.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid.      <sup>13</sup>Humphrey, op. cit., p. 116.

Tracking dogs. Man was quick to realize the value of the keen senses possessed by the dog. As far back as 5,000 years ago, the dog was used to track down game through eyesight and scent. The exact point in history man first used the dog to track criminals is now known; however, it is recorded that dogs were used for this purpose in England in the fifteenth century.<sup>14</sup> English soldiers used tracking hounds in the 1620's to follow the trail of highwaymen who sought refuge from justice in unsettled rural parts of the country.<sup>15</sup> Since that time, tracking of criminals has become common both in Europe and the United States.

Guide dogs. The use of guide dogs trained to lead the blind is a fairly new occupation for dogs. This great humanitarian work was originated and developed in Germany shortly after the First World War.<sup>16</sup> At the end of the war, each war-blinded German soldier received from his government a trained guide dog with which he could better adjust to civilian life.<sup>17</sup> The plan was so successful that other countries soon adopted the idea, and today the guide dog may be found in all parts of the world. The female German shepherd has been found to be peculiarly qualified for this

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<sup>14</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 388.

<sup>15</sup>Chapman, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>16</sup>Rine, op. cit., p. 102

<sup>17</sup>Clifford L. Hubbard, Working Dogs of the World (London: Sidgwick and Jackson, 1947), p. 9.

difficult and exacting work, although other breeds have been successfully trained.<sup>18</sup> With the help of a loyal canine companion, the blind person finds his longed-for freedom and independence. He has a friend eager to serve day or night with exceptional loyalty and faithfulness.

Although less frequently used, dogs have also been trained as hearing dogs for handicapped owners who lack the capability to hear doorbells, telephones, and other aural signals.<sup>19</sup>

The dog as a companion. Dogs used as companions far outnumber all other classes of dogs, and it is in this role that he is best known.<sup>20</sup> Through long and close association with man both in work and play, the dog has become a symbol of loyalty and friendship which has earned him the title of "man's best friend." Man loves the dog as he loves no other animal and the dog reciprocates in the only way he can, by faithful service and affection.

"Birds of a feather flock together" has long been accepted as a truism applicable to every living thing; however, the domesticated dog is an exception. From all indications, he cares little to associate with other dogs. His

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<sup>18</sup>Humphrey, op. cit., p. 21.

<sup>19</sup>Chapman, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>20</sup>Humphrey, op. cit., p. 3.

companion, his solace, his god is man, whom he faithfully follows to his end.<sup>21</sup>

### War Dogs

Since the dawn of history, man has used the dog to assist him in his military activities. The extraordinary acuteness of the animal's senses, his loyalty toward his master, his alertness, his speed and, whenever necessary, his viciousness toward the enemy are traits which make him valuable as an ally in war.<sup>22</sup>

In recent years, he has accompanied man on the submarine;<sup>23</sup> gone aloft in an airplane, even dropping by parachute;<sup>24</sup> and orbited the earth in a satellite. Many experiments and applications of the dog which were developed in wartime situations formed the basis for their many-sided use in law enforcement today.<sup>25</sup>

Historical use in conflict. The hieroglyphics found among the tombs of ancient Egypt, Greece, and Assyria clearly tell many heroic stories of dogs in battle. In 4000 B.C. Cambyses used dogs during his campaign in Egypt.

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<sup>21</sup>Rine, op. cit., p. 133.

<sup>22</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 385.

<sup>23</sup>Chapman, op. cit., p. 3.

<sup>24</sup>"The Parapooches," Life, Vol. 59, No. 21, November 19, 1965, p. 106.

<sup>25</sup>Rine, op. cit., p. 110.

Herodotus, the great Greek historian (484-424 B.C.) records that Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Monarchy (600-529 B.C.), used them while conquering a large portion of civilization.<sup>26</sup> Later Attila the Hun and the Romans made use of their alertness and aggressiveness to train them as guards for their camps.

During the Middle Ages, dogs selected for their size and ferocity were armed with spiked collars and protected by suits of armor. When turned loose against the enemy, they caused considerable havoc. It is reported that in 1544, Henry VIII sent four hundred dogs "garnished with good yron collars" to help Charles V of Spain in his war against France.<sup>27</sup>

Later in history, after the French had entered Alexandria, Egypt, in 1798, Napoleon recommended that dogs be used as defensive aids to guard the walls. He used the dogs as sentries, attaching short chains to the walls. The dogs would warn of oncoming danger and act as the first line of resistance to it.<sup>28</sup>

A tale has been told about a mongrel dog attached to the French army who succeeded in disclosing the presence of

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<sup>26</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 385.

<sup>27</sup>British War Office, Training of War Dogs (WO Code No. 9746, The War Office, 1962), p. 1.

<sup>28</sup>U. S. Department of the Air Force, United States Sentry Dog Program (Air Force Manual 125-5, Department of the Air Force, Washington, D.C., December, 1964), p. 1.



a disguised Austrian spy in the French camp. This is the first recorded incident of a dog distinguishing itself as a spy detector.<sup>29</sup> On our own continent, the pioneering Spaniards used dogs very effectively in fighting and subduing the Indians.<sup>30</sup>

After the introduction of gunpowder, the dog as an attacking force became outmoded and military tactics began to change rapidly. However, at the same time, the usefulness of dogs for other military purposes increased.<sup>31</sup> Dogs were again used in the Boer War (1899-1902) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) in searching for the wounded and missing.<sup>32</sup>

During World War I. It was during the First World War that dogs, for the first time, were scientifically bred and trained to perform specified military duties. Before the war, Germany had started canine training on a comparatively large scale and, when war broke out, had some six thousand dogs able to serve as messengers, sled dogs, casualty dogs, and sentries. Later in the war, Britain, France, and Belgium rapidly developed training schools and employed them effectively. Of the one hundred thousand dogs used during

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<sup>29</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 386.

<sup>30</sup>Humphrey, op. cit., p. 21.

<sup>31</sup>U.S. Department of Air Force, loc. cit.

<sup>32</sup>Chapman, op. cit., p. 10.

the war, it is estimated that thirty thousand dogs were employed by the German armed forces.<sup>33</sup> While the American expeditionary forces had no organized dog units of their own, they were able to borrow a limited number of dogs from their allies and employ them successfully as messenger, casualty, and guard dogs.<sup>34</sup>

Messenger dogs, trained to carry dispatches in a special cylinder attached to the collar, reduced the casualties among runners and frequently maintained contact when other means of communication had failed. By their highly developed sense of smell, ambulance or casualty-detecting dogs located wounded who might otherwise have been missed by stretcher parties.<sup>35</sup>

Patrol dogs supplemented guards at listening posts, and draft dogs gave valuable service to the German armies, particularly in the rapid transit of machine guns. In general, whenever a dangerous task could be accomplished as efficiently by a dog as by a man, the animal was used.<sup>36</sup>

At the end of the war a memorial building honoring war dogs was erected at Kilburn, England. Its inscription reads in part:

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<sup>33</sup>British War Office, loc. cit.

<sup>34</sup>U.S.A.F., loc. cit.

<sup>35</sup>British War Office, ibid., p. 2.

<sup>36</sup>Humphrey, op. cit., p. 4.

This building is dedicated as a memorial to the countless thousands of God's humble creatures who suffered and perished in the Great War of 1914-1918. Knowing nothing of the cause, looking forward to final victory, filled only with Love, Faith, and Loyalty, they endured much and died for us. . . .<sup>37</sup>

During World War II. In the early 1930's, the Germans established a school at Frankfurt to train dogs for war duty, primarily as messengers, scouts, and sentries. The school in Frankfurt accommodated two thousand dogs. Within ten years, Germany trained two hundred thousand dogs at this school.

Russian forces also trained more than fifty thousand war dogs before and during the war. Russia is the only country known to have used dogs to destroy tanks. These "tank busters," as they may well be named, were trained to carry on their backs a quantity of high explosives that was detonated by an antenna when the dog ran beneath the tank.<sup>38</sup>

When war broke out, the French quickly opened recruiting stations where they accepted dogs to supplement their existing dog strength. Two years after the war had begun, Great Britain began a dog program.

Britain developed a mine dog which was trained to detect and indicate the presence of buried mines. These dogs

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<sup>37</sup> Samuel G. Chapman, "A Study of the Use of Police Dogs in England and the Development of a Plan for Their Use in the United States" (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of California, Berkeley, 1959), p. 6.

<sup>38</sup> British War Office, op. cit., p. 2.

were especially valuable in detecting non-metallic mines which the mechanical detector was unable to do. Altogether four mine platoons were used successfully in northwest Europe after the invasion. In 1946 dogs so trained were sent to Palestine to help in the location of buried caches of arms. It had previously been established that a dog was capable of detecting buried arms down to a depth of four to five feet, which was far beyond the limit of the mechanical detector.<sup>39</sup>

When the United States entered World War II, its military forces had no trained war dogs. In May 1942, the United States embarked on an ambitious dog training program; and during the first two years, twenty thousand dogs were supplied to the armed forces.

The civilian organization, "Dogs for Defense," was appointed the official procurement agency for war dogs. At the K-9 centers, dogs were trained in one of the following five duty categories: sentry, attack, messenger, scout, and casualty. Countless success stories of these dogs and their handlers have been told in various publications. Throughout the world, and on every front, the dogs performed duties impossible to men, and by their extremely acute sense of

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<sup>39</sup>Ibid.

hearing and smell, saved countless lives.<sup>40</sup> Many of these dogs were awarded very high honors for their wartime performance.

In planning the United States postwar army at the conclusion of hostilities, it was decided that despite all the technical advances made during the war, dogs still had a place in the modern army. It became apparent too that in peace, guard dogs, with their characteristics of aggressiveness and alertness, could render invaluable assistance in the protection of military installations. This they have done with marked success, and, of equal importance, with a significant saving in manpower. During the Korean War the need for dogs was intensified. Sentry dog schools were inaugurated or expanded in Europe, Japan, and the United States. Following the Korean War, the dogs were used in their peacetime mission of providing security for military installations.

American military use today. Sentry dogs are used today wherever American forces are stationed throughout the world. The dog has become an accepted piece of equipment in military operations. Presently, there is a buildup in Vietnam of a sentry dog program.<sup>41</sup> These dogs have proved

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<sup>40</sup>U. S. Department of the Air Force, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>41</sup>"Sentry Dogs, Handlers Called for SEA Duty," Air Force Times, December 22, 1965, p. 2.

exceptionally successful in jungle-type warfare, warning the military of ambush. In at least two instances sentry dogs have taken bites from deadly snakes, by deliberately shoving their masters aside.<sup>42</sup>

The use of dogs in military activities and law enforcement work was correlated by Charles F. Sloane when he stated:

If one gives some thought to the subject, there is but little difference between fighting an enemy in a declared war and fighting an enemy, the criminal, at home on the crime front. Both are comparable battles for the very existence of civilization, for without the thin wall of police protecting the people from criminal depredation, the world would soon revert to savagery and bestiality.<sup>43</sup>

#### History of Dogs in Police Work

Although the dog was not enlisted directly into the ranks of the police force until the latter part of the nineteenth century, it is interesting to note that various forms of police operations called on the dog for assistance long before our modern day police force came into being.

The earliest known account of a dog serving as a detective was during the reign of Pyrrhus (300-272 B.C.), king of Epirus. The king adopted a dog which was standing guard by his murdered master. Later the dog attacked two

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<sup>42</sup>"One More AP's Life Saved by Sentry Dog," Air Force Times, December 8, 1965, p. 18.

<sup>43</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 388.

men with such fury that there was little doubt in the king's mind that these were the men who killed the dog's master. The two later confessed, confirming the king's faith in the dog.<sup>44</sup> Through the centuries many heroic accounts of super-dog accomplishments occur in legends, but not until the Middle Ages are any records to be found.

Dogs were first used for civic protection early in the fourteenth century. Under the care of armed citizens, dogs patrolled the perimeter of the naval installations and docks of Saint Malo, France. This operation proved successful until 1770 when the program was halted after one of the dogs accidentally killed a young naval officer out after the curfew.<sup>45</sup>

Guard dogs were also used in France during the reign of King Louis XI (1461-1483). He established a dog corps to warn residents of Mont-Saint-Michel of the approach of enemies.<sup>46</sup>

It is interesting to note that the first instance of dog usage in America was by the man credited with discovering our new world. Christopher Columbus on his voyage that

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<sup>44</sup>Chapman, Dogs in Police Work, p. 8.

<sup>45</sup>"Use of Police Dogs A Fad?", The Police Chief, 26:12, 1959, p. 12.

<sup>46</sup>Chapman, Ibid.

formally discovered America took bloodhounds with him which he used to "scent out ambushes" in the wilderness.<sup>47</sup>

Since the discovery of America, dogs have been used for tracking with increasing impetus. In the past two centuries it has become commonplace to read of the exploits of the dog tracking criminals and slaves in the United States.<sup>48</sup>

Formal adoption of dogs in police service. At the close of the nineteenth century, several European countries began experimenting with dogs in police work. In Paris in 1895 local foot patrolmen used dogs to control the notorious Parisian "apache gangs" who were terrorizing parts of the city.<sup>49</sup>

In 1896 the Germans followed suit by experimenting with various breeds to determine the dog best suited for police work.<sup>50</sup> Captain Schoenherr in the little town of Hildesheim, Germany, studied the possibilities of using the dog to combat crime. A few specially trained dogs were tried out and proved successful.<sup>51</sup> Police Commissioner Friedrich Laufer, known as the father of the German police dog, decided to experiment with the use of dogs in the city of Schwelm, Germany, in 1897. After a great deal of planning,

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<sup>47</sup>British War Office, op. cit., p. 1.

<sup>48</sup>Sloane, op. cit., p. 388. <sup>49</sup>Ibid., p. 391.

<sup>50</sup>Ibid.

<sup>51</sup>Humphrey, op. cit., p. 3.



training, and breeding, he developed a German shepherd, which later became known the world over as the "German Police Dog." On October 1, 1901, he put the first dog, "Casar," on the streets of Schwelm. The problems of his day were similar to those of today. He was attacked bitterly by the press for the use of dogs, but the experiment proved successful, and before Commissioner Laufer died in 1937, he saw the use of police dogs spread to all continents.<sup>52</sup>

The first large-scale application of police dogs was in Ghent, Belgium,<sup>53</sup> under Police Commissioner E. Van Wesemael. In March, 1899, the city purchased three dogs and later in that year seven more, which were all trained for police duties. By the end of 1899 all ten dogs were placed on field duty which proved, in following years, to be a great success.<sup>54</sup> By 1906, Ghent had between fifty and sixty police dogs patrolling the streets.<sup>55</sup> The successful application of police dogs in Ghent spread throughout the European continent. By 1910 dogs were being used in police work in Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Hungary, Austria,<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>52</sup>Hermann Knoche, Der Hund im Dienst der Polizei (Lubeck, Germany: Max Schmidt-Romhild, 1957), p. 9.

<sup>53</sup>Dixon Hartwell, Dogs Against Darkness (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1942), p. 37.

<sup>54</sup>Chapman, Dogs in Police Work, p. 9.

<sup>55</sup>W. G. Fitz-Gerald, "Dog Police of European Cities," The Century Magazine, LXXII (October, 1906), p. 829.

<sup>56</sup>Fitz-Gerald, op. cit., p. 830.

and Holland. In approximately the same year, England adopted the use of police dogs.<sup>57</sup>

The police dog had become a permanent piece of equipment in the European police arsenal. Police dog associations, breeder associations, and large-scale training schools began to evolve in an effort to perfect the breed and professionalize the application of dogs in law enforcement.

Adoption by the United States. The European experiment did not go unnoticed by police officials in the United States. In 1907, the police commissioner of New York City, General Bringham, dispatched George Wakefield to Ghent, Belgium, to study the use of dogs and to return to New York City with six trained Belgian sheep dogs to be used for patrol and breeding purposes. This is the first known canine corps in the United States. Since the program was patterned after that of Ghent, the dogs patrolled in the manner used there, and by 1911 sixteen dogs were being used for patrolling in the Long Island residential district. The dogs were turned loose on a policeman's beat between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. Upon encountering anyone in the neighborhood not in uniform, they were trained to knock the person to the ground, stand on him, and bark until his handler arrived. The dogs were continuously trained to be

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<sup>57</sup>Chapman, Thesis, p. 12.

friendly toward the policeman's uniform and to react aggressively toward a person in any other type of clothing.<sup>58</sup> The dogs were trained to throw a man to the ground by wrapping their front paws around the legs of a man and dragging him down. Later, the dogs were trained to search houses, to track, and to chase and capture a fleeing suspect.<sup>59</sup>

Many innocent persons, however, were injured in this operation. The possibility of being attacked by a dog when venturing out during the night hours brought bitter complaints from residents of the area. Despite the continuous complaints, the dog corps survived through the constantly changing police administrations in New York City, and to some extent expanded its operation. During a parade in 1920, a dog handler was shot and killed by a policeman who mistook him for a culprit trying to kill the police dog he was demonstrating. This incident, added to the never-ending complaints, caused the end to America's first canine experiment.<sup>60</sup> The New York City Police Department later reactivated its dog program which continued in operation until 1951, when it was terminated. Since then the New York City

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<sup>58</sup>William F. Handy, Marilyn Harrington, and David J. Pittman, "The K-9 Corps: The Use of Dogs in Police Work" (Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, 1960), p. 4.

<sup>59</sup>Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>60</sup>Ibid., p. 6.

police officials have considered re-forming the dog patrol several times.<sup>61</sup> Several private New York City police organizations are using dogs today in such places as the Bronx Botanical Gardens.<sup>62</sup>

Other cities launching a canine operation shortly after New York City were Westport, Connecticut; South Orange, New Jersey;<sup>63</sup> and Glen Ridge, New Jersey. Little is known about the Westport and South Orange experiments, but the Glen Ridge operation was successful. It was established in 1911 with two Belgian-trained dogs purchased from New York. Centrally housed at the police station and assigned to foot patrols, the dogs were effective in checking unoccupied houses and in maintaining order during several strikes in the community. The use of dogs was discontinued in approximately 1918 due to the advent of the patrol car and countless complaints from antagonized late-evening strollers.<sup>64</sup>

The police department in Detroit, Michigan, initiated a dog program in 1917 with eight German shepherds performing general police dog duties. This program was short-lived; in 1919, the police commissioner ordered the dogs

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<sup>61</sup>News item in the New York Daily News, September 14, 1965, p. 18.

<sup>62</sup>News Item in the State Journal (Lansing, Michigan), October 19, 1965.

<sup>63</sup>Chapman, Dogs in Police Work, p. 31.

<sup>64</sup>Handy, op. cit., p. 6.

sold and the program discontinued. The reasons stated were that the dogs failed to assist either in arrests or tracking criminals. The program was reactivated in 1928 with twelve dogs being used in Detroit's residential areas. The dogs were trained to circle the large homes after being unleashed by their handlers.<sup>65</sup> In the early 1940's, the Detroit dog program was once more discontinued for several reasons.<sup>66</sup> In some cases the dogs attacked innocent citizens and in general were thought ineffective.<sup>67</sup> Detroit again considered their use in 1949; but after a study, the idea was abandoned for the following reasons:<sup>68</sup>

1. Dogs cost one hundred to one hundred fifty dollars.
2. Expenses were from ten to twenty dollars per month.
3. Six months training at forty dollars per month was required.
4. They were responsible to only one man's orders.
5. They took up too much of an officer's time.

Berkeley California Police Department used Doberman pinschers for more than ten years prior to World War II. The Berkeley Police Department reported the following pros and cons of their now defunct police dog operation:<sup>69</sup>

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<sup>65</sup>"Canine Police," A Progress Report of the Assembly Interim Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy on Using Dogs in Police Work (Sacramento: The California State Legislature, January 1960), p. 138.

<sup>66</sup>Chapman, Ibid., p. 32.

<sup>67</sup>Lt. Bernard G. Winckoski, Commanding Research and Planning Bureau, Detroit Police Department, Michigan, Letter of November 30, 1965.

<sup>68</sup>"Canine Police," op. cit., p. 138.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid., p. 139.

### Favorable Aspects

1. Dogs were protective to the officers working on foot, particularly in inspecting alleys and rear entrances to stores.
2. They were valuable when an officer was attacked by one or more people.
3. They could guard vacant police vehicles.
4. They could guard prisoners prior to being taken to jail.
5. They provided police with psychological advantage in crowd control where a crowd is either unruly or apt to become so.
6. With proper training and ideal circumstances, they were valuable for trailing purposes.

### Unfavorable Aspects

1. They were expensive to purchase, train, and maintain--all of which was borne by the individual officers.
2. They required continuous training needs to maintain efficiency.
3. The nervous and excitable nature of the dogs, plus their one-man nature, made them control problems. Thus, many persons were attacked and bitten, including fellow officers.
4. They had strong body odor, which permeated the police cars.
5. Care and training of the dogs interfered with performance of essential police duties.
6. Patrolmen who used the dogs were generalists and not specialists for the use of dogs. The time spent on routine investigations often saw the officers' functions being interfered with by the presence of the dogs.

Modern era. Following the Second World War, renewed interest in the police dog was sparked by the vast usage of dogs in the war. Many military trainers returned and joined the ranks of the various police departments. Their enthusiasm for the use of dogs fell on deaf ears of the police officials for many years in the United States.

Immediately after the war, England and many European countries developed well-designed programs by scientifically applying established knowledge in the field. The number of police forces which used dogs in England and Wales steadily increased and in 1954, 28 of the 126 police forces used 266 dogs to combat crime in the cities and the country.<sup>70</sup>

In the United States, however, police officials were reluctant to resort to the use of dogs in law enforcement; finally, in 1955 Dearborn, Michigan, pioneered the way for the present broad usage. Four German shepherds were trained to patrol or walk a beat with a police officer; to search out and hold a prowler, burglar, or disorderly person; to enter buildings, disarm and hold suspicious persons; to jump into a car and hold occupants; to go through plate glass windows or into burning buildings; and to scale fourteen-foot walls.<sup>71</sup> Although the dogs performed satisfactorily, their use was terminated in February 1956, because the contribution they made to the police effort did not justify the expenditures incurred and the administrative problems which were encountered.<sup>72</sup>

Portland, Oregon, bought the four Dearborn dogs and launched a dog program in April 1956, with a total of

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<sup>70</sup>Chapman, Dogs in Police Work, p. 12.

<sup>71</sup>"Dearborn Pioneers Use of Police Dogs in United States," Michigan Police Journal, Vol. 24 (February, 1955), p. 9.

<sup>72</sup>Canine Police, op. cit., p. 140.

fifteen dogs. Canine handlers and their dogs were used both on foot and on motorized patrol, mostly during the night hours. The handlers performed the same duties as uniformed personnel, except that handlers were assigned to attend to incidents in which a trained dog might be usefully employed. The dogs were found particularly effective when used on prowlers, peeping toms, and burglar alarm calls; they greatly reduced the risk factor borne by the police officer. The dogs were also successfully used in crowd control. After one year, Portland also discontinued their program for the following reasons: (1) the dogs worked with only one officer; (2) the training of both men and officers was never-ending; (3) multiple administrative problems were encountered; and (4) it was expensive and time-consuming to train a dog with a new handler.<sup>73</sup> According to Portland police officials, the program might have been successful with more manpower and equipment; but under the existing conditions, the dogs proved to be a liability rather than an asset.<sup>74</sup>

At the time of these failures, Los Angeles investigated the possibilities of having a canine corps in their city; however, they decided against the use of dogs. According to Deputy Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department

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<sup>73</sup>Ibid., p. 139.

<sup>74</sup>Handy, op. cit., p. 20.



Roger E. Murdock, police dogs were good on certain occasions, but they were too limited in use for a city having a large motorized force such as Los Angeles. Man-dog teams were employed mostly at night in industrialized areas patrolled on foot. Murdock felt that there were few of these beats in the Los Angeles environs, and that the dogs would present a hazard in the skid row areas and in heavy traffic. In general, the dogs were too expensive for the use that would be derived from them.<sup>75</sup>

Despite these failures, the Baltimore Police Department began planning for and recruiting dogs for a canine operation, which later proved to be one of the most successful in the United States. In April, 1957, Baltimore initiated its dog program after a four-month basic dog and handler training course, which was directed by a former American military dog trainer. The program started with fifteen dogs and rapidly increased through the years to fifty-three patrolmen and fifty-eight dogs. At present, a captain is in command of the unit, and a lieutenant and four sergeants supervise the training and field activity under his direction.

The Baltimore Police Department states that it is definitely convinced that the psychological effect of an officer with a dog on patrol is invaluable. The reaction of

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<sup>75</sup>Ibid., p. 21.

both the public and the press has been overly responsive in favoring the use of trained dogs for discouraging both the would-be offenders from going astray of the law, and in apprehending those responsible for criminal acts. The department has found that trained dogs are particularly effective for apprehending lawbreakers fleeing from the scene of a crime; detecting burglars secreted in large industrial plants and warehouses; dispersing disorderly crowds; appearing at the scene where an officer may be having trouble with a prisoner; trailing and detecting wanted persons hidden in wooded and suburban areas, particularly at night.<sup>76</sup>

For a year Baltimore operated the only canine corps in the United States. In 1958, six corps were set up; and, by December 1959, there were fourteen in existence.<sup>77</sup> As of February 1960, at least twenty-four police departments<sup>78</sup> were using in excess of one hundred ninety-five man-dog teams.<sup>79</sup>

At that time, the use of dogs swept the country and spread to police departments of all sizes. The police dog became a common topic of interest among police administrators, and many canine corps were initiated in the

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<sup>76</sup>Frank A. Deems, Inspector, Baltimore Police Department, Letter of December 15, 1965.

<sup>77</sup>Handy, op. cit., p. 40.

<sup>78</sup>Chapman, Dogs in Police Work, p. 36.

<sup>79</sup>Handy, Ibid.

following three years. By the end of 1963, more than 97 police departments were using 783 dogs in the United States.<sup>80</sup> Some idea of the rapid rate of expansion is presented in Figure 1. The size of the police departments using dogs ranged from 17 to over 10,000 men; the number of dogs per police agency ranged from 1 to 75. As noted in Figure 1, the rapid expansion of dog units during the period from 1959 to 1961 reached its peak at the end of 1961, and has started a general decline since that time. Seven police departments reported abandonment of their canine programs between 1957 and 1964.<sup>81</sup>

## II. PRESENT USE OF POLICE DOGS

Today, the use of police dogs has become a generally accepted practice throughout the United States and abroad. Virtually every police department, regardless of size or location, has been exposed to the employment of police dogs and in some way assessed their value. For reasons unknown, their use has caused a considerable amount of discord among police administrators. It appears that those utilizing dogs defend the practice vehemently, while those not using dogs listen dispassionately to the canine proponents and remain

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<sup>80</sup>"Questionnaires on Police Dogs" (Phoenix, Arizona: unpublished data quantified from questionnaires received from Phoenix Police Department, February 1964).

<sup>81</sup>Ibid.

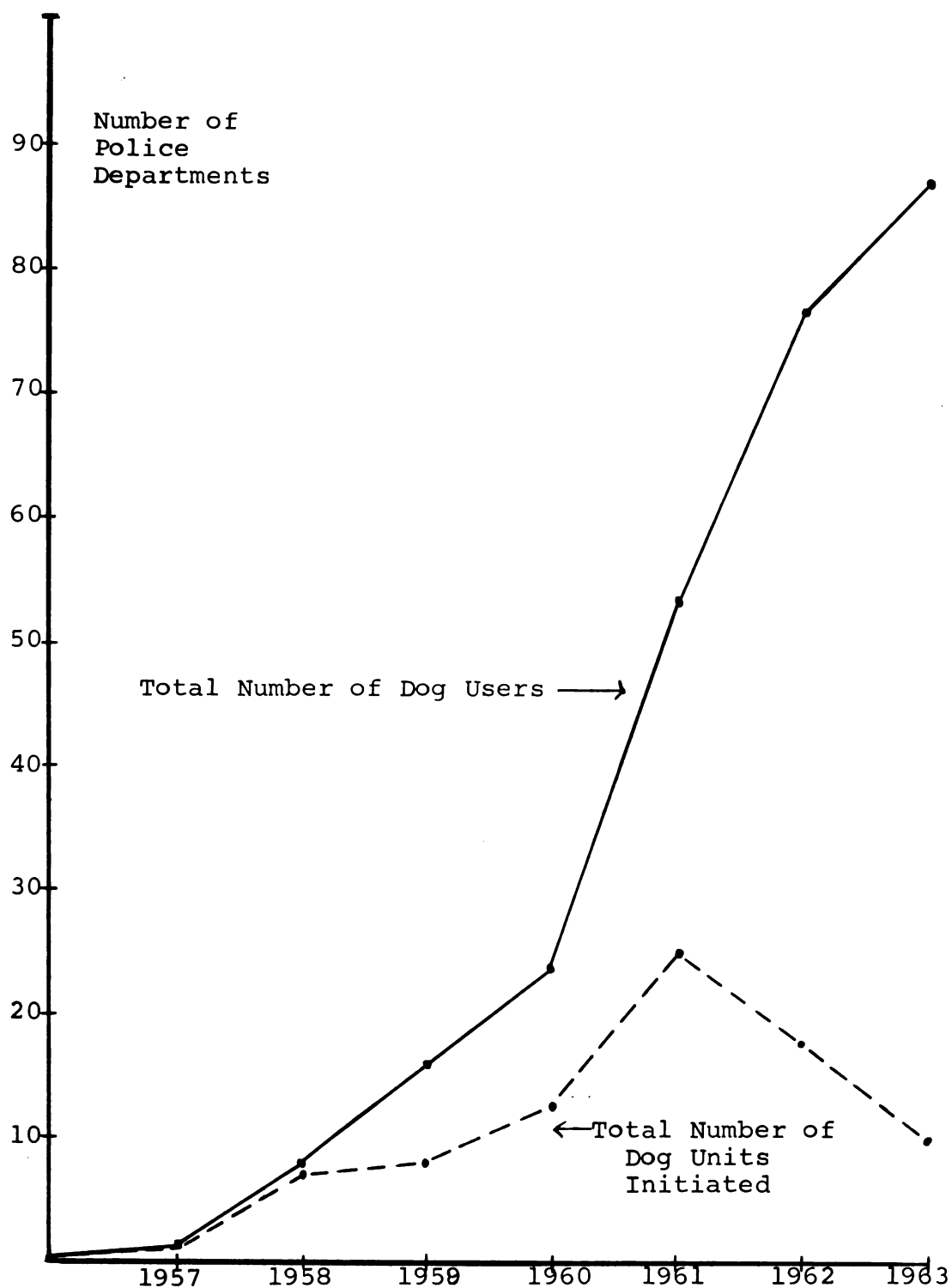


FIGURE 1

DEVELOPMENT OF THE USE OF POLICE DOGS IN THE UNITED STATES

determinedly against their use. This is a healthy sign if both stands are based on sound judgment; however, if personal biases are allowed to control the decision, the field of law enforcement will suffer.

The free flow of information and favorable reports from police departments using dogs has undoubtedly influenced other agencies in establishing a canine operation. The large police departments using dogs have aided greatly in the rapid development in the use of dogs by providing guidance and training programs for outside police agencies.

### III. FUTURE USE

Based on the long-standing use of police dogs in Europe and the recent continued growth rate in the United States, it is axiomatic that the canine corps is an established force in modern law enforcement. Every day seems to bring new problems that dogs may be called upon to solve. New fields of operation are continuously being opened by improved training and breeding techniques.

The public has generally been familiarized and educated as to the dogs' role in law enforcement and, with few exceptions, has accepted them fully. The major complaint has come from the minority groups who feel that dogs have been used against them disproportionately. This is probably true; however, the reason may be due to their living in high crime areas rather than their race. Nevertheless, any

misuse of dogs in dealing with minority groups is criticized severely by the news media and the public in general. For example, the use of dogs in desegregation demonstrations in the south drew adverse public criticism and a cutback of dogs employed in crowd control.

Public approval of the proper use of dogs was recently demonstrated at a public opinion poll at The World's Fair in New York City. On September 14, 1965, the poll inserted the following query on its panel of questions--"Should police dogs patrol the New York City subway system and parks?" The query remained on the ballot for thirty-four days. The final tally of all votes cast showed 78.5 per cent of the voters in favor of the suggestion, compared to 21.5 per cent against it.<sup>82</sup>

With the demonstrated acceptance of both the public and law enforcement administrators, it is logical to assume that the use of police dogs will continue to expand into new fields of endeavor.

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<sup>82</sup> John C. Stoltzfus, Promotions Events Administrator, The New York Daily News, New York, Letter of December 28, 1965.

## CHAPTER IV

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE IN THE FIELD

This chapter reviews selected writings most closely related to the problem. Since the specialized police dog is relatively new in the United States, few books are available. However, the subject has been treated quite adequately in professional periodicals and the press. Most literature advocates the idea and offers sweeping, encouraging endorsement of the police dog concept.

Most authors have dealt with the administration and training of a canine corps, rather than analyzing the specific function of the police dog. Only those books dealing directly with the uses of dogs in police work will be reviewed.

#### Dogs in Police Work, Samuel G. Chapman

Samuel G. Chapman summarizes the early development of the police dog in Great Britain and the United States up to February, 1960, when his book went to press. Areas such as cost and administrative procedures are analyzed, factors which police administrators must consider before adopting a dog program. In discussing the various purposes for which

the dog may be utilized, Mr. Chapman states that they can be trained and used to protect citizens and police officers from physical harm; search for, take into custody, and guard suspects who flee the police; guard police property; help officers search alleys, yards, and buildings; warn officers of lurking danger; and search fields, forests, hills, and broad, open areas for both persons and property. In addition, dogs can assist police in controlling crowds and reducing criminal activity wherever they are used.

Mr. Chapman divides the work of the police dog into two basic categories--tracking and all-purpose. He considers the tracking dog a specialist which possesses especially well-developed and trained scenting powers. This type of dog is commonly employed in police work to search for criminal escapees, missing persons, and lost children. Because of its unusual ability to detect human scent, it is also used to search for injured persons and for bodies, as well as for stolen property that may have been hidden or discarded. He points out that "Even when specialist tracking dogs are unsuccessful in locating a suspect, they often are able to indicate the direction in which the suspect fled--thus affording the police further avenues for investigation."<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>83</sup>Samuel G. Chapman, Dogs in Police Work (Illinois: Public Administration Service, 1960), p. 6.



The all-purpose police dog is described as a strong, hardy animal with high intelligence, great persistence, keen sight, and a sense of smell that approaches that of a tracking dog. On many occasions they are used for tracking duties in addition to their general police duties. The all-purpose dog is considered a "generalist" because he does not specialize in any particular police duty but is trained to perform all police dog functions.

In discussing the effectiveness of the police dog, Mr. Chapman quotes the British Home Office report, "Working Party on Police Dogs," which contends that dogs contribute to, and deserve a place in, law enforcement. The report is quoted as follows:

We are in no doubt that a properly trained dog is an economical and effective aid to police work in the prevention and detection of crime. In certain duties, such as dealing with hooligans and searching for missing persons and stolen property, it can often do the work of many policemen; in tracking duties, it is irreplaceable. It has been found to be a strong deterrent to certain types of crime and we have clear evidence that the introduction of dogs has in many areas been followed by a significant decrease in the amount of crime.<sup>84</sup>

The principal advantages and disadvantages of the use of police dogs are listed by Mr. Chapman as follows:

Advantages

1. The psychological effect of dogs in preventing disorderly behavior on the part of crowds;

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<sup>84</sup>Ibid., p. 30.

2. The psychological effect on potential criminals in deterring criminal activity and reducing crime;
3. The aid to police officers in detecting the presence of and capturing suspects, particularly at night; in routine patrol; and in searching alleys, backyards, enclosed premises, and wooded areas;
4. The protection of officers;
5. The favorable effect on police public relations.

#### Disadvantages

1. Interference with essential police duties.
2. Unique administrative problems.
3. The consequences of dog bites.
4. The fright induced in some law-abiding citizens.<sup>85</sup>

#### Dogs for Police Service, Sam D. Watson, Jr.

In his book, Dogs for Police Service, written in 1963, Lieutenant Sam P. Watson of the Oklahoma City Police Department outlined guides for the initiation of a canine unit and established training procedures for the use of police dogs.

In discussing the legal aspects of a police dog program, Mr. Watson recommends that each city using dogs pass ordinances exempting the police dog from city licensing and fees, and making it unlawful to abuse the police dog or interfere with its duties. He states that when the dog bites a criminal attempting to escape or resisting arrest, the case is considered under the law which provides that a police officer may use all the force necessary in making an

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<sup>85</sup>Chapman, op. cit., p. 56.

arrest. It is recommended that cities purchase personal liability insurance on each handler covering accidental bites.

As to the question of whether the court will recognize a case when the arrest was made on the use of a dog's nose, Mr. Watson recommends that the police never go to court if the case is based only on evidence obtained by the dog; however, it should be used as supporting evidence.<sup>86</sup>

Mr. Watson describes the dog's senses in the following manner:

A dog's sense of smell far surpasses that of man. Tests indicate that the dog's ability to smell odors is approximately one hundred times greater than that of humans. It is almost impossible to comprehend a dog's ability to distinguish specific odors for long periods of time.

Tests have proven that the average Shepherd's hearing ability is ten times greater than human hearing. In one test, the dog responded to a sound at a distance of 180 yards that man could not hear for more than 40 yards.

Conclusive experiments have pointed out that a dog's range of vision is neither as sharp and clear nor as great as that of man. Tests indicate that dogs are very sensitive to movement. When an object within their line of vision moves, they will respond to it. It is not known for sure whether a dog can distinguish color. However, most experts agree that a dog's world is black and white.<sup>87</sup>

Mr. Watson deals with the uses of the police dog by describing the training needed to perform various tasks. He

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<sup>86</sup> Sam D. Watson, Jr., Dogs for Police Service (Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1963), p. 13.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid., p. 50.

states that the police dog can be one of the most effective public relations tools the police department possesses, if used properly. He proposes that exhibits and demonstrations be used extensively to educate the people in the community as to their relationship to the dogs.<sup>88</sup> He advocates training in crowd control, apprehension of a running suspect, guarding prisoners, protecting the handler, tracking, and searching.

How to Use Dogs Effectively in  
Modern Police Work, Irvin E.  
Marders

Irvin E. Marders, in his book, How to Use Dogs Effectively in Modern Police Work, deals with the "generalist" police dog which is used for patrol work and all-around police duties. He recommends the German shepherd for "generalist" police duties.

Regarding the decision to use police dogs, he states:

Whether to use dogs must be decided by those responsible for that delicate balance between protecting the city and bankrupting its citizens in that effort.

Each case is different and depends on many factors, such as character of the city, size and population, types of crimes and, of course, budgetary considerations.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>88</sup>Ibid., p. 43.

<sup>89</sup>Irvin E. Marders, How to Use Dogs Effectively in Modern Police Work (Orlando, Florida: Police Science Press, 1960), pp. 7 and 8.

In describing the various uses of dogs, Mr. Marders points out that, "For the police officer alone on the beat or in a car the dog can give confidence and a doubling or even tripling of effectiveness."<sup>90</sup> The dog can alert handlers to intruders at ranges up to two hundred yards during hours of darkness and under adverse weather conditions. Its presence produces a psychological deterrent to would-be intruders or assailants. It is proposed that the dog can save city funds by doing the job of policing effectively with fewer patrolmen. Unlike the policeman, "the dog never talks about joining a union or never concerns himself with a pension or retirement fund. . . . "<sup>91</sup>

Typical uses are listed as: (1) mobile and foot patrols in parks and other high crime areas where assaults, purse snatching and muggings have been frequent, (2) dispersing and controlling crowds, (3) apprehension of criminals, and (4) searching operations such as locating evidence and building searches. The author cites the Baltimore Police Department as recording 477 arrests in the first seven months of 1959, with the assistance of dogs; also 180 buildings and 13 wooded areas were searched by police man-dog teams. The Baltimore Police Department primarily uses its dogs on foot patrols.

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<sup>90</sup>Ibid., p. 8.

<sup>91</sup>Ibid., p. 9.

Departing from most authorities, Mr. Marders advocates the use of two handlers, to work the dog for two consecutive six-hour shifts.

It is suggested that the man-dog team may be a satisfactory compromise for the one-man versus two-man patrol car controversy. He states that the man-dog team gives adequate protection at a low cost. Using the dogs in public exhibitions are recommended as an excellent means of "selling" the dog program to the public.

Mr. Marders devotes the largest portion of a chapter to the psychology and physiology of the dog. He notes that the dog's range of vision is less clear than that of the human being, and the dog sees things in black and white. However, the dog seems to be very sensitive to the slightest movement at great distances.

Tests indicate that the German shepherd is capable of responding to a sound at seventy-eight feet that a man could not hear at a distance greater than twenty feet. The dog is also capable of detecting higher frequency sound waves than man. The dog greatly surpasses man in his keenness of smell, his range of odors, and his sensitivity to the delicate differences in odors.

Sensitivity to touch varies greatly among dogs; therefore, care should be given to select only those dogs showing moderate sensitivity to touch. The oversensitive

dog that is shy to sound and touch is difficult to train and is normally unreliable. The undersensitive dog, impervious to either correction or praise, is also difficult to train. The ideal police dog must demonstrate superior intelligence, normal aggressiveness, motivation, and willingness.<sup>92</sup>

Police Dogs, Home Office  
(London)

Police Dogs was written by the Standing Advisory Committee on Police Dogs of the Home Office in London in 1963. The book deals primarily with the training and care of the police dog, but extensive reference is made to the various ways in which police dogs may be used.

Six basic uses of the dog in police work are listed as follows:

1. Dogs can be used as an aid to the ordinary police patrol for preventive purposes. The dogs' sense of smell, sight and hearing make the job of a police officer in patrolling his beat much easier than it otherwise would be.
2. Dogs have been used successfully to deal with rowdyism. The trained dog is obviously a deterrent and a police handler, with his dog, is capable of dealing with local outbreaks of rowdyism effectively and without other help. It is undoubtedly a comfort to the respectable members of the public where there have been outbreaks of rowdyism to know that police dogs are available to give them protection.
3. Dogs are used with success in tracking after a crime has been committed. It might be thought that the opportunities for using tracker dogs in

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<sup>92</sup>Marders, op. cit., p. 49.

built-up areas are strictly limited, but it is surprising how often a dog is able to give material assistance to the Investigating Officer, even if only by showing the route which the thieves have taken to effect their escape.

4. Dogs have been successfully used in searching for missing persons. The advantage of using a dog under these circumstances is that a large area can be searched quickly and methodically, and the speed with which it can be done may sometimes result in the saving of a life.
5. Dogs have been successfully used in searching premises to locate thieves. Here again, the advantage of the dog is that the search can be made quickly and methodically where a large number of men would be used for the same result and where, at the end of the search, there would be no certainty that the search had been completely efficient.
6. Dogs have been successfully used for recovering articles left at the scene of crime. Again the advantage of a dog over the human agency is that the search is quicker and also more efficient.<sup>93</sup>

The primary requisites to the best use of dogs in the police force are:

1. The handler must be a good policeman and properly trained in the handling of his dog.
2. The dog must be bred from a good police strain and properly trained.
3. All members of the force concerned should have some knowledge of how dogs can best be used as aids to police duty so that no opportunity is missed of employing their services whenever this is possible.<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>93</sup>Home Office, Police Dogs Training and Care (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1963), p. iv.

<sup>94</sup>Ibid., p. v.



This book is one of the more complete and concise works in the area of tracking and scent work. It very adequately covers the theory of scent and gives a great deal of insight into the problems which the dog faces in accomplishing nose work. The theory of scent is a wide and complex subject, but the Home Office states that for practical police purposes it may be divided into two broad categories--ground scent and wind scent.

Ground scent, used in tracking, is caused by the physical contact with the ground by an object, such as a shoe or a hand, resulting in a disturbance of the earth's surface. "The slightest movement of the soil or the crushing of grass, other vegetation and insect life, leaves particles and/or drops of moisture lying on the ground, all of which give off a scent and thus denote a trail."<sup>95</sup> A portion of this scent will adhere to the crushing instrument, such as shoes, and will be carried for some distance leaving traces of scent on all types of traveled surfaces. In addition to the scent left by this crushing affect, the dog also utilizes the scent left by footwear, such as, the odor of shoe polish, shoe leather, waxed thread in the shoes, and human odors on shoe strings.

Wind scent, which is primarily used in searching broad areas, is airborne from the individual or object

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<sup>95</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

emitting the odor. In the case of an object, the scent may be characteristic to the object, may be the result of some previous human contact, or may be alien to the particular ground on which it lies. The scent of the individual may be described as personal body odor which varies according to race, constitution, health, clothing, nourishment, activity, mental condition, and state of cleanliness. Body odors are greatly intensified following physical exertion. The various sources of scent are illustrated in Figure 2.

With its acute sense of smell, the dog assimilates the scent through the air he breathes; therefore, the degree of discernment varies with the concentration of the scent. Scent concentration varies with the rate of evaporation, air movement, and type of country over which the scent is found. The most vital factor affecting scent concentration is time; it is vital that searching and tracking operations follow relatively soon after the scent is deposited.

Factors affecting the duration of discernible scent are summarized as follows:

1. Scent is subject to evaporation and is therefore greatly affected by climatic conditions. Generally speaking, scenting conditions are most favorable:
  - a. in mild, dull weather;
  - b. when the temperature of the ground is higher than the air, i.e., normally at nighttime;
  - c. in areas where the ground is sheltered.
2. Factors which adversely affect scent are:
  - a. hot sunshine;
  - b. strong winds;
  - c. heavy rainfall after the scent has been set up.

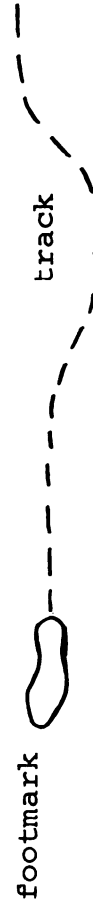
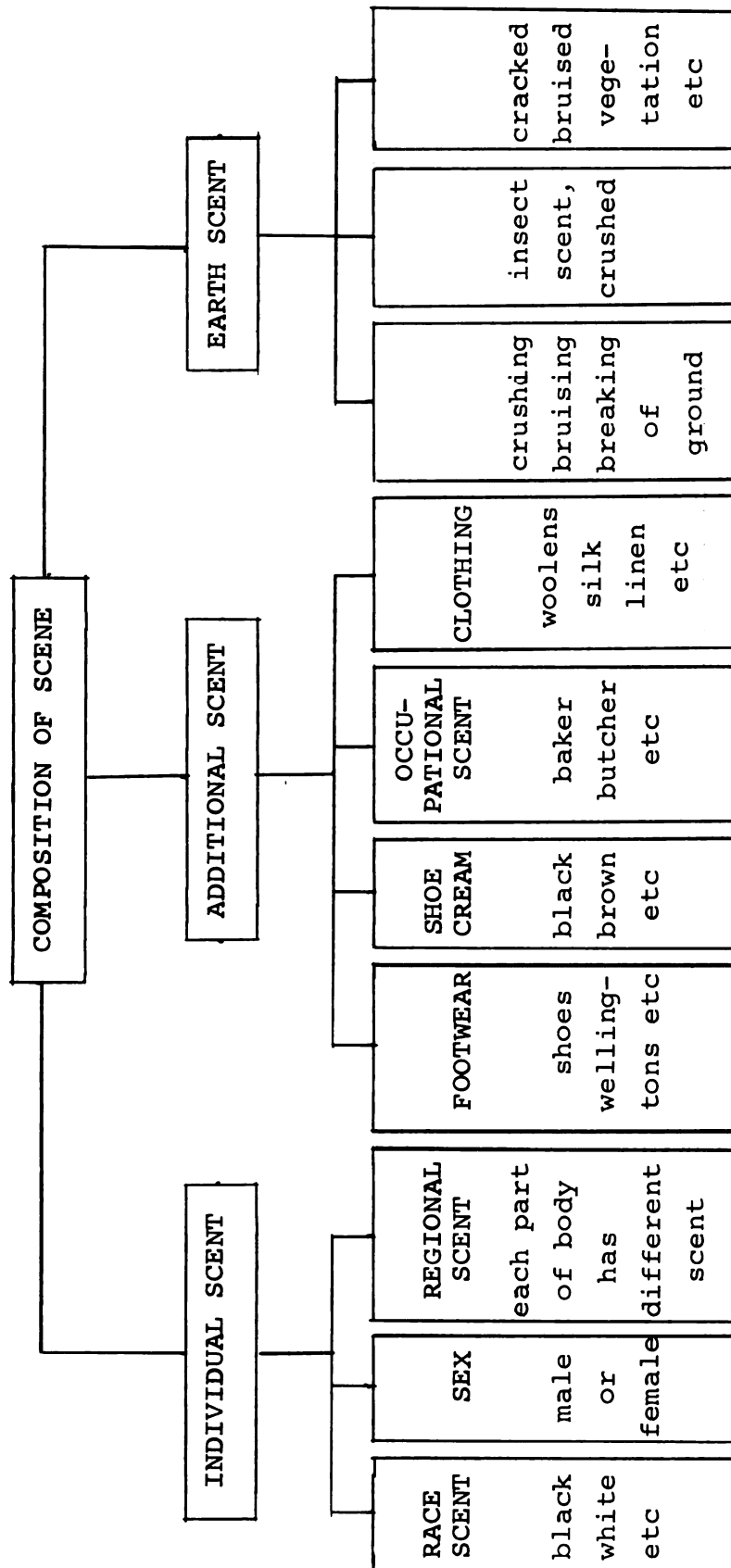


FIGURE 2  
THE GENESIS OF SCENT DETECTED BY THE POLICE DOG

3. Frost and snow may have either the effect of preserving or destroying a scent depending on whether this occurs before or after the scent has been occasioned.
4. Pedestrian or vehicular traffic will quickly disperse a scent.<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>96</sup>Ibid., p. 19.

## CHAPTER V

### MODEL UTILIZATION OF POLICE DOGS

Types of training and methods of applying the police dog seem to be as varied as the policeman using dogs. Each handler, after receiving some type of basic training, develops his own techniques and modus operandi. A consensus of opinion exists on the duties a dog should be trained to perform, although disagreements arise regarding some steps in training.

This chapter covers in detail the advantages of using dogs by outlining a utilization model, developed and generally based on European application of the police dog. A police department's need for dogs is directly related to its need to supplement present controls in those areas where the dog is considered equal to or superior to man.

#### I. GENERAL POLICE DUTIES

##### Police Patrol

Like the police patrolman, the dog spends the largest portion of his time on routine patrol in high crime areas. This is not only his most prevalent, but his most effective use; however, like the effectiveness of the patrolman, this

is difficult to prove. His primary function in this role is prevention of crime. The man-dog teams should be assigned to areas of rising crime rates, to industrial areas where warehouses, stockyards and salvage yards are located, to water front areas, and to tenement, slum, and public housing areas. In addition, the use of dogs is appropriate in parks and other large areas with visual obstructions, such as parking lots of public arenas, operas, theaters, and sport parks. The dog should be used during the time of greatest crime activity, regardless of whether it is daylight or dark. The dog will best supplement man's senses during hours of darkness; however, this should not restrict his use during daylight operations if he can be used to advantage.

The dog works best on a foot patrol; however, this greatly restricts his mobility and capability to respond to a far-away incident. The best approach is to alternate between mobile and foot patrol to maximize utilization. Where possible, constant communication should be maintained with the man-dog team by either mobile or portable radios. The dog should be worked on leash at all times and released only for a chase or attack. Muzzles are not necessary for properly trained dogs.

The breed found best suited for police work has been the German shepherd. He possesses a larger number of desired qualities more consistently than any other breed.

Shepherds are aggressive and easy to train, have good eyesight, hearing, and scenting powers. Probably most important, Shepherds have those physical qualities which give them the appearance of the traditional police dog. It should not be inferred, however, that other breeds cannot be as successfully trained. Any dog possessing the right qualities may be used in police work.

Psychological value. The most widely acclaimed advantage of police dogs is that their mere presence on the streets tends to deter crime. Not knowing the mind of the dog, how he thinks and interprets situations, leaves the would-be criminal in a quandary in predicting his line of attack. There is little doubt that this air of mystery in police dog operations has produced a great psychological effect.

Realizing that a dog trained for police work is capable of ferocious attack, many people falsely think of him as an almost savage beast and a menace to every passerby. This is understandable because the public has been barraged with super-dog feats of all descriptions for many years. When given the opportunity to see a police dog demonstration, the spectators wait in anticipation for the ferocious attack as the grand finale. This is usually the only part of a dog demonstration that leaves a lasting impression.

### Protection of the Handler

The police dog's first duty is to protect his handler against attack. Each dog is assigned to one policeman and remains with him constantly while on duty. Since his auditory and visual senses are superior to man's, the dog is often the first to detect danger. In cases of an emergency he reacts independently and is frequently more dependable than firearms or clubs. In a struggle, a policeman must guard against dropping his weapon or letting it fall into the hands of his opponent. The dog is a protector whose services cannot be stolen, bought or dropped. He may be killed, but he cannot be turned against his handler.

In a strict sense, the dog should be considered as a weapon and all the normal precautions against its misuse must be implemented. The dog should be considered as an extension of man's physical capabilities and used as a weapon only when physical force is warranted.

A well-disciplined dog can be depended upon to react effectively under moments of stress and excitement. Unless ordered to do so, the well-trained dog will harm no one who does not threaten his handler or his handler's property. He attacks and ceases his attack only on command of his handler. An exception to this is a direct assault on the handler which constitutes a command to attack the aggressor. After subduing the assailant, the dog must release his victim the moment the struggle ceases.



The chief value of the dog's capacity to attack is in providing protection to his handler against surprise assault. With this added protection a policeman will, understandably, be less reluctant to search or patrol dark, deserted areas, such as buildings, alleys, and wooded parks.

#### Guarding Persons and Objects

The dog may be called upon to guard a person, object, or building. Since in many cases, this duty is performed in the absence of the handler, it must be restricted to only the fully trained dogs, otherwise it may prove risky and ineffective.

In guarding objects, the handler must insure that the object is an item not to be touched by anyone other than himself. Many unfortunate incidents have happened when a colleague or the rightful owner approached a guarded object. A police dog is a public servant, and as such he should not be used in any way that might endanger innocent bystanders.

A more important task, but also one that must be performed with caution, is guarding a person. Several people or even a small group of people may be guarded successfully by a dog. This is particularly useful when holding suspects for an extended period awaiting pickup, when taking an arrested man to the police station, or when transporting a prisoner from one point to another.

The dog may guard a building as a stakeout for burglar control. A special duty, this involves a particular set of circumstances. The dog is placed in a building known to be prone to burglary or on a tip from an informant. The dog may be off leash, but it is preferable to work him on leash. In this manner the dog acts as a deterrent or a detecting device, a technique most effective in large buildings where a broad coverage is needed.

Similarly, Marshall Field's and Macy's department stores utilize privately-owned dogs to patrol on leash and off leash through the stores and warehouses after hours to detect prowlers, burglars, and stay-behinds.<sup>97</sup>

#### Assisting in Apprehension and Arrest

The dog, being much faster on his feet than man, is capable of making an apprehension that otherwise may not be possible. It is common for a criminal to flee when he feels there is a reasonable chance of escape. The dog can reduce that chance by swiftly overtaking the suspect. If the subject stops on sight of the dog, which is the usual response, the dog will hold him at bay and bark until the handler arrives. If he fails to stop, the dog will attack and

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<sup>97</sup>William F. Handy, Marilyn Harrington, and David J. Pittman, "The K-9 Corps: The Use of Dogs in Police Work" (Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, 1960), p. 17.

overpower the man by grabbing the right arm; or, if a weapon is showing, the dog will grab the arm holding the weapon and clamp it between his jaws until his handler arrives. The dog will drive hard at the man and not give up. The well-trained dog will not become vicious, only determined. The dog is trained to grip the man without excessively tearing the skin; however, this is a technique that cannot be depended upon.

To enhance their pursuit, dogs have been trained to scale high fences and walls, leap into a moving car, swim in swift-moving water, go into a burning building, and crash through glass windows in order to apprehend a suspect. Attacking in the face of gunfire is a vital trait in the police dog. Gun shyness should be tested prior to acceptance of a dog for police training.

#### Crowd and Riot Control

If applied judiciously, dogs may be used to control large, unruly crowds or rioters. Many experts have estimated that one man-dog team can do the work of seven or more uniformed policemen and can either disperse the crowd or hold a large number of people for arrest.

The dog in all instances should remain on leash for this task. It is the man-dog team which produces the vital psychological effect needed in this operation. The ideal effect is a controlled fear reaction to the dog by individuals

in the crowd. An unleashed dog would produce an uncontrolled fear reaction and only serve to further the disorder. The dog is trained to alert and lunge at any person who makes an act of aggression. This, in normal crowd control work, is sufficient to subdue, disperse, or control the crowd.

### Searching

The apt ability to search for people and objects handled by an individual is the most valuable and most used talent the police dog possesses. The police dog may seek out and find people who are concealed or objects lying in terrain such as woodlands, open fields, high grass, ditches, trees, tunnels, and buildings. This operation is separate and distinct from tracking. The dog relies on finding objects or people by means of air-borne scent and refrains from using his sight for searching. The success of searching depends to a great extent on the ability of the handler to observe and interpret the signs given by the dog in tracing air-borne scent. Depending upon the situation, the ultimate aim in searching for objects is to detect and retrieve items bearing a specific scent or any objects which bear a scent alien to the surroundings. In searching for objects too large to retrieve and in searching for persons, the dog will seek and identify the position by barking until his handler arrives. The dog will attack only on command or if a person tries to escape.

In building searches the dog should remain on leash at all times during the operation unless attack is necessary. Many times, investigation of burglary reports reveal that an owner or employee has entered the building after hours for valid reasons. Buildings are searched systematically room by room and floor by floor. In accomplishing this task the dog is capable of high jumps through small openings and over obstacles, climbing stairs or a ladder, and dragging large objects. A man-dog team should be able to do a more thorough job in searching a building and take approximately the same amount of time as five patrolmen performing the same duty. Searching a large open area is done by quartering the field off leash so that all parts of the area come under close scrutiny of the dog's nose and ears.

### Tracking

The tracking dog, in a true sense, is a specialist in police dog work. Not all dogs are equally adept at tracking and only those few animals who show unusual promise should be given tracking duties. Mediocre work in tracking is usually worse than none at all. A suspect will not be convicted on tracking evidence alone, but knowing the direction and method of escape, the accumulation of object evidence, and scent identification are all clues which aid immeasurably in a criminal investigation. A guilty man is hard-pressed to deny the findings of the tracking dog.

The primary objective of tracking is to have a dog follow by ground scent a specific odor to the end of the trail and at the same time detect any items of property left on or adjacent to the trail. This technique is most generally used in following and apprehending a suspect fleeing the scene of a crime. When performing this task, the dog is allowed great freedom with the use of a tracking harness and a twenty-foot tracking line.

In tracking, the dog follows a scent left on the ground by crushed vegetation and insects where the man walks, and/or by the various human scents of the individual. Tracking on various types of hard surfaces presents a significant problem for the dog. He must rely on the scent of the individual and the traces of vegetation and soil left by footwear for short distances. Weather conditions, such as rain, wind, and snow, also adversely affect the dog's capability to track properly. Regardless of these limitations, tracking has proven particularly successful in rural areas and to a lesser extent in metropolitan areas.

## II. SPECIALIZED DUTIES

The exceptional sensory mechanisms of the dog have led them to perform many specialized duties. Many times the results are so successful that the public assumes or expects the dog to perform equally well in every future similar

situation. Also many police dog proponents use these duties as a "selling" point. Such legitimate uses should not be considered a general duty of the police dog, due to the nature of the task or the infrequency of its performance.

### Rescue

The many rescue feats accomplished during the war pointed out another effective use of the dog in police service. During periods of peacetime emergencies and disasters, dogs can search rubble for buried victims or rescue drowning people. In performing these tasks, the dog is capable of quickly locating people spread over large areas, such as in an airplane crash or under deep piles of debris caused by explosion or earthquake. He can walk on thin ice and swim in water too cold for an unprotected human to retrieve people drowning or afloat in water. Many dogs have been credited with rescuing lost hunters and children before they perished due to exposure, thirst, or hunger.

### Scent Discrimination

Dogs may be trained as specialists in certain fields of scent work. One of the most remarkable feats is the work of a narcotics dog. The dog is trained to detect marijuana by scent and may be used to search crowds for marijuana carriers, or rooms, autos, ships, etc., for caches. The dog's nose may also be trained to detect such things as

freshly-fired weapons, cartridges or any other item that has its own peculiar scent.

Scent discrimination is taught extensively in Europe, and particularly in The Netherlands. A particularly useful and unique application of scent discrimination is found in the sorting test. The Royal Netherlands National Police (Rijks Politie) have approximately twenty-three handler-dog teams covering all districts of Holland, specially trained to perform tracking and scent discrimination sorting tests on objects and people. These dogs are available and have been used extensively by all police agencies in Holland. The unique application of these dogs is found in their use to identify the specific person who handled objects or made footprints at the scene of the crime. If a suspect is found immediately after a trailing operation, the dog can identify the person making the track by selecting him from a line-up. If there is no distinguishing trail or it has led to a dead end, an object handled by the person perpetrating the criminal act is obtained; i.e., tool, doorknob, etc. The scent on the object is preserved by placing it immediately in a sealed plastic bag.

In the course of the ensuing investigation, when prime suspects have been established, a sorting test is initiated relying on a specially trained dog's ability to discriminate between various human body odors.



A set of round metal cylinders are given to seven or eight people, including the suspect. These metal cylinders have been made scent-free prior to the test by boiling them in water, and are always handled by a tool similar to a pair of pliers.

All people selected for the line-up are instructed to handle three of the cylinders by rubbing them back and forth in their hands. Each of the cylinders, which have been pre-stamped with a number, are then recorded and placed in a plastic rack.

One cylinder handled by each person in the line-up is laid on the ground approximately three feet apart. The dog, who is kept out of sight up to this point, is then brought on the scene.

The object secured at the scene of the crime is taken out of the plastic bag for the first time with the same tool used to handle the cylinders. The dog is given the scent of the object and sent off leash to the line-up of cylinders to sort out the cylinder bearing the scent corresponding to the object.

The dog makes several passes at all the cylinders; and if a match can be made, he will retrieve the cylinder bearing the same scent found on the object to the handler. If the dog does not make a choice after three passes, he is called off by the handler and the test is considered inconclusive.

If a cylinder is retrieved, the number is noted and another cylinder handled by the same man is put back in the line-up of cylinders. All cylinders are then moved to random positions in the line-up and the dog is given the scent of the object once again. The same sorting process is repeated for a total of three times. In order to be conclusive evidence, the dog must select a cylinder handled by the same man three consecutive times.

Although this use of scent discrimination has been severely criticized, it has withstood the test of time through fifty years of use in Holland. The evidence has never been accepted by the courts, but the method has proven itself an effective investigative aid for the police in more than 250 cases per year.<sup>98</sup> The investigator had the opportunity to see it used effectively in two cases involving American military men.

#### Demonstrations for Public Relations

Although this is logically a by-product of the use of police dogs, it is nevertheless worthy of mention. Perhaps the best way of gaining public acceptance of a police dog program is through familiarization demonstrations. When properly presented, a police dog demonstration will

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<sup>98</sup>William Den Breejen, Tracking Dog Handler, Rijks Politie (Royal Netherlands Police), The Netherlands, Interview of August 2, 1965.

enhance the prestige of the entire police department and contribute greatly toward establishing the psychological effect so vital to the dog's effectiveness.

Public demand for demonstrations will increase as the program develops; therefore, police administrators should be selective from the onset. Adequate precautions must be established at all police dog demonstrations to preclude a mishap which could destroy a hard-earned reputation.

### Summary

Perfect dog discipline is necessary under all circumstances. Definite operational problems will develop in the use of police dogs if the training is not thorough and complete. Certain situations require immediate attack, others just as prompt cessation of attack. Therefore, if a dog is trained to attack when the handler is threatened, complete control over the dog must be maintained in the event the handler has a scuffle with a drunkard. Similarly, when a dog is trained to attack a man brandishing a weapon, control must be maintained if the man-dog team is working with detectives or other police officers.

Dogs will hinder a police operation if used inappropriately in traffic patrols, investigation details, etc. Dogs, like any specialized "tool," have their limitations; therefore, utilization must be planned to provide maximum efficiency.

Dogs may be used for a never-ending list of tasks when conditions and situations lend themselves to use of the dogs' superior senses; but handlers must be careful not to go beyond the dogs' capabilities or allow their duties to become so diversified that skill in their primary duties is sacrificed.

## CHAPTER VI

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

Questionnaires were mailed to all police chiefs in cities of 250,000 or over in the United States in December, 1965. A total of fifty-one questionnaires were mailed to police departments and forty-nine forms were returned. Follow-up requests for the remaining questionnaires failed to motivate the two abstainers.

An extremely favorable field reaction to the questionnaire was indicated by the high response (96 per cent), the promptness of returns (50 per cent returned within one week), and the completeness of the reports. Only two forms were found incomplete; one from a non-using agency and the other from a present user of dogs. Sufficient information was included in the incomplete reports to tabulate them; therefore, forty-nine questionnaires were tabulated in this study.

Questionnaire returns indicated that twenty-eight police departments are presently using dogs. Outside sources verified that the two abstaining police departments also use

dogs;<sup>99</sup> however, this information was not tabulated in this study except to note that 59 per cent of the cities over 250,000 use dogs.

Four of the reporting agencies indicated that dogs had been used in the past but had been abandoned for the following reasons: (1) two departments found them ineffective; (2) one department experienced public resistance and found the program too expensive; and (3) one department stated that their dog program was proving effective, but a previous chief ordered abandonment with no explanation.

One reporting agency stated that dogs had not been used in the past; however, a review of the literature indicates that the department was one of the early pioneers in the field. This information indicates that five departments (10 per cent) have abandoned the use of police dogs after initiation of the program. Three of these failures occurred prior to 1957, before the present development stage.

The study revealed that sixteen police departments (31 per cent) have never used police dogs. Four agencies stated that they had never considered the use of dogs. The remainder of the departments indicated that their use was considered, but rejected for the following reasons: (1) five departments found the program too expensive; (2) one agency

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<sup>99</sup>Kansas City Police Department, Missouri, Administrative Survey (Missouri: Planning and Research Bureau, October, 1965).

came to the conclusion they were ineffective; (3) three stated that they could not obtain city government approval; and (4) five found that they had no requirement for types of duty the dog excelled in. Additional single comments were that dogs would create bad public relations by creating an unfavorable psychological effect; general public resistance to the program; and employee resistance to a dog assignment. Figure 3 shows the present use of dogs in all cities of 250,000 or over.

Twenty-five agencies reported the number of years that dogs have been operational in their department. The range was from two to nine years, and the average number (mean) of years of operation is five. Figure 4 shows the development of the use of dogs in cities of 250,000 and over.

Baltimore, Maryland is the longest current user of dogs, with nine years of operation. San Antonio, the newest member, has been operational for two years. Future planning of the police departments involved reported that the use of dogs will be expanded in thirteen, and reduced in one; and fourteen predicted they will remain at the present level of operation. None of the reporting agencies planned to discontinue their dog program.

#### The Use of Police Dogs

Each department was asked to indicate the various purposes for which dogs were used and trained in their

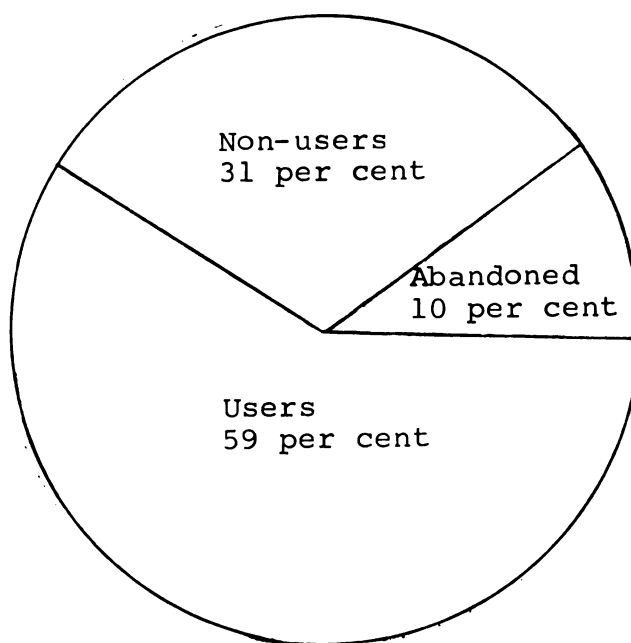


FIGURE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESENT USE OF POLICE DOGS  
IN ALL CITIES OF 250,000 PEOPLE OR MORE  
(BASED ON 1960) CENSUS)



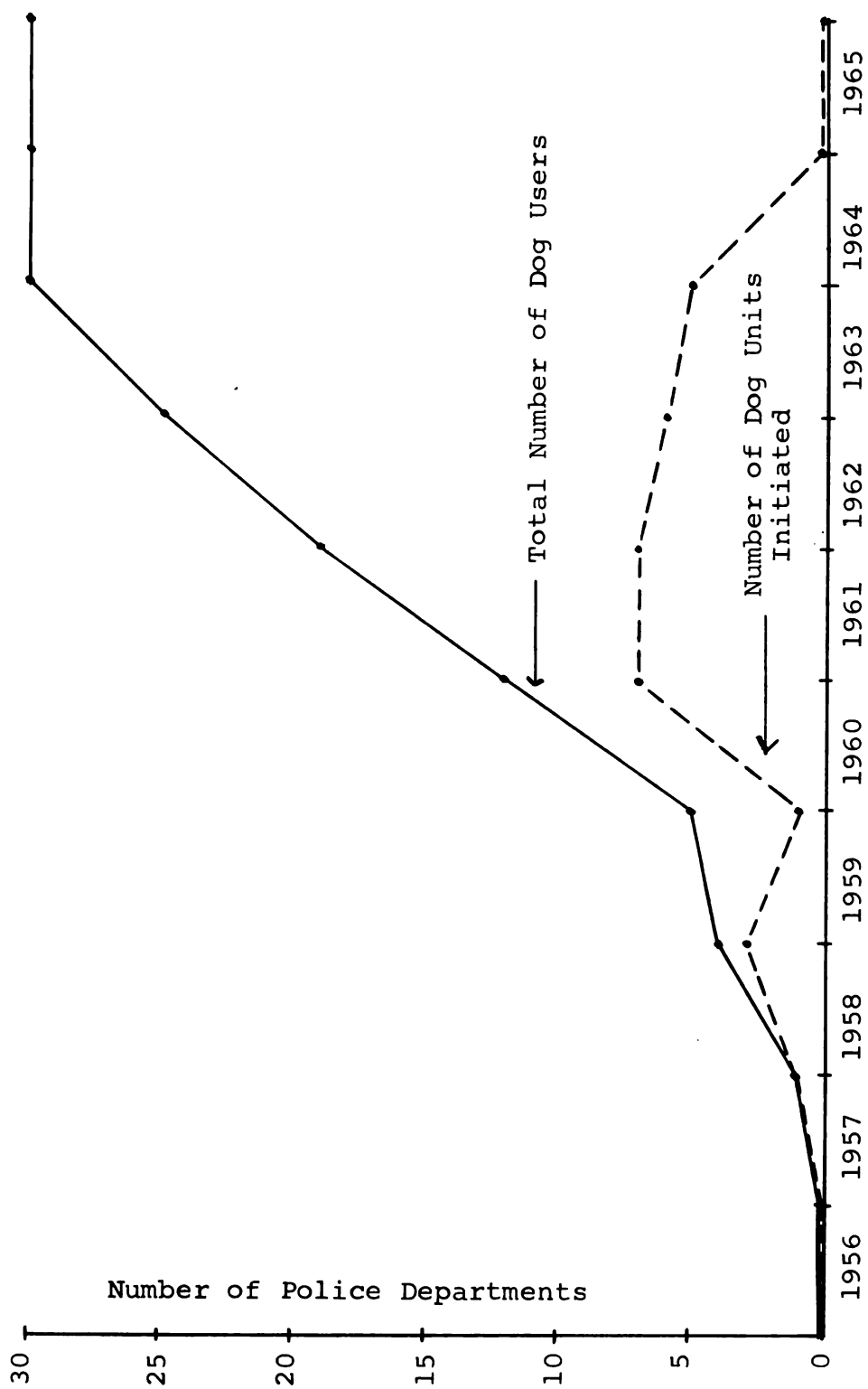


FIGURE 4

GROWTH RATE OF THE USE OF POLICE DOGS IN CITIES 250,000 OR OVER

organization. Each agency was requested to state their opinion on the frequency of use and the effectiveness of each purpose. The opinions were based on records and personal observation.

In determining the frequency of use for each police dog task, the reporting agency was given certain guide lines.

"Frequency" was determined by use of the quantitative terms: none, infrequent, frequent, and continuous. These quantitative terms were defined as follows:

1. None. Not used in the past twelve months.
2. Infrequent. At least once a year, but not averaging more than once per month.
3. Frequent. At least once per month, but normally not used daily.
4. Continuous. Normally used each work day.

In order to clarify the subjective evaluation of the effectiveness of a police dog performing a specific task, guide lines were established. "Effectiveness" was evaluated by the qualitative terms: fair, good, excellent and outstanding. These qualitative terms were defined in the following manner.

1. Fair. Sometimes effective but normally only in special situations.
2. Good. Usually an effective and dependable purpose.

3. Excellent. Consistently effective; always considered successful; shows great merit.
4. Outstanding. The dog can be used for the purpose cited more effectively than any other device known.

The questionnaire specifically requested the respondents to rate sixteen purposes and asked for any additional known uses to be included and rated. Questions used in the questionnaire may be seen in Appendix C. Two additional purposes were written in: One department used dogs daily in burglar prevention with excellent effectiveness; another department used dogs infrequently as a stakeout with excellent results. The remainder of the findings are presented below in tabular and graphic form.

TABLE I

RATING DATA QUANTIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE AS RECEIVED FROM  
28 CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER USING DOGS

Purposes	Frequency of Use				Effectiveness					
	In- None frequent	Frequent	Con- tinuous	Total	Fair	Good	Excel- lent	Out- stand- ing Total		
General police patrol	0	0	1	27	28	1	12	13	2	28
Protection of handler	3	3	3	19	28	1	2	12	10	25
Assist in apprehen- sion and arrest	0	3	9	16	28	0	12	13	3	28
Rescue	19	7	0	2	28	4	2	2	0	8
Riot control	19	7	0	2	28	1	3	4	3	11
Crowd control	8	12	5	3	28	1	8	6	5	20
Guard persons or objects	8	5	8	7	28	0	5	12	2	19
Tracking	4	8	8	8	28	9	6	3	5	23
Mass arrests or raids	15	11	1	1	28	1	4	4	1	10



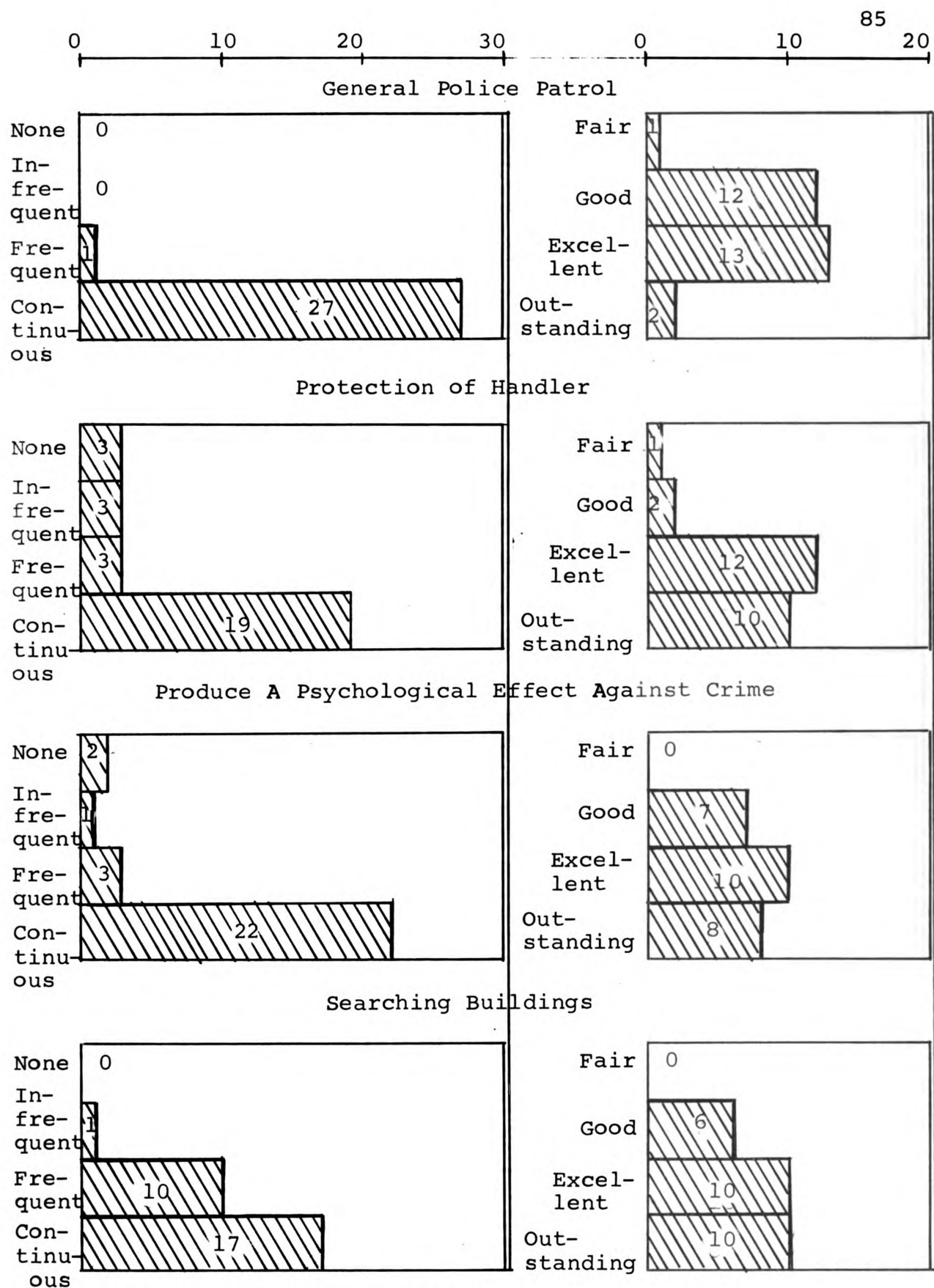


FIGURE 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF RATINGS RECEIVED FROM 28 POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
USING DOGS IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER

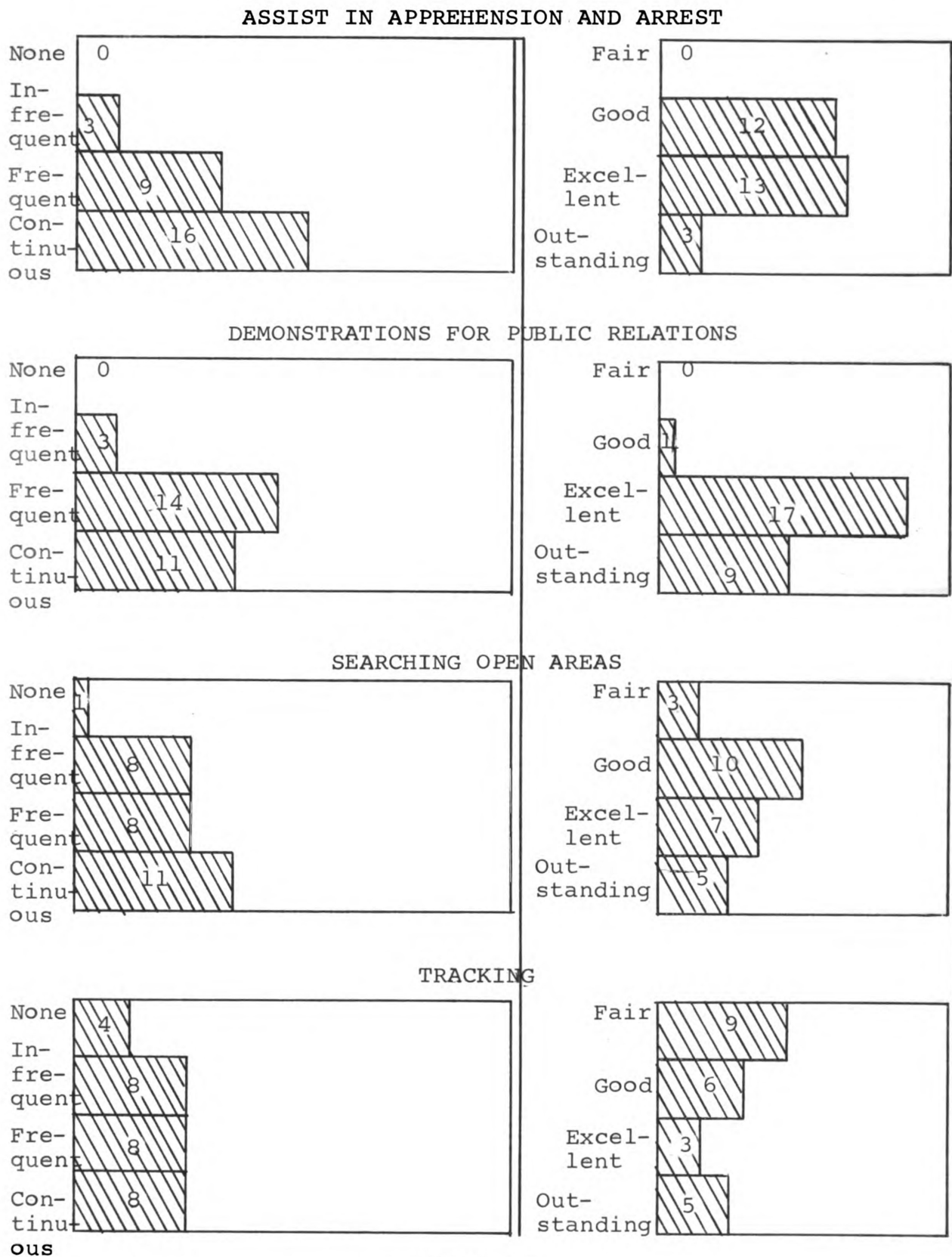


FIGURE 6

TOTAL NUMBER OF RATINGS RECEIVED FROM 28 POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
USING DOGS IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER

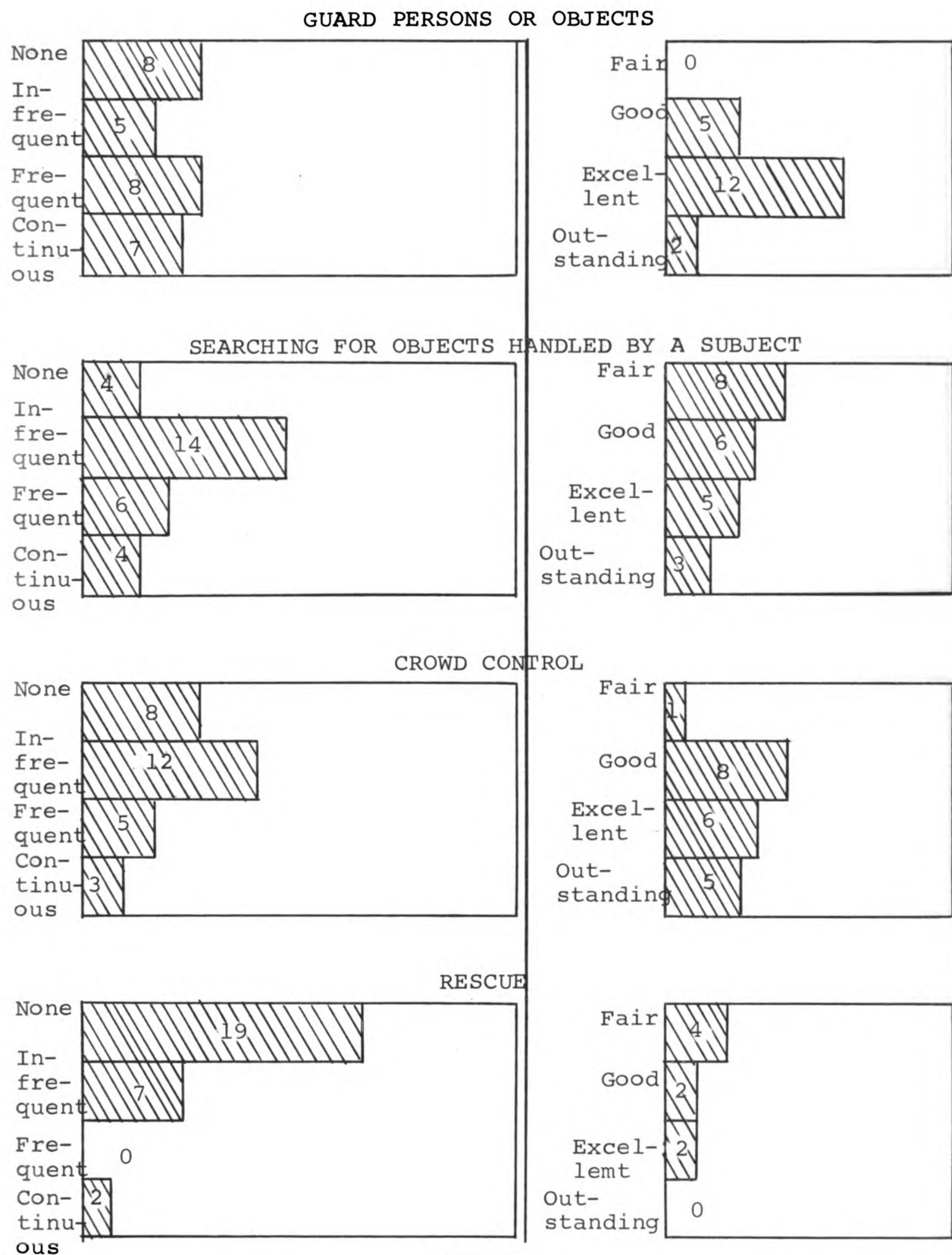


FIGURE 7

TOTAL NUMBER OF RATINGS RECEIVED FROM 28 POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
USING DOGS IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER



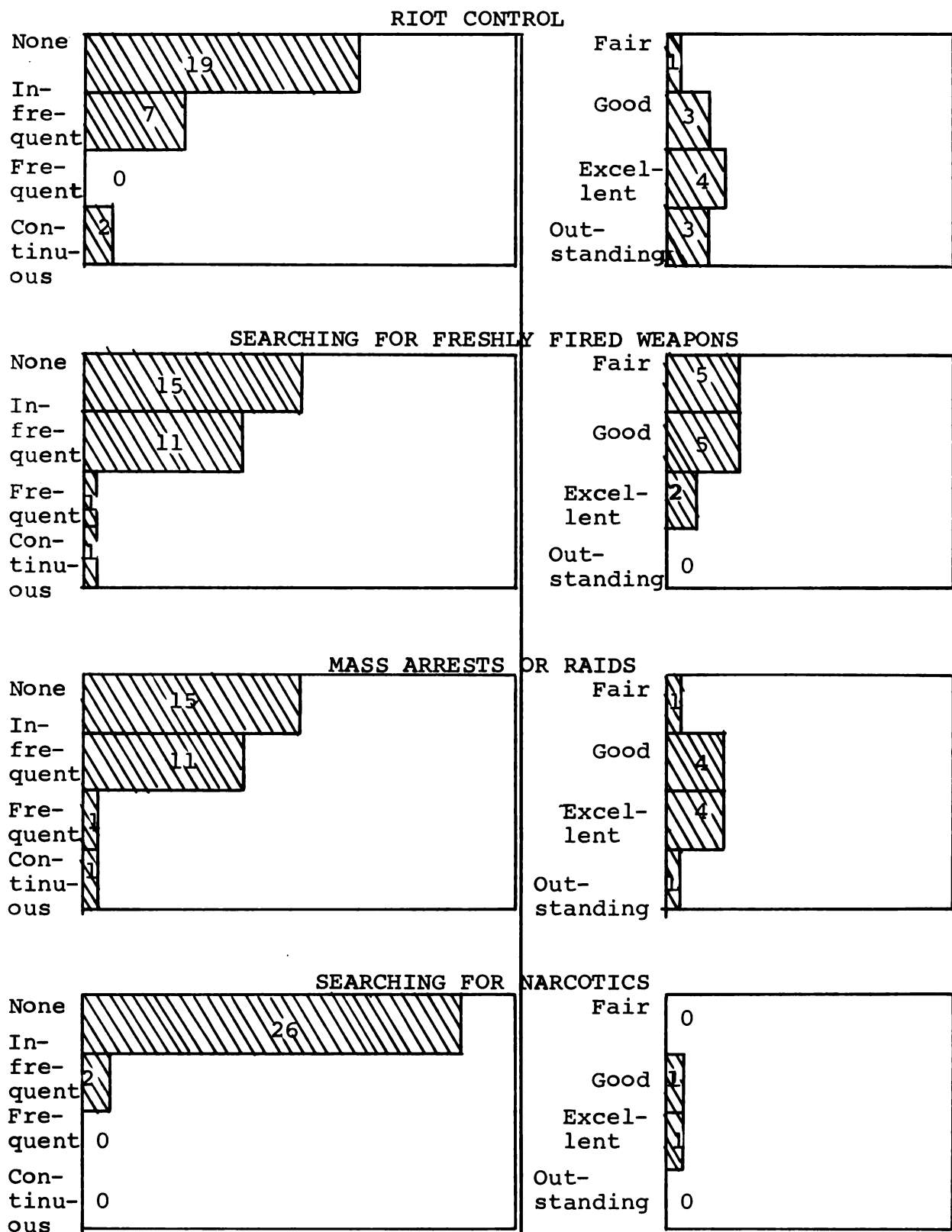
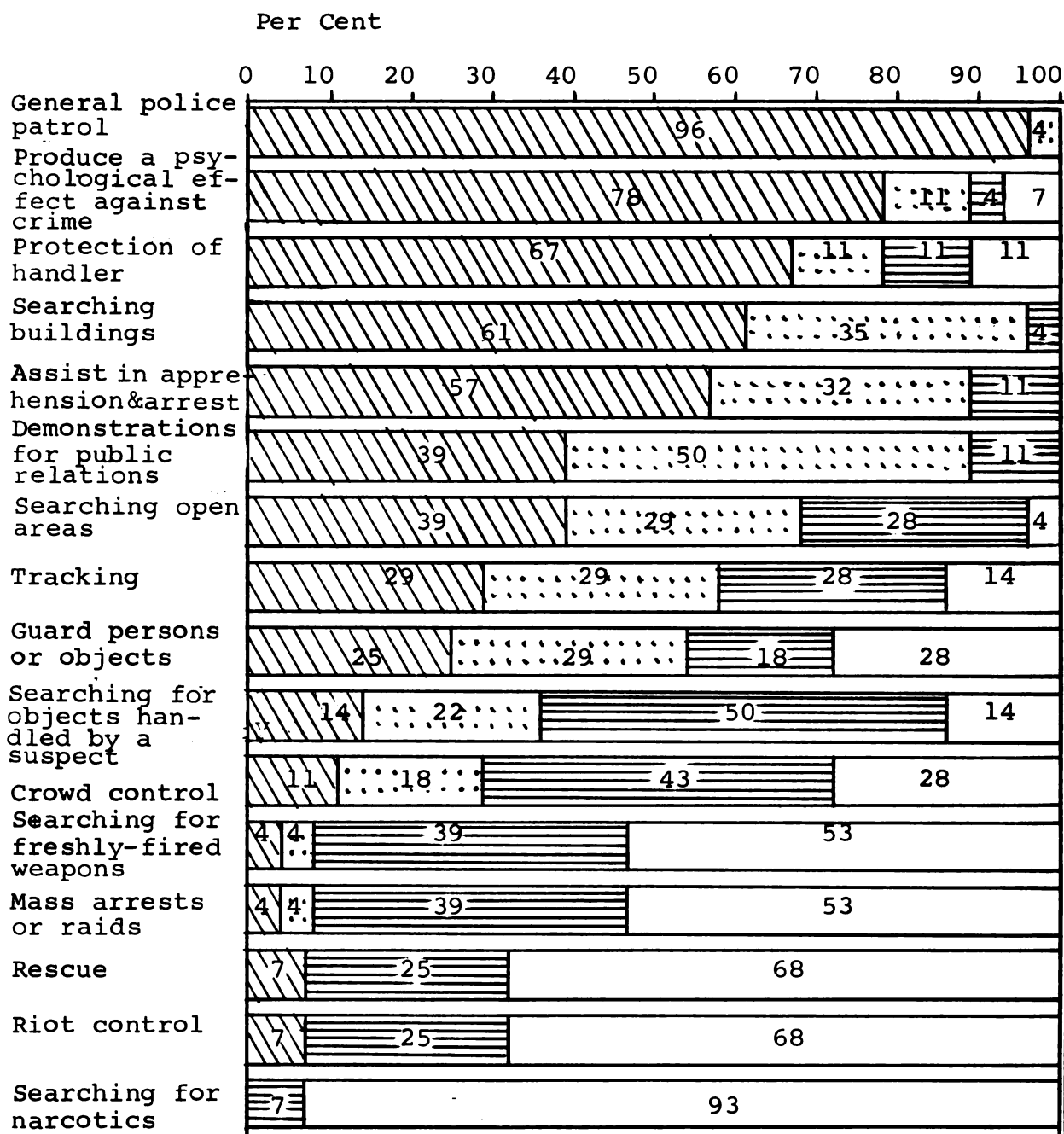


FIGURE 8

TOTAL NUMBER OF RATINGS RECEIVED FROM 28 POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
USING DOGS IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER







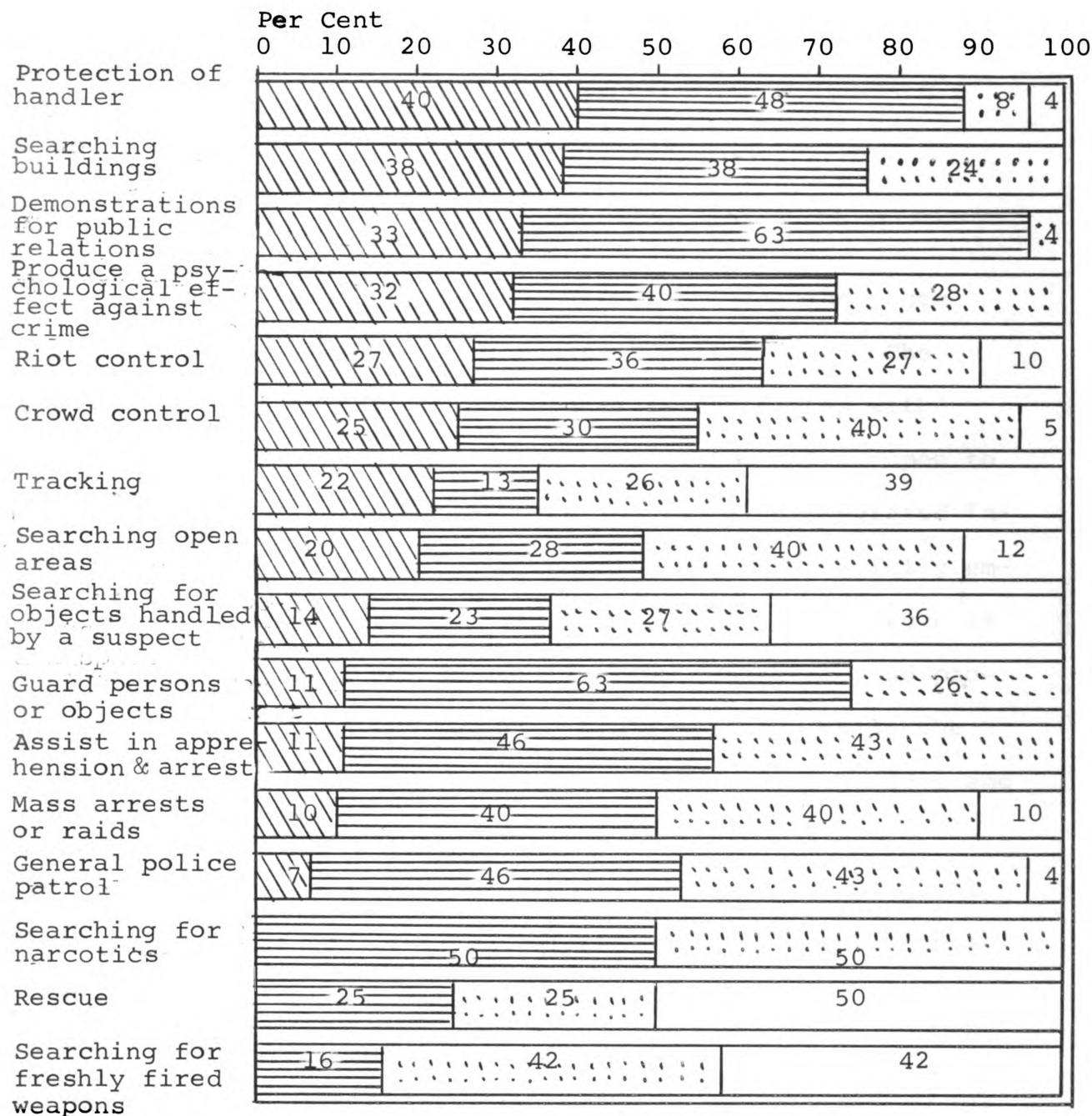
Continuous  Frequent  Infrequent  None 

FIGURE 9

FREQUENCY OF USE OF THE POLICE DOG IN PERFORMING  
SPECIFIC TASKS AS RATED BY 28 POLICE  
DEPARTMENTS IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER



Outstanding  Excellent  Good  Fair 

FIGURE 10

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POLICE DOG PERFORMING SPECIFIC TASKS  
AS RATED BY 28 POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN CITIES  
OF 250,000 OR OVER

## CHAPTER VII

### ANALYSIS OF DATA

The tabulations presented in the foregoing pages indicate wide variation in the use of police dogs. The trend in the frequency of use generally correlates with those duties which the police are most often called upon to perform. This indicates that the dog is well-integrated into police work in those agencies using dogs and is fully employed in pertinent areas. The more general duties such as patrol, acting as a psychological crime deterrent, and protection of the handler are rated highest in use while the more specialized duties, such as searching for narcotics and freshly fired weapons, are used the least.

To enable ranking of each purpose in chronological order according to the extent of use and the effectiveness, it was necessary to assign weights to the ratings. These weights are shown in Table II.

A performance index was computed by multiplying the weight assigned by the sum of the selections for each rating of a specific task. The central tendency of the ratings for each task was then determined by an arithmetic mean which was computed by adding all performance indexes for each task and then dividing by the total number of responses.

TABLE II  
RELATIVE NUMERICAL WEIGHTS ASSIGNED  
TO THE SELECTED RATINGS

Ratings	Weight
Frequency of Use	
None	0
Infrequent	1
Frequent	2
Continuous	3
Effectiveness	
Fair	1
Good	2
Excellent	3
Outstanding	4

An example of this process is shown for clarification.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Total Ratings</u>		<u>Weight</u>		<u>Performance Index</u>
Tracking	NONE	4	x	0	=	0
	INFREQUENT	8	x	1	=	8
	FREQUENT	8	x	2	=	16
	CONTINUOUS	<u>8</u>	x	3	=	<u>24</u>
	TOTALS	28				48

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma X}{N} = \frac{48}{28} = 1.85$$

A comparative analysis of the various purposes was made by the arithmetic mean rating of each purpose. Each mean rating was carried to two decimal places for accurate discrimination. Arithmetic mean ratings and rank standings according to frequency of use and effectiveness are shown in Table III.

Frequent and effective tasks as stated in the hypothesis were determined considering all tasks with a mean "frequency" and "effectiveness" rating of two or higher as major uses. Those with less are considered additional or secondary uses. The cut-off point was established at the mean rating of two to correspond to a mean rating of at least "frequent" in use and "good" in effectiveness as defined on pages 81 and 82.

An analysis of the relationship between the effectiveness with which the dog performs a given task and the frequency with which it performs the task was determined by computing a rank correlation coefficient. The relationship

TABLE III  
RANK RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF USE  
AND EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE DOGS AS  
RATED BY 28 DOG USERS IN CITIES  
250,000 AND OVER

TASK	Frequency of Use		Effectiveness	
	RANK	$\bar{X}$	RANK	$\bar{X}$
General police patrol	1	2.96	9	2.57
Produce a psychological deterrent against crime	2	2.60	4	3.04
Searching buildings	3	2.57	3	3.15
Assist in apprehension and arrest	4	2.46	8	2.67
Protection of handler	5	2.35	2	3.24
Demonstrations for public relations	6	2.28	1	3.29
Searching open areas	7	2.03	10	2.56
Tracking	8	1.85	13	2.17
Guarding persons or objects	9	1.50	5	2.84
Searching for objects handled by a suspect	10	1.35	14	2.13
Crowd control	11	1.10	7	2.75
Search for freshly fired weapons	12	.57	16	1.75
Mass arrest or raids	13	.57	11	2.50
Rescue	14	.46	15	1.75
Riot control	15	.46	6	2.81
Searching for narcotics	16	.07	12	2.50

between the amount of use and the effectiveness of the dog performing all tasks shown in Table III was found to be a positive correlation coefficient of .56.

This may be considered a reasonable correlation for such a comparison since at least one major variable is not considered. The need for the various types of duties listed vary considerably between cities; therefore, a closer relationship may be found between the amount of use and the amount of situations a city presents that call for the various tasks.

Nevertheless, the positive correlation does verify an association between the effectiveness of a dog to perform a given task and the amount the dog is used in performing that task.

Several notable exceptions to the correlation trend were observed. General patrol work for the police dog ranked number one in frequency of use, but fell to the ninth place in its effectiveness to perform the task. This indicates that patrol work is not one of the dog's most efficient duties; however, the central tendency of the effectiveness ratings placed it midway between "good" and "excellent" thereby making patrol an effective and dependable purpose.

Riot control also showed little correlation between the amount of use and its effectiveness. Riot control ranked number fifteen in use and number six in effectiveness.



This indicates that although it is an effective purpose, it is seldom used. Infrequency of riots and/or the recent press condemnation of the use of dogs in civil disturbances may be the reason.

Table 1, page 83, revealed that some purposes showed fewer responses to "effectiveness" ratings than to "frequency" ratings. This is due to most of the non-users of a purpose not rating effectiveness and some of the users balked at assigning a qualitative rating for some purposes. The number of responses to the effectiveness of a dog in specific tasks ranged from two to twenty-eight; therefore, it should be noted, as in the case of searching for narcotics, the effectiveness was based on only two responses.

The ratings verified that the dog is used extensively to produce a psychological deterrent against crime. Ranking second in the amount of use and fourth in effectiveness places it well within the major purposes.

Building searches rated the highest of the specialized tasks ranking number three in both use and effectiveness. This appears to be by far the major specialized use of the dog which can be directly measured by success or failure. All agencies reported using the dog for this purpose to some degree. Although psychological effect and patrol work rated higher in use, these are general duties where effectiveness is very difficult to measure.

Assisting in apprehension and arrest also proved to be one of the major purposes of the police dog, ranking number four in use and number eight in effectiveness. All agencies reported using the dog for this purpose and no agency rated it lower than a "good" effective and dependable purpose.

Using the dog to protect the handler ranked number five in use and number two in effectiveness. The ratings indicate that the dog is used "frequently" for this purpose with "excellent" results. Three agencies reported that they did not use their dogs for this purpose.

It is interesting to note that the non-operational use of the dog in demonstrations and exhibits for public relations purposes ranked number six in use and number one in effectiveness. The ratings indicate that the demand for this highly effective purpose is substantial; and although it should not be considered a core purpose, it obviously produces a desirable effect. All agencies reported using their dogs for this purpose and only one agency rated its effectiveness less than "excellent."

Searching open areas for people and objects and tracking ranked eighth and ninth in use, and tenth and thirteenth respectively in effectiveness. The relatively low standing for these specialized tasks may be explained by the limitations placed on scent work in large metropolitan

areas. However, the central tendency of the ratings indicated that searching open areas was frequently used with "good" to "excellent" results and tracking was used less than "frequently" with "good" results. All agencies reported using dogs to search open areas to some extent, but four respondents stated that they did not use their dogs at all for tracking.

Using the dog to guard people or property was ranked number nine in use and number five in effectiveness. The central tendency of ratings showed it to be used less than "frequently" with slightly below "excellent" results.

Searching for objects handled by a suspect to be used as evidence ranked number ten in use and number fourteen in effectiveness. The ratings indicated that the average use was less than once per month with "good" results.

Using the dog for mass arrests and searching for such odor emitting evidence as a freshly fired weapon tied for the twelfth place in rank standings for amount of use but varied somewhat in effectiveness. Mass arrests ranked eleventh in effectiveness with an indication of being rated between "good" and "excellent." On the other hand, the effectiveness of searching for freshly fired weapons ranked number sixteen with a rating of less than "good."

Crowd control which is closely allied with riot control showed similar tendencies; that is, it is an effective

purpose but used very little. Crowd control ranked number eleven in use and number seven in effectiveness.

Rescue and riot control tied for number fourteen in the rank standing of use, and ranked number fifteen and six respectively in effectiveness. The low rate of use for rescue may be explained by the low incident rate; but its low effectiveness rating is unexplainable when the effectiveness proven during the war is considered.

Using the dog to search for narcotics (marijuana) was only employed by two agencies "infrequently" and ranked number sixteen. In rating the effectiveness, one agency rated it "good" and the other rated it "excellent." The low use for this purpose may be explained by its recent adoption and the highly specialized nature of a narcotics case.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The comparison of the field research data with the hypothesis and model permits conclusions to be drawn concerning the most effective application of the police dog. Recommendations for further research have been indicated in areas where pertinent questions remain unanswered.

#### Summary

As stated in the introductory chapter, the purpose of this study is to identify the various tasks which dogs have been called upon to perform most frequently in police work and to subjectively evaluate their effectiveness in accomplishing each task. A corollary purpose is to develop a set of practical and effective core tasks which dogs may be expected to perform in police work. Once identified, these tasks will serve as a guide for determining how a police department may expect to utilize dogs if the situation ever presents a need for their evaluation.

The study revealed that 57 per cent of the responding police departments have found dogs to be effective in law enforcement and frequently use them in the following ways:

1. General police patrol.
2. Used as a psychological deterrent against crime.
3. Searching of buildings.
4. Assisting in apprehension and arrest.
5. Protection of the handler.
6. Demonstrations for public relations.
7. Searching open areas.

### Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the hypothesis and the model proved to be a valid indicator of those duties the police dog may be expected to perform with the exception of guarding persons and objects, crowd and riot control, and tracking. These duties were used too little in the cities surveyed to consider them core uses.

Major purposes not included in the hypothesis but found to be frequently used in the surveyed cities were: using dogs to produce a psychological effect against crime, and using dogs in demonstrations and exhibits for public relations purposes. These purposes were therefore accepted as core uses.

In using dogs for searching, the study revealed that the amount of use varies considerably with the type of searching operation. Dogs are used extensively for searching enclosed areas such as buildings and warehouses; frequently

for searching open areas; and very little in searching for odor-emitting articles, such as freshly-fired weapons and narcotics.

It was noted that all of the lower ranking purposes depend on a specific situation occurring; therefore, the amount of use is directly related to the number of times the situation presents itself, as well as the effectiveness of the dog to perform these tasks.

### Recommendations

In the late 1950's and the early 1960's it appears that the use of dogs in police work became the "symbol par excellence" of being a more sophisticated police department. Police managers must exercise caution to avoid adopting dogs as a fad or gimmick which in the end may only serve to sabotage an efficient police operation. The initiation of a canine operation should not be an infatuation of any one man, nor should anyone stake their reputation on the program and become emotionally or personally involved in its evaluation.

Dogs cannot be adopted as a separate operating unit. Their employment and effectiveness must be planned and integrated carefully into the total police operation to take advantage of the extent to which dogs can aid toward accomplishing the police goals.

Not all police departments face the conditions under which dogs will be effective and economical. All variables

must be scrutinized thoroughly before launching a canine program. This study establishes only one variable to be considered in the planning stage. Other variables, such as cost and administrative factors, need to be studied and evaluated to further aid police planners.

Further research is needed to more precisely determine the effectiveness of the police dog. A more accurate evaluation of the dog's effectiveness in police work could be determined by the observational methods of data collecting. Among the questions to be answered when considering the use of police dogs are: how effective are the equipment and men presently in use; do you need additional resources to combat crime in those areas where the dog may be used; what can the dog do that a man cannot do; what can the dog do better than a man; how much increase in efficiency would you gain by the use of dogs; does the increase in efficiency justify the cost of administering a dog operation?

It is believed that the findings of this study will prove useful to any police department evaluating the use of police dogs. If this proves true in even a small measure, then the efforts expended on the study will have been well invested.



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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX A

## APPENDIX A

The following individuals were interviewed by the investigator during the exploratory stage of the study.

P. Driesprong  
Adjudant, Rijkspolitie  
Commander, Tracking Dog School  
The Hague, The Netherlands

Willem Den Breejen  
Sgt. 1/c Rijkspolitie  
Government Tracking Dog Handler, The Netherlands

C. Schaap  
Chief Inspector of Police  
(1st Secretary, Royal Netherlands Association for the  
Service Dog)  
Bilthoven, The Netherlands

K. A. A. Rouwenhorst  
1st Secretary, Main Board of Royal Netherlands Police  
Dog Assoc.  
Den Dolder, The Netherlands

A. J. J. Hookendijk  
Police Dog Handler  
Utrecht Police Service  
Utrecht, The Netherlands

Fritz S'Ellheim  
Supervisor, Dog Corps  
Dusseldorf, Germany



## APPENDIX B

## APPENDIX B

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

Date, Time, Place

Interviewee:

Name, Rank, Position, and Address

1. I am interested in the historical background of the use of police dogs. Can you recall:
  - a. The date dogs were first used in the country.
  - b. First official use in country.
  - c. Date first officially used in your headquarters.
2. What is the primary purpose your dogs are used for?
  - a. Law Enforcement Patrol
  - b. Security
    - (1) Industrial
    - (2) Railroad
    - (3) Customs
    - (4) Military
  - c. Game Warden Patrol
  - d. Tracking
  - e. Rescue
  - f. Scent discrimination or object identification
  - g. Riot and crowd control
3. How are dogs used in your organization?
  - a. On leash or off leash
  - b. Do they supplement or replace other police patrols?
  - c. What type of communication do they have with headquarters?
  - d. What is the duration of duty?
  - e. When are they primarily used? Hours--Day, Night, or Both?
  - f. Is duty time allotted for grooming, feeding and training?
  - g. Are dogs normally handled or trained to be handled by more than one handler--(Multi-handled dogs)?
4. Administration
  - a. Is there a National Registry of Police Dogs?
  - b. At what level is operational control maintained--national, local, departmental?

- c. Do the handler-dog teams work as a separate unit, section or division within the police organizational structure?
  - d. How is kenneling provided (i.e. at home, centralized, etc.)?
  - e. How is feeding provided (i.e. by the handler, kennel keeper, contract, etc.)?
  - f. How is equipment provided (i.e. individually procured, centrally procured, etc.)?
  - g. Does the handler receive comparable pay to other patrolmen (more or less)?
  - h. Does the handler receive an expense account (for food, equipment, veterinarian services, etc.)?
  - i. Does the handler carry on duties when the dog is sick or is not capable of working?
  - j. Are there provisions for caring or providing for dogs when the handler is on vacation, sick or otherwise incapacitated?
  - k. Does the handler keep a medical history of his dog?
  - l. Are your dogs considered re-trainable?
- 5. Does the Police Department or individual handlers have insurance against dog bites?
- 6. What breed of dogs are used?
- 7. What is the criteria used for selection of police dogs?
- 8. How are dogs procured (i.e. gifts, bought, etc.)?
  - a. Are dogs ever procured from kennel clubs or breeders associations?
  - b. Do the police have their own kennels and breeding operation?
  - c. Have they ever imported dogs from other countries on a large scale?
  - d. Do they ever re-train military dogs?
  - e. What are the age requirements for procurement?
  - f. What is the length of use or maximum age used?
  - g. What are the physical requirements?
- 9. Selection of handlers.
  - a. Previous experience required?
  - b. Physical requirements?
  - c. Are both single and married men selected?
  - d. Is the handler's wife consulted in selection?
  - e. Does military experience either help or hinder selection for police dog work?

## 10. Training

- a. Are there any formal training schools?
    - (1) If so, where and how large is the student body and staff?
  - b. What method of training is used?
    - (i.e. OJT, Practical, Classroom theory).
  - c. What is the length and extent of training (subjects taught)?
  - d. How many students does an instructor have at one time?
  - e. Does training cover all of the following phases:
    - (1) Familiarization
    - (2) Obedience
    - (3) Elementary tracking
    - (4) Chasing
    - (5) Scent discrimination (searching or identification of objects)
    - (6) Mass searching of large areas
  - f. What is the failure or rejection rate of dogs and handlers in the training phase?
  - g. Do the dogs and handlers have a qualification or certification test prior to graduation?
    - (1) Physical or practical exam?
    - (2) Is there a written exam for the handler?
  - h. Do the handler-dog teams have to requalify at certain intervals--if so who conducts the qualification?
11. Do you know of any books or periodicals written on the use of police dogs in (Holland)  
(Germany)
- 12. Do you use the scent discrimination (scent test) for identifying objects handled by a suspect (line up)?
- a. If so, what are the steps used?

## APPENDIX C





PURPOSES	FREQUENCY OF USE				EFFECTIVENESS			
	NONE	IN-FRE- QUENT	FRE- QUENT	CON-TIN- UOUS	FAIR	GOOD	EXCEL- LENT	OUT- STAND- ING
G. Guard persons or objects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Tracking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Mass arrests or raids	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Searching								
(1) Buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Open areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) For objects								
a. Objects handled by a suspect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Freshly fired weapons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Narcotics (specify type)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Produce a psychological affect against crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. Demonstrations for public relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. Other purposes (specify)								
(1) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. How long has your organization used dogs in police work? \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months

5. In the future planning of your organization, the use of dogs will:

- A. ☐ Be expanded C. ☐ Remain the same  
 B. ☐ Be reduced D. ☐ Be discontinued  
 E. ☐ Other (Please indicate other plans or explanation if applicable)

6. Please enclose any literature you may have available pertaining to the utilization of police dogs. If any material is available for sale, please reference title, publisher, date and price in the remarks section. Of particular interest would be any previous studies conducted by your organization or local agencies.

7. Remarks. (Please add or reference any material relevant to this study.)

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(Please continue on Attachment #1, if necessary.)



Please use the following definition of terms as a guide in answering question number three.

Frequency of Use

- Infrequent: At least once a year but not averaging more than once per month.
- Frequent: At least once a month but normally not used daily.
- Continuous: Normally used each work day.

Effectiveness

- Fair: Sometimes effective but normally only in special situations.
- Good: Usually an effective and dependable purpose.
- Excellent: Consistently effective, always considered successful, shows great merit.
- Outstanding: The dog can be used for this purpose more effectively than any other device known.

## APPENDIX D

## APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF DATA RECEIVED FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS USING DOGS  
IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS																			
CITIES	QUESTION 3																	QUESTIONS 4   5 Yrs.	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J1	J2	J3a	J3b	J3c	K	L	M		
Akron, O.	4/6	4/7	2/7	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/5	1/	3/6	2/5	2/5	2/5	1/	4/7	3/7	-	3	C
Atlanta, Ga.	4/7	3/7	2/6	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	3/7	2/6	2/6	1/	1/	4/7	3/7	-	6	C
Baltimore, Md.	4/7	4/7	4/7	2/7	2/8	4/8	4/7	4/7	2/7	4/8	4/8	2/7	2/6	1/	4/8	4/8	-	9	A
Birmingham, Ala.	4/6	4/6	4/6	1/	2/5	2/7	4/6	2/5	2/6	3/7	2/6	1/	1/	1/	4/6	3/7	-	6	A
Boston, Mass.	4/7	4/8	4/7	4/7	1/	2/6	4/8	4/8	1/	4/8	4/7	3/6	2/6	1/	4/7	4/8	-	3	A
Buffalo, N.Y.	4/7	3/8	3/7	2/6	2/8	3/8	2/7	2/8	2/8	4/8	3/8	2/7	2/7	1/6	4/8	4/8	-	5	A
Chicago, Ill.	Failed to return questionnaire.																		
Cincinnati, O.	4/7	4/7	4/7	1/	1/	2/7	4/7	4/8	2/7	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/7	1/	4/7	4/8	-	5	C
Dallas, Texas	4/6	4/7	3/6	1/	2/7	3/7	3/7	3/5	1/	4/6	4/6	1/	1/	1/	4/6	3/7	-	5	C
Denver, Colorado	4/6	4/7	4/6	4/6	4/7	4/6	3/	1/	2/	4/	4/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3/	-	4	C
Fort Worth, Texas	4/6	4/7	4/6	2/5	1/	3/6	2/7	3/5	2/6	4/7	3/6	2/5	1/	1/	4/8	3/7	4/7	4	A
Honolulu, Hawaii	4/8	4/8	4/8	1/	1/	1/	3/7	4/5	1/	3/6	3/6	2/5	2/5	1/	4/8	4/8	-	3	C
Houston, Texas	4/6	4/7	4/6	1/	2/6	2/6	3/6	3/6	2/6	4/7	4/7	2/6	1/	1/	4/7	4/7	-	8	C
Indianapolis, Ind.	4/6	2/5	4/6	2/5	1/	2/5	2/6	3/5	2/5	4/7	3/5	2/5	2/5	1/	4/7	2/7	-	6	C
Kansas City, Mo.	4/7	4/8	4/6	2/5	1/6	2/7	1/	2/5	1/	4/8	2/6	2/5	2/5	2/7	4/7	4/7	-	6	A

Memphis, Tenn.	4/5	4/6	4/7	2/5	1/	2/6	4/7	3/6	1/	4/8	4/7	3/5	2/5	1/	3/6	3/7	-	4	A
Miami, Fla.	4/7	4/7	4/7	1/	1/	2/8	1/	3/	2/	4/	4/	4/	1/	1/	4/6	3/7	-	5	C
New Orleans, La.	4/7	4/8	3/7	1/	1/	2/7	3/7	3/8	1/	3/8	3/7	3/7	3/6	1/	3/7	3/7	3/7	5	A
Norfolk, Va.	4/8	4/8	4/8	1/	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	4/8	-	1/	4/8	4/8	-	7	A
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4/6	1/	3/7	1/	1/	3/7	3/7	3/5	3/7	4/7	3/5	1/	1/	1/	4/6	4/7	-	4	A
Omaha, Neb.	3/6	1/	2/6	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/6	1/	3/6	3/6	3/6	1/	1/	1/	2/7	-	5	B
Philadelphia, Pa.	4/7	3/8	3/7	1/	1/	1/	2/7	2/6	1/	2/6	2/6	2/6	1/	1/	4/7	3/6	-	4	C
Pittsburg, Pa.	4/7	4/7	3/7	1/	1/	2/6	1/	1/	1/	3/7	1/	1/	1/	1/	4/8	3/7	-	8	A
Rochester, N. Y.	4/6	1/	3/6	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/5	1/	3/7	2/6	2/5	1/	1/	1/	4/7	-	6	C
St. Louis, Mo.	Failed to return questionnaire.																		
San Antonio, Texas	4/6	4/8	4/6	1/	1/6	2/6	3/7	4/8	2/6	4/8	4/8	3/7	2/6	1/	4/6	2/7	3/7	3	C
San Francisco, Calif.	4/7	2/8	3/8	1/	2/7	1/	2/6	1/	2/7	3/8	2/7	2/6	2/6	1/	3/8	3/8	-	4	A
Tulsa, Okla.	4/6	4/7	4/6	2/	1/	2/6	4/6	4/6	1/	4/6	4/6	2/5	1/	1/	4/6	3/7	-	3	A
Washington, D. C.	4/7	2/7	4/7	1/	1/	1/	1/	4/7	1/	4/7	2/7	4/8	1/	1/	4/7	3/8	-	6	C
Wichita, Kansas	4/7	4/8	3/7	1/	2/7	3/8	3/7	2/6	1/	3/7	3/7	3/7	1/	1/	4/8	4/8	-	6	C

## KEY: Frequency of Use:

None . . . . 1  
 Infrequent . 2

Frequent . . . . 3  
 Continuous . . . . 4

## Effectiveness:

Fair . . . . . 5  
 Good . . . . . 6  
 Excellent . . . . 7  
 Outstanding . . . 8

APPENDIX D  
(Cont'd.)

SUMMARY OF DATA RECEIVED FROM POLICE DEPARTMENTS  
NOT USING DOGS IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR OVER

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS	
CITIES	QUESTION 2
Cleveland, O.	B (1)
Columbus, O.	B (3)
Dayton, O.	A
Detroit, Mich.	C (2)
El Paso, Texas	B (4)
Jersey City, N.J.	B (4)
Long Beach, Cal.	B (5) Public and Employee Resistance
Los Angeles, Cal.	A
Louisville, Ky.	B (4)
Milwaukee, Wisc.	A
Minneapolis, Minn.	C (1) and (3)
Newark, N.J.	C (3)
New York, N.Y.	B (2)
Oakland, Cal.	B (1)
Portland, Ore.	C (2)
St. Paul, Minn.	C (5) Proving Effective--Abandonment Unexplained.
San Diego, Cal.	B (1) Bad Public Relations and Psycho- logical Effect.
Seattle, Wash.	B (1), (3) and (4)
Tampa, Fla.	B (1)
Toledo, O.	B (4)
Phoenix, Ariz.	B (1)

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