A NATIONWIDE STUDY OF POLICE-PRESS PROBLEMS

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

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1963

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by

[illegible]

A THESIS

Submitted to
[illegible]
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

Master of [illegible]

[illegible]
College of [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] are [illegible] as the [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] police departments and their personnel and the [illegible] and [illegible] possible. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]; they [illegible] the individual [illegible] and the [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible].

Problems in [illegible] relations [illegible] are [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] on the part of the police [illegible] officers and the [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. For [illegible] police [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the police in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to police [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] trying to [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] up their [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible], [illegible] any [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] possible [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible] by [illegible] police [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] available to help police and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

After a short period of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as well as [illegible] [illegible] and other, and as a [illegible] [illegible] working in an [illegible] role with the [illegible] police [illegible] [illegible], and also [illegible] the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] from various [illegible] of police [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], as well as police [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] an objective study of the police-press relation problem in a [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]—the [illegible] [illegible] and as the basis for an article in the [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and police [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible].[1]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Results of the survey suggested that police departments should aid the press by establishing a time and place for the regular release of available information, even in the smallest city.

Also, efficient release of routine news stories and features was also suggested as essential. Great use could lend most importance to police-press relations.

Education and re-education of police and press to each other's problems and needs was suggested as the key to better police-press relations, and to better service to the public by both public agencies.

[illegible]

The problem of police-press relations is not very well understood in either police or newspaper circles, but across the nation there are certain specialists in both fields who have developed an intense interest in this field. These men, police and journalists, alike, have been the support and understanding I have needed in the preparation of my study.

To the Bibliography, I must attach a very great indebtedness and appreciation to: Allan H. Ashton, formerly of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Milwaukee and a graduate of the Police Training School; Richard C. Blakely, Director of the Detroit Department of Public Safety; Sebastian Bolard Harris, former Ann Arbor, Michigan, policeman, and reporter of the Detroit Department of Public Safety Detective Bureau; Thomas Van Hornsen Dolan, and reporter of the City Register, Michigan, police department; Leslie Turner, Editor and Publisher of the Mitchell, Michigan, Times, and faculty advisor to the Michigan State Press; Dr. John Ferrell, Faculty member of the School of Journalism. The late Dr. Paul Anderson, director of the Journal School Research Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Gary Miller, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, Daily Press and Sentinel, former journalism instructor, Florida Southern, Lakeland, Florida.

I would also like to thank all the temples and public [illegible] who [illegible] the survey questionnaires.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

The police and the press are two pores within a single organ--a framework that is of the utmost interest to the average citizen. That citizen has the right to ask, "Is our police department doing?" In examining his answer, he turns most frequently to his newspaper, and looks to it for an unbiased, true and complete answer.

We can picture his relationship as a triangle between the police force--a helping hand, a protecting hand, and if need be, a threatening hand.

For more than a century and a half, American newspapers have established news of crime and of criminals, and they have believed that they have the responsibility for such publication. The police officials and newspapermen have at times felt the proper role of the press in dealings with police. The need for continuous enforcement of law and for an informed people that State help is needed in enforcing the law is stronger than ever, and will continue to become stronger as the population grows.[1]

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[1] [illegible], Walter C., [illegible], [illegible], (Chicago: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]) pp. [illegible].

Law enforcement by publicity has become just as important, indeed more important in some ways, than law enforcement by the gun. The only difference is between a reporter and a law officer, according to police-court specialists who know them, is that one uses a badge and the other a pencil.[2]

Some reporters are after the press's own death, some police chiefs. Reporters demand candidly pilfered information on the progress of important cases under the guise of freedom of the press, and then print the confidential information. They browse through the files they as police clerks make the same price. Photographers and reporters trample crime scenes with an attitude that most of the crime is more important than solving the crime, and they forget the time of voice or manner in which police opinions are expressed. Only the crash words count, and if the reporters don't get the crash words, they stagnate.[3]

Reporters merely write about criticism but police work, some police say, and when they do they manage to bury it on the back pages. The press, also responsible for all minor offenses by a politician its objects for banner headlines, and a bit time to blast the entire police department. The press forgets that a police department can collect ruin their newspaper, but the newspaper can ruin that police department.

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[2] Brown, John Henry, Politics and Publicity, Kansas City Library Press, Kansas, Missouri, 1[illegible], p. 1[illegible].

[3] Bilardi, Angelo N., Chief of Police, [illegible], Illinois, "Police and the Press" [illegible] "Police" [illegible], Illinois, [illegible], 1[illegible], p. 1[illegible].

Ibid.

Newspapermen have two major criticisms of the police department's role in police-press relations. Reporters are not given just facts, but also error and bias.[1] As a protection, police keep a clip on their activities, so that they can point to criticism rather than praise. When they already at a great of criticism and lack a record of praise were uncovered.[2]

In the all the disagreement between police and press as to each other's professional roles, both agree that the differences should and can be resolved. Newspaper editors admit that it is true that discourtesies occur in the press and that these are carried as widely otherwise to the police. It is also true, they say, that strong efforts to sensitize press in a reporter's story so that the reader receives an unbelievable impression. Force of habit work in the preparation by police departments of reports for editorial use in the press are daily tested and important crime reports are separated for relative trivialities.[3]

The faults of newspapers are, of course, human and fallible, but according to police unless real admission at least some of those cases the complaint could be removed, if those in a position to provide information to the press understood better how to present it and how to answer inquiries from the press. Because of this,

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[1] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[2] [illegible], pp. [illegible].

even among those appointed as press officers and public relations officers in police departments, is far greater than the uninitiated believe.[7]

The advantages, to police and press, of close and constructive co-operation between those in police work and journalists have become clearer as various specialists examined practical means of obtaining it.

Some authors have examined the attitude and contribution of the journalist, and defined his role. If he is honest, they say, a newspaper publisher finds it is his function to report news of general interest. He must, therefore, portray the world as it is, often good, true or beautiful, but too often, ugly, sordid and hypocritical. The publisher is against crime, against disease and hunger, snobbery and ostentation, corruption and graft, racketeers and wars, but he has to face realities. For him the [illegible] lies in the crime, rather than in the seed of the crime. Newspaper publicity of arrests and trials, he may feel, is essential to prevent injustice to innocent persons. Publicity in the press may be important aid to apprehension of suspected persons. Fear of newspaper publicity may deter some persons from the commission of criminal or vicious acts. To the publisher, according to these authors, crime news carries the warning that crime does not pay.[8] If there is a weakness within the police agencies

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[7] Ibid., pp. 111-112.

[8] [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Houghton Mifflin Company, (Cambridge, Mass., [illegible]), [illegible].

within the publishers' view, he can usually recognize that weakness, and he has the means to make his criticisms public.[9]

The police, of course, recognize errors in newspapers, but have no means whatsoever to bring them to the attention of their public. This inability to strike back has been cited as one of the main factors in police ineffectiveness.[10]

When a man's life is a newspaperman, a lawyer, or a politician, or doctor, it strikes an individual. His reputation may topple. His honesty, intelligence or morality may be questioned. In consequence, even without scandal, his stability may be questioned. But he is judged as an individual, and by his own acts or criticisms.

The police charge this same standard is not used when judging the police officer. If a patrolman violates his oath, fails to do his duty, or in some [illegible] manner, his error delay is placed at the door of all police. Patrolmen share or "support" their author, but not alone: the whole department is stigmatized. Since the role of a failure on the part of the police reaches the public through the newspaper, policemen are more apt to develop an allergy to newsmen.[11]

The police, also, are providing a rather unpopular, even if vitally necessary, service to the public each day.[12]

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[9] Shuchtman, op. cit., pp. [illegible].

[10] Ibid., pp. [illegible].

[11] [illegible], op. cit., [illegible] "Police Problems," [illegible], [illegible], p. [illegible].

[illegible] the local politics of [illegible] attributes to [illegible] due to the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

failure in the propaganda-to-public field have combined the principles of public relations, propaganda, and mass communications in an attempt to devise a program acceptable to police and press alike.

These authors begin by selling the police on the value of mass communications to the police effort. Of all the public relations media available for use by police departments, they say, it is difficult to find a combination that has the appeal and strength of the great triumvirate of press, radio and television. This is true not only because of the tremendous coverage which these three media enjoy but also because each of this coverage is free to one who has a good sense of publicity. When it comes to "selling your story" through press, radio and television, it is the authorities' opinion that first place officer-in-charge goes to the press, according to public relations writer John Weber. Newspapers still act the part for dramatizing and informing public opinion, with books and magazines a short distance behind. This is so because the printed word makes a far deeper impression than the spoken word, Weber continues. The fact that newspapers and books may be read and then re-read adds significantly to their influence. Crowding of the scope of the press may be seen in the tremendous increase in our readership. Recent figures show a total of more than 1,500 daily, 1,[illegible] weekly and 1,[illegible] daily newspapers with a certain circulation exceeding 60 million,[1] nothing about how a circulation of [illegible] million.

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[1] Weber, John Weber, [illegible], Temple University, Phil., [illegible], p. [illegible].

[illegible], "Law Enforcement [illegible]," [illegible], Phila., 1951.

Thus, the author says, it is [illegible] to see that press publicity for a police department is not a thing to be [illegible] into the police structure when it has to [illegible], prevention or [illegible]. Nor is it a [illegible] that [illegible] to be [illegible] into play when the police are under fire from publicans or the public. Press publicity can be a source of [illegible] between police and public.[12]

A good press publicity program must be planned and it must be continuous, [illegible] type. A starting point for good public relations is for the chief of police to survey his department to locate its faults. Nothing should be concealed.[13] Policemen being [illegible], [illegible] of it [illegible], because they cover up mistakes which possible. The best way to stop criticism is for the police to clean up its own house, and [illegible] of the press to give full publicity to conditions that need [illegible].[14]

Recognizing the value in [illegible] with experience, and the setting up of a public [illegible] office is a basic step in public relations between police and press. Police Chief, noted press publicist expert in [illegible], has set up a program which has been adopted by some more [illegible].[15]

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[12] [illegible], Jan. [illegible], "Police Public Relations," "Police Yearbook," [illegible], Ohio [illegible].

[13] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[14] [illegible], [illegible].

[15] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Although a bit [illegible], Hyde [illegible] positions seem to hold [illegible] and [illegible] probably, and [illegible] [illegible] police. [illegible] of the police are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] officials by police [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] of [illegible]. If they [illegible] to give any information at all, they know that a police may still publish some version of the facts [illegible], [illegible] and perhaps favourable [illegible]. If they give too much information, they may be [illegible] by officials or investigators of hampering the progress of a criminal investigation. In [illegible] press officers could still [illegible].

There is only one way out of this dilemma in Hyde's view, and it is made easier by the fact that there are only a limited number of regular police reporters and they are usually well acquainted with the important people and issues of the police world. They need to have [illegible] the [illegible] of their [illegible]. The police information officers should make the acquaintance of the principal police reporters if he does not already know them, and inform them that they are prepared to [illegible] the interests of the [illegible] [illegible]. Satisfied that the facts are [illegible], the spokesman can then give the reporters information about current investigations, with the request that facts which would cause an injustice or a breach of security if the [illegible] should not be published.

Many police officials feel that the public spokesman is being [illegible] by the reporter, but Hyde claims that the [illegible] is [illegible]

by several things. If the police reporter claims to be acting in the public interest when he seeks information, he cannot consistently publish facts or opinions which would injure public investigations.

He must, however, understand exactly why publication would have this effect before he is justified withholding any; this is the reason for his check on his background knowledge of the case. Then, too, if the individual police reporter feels confident, he knows that he has discharged somewhat the sport ethic of getting first-hand news from the spokesman who has it. This is a personal interest for the journalist, who depends on exclusive for early and full information. The spokesman may also risk more if unofficial and informal statements are given in the papers, as they certainly will if he provides other. The spokesman who knows exactly what is happening behind the scenes, even if he has decided not to reveal it, will at least not give publicity to other statements which he may have to be sorry or ridiculous. Without the information, he might be all dressed have and then.

Other ways of aiding the press are noted by various authors. Noel Dinsmoor, police relations specialist for the police chief, suggests that police chiefs inform the editors of the department of procedures which will ensure that in the last analysis of the department cooperate with the press.[2]

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[2] Dinsmoor, Op. cit., p. 20.

Other procedures suggested by Administrator Lindsay calling the police commissioner, or his aides, in the event of a major incident while the reporter is off-duty; preparing bulletin covering also reports concerning the work of the department for use the following publication by the subject Minnie Hallenbeck as a part of the departmental training program.

Above all, Administrator says, the chief should be approachable to reporters, and talk freely and fairly with them. He should know the reporter's editors, inform them of his wish to cooperate with the press, and thank them personally for call or letter for complimentary officials, or for outstanding or even ambiguous difficulties of benefit to the department.

The chief should read carefully his local newspapers, and prepare to offer to the unfavorable publicity he will find from time to time. In this he should be ready at all times to make an announcement of some forward step he is planning for the department, or he can bring forth a story of recent reports of activity, release to the press a story showing a gain in some particular phase of enforcement.[2]

Many of the problems between police and press result from the publication of news of crime, other than a breach of secrecy in a public investigation.

Some of the questions regarding crime news publication that are frequently raised by police leaders: What or not does such publication have on the attitude of the public toward crime? What effect do

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[2] Chamberlain, Lawrence, p. 1-2.

the conquests have been made in [illegible] between the police and the morals of the public [illegible] To what extent does the [illegible] [illegible] to crime and to what extent does it lead to the appearance of criminals? To what extent does information as crime [illegible] [illegible] to potential criminals?

The approach to police work by Indian officers varies greatly. They, however, are probably more like a good police story [illegible] [illegible]. If it is a "good" [illegible] of a "bad" story they will [illegible] [illegible] and they have a great deal. For this, in addition to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the old [illegible] [illegible], they have the [illegible] [illegible] that they [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].[1]

The distribution and [illegible] shows the proportion of published and unpublished [illegible] of crime, as of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], or fails to get [illegible], then the [illegible] [illegible].

It is [illegible] particularly true that the [illegible] "gives the [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible], that [illegible] [illegible], it is plain that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the grain seems to be a [illegible] to polish work and be a [illegible], transparent [illegible] of the pollen. [illegible] these pollen grains [illegible] to [illegible], and [illegible] a [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] a pollen grain with [illegible]. [illegible] of [illegible] are [illegible] a [illegible] plant [illegible] to [illegible] that will [illegible] be [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] grain, [illegible] with [illegible], well-[illegible] pollen [illegible], [illegible] to the [illegible] grain and [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] the pollen [illegible] [illegible].[illegible]

The grain is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] equations and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] pollen [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], as well as probably, are also one of the great problems in [illegible]. They have had some effective and low [illegible] in [illegible] mortgages [illegible]. [illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible], and the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and the lack of [illegible] by mortgagees to [illegible] [illegible] to protect [illegible].[1]

The [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], of course, a [illegible]. [illegible] provision [illegible] not give [illegible] to those who [illegible] and those who would have the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] providing for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the mortgage [illegible], [illegible] on the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], but the [illegible] should be [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Most directly, according to Lippmann, and to many journalists, the ballot currently being given our republican is, "Which one of these public fools?" Reporters should be asking with public officials they track, and who track them. There should be no need to ask public to prove it's true times by quoting public fools under the guise of direction of the people. There are things in these fools that aren't any of the reporters' business, that with other things need stories that have nothing to do with crime and scandals.

Reporters confronted with a very real choice of either to journalists interested in providing good public-spirited solutions: that surprises with that story, but there may that one percent of cases may lack that one percent and the fifty-fifty people. The reporter's job is to be where actually that citizen who is searching for the public direction to be taken. In our, America and politics are devoted to the efficiency of the new civic public—the enlightenment of under-under law.[1]

Even with that characterization of politics as problem, re-presented the top politicians name in the country, the underlying case that that there is a representation of that politics-as-a-fashion and that problem politics and press have, or that to do about the problems. In the same city, either a newspaper specialist is telling the politics what to do to please the press, or the politics-politics is informing the newspapers on how to keep politics happy.

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[1] Lippmann, Walter, Public Opinion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Two one-page questionnaires were mailed to sample police and press editors and readers throughout the country. Both questionnaires of the survey were based on the material contained in the first section of this paper, and on the police-press relations problem in general. Accompanied form letters, one each for press and police were drawn up to accompany the questionnaires. A third form, designed for both police and press was designed for use in a second mailing. Samples of the questionnaires and letters are contained in the appendix.

The questionnaires were mailed to 47 newspapers, to 77 cities, to 50 chiefs. The decision was the same as that used in previous studies in the American Journal Sociology in determining the of the A.J.S. studies that included the sample was the region, population and size. A big amount of time intervened between the 1950 Convention, Kentucky, April 20-2, Vol. 1, Number 2.

Questionnaires were sent to the city police departments of the 77 cities included in the survey.

Sixty-four of the 77 newspaper questionnaires (83.4 percent) were completed and returned to the north of the two mailings. Sixty-five of the 77 police questionnaires (84.4 percent) were completed

and [illegible]. These counties, generally large [illegible], indicate high degree of interest in [illegible] on the part of the [illegible] and [illegible].

The overall return was 107 of [illegible] or [illegible] percent. [illegible] mail surveys [illegible] have been considered useful and significant with returns of only 20 or 30 percent. While a 50 percent return is considered sufficient in most cases, 70 percent is unusual.[1]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] follows,

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[1] Mildred Parten, Surveys, Polls and Samples: Practical Procedures, Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York [illegible], p. [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] of the specific [illegible] products of [illegible] unqualified or [illegible]. [illegible] about the public [illegible], it was found that only one [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] in general. [illegible] specific [illegible] from [illegible] in a [illegible] of ways.

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] will extend all reasonable courtesies to members of the press when on assignments. (1) While operating a vehicle displaying a valid press photographer license plate or a valid department issued identification card [illegible]. (2) When at the scene of an incident and in possession of a valid department issued press identification card.

Additionally, [illegible], Chief of Police [illegible]. [illegible] simply answered the question "[illegible]".

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] answered [illegible] to this question in this questionnaire: "No, [illegible]." "[illegible], this is [illegible]." We have a Public Information Officer who prepares information for release to the public through the various news media. This position, however, in no way limits the efforts or scope of the local press."

"[illegible], [illegible], Chief [illegible], [illegible] said: "[illegible]. Division commanders must [illegible] press relations of officers."

The Los Angeles Press Relations Officer, Inspector [illegible] [illegible] said: [illegible] an officer with the rank of Inspector assigned full time to press relations. [illegible] is the policy of the department to permit officers of all ranks to be free to discuss facts [illegible] and [illegible] with the press. [illegible] concerns [illegible] as charges [illegible] the [illegible] and related

[illegible] concerning the operation of the [illegible]. We do not believe it is a good policy to [illegible] [illegible] because of the [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] available to the press at any time a [illegible] [illegible] with the particular officer or [illegible] concerned."

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: "No, it is [illegible]."

"[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: "Yes. [illegible]."

"[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]."

"[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], "Yes, [illegible] in charge of [illegible]."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] police officials, however, [illegible] [illegible] "It is the policy of the department to discuss with or notify the press of [illegible] [illegible] as soon as they occur."

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: "[illegible] [illegible] only."

[illegible] [illegible] officials, "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] commented: "[illegible] [illegible]."

4. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible] cities, [illegible] to the question include: "[illegible] recommendations." "[illegible], if [illegible] is known to be [illegible]." "[illegible] [illegible] depend upon the nature of the case. All original reports are [illegible] to the press. [illegible] [illegible] would jeopardize the success of the investigation [illegible], it is made available upon request."

Philadelphia, Pa., police officials said "[illegible] was not released because of the [illegible] of [illegible], or [illegible] to a [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] officials said: "[illegible] not object unless it would hamper an investigation or court case."

[illegible] said: "[illegible] object—[illegible] [illegible] the ends of justice."

[illegible] defined in this department's rules and [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] said: "[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] question on the line of [illegible]."

[illegible], Inspector [illegible] said: "[illegible] policy [illegible] department to release all information to the press except that which [illegible] with the investigation."

7. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] answer [illegible] to the question [illegible] "[illegible] object, unless it [illegible] with police investigation." [illegible] on [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] by the [illegible]. [illegible] to the police that a [illegible] is a [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible]."

[illegible], [illegible] police [illegible] said: "[illegible]" [illegible] not [illegible] here.

[illegible] the attitude making the case [illegible] as to question [illegible], and the answer [illegible] questions.

[illegible] of this [illegible] [illegible] this day [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] investigation of design criteria."

[illegible] "Radio objects, except of other [illegible], or [illegible] depending upon the [illegible] of [illegible]."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] answered due to [illegible] of understanding of the [illegible].

[illegible] answers to the question, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] what would the [illegible] [illegible] accurately as we can learn it. [illegible] difficulty with some [illegible] in person instead of by phone. [illegible] [illegible] problem obtaining information [illegible] we do not play [illegible] [illegible] information which we publish. [illegible] all sorts of [illegible]. [illegible] a police officer. [illegible] preferred [illegible]. [illegible] good cooperation [illegible] information [illegible]. [illegible] providing information. [illegible] with police [illegible]. [illegible] police [illegible] the good things they do, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]. The

and I believe the police and we make a strong effort to be fair on both sides."

"Our [illegible] is [illegible] a [illegible], [illegible] have no written or oral agreement." "We do not understand the question."

The other reports failed to answer the question.

The Raleigh [illegible] [illegible] City Editor [illegible] said: "This question is ambiguous."

Charlotte Observer City Editor [illegible] Wright, Jr. said: "No more so than for a dozen other areas we cover."

Winston-Salem Journal City Editor [illegible] said: "We believe understanding between police and the press is most important. We do not think we have that understanding now but we are working toward that end. For example, my chief police reporter and I appeared jointly on a panel before the [illegible] Chiefs of Police last week and we pulled no punches. I told them the Journal was going to be watching their every move to see that they stay straight. I told them we realize most cops are honest and honorable. But I told them they must get used to our being critical of their actions and suspicious of all their acts. If they get used to that role, we will get along better. I doubt that most police ever will. Our policy is strictly unofficial and unilateral. If your question refers to existence of a written police-press statement of policy, the answer is no. Our policy is to insist on access to the news, to watch constantly for instances of police brutality or laxity, and to insist on fair enforcement of the law against all classes and races."

2. [illegible]

(a) [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Chief [illegible] made his views on the importance of policemen as individuals in the answer to question 1.

3. [illegible]

(a) [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

[illegible] said: "[illegible], emotionally." The chief go on to say that [illegible] as in all other studies regarding [illegible] "[illegible], as [illegible], [illegible] with particular personality the child [illegible]."

The Director [illegible] said: "[illegible] 'play detective.' This could [illegible] the building up of a [illegible] by the police. However, we do [illegible] to more [illegible] and also to other [illegible]."

Chief [illegible] said: "We encourage them to go beyond [illegible], but not to 'play detective.'"

[illegible] said: "[illegible] "[illegible]."

[illegible] said: "No. Not to the police [illegible] to [illegible]."

[illegible], N.J., Evening News managing editor [illegible] C. [illegible] said: "We put a lot of emphasis on investigative reporting in several areas. We should not hesitate, sometimes unnecessarily, to do a story in a police situation."

[illegible], Ohio, Independent managing editor [illegible] C. Jones said: "Not necessarily here."

[illegible] Leader City editor [illegible] said: "Yes, definitely, but as they develop we bring police in."

[illegible], Mo., Star managing editor [illegible] said: "Only on orders from city desk when good story is at stake."

1. [illegible]

27) [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

The survey brings out that the press-police relationship has generally improved status or improved in the past ten years.

San Diego Evening Tribune journalists said: "No change."

[illegible] Evening Independent said: "Conditions improving with change of chiefs."

Wilmington, Del., Morning News-Evening Journal managing editor Charles F. [illegible], Jr., said relations have been "variable."

[illegible] managing editor [illegible] said: "Relations

[illegible] result of death of superior chief and the appointment of a neither third character who will handle the dispute [illegible]."

Interpretation Two Hanging Office Will said: "Improved greatly due to current chief of police and good counsel [illegible]."

Hagaman, N. Y., Hanging Three Hanging, Office Sixth [illegible] Great Gold: "Relations generally good for use time."

Nabor Mill, Texas, Three-Legged Hanging Office Seventh Great Gold: "Well conditions."

Harrington, Ohio, Four Hanging Office Mooser Gold: "No noticeable difference."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Interpretation Four Hanging Office Gold: "Usually, integration problems or personality problem [illegible]."

Interpretation Five Hanging Office V. C. Middleyal Gold: "Five. Voluntary [illegible]."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A candidate's owner from a small city paper said: "[illegible] prepared to make."

[illegible] for Star Telegram [illegible] said: "[illegible], if they proceed properly."

[illegible], F. T., Housing Authority Trade F. Grant said: "[illegible] [illegible]."

Los Angeles Housing Authority Assistant City Attorney F. H. Rigan said: "[illegible], through public information [illegible]..with [illegible]..[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] by TV and radio."

Jack [illegible], Jr., American Press police reporter William C. Perkins said: "[illegible]... Usually available, if we need them."

7. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Jack [illegible], Jr., American Press police reporter Perkins said: "[illegible] [illegible] good. Always need for a [illegible]."

[illegible]. [illegible]

In addition to the highly [illegible] views of the police [illegible], the enforcement officials were asked to answer a five-[illegible] questionnaire, containing six [illegible] concerning [illegible]. Only 13 percent of police [illegible] the question, the remainder [illegible] not to answer. Of those who responded, 13 percent [illegible] understandably stated the person, [illegible] people, while 87 percent [illegible] the question [illegible] by the press.

Complaints filed by police can be roughly divided into four categories: complaints concerning editorial policies; those concerning [illegible] and slanting of news; those concerning [illegible] of [illegible]; those concerning [illegible] and [illegible] police matters.

Among the [illegible], Tom., Police Chief Donald Parris, cited [illegible] of [illegible] concerning [illegible] editorial policies in published [illegible].

Typical examples, however, were similar to the following: "[illegible] the newspaper only reflect the policy and attitude of their [illegible] as have no [illegible]. [illegible],

to that in many instances the classification of 'news' becomes a tool for the shaping of truth. If a news agency has a responsibility to keep the public informed - then they are obliged to objectively report all the facts. Half a truth is a distortion that in reality does disserve to enlightenment the reported news."

Said another large city police official: "Reporters, as such, are no problem. The editorial policies of the papers present problems of their. Political climates have much to do with newspaper reaction to police activities."

"Not anymore. The condition of the police agency the responsibility of law...is not public. The publishing of police actions, at the back of a blank, when the action is either prescribed or prohibited by law."

Said the public (Mike) Harris: "We have two newspapers here and are open to charge against the city administration. The press used the police department as a political football."

Typical comments from police officials regarding relationships between and standing of newsmen are as follows:

"Right to the news being protected in such a way that do prevents a false impression of the true situation."

"Therefore they point untruthful which is not published on the property department. Such could be stopped only by an inquiry to us. I do not mean 'Gestapo' concerning of the newspaper organization."

Said Charles, Jr. Lee, Police Chief . . . Jr. Lee: "Publishing a

blame story out of a dire thing."

The Chicago Police Department Director of Public Information Division, Bill Duncan, listed his pet gripe as "unacceptable journalism...reporting half-truths...not getting the police side of an incident and taking only the criminal view (usually, but it happens)."

Said Mike, Texas, Police Chief L. A. Tarlington: "My gripe as long as reporters give it to police as they get it from police. Also, if officers working case to give all credit due him."

Dallas, Texas, Chief J. T. Curry said: "Occasionally minor matters are exaggerated, giving the impression that a major problem occurs."

Chicago, Ill., police officials said: "Our pet gripe is when we are misquoted. This situation arises when a city only has one newspaper. Another gripe is that our local newspapers very seldom carry a press release on traffic safety. It is useless to give them a statement. The radio reporters will carry about 50 percent of all news releases."

Lake Worth, Fla., Chief J. C. Lankford: "Sensitive cases should be handled carefully and not cause any harm to a civil right. This does not happen too often."

Kingston, N.C., Chief Ralph Kendall said: "I have two gripes: Sensationalizing and not the facts straight. When an exception occurs, the public always blames the police, never the newspaper."

Milwaukee Chief of Police Howard J. Johnson also listed two pet gripes: "The sensational trying to sell records and information

out of context and in that present the complete picture. [illegible] the man who [illegible] conditions [illegible] which are not fit to the [illegible] of the story."

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] many of [illegible] [illegible] political problems and are prone to magnify [illegible] forces of a personal [illegible] or [illegible], disregarding the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] public on [illegible] platform. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] political [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"The occasional instances that some reporters place a greater value upon a 'scoop' in which the police have given some early information prior to the breaking of a case and which publicity may hamper the successful investigation or alert the suspects."

[illegible], Ohio, Chief of Police [illegible]. [illegible] commented on this: "[illegible] reporters refuse to keep certain information confidential. This was not true in the past. Whenever they receive confidential information they immediately notify their city editor who has authority and he will determine what should be published. This has tended to our disadvantage and caused a suspicion of such reporters. Frequently information has been published which we do not believe to be pertinent or necessary for publication, but which we had requested to be kept confidential, due to its importance in our investigation."

[illegible], [illegible], Chief [illegible]. [illegible] said: "Breaking of confidences given them. Constant change of news personnel...we have to break them in."

Some of the interesting replies by [illegible] police chiefs were as follows:

"In important cases I object to reporters insisting and demanding to know facts in cases and to publish them before the case is sufficiently cleared to draw a warrant. In many cases the stories written at this time are damaging to the case when later presented in court."

"A constant problem follows of information concerning criminal activities which could include the lives of people."

[illegible] highly confidential of [illegible] officers, [illegible] to get to [illegible]: "[illegible]."

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] said: "We get quite concerned regarding the fact that we are expected by to make an [illegible] for a story. [illegible] we give out information we want it to be [illegible]. [illegible] expect the story before the police have an opportunity to give the proper [illegible]. Therefore, in the event of something serious, we can probably be expected to be at the scene and unless we can story from the [illegible] and [illegible] police then we get the officer for a story before the officer knows the facts himself. It is come from the police department we want it correct. Not that we don't want to cooperate. We just want time to know what we are telling [illegible]."

[illegible] Detective, [illegible], Chief of Police [illegible], said: "Improper use of police radios in reporters' cars and immediate calls to radio, to find out what is going on before the police have even had a chance to get to the scene."

[illegible], [illegible], Chief [illegible] said: "[illegible] the [illegible] to reporter that receives police radio to calls and then attempts to beat the officer to the scene or the reporter publishing partial reports and jeopardizing ongoing [illegible]. The [illegible] Police Department has an [illegible] arrangement in which each

Prosecutor also not only with reporters but with top officials as well. Our policy on enforcement - don't call us we will call you - has paid off."

Constable, R. C., Capt. of Detectives C. A. Gordon said: "In a case involving reporters start flashing in. They do not have time to stop at the receptionist and ask permission to see or talk with someone, but very rarely go from office to office looking for the chief who controlled the case and the officers handling the case. We have limited space to operate, with 24 detectives assigned to this division, 2 interrogation rooms, a receptionist, a lieutenant's office, a captain's office, and an assembly room. With two large newspapers, two TV stations, and six radio stations, you can imagine the situation. At times it is hard to hold your temper and not tell them where they can call on."

Some comments concerning the press were favorable. Williamson, R. T., Chief of Police Richard A. Monk, heading a small force in a city of approximately 6,000 people, said: "In a small community such as the one I live in, there is no problem with the press as we have only one daily paper and the general policy is to have the radio and newspapers a friend of our investigations and they are very careful to respect our position as to release of facts which would be detrimental to our investigation."

Larger cities, with populations over 5 , 10, 15, 20, 25 have the local press. Hendricks, Th., Chief C. Wayne Ford said: "Have no

equipment with newspaper and radio reporters in this city. All [illegible] cooperate with.[illegible] [illegible], Chief John A. Marcum said: "Our relationships have been favorable." Captain [illegible], Chief Forest T. [illegible] said: "Press relations have been excellent."

Lyons, Iowa, Chief Harlan A. Jackson said: "I do not have any pet gripe. The newspaper have certain responsibilities to their newspapers. They are required to obtain the facts in a case. However, the only suggestions which I have not during the investigation of a case appertain the publication of officers assigned to the investigation. They will not grant the information being in the police which, if released would be detrimental to the proper investigation of the case and the apprehending of the perpetrator of a crime."

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Chief of Police A. T. Bedwell said: "Since we are small, that is our city is 63,000 population and our police department even smaller in comparison to population (seventy [illegible]) we have very good relations with the press, TV and radio. There is only one local newspaper and we do not [illegible] state of [illegible] that pertain to a homicide case, so our problems with the news media are practically nil."

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Chief T. [illegible] said: "I have no gripes, our relations are very amicable. The cooperation and coordination is best. Political media is treated all the same regardless and cleared on our official conferences."

Davenport, Iowa, Chief Donald A. [illegible] said: "I do not

have a price. Our task is small and expensive and police corporate [illegible] with."

[illegible], Mr., Chief [illegible] Police [illegible]: "There no price in this area. The [illegible] radio and TV [illegible] and along with police on all types of work. They have all the necessary security to protect the [illegible], same as police officers. [illegible] that a necessary [illegible] of our [illegible] service."

[illegible] Police Headquarters [illegible] Chief [illegible] explained that the [illegible] only [illegible] good [illegible] relations. [illegible] have no pre price [illegible] experience. The [illegible] Police [illegible] that a good working relationship with the press is [illegible] good for the [illegible]."

[illegible], Mr. [illegible], [illegible] of Police [illegible]: "Many, the [illegible] of the large cities, [illegible] have no particular 'price'. [illegible] certain [illegible] or [illegible] right [illegible] a particular [illegible]. However, in my experience I have not [illegible] a [illegible] that would create a [illegible] 'price'."

[illegible]

In addition to an highly educated question of the press survey, [illegible] was asked to answer a five degree question, explaining their pro [illegible] the police. Only [illegible] percent of the officers answered the question, the remainder preferring not to answer. [illegible] percent [illegible] the policy, [illegible] percent [illegible] the question favorably [illegible] the public.

[illegible] the police [illegible] five main categories [illegible] a [illegible] of police officers [illegible] and administrative [illegible].

[illegible] concerning the [illegible] of police [illegible] reporters [illegible] the [illegible] of individual personnel of officers will [illegible] the activity [illegible] in contact with [illegible] with the getting of a story. In [illegible], [illegible] get satisfaction from the police [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] the police [illegible] as "an attempt successfully by a policeman to act himself up as a [illegible] of the [illegible] of a crime."

Lynn, Mass., Evening Item Managing Editor Charles H. Gallagher criticized the "unsatisfactory attitude on the part of a few younger policemen on minor violations; the lack of cooperation in calling parking violations and notices of a few who don't [illegible] the fact they quote 'against the law'."

Another big city Police Commissioner, Thomas J. [illegible] of Philadelphia, said: "In my opinion, the [illegible] has enjoyed the direct press publicity with few exceptions, and we find the press and other news media have been fair, impartial and objective in the dissemination of news articles regarding this department."

San Angelo Evening Standard City Editor Bill H. Martin summed up his pet gripe in one word. "Officiousness."

Comments concerning the difficulty in reporting and filing from the following: "Filing a [illegible] preparation of written reports of accidents, etc. While in most instances we can get information direct from officers, we prefer to see the written reports."

Charleston, S. C., Daily Mail Managing Editor Walt [illegible] said: "Willing to make cooperative reports."

Troy, Ala., Post-Herald Managing Editor [illegible] Harrison said: "Make prompt filings fully written and typewritten reports."

The Fort Worth Star-Telegram City Editor [illegible] said: "Slow delay in submitting information which is a study to have conflicting with a [illegible] officials. The [illegible] have been cooperative very [illegible]. There is a decided lack of [illegible] among some of"

a newspaper' questions, especially with relation to the time factor so important to a newspaper."

The editor from a large East Coast city said: "There is a tendency to withhold information until a case is complete. Officers are frequently forbidden by their chiefs to give out information until the subject appears in court. Other items which can be developed into newsworthy human interest stories are too often not disclosed."

Another large East Coast city editor said: "Most policemen are willing to furnish reporters with information but fear their superior officers who would like to 'grab the glory'."

The editor of a medium sized city said: "Complaint has come to us from time that reporters too are just doing their job and are not being rebellious in picking out one story over another, just recognizing that one has more news value than other."

The editor of a large Western city said: "Often times the media officer does not exist for the fact that the newsman is so interested in calling and providing news to the law enforcement officer. The newspaperman can be of great importance to the officer and each officer should be educated in the ways media and structure that the newsman can assist law enforcement. It has also proved to be a good assistant to law enforcement...personally speaking the veteran officer has accepted this dual responsibility. The matter has proved polite newspaper relations a newspaper has to not also cultivate

[illegible] and [illegible] within a department. There cannot [illegible] be used to [illegible] [illegible] and as a [illegible] to keep [illegible] [illegible] within the [illegible] of the newspaper."

[illegible] [illegible] (Lord [illegible], [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and is: "[illegible], our relations are good; we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] in the department and a [illegible] [illegible] of what [illegible] is or how close [illegible] can benefit the department. There is also a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] public [illegible], which [illegible] our job [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] the [illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

problem to [illegible] areas of [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]."

A [illegible] Northern City [illegible] said: "Our relations with state police here, on the whole, good. They generally try to cooperate and most of them are [illegible]. The biggest problem is with city and county police. Their standards for appointment are much lower than state police. Some of them (county and city) are really [illegible]. This promotes [illegible] corruption. They, too often have an [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible], Mr. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] said: "[illegible] individuals as part of our police officers to give us a 'friend' on a city or county police. [illegible] people to [illegible] with all [illegible] [illegible]. Public, [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] experienced officers."

[illegible]'s Northern City [illegible] Mr. [illegible] said: "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] information of all [illegible] to [illegible] the problem."

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] said: "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

politicians or their own fellow workers from the light of publicity. It surely [illegible]."

Editorial, [illegible], Milwaukee-Journal Managing Editor Lloyd Pettit said: "In our city the application of this technique as learned by police officials who attended the FBI academy have shut off complete hearing between reporters and police at the source of news. Reporters are too often forced to spend long hours going through dockets, checking blotter entries, struggling to get a story on the scene. In most cases the facts could have been given by the officers in charge without detriment to the case in a few minutes time... There seems to be no quick solution. The police must learn to trust newspapermen."

Milwaukee Journal Managing Editor C. H. Whitlock said: "Policemen have to be planners and thinkers in addition to being brave men. Generally speaking this has been a major field of the Milwaukee police department particularly in regard to enforcement of laws and ordinances. (Some people will argue, if they are forced to do such areas as lack tension, interrogation techniques, no publicity, family complaints, etc.) Supervision and training are essential to good police work. Of course, always personal appearance and character are the two most attributes of our policemen."

Tracy Kirby, Star Managing Editor said: "One of superiors use and has put too much on them."

Nelle Charles, Ed., Kansas City Star, said: "Police reporters William F.

[illegible] [illegible] (pulsar) are [illegible] and [illegible] used to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

policemen is involved in trouble. For example, the department quickly volunteers public pictures of its officers who perform a heroic act. But if he gets caught in a burglary, we have a difficult time getting it. We constantly use our reporters to investigate crime which the police may be neglecting (vice, gambling, tavern violations) and to investigate cops themselves. For example, a couple of months ago (acting on a citizen's complaint) we used a reporter-photographer team out over the period of a week to give that police were letting employees of a plush restaurant park at meters without tickets along side the restaurant (while cops went in and out getting free food), but were handing out tickets for overparking across the very same street."

Hackensack, Michigan, Chronicle police reporter Jess M. Holmes said: "I put proof I have concerning policemen in their occasional refusals to discuss complaints and the status of investigations because of the general policy of 'The chief makes all the news releases'. It appears obvious the Chief, if he makes announcements like this, is basing them on secondhand information. I, of course, would prefer to get the facts from the patrolman or detective directly involved in the investigation."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Managing Editor Arthur L. Parkinson said: "Most complaints of individual officers. Police have, however, established public relations staff a pro. agency responsible to Post-Dispatch. We feel that this is intermediary an unnecessary and

intolerable third party between the newspaper and legitimate news source."

Mr. Noel, Chief, Minneapolis Bureau, F. C. Davison, Co., said: "We are currently in the middle of a very ugly murder case. While mentioning that the chief is under a great deal of pressure, I have criticized his withholding what to me appeared to be relatively unimportant details. This case has the entire city talking--yet there were days when it was impossible to get a statement of any kind from the chief or the homicide div., merely a 'no comment'. I can appreciate the police department's wanting to withhold vital information. In this we have heard over television. We have even disguised or distorted a piece of information in order to help bring a criminal to justice. However, we are in a very competitive field, what with a large metropolitan paper in Minneapolis, TV and radio. We go on the theory that 'nice guys come in last'. Therefore, if we the officers, think that a piece of information should be presented to the public and will not foil the P.D.'s efforts, we go ahead. We think the decision should be ours."

San Antonio Evening News City Editor Pete Sides said: "Most policemen seem to think that newspapermen are trying to expose them or interfere with their operation. Actually most newspapermen are simply trying to keep their readers informed in exactly the same manner that policemen are trying to maintain law and order. Together mutually workings between the city editors, managing editors, police

[illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] would be [illegible] to improve everything all the way around. This would encourage politicians and [illegible] to [illegible] up specific [illegible], not just [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

Wilmington, Del., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Charles T. Mavrogan, Jr., said: "We get [illegible] about the press [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in an experiment in training [illegible] for police service, I [illegible] a [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] time of police [illegible] during [illegible] training [illegible] on the question of each police unit or [illegible]. During this period, the police [illegible] a lot about the [illegible]. The effect was [illegible].'

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] a great deal of credit for [illegible] [illegible].'

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

full coverage of police news, conditions, cooperation desired, etc. Thus, the young policemen interviewed seem the chief the public be-lieves in police work and the importance of his role in keeping the public informed. The Jamaica police department also maintains a public relations department--but this department does not in any way function to limit coverage of police news."

Mineola, N. Y., News and Herald managing editor Woodrow Irlne said: "We get along very well with our police department because we have a police reporter who they respect. We need--and here--a tough run on that beat who can talk to them in their own language and fight for the information he needs. It is rarely that we run into any difficulty with the police department, although some of our stories are not complimentary to the department or the manner in which some cases are handled."

New York Times Acting Managing Editor Marshall R. Morton said: "We do not have particular problems here because we have a deputy police commissioner, at the top level, in charge of community re-lations to whom we can always appeal and receive consideration, if we may take real love of a working staff level."

Long Island Press Editor Norman H. Pridgeon said: "We believe the police have an efficient job and we find them completely cooperative in helping us to do ours."

The Bronx, New., Reporter Ray Kennedy Editor Charles F. McCarthy, affirmatively said: "We get along so well that we

don't have any gripes. [illegible]"

Little Rock, Ark., [illegible] Managing Editor Gene [illegible] said: "Our beginning policemen have an orientation course at which press-police relations are discussed by a newspaper editor."

Harrisburg, Ill., Daily Register reporter [illegible] said: "The city police relations are [illegible]."

Chicago Sun-Times Executive Editor [illegible] said: "Police as a class. We don't judge them as a class anymore than we would judge politicians, doctors or ball-players without differentiation."

Charlotte, N. C., Observer City Editor J. M. Wright, Jr., said: "Our police departments (Charlotte City and Mecklenburg County) are generally cooperative in providing information we need. At times we are asked to withhold pieces of information which police believe might harm their investigative efforts, if published. We weigh each request—and are pretty reasonable about them as we go. Usually we get the information we want and there is little trouble about it. We have a full-time man covering police. He usually knows as much about any case going on as the police. We are not adverse to doing investigative reporting, but we do not feel it is a reporter's duty to prod the police in a routine investigation of, say, a case of violence. If we were convinced police weren't doing their job, we would move in a minute and the police know it. We also regularly check in complete and thorough detail any and all reports of police brutality.

[illegible] are concerned more about what people know they want answer to the public."

[illegible], Ala., News [illegible] editorial: "These barriers are involved in both which [illegible] will cover. The [illegible] expenditure, however, the public responsibility of politics to define which are legitimate candidate, but provide [illegible] with conditional [illegible]. We try to establish [illegible] as a [illegible] to establish the candidate at all times of all his [illegible] expenditure and so seem to have been [illegible] in this. At the same time, the [illegible] has a responsibility to the community for regarding which [illegible]. This is [illegible] and [illegible]."

[illegible]

Of the 77 cities included in the survey, only three did not return either a police or a press report. Respondents of the 77 cities, returned both police and press questionnaires, thereby enabling us to compare the police-press attitudes in these cities.

Referring Table 1, it can be seen that there are 25 cities in which police or press, or both police and press, filled questionnaires qualifiedly. These 25 cities are marked with "*" in both the agree and disagree columns to preserve their anonymity.

The remaining 27 cities, however, can be readily analysed. Of the 27, only seven agreed as to the quality of their cities' police-press attitudes. The remaining 20 disagreed on at least one point, in their police-press understanding, and are making arrangements about the findings of the other half of the police-press team.

Referring to a combination of the 20 disagreeing cities, pointing out their differences, and similarities. The cities are listed in the same order as the chart, and notice should be taken of the population trends which are fairly clear that the larger the city, the less the agreement between police and press.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], W. Lowell J. Schmidt, Police Commissioner stated that his department never objects to talking reporters all about cases and records, while Editorial [illegible] Managing Editor, C. E. [illegible], Jr., said that police only give his paper all of the facts available, and that his reporters do not have complete access to police files. Public Commissioner Schmidt said, "In my opinion, this Department has enjoyed the direct press relations with few exceptions, and we find that the press and other news media have been fair, impartial and objective in the dissemination of news articles regarding the Department." Editor Lemay stated that present relations between his paper and the local police department could be improved greatly. He has agreed that public-press relations are very important.

[illegible], P. W. Chief of Police Walter W. Tuss stated that he believes public-press relationship to be very important. Contrasted Daily Mail Managing Editor [illegible] said that he believes public-press relationship to be desirable, but not necessary. Chief Tuss had no prior commending experiences and considers this a secondary part of our effective service." Editor Hardin said his paper prefer to the police department failure to make comprehensive reports.

[illegible], E. C. [illegible] Chief Police [illegible] W. [illegible], Jr., said that his paper has no made of a public-press policy than for a dozen other areas they cover. Capt. of Detectives C. A. Tucker

said that his department has no policy-making policy, and went on to explain that a case involving a partisan state flooding in. They do not take time to stop at the possibilities and ask permission to use or talk with anyone, but very quickly go into office to office looking for the old guys who controlled the state and the officers handling the case. With the large manpower, the IT conditions, and time to stabilize, you can handle the situation. It takes it is hard to hold your temper and not tell them they can all go." Capt. Gordon said that at the time he talking expressed all about cases and reports, always objects to superior planning conditions, objects and at the time to prove disappointment a d believed the need for policy-power work proving to be very important.

Although the Indian policy-power is understanding to be very important and still the general relations between the power and the police could be improved. He had to put pressure down the police, and said that the pressures have complete access to police files.

Chief M, Ill. Have the age statements was a part of the energy-the transition, the future, and the direction. All these indicated policy-power understanding to be important, also by the police officer. All these indicate that the present police-power relations have improved considerably in the past few years. The Auditor and the Treasurer stated that they do not enjoy the access to police files. The police department's director of the Public Relations Bureau stated "Newspapers are journalists...reporting historic...

not consider the public side of the budget and taking only the criticisms [illegible] on the pay [illegible]. The Honorable [illegible] that the pay [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible], with the [illegible] to [illegible] the position. The [illegible] said [illegible] to get [illegible] this [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] are not available.

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This was not true in the past. [illegible] they have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]. Police Commissioner [illegible] stated that he believes police-press understanding to be very important. Asked how he would judge, [illegible] believes police-press understanding to be desirable, but not necessary. Commissioner [illegible] said he felt a good working relationship with the press is indispensable to good law enforcement.

[illegible], [illegible]. Police Chief John F. [illegible] said he believes the police-press understanding to be desirable, but not necessary. Many [illegible] Chief [illegible] have [illegible]. Thomson says he believes police-press understanding to be important, but not possible, and says that his newspaper's relations with the police department are current worse than ten years ago. Chief Foley said that he always depends to holding reporters all about cases and reports. Chief Foley also said that he claims, but usually doesn't object to press photographers.

[illegible], [illegible]. Chief of Police C. [illegible] Price said he believes police-press understanding to be very important. Commissioner [illegible] Price have been believed police-press understanding to be "important, but not possible." Chief Price said that police-press cooperation and understanding are the best. Police Force said he has got going to "personal advised efforts by police to produce personal friends, civic personalities, politicians or their own fellow workers from the ranks of publicity."

[illegible], [illegible]. Jack Charles [illegible], police department director of personnel and public relations, and in Minneapolis have

Managing Editor [illegible] stated that police-press understanding is very important. Editor Phillips said that his paper has no police-press policy and blamed the major fault of the city police as lack of planning and training.

[illegible], Mr. Chief of Police [illegible] said he believes police-press understanding to be very important, has no police-press policy, has "very good relations with the press, TV and radio. Our problems with the news media are good locally only."

Police reporter William [illegible], Nephew of the late Charles Ashburn, said he believed police-press understanding to be desirable, but not necessary, his paper has no police-press policy, and said "most (police) are inexplicable and don't understand or don't want to understand that reporters are newspapers need and want in the way of information."

[illegible], Mr. Longview Daily Times Managing Editor [illegible] (Carlton Jones said) that he believed police-press understanding to be desirable but not necessary, and said that officials are already good. Chief of Police Ralph Crawford said the press concerning reporters...discretion...and "let the radio straight. The news reporters are, the public always blames the police, never the newspaper."

[illegible], Mr. Both Kilgore Morning Herald City Editor [illegible] Pigue and Reporter Edward Miller, police press relations officer, believed police-press understanding to be very important. Editor Pigue said "importance overemphasized difficult to handle Klansmen and plain drunks, at expense of attention to major crimes.

lack of qualified police personnel for field and investigation appears at least partly resulting from an [illegible] of officers to unnecessary administrative functions. Immediate steps must be taken of officers in command who would be indispensable in field and investigation. [illegible] more training in order to meet the public demand to prevent an case of need."

[illegible], [illegible]. Chief of Police Charles J. Parker and Deputy Walter Charles [illegible] Colleges of the [illegible] believed that police-press relationship is very important. [illegible] relations are already good, and cited as his part given a well-elected officer of a few years' police, lack of availability in obtaining public relations.

[illegible], [illegible]. Chief Chief of Police Hazard [illegible], Johnson and Williamson Journal [illegible] Police Department believed that police-press relationship is very important. [illegible] relations have been somewhat worse in the past than now, and believed relations could be greatly improved. He said "By police departments may [illegible] biggest [illegible] in which police not holding the [illegible], or holding only part of it. He emphasized publicity that a policeman is devoted to traffic. He [illegible] use an expert to [illegible] cases which the police may be [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]." Chief Johnson said his part prior to that management [illegible] to the reporter and information act of contact rather than present the complete picture, and that reporter [illegible] [illegible]

which are not [illegible] as the [illegible] of the story.

[illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] survey of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] described the police-press relations in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] police [illegible] and a press [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of a particular incident [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] giving the public an [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], police reporters are often too young and [illegible] [illegible] many [illegible]."

[illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] reporters and the city police reporter from the [illegible], with the police department, the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] agreed, that police-press understanding is very important. The [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] believed that police-press relationships [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] of the press. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] reporters [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] police [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] information which [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There is a [illegible] [illegible] of information [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] question, especially with relation to the [illegible] as important to [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

be [illegible] greatly, as does the [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and police-press understanding is the only [illegible] [illegible]. Chief of Police [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible], including the fact that some [illegible] [illegible] to such an officer for a story. The reporters expect a story before police have an opportunity to make a proper investigation.

[illegible], [illegible]. Chief of Police [illegible] [illegible] police-press understanding as very important. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] that police-press [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible], and expo his [illegible] [illegible] story very well with the police because he has a police reporter that they respect. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the information he gets.

[illegible], [illegible]. [illegible], Chief of Police, [illegible] police-press understanding, to be very important. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and police-press understanding is [illegible], but not [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] greatly. He said that the public [illegible] group that handle police information [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and that it is an unnecessary and [illegible] that [illegible] between the newspaper and legitimate news [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible]. Chief of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], and the [illegible] [illegible], both [illegible] that police-press understanding is

very important. The leading Belgian had said that relations had [illegible] during the past 20 years, and could be improved considerably. [illegible] with all his pet pique to the improper use of police methods in [illegible] and freedom calls to mind, to find out what is going on before the police have even had a chance to get to the scene.

[illegible], Mr. [illegible] Vanderlip [illegible] the chief of police [illegible]. [illegible] both believed police-press understanding to be very important. [illegible] said present relations can be greatly improved, and cited [illegible] of the role of the press by police. [illegible] distortion of facts, over-[illegible] stories, and publishing a complaint that police action without the other's side.

[illegible], Mr. [illegible] for a pet pique of the Times [illegible] Mr. [illegible], both police and press agreed on the importance of police-press relations. Dorothy's pique was one politician or detective were so [illegible] of small beer value on our time and [illegible] with the request to his [illegible] that it leads to the opposition in the [illegible]."

[illegible] the 10 [illegible] cities, and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] police-[illegible] attitudes.

Most the police surveys of cities reporting, of the survey total of [illegible]. The 10 cities represent [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

2. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] also has [illegible] cables available, has analyzed [illegible] of multiconductor cables. The [illegible] of [illegible] of the press array cables.

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] percentage distribution between the overall [illegible] and [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	7.7	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Yes	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Yes	66.2	[illegible]
No	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Key to the pie [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Differences between overall percentages and sub-section percentages are minimal...less than 5 percent, except 7 percent difference in the [illegible] in the "[illegible]" section of the [illegible] Survey.

[illegible]

[illegible] for the improvement of police-community relations are the early police officers and the patrolmen in children to their pre-[illegible].

[illegible] of Police Chief [illegible] should grow from the inner and [illegible] level of the department, and have [illegible] with police-community relations, (see Rec. [illegible], Section [illegible]).

[illegible], "[illegible], Chief of Police [illegible] has said: "The quality of a [illegible] "man" will be [illegible] will [illegible] off."

[illegible] the [illegible] police [illegible] Police Force decision [illegible] the training [illegible] the police [illegible], [illegible] and officers are [illegible] by the public [illegible] to [illegible] explaining the role of the police [illegible], the importance of full [illegible] of police [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], etc. Thus, the young policeman [illegible] from the [illegible] the police [illegible] to police [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible], the public [illegible]."

[illegible], [illegible], General [illegible] Police [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] be [illegible] police to have an [illegible] [illegible] of which

press-police relations are channeled by a managing editor."

In this city editor Bert Lee explained: "Regular monthly meetings between the city editors, managing editors, police reporters and chief of police would do much to improve everything all the way around. This would encourage policemen and reporters to bring questions, pro and con, to the broad and friendly official letting them go on the point and point."

Meanwhile, here, Chief of Police Lee Brown explained: "The press checks our daily blotter. We do not attempt to keep anything from the reporter. We do, however, express our thinking on certain items by a press code attached to the day sheet. If the reporter has any questions, we talk it over. This has worked out very well.

1. All clear for publication.
2. Check with Chief of Police.
3. Advise no publicity of name or address.
4. Publication would impair investigation.
5. For Police Officers only.
6. Advise to check with parties involved."

This taken included a couple of check points day record of complaints, officers, incidents and stars, noted with various press code.

[illegible]

Analysis of the role orientation questions of both police and press surveys showed that population of the city surrounding had such influence on police-press relations.

Splitting the cities into three groups, small — less than 100,000 population, medium — 100,000 to 500,000, large — over 500,000, it was found that certain variations between the three groups. See Table 27 and Table 5.

Police in small and large cities were more apt to have a police-press policy than police of medium sized cities, and were also more apt to have a regular officer assigned to press relations, and a regular time and place to release information. Differences here are not statistically significant and could be due to chance.

Police sized city police claimed to be more careful with reporters, and more apt to tell reporters all the facts. Medium-sized cities also objected more to reporters "playing detective." Large cities were more apt never to object.

Large city police were more likely to accept the press photographer than police in either small or medium cities. Medium cities had the greatest anti-photographer attitude.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
3. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

C. [illegible]

[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

Respondents also showed such variation between the are three groups of cities.

Small city respondents were not likely to have a police-press policy (2 percent) and large cities least likely (30 percent).

Small respondents mostly "liked detective," (4 percent) and large cities "liked interview" relatively often (40 percent). The more aggressive reporting and initiative are found in the large cities.

Small city respondents showed the greatest improvement in police-press relations in the last ten years, but the over-all picture of the three groups showed that relations had improved considerably in nearly 70 percent of the cases for each group.

Small city respondents felt that police give them all of the facts three times more often than did median or large city respondents. Only median and large city respondents felt that police never give them all of the facts.

Women in small and median cities reported that they had complete access to police files in 40 percent of the cases, while large cities only claimed complete access in 20 percent of the cases. Small, median and large cities all showed a trend toward having an attitude of "we do not ask complete access to police files."

Eight of ten small city respondents said that their police-press relations were already good and did not need improvement. Four 10 percent of the median cities said that their police-press relations could be improved considerably, and 20 percent of the large cities also felt police relations could be improved considerably.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

7. [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] have [illegible] an [illegible] interest in [illegible] understanding. [illegible] appear to be the most concerned with the problem, however, [illegible] that a [illegible] can with a good public [illegible]. While [illegible] may be true in a [illegible] of the [illegible], the [illegible] of all public [illegible] was [illegible], compared to [illegible] percent of the press [illegible].

[illegible] of the [illegible] public [illegible] (8 percent) [illegible] (10 percent) [illegible] [illegible] public [illegible].

[illegible] 5 percent of the [illegible] had a public [illegible], only 15 percent had a [illegible] officer in charge of press [illegible], and only 20 percent had a special time set [illegible] to public [illegible]. It can be [illegible], however, that a special officer or a special [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible], especially in [illegible].

While only 7 percent of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all of the [illegible] of the [illegible], 20 percent of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] "[illegible]".

Apparently realizing the role of the press photographer, no police officials always objected to the cameras, and only 1 percent objected most of the time. The remaining 99 percent admitted that they sometimes disliked photographers, and mentioned their entrance to crime scenes. Thirty-five percent of the police said they never objected to the press photographers.

The press returns also showed interesting discrepancies. While 23 percent of the newspapermen questioned that police-press understanding was, only 6 percent said that police never gave their paper all the facts, only 3 percent felt that police-press understanding was unimportant, only 13 percent claimed relations with police were worse than 20 years ago, and no newspaper claimed to be uninformed in formulating police-press policies.

Forty-four percent of the newspapers said that they never encourage their reporters to "play detective," and 27 percent said that they encouraged such action only if police did not, or could not, help them informal.

Twenty-five percent of the newspapers said that police usually or always gave them all the facts. Thirty-three percent said they had a complete access to police files, and 33 percent said they did not get complete access.

Fifty-six percent of the newspapers felt that their police-press relations were already good and could not be improved, while 13 percent said that their police-press relations could be improved somewhat or greatly.

Replies to the essay question of each survey showed that 51 percent of the press was critical of police, and 41 percent of the police critical of the press. Only 25 percent of the press expressed favorably about police, while 32 percent of the police expressed favorably concerning the press.

Close examination of some of the critical comments and suggestions for improvement of police-press relations from both police and press reveals that lack of consideration for the other agency and lack of understanding of each other's role of public service were not in evidence in police-press relationships.

It would be to the newspapers' benefit to obtain a better understanding and a higher degree of interest in the police-press problem than this study has shown to exist. It may be pointed out again, that a newspaper can ruin a good police department, a police department cannot ruin a good newspaper.

The study suggests that police departments should help the press by establishing a time and place for the regular release of routine information, even in the smallest city. This time should be set up at the convenience of the newspaper because of their deadlines. The 41 percent of the police departments which operate on the idea that newspapers can get their information at anytime, with no special release or set up make the duties of the newspapermen more difficult. Having often been to court houses during office hours the writer can say that it is hard to talk to them. Police officers who do not take time to assist

[illegible] high dependable prestige and good dealing with the public in general.

[illegible], additional policemen or traffic men should be sent to [illegible]. Management should know that officers or officers are assigned to [illegible] press release each day, and if the regular officer is [illegible], talking up with other officers, or that by [illegible] a meeting, someone should be available to deal with the press. Having only one person who is allowed to release information [illegible] will [illegible], frequent [illegible], and [illegible] press.

It is very important that police officials and representatives of the press [illegible] one another. If the police do not treat the police reporter [illegible] fairly, the police should not [illegible] have him replaced, if possible. If the reporter feels that he cannot treat the [illegible] company, he should have his editor contact higher police officials, and [illegible] to do [illegible] police [illegible] the one to [illegible].

[illegible] reporters should be [illegible] information that would hamper police investigations, and officers should not [illegible] whether police [illegible] will be honored, both officer and reporter should be well informed concerning progress in all police activities so that they can present an accurate, fair picture of those activities to the public.

This [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] both by individuals and by managers [illegible]. It can be [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

for the sake of the police by the press, and vice versa. Reporters should not [illegible], nor have to depend, free access to all police files. Regulations should, however, [illegible] information through police officials. Police should make every effort to help the press meet its deadlines, and to keep reporters informed concerning police activities, even to the point of calling reporters' attention to the news that an journalist could have missed, e.g., serious accidents, disasters, local interest features.

The training of officers should be carried through actual planning.

Establishment of a [illegible] public-relations office, publication of [illegible], and dealing with day-to-day problems, could go much to boost police press relationships. Of course, a survey cannot be made up solely of the [illegible] and police officials who are already trying to help each other do their job. It must be made up of the officers, the detectives, the [illegible] police chiefs, the reporters and photographers, and the [illegible] desk sergeants.

Training and re-education of these men, the [illegible] of old ones and habits, might lead to better public-relations policies, and to better service to the public.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] of policemen would no doubt be [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to many policemen problems not included in this survey.

Why do press photographers get [illegible] to [illegible] with police [illegible]? Much of this may include very little [illegible] portion to the press photographer by the police, but may [illegible] in dealing with the [illegible].

Are police [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], or to [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] with a [illegible] appearance on the [illegible], etc., or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]?

Does the press actually have the right to view any and all police files? Should there be certain police files closed to the press? The [illegible] of [illegible] the press [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of police but are not criminal or public [illegible].

What type of [illegible] [illegible] should be [illegible] to check police and [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible]?

Build a [illegible] panel for the improvement of public-press understanding to be established in cooperation with the International Clubs of Public Association and Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalism professional society;

Small journalism courses and public courses be introduced into public school education and journalism courses in the various universities and colleges;

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible], April [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] C. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] C. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] University Press, [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] "[illegible]," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]," [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Goes to Press, Ohio State University Press, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Harper Allen & Company, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Oxford University Press, London, [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] Public Relations," [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Florida State University Press, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] Public Department Training for Public Relations Policy," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], The Ian Allan Company Ltd, [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] Public Work to the Public," [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], "The Public and Their Relations," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Monograph, [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Co., [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Library Guild, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] and the [illegible]," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] Public Relations to [illegible] [illegible]," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], "[illegible] Public Relations," [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

APPENDIX

Copies of the questionnaires and letters used in the mailed police-press survey are included in Appendix A. The police and newspaper questionnaires are each a page long, and were mailed with the one page letters of explanation. The letter was mailed to both police and press officials in a second mailing. No effort was made to design a third mailing due to the high returns from the first two mailings.

Appendix B is a list of cities in which the city police departments and of which the newspaper received questionnaires.

Appendix C is a list of newspapers which replied to the survey. The newspaper editor or reporter who completed the questionnaire is also included.

Appendix D is a list of police departments which replied to the survey. The police executive who completed the questionnaire is also included.

APPENDIX A

[illegible] to [illegible] Patrol, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] State University, East Lansing, Michigan

1. Have your paper been a [illegible] policy? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. How important does your paper believe police-press [illegible] to [illegible]

☐ Very important ☐ Important, but not necessary

☐ Important, but not possible ☐ Unimportant

3. Do you consider reporters to fully [illegible]

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Only if police [illegible], or [illegible] be informed

4. Have your relations with the police department improved during the past [illegible]

☐ Improved greatly ☐ Relations somewhat worse

☐ Improved somewhat ☐ Relations much worse

☐ No noticeable improvement

5. Do the police give your paper the [illegible]

☐ Yes ☐ Sometimes

☐ Rarely ☐ No

6. Do your reporters have complete access to police files?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Sometimes ☐ No, do not see anything [illegible] access to police files

7. Would you say that personal relations between your paper and the local police department could be improved?

☐ Greatly ☐ Relations already good

☐ Somewhat ☐ Not interested in improving relations-press relations

6. Did in your job (ships company) personnel (LCO rank or below) (Please [illegible] for additional comments, if necessary.)

Date _____ Established ☐ Yes ☐ No

Rank _____ Pay in and year date

Name _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Sig) _____

APPENDIX A

Letter to Local L. Scouting Commissioners
Personal Survey
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan

2. Do you object to transgressors in general? ___ Yes ___ No

3. Do you have a police-type policy? ___ Yes ___ No

3. Do you have a police officer in charge of your troop? ___ Yes ___ No

4. Do you play "Cowboys" with squirts or transgressors?

___ Yes ___ Sometimes ___ No

5. Do you have a special time and place to release your frustrations?

___ Yes ___ Sometimes ___ No

6. Do you object to holding squirts in stock cars and squirts?

___ Always object ___ Often object

___ Object most of the time ___ Never object

___ Object sometimes

7. Do you object to squirters fighting among them?

___ Always object ___ Often object, sometimes encourage

___ Object most of the time ___ Never object

___ Object sometimes

8. Do you object to prank photographs?

___ Always object ___ Often object, except at camp ground

___ Object most of the time ___ Never object

___ Neither, but mostly don't object

9. How frequent do you believe the need for police-type intervention to be?

[illegible] [illegible].

- [illegible] Very important
- [illegible] Important, but not possible
- [illegible] Desirable, but not necessary
- [illegible] Important, if not too [illegible]
- [illegible] Unimportant

12. [illegible] to your pre [illegible] on [illegible] (20 words or less) ([illegible] check for additional comments, if necessary).

Name _____

Title _____

Department _____

City _____

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] No

May we use your name

[illegible] Yes [illegible] No

May 22, 1963

Within five minutes you can have the enclosed one-page questionnaire filled in and mailed in the self-addressed envelope.

That's not much time, but your contribution added to those of other police officials around the country will provide much valuable data for a study which we believe will be of benefit to police work generally.

The study seeks to find ways of improving police-newspaper relations throughout the country.

If you have any ideas which you feel would be of help in improving police-press relations, feel free to include them with your questionnaire.

Thank you for your time and trouble.

Respectfully,

David L. Doering
Communications Research Center
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

A self-addressed, stamped envelope
Thank you for your time and trouble

May 21, 1973

While time permits you are here the enclosed opinion questionnaire filled in and mailed in the self-addressed envelope.

This is not much time, but your consideration added to those of other managers offers some hope for coming with proposals which will be a step ahead or backward in the attitude to manager work generally.

The only goal is that step of improving philosophy-practice relations throughout the country.

If you have any ideas which you feel could be of help in improving philosophy relations, feel free to include them with your questionnaire.

We feel it is important that your response, which was solicited as a part of an on-site conference study, should be included in this survey.

A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience. Thank you for your time and effort.

Respectfully,

Harold L. Oehrle
Organizational Research Center
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

June 11, 1970

Several weeks ago, you received a questionnaire asking for your views and practices in the area of police-press relations. We have not yet received your reply.

The few minutes of your time necessary to complete the one page questionnaire, combined with the questionnaires from nearly 100 other police chiefs and newspaper editors, will be well spent and beneficial both to yourself and to other men in your position.

Little scholarly work has been done in the field of police-press relations. In many cities across the country, newspapermen and police live and work in an atmosphere of armed truce.

We feel that this is undesirable and unnecessary. An analysis of pet gripes of both police and press, as well as the positive programs of police-press relations, will give us a foundation in understanding both sides of the problem. It will also allow us to establish the major areas of conflict between the two public agencies. Once these areas are isolated, studies can be made on how the conflicts can be eliminated.

Another questionnaire, along with a self-addressed stamped envelope, are enclosed for your convenience. Could you please try to find time to complete the questionnaire and return it to us.

Thank you for your time, and trouble.

Respectfully,

David L. Jodrey
Communications Research Center
Section C, Wells Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

-5-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	1	1	1
Atlanta, Ga.	1	0	1	0
Baltimore, Md.	1	2	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	0
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	1	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	1	1	1	1
Boston, Mass.	2	2	1	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	0	1	1
Camden, N. J.	1	0	1	2
Charleston, W. Va.	1	1	1	1
Charlotte, N. C.	1	1	2	1
Chicago, Ill.	3	3	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio	1	1	1	0
[illegible]	1	0	1	1
Columbus, Ohio	1	1	1	1
Dallas, Texas	1	1	1	1
Denver, Colo.	1	1	1	1
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	1	1
Dubuque, Iowa	1	0	1	1
Gary, Ind.	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	0
Greenville, S. C.	1	0	1	0
[illegible]	1	0	1	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	1
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1	0	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	0	1	1
Lake Charles, La.	1	1	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	1	0	1	1
Little Rock, Ark.	1	1	1	1

Memphis, Tenn.	2	2	1	2
Miami, Fla.	1	1	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	0	1	2
Modesto, Calif.	1	0	1	1
[illegible]	2	1	1	1
New Haven, Conn.	1	1	1	1
New Orleans, La.	1	0	1	1
Newport, R. I.	2	1	1	2
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	1	1	0
New York, N. Y.	0	0	1	2
Oklahoma City, O.	1	0	1	1
Orlando, Fla.	2	0	1	2
Palo Alto, Calif.	1	0	3	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	0	0	1	1
[illegible]	2	1	1	1
Port Angeles, Calif.	1	2	2	1
[illegible]	2	1	2	0
[illegible]	1	2	1	1
[illegible]	2	1	1	2
[illegible]	1	1	1	1
[illegible] City, [illegible]	1	1	1	1
Raleigh, N. C.	1	1	2	1
Sacramento, Calif.	1	0	1	0
St. Louis, Mo.	1	1	1	1
St. Paul, Minn.	1	2	1	1
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1	1	1	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	2	2	2
San Angelo, Texas	1	1	1	0
San Antonio, Texas	1	1	1	1
San Diego, Calif.	1	1	1	0
San Francisco, Calif.	2	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	0	1	1
[illegible], Fla.	1	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	1	1	2
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1	1	1	2
Springfield, Ohio	1	1	1	1
Springfield, Mass.	1	0	1	0
Toledo, Ohio	1	1	1	1
Turlock, Calif.	1	1	1	1

[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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New York, N. Y.	[illegible]
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