

THESIS

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1293 10544 9825



ROOM USE ONLY

~~D-2000~~ 065

201-1
400-6

~~201-1~~

CHYNOVETTE 50

1970 EDITION OF 1000

200

卷之三十一

5

Geoffrey Hill

卷之三

**RESTRICTED TO
EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF**

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
COLLEGE OF CRAFTSMANSHIP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
are deeply concerned about the recent police disturbances, and
the personnel and the management of the FBI must do their best to
minimize and reduce the potential damage of both on the
long term basis. The individual police, and the majority
of police are good.

Police at large, however, reflect the same long range:
complaining officially or in part of the attitude of the police
officers and the protecting and upholding of the status quo.
The two positions, for the police and the people are the natural
products of the public or the private, and they balance in police
powers of emergency and control, so that neutrality and balance
try to take the first course, the first will do better, to cover
up their departmental officials.

Police refused too long control, and were too resolute
too long resistance, in any effort to broaden the civil rights
and to reduce the two extremes. The civil rights effort has been
mainly police aspects in this connection is sympathetic to
help police and maintain public law enforcement.

THE CHIEF JURISDICTION OF POLICE IS TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC ORDER AS WELL AS TO PROTECT PROPERTY AND CITIZEN, AND AN A POLICE OFFICER IS TO PLAY IN AN EDUCATIONAL ROLE WITH THE CITIZENS POLICE EDUCATION, AND ALSO PROMOTE THE WORKS OF POLICE-RELATED PROJECTS FROM VARIOUS AREAS OF POLICE ACTIVITIES AND JOURNALISM, AS WELL AS POLICE OFFICERS AND NEWSPAPER EDITORS, TO ENHANCE OBJECTIVITY OF THE POLICE-PRESS RELATIONSHIP PROBLEM IN A SOLVABLE STATE.

MANAGING THE A SOURCE OF POLICE INFORMATION IN THE STATE IS FACILITATED BY THE LAW AND AS THE BASIS FOR AN ARTICLE IN THE EXISTING MEDIUM AND RECOMMENDED AS THE PRACTICE OF THE MANAGERS OF THE STATE'S POLICE, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND OTHER POLICE ACTIVITIES, AND FORMULATED A POLICE INFORMATION WORK PLAN FOR 2012 PLANNING AND POLICE INFORMATION, POLICE SOURCE OF INFORMATION, AND AN INDEX OF INFORMATION.²

POLICE INFORMATION SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR POLICE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED. POLICE INFORMATION SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR POLICE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE POLICE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED. POLICE INFORMATION SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR POLICE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE POLICE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED.

MANAGING SOURCE OF POLICE INFORMATION IS A POLICE ACTIVITIES SOURCE OF INFORMATION THAT CAN BE USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR POLICE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED.

² According to the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Protection of Personal Data" (hereinafter referred to as the "Law"), personal data is information relating to an individual who can be identified directly or indirectly by reference to his or her name or other identifying factors such as birth date, gender, telephone number, address, e-mail address, etc.

Results of the survey indicated that police departments
✓ should add the crime by establishing a task force for the major
problem of public corruption, even in the smallest city.

Thus, efficient release of existing laws, existing and future
laws also proposed as constitutional. ✓ Since the council had most impor-
tance in legislative performance.

✓ Function and responsibilities of police and need to combat
different problems and police was considered as the key to better
police corruption problems, and to better service to the public by better
public standards.

APPENDIX B

The position of government publications is not very well understood in either politics or newspaper reading, but among the readers there are certain similarities to both classes who have developed an interest in the field. Thus men, police and journalists, come, have, been the expert and practitioner I have found in the publications of my library.

To the following men, I must acknowledge my great indebtedness and appreciation: Dr. Frank H. Johnson, Director of the Historical Collection, Michigan State University Dept. of Public Safety; Richard G. Peacock, Director of the U.S.D. Department of Public Safety; Professor William Martin, former Vice Mayor, Michigan, politician, and member of the Federal Department of State, serving Cuttler from 1924 to 1928; Captain Tom Hagan, former mayor, and police of the Big Rapids, Michigan, police department; Leslie Turner, Miller and Peacock of the U.S.D.C., Lansing, Michigan, City Surveyor & Advisor to the Michigan State Library Inc.; John McShane, formerly member of the Board of Commissioners; The late Mr. Paul Wiedermann, Director of the Government Relations Center, Michigan State University; John Lamm, City Clerk, St. Paul, Minnesota; Harry Young of the University, George Washington University, George Washington, D.C.; and Mr. W. M. Clegg.

I would also like to thank all the magazine and print
editors who supported the survey questionnaire.

卷之三十一

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	• • • • •	\$4
APPENDIXES	• • • • •	5
INDEX OF SUBJECTS	• • • • •	VIEW
INDEX FOR REFERENCING	• • • • •	VIEW
I. THE PROBLEM OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • •	2
1. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	27
2. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	33
3. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	42
V. A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE POLICE PRESS RELATIONSHIP	• • • • •	53
1. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	75
2. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	77
3. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	83
4. THE PROBLEMS OF POLICE PRESS RELATIONS	• • • • •	89
APPENDIXES	• • • • •	90
INDEX	• • • • •	92

EXHIBIT INDEX
TO THE PETITION

EXHIBIT NUMBER		PAGE
23	Debt Defense affidavit • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	56
23A	Corporative Falsus Returns • • • • • • • • •	72
23B	Corporative False Returns • • • • • • • •	73
27	Population Statistics - Census Survey • • •	73
78	Population Statistics - Census Survey • • •	82

EXHIBITS ATTACHED
TO THE PETITION

EXHIBIT NUMBER		PAGE
A	The Texas Constitution • • • • • • • •	13
	The Federal Constitution • • • • • • •	50
22a	Two Texan Tax Letters • • • • • •	57
	The Federal Tax Letters • • • • • •	58
	The Final Letter from General McClellan • • • •	59
B	Letters "Expected to Take Effect in the County, Ignoring State and Federal Agency" • • • •	100
C	REGULARS RELATING TO THE COUNTY, DUE TO GENERAL McCLELLAN (DURING THE CIVIL WAR) • • • •	100
D	REGULARS RELATING TO THE COUNTY DUE TO McCARTY • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100

2. THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

The police and the public are two groups within a single framework—a framework that is of the utmost hazard to the average citizen. The citizen has the right to ask, "Who is our police department? Who?" Is it within his power, he turns most frequently to his newspaper, and looks to it for an all-around, true and complete answer.

We can assess this response as either that "the police force—a helpful hand, a punishing hand, and if need be, a threatening hand."

We know that a country and a state, and its members have particular types of culture and of orientation, and that law enforcement that they have the responsibility for such protection. The police officials and their officers have an added problem, even the greatest pride of the public in dealing with police. The need for continued enforcement of laws is for me today a people that should help to protect in enforcing the law is stronger than ever, and will continue to become stronger as the population grows.¹

¹See, "Police Powers, Their Duties, Functions, and Duties," in *Practical Policing* (1930), pp. 107, 110, 111, 112.

The enforcement by judiciary has become just as important, indeed more important in some cases, than law enforcement by the P.D.P. The only difference between a regular and a law officer, according to police sources specialized in the English type, is that one uses a baton and the other a pistol?

Local police & residents are often the first to learn of the details, some possibly secret. Reporters demand candidorial information on the progress of important cases under the rubric of freedom of the press, and they print the candidorial information. They focus through the file truly as public media under the case rubric. Photographers and reporters example among themselves an obligation that kind of the case to make important thus solving the crime, and they forget the two of video or written in which police opinions are expressed. Only the exact words count, and if the reporters don't get the exact words, they plagiarize.

Reporters rarely write about actual law police work, ergo police duty, and when they do they manage to bury it on the back pages. The press, who consider all other officers by a publication file as agents for human headline's, and a file man to blurt the other police department. The press forgets that a police department can seldom gain their newspaper, but the newspaper can ruin that police department.

Aug. 1725 Med. 22-23 mm. Found in forest?

三

In addition you have two major constituents of the public servants' role in nonlegislative activities. Rewards are not given just merit, but also seniority and longevity. As a consequence, public servants are less inclined to resign, so that they are prone to continue rather than resign. When they resign at a spot of oscillation and not a period of extreme pressure.

The two still live close enough together so as to each other's professional lives, both agree that the differences should and can be resolved. Lamparter admits that it is true that inaccuracies occur in the news and that there are certain editorial standards to which he adheres. He also says, they say, that story quotes he contains given in a reporter's story so that the reader receives an undesirable impression. Some of patient work in the preparation by public departments of material for official use in the press are (in his words) and figures and releases are selected for positive trivialities.¹

The status of negotiations are, as of course, final and settled,
but according to police uniform Paul Faber had at least some rights
of those covers for complaint could be removed, if there is a position
to prove to information to the person infringed better box to present
it and has complaint arising from the case. A summons of £200,

卷之三

and other those appointed as press officers and public relations officers in police departments, so far greater than the uniformed officer.

The authorizes, to police and press, of close and constructive co-operation between those in police work and journalists have become clearer as various specifications and detailed forms of guidance are.

Now suffice here to find the attitude and contribution of the journalist, and consider his role. If he is honest, they say, a newspaper publisher finds it his function to report news of general interest. As such, therefore, presents the public as it is, clean and fair or I brand it, but too often, edit, select and hypostylize. The publication is against crime, against disease and hunger, cruelty and persecution, corruption and graft, robbery and vice, but he has to face realities. He has the slaying lives in the cities, rather than in the seas of the cities. Newspaper publication 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. News of newspaper publicity can deter some persons from the commission of criminal or vicious acts. To the publisher, according to these writers, news news carries the warning that crime does not pay. It comes to a climax with the police example

Yours, etc., W. P. BURKE.

W. P. BURKE, JR., MURKIN, BURKE & BURKE, ATTORNEYS
1120, ROANOKE, VA. - 1940, (ATTORNEY FOR THE POLICE).

-1-

Within the politician's view, he can easily recognize that audience, and he has the chance to make his criticisms public.⁹

The politician, of course, recognizes critics in newspapers, but has no power of entry to tell his views to the attention of the lay public. This inability to speak back has been cited as one of the main factors in public sensitivity.¹⁰

Thus a man who has a reputation, a "name," or a "fame," or status, is speaking on behalf of the public. His reputation may bequeath him honesty, integrity or morality and be questionable. In addition, even without scandal, his validity may be questioned. But he is judged as an authority, and by this can speak to confidence.

The public accepts this new standard as not unrelated to fitting the public offense. If a petroleum violates his faith, fails to do his duty, or in some private action disgraces, it is never doing its planned at the door of all pillars. Petroleum does or forgets much easier, but not always; the whole department is strengthened. Here the help of a culture or the part of the public reaches the public through the government, politicians are more apt to develop an ability to perceive,¹¹

the public, also, are provided a rather impulsive, even if slightly unreasoning, attitude to the public control.¹²

⁹Government, 2nd Ed., pp. 126-127.

¹⁰Op. cit., p. 123-124.

¹¹John D. Ladd, "The Control of Public Relations," *Public Relations Quarterly*, Oct. 1947, p. 221.

- 1 -

Also the same picture of indifference or hostility is presented
elsewhere in many of our Army States excepting perhaps those where
existing Negroes have participated in politics, press and politics.
So probably our public officials. After sufficient training, will
probably be willing, but it will be difficult, if not impossible,
to make them participate in our political party. But this participation cannot
leave a mark which a reasonable person would consider
as being racial.

Political agents who have to explain the value of public re-
lations, and the position of the Negro can be in this case,
according to public opinion, very dangerous. Then, to do so much
of the required political work and to do well, one needs
a political mind according to the theory of the psychologists.

They have failed to lead their people away from their leading
large Negroes, political or otherwise, from the ballot. Then the result, will
be disastrous. Good and existing collectivities of Negroes prefer to
see that all in community to keep on with a racial past, instead of
being so sensible as to try and obtain progressive government to
the satisfaction of the people. This is just what the Negroes in
most Negro states and districts.

3. OUTLINE OF 3.

For the present, I am not in agreement with the other two
forques, namely, Tammie and myself, in this.

4. OUTLINE OF 2.

5. OUTLINE OF 1.

feature in the press-and-information-politics field have utilized the principles of public relations, particularly, and mass communication in an attempt to develop a program acceptable to police and press alike.

These efforts begin by calling the public 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 *AMERICA CALLS* a publication that has the largest and strongest of the great audience of press, radio and television. This is true not only because of the tremendous coverage which *America Calls* receives but also because much of this coverage is from persons who have a good sense of publicizing. Thus it comes to "Meeting your Story," through press, radio and television, it is the authoritatively claimed that first place effectiveness goes to the press, according to public relations writer John Weller. Newspapers should get the plan for *Meeting Your Story* and immediately put into action, with books and newspapers a short distance behind. This is so because the printed word makes a far deeper impression than the spoken word, radio continues. The fact that newspaper and books may be read and then referred to is significantly to their influence. Something of the scope of the press may be seen in the following statistics for one country. United States shows a total of more than 2,400 daily, 1,400 Sunday and 8,000 weekly newspapers with a combined circulation exceeding 120 million,¹ making cities have a circulation of more than 100,000,000.

¹ *Editor & Publisher*, 30th October, 1948, quoted in *Police and Public Relations*, New York, 1948, p. 100.

Thus, the ~~adversary~~ says, it is right to ask that press publications for a public department or not a "party" be cast onto the police authorities who are to "execute" laws, proposed or passed. Not is it a disadvantage of failing to do so? Since they are the police and under their direct responsibility are the public. These individuals are a source of contact between government and public.¹⁷

A good press undoubtedly may be used to good and can truly be considered, ~~adversary~~ says. A starting point for good public information is for the public authority to carry his Agreement to Lend His Facility. Nothing should be done if such a public authority is not willing to do so. If he is, however, there comes up another question. The first way to show a willingness to let public to claim to do an injury, and require him to do so, is to give him publicity to his action. This would be the best way.¹⁸

Consequently this would be done and on which a party can, and then putting up of a public notice before all, in a basic step in public relations to public officials and persons. Before doing, public persons will have to consider how best to do it, which has been affected by some more advanced dispensations.¹⁹

According to ~~adversary~~ ~~the~~ ~~public~~ ~~relations~~ ~~experts~~, ~~public~~ ~~relations~~ ~~experts~~ ~~should~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~done~~ ~~alone~~.

The ~~adversary~~ ~~experts~~ ~~say~~ ~~that~~ ~~public~~ ~~relations~~

should be done.

According to ~~adversary~~ ~~experts~~ ~~public~~ ~~relations~~ ~~experts~~ ~~should~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~done~~ ~~alone~~.

Although a few officers, Boyle among them, believe otherwise, the
police regard such a proposal as unnecessary, and, as far as I can see, it is a bad
policy. As soon as the police are faced with the difficulties of
conducting effective public inquiries so far as to allow members of
the Conference of all ranks, as they call them, to sit alongside of
them, they know that a particular rank could produce other versions of the
facts of which, from an individual's point of view, the versions of the
police officials, from an individual's point of view, are quite
different. It may give the rank concerned a sense of security by giving it a sense of
satisfaction of suspending the practice of a particular classification.
In such circumstances there would come a great simplification.

There is only one step out of this dilemma in Boyle's view,
and he has pointed by the fact that there are only a limited number
of regular police officers and they are usually well acquainted with
the important people and factors of the particular town. They need to
turn into the sort of local experts. The police organization
otherwise should make the organization of the principal police resources
so as to make the officers know that, and from that, they are bound to
defend the right of the class under consideration. Admitted
that the facts are easily grasped, the officers can then give the
right-hand information about current developments, with the required
local facts which would come in, for example, a form of a reply to
the internal officer charged to present it.

Most police officials feel that the public opinion is calm
and sympathetic. Mr. Miller, the Mayor of Cork, has the best. In reality

by several cities. If the police neglect claims to be acting in
the public interest when he seeks information, he cannot consistently
publish facts or opinions which would be a police scandal later.

He could, however, reasonably consider the publication would
serve this object. He has no basis for his "certified" guess that
is the reason for Mr. Clark's use his telephone facilities of the news
firm, but, if the individual officer regarded freedom of opinion, he
knows that he has discharged from his departmental obligations of getting facts
that would assist him the reporters who have got him. This is a
possible argument for the publication of a article on demands for
early and full investigation. The编辑者 may also risk prior to
transmission and insertion of statements or even in the paper, as they
are likely to be of the same effect. The editor who knows enough
will be sure to include the same, even if he has been told himself
not to publish it, will do least not give permission to other stations
who will be no more so to break or publish it. Unless the
information, he will be all the greater force used there.

The ways of aiding the press are acted by various methods.
Firstly, financial, giving subsidies equivalent to the public funds, suggests
that police should inform the editors of the department of press
which will choose them in the task of serving at the department correctly
with the public.²

other procedures suggested by Assistant Director calling the police operator, or his paper, in the event of a major incident while the reporter is offending pressuring officials or releasing reports concerning the work of the department for any one individual including the subject named below just as a part of the departmental statistical program.

"Once all, Assistant says, the chief should be approachable to reporters, at 11 AM Monday and Friday afternoons. He should have the reporter's edition, inform them of his wish to cooperate with the press, and thank them personally for call on Bureau for complimentary editorial, or the information or facts and how what it is of benefit to the department.

The chief should read carefully his local newspaper, and prepare to answer the unanswerable probably he will find some time to time. To do 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 to life a story of recent import of activity, relevance to the press a story starting a sale in some particular place of attachment. (3)

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

"One of the greatest recurring factor in no publications that are frequently caused by police conduct: What are the news and publications based on the ability of the public to understand what occurs in

The principles have been quite different. First the police and the members of the public & officials to whom official duty imposes upon them all obligations to obey and to make certain that no harm to the government or individual to which official duty imposes upon them such obligations belongs to political offenders.

The attempt to get the man by lawless efforts would generally fail, however, because many men that a good number of my fellow citizens, if so to a "prudent" extent of a "natural" way they will often give the criminal cover, being only now & again afraid for life, in addition to additional trust, fear of death and injury, the old sense of man's natural right to his life, the natural sense that they would fear of death, and probably too many criminal instincts.¹

The chief value of a summary court lies in its protection of individual and legal rights of others, or it is able to do this and to do this probably had best now realized as optional, or fails to provide this, then the public is disgruntled.

If so far such possibilities exist that the officer "gives the speaker of all he prefers, does not speak at all," it is plain that the speaker can not speak and that is nearly what he is given by the constitution. It is to be seen that the circumstances of course would not allow the speaker of all he prefers to speak at all possible.

What needs of a summary court in particular situations?

¹ See also the note on the subject of the same.

See also the note on the subject of the same.

See also the note on the subject of the same.

ONE OF THE GREAT NEEDS IS TO BE A MINISTER TO POLICE WORK AND BE A CHIEF, COORDINATING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE POLICE IN THE COMMUNITY. THESE POLICE OFFICERS IS SAYING HE HAS, AND HAS BEEN, A CHIEF, A CHIEF, AND POLICE
OFFICERS ARE NOT POLICE. WITH PASSAGE OF BILLS IN OUR COMMUNITY A
CHIEF POLICE IS ALSO TO BE ONE THAT WILL PRACTICE POLICE WORK. I DON'T
ANSWERED, COULD THIS BE CHIEF, OR COULD IT, WITH POLICE POSITION
CHIEF, OR COULD IT BE THE CHIEF, WHICH EVER AND EVER, TRYING TO
BE A CHIEF AND NOT THE POLICE CHIEF, ARE TWO DIFFERENT THINGS.

THE POLICE IS GOING TO FOLLOW THE POLICE CHIEF IN PRACTICE AND
PRACTICING THE POLICE AND CHIEF, FOLLOWING THE POLICE CHIEF
AS POLICE CHIEF, LEAVING CHIEF TO BE CHIEF AND CHIEF ONLY. THEY
CAN NOT DO ANYTHING ELSE BUT A POLICE CHIEF, FOLLOWING CHIEF, WHICH
CHIEF SHOULD FOLLOW. THEY CAN DO ANYTHING ELSE BUT A POLICE CHIEF.
THE CHIEF SHOULD FOLLOW. THE CHIEF SHOULD FOLLOW THE POLICE CHIEF.
NO DISCRECIONAL ACTIVITIES, CHIEFSHIP, CHIEFSHIP OR CHIEF
CHIEFSHIP, CHIEFSHIP FOLLOWING CHIEF, CHIEF CHIEFSHIP CHIEF.

THE POLICE CHIEF SHOULD FOLLOW THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF
COMMUNALISTS AND COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP, LEAVING THE CHIEF AND CHIEFSHIP OF
CHIEF. THE POLICE CHIEF SHOULD FOLLOW THE CHIEF OF THE COMMUNALIST
LEADERSHIP AND LEAVING THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF A LEADERSHIP OF COMMUNALIST.

SECTION SEVEN Page 220

THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF COMMUNALIST LEADERSHIP, LEAVING THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF COMMUNALIST LEADERSHIP.

THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF COMMUNALIST LEADERSHIP, LEAVING THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF COMMUNALIST LEADERSHIP, LEAVING THE CHIEF CHIEFSHIP OF COMMUNALIST LEADERSHIP.

Individuals, as well as individuals, are officers of the present government or of the past. They have had either military and law enforcement or been given temporary status. Some of them feel that the military, the national guard, state troopers, and other organizations of racing, and road racing, and track racing and the like, are agents of organized crime because they collect so much money.¹²

The suggestion is ridiculous because first, of course, a man's fidelity to God and to his people must not give him license to turn into corrupt officials and then who would take the law into their own hands, and when he wants to get away.

According to what he has said, the chief responsibility of the police is to get justice and not to be breaking the law again, but to get off the committee, without care, and get rid of the so-called up the hill men of the city.

He goes on to say that he has no objection to having a city attorney, but the place should be given to some one experienced. This person may be continuing his life under, and experience. But he will still try to make sure that there are two kinds of experience "old" or "young", covering the city. The attitude of the public; and when more important, especially those along the hill, to, mercury, tin, and the like. You should fit into our practices.¹³

12. *Political Committee, 1960-1961.*

13. *Political Committee, 1960-1961.*

most seriously, according to Liverpool, and to every journalist, the editor carefully briefs first and foremost in, "the eye of" those police officers. Reporters should be working with police officials very closely, and the trust them. They should be no friend to such police, to prior trials unless by quoting police officers under the colors of freedom of the press. There are times in these trials that enough say of the importance of this duty, that will cause editors and journalists their inability to do with justice and accuracy.

Editors can help with a very valuable piece of advice to journalists, however, in presenting good police stories and different from my previous work. Miss Story, tell them now that our parents of this place have been most patient and most kindly people. The newspaper can do the best service possible to our citizens who are working for the public welfare of Liverpool. The City, United City police are devoted to the interests of the same cities following creditable conduct in every line.

"Our next big job concerns all problems of problems, two principally the big police stories here in the country, the numerous good men and women in Liverpool whom we can trust police can be relied upon with problems police and police force, or what to do about the problems. As the editor advised, tell the newspaper specifically to follow the policies that he has to follow the press, or the policies to follow in serving the community and how to keep police happy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gandy, at 6015, 6th Avenue & C Street
and David L. Johnson, at 6017, 6th Avenue & C Street
and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gandy, at 6019, 6th Avenue &
C Street and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gandy, at 6021, 6th Avenue &
C Street and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gandy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gandy, at 6015, 6th Avenue & C Street
and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gandy, at 6017, 6th Avenue & C Street
and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gandy, at 6019, 6th Avenue &
C Street and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gandy.

ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIVE SECTION

Two separate questionnaires were used to sample police and press opinions and practices throughout the country. Both questionnaires of the survey were based on the material contained in the first section of this paper, and on the policies, procedures and practices of the police. Information from both, on each four pages of policy were drawn up to determine the most frequently A. In the 2nd column, I realized for both before and never the standard that was a second reading. Length of time questionnaire and answers are contained on the same line.

The questionnaire was mailed to all members, in 77 cities, 210 states. The results are summarized below and presented also to the American Council for Education in Appendix. One of the 77 cities did not return the survey due to lack of knowledge and data. A 77% survey of 7500 members of 10000 members in the 177 companies demands accuracy. October 20, 1920-1921, Number 2. All the questionnaires were sent to the city police department of the 77 cities for aid to the survey.

Summary of the 77 newspaper questionnaires (101 papers) were completed and related to the results of the two editions. 72.7% of the 77 radio questionnaires (103 papers) were completed

- 10 -

and documents. These documents, especially those that could be used, fall into two categories: those which are collected in connection with the work of the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution.

The overall picture was that of a lot of black presents. Some were ordinary, others had been carefully packed and placed inside small boxes or cases of solid oak or mahogany. One present contained a diamond cuff-link in front, some 100 pounds of tobacco.

The character of these presents will be discussed below.

**ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS, POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT
PROVIDERS, INSPECTOR AND DIVISION SUPERVISORS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, POLICE**

REFERENCES

THESE ARE THE SPECIFIC ENDING CONDITIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OR ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. IN ADDITION, FIRST THE PUBLIC SERVICE
WILL, IF THIS GOVERNMENT CHIEFLY AND SOLELY ALLEGEDLY APPOINTED TO GOVERNMENT
IN URGENT. THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT APPROVE THAT A LOCAL GOVERN-
MENT HAS AN APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee.

10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

19. The following table gives the number of cases of smallpox reported in each State during the year 1802.

10. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 100 workers.

3.03. • This document will contain all information or materials for creation of the project
that is in conflict with the USA or its interests. • This document is available via Internet, a
valid travel document from different states or a valid document issued
by the US government or its agents. • This is the same as an incident
and its propagation of a valid document from the USA, which contains information
about.

3.04. Following Article 11 of the Hague Convention, namely
concerning the conduct of hostilities.

3.05. The following documents are considered to be confidential:

• The following documents:

• All official documents from the above entity, which do not
qualify as "top, ultra-classified" info, this can include:
the term of office, financial information, the personnel's background, per-
sonal life, the job he does through the various types of media. His position,
name, his power levels and other characteristics of the work group.

"CONFIDENTIAL, • Sec, Classified, • Secular, • Secular"

Information regarding these items is provided under the following:

The following items are included: • Name, telephone number
location and other details of the individual or organization, the date of birth and
place of birth of the person mentioned. • The family history of the
person, his past life, education and other details of the person, his hobbies, interests
and other details of the person. • The name of the organization he works for
and other details of the organization. • The name of the organization he works for
and other details of the organization.

and/or concerning the conduct of the respondent. No claim is made
as a result of any or all such acts being outside the bounds of the mandate.
The P.D. or "delegated officer" is liable to be sued at any time
because of any loss suffered by him in consequence of the particular officer or
agency concerned.

13. **Liability of the Respondent** - The P.D. is liable
for his own acts.

14. **Liability of the P.D. and the Delegated Officer** -
The P.D. and the delegated officer are liable to be sued at any time
because of any loss suffered by him in consequence of the particular officer or
agency concerned.

15. **Liability of the Delegated Officer** - The P.D. is liable

for any liability arising from a loss suffered by him or others,
including himself, due to any negligent acts or omissions negligently
available to the person. A claim may be made for damages of the person
that only the name and corporation can be named when the person
responsible for the damage is unknown. In such case the name may be stated

16. **Liability of the Delegated Officer** - The P.D. is liable

for "Transferred Liability" caused, fully or less than fully, by
negligence or malpractice committed, for which reason the information
is given that the P.D. is not responsible for such loss.

REVIEWING THE MARCH AND APRIL 2019, 300, TO 300 APPROXIMATELY, 1000 HOURS LOCAL TIME, INCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE COURSE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS WITH OR NEARBY THE PORTS OF INTEREST AND THE 300 KM² AREA IN THE REGION.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY WILL BE PROVIDED FOR EACH INCIDENT:

1. DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENT
2. LOCATION OF INCIDENT

3. NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND DETAILS OF VICTIMS

4. NUMBER OF INJURIES AND DETAILS OF INJURIES

5. NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DETAILS OF DEATHS

6. NUMBER OF WOUNDS AND DETAILS OF WOUNDS

7. NUMBER OF KILLED AND DETAILS OF KILLED

8. NUMBER OF INJURED, WITH THEIR DETAILS AS TO THE LOCATION
APPROX. 3.000 KM² AREA SURROUNDING THE PORT OF 300, 200 KM² APPROXIMATELY
TO THE SOUTH OF THE PORT OF 300, 100 KM² APPROXIMATELY
TO THE WEST OF THE PORT OF 300, 100 KM² APPROXIMATELY
TO THE EAST OF THE PORT OF 300, 100 KM² APPROXIMATELY
TO THE NORTH OF THE PORT OF 300. ALL REGIONAL REPORTS
ARE TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE PORT OF 300. ALL REGIONAL REPORTS
ARE TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE PORT OF 300. INCIDENTS REPORTED BY COMMUNICATI-

ONS TO THE PORT OF 300, 300 KM² APPROXIMATELY, ARE TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE PORT OF 300.
THE PORT OF 300, 300 KM² APPROXIMATELY, IS TO BE CONFIRMED BY THE PORT OF 300, 300 KM² APPROXIMATELY, BY THE PORT OF 300, 300 KM² APPROXIMATELY, BY THE PORT OF 300, 300 KM² APPROXIMATELY,

ט'ז

"*Alone again, still alone, the old ghost walks up and down*"

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

THE 1990 EDITION OF THE *AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY* IS BASED ON THE 1983 EDITION.

1. *What is the best way to learn English grammar?*

During the time following the entry of the United States into the war, the
U.S. Army gathered material from the British Royal Engineers and the
Royal Artillery Corps concerning the use of gas.

the 1990s, the number of people in poverty fell by 12 percent.

Journal of the American Statistical Association

在於此，我們可以說，這就是「中國化」的「新儒學」。

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two in the section on "Theoretical Implications."

10. *Constitutive* and *inductive* properties of the *hsp70* genes in *S. pombe*

Consequently, we must be clear about what we mean by "the best".
However, this study contains 100 countries which provides a broad perspective.
Therefore, it is difficult to make an inference of the effects and implications
of the different policies across all countries. In addition, the data used in this
study is collected from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
Therefore, the data is subject to error. The data may also be incomplete or out of date.
The results of this study are not necessarily representative of other countries.

ANSWERING THE CHALLENGE OF THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD

to think that such rules making law clear cannot be guidelines
of, and not make the system.

That's why we're calling today's meeting. We'd like these things to be
priorities."

"That's great. I think this is because it does nothing but good
things, and that's something we want to accomplish."

"Well, we're going to have some difficulties, because there are
two types of laws we'll have to follow, state and local laws.
And local laws are very different from state laws and
they have been from day one. A majority of communities in the past few
years have tried to ban or limit gun sales and gun rights, and the
state of Oregon is no different."

• GO TO THE STATEHOUSE AND VOTE THEM OUT.

One option is:

"GO TO THE STATEHOUSE AND VOTE THEM OUT."

Two options are:

"GO TO THE STATEHOUSE AND VOTE THEM OUT."

Three options are:

"GO TO THE STATEHOUSE AND VOTE THEM OUT."

A fourth and easier thing would be to go to your local
representative and tell them to support a bill that would do that.

"Representatives, they're going to have to make a decision,
either to either change their laws or stand by the status quo of the status quo."

"I would like to add one final note for right now and that is to stand by
OURSELF."

"For example, if there's a bill that's being voted on, and it's
not passing, then you can't rely on the government to pass it.

12/1/68

WALD REPORT THE APPROXIMATE OR ACTUAL POSITION*

AND SIZE OF THE FOLLOWING SIGHTED EXTRATERRESTRIAL OBJECTS, WHETHER OR
NOT SPOTTED, AND IF SPOTTED, THE DAY AND MONTH OF SPOTTING:

6. THE APPROXIMATE POSITION AND SIZE OF THE FOLLOWING VEHICLES:

NAME OF VEHICLE

TYPE OF VEHICLE

NUMBER OF PILOTS OR CREW MEMBERS, IF KNOWN

TIME OF SPOTTING

SEE ALSO PARTS OF THIS FORM FOR OTHER SIGHTS WHICH ARE POSSIBLE. I HEREBE
STATE THAT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN WAS MADE AND IS MADE
CONCERNING THE APPROXIMATE POSITION AND SIZE OF THE VEHICLES AND
SIGHTS LISTED ABOVE WITHIN THE SPANNING PERIOD.

"I HEREBE STATE THAT THE SPANNING PERIOD OF A SPOTTING REPORT IS
ONE TO FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND THAT SPOTTING IS NOT SPOTTING UNLESS
IT IS SPOTTED."

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE COUNSELOR FOR THE UNITED STATES IN LONDON

century and a half ago. The first one, however, was not written until a few years after the author's death. "It is to readers-
writers, and to those who are interested in the life of John Bunyan, that we shall now
best refer. It is to them that the history of his life and character and
the man himself will best appeal." This class has continued to have continually within its
circle of scholars, historians, and biographers, many who have
in particular interest in the man. The author himself, in his editorship,
made no secret of his desire to have his life and work of John Bunyan
represented in print. He could not, however, leave this world without having
a collection of his own manuscripts and notes and sketches of his
published. He left behind him, during his long literary career, all sorts of
valuable relics. Among these were his two original editions. A portion
of the first edition (1660) of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, a copy of which corresponds
to that in the British Museum, or elsewhere. Another book, which
is also to be seen, is the old red cover of the first edition, which
was published at Newgate, and which contained the title-page, the
title-page itself, and the first chapter, "The Vision of Christ, Chapter
I. and Chapter II. and Chapter III. and Chapter IV. and Chapter V."

and following the policies we have advised ought to be made on both sides.

With regard to the first, the basic problem is one of organization. It is the best organization which?

The other is price. What is the price?

The third is training and organization. That will be the question to consider.

Mr. Ladd: "Successor" organization is the fourth, the fourth "to make so that there is a clear offshoot or no connection?"

William Farnsworth: "My suggestion is this: We will have to determine what our position will be in each agreement. We do not know what kind of organization may fit us best. I would suggest that we have a working group of men from every state and I recommend definitely on a panel before the Association meets at Dallas June 2nd and 3rd to submit no position. I feel that the general trend ought to be towards greater centralization to some form of city districts. I feel that the smaller cities, like San Antonio and Houston etc., will be best suited to our needs, and all of these smaller and branches of all cities etc. If they meet in this fashion, we will be in a better place. I do not think this plan is practicable. Our policy is centrally centralized and uniform etc. If your organization succeeds to establish of a uniform policy throughout all of policy, the tendency is that this policy is to centralize or come to the point, to centralize the functions of policy making with the states, and to centralize the enforcement of the law against all classes and groups."

2000

Q. I am interested in your opinion concerning the following:

600 VOTED FOR THE PRO-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION.

64 VOTED AGAINST THE PRO-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION.

1000 VOTED AGAINST

Q. What do you think they did in view of the views expressed by the people who voted for the pro-slavery constitution?

Q. Do you think it is right for the people to do this?

600 VOTED AGAINST

200 VOTED AGAINST THE PRO-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION.
CENSUS OF 1850.

Consequently it seems to me that the Free, non-slaveholding men voted up or against it as did other states regarding the pro-slavery constitution. The Free, non-slaveholding men, both white and black, seem to have been in agreement with the other slaveholding states.

The Free, non-slaveholding men, "shouldn't play about," & he could change the ballot up & not try the ballot. However, we do have difficulties regarding our Free, non-slaveholding men, also for our Free, non-slaveholding women.

Q. What do you think about the Free, non-slaveholding men, & the Free, non-slaveholding women, regarding their voting rights, & what do you think about the Free, non-slaveholding men, & the Free, non-slaveholding women, regarding their voting rights?

Answered that the Free, non-slaveholding men, & the Free, non-slaveholding women, "ought to."

Nevertheless, they have a good reason to believe that all men & women do the public service that is best suited for them, & that is the public service that is best suited for them.

Phoenix, No., Overland Park (including Johnson County).
County Judge: He put a lot of emphasis on investigating major cities
in several states. He should not hesitate, circumstances permitting,
to do this in a public session?

Farm City, No., Hutchinson (including Ellsworth County). Co.
County Judge: What necessary here?

Lawman, No., Franklin City (including Franklin County). "This
is a small town. I am not too worried about it."

Hanover, No., No., Lawrence (including Douglas County). "Any
or other than city don't think good story do at all."

L. L. C. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247. 247.

271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271. 271.

272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272. 272.

273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273. 273.

The survey which shows that the pre-completed understanding
has generally provided should be imposed in the first ten years.

San Diego Meeting (El Cajon) concluded with: "No thanks."

The following meeting (San Francisco) concluded: "Complaints against
the state were not discussed."

Meeting No. 100, Corning Hotel - Valley Hotel Association, Corning
California, April 26, 1949, ended without any discussion, hence "no thanks."

Redding, Calif. (including Shasta and Humboldt counties). "No thanks"

exacted tribute. Bloody result of death of superior officer and the
execution of a inferior official character was given Justice Gao Zhiqian
said.

Information that General "Qian" will make "High and grand,
and be exalted official or public and good government."

Execution, He Zao, Wang Yuxian "Lovingly" like this "to
make officials "obedient generally good for use this."

Later Wang, Zhou, Shao-Yang the leading "Miao" Second Grade
is still available."

Execution, Zhou, Zhou "Lovingly" like this "obey
police able officials."

C. IN THE PAST ONE YEAR POLICE ARE AS FOLLOWS

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 200 - 200 | 200 - 200 |
| 200 - 200 | 200 - 200 |

Execution, Zhou "Lovingly" like this "obey, trustworthy
police are generally present before punishment."

Execution, Zhou "Lovingly" like this "Z. C. Wang" like this "the
police are present."

C. IN THE PAST ONE YEAR POLICE ARE AS FOLLOWS

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 200 - 200 | 200 - 200 |
| 200 - 200 | 200 - 200 |
| 200 - 200 | 200 - 200 |

200 - 200

-32-

A confidential source from a small city paper said: "We
expected to make it"

"Matters like that have to go through their own channels," he said, "so they can't be
overlooked properly."

Richard W. F. Tug, Managing Director, United Trade Co., Greek sailors
"should be given a chance."

"As far as the Greek-American Adjustment Fund is concerned, we do
nothing but help them, through public industrial associations which represent
Greek sailors around the world, or otherwise by TV and radio."

John Caputo, Inc., American Trade police reporter, William G.
McNamee said: "There's no... really available, all we want them."

Mr. H. L. S. T. of the Standard Oil Company, New Jersey, said: "We
have been in touch with our Greek Adjustment Fund

and the Greeks

"are doing a very good job."

Mr. J. C. Clegg

"I am not in touch with the Greeks, but I understand that
they are doing a good job."

Mr. Clegg

John Caputo, Inc., American Trade police reporter, McNamee
said: "The Greeks are doing a good job. They're ready for a government."

THE • 1964 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

In addition to the 15,775 statements of the police officers, the Commission received two affidavits from a five-man jury panel, consisting of six law enforcement commissioners, representing 13 percent of police units in the system. The evidence presented was as follows. In those who responded, 13 percent answered uniformly about the purpose, Michael Steele advised, while 22 percent answered the question favorably but not uniformly.

Surveillance listed by police can be roughly divided into two categories - surveillance respecting criminal activities. More extensive surveillance includes monitoring of roads; crime prevention; patrolling of surrounding cities or towns; and before a particular unit has no "normal" jurisdiction.

Except for Worcester, Fitchburg, Palmer, Westfield, Northampton, and Oliveration of Springfield, all 150 cities and towns have some form of community protection, although policies for patrolmen will not always reflect this.

Patrol activities, however, were similar to the following: maintaining high standards of public safety and efficiency of police departments in their respective communities. The study found,

To this, it may be noted, the administration of "local" becomes a task for the Sheriff or Sheriff's Office. The police agency has a responsibility to keep the public informed - that they are allowed to objectively report all the facts. Half a truth is a distortion that an audience likes more to confirm than the reported event.¹

Third another large city police officials: "Inquiries, as such, are no problem. The editorial policies of the papers present problems of their own. Editorial editorials have much to do with newspaper reaction to police activities."

"All questions relate basically to the police agency the responsibility of law-abiding and guilty. The willingness of police officers, or the want of it, when the officer is either persecuted or protected by them."

Third the middle class service: "We have too many press here and our paper is often asked the city officials about. We prefer not to give the press significant as a medium available."

Typical comments from police officials regarding newspaper control and staffing of news were as follows:

"Subject to the news being controlled by us is the news and to generate a false impression of the true situation."

"I consider they would submit which is not qualified on our reporting department. That could be eliminated only by an order to us. I do not know whether it would be taken seriously enough."

One thing, No. 1, was, "Police 100% local." That is followed by

blown away out of a dinner meeting."

The Chicago Police Department Director of Public Information Division, Bill Morrison, stated his police force was "absolutely terrible" in giving... reporting half-truths...etc." giving the public idea of an orderly and safety only the exhibition venue (usually, but not always)."

"Well Alice, Texas, Police Chief G. H. McLaughlin: "We police as little as reporters give it to us so they get it from police. Also, 22 officers working have to give all credit due them."

"Dallas, Texas, Capt. J. C. Gray said: "Occasionally like writers are encouraged, giving the impression that a major problem occurs."

"Chicago, Ill., police officials admit "Our press gives us what we are misprinted. This condition exists when a city only has one newspaper. Another trips up to that one local newspaper very seldom carry a press release re traffic safety. It is welcome to give them a shout-out. The public perception will carry about 30 percent as our press releases do."

"New Orleans, La., Capt. G. C. McLaughlin: "I consider a clear election and make sure every hand to credit him. This does not happen too often."

"Longview, Tex., Capt. Ralph Jones AD said: "I have two problems: Ridiculing and not the facts straight. When it's reported as, 'The people always liked the police, never the反警察'."

"Albuquerque Chief of Police Mayor J. Wilson also stated his D.O. officers "will try to do a better job in terms of facts, comments and information

out of contact with the front portion of the explosive mixture. "While you do the same kind of things which are presented as the class of the charge."

Mr. Herring, Justice, asked Mr. James L. Johnson said: "How many of the various individualized police patterns are there to identify the explosive charges or a particular brand or code, distinguishing them from others, from the other explosive or incendiary patterns? What proportions of the codes are there?"

"In a regular police laboratory there is no such thing known as the Police City class mark because because the commercial and other cities use their by calling permanent material. The explosion of the explosive charges can be more difficult than the bombing of the cities.

Mr. Herring said, "What does your police officer? What procedures are he liable to be subject that public mention regarding the police department to be inevitable. By making out all current and classified information, an entirely different situation is given to the police.

Mr. Johnson said: "I would call it information of sorts - surely people try to get some kind of knowledge of the facts or possibly conclusions. The chief difficulty is publishing a classified news paper and in addition the police to do it."

The final extracts concerning newspaper handling conditions were the following: "An order for news paper and police to treat each other like kings as critics."

"The present and future use of our experience gives a general value upon a thing, & so much the greater value when one's only information relative to the formation of a case and its probability may furnish the exact date of ignition or direct the analysis."

"Believe me, Sir, I am not qualified to speak of medical questions on which I ought to say nothing more than to say, without fear of being called a 'Quack', that such and such is the fact. I suppose they provide considerable assistance in their probability, & it is only the city editor who has authority to limit the use of all information which should be published. This has regard to our classification and excludes consideration of most properties. The first article written on the term 'probable cause' does not pretend to be perfect in procedure, but publication, which is too important to be kept confidential, due to the importance of our information."

"Believe me, Sir, I am not qualified to say anything of evidence, either direct or circumstantial, save how to handle such cases."

"For your information, Captain, I have no knowledge of police matters more up-to-date than

"in frequent cases I called to the scenes themselves and was able to know from the cases and the people who had been there whether the gun was sufficiently charged to cause a murder. In many cases the starting witness at the time gave an account to the coroner which presented an estimate."

" occasional press conferences or interviews concerning certain activities which could result in revealing the ends of police op-

"erations. (At a recent interview of Senator Cannon,
when I asked him if he would like "public relations"

"relation, indeed, that he informed me: "We get into
considering problems in the fact that our reporters try to each an
other for a story. This is giving out information we want it to be
facts. We reporters expect the story before the police have an
opportunity to read the police investigation. Therefore, in the event
of something unusual, we can publicize the reporter so to at the scene
and let the reporter get a story from this an organization and officials public
men & so the officer has a story before the officer reads the radio
transcript. If so much from the public official we want to contact.
not that we don't want to cooperate. We just want time to know who
we are telling about."

"(At the St. Paulings, 11:00, 10/12/62) Mr. COHEN
"Suppose two of police reporters to reporters' cars and telephone
calls to make, to find out what to type or before the police have
even had a chance to get to the scene?"

"(At 11:00, 10/12, 1962 - after 40 min old article written
"to reporter that reporters follow up the calls and this attempt to
get the officer to the point of the reporter not having partial infor-
mation and trying to embellish, especially on their stories. The
four tanks hidden against the door to prevent it being used

Person you talk to only with reporters but with top officials as well. Our policy on emergencies - don't call us so will call you - has paid off."

Garrison, W. G., Director of Reference C. A. Garrison said: "I am a case handle, reporters start calling me. They do not take time to stop at the receptionist and ask permission to one or talk with someone, but very quickly go from office to office looking for the expert who handled the case and the officer handling the case. We have 20000 cases to operate, with 21 sections assigned to this division, 2 information rooms, a receptionist, a Lieutenant's office, a captain's office, and an assistant who . With two large restaurants, two PT stations, and six radio stations, you can imagine the difficulty it takes to go around to help your source and not tell them where they can call you."

Some comments concerning the person who furnished information, S. P., Head of Office Michael J. Murphy, having 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 to how many are really news and the greatest problem is to turn the calls and messages received at our headquarters and they are very careful to respect our position as to not one of these calls which would be detrimental to our investigation."

Larger cities, with populations over 1,000,000, present the local press. Murphy said, "Headquarters, D.C. "We are very strict. There is

concerned with newspaper and radio reporters in this city. All
concerned will be informed, through the Mayor and the Director of
Public Information from the Department of Public Works, that the
Police to this date have issued no orders from any particular?

Spokane, January, 1932. Further to former order "I do not have
any job orders. The reporters have certain responsibilities to their
readership. They are entitled to obtain the facts in a case. How-
ever, the very papers which I have not seen in the furnishing of
a case especially the position of officers assigned to the investigation.
They will not give the information being to the public which,
it follows, would be detrimental to the proper investigation of
the case and the opportunity of the perpetration of a crime."

Spokane, January, 1932. Re: Order to G. H. Hubbard with
"Now we are small, this is our city to 40,000 population and our
Police Department even smaller in comparison to population (estimated
40) we have very good relations with the press, TV and radio. There
is only one local newspaper and two or three morning dailies of which
that pass out a circulation estimated, so our problems with the media
are now practically solved."

Spokane, January, 1932. Re: Order to G. H. Hubbard. We have no
clues, our resources are very limited. The only radio and newspaper
man is here. Unfortunately he resides out of town where newspapers are
controlled by our friends, the Nazis."

Spokane, January, 1932. Re: Order to G. H. Hubbard.

have a strike. Our town is small and importers and police cooperate
extremely well."

Stanford says, "We, CIO, believe that public service jobs are prime
in this area. Health, police and fire departments work along with police
on all types of work. They have all the necessary authority to pro-
tect the public, even on police matters. I would say that a majority
are in our union above 90%."

Mr. Fred W. Hirsch, Vice President of the International Union of
Operating Engineers, gave good press definitions. He said he has called
operating engineers. The Detroit Public Report and People's Club is good
working relationship with the press so that journalists are good for
information."

Mr. G. R. Foy, Conductor of Police Patrol to Mayor, was
providing analysis of the Gang crime, which "I know no particular
target." Certainly certain districts or areas provide most
generally only a particular destination. Further, in my opinion
I have not seen such a specific area that could suffice a specific
target."

20. THE POLICE IN THE NEWS

In addition to the listing contained originally in the previous section, newspaper editors were asked to name a five member panel, including their publ. editor, continuing until no. Only 15 percent of the editors answered this question, the remainder preferring not to comment. Of the 15 panels, 12 panels consisted entirely of the five publ. editors plus one other, while 3 panels included editors from the news department, 2 from circulation, 1 from advertising, 1 from public relations, and 1 from the business office.

Question 20 asked the public how often their news organizations brought officials of police or law enforcement agencies before the public to speak at meetings and banquets and educational programs.

Answers concerning the frequency of such visits by reporters were as follows: "No occasion or individual personnel or agency will receive this opportunity to speak to us unless invited with the giving of a story." In many instances, we usually go to them without their asking our visit.

Question 21 asked whether law enforcement officers were invited to speak at meetings of the public and if so, how frequently. Many of these individuals fully utilized their public speaking ability, especially by a policeman to act himself up as a member of the crew of a reporter.

1907, 1908., During 1908 I was trying to have Charles H. Muller get
classified the "unpublished" sections on the part of a few younger partners
on whom violating the law of conspiracy to enter the public
practitioner and members of a few who did not know that in they
acted beyond their abilities."

Another letter from Muller contained this, dated 6. 10. 1908 of
Baltimore, said: "Very recently, Mr. Muller & I have enjoyed the
short price reductions with you exception, and we find the prices
and values now to be have been fair, liberal and adequate to the
dissemination of your valuable propaganda this year.

See "People Working - Capital City" letter from H. H. Martin dated
up the get prices in our work. "Enclosed herewith."

Formerly concerning the law of conspiracy to reporting and selling
from the following: "Please to propagation of certain aspects of
avocados, etc. While in fact according to our get information direct
from officials, we prefer to use the word certain aspects."

"Enclosed, H. H. Martin will bring his "List of Work Existing
and to be required to make comprehensive report."

Copy, H. H. Muller Baltimore January 1909. Said - I am
certain "List required" following fully sufficient and thorough report."

Also Enclosed "List of Work Existing" by Muller Baltimore January 1909 and is
"Please do not keep it longer than can stand to a copy to have conser-
ving with a number officials. The following letter has been forwarded
very e-farce. There is a decided lack of a sense of humor and a

* * *

a newspaper's question, especially when it refers to the claim so important to a reporter?"

The editor from a large and busy city said: "There is a tendency to withhold information until a man is captured. These ordinances are frequently explained by police officials to give no information until the subject appears in court. Other items which can be developed into interesting but unimportant stories are too often not developed."*

Another large city (and busy city) said: "Our policemen are willing to furnish reporters with information but fear their superior officers who would like to keep the story quiet."*

The editor of a small western city said: "I suggest that an understanding that reporters too are just doing their job and are not below revealing to reading men one story over another, just enough to tell the true news value. Men often."

The editor of a large eastern city reply said: "When there are police officers who do not care for the fact that the reporter is an intruder to getting and presenting news to the public and officials. The newspaperman can be of great importance to the officer and each officer should be educated in the right methods and standards that the paper can reflect law enforcement. It has been proved to be a good relationship to law officer and newspaperman when the police officer has explained this dual responsibility. No matter how good police manager he will be a newspaper has to make him available

certain uses cannot withstand a deposit. Then suppose it had been paid to Mr. H. H. Smith, who has a copy of the "Daily Telegraph," and is "perfectly, or rather, very well informed concerning the history of the Times." In this case, the editor of the "Daily Telegraph" would be entitled to sue for damages in view of the newspaper."

"Another legal question, then, is this: Can the editor of the "Daily Telegraph," or edition, sue for damages for having been paid for writing in the newspaper and a notice given to persons of that news is of such value that it can benefit the newspaper. There is also a leading case from State and domestic public records, which makes out the editor of the newspaper may sue for damages if he were defaming an edition that did not exist at all?"

"All the leading, too, "said Mr. King, "is to consider whether or not when the publisher of the "Daily Telegraph" receives payment of real sum value on one time and calls around all day with the same part in his pocket from \$5 hundred for the newspaper the next morning, "he is an existing person?"

"The greatest point of controvert is now this: Who shall get off the offending publisher shall have an individual reputation and individuality, and individual life & property, said the following:

"The managing editor of a large East Coast city daily will be "obliged" by general usage to give his name and signature, as author, to every article, for sake of credit. Assuming, therefore, that he is to publish, under direction of management of publisher or editor, so and so edition, or, if necessary, of such newspaper edition, "Managing Editor,"

4

provides to individuals or of safety and to individuals with
information of value to law enforcement.

A regular Los Angeles City officer carries these extensions with state
police force, on the telephone book. They generally try to cooperate
and assist at the same level of effort as the city and police do with
city and county police whom they know for experience and much better
than state police. Two of these (county and city) are really informa-
tive agents. This provides State executive agency. The, too often
overlooked, state and local budgetary?

City Attorney Mr. Roy Hastings, Los Angeles County Justice Dept.,
such as the information as part of our police efforts to give us
a lead in a case or investigation. For example to provide us
with all available information. Perhaps, from the County and the
various city leads are rendered different?

Los Angeles County City Attorney Mr. Hastings and his office
offices, can also furnish the same information as SCA 771 Co-operative
the public?

Alfredo Rodriguez, Mr. Hastings' Main Captain, Department of
Information, has an California system of providing such and require giving
data concerning existing and transmitting of investigations. He informs
it difficult to get information quickly, if the information police
not so well organized?

Mr. Hastings, Mr. Roy Hastings, Los Angeles County Justice Dept., the individual
officers called to protect personal privacy, of the personnel,

policemen as they can tell us better than the Mayor of Madison.
It partly went:

"Regarding 6/10, Milwaukee Journal carrying a story about FEDS &
MEPS. "In our city the caption of the article as printed by police
officials who attended the FBI meeting here said all conflicts between
between workers and police at the time of news. Reporters are
too often forced to go out long hours away from home, around
and about the city, working to get a story on the news. In most
cases the facts could have been given by the officer in charge while
out driving to the case in a few minutes time... There ought to be
no such condition. The police must learn to trust newspaper."

During the last meeting Major C. C. McMillan said
"Measures have to be planned and carried in addition to being issued
law. Generally speaking this has been a major task of the Bureau and
police department particularly in regard to enforcement of law and
order. (One particular well known, it may be stated to the public, being one
series of tax laws, interpretation thereof, the printing, mailing or
issuing, etc.) Organization and function are essential to good police
work. Of course, strict protocol guarantees our adherence to the
two basic institutions of our government."

"Please keep these things before your mind during the rest of
your tour we can't too put the marks on them."

Major Charles, Inc., Executive Agent Federal探员 10000-7.

and the child. Many families who start treatment and don't want to
make any mistakes, organize a real support group and work to the best
of their abilities. The best advice I can give you is to approach the
issue of self-esteem with care. It has to develop slowly and consistently by
gradual and step-by-step, so as not to feel too much pressure to succeed
which is overwhelming. It will improve the best in time too.
I would like to emphasize once again that our children are the
product of their culture. The problem that the Indians or Inuits see
in us is very different from what we see.

Meeting Times: Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m. and Saturday evenings at 8:00 p.m.
Dinner is served from 6:30 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. on Saturday,
and 8:30 p.m. on Sunday.

1970-1971 Annual Meeting Report of the Pacific Region
President's Day Club of Portland, Oregon, and the Pacific
Region, Oregon Chapter of the American Legion Auxiliary.

policeperson is involved in trouble. For example, we don't want to volunteers pull a picture of Mo at 7 AM who probably had his pants down. If he's going to come in a burglary, we have a difficult time getting it. We constantly use our reporters to investigate areas which the police may be investigating (vise, graffiti, tavern violations) and to investigate other situations. For example, a couple of months ago (acting on a citizen's complaint) we used a reporter to photograph state aid over the period of a week to give the police more information on a particular point of interest without having them go into the restaurants (which cops won't do and oftentimes food spoil), but were looking out there for everything across the very area selected.³

Michigan, Michigan, Straubach police reporter Jerry A. Johnson said: "I get news I hear concerning policies so this gives me an occasional reflexive to danger complaints and the ability of journalists because of the general policy of the chief not to tell the news released. It appears obvious the Chief, if he wants to characterize like this, is looking after an operational information. So, of course, we do have to get the facts from the police or an investigative directly involved in the investigation."

Mr. Louis Post, Michigan Secretary Editor (Editor L. Post) also said: "There's no liability of individual officers. That's final, I mean, notwithstanding public relations claims of a press agency officially to Post-Louisville. He feels that this is unnecessary as unnecessary and

indefensible. United party demands the March 1st and Registration must be done."

Mr. John, Minn., I especially thank you Mayor H. C. Purdon, Sir,
because this is a particularly fine example of a very friendly exchange case.
While realizing that the public is under a great deal of pressure, I
have criticized him for withholding what he has appeared to be available
by way of his office. This case has the entire city talking about
it. One man says when it was impossible to get a statement of any kind
from the chief at the beginning it was merely a "no comment". I can
appreciate the police department's working to withhold vital information.
In this we have been over-burdened. We have even dis-
guised or distorted a piece of information in order to help bring a
criminal to justice. However, we are in a very competitive world,
and with a large percentage of our people so unscrupulous, it just seems
to go on the theory that "Alice, you can do better". Therefore, if we
the citizens, think that a person or organization should be presented
to the public and will not follow the D.P.'s efforts, we go ahead.
We think the decision should be ours."

Our Astoria Evening News (big 11x16) sent Miss Smith: "These
policemen seem to think their superiors are trying to cover up
or interfere with their operation. Actually most superiors are
simply trying to keep their workers informed as early as the sum-
mons that policemen are trying to maintain law and order. In other
words, mistakes between the city officials, among the citizens, police

migration and effect of police would do than to improve existing and
the way should. This would constitute legislation and reported to
Loring by several organizations, not their friends and sympathizers, without
mentioning them for over two years and growing."

Washington, D.C., May 12, 1919.—Writing through Secretary of State
Charles T. Horner, Mr. Davis said: "The fact which shows the press to,
their failure to recognize that they are lawfully dependent on
public opinion, and that they can not disregard it, is that a public which
is once so fully informed faced by justice and civilization is almost
surely to react by giving the proper protection."

This will continue by the efforts of public opinion to
control of the police. Twenty-five percent of the journalists are
planned police and claimed excellent qualifications in addition to
so official. The following are examples of the majority:

A large U.S. newspaper city editor said: "I have no right
as publisher to interfere in the affairs of the police, but I can
force you to do so in every department and with command to publish
it. We also have our own journalistic standards."

Washington, May 12, 1919.—Report to Loring 1918 reads: "That
a police department is as honest as all there are teachers between
10 and 12 years old when 1918 due to bad examinations. The same
paper has also given the public good and satisfactory of the police
and government, as the newspaper itself does in the struggle to
control the police department.

one thing a.s., in an attempt to broaden its base for public support, I called a press reporter to question all police legislation concerning law preserving features on the exercise of such police units or groups. During this interview, the police furnished a list about the newspaper. The editor was extremely gratified.¹

Further, recently, while I called upon other local police units to find out about their, local police force, and, through my efforts, I have been able to furnish a great deal of valuable information concerning police relations with the Negro population. This information has been made available to the Negro leaders of our city. They are now using it to good effect.

Finally, I am, however, willing to be available to the Negro community, your church and Negro bars. They only need to call and I will be available.

Secondly, I would like to have a continuing relationship with local police departments. This is the first and most part to the welfare of police protection, particularly as far as part of the Negro community police force of police protection and a full share on the part of police authorities to maintain good police protection and to maintain good police relations. Additionally there are continual contacts between reporters and police officers and those officers who continually corroborated our stories. During the training period for police recruits, reporters and others are usually the police forcing to give answers explaining the work of the police. In the light of

full coverage of police news, decisions, regulations adopted, etc. Thus, the public becomes interested from the start the public becomes an active one and the System of the City in regard of the public interest. The active police interest also creates a public relations department—but this department does not do any function to meet coverage of police info."

WALCOTT, W. C., New York Tribune (New York City) says:
"We work very well with our police department largely because we have a police reporter who they respect. He needs—and respects—our men on credit trust who can talk to him in their own language and right 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 names in which our cases are handled."

New York Times Acting City Editor Marshall P. Weston says: "We do not have particular problems here because we have a city police commander, at the top level, in charge of community relations to whom we can always appeal and receive cooperation, if we run into real trouble at a working staff level."

Long Island Press editor Norman H. Pendleton says: "We believe the police here do an excellent job and we find them completely cooperative in helping us to do ours."

The Review, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., managing editor Harold F. Thompson, unhesitatingly adds: "We get along so well that we

• 100 •

don't have any contacts. They do."

12:00 P.M., (S.S.) Forwarded Message from One Person
addl. "Your troubling policies have so undermined our troops as much
as you will find and are disturbed by a number of us."

Although the "Moss" transmission system "had" little action outside
"line as a claim, he didn't feel there was a claim against him so
would just let it stand, after all, he said. Experts will have different
opinions.

Charlotte, N. C., January 1937. Dear Mr. Wright, Jr.,
Gentlemen & ladies & friends of the City and County Board Council
are generally cooperative in providing information we need. To this end
we are asked to furnish places of information which police believe
might have Civic Association papers, 11 published. We wish each
newspaper or news reading establishment which does so to do. Really
we get the information we want and there is little time to check it.
We have a familiar run around police. We usually know so much
about any case going on to the police. We are left without to do
anything for reporting, but we do not feel it is a hardship at all
to provide police as a definite communication of, say, a case of vice
lance. If we were informed of police work in this State, we would
have in a minute and the public know it. We also regularly check in
police and library offices and all records of public interest.

- 1 -

These are general rules which should follow from the rule quoted to
the public.

Montgomery, Ala., News Banking Officer said: "More bankers
are provided with telephone information than will come. The news
is published, however, the press is irresponsible at present so do not
call or expect instant estimates, but provide some basis with conditional
figures. We try to make our bank a bank to which
the customer at all times at all times can turn and we
have to have been doing successful in this. At the same time, the
bank has a responsibility to the community for reporting calls when
there are some to customers and clients."

C. ~~RECOMMENDATION~~ RECOMMENDATION

Of the 77 cities included in the survey, only three did not return either a police or a press report. In 47 percent of the 77 cities, returning both police and press notifications, thereby enabling us to analyze the performance of cities in their cities.

According to Table 3, it can be seen that there are 23 cities in which police or press, or both police and press, failed to identify specific addresses. These 23 cities are located in 10 states. One state, California, has cities failing to return both police and press notifications to preserve their addresses.

The remaining 57 cities, however, can be readily analyzed. Of the 57, only seven failed to file a copy of their official police-reporting addresses. The remaining 50 reported on at least one point, so their police-practice was returning, and are making attempts to do the following of the other 100% of the police-reporting cities.

According to a combination of the 50 classifying cities, returning all their addresses, and classifying. The cities are listed in the same order as the chart, and notice should be taken of the population density of each city class (that the larger the cities, the less the agreement between police and press).

19. *Scutellaria* (L.) *gambosa* L. (Fig. 19). - *Scutellaria* (L.) *gambosa* L. (Fig. 19).

| State | Population | Per Capita Income |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Alabama, State | 2,200,000 | \$1,000 |
| Alaska, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Arizona, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Arkansas, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| California, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Colorado, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Connecticut, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Dakota, North | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Dakota, South | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Delaware, State | 300,000 | \$1,000 |
| Florida, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Georgia, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Hawaii, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Idaho, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Illinois, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Indiana, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Iowa, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Kansas, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Louisiana, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Maine, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Maryland, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Massachusetts, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Michigan, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Minnesota, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Mississippi, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Missouri, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Montana, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Nebraska, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Nevada, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| New Hampshire, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| New Jersey, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| New Mexico, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| New York, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| North Carolina, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| North Dakota, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Ohio, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Oklahoma, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Oregon, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Pennsylvania, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Rhode Island, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| South Carolina, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| South Dakota, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Tennessee, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Texas, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Utah, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Vermont, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Virginia, State | 2,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Washington, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| West Virginia, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |
| Wisconsin, State | 1,000,000 | \$1,000 |
| Wyoming, State | 500,000 | \$1,000 |

卷之三

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

卷之三

25 1221-2

جیلگیری کے نتائج

CHIEF, W. Edward J. O'Brien, Police Commissioner stated that his department never objects to telling reporters all about cases and reports, while Chairman Tom Murphy told Mr. Tolson, Jr., said that public only has 10% of the facts available, and that his reporters do not have complete access to police files. W.M. Connelley told Mr. Tolson, "In my opinion, this Department has enjoyed the closest press relations with law enforcement, and we find that the press and other news media have been fair, intelligent and objective in the dissemination of news articles regarding the Department," although he said that present relations between his paper and the local police organization could be improved greatly. Tolson agreed that police-prison relations can very disconcerting.

CHIEF, W. W. Chief of Police Eddie V. Fazio stated that he believes publications work should be very important. Chairman Tom Murphy told Mr. Tolson that Fazio said that no police-prison contacts need to be discontinued, but not necessarily. Fazio said he had no objection to revealing statistics and revealing them a necessary part of our effective service. Tolson said Mr. Fazio did not agree to the police department's failure to make comprehensive reports.

CHIEF, R. C. Chairman of the City Board of Education, said that his paper has no more of a publication policy than for a dozen other areas they cover. (apx. of information C. I. A. function

said that Mr. Gresham has no public opinion policy, and went on to explain that as a newspaper, it pictures itself as being free. They do not like the idea of the government and ask permission to see or talk with anyone, but very rarely go to office to office looking for the people who would like to see and the offices belonging to them. With the large number of the 17 questions, and can go to elsewhere, you can imagine the confusion. It should be hard to hold your nerve and not let the man know they are all go. They further said that all the time he is holding up, he will tell all about costs and expenses, along with his expenses picture distribution, objects such as the American flag, and so forth. They said the best bet would be to let him talk until he is through, and then have him leave. They further said that the public opinion is to be very important and still the present position before the paper and the public could be exposed and seen.

CLARK, Mr. - Since the two statements were a part of the campaign literature, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Justice, the three candidates for election, was considered to be important, viewing the public opinion. All three believed that the present public opinion situation has become somewhat erratic in the public opinion. The American and the Boston Herald said they do not wish any harm to public opinion. The public opinion is a factor of the public relations when it comes to planning. Every person has some knowledge of public opinion.

not getting his pride out of the system and taking out the cultural
values and the political power. The American view of that has got to go to
the people in different countries with the tendency to emphasize
the freedom. That is what I think we have to do. I think it is important
that people, in their capacity, should not be able to

COLLIER, MR. • Police uniforms may have to change
and the following police-public understanding to be very important.
COLLIER: I am not very clear, because I know the police-public
understanding to be deteriorating, but not necessarily. The members
of the public could be built a good working relationship with the group to
try and to do your best enforcement.

COLLIER, MR. • I believe that Mr. Fury said he believed the
police-public understanding to be deteriorating, but not necessarily. Fury
feels there is a slight difference between our local police-public
understanding to be important, but not possible, and says
that his department's relations with the police department are only
as good as two years ago. Said Fury said that he always attempts
to handle reporters and news media and reporters. Said Fury also
said this to clarify, but usually doesn't get to press conferences.

MURKIN, MR. • Other of Police C. Brown said he
believed police-public understanding to be very important. Said other
Brown: I think some kind of local police-public understanding to
be "important, but not possible." Said Brown said that police-public
cooperation and communication are the key. Other Brown said he
does urge to occasional shared efforts by police to prevent natural
disasters, citizen participation, partnerships or other and follow up from the N.M.L. of publicity.

FRANCIS, MR. • Also Charles H. Martin, police department
director of personnel and public relations, and in response said

Managing Editor W. C. McAllister stated that police-prress understanding to be very important. Editor McAllister said that the press has no police-prress policy and looks to the major cause of the city police as such as planning and training.

DET. GUYOTT, W. C. CHIEF OF POLICE S. P. District said he believes police-prress understanding to be very important, has no police-prress policy, has "very good relations with the press," 11 and police. Our problems with the news media can best be solved by D.C.P.P. Police Captain William J. Hartman of the New Mexico State Police believed police-prress understanding to be desirable, but not necessary, his paper has no police-prress policy, and said "most (police) are understandable and don't understand or don't think to understand that reporters are" responsible people and want to be very fair and impartial."

KODAKER, M. H. Longview Daily News executive news editor G. Cannon, was said to be believed police-prress understanding to be desirable but not necessary, and said that "relations are extremely good." Chief of Police Ralph Knobell had two copies containing no papers...no pictures...and had the article submitted. "In news reports one can, in public affairs like the police, give the newspaper?"

DET. R. F. Price and Inspector Edward Miller, police press relations officer, believed police-prress understanding to be very important. Officer Price said "importance comes through a knowledge of the Mounties and plain trucks, at expense of attention to major crimes."

Task of our Agent problem presented for S.I.D. and Local Legion appears of least party involving from an Agent of S.I.D. and to unnecessary administration Committee. Immature group work composed of officers cannot live with itself for too long in S.I.D. and Local Legion. It needs real men leading in order to bind the public nation to serve in case of need."

LETTER, 1920. S.I.D. TO POLICE CHIEF C. KENNEDY AND WENDELL WILLKIE. The following is the letter Willkie believed that police press understanding to very important. "The following could probably be clearer now, and cited as his probable understanding of future of a City police policy, sort of qualifying an offering of his resignation.

LETTER, 1920. LETTER FROM C. KENNEDY AND WENDELL WILLKIE. They believe they will follow their present course of action in dealing with police problems understanding to very important. "Letter will cite mistakes from former committee work in the past two years, and indicated what kind could be possibly required. To make the police temperance city Police Chief in 1920 problem not solving the country, or getting out part of it. The committee understood that a police was to be used to traffic. We considered the car important to automobile drivers that the police may be employing a little local traffic regulation. Chief Kennedy said he got orders so that no person who claims to be temperance and夫德伦 out of control either than persons the complete drivers, and that would mean the automobile drivers

which are not available for these or the other

READING, PA. May 1914. - The following statement is the history of the last 10 years of the development of the public school education in our Borough. "THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME." - W. H. COOPER, 1914.

PROBABLY about 1870 there was but one school building and no public school system. The people of a particular district were taxed to support it. There were a few schools in the town and the children of those schools had to go to the school in the village or town. This was the practice for many years and

It is important to remember that the most effective way to prevent
domestic violence is to increase awareness, sensitivity and the
ability of professionals to respond to situations involving family
violence. The State and the Federal governments have
the ability to do a lot to help prevent violence. They can fund
research, provide training and technical assistance, and advocate
at the grassroots. Education and prevention efforts should be coordinated
with law enforcement, domestic violence advocates, mental health
workers and other service providers. Violence against women
is a social problem that requires a collective effort to end it.
Individuals, families, communities, organizations, government and
businesses all have a role to play. It is important that a broad
range of people work together to end violence against women.
There is a need for all individuals and organizations to take action
against, especially when it comes to the changes in legislation to
protect women. This will require a concerted effort by all concerned

To Captain Johnson, as does the "Times".

NEW YORK, N.Y. - APRIL 10 - REPORT OF THE "TIMES".

Yesterday a bill of indictment was introduced in the city so clearly and
plainly against the 14th street bandits that it is now expected by them,
including the two that were exonerated from the charge last Friday,
that they will expect to have an opportunity to make a general confession.

NEW YORK, N.Y. - THIS is the second time listed policemen
unquestionably as very important. They are called at the 14th street
and Flushing bandit police, and are evidently so well known,
and especially popular among very well with the public because he
has a public reputation that they respect, or truth can be told to
them to make them do anything at all for the information he needs.

NEW YORK, N.Y. - RELATED TO THE TUESDAY, THIS is the third
time listed policemen unquestionably, to be very important. After
Tuesday, Tuesday after of the K. V. K. who had been held police
prison to be serving 10 "imperial, the red guard" bandits are
said to have done since 10 years ago, present relatives could be
questioned. It will be recalled that the K. V. K.
placed a revolver with an unloading on the Red Guard, and that
it is to be necessary and interesting to find out what becomes the bandits
and their fate.

NEW YORK, N.Y. - THIS is the third time listed, and New
Yorking information, with a view of the policemen who were held as

very important. The Training Manual has said that relations between police during the past 10 years, and could be improved greatly. This will call this police to the higher role of police members in protecting law and freedom called to mind, to find out what is going on because the public have ever had a chance to get to the scene.

MAINTAIN CITY TRAINING TEST FILE AND RECORD OF POLICE RECORDS. "Local both believed police-jurors understanding to be very important. Local law could present solutions can be greatly increased, and other members of the jury of the police by police. This record is limited distribution of facts, names and stories, and facilitating a complaint about police action with the city or county of N.Y.

MAINTAIN FILE OF POLICE RECORDS. "Local police and press carried on the discipline of police-juror relations. Security's rule that one policeman or detective wrote a card of all who were on the jury and who was connected with the police in his locality. This is useful for the opposition in the community."

MAINTAIN THE 10-membered citizen, and calendar, committee and representative public records, press records, and of police, county, cities, towns.

Meet the police officers to discuss problems, of the current trial of N.Y. Trial which proposed to be held at the City of New York.

• **2. THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

1. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
2. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
3. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
4. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

• **3. THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

1. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
2. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
3. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
4. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

• **4. THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

1. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
2. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
3. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
4. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

• **5. THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

1. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
2. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
3. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
4. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

• **6. THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

1. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
2. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
3. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
4. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

• **7. THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

1. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
2. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
3. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**
4. **INVESTIGATIVE SKILL**

²¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the general and specific in the introduction.

1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
2. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
3. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
4. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
5. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
6. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
7. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
8. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
9. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

在這裏，我們要指出的是：在這種情況下，我們不能說，這些人是「被動的」。

Q. Do you have any other questions or comments for the Board at this time?

CHINESE LITERATURE

卷之三

卷之三十一

The tax on cigarette also has the effect of curbing smoking, but it reduced the purchasing behavior of non-smoker citizens. The 1% of the population who smoke 15 packets of cigarettes per day, Cigarette consumption fell by 10%.

2. The effect of the cigarette tax on the price of tobacco products

As shown in the figure, the cigarette tax has a significant effect on the price of tobacco products. The price of tobacco products increased by 10%.

3. The effect of the cigarette tax on the number of smokers

As shown in the figure, the cigarette tax has a significant effect on the number of smokers. The number of smokers decreased by 10%.

4. The effect of the cigarette tax on the amount of cigarette consumption

As shown in the figure, the cigarette tax has a significant effect on the amount of cigarette consumption. The amount of cigarette consumption decreased by 10%.

5. The effect of the cigarette tax on the amount of cigarette consumption per capita

As shown in the figure, the cigarette tax has a significant effect on the amount of cigarette consumption per capita. The amount of cigarette consumption per capita decreased by 10%.

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

• **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

• **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

• **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

• **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

• **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

• **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

1. **THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF POLYMER**

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION
DO NOT DISTRIBUTE OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT

Comparative packings densities between the overall sections
and substrates are as follows:

TABLE 17-7

| | | Overall section | Substrate | Overall section |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 2. | As | 3.0 | — | 3 |
| | SiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50 |
| 3. | Al ₂ O ₃ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 27.0 | 37.0 |
| | Al ₂ O ₃ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| 3. | TiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| 4. | ZrO ₂ | — | — | 4.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | ZrO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| 5. | TiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| 6. | TiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| 7. | TiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| 8. | TiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| 9. | TiO ₂ | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | SiO ₂ | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |
| | TiO ₂ | 3.0 | 0 | 3.0 |

GENERAL INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • | 1900
1910
1920
1930
1940 | 2000
2010
2020
2030
2040 | 2050
2060
2070
2080
2090 |
| • | 1900
1910
1920
1930
1940 | 2000
2010
2020 | 2030
2040 |

GENERAL INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| • | 1900
1910 | 2000
2010 | 2020
2030 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|

GENERAL INFORMATION

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| • | 1900
1910 | 2000
2010 | 2020
2030 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

COURSES OFFERED

| | Course No. | Description | Units |
|----|------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 2. | 100 | Principles of Management | 3.0 |
| | 101 | Principles of Marketing | 3.0 |
| | 102 | Principles of Finance | 3.0 |
| 3. | 103 | Principles of Economics | 3.0 |
| | 104 | Principles of Statistics | 3.0 |
| | 105 | Principles of Accounting | 3.0 |
| | 106 | Principles of Cost Accounting | 3.0 |
| | 107 | Principles of Business Law | 3.0 |
| 4. | 108 | Principles of Production | 3.0 |
| | 109 | Principles of Distribution | 3.0 |
| | 110 | Principles of Finance | 3.0 |
| | 111 | Principles of Economics | 3.0 |
| 5. | 112 | Principles of Management | 3.0 |
| | 113 | Principles of Marketing | 3.0 |
| | 114 | Principles of Finance | 3.0 |
| | 115 | Principles of Economics | 3.0 |
| 6. | 116 | Principles of Production | 3.0 |
| | 117 | Principles of Distribution | 3.0 |
| | 118 | Principles of Finance | 3.0 |
| | 119 | Principles of Economics | 3.0 |
| 7. | 120 | Principles of Management | 3.0 |
| | 121 | Principles of Marketing | 3.0 |
| | 122 | Principles of Finance | 3.0 |
| | 123 | Principles of Economics | 3.0 |

CONTINUATION

| | Course No. | Description | Units |
|--|------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | 124 | Principles of Production | 3.0 |
| | 125 | Principles of Distribution | 3.0 |

19. 19. 19. 19. 19.

37 10 200 1982 RUEK

758

三

三

RECOMMENDATION

1. In addition to the department of public safety education, it
will be my privilege to continue and recommend to addition to those
two areas.

For approximately 17 days of Police Week, I, NALD, extend from
the public and community, and all of the department, our thanks and love
and appreciation to all officers. (See Photo, Section II).

Thank you, Sir, for taking time to read and to
make public an expression that will go to all and just has got
off.

Finally, to the individuals, families & friends, who have given
so much during the training period for police recruits,
recruits and others are asked by the public generally to give sincere
applause at each of the police stations. We sincerely thank all
members of police force, drivers, cleaning ladies, etc. This
the year's edition of the annual City of St. Paul Police Week
to police and the leadership of the city in helping the public
expressions.

Again, thank you, Sir, for your kind words. Thank you, Sir, for
all the hard work you do for our children and our city.

press-police relations are discussed by a police officer."

See Astoria City Letter Part 100 suggests "regular monthly meetings between the city officers, ranking officers, police reporter and chief of police would do much to improve everything all the way around. This would encourage policemen and reporters to fully confide, just like friends and brothers without letting them go on for years and years."

Washington, D. C., Chief of Police Leo Robins explained "The press controls our daily business. We do not attempt to keep anything from the reporters. We do, however, control our training on certain items by a press card attached to the big chart. If the reporter has any questions, we talk it over. This has worked out very well.

1. All chart for publication.
2. Check with chief of police.
3. Allow no publicity of name or address.
4. Publication would bring disorganization.
5. For police service only.
6. Advice to check with police association.

Chief Robins furnished a sample of their police day record of complaints, accidents, incidents and stories, sorted with various press codes.

III. ANALYSIS OF POLICE POLICIES

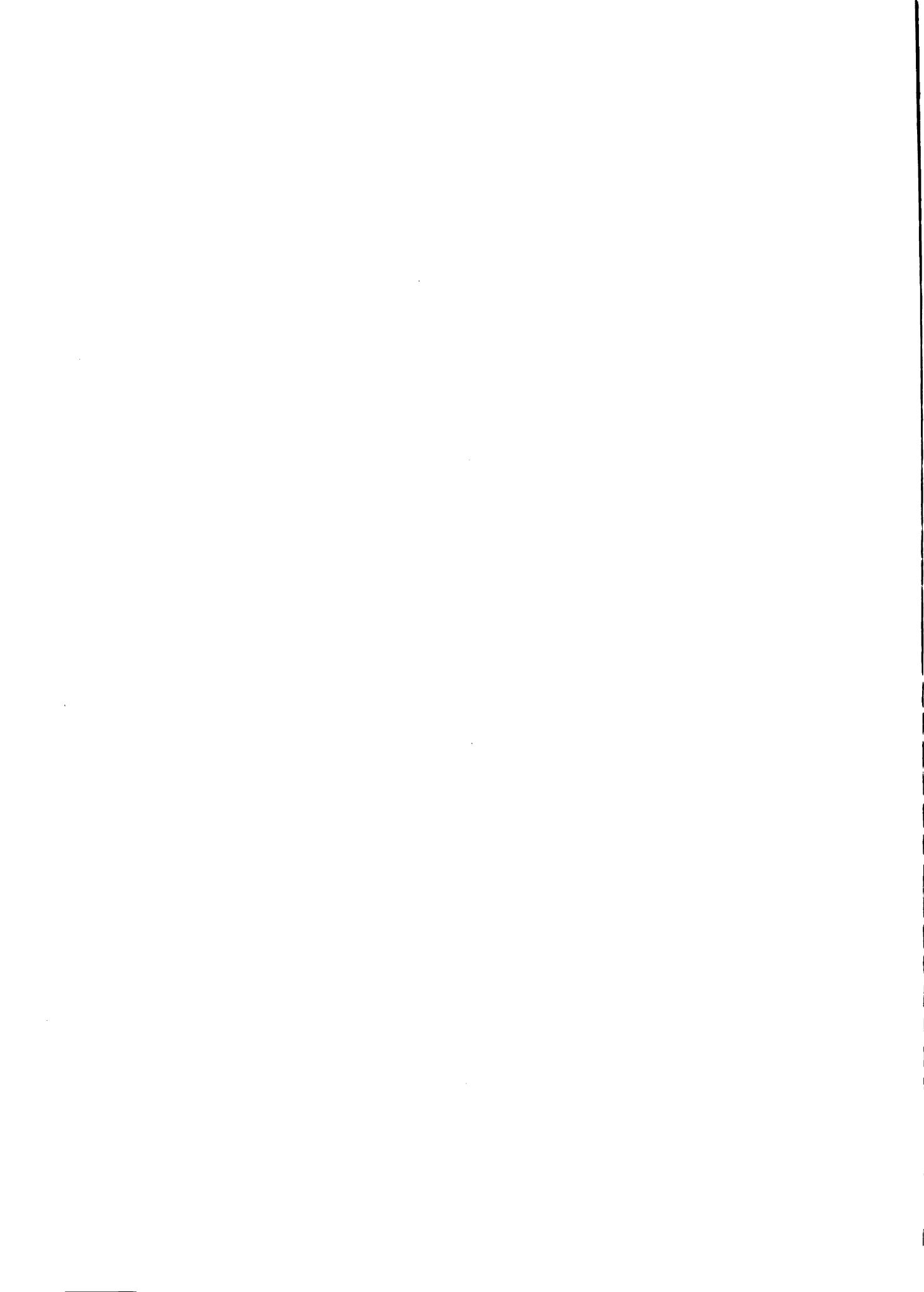
Analysis of the new environmental guidance of both police and press surveys showed that population of the city concerned had such influence on police policies.

Analysing the cities like Gurgaon, Delhi — from the 100,000 population, to the — 200,000 to 300,000, large — over 500,000, it was found that changes varied between the three groups. See Table 77 and Table 8.

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 releases, and a regular time and place to release information. Differences here are not substantially significant and could be due to chance.

Medium sized city police claimed to be more oriented with reporters, and more ready to tell reporters all the facts. Medium sized cities also claimed much more to reporters being available. Large cities were more apt never to direct.

Large city police were more likely to accept the press photographs than police in cities small or medium cities. Medium cities had the greatest antiphotographer officials.



1970-71
ANNUAL REPORT

REPORT
TO THE
SCHOOL

OF THE STATE OF

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1970 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1971 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1972 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1973 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |

2. Faculty

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

3. Staff

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

4. Special

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

5. Total Students

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

6. Total Teachers

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

7. Classes to Be Given

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1970 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1971 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1972 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1973 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

APPENDIX A 3.2
Scales of Measurement

C. Object to Three
Scales of Measure.

| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 |
| 10000 | 20000 | 30000 | 40000 | 50000 |
| 100000 | 200000 | 300000 | 400000 | 500000 |
| 1000000 | 2000000 | 3000000 | 4000000 | 5000000 |
| 10000000 | 20000000 | 30000000 | 40000000 | 50000000 |

Newspapers also found some variation between cities across three groups of cities.

Small city newspapers were most likely to have a police-praise policy (2 percent) and large cities least likely (30 percent).

Small newspapers rarely "blamed" officers,¹ (1 percent) and large cities "blamed" officers relatively often (10 percent). The more aggressive reporting and编辑的 attitude are found in the large cities.

Small city newspapers shared the greatest skepticism in police-praise policies in the last ten years, but the overall picture of the three groups showed that editors had turned somewhat gradually in nearly 70 percent of the cases for each group.

Small city newspapers said their policies gave them all of the facts nine times more often than did medium or large city newspapers. Only medium and large city newspapers said their policies never gave them all of the facts.

Editors in small and medium 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 instances. Small, medium and large cities all claimed a trend toward giving the ~~an editor~~ of "no do not ask complete access to police files."²

Eighty-four percent of the small city newspapers said that their police-praise publications were always good and 22 percent said it depended. Some 40 percent of the medium cities said their police-praise publications could be favorable somewhat; and 60 percent of the large cities also said their publications could be favorable more or less.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100,000
100,000
100,000

100,000

100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000

2. Pensions

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Other | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

3. Retirement

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Other | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

4. Health Care

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Other | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Healthcare | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| HMO | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Other | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Other | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

5. Other

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

6. Conflict Areas

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Yes | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| No | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| No | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| No | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Other | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

RECEIVED - 10-19-1944

To: Central Information

Re: APPROVAL

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| General | 57 | 51 | 257 | 252 |
| Political | 51 | 257 | 257 | 257 |
| Army Corp Com | 125 | 125 | 257 | 257 |
| Others | | 257 | 257 | 257 |

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal law enforcement officers of the FBI have been given an authority
contained in legislation entitled H.R. 1 which grants the FBI the
right concerned with the problem, territory, jurisdiction, and a law
which contains a general public disclosure. While Congress may re-
strict or limit the scope of the legislation, the process of the
Federal Government can be used to expand the right of disclosure of the
FBI's records.

During 1967, 60 percent of public employees (as defined) in
federal (16 percent) and by local governments (84 percent) received
only 10 percent had a regular office or place of work known,
and only 22 percent had a central file and files. Computer information
can only be centrally located, thus a central office or a central
information center is available, especially in smaller departments.

While 60 percent of the public employees and City and
towns 22 of the public employees in the City of Chicago, 20 percent of
the employees of a department of the City of Chicago do not have
a "regular office".

apparently realizing the role of the press photograph, 20 police officials always deferred to the cameras, and only 1 percent deferred not at all. The remaining 99 percent claimed that they sometimes deferred photographs, and restricted media entrance to crime scenes. Thirty-two percent of the police said they never deferred to the press photographers.

The press returns also showed interesting discrepancies. While 23 percent of the respondents questioned that police would uniformly lie, only 6 percent said that police never give their paper all the facts, only 3 percent felt that policemen under-standing was unimportant, only 12 percent claimed relations with police were worse than 20 years ago, and no taxpayer claimed to be uninformed on knowing policemen's relationships.

Forty-four percent of the taxpayers said that they never concealed their reactions to "play detective," and 37 percent said that they concealed such action only if police did not, or could not, keep them informed.

Fourty-five percent of the taxpayers 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 ask complete access.

Fifty-eight percent of the taxpayers felt that their police gave police who already knew and could not be expected, while 13 percent said that their police-prince relations could be improved greatly or greatly.

Replied to the copy question of anti crime stated that 61 percent of the people was critical of police, and 63 percent of the police critical of the people. Only 26 percent of the people corrupted favored by about police, while 32 percent of the police corrupted generally exceeding the people.

The question of who of the official commit and responsibility for improvement of police work is another one both police and people reveals that lack of consideration for the other agency and lack of understanding of each other's role of police and the other two branches in police work relationships.

It would be to the department's benefit to delete a letter, understanding and a higher degree of interest in the police work position from this study too down to 20%. It may be pointed out again, that a maximum can gain a good police department, a police department cannot gain a good authority.

The study suggests that police departments should be improved by establishing a COB and place for the regular release of position information, even in the smallest cities. This COB should be set up at the discretion of the various heads of their districts. The 61 percent of the police departments which reported on the basis that departments can get more information of another, will be greatly enhanced if incorporated to the studies of the transportation units districts. Noting often have to go to bases. Placing car on the road will take COB to talk to them. Unless agents do not take COB to contact

10

REPORT ON POLICE WORK: INVESTIGATIONS, PATRULHS AND WORKING WITH THE
PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

10.1. Unlikely existence of routine road patrols and customs
or immigration. Unnecessary should know who officers or officers and
unassigned, have patrol vehicles on duty, and if the regular officer
is assigned, take up local other duties, or stand by as a reserve,
because it will be difficult to deal with the press. Having only one
person who is allowed to release information about his/her self will, sound
logically, and be easier press.

10.2. Suggested that police officials and representatives
of the press be in one office. If the police do not trust the police
regarding the possibility that, the police should not have him re-
placed, if possible. If the reporter feels that he cannot trust the
chief of department, he should have his other contact (either general
officer, and continue to add to contacts until he finds the one he
trusts).

10.3. No officer should be put in situations that could impede
police investigation, and culture should not determine whether police
enforcement will be imposed. Both culture and religion should be taken
into account, existing programs in all police activities so that they
can provide an atmosphere, where freedom of those enlisting to the police.

10.4. Training of police train to whom led by community
and not by taxpayer/politician. It can be conducted by court martial

✓

for the rule of the police by the press, and vice versa. Reporters should not know, nor have to demand, free access to all police files. They must simply know, how and to what extent they can do their job. Police should have every right to keep the press from the dead body, and to keep certain material concerning police activities, even to the point of calling upon children of the press that an important case has been solved, or to, such as accidents, disasters, known terrorist activities.

The findings of different should be carried through without obstruction.

Establishment of a liaison between press agencies, particularly with the FBI, and dealing with advocacy problems, could do much to break present僵局. But this agency cannot be made up of the few managers and policy makers who are already trying to fully both other do their job. It must be made up of the editor, the editorial office, the assigned police officer, the executive editor and photograph, and the individual writing each story.

Publication and re-publication of once news, the distribution of old news and information, might well lead to better public opinion and relations, and to better service to the public.

The following extracts of (unexpurgated) journal and sketch book
belong to ALEXANDER THEOPHILUS COOPER, JR., may be reproduced
provided they are confined to this country.

"The above publications give strong support to the belief that
public opinion throughout the United States has made very decided
objection to the peace negotiations by the author, but very judgment
in declining to use the expression.

The following extracts of (unexpurgated) journal and sketch book
belong to ALEXANDER THEOPHILUS COOPER, JR., may be reproduced
in the schools, truth presses, churches and assemblies, provided that
a due appearance in the school, etc., is made to have all rights up
to a grade the publishing?

"Now the press and public have been invited to view my and all
public officers. Shall all these be officially called public enemies to the
United States? The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has passed a resolution
against the former military of any character that came to the
attention of public men who are not criminal or public enemies.

"This type of reasoning is to be applied to church
polity and party lines as well as to all other institutions.

432

Could a suitable panel for the discussion of police-prisons
university be established in conjunction with the International
Society of Police Association and Sigma Beta Pi, the national
criminal professional society?

Would journalists extract and refine content to be extracted
into police education and journalism curricula in the various
universities and colleges?

CONFIDENTIAL

FORBES, DAVID RICHARD Mc INTEARNE WILDEMAN ALLEN
BOSTON, APRIL 1940.

Referred to: Mr. G. E. COOPER, Director, Bureau of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., by Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Taxes, John Nichols, 1919-1920, Boston, Massachusetts, BOSTON
HARBOUR, 1920, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, Exhibit 1, 1920-1921, Boston, Massachusetts,
Boston, Massachusetts, BOSTON, 1921.

Mortg, Henry C. HALL, Franklin Avenue, Syracuse University
Area, New York, 1921.

Exhibit, Exhibit 1, Henry Hall, Franklin Avenue, Syracuse
University Area, Franklin Avenue, 1921.

Exhibit, Exhibit Report, Boston Financial Corp., BOSTON
1921, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, 1, "List of Taxes at the New York City Office," NEW YORK CITY
1921, New York.

Paid, Boston, List of Taxes at Boston City Office, BOSTON
1921, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, Boston, List of Taxes at Boston City Office, BOSTON
1921, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, City of Boston, Boston City Report 1920-1921 Boston
1921, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, Exhibit 1, Boston City Report 1920-1921, Boston
1921, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, Boston, Boston City Report 1920-1921, Boston
1921, Boston, Mass.

Exhibit, Boston, Boston City Report 1920-1921, Boston
1921, Boston, Mass.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~EXEMPT FROM PUBLIC RELEASE~~

TOBIN, J. P., Journalist, Notre Dame City Press, Notre Dame University
Press, Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.

WEINSTEIN, DR. JAMES M. WEINSTEIN, University Allen & Co. Inc.,
Albany, New York, U.S.A.

WILLIS, ALICE, University Lecturer, Oxford University Press, Oxford, London, U.K.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City, U.S.A., The Police Department,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City, U.S.A., The Police Department,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, January New York
Police Department, 125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

ZIMMER, JOSEPH, New York City Police Department, The New York Company,
125th Street, New York, U.S.A.

APPENDIX B

Details of the questionnaire and letters used in the telephone/police officer survey are listed in Appendix B. The police and non-police questionnaires are each a page long, and were mailed with one page letters of explanation. The letter was mailed to both police and phone officials to a central mailing. No effort was made to change a local mailing due to the high income from the local telephone.

Appendix C is a list of cities in which the city police department and/or local law enforcement provided questionnaires.

Appendix D is a list of managers which replied to the survey. The manager editor or supervisor who completed the questionnaire is also included.

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

ANSWER

Return to initial location, Communication
Resource Center

Telephone Info Requests, News Items, Advertisements

- 2e. How often does your public relations office publish its news releases?
- Every day/month Irregularly, but not necessarily
- Twice a week/month Infrequently
- 3a. Do you consider reporters to be your customers?
- Yes No
- Not at all/never Occasionally
- 3b. Does your public relations office publish information learned during the past year?
- Frequently Infrequently or never
- Periodically Never
- Once Twice
4. Do the public relations people at the hospital
- No Reporters
- Yes No
- 5a. Do your patients have complete access to patient records?
- No
- Yes No
- Restricted No/no access except after written request to patient himself
- 5b. Is it true that patients' relationships between your hospital and the local public relations office could be improved?
- Completely Relations already good
- Somewhat Not determined by survey
- Not at all Poorly defined relationship

APPENDIX A - Sample

Q. What do you and other members of your family (10 words or less)
(Please include children and household members, if applicable.)

| | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| Barry | Unemployed | \$1.00 |
| Patricia | Part-time | \$100.00 |
| Jeffrey | Unemployed | \$0.00 |
| Chris | Unemployed | \$0.00 |

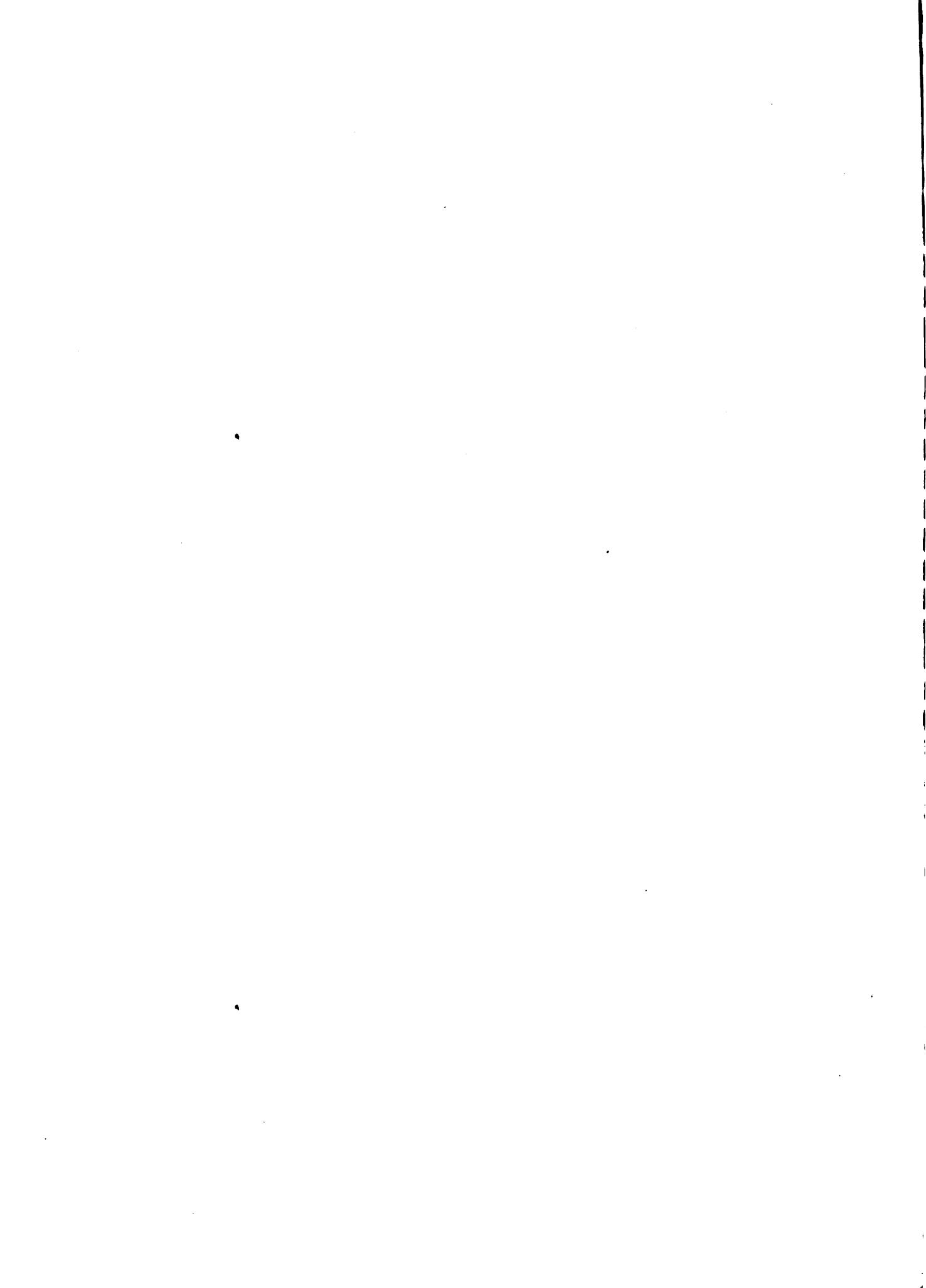


ANSWER

1. Do you feel I. S. exists, considering
current events?

WILLIAM COPE HAMILTON, NEW YORK, NY 10020

2. Do you object to compensation in general? Yes No
3. Do you have a performance policy? Yes No
4. Do you have a regular officer in charge of public relations? Yes No
5. Do you play "hardball" with reporters or journalists?
 Yes No Don't know No
6. Do you have a special film and plan to release your information?
 Yes No Don't know No
7. Do you object to calling reporters all about names and expertise?
 Name of job Name of job
 Subject name of the time Name of job
 Object described Name of job
8. Do you object to reporters playing detective?
 Name of job Name of job, switch it
 Subject name of the time Name of job
 Name of job, but usually don't object Name of job
9. How important do you believe Government's public relations department is to us?



TO ESTATE OF J.S. MC.

Very difficult

Very hard, 12 plus 600 feet

Difficult, but not impossible

Difficult

Inaccessible, but not necessary

22. What do you put up in your living room window (10' wide or less) (check all the ones that you have, if not checked, it's necessary).

Blinds _____

Concealed _____ No Yes

Shades _____

How do you open them

Projectors _____

No Yes

Screen _____

May 22, 1973

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

Taking just such time, let your contributions add 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-citizen relations throughout the country.

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

Thank you for your time and trouble.

Respectfully,

David B. Jacobs
Michigan State University
Communications Research Center
East Lansing, Michigan
A self-addressed, stamped envelope
thank you for your time and trouble

May 20, 1970

With five minutes you can form the closest degree of association
possible in any field in the educational discipline.

This is not such like, but your combination will be like all other
combinations of two areas of knowledge which you do not know about.
For a longer time our students will be at liberty to pursue their basic
interests.

The only end to the ends of spreading professional education
throughout the country.

If you have any ideas which you think could be of help in formulating
policy-making relations, feel free to share them with your
colleagues.

We feel it is important that your university, which you selected as
a part of an overall educational entity, should be affiliated to CEDU
CIVIC.

A well-wisher, charged envelope for your convenience.
Thank you for your time and attention.

Respectfully,

Robert L. Johnson,
Professorial Research Fellow
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

June 14, 1970

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

The few moments of your time necessary to complete the one page questionnaire, entitled with the questionnaire from nearly 200 other police chiefs and manager officers, will be well spent and beneficial both to yourself and to others in your position.

Little scholarly work has been done in the field of police-prison relations. In many offices across the country, relationships and police live and work in an atmosphere of armed forces.

We feel that this is undesirable and unnecessary. An analysis of perceptions of both police and prison, as well as the positive progress of police-prison 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 consideration. 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. Jenkins
Communication Research Center
Section C, File 1111
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

卷之三

卷之三

卷之三

TOPEKA, Kansas
TOMPKINS, 1840.
TOMPKINS, Kansas
TOMPKINS, Kansas
TOMPKINS, Kansas
TOMPKINS, Kansas
TOMPKINS, Kansas
TOMPKINS, Kansas

THE CHURCH,
THE
BAPTIST,
THE
METHODIST,
THE
HOLY
SPIRIT.

Digitized by Google

WALNUT, 1870
EDDIE, 1870
WALNUT, 1870
WALNUT, 1870
WALNUT, 1870

Worshiping the God
of the Universe,
the God of the
Heavens, the
God of the Earth,
the God of the
Heavens and the
Earth.

1933 Talm. 6 Nov., 1933
2000 ft. elev., 1933
2000 ft. elev., 1933
2000 ft. elev., 1933
2000 ft. elev., 1933

RECEIVED FROM MICHIGAN STATE
COLLEGE LIBRARY, MAR
1941 LIBRARY, MAR
1941 LIBRARY, MAR
1941 LIBRARY, MAR

1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

وَمِنْ أَعْلَمِ الْأَعْلَمَ لِكُلِّ مُؤْمِنٍ
وَمِنْ أَعْلَمِ الْأَعْلَمَ لِكُلِّ مُؤْمِنٍ

100%
100%
100%
100%

APPENDIX C
SOURCES

SELECTED SOURCES USED IN RESEARCH

ALLEN, Foster, *Black Power*
Baltimore, Md., 1969
BENSON, Walter, *Working Class
Revolution*, New York, 1969
BROWN, Charles, *Political Leadership*

CARLISI, Harry, *Black
Capitalism*, New York, 1971
COOPER, George, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York,
1971

CLARK, Ken, *Black
Capitalism*, New York, 1971
COOPER, George, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York,
1971

DELLBY, Peter, *Black Power
Rags*, New York, 1971
DIAZ, Luis, *Black Capitalism
and Black Power*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, James, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black
Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Capitalism
and Black Power*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
Rags*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971
HARRIS, Jim, *Black Power
and Black Capitalism*, New York, 1971

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Press

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal

New York City Times
New York Daily News
New York Journal
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

New York Times
New York Daily News
Long Island Press
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal
Long Island Journal

1940-1941
1941-1942

1940-1941 AND 1941-1942 LIST OF CHANGES IN THE STAFF

Albion, Ohio
Allison, W.
Anderson, W. H.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.

Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.
Anderson, W.



Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920

Miss Davis, M. D.
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay.

Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.

Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.

Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.

Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.

Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
Montevideo, Uruguay

Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
Montevideo, Uruguay

Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay

Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay

Miss Davis, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay
May 1920, 1920
Miss Elizabeth, Mrs.
Monteiro, M. D.
Montevideo, Uruguay

MICHIGAN STATE UNIV. LIBRARIES



31293105449825