

# THE IPM SCANNER

The official newsletter of the International Police Museum  
212 N. Hwy 101, Rockaway Beach, Oregon (503) 457-6056

Volume 3 Issue 3 September 2018



**Welcome to the Scanner**, the official news letter of the International Police Museum at Rockaway Beach.

We hope everyone had a great summer. At the museum we were busy with several activities and record crowds. At the end of August we have had over 4,100 visitors, exceeding this time last year. Our new motorcycle kiddie ride is a hit with the youngsters and many pictures were taken both on the motorcycle and behind the bars. We were fortunate to receive another grant from US Bank to support improvements to our interactive areas which include the motorcycle, hats, uniforms, the Jail door, and the fingerprint test station. The fingerprinting display and interactive area gets a lot of use providing an opportunity for families to both take and see their own fingerprints, comparing them with each other. It is always exciting to watch the reaction of the children and parents comparing fingerprints, looking for similarities and marveling that the FBI has yet, in over 94 years of examining fingerprints (since 1924), to find any set of 10 fingers exactly alike. IPM obtained Child Identification Kits this summer which we provide free of charge to parents, providing them a place to keep vital information, including fingerprints and dental records of their children in case of emergency. Funding for this effort was supported locally by The Hope Chest Thrift Shop in Rockaway Beach and our Go Fund Me drive.

This year at our annual Board of Directors' retreat, Directors expanded our tag line to: "Bringing police history to life, it's not all guns and cuffs." We feel this exemplifies the larger role police perform for a community, beyond just arresting violators. IPM has added an automated photo frame with the history of the Rockaway Beach Police Department which has been well received. We are planning and designing additional photo dioramas to present information in a visual manner that can be watched either continuously or on demand. The staff continues to get donations to the museum, including night sticks, batons, hats, badges, patches, and other uniform parts for future display. We will continue to improve our displays and maximize the use of our space while remaining mobility access friendly.

Community service and involvement have exemplified IPM since their inception in 2015. We worked with the Rockaway Beach Police Department to provide the hotdogs and promote the Night- Out-Against Crime in Rockaway Beach on August 2. IPM also participated with the local merchants in a city wide scavenger hunt. A Halloween Night event is being planned and we will participate with other entities. . The museum had a successful visit by residents of the Kilchis House Assisted Living and hope to build on that outreach this winter. One of our objectives is to provide a welcoming and educational venue for all ages from school children to seniors.

Through the cooperative efforts of the many and varied attractions represented in the city, as well as the Tillamook Coast History Alliance we have a loud and attractive communal voice promoting tourism on the Oregon Coast.

Fundraising is always a priority for non-profit museums. IPM is pleased to report that our first ever Memorial Day garage sale and third annual July 4<sup>th</sup> Auction were both successful and helped reach our funding goals. This enabled us to complete display improvements and our community service work such as the Child ID Kits. We were also pleased to

## Meet your Museum Board



Craig Zuck is the newest member of the IPM Board after enjoying his volunteer work at the museum. Craig and his wife, Barbara, also a volunteer, moved to Rockaway Beach permanently last year after vacationing in the area for the last 25 years. Craig attended business school at Oregon State University and retired recently from Portland General Electric after a 38 year career serving PGE's Commercial /Industrial customers. When they are not volunteering, Craig and Barbara may be found on the water or on the beaches pursuing salmon, crab, clams and other coastal delicacies.

be able to work with the Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad as part of a fundraising train ride. The Railroad did an advertising photo shoot which will air later this year. Everyone had fun and the Garibaldi Museum, the Garibaldi Cultural Heritage Initiative, and International Police Museum were happy participants. The Railroad donated equal shares of the ticket sale proceeds to the three entities. We thank Visit Tillamook County and Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad for making this opportunity possible.

Hopefully, by studying history, such as the IPM display differentiating when a hatchet or gun is used as a tool, or a weapon, we can avoid some mistakes of the past and foster an educational program to demystify police work in the future. This year at our annual Board of Directors' retreat, Directors expanded our tag line to: "Bringing police history to life, it's not all guns and cuffs." We feel this exemplifies the larger role police perform for a community, beyond just arresting violators. IPM has added an automated photo frame with the history of the Rockaway Beach Police Department which has been well received, leading us to begin designing additional photo dioramas to present information in a manner that can be watched, either continuously or on demand. The staff continues to get donations to the museum, including night sticks, batons, hats, badges, patches, and other uniform parts for future display. We will continue to improve our displays and maximize the use of our space while remaining mobility access friendly.

Just as in 1829 when Robert Peel formed the Metropolitan Police, today's police are still citizens hired to protect other citizens and the community, with force if necessary, but they also provide a wide variety of other services. Since police are the only city employees roving around on duty 24 hours a day, they perform many of the original duties of a night watch including watching for fires, medical, or water issues. Few things can ruin the day of a whole village more than a major fire, or a water or sewer malfunction which goes undetected for a long period. Sometimes the work is not very exciting, but vital to the community wellbeing. Police officers also work with schools and civic groups to provide services such as providing education and safety information to citizens. This is in addition to investigation of crimes and accidents, arrests of violators, and search and rescue efforts for lost children and adults. The purpose of a modern police force is to provide a safe environment in which all people can go about their lives in peace and confidence. The IPM highlights these activities in addition to what are normally perceived as police activities, to demonstrate the human side of police work.

**IPM would like to acknowledge the invaluable contribution of our volunteers who staff the museum and keep our fundraising efforts alive. THANK YOU. We could not meet this community need without you!**

Cecile Doyle, Doug Tharp, Jane McClain, Rhonda Guerin, Craig Zuck, Lee Ann Gibbs, Marlene Tharp, Barbara Riley Zuck, Mary Ellen Knipe, Nathan Beeman, Art Pieretti, Steve Bauer, Patty Williams, Steve and Barbara Johnson, Ed Wortman

#### **COMING EVENTS**

**Display reset;** IPM will close November 12-15 for a display reset with a grand re-opening to follow.

**Holiday gift Fair;** Rockaway Beach City Hall, November 23-24-25

#### **NEW ACQUISITIONS:**

**Spanish police uniform shirt, bicycle patrolman:** Lino Pavon, Portland Police Bureau

**AAFD Police uniform jacket 1945:** John Robertson, Rockaway Beach

**Australian Uniform Acubra hat and Patches:** Sgt. Brian Hansen/ Queensland, Australia police

**Nokia 1980's "bag phone":** Donated by the Old Telephone Company, Newport, Oregon

**Antique dental drill bits and the antique denture press:** Dwain and Pat McCallum, Eugene, Oregon

**Patty Hearst wanted poster, the book on the US Marshals, book, Bones in a Boxcar:** by Herman Doty, Rockaway

**German hat and U.S. police patches:** Jim and Jackie Tomkins, Puyallup, WA

**Salem, Oregon police patches and challenge coin, Marion County Sheriff patch:** Bill Busby, Salem, Oregon

**PHOTO CREDITS:** Weapon photos, GunsInternational.com and the Wortman collection. Cover photos, Wortman.

#### **HELP US KEEP HISTORY ALIVE:**

Your donations allow us to bring the Law Enforcement experience to life to visitors, school children, and other tour groups. The International Police Museum is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. Donations may be made directly to the Museum, at any U. S. Bank branch. or online at [www.internationalpolicemuseum.org](http://www.internationalpolicemuseum.org). Please consider supporting the museum with a Memorial Bequests or remembrance in your estate planning.

## Weapons of Law Enforcement: Part three, Transition to Cartridge firearms (Ed Wortman, Chief of Police, retired)

Weapon design is most often motivated by the military with little thought to law enforcement. While the history books and movies are full of single action revolvers and saddle ring carbines, tommy guns and other weapons. The firearms of both the criminals and lawmen were constantly evolving in search of both speed and reliability. Colt's first double-action revolver, the Model 1877 Lightning, was an intricate yet delicate design. Often referred to as the "gunsmith's best friend," the design was allegedly favored by some of the most infamous Old West outlaws such as Billy the Kid. It was expensive, not always reliable, and still had to be loaded one at a time. Most law enforcers had to provide their own weapons, making cost and performance major considerations.<sup>1</sup>



Smith & Wesson developed a more practical double action handgun with a swing out cylinder for easier reloading. This led to one of the most famous revolvers in the world in 1899, the .38 Military & Police, known today as the Model 10. Chambered for the .38 special, which became the caliber of choice for many police departments across the country.<sup>2</sup> Colt introduced their Police Positive to the market in 1908. The Colt Police Positive Special is a light weight, small frame, double-action revolver with a six round, swing out cylinder, primarily chambered for the .38 Special cartridge.<sup>3</sup> Between Smith and Wesson and Colt, based on reliability and aggressive marketing, they held the police handgun market in the US and many other countries for many years.



Handgun development continued with the military seeking a faster and more efficient handgun. The US military tested many, including John Browning's self-loading pistol in the early 1900s. The Browning pistol design used a rimless case for easier magazine feeding and was formally adopted by the US Army on March 29, 1911. It became known officially as the Model 1911, Automatic Colt Pistol (ACP)<sup>4</sup> With proven reliability and stopping power, the 1911 also became popular with many in law enforcement. While a potent military arm, it had some drawbacks for civilian use, including the public perception of a weapon which had to be carried with the hammer back in the cocked position. While both a grip and manual safeties on the weapon kept it safe in this condition, it still made many nervous and thus many municipalities were unwilling to use it, preferring the revolver instead. Smith and Wesson introduced the double action auto loader in 1955 as the Model 39 in 9mm. This smaller but faster bullet was calculated to deliver adequate energy upon striking the target.



Though it lacked the brute stopping power of the .45 ACP, it had better public appeal and was adopted by the Illinois State Police as an official side arm in 1967.<sup>5</sup> Many other manufacturers and departments followed suit. Today the auto loading pistol is the preferred side arm for most US police agencies. Many manufacturers, both US and foreign, provide weapons in a variety of styles and calibers from 9mm through .45. Some, like the Austrian firm Glock, have also developed proprietary cartridges like the .45 Glock Auto Pistol (45GAP) for some of their compact pistols.

Rifle development preceded, in many ways, handgun development. The development of smokeless powder by the French in 1884, which eliminated the fouling residue of black powder, allowed more powerful weapons including semi-automatic and fully automatic weapons. The first practical smokeless powder weapon was the French Label bolt action rifle.<sup>6</sup> The US and other countries responded with smokeless powder weapons of their own. The US Army developed the Krag and Springfield combat rifles while Winchester, Remington, and others, adapted their existing designs for sportsman and the military. These rifles were also used by police. Winchester reengineered the 1894 carbine to handle a smokeless power load dubbed the .30 Winchester Center Fire (30WCF) which was later known as the 30-30. These were used by many police departments already familiar with the lever action style. The Washington State Patrol carried them in some Patrol Sergeant vehicles up through 1990 when they were replaced by other rifles.



Another popular weapon of rural law enforcement was the Winchester model 1895. This weapon was a more powerful weapon in the familiar lever action style, with improved metallurgy to withstand the pressure of the new powders. The box magazine, something new for a lever action, allowed the use of pointed or "spitzer" bullets which performed better at longer ranges while maintaining a useful capacity of four rounds in the magazine, equal to the popular old 1873 Winchester carbine.<sup>7</sup> The 1895, along with the redesigned 1894, became mainstays of law enforcement. The 94 seemed to be more popular as it was lighter, slightly smaller with less recoil and fired a variety of ammunition while meeting needs of most departments.



Unlike the movies, police weapons are more carried than used. With an estimated 900,000 police or 1 for every 400 population, there have been 963 police shootings reported in 2016. Law enforcement have lost 135 personnel in 2016,<sup>9</sup> 46 to gunfire and 49 to vehicle related incidents such as accidents or pursuits. Most police officers never fire their weapon except at a training exercise. This makes efficient, reliable, lightweight compact weapons a preference for daily carry.

1. [www.shootingtimes.com](http://www.shootingtimes.com); 2. <https://www.ssusa.org>; 3&5. [wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org); 4. <https://www.browning.com>; 6. [www.answers.com](http://www.answers.com); 7. <https://www.range365.com>; 8. *National Law Enforcement Memorial statistic*; 9 [www.odmp.org](http://www.odmp.org),



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Metal Badges are used by most US police and security agencies to allow citizens to rapidly identify police personnel

Badges of Metropolitan Police  
Washington, DC. Antique and  
Inauguration badges



Boeing Aircraft Company  
Security 1941-1989

Port of Portland (Portland Airport)  
Badges and patches



“Bringing Police History to life, It’s Not All Guns and Cuffs”

INTERNATIONAL POLICE MUSEUM, ROCKAWAY BEACH, OR

[www.internationalpolicemuseum.org](http://www.internationalpolicemuseum.org)