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## Training the Troopers: Part 2, Professionalism Finds a Home on the Hill

By  
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*This paper concludes the series "Training the Troopers." Part 1, "Before the Academy, 1919-1949," appeared in West Virginia Historical Society Quarterly 27 (Fall 2013):1-11*

[The academy is] a long step forward for the state police department, and for the law enforcement profession in the State of West Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

Charles W. Ray is considered the "Father of the West Virginia State Police Academy." [Sidebar 1] He was one of the most persistent exponents of the need for establishing a permanent Department of Public Safety (DPS) training facility.

While serving as officer in charge of the Criminal Identification Bureau (CIB), Ray commenced his advocacy of a permanent training school. He related his efforts during a 1979 interview with commandant Jack R. Buckalew.<sup>2</sup> Ray explained how he had pressed the need for a DPS-owned training facility with Superintendent Presley D. Shingleton, first in 1933 and again in 1935. While Colonel Shingleton favored the idea, he pointed out that there was no money available in the DPS budget and little prospect of obtaining it from the legislature given the economic depression. As events proved, shortage of resources (especially funding) would be a persistent theme in the institution's history.

Ray renewed his proposal with Charles C. Tallman when the latter succeeded Shingleton in June 1937. Tallman reiterated the financial obstacles to the project,

but did include the first formal recommendation in the department's 1936-1938 biennial report to the governor. He noted that the department "now has its own property near Charleston, on which a radio station and barracks are being constructed," and suggested this would be an ideal site to erect a school building, "possibly with the aid of federal funds." Significantly, he observed that schools conducted there would be "not only for members of the State Police but county and municipal officers as well, should they care to attend. This would undoubtedly tend to foster better cooperation between the various police agencies throughout the state, and consequently give the citizenry a better brand of law enforcement."<sup>3</sup> Colonel Tallman repeated his recommendation at the end of the next biennium, this time noting "*Our physical facilities are probably poorer than those of any comparable state police department in the nation.* This definite weakness could be eliminated by the erection of a suitable building on state-owned property in South Charleston" (emphasis in original).<sup>4</sup>

The next two superintendent appointees were not in office long enough for Ray to approach them.<sup>5</sup> In 1941, he found a strong ally in H. Clare Hess, who served as superintendent from late 1941 through early 1945. Colonel Hess presented the most comprehensive training vision to date in his first biennial report. Looking ahead to post-World War II policies, he recommended an eight-point program which included:

Establishment and maintenance of a continuous educational and police training program by which at least a substantial portion of the total membership shall all the time be in attendance at a Department

conducted police school. Such a school should be classified as follows: (a) Recruit Training School. (b) In-Service School: a continuous school through which there may be rotated the entire membership for refreshing and keeping pace with progress in police science. (c) Applied Police Science: a continuous school for experienced members with particular aptitudes toward the theories, techniques and procedures of scientific criminal investigation and identification.

This all-encompassing program should be implemented in facilities providing “class rooms, physical training space and facilities, barracks and cooking and dining (mess) accommodations.” Finally, Hess urged “Admission to such schools of selected personnel of municipal police departments operating under Civil Service regulations. Inclusion of municipal police in such schools would undoubtedly tend to a highly desirable state of mutuality and cooperation between the State and municipal police in their respective spheres and to greater efficiency in general law enforcement.”<sup>6</sup>

Hess elaborated on his views in the 1942-1944 biennial report. He envisioned a separate training division under a commissioned officer in charge, with assistants qualified “to devise standard courses of police instruction” covering “a class of recruits each year over a period of not less than three months, the retraining or refresher training by continuous rotation of members in service through a school of three weeks duration for each class, and for the training of members as technicians to serve as aids and replacements in the Criminal Identification Bureau.” This was elaborated by suggesting that authority be sought to “accept and train in such schools members of other enforcement agencies [not just cities] within the State...” Colonel Hess reflected on the “finest lesson taught policemen in this war:”

the effectiveness of enforcement by cooperation and interdependence among

### Sidebar 1: Captain Charles W. Ray

Charles Werddie Ray was born on 11 February 1902 in Walton, Roane County. He enlisted in the DPS at age 21 on 24 January 1924, initially serving with Company A at Haywood Junction. He was promoted to corporal in 1927 and to sergeant in 1929. As early as 1928, Ray had been detailed as instructor to help train DPS officers throughout the state. In 1932 he had helped develop the first training school for the Virginia State Police. He was transferred to headquarters and, during 1932-1933, created and headed the DPS Criminal Identification Bureau (CIB). This unit centralized fingerprints, photographs and all records connected with crime, investigation and arrests.



This photo taken when Lieutenant Ray was in charge of the CIB evidences his innovation. All troopers were trained to take and classify fingerprints. He designed and built the device as an instructional aid. “The fingerprint patterns are drawn on removable cards making it possible to work out any possible classification.” [scanned from *DPS Report, 1938, 12*]

In July 1935, Ray became the first DPS member to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s National Police Academy. In 1935, he was promoted lieutenant, and remained CIB director until 1941. In that year he was appointed commanding officer of Company B—then headquartered in South Ruffner across the Kanawha River from the capitol building—and promoted captain.

In 1945, Captain Ray was transferred back to DPS headquarters with responsibility for getting the academy constructed. In 1947 he was appointed DPS executive officer. Ray retired on 30 June 1949 after 25 years of service with the DPS. He was appointed chief of the Charleston Police Department the next day. Superintendent Burchett stated that had he not retired, Ray “would have been in charge of the new state police institute near Dunbar.” Ray resigned from the police chief position in May 1951 to become construction foreman for a Parkersburg firm owned by his brother. Even after retirement, Ray continued to work with DPS officials to oversee completion of the academy. He often lectured there in later years. Ray died on 9 July 1983.



In 1977 the original academy building was designated Charles W. Ray Building by Superintendent Harley F. Mooney Jr. in tribute to the captain’s many contributions to the West Virginia State Police.



officers of the several levels of enforcement agencies, federal, state, county and municipal; the necessity was the paucity of enforcement manpower and the war threat to the common security. The fruit of that lesson can be preserved by common training in a police school common to all where the basic training is the same and each student is taught generally the function, powers and limitations of his own and other agencies.<sup>7</sup>

In 1943 or 1944, Captain Ray met with Hess to discuss the desired training school. The colonel proved more proactive than the earlier superintendents. He agreed to “find help from somewhere” for the project, and deputed Ray to find a place to build the school and to oversee its construction. The captain began his search for a building site in the Kanawha Valley. His first choice, as suggested by Colonel Tallman nearly a decade earlier, was vacant land owned by the department on Jefferson Road in South Charleston. But concerns arose that academy activities would interfere with reception and broadcasting from the DPS’ primary radio station, which had numerous wires buried underground there.

In his researches, Ray investigated several other pieces of real estate, but each came with too high a price tag. He then studied the Kanawha County Fairgrounds which were located in a large meadow at Institute. He reported to Hess that the location was ideal. At the colonel’s direction, Ray approached the county court about surrendering the land. The court was willing to donate the land but an opinion by the state attorney general held that the land belonged to the citizens of Kanawha County, who had purchased it in the 1880s. It could not be given away but would have to be sold for what was invested in it, with interest—and sold, moreover, at public auction. But the department was able to obtain a special resolution from the legislature permitting the county to sell the land directly to it, without bid. DPS subsequently purchased the twenty-four acre site for just over \$3,200.<sup>8</sup>

By 1945, Captain Ray was transferred back to DPS headquarters and served under William E. Burchett, the newly appointed superintendent. The captain’s primary responsibility remained getting the academy constructed.<sup>9</sup> In his 1947-1948 biennial report, Colonel Burchett included among other notable DPS accomplishments: “Beginning construction of a state police training school near Dunbar . . . which, when completed, will compare favorably with any state in the United States with its facilities for training police officers.”<sup>10</sup>

Site preparation began in 1948 using prison labor, with a borrowed D-8 Caterpillar bulldozer and a pan to level the ground. The ground was originally fourteen feet higher than it is now. So the center section of the property (where the flag poles are now located) was removed and used to level the ground. The rear of the lot was leveled in order to construct a rifle range. Ernest Trumbo Jr., a Clarksburg architect, volunteered to draw the plans for the building. His son, Ralph D. Trumbo, was supply sergeant at the time. Sergeant

Trumbo and Trooper J. A. Murphy from Company B were assigned to help Captain Ray. Funding was provided by a special appropriation of \$60,000 from the 1947 legislature. Building construction also commenced in 1948. The road leading to the academy was built with some \$9,000 from the governor’s contingency fund.

To keep costs down, much of the work on the academy was done by DPS personnel and officers of the state conservation commission, with the understanding that conservation officers would receive their training at the site. The conservation commission also acquired a small bulldozer which was used to accomplish much of the work on the shooting range.

Initial plans had envisioned construction of a laboratory building at the academy site. The foundation of the building was laid but the structure was never



Construction begins with a pair of borrowed bulldozers, 1948; the only person identified in this photo is Sgt. Ralph D. Trumbo (center). Images in this article are courtesy of the West Virginia State Police Academy Archives, Institute unless otherwise noted.



Original academy structure, A Building, immediately after construction in 1949; designated Charles W. Ray Building in 1977

completed. The first cadet class used the foundation as an exercise area. The first building constructed was intended to be used for offices and classrooms but when the dormitory building was not completed, offices in this building were converted into sleeping rooms. Both buildings were constructed of tile inside and out because tile was cheap and fire proof.<sup>11</sup>



“The academy's ‘brain-trust’,” (from left) Maj.-Inspector Raymond W. Boyles, Cpl. L. L. Gum (Company A), First Sgt. W. M. Beckett and Sgt. R. T. Cummins (Company B), and Chief Ray. *Charleston Gazette* photo from WVSP Academy Archives; names verified from *Blue Book*, 1950,75-77

In early 1949 DPS troop strength had declined to 188 due to resignations and retirements, so a class of 20 new men was selected. A pool of 115 initial applicants was winnowed down to the desired number through a combination of background investigations, and administration of physical, intelligence, adaptability and observation tests, and subjection to an interview board. The average recruit reportedly was age 24, stood 5'11" and weighed 181 pounds. He also had “4/5 year college.”

Plans to provide entry training for this class at the new training school were foiled. “Construction was delayed by [a] prolonged building strike in the Charleston area, and it was believed better to wait for such completion rather than attempt to hold classes under less satisfactory conditions with respect to classroom and living quarters. Also the department desired to try the system used by several state police departments of placing men in the field for a period of time prior to schooling.” This approach would provide “the new man with a better attitude when he has had a chance to realize his need for classroom training, also that he learns and observes enough police procedure and duty to enable him to understand and remember

instructions in the classroom.” The new men were enlisted on 1 June 1949 “and immediately transferred to selected barracks throughout the state, being placed under the command of the most competent non-commissioned officers in the department.” They worked “under the closest supervision, and . . . every effort [was] made to instruct and indoctrinate them in correct police procedure.”

Classroom instruction began on 2 October 1949, “immediately upon completion of the school.” Captain Raymond W. Boyles had been named to replace Ray as director of instruction when the latter retired. The ten-week course began with a heavy emphasis on military drill, state history and geography, and DPS regulations; progressed through arrest procedures and motor vehicle, game and postal laws; to firearms and self-defense; and ending with field problems, records/reports, scientific aids to criminal investigation, federal laws, and moot court. Instructors came from such diverse sources as the DPS, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), state fire marshal’s office, state liquor control agency, state board of aeronautics and National Automobile Theft Bureau. The twenty cadets in the class graduated on 10 December 1949.<sup>12</sup> [Sidebar 2]

The DPS held its first in-service training session at the new academy on 8 January 1950. In “seven successive one-week sessions” the entire membership was rotated through for updating on such topics as radio operational procedure, DPS regulations and discipline, enforcement of aviation laws and investigation of aircraft accidents, services provide by the CIB, public relations, and auto theft investigation. In the evenings, army training films “adaptable to police work” and educational films from private industry and the federal government were screened. Reportedly, the “entire school was enthusiastic and successful.”<sup>13</sup>

Soon after the in-service school, academy facilities “were made available to the Enforcement Division of the Liquor Control Commission . . . and after this to the Conservation Commission,” so those agencies could train their enforcement officers. Thus was the long-intended multi-agency use of the school realized from the very beginning of its existence. In pursuit of another long-term goal, Colonel Burchett reported in 1950 the planning of “a school for municipal police officers, to be undertaken in cooperation with the various chiefs of police throughout the state.”<sup>14</sup>

The physical structure of the new school was somewhat cramped. Burchett described the facility as

consisting of two masonry buildings with asphalt tile floors, “modern throughout,” overlooking U.S. Route 35. The first floor of one building included a classroom, sleeping quarters, school administrative offices,

### Sidebar 2: First Graduating Class



Above, the first class graduated from the newly opened academy on 10 December 1949. The members were, left-to-right: Row 1—Claude M. England, Edgell M. Rice, William A. Gosnell, William K. McMorrow, Jack H. Parsons, John W. Flowers; Row 2—Sylvanus P. Vandevender, Glenn H. Thompson, Jack F. Slack, David W. Meyer, John B. Hilliard; Row 3—James R. Lilly, Jack G. Shea, Clovis H. Hanks, Robert L. Casey, Darrell L. Talbott; Row 4—Glen W. Burner, Jack A. Miller, William G. Cunningham, Oscar S. Neely. (Photo courtesy Bill McMorrow)

Below, Superintendent William E. Burchett leads the graduation ceremony in the House of Delegates Chamber in the capitol building. There was not enough indoor space at the academy to conduct ceremonies there during periods of possible inclement weather.



reception room and supply room. Sleeping rooms for instructors and students were on the second floor. “Adequate sleeping quarters are available for 35 men.” In the second building were the mess hall, kitchen, and cook’s quarters. Meals were served cafeteria style, and about 100 people could eat at one time. A third building was planned to serve as a dormitory. After its construction the sleeping quarters on the ground floor of the first building would be converted into a second classroom. A large area was provided in the rear of the two buildings for military drill, parking and recreation. Behind that area was a 200-yard rifle range. Construction had begun on a 50-yard revolver range.

The colonel noted that the new school enabled “a noticeable improvement in the quality of training possible.” Comfortable quarters, good food and adequate facilities “contributed to better morale” of DPS and other students. In summary, “during the very first year of its existence the Police Academy has justified the purpose for which it was intended.”<sup>15</sup>

Thus launched, the academy quickly established itself and moved into production mode. In early 1951, 24 new men were enlisted and given ten weeks of basic training 4 March-12 May. Course content was similar to that of the 1949 cadet class. An in-service school for all members was held beginning 14 May 1951, in six sessions of four days each. The major topic was passage of a new uniform vehicle code by the legislature effective 1 July 1951. The new law replaced almost all previous state provisions with the content of the recommended National Uniform Vehicle Code.<sup>16</sup>

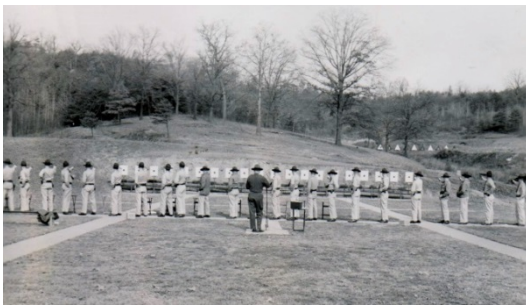
A landmark event occurred with the convening on 23 October-18 November 1950 of “a training school... at the state police academy for municipal police officers. There [was] a great deal of interest in training among municipal police officers who, of necessity, are somewhat limited in their training facilities.” This first course was a cooperative effort of the West Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, FBI and DPS. Twenty-five officers from fourteen cities attended. Course topics included “law of arrest, firearms training, criminal law, first aid, traffic, criminal evidence, motor vehicle accident investigation, identification, criminal investigation, and many others.” Instructors were provided by the DPS, FBI and city departments. Burchett pronounced the school “very successful,” and emphasized: “Our police academy was built with the purpose of offering training facilities for every law enforcement agency in West Virginia, and as time goes

by it is hoped that training programs of this nature can be expanded and increased.”<sup>17</sup>



Left: Dormitory inspection

Below: Range time



Unarmed combat (jiu-jitsu) instruction

The conservation commission and the liquor control commission again used academy facilities to train their enforcement personnel. The DPS accommodated by supplying instructors.<sup>18</sup>

Boyles, who had been promoted to major-inspector and director of training in October 1950, was appointed superintendent vice Burchett in March 1953. His first biennial report cited several landmarks. A cadet class held 8 September-5 November 1952 trained 17 new members selected out of 50 eligible applicants. Then, in a much needed boost to DPS manpower, the 1953 legislature “increased appropriation sufficient to provide for a normal quota of twenty (20) additional men.” To cover these and existing and anticipated vacancies, a course for 34 new cadets was held 1 June-15 August 1953. Colonel Boyles observed, “This was the largest school to date since the recruit school in

1935.” Selection for this course continued the high standard set previously. There were 102 initial applicants. The selectees were all veterans, and averaged 24½ years old, stood 5'11½" tall and weighed 177 pounds. The group “had a total of 30 years college education.” In addition to the usual basic training topics, “for the first time touch typing was taught by professional typing teachers.” This topic was added to address the “numerous and detailed reports required in modern police work,” and would “conserve time and increase... efficiency.” The results proved so successful that a decision was made to incorporate it into all future cadet schools.<sup>19</sup>

Construction of the West Virginia Turnpike imposed new training requirements. Under an agreement with the Turnpike Commission, the DPS was required to furnish 17 experienced officers to patrol the new motorway. To train replacements and fill existing vacancies, another cadet school was held 1 June-15 August 1954. Twenty-five new troopers, selected from among 118 applicants, completed a 12-week course covering 474 classroom hours. A comparison of 1954 and 2014 course content indicates the increased sophistication demanded of cadets and their instructors. See **Table A** at end of text.

In-service training was conducted 1 February-13 March 1953 in six four-day sessions. Subjects included probation and parole, chemical tests for intoxication, liquor laws, traffic safety and juvenile delinquency. Discussions of departmental procedures resulted in greater statewide uniformity. Notably, “To each session

Touch typing was introduced in the 1953 cadet class to address the “numerous and detailed reports required in modern police work,” by conserving time and increasing trooper efficiency



of the school, an officer from one of the state police departments of our neighboring states was invited, to broaden our knowledge of other department’s policies and administration.”

A second two-week municipal police school commenced 5 April 1953. The response to this school “was so great that not all could be accommodated in

one session, so an additional session was held.” A total of 52 municipal officers attended the two sessions. The cities benefited from the fact that the only cost “was the actual charge for meals and the school’s operating expenses during the training period.”<sup>20</sup>

Reflecting increased DPS emphasis, “a traffic school was held for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and certain selected troopers,” and for personnel assigned to traffic safety and the newly-mandated motor vehicle inspection (MVI) program. Officers seconded to the new Turnpike Division also underwent several days of training before commencing patrol work when the turnpike opened in the fall of 1954. This unit, redesignated Company E in 1977 and Troop 7 in 1998, was the first major addition to the department’s field force structure since the 1921 revision of the creative act.

A cadet class running 6 June-26 August 1955 produced 30 new troopers selected from among 192 applicants. Selection for the next cadet school was equally demanding, and approached in a manner similar to that used for the initial (1949) class. On 16 December 1955, 15 men were chosen from 170 applicants and “assigned temporarily to detachments.” After an additional 19 recruits were selected from a pool of 40 applicants, the combined class of 34 students was trained 26 March-15 June 1956.<sup>21</sup> Colonel Boyles noted with evident satisfaction that the DPS had a steady stream of high-quality applicants, and “it has not been necessary to lower our [recruiting] standards, as many other police departments have had to do.”<sup>22</sup>

The Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police presented a week-long school at the academy beginning 8 January 1956. The department concluded that this training approach would be more economical “than sending a few men to school outside the state.” Instruction was presented in three one-week sessions, with 39 members attending each session. Core topics were traffic safety, accident investigation and traffic law enforcement.<sup>23</sup>

Hazen H. Fair replaced Boyles as superintendent in February 1957. His administration continued the effort to obtain additional manpower to meet increased

workforce demands, and also focused on emerging nationwide efforts “to give the police service professional status.” Notably this took the form of colleges “giving assistance to police departments which ranges from abbreviated basic training courses to degrees in Police Administration, Law Enforcement Traffic Supervisions and Criminalistics.” The DPS was “attempting to develop a certification program by making available certain college courses pointed directly at police improvement, receiving credit for the work done at our training academy, and being eligible for certification from state colleges.”<sup>24</sup>

Colonel Fair’s report described at length the cadet selection process. He noted that in 1956 some 200 applicants were screened from which a class of 27 members was created. In 1957, screening of 182 applicants produced a class of 24 recruits. “From a study of these two classes it can be seen that it is necessary to investigate and examine approximately 9 applicants to find one that is acceptable.”<sup>25</sup>

In-service training had not been conducted since 1956. This was to be rectified by a “school during the coming winter.” Similarly, funds had been requested to permit DPS personnel to participate in police schools in other states, such as the FBI National Police Academy, the Traffic Institute and the Southern Police Institute. Instructors of

national reputation, and association with members of other law enforcement organizations, made these schools “well worth the small cost to the state.”<sup>26</sup> Fair also noted that the training academy was used only a part of each year by the DPS, and “Only the Conservation Commission has made use of our facilities during the biennium period.”<sup>27</sup>

Burchett was reappointed for his second term as superintendent in January 1961. He renewed the superintendents’ long-standing battle for greater DPS manpower in the face of increased workloads in criminal investigation, and especially in traffic safety and highway patrol. Statistical comparisons showed West Virginia’s undermanned situation *vis-a-vis* the neighboring states of Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. But the legislature responded grudgingly and incrementally over the years,



L to R: Capt. Nathan C. Reger, Major-Insp. Basil E. Wright, Supt. Hazen H. Fair, and Gov. Cecil H. Underwood; graduating trooper is unidentified

so that actual DPS strength had grown from 202 in July 1950 to 341 in June 1969.<sup>28</sup>

George and Gracie Willis were civilian employees responsible for food service and general maintenance from October 1949 until April 1973.



They lived in a small apartment in the mess hall and raised their children on academy grounds; they are forever a part of the institution's history.

While the academy continued its primary mission of producing newly minted troopers, it did not neglect other tasks. In-service training focused on new technologies (Breathalyzer and VASCAR) and tactical skills such as civil disturbance control. Northwestern University provided contract training on-site on varied topics such as supervision, accident investigation and police-community relations. Student bodies frequently comprised a mix of DPS and personnel of other state law enforcement agencies.

Training also expanded to encompass security officers at West Virginia University and the Moundsville State Penitentiary. Off-campus training was provided to municipal and county police in such locales as Summersville, Morgantown and Huntington.

A landmark event in police training nationwide was passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Consistent with this new law, in 1969 the state legislature passed a minimum standards training law. Under Chapter 30, Article 29 of the West Virginia *Code*, a subcommittee of the Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections establishes minimal professional police standards. Stripped of the usual panoply of exceptions, exemptions and legalese, applicable law stipulates that no one may be employed as a law enforcement officer in the state unless they meet certification requirements. Newly-hired personnel are only conditionally employed and must apply for admission to either the Basic Police or State Police Cadet training courses within 90 days of employment. These courses are only

presented at the academy. Completing either of the courses leads to certification. Certification must be maintained by completing an annual in-service training course or—if the officer holds exempt rank (sergeant or above)—completing biennial in-service supervisory level training course. Failure to complete the courses or to maintain certification results in termination from law enforcement officer employment.

The DPS was authorized to write grants acquiring federal funds to conduct basic police recruit training courses. Using these funds, an 11-week, 400-hour session was presented for 40 municipal-county police at Cedar Lakes Conference Center near Ripley in November 1969, due to lack of dormitory space at the academy. The DPS also provided some of the instructions for this program.

Basic police courses quickly became a staple of annual academy operations, often with multiple courses being given in a single fiscal year. During 1973, for example, four basic schools trained 139 personnel, providing 438 hours of instruction covering 76 subjects over ten weeks. An interesting aspect of this training is the Fellowship Officer Program. Veteran officers from municipal, county or DNR forces are assigned to supervise a Basic Police class. The officer gains supervisory and instructor experience, while trainees benefit from exposure to the perspective of another law enforcement agency in addition to the WVSP.<sup>29</sup>

Construction of I-64 directly in front of the academy during the late 1960s resulted in the loss of some property, notably the pistol and rifle range. But the department responded in its usual creative manner by reclaiming an “unusable” area “between the Interstate and north frontage road” with fill dirt, thereby adding 2.5 acres of usable ground. The only cost to the department was for drainage tile beneath the fill. Construction of space for a new pistol range by “cutting away part of the hillside” behind the academy generated more fill dirt which allowed use of another three acres of previously unusable land. Again, thanks to state road commission cooperation and labor provide by DPS personnel, drainage tiles were the only departmental expense.<sup>30</sup>

A critical addition to the academy's physical plant came with completion of the new 80-bed dormitory building on 8 December 1969, at a cost of \$600,000. Colonel Burchett had consistently pressed the legislature for funds. Upon its completion, then-superintendent Robert L. Bonar characterized it as “one





Dormitory building under construction, circa 1969

of the most modern dormitory facilities of police academies in the country. It is a well-built, extremely serviceable type of building; built specifically to suit our needs and designed according to our request. It has proved to be very satisfactory.”<sup>31</sup>

Campus infrastructure was enhanced by construction of the new dormitory and a maintenance building, but the lack of ranges limited firearms instruction until a new range was completed in 1974. The new range was “rated by numerous shooters as the best range anywhere in this area.”<sup>32</sup> Aside from training West Virginia State Police (WVSP) recruits and Basic Police Course students, the academy’s range facilities have been used over the years by a remarkable array of law enforcement agencies: Charleston, Dunbar and Nitro police departments; Kanawha County Parks and Recreation Police; Yeager Airport Police; West Virginia State College Police and Reserve Officer Training Corps; State Fire Marshal; Department of Natural Resources; Department of Corrections; National Guard; Army, Navy and Marine Corps Reserve; U.S. Forest Service; Postal Inspectors; Secret Service; U.S. Marshal Service; FBI; Internal Revenue Service; Customs Service; and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The tenure of Superintendent Harley F. Mooney Jr. (1977-1981) was noteworthy for his encouragement of individual training and development of on-board troopers. His policies reversed earlier practices which in many ways “actively discouraged” such personal development.<sup>33</sup>

Thanks largely to the efforts of commandant Major Jack R. Buckalew, the academy succeeded in obtaining college-level credit for its training programs. In 1971 Morris Harvey College (now the University of Charleston) assessed the cadet course curriculum and rated it as worth six hours of academic credit as a lower division elective. Eight years later course work had become sufficiently demanding that Marshall University was awarding 51 credit hours for

Academy commandant Major Jack R. Buckalew (l) and Supt. Harley F. Mooney Jr. (center) look on as Gov. John D. “Jay” Rockefeller congratulates graduating female trooper



completion of the cadet course. In 1979 Marshall cooperated in developing a master’s degree in police safety management, open to all officers as either undergraduate or graduate work. Six DPS members graduated from the program in June 1981. A high proportion of today’s recruits have college degrees. Cadet graduates currently receive 63 credit hours through Mountwest Community and Technical College. Basic Police Course graduates receive 23 college credits from the same source. Mountwest has recently agreed to discontinue the associate degree program and award 54 transferable college credit hours which may be applied to either associate or bachelor degrees. This change will permit the academy staff to concentrate solely on law enforcement-specific topics and decrease the length of training from 30 to 25 weeks. A double benefit is thereby realized—training costs are reduced and sworn members may be sent to field service more promptly.<sup>34</sup>

As society has changed, police departments in both urban and rural areas have confronted new problems. Widespread civil disturbances in the late 1960s were followed by terrorism, hate crime and mass murder incidents. Courses in riot and crowd control, community policing, canine (K-9) operations, special weapons and tactics (SWAT), and explosives disposal techniques made their appearance. The incidence of human trafficking, domestic violence and child abuse has soared. Much of this misbehavior has resulted from or been exacerbated by drug abuse—in West Virginia, principally involving prescription painkillers and methamphetamine. White collar crime has become more sophisticated as technology has presented new opportunities. Teaching officers to deal effectively with these problems is one of the academy’s ongoing missions: “In a changing society such as ours, the police community must be aware of each court decision, changes in law, and each new and innovative police technique. The training academy has the responsibility

of gathering this information and distributing it through training schools and seminars to all police agencies.”<sup>35</sup>

In 1996, the academy conducted its first Junior Trooper Academy; the eighteenth was completed in 2013. Under this program, “Young people (ages 14-17) from throughout the state who are interested in a career in law enforcement attended a weeklong class at the Academy where they are introduced to a variety of West Virginia State Police operations.”<sup>36</sup>

Between July 1974 and May 2002, the Shawnee Hills Regional Center operated on a 32-acre tract of land adjacent to the academy’s eastern boundary. The facility provided services to mentally challenged and handicapped children and adults. When the center went bankrupt, the department offered to purchase 32 acres and existing buildings for \$1.05 million. But the Kanawha County commissioners immediately insisted that they should receive \$660,000 of the sale price. Their claim was based on the fact that they had donated the land in 1968 on condition that it be used to help the mentally ill. If it were used for any other use, the land would revert to county control. The department stated that it needed



Professional Development Center classroom building; formerly the Shawnee Hills Regional Center

additional acreage to conduct training activity, and that if it could not purchase the adjacent Shawnee Hills tract, it would have to relocate the academy to a more central site within West Virginia. WVSP purchase was approved by a U.S. bankruptcy court judge in July 2003, but disputes among the county, creditors and other parties complicated the issue. The county finally approved the sale in March 2004.<sup>37</sup>

The academy began expanding onto its newly acquired property later that year. During FY 2005 renovations were completed to the former classroom building, to provide additional academy classrooms and a computer training room. The following year saw renovations to the old dormitory building located on the

property, to “enable the Academy training staff to offer additional lodging for members who travel for long distances for training.” This year also saw the new facility officially designated the West Virginia State Police Professional Development Center (PDC). Dormitory renovations continued into 2007.<sup>38</sup> The unit’s official mission statement reads:

The mission of the West Virginia State [Police] Professional Development Center has been and remains to be focusing our efforts on providing the police officers of West Virginia with the most current methods of training in the area of law enforcement to promote efficiency and effectiveness to better serve the citizens of West Virginia. Our mission is also to upgrade the professional skills of West Virginia law enforcement personnel at all levels of government. This has been a continuing goal of the West Virginia State Police Academy since 1949. More than sixty years later, there are many new methods of instruction as well as improved technological advances in the field of police training. However, our mission remains the same, *to upgrade the professional skills of West Virginia law enforcement personnel at all levels of government* (emphasis in original).<sup>39</sup>

By 2009 the PDC was being used to provide law enforcement classes, seminar and related training functions for over 4,000 persons. During 2010 the number of persons serviced rose to over 5,000 and has remained there ever since.<sup>40</sup>

In 2007, the WVSP received some \$44.2 million from the U.S. Department of Justice for their role in a three-year federal criminal investigation of Purdue Pharma LP, producers of the highly addictive and widely abused painkiller OxyContin. Federal guidelines allow asset forfeiture funds to be used for general law enforcement purposes, including training, facilities and equipment.<sup>41</sup> Money from the windfall has funded several renovations and additions at the academy, such as construction of a new shooting range and adding brickwork to the facade of each existing building. The latest addition (March 2012) was a new physical training center which replaced an old helicopter hangar, at a cost of \$1.85 million.<sup>42</sup>

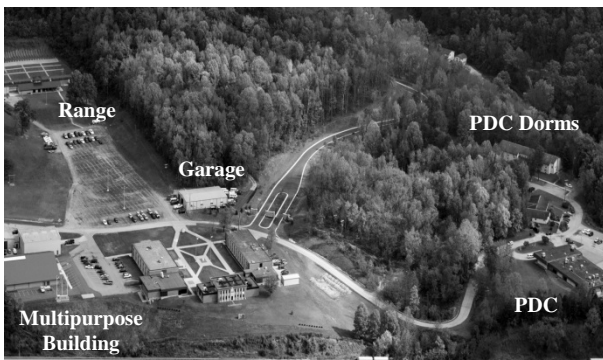
Monies from the forfeiture were also used to replenish the West Virginia Law Enforcement Training Fund, which is used to pay for Basic Police courses, thereby eliminating a backlog of applicants. Funds were also applied to “offer Advanced Training to current officers, particularly investigative and undercover officers who can help tackle the state’s drug

problem.”<sup>43</sup> As academy commandant Captain David M. Lee noted in a 2012 interview, “The officers who brought that settlement about have done a lot of good for law enforcement in the state of West Virginia.”<sup>44</sup>

The academy staff has also upgraded technologies to facilitate instruction and enhance learning. “Some of the recent advancements include: Smart Boards and ELMO projectors in all the classrooms, 30-station computer lab at the PDC, and state-of-the-art VIRTRA Systems Firearms Training Simulator. Interactive keypad technology which allows for immediate feedback between instructor and student is being utilized in some classes.”<sup>45</sup>

The frequency of Cadet Courses is directly keyed to agency sworn manpower needs. There are currently 698 sworn members. Superintendent C. R. “Jay” Smithers identified a requirement for 275 additional troopers to relieve chronic understaffing at 22 of the agency’s 60 detachments, and in the critically important Crimes Against Children Unit. There are also several unfunded vacancies and known or projected retirements. Graduating a class of new troopers would allow reassignment of more experienced members to meet identified priority needs. With sufficient funding the WVSP could “target, recruit and train classes of 50 troopers annually,” thereby also helping the agency meet its minority and female hiring goals. But training and equipping a 50-member class would cost an estimated \$5.7 million—a daunting obstacle in a period of tight state budgets. Budget constraints have both limited the ability to present the course and resulted in lost interest among potential applicants who are dissuaded by uncertain employer commitment.<sup>46</sup>

Partially to overcome these obstacles, the superintendent authorized an initiative based upon a model pioneered by the Kentucky State Police. An abbreviated Cadet Class will be conducted consisting only of



Aerial view of the academy campus, with buildings labeled (courtesy Capt. David M. Lee)

currently certified West Virginia law enforcement officers. Costs will be reduced due to the shorter period of classroom instruction and (possibly) reduced field-training time. In the fall of 2013, the WVSP announced implementation of an Accelerated Cadet Program (ACP) in conjunction with the 64th Cadet Class. Applicants for the program must have successfully completed the academy’s Basic Police program. ACP selectees will complete 11 weeks of training versus the 25 required of regular cadets. See **Table B** at end of text. The recruiting and selection process began on 16 September 2013. The target starting date for training was 24 March 2014. Superintendent Smithers was quoted as saying, “I believe this program will prove to be cost effective and will allow the Agency to put qualified Troopers in the field more expeditiously.”<sup>47</sup> By 24 March, 28 applicants had been accepted into the ACP, including two minorities (one a female). Twenty-seven cadets graduated from the 64th Cadet Class on 6 June 2014. The program was accordingly rated a success.<sup>48</sup>

Smaller departments in the state immediately expressed concern that the ACP would take away their new recruits. They cited limited resources and strong competition as factors always challenging their ability to retain officers. And fees expended to send officers to the academy are essentially lost each time another department lures them away.<sup>49</sup>

From its inception in 1949 through 7 March 2014, the academy has conducted 64 Cadet Classes graduating 2,182 troopers, and 156 Basic Police classes with approximately 6,240 graduates.<sup>50</sup> The academy’s director of training currently supervises a staff of 11 uniformed members who are experts in their respective fields of study. Projects planned for 2014 include conducting the 65th Cadet Class (should funds be forthcoming from the legislature), one ACP course, four Basic Police courses, 15 weeks of WVSP in-service training and an equivalent/recertification course for qualifying officers, and one Junior Trooper program. Utility and structural upkeep and improvement, coupled with resurfacing and installation of lighting for the main parking lot, are principal identified facility needs.<sup>51</sup>

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1. W. Va., Dept. of Public Safety, *Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Safety [West Virginia State Police], July 1, 1948-June 30, 1950* (Charleston, 1950):20 (hereafter *DPS Report*, by year).

2. Jack R. Buckalew to author, personal communication, 1 December 2013 (hereafter Buckalew to author by date). Buckalew himself was appointed DPS superintendent during 1989-1993. DPS was the department's official designation until 1989, when it was renamed Div. of Public Safety as a component of the newly created Dept. of Military Affairs and Public Safety. In 1996 the confusing title was finally simplified to the long-used West Virginia State Police. Ironically, that title change had been recommended in the superintendent's first report to the governor. *DPS Report, 1920*, 7. Buckalew has a long history of distinguished service to West Virginia. In addition to filling many key positions in the DPS, he was elected to the state senate, managed training programs for the state department of education, and was appointed chief of the Charleston city police, secretary of the state department of administration, and member of the state ethics commission. While serving as an instructor at Northwestern University's Police Administration School, he helped establish a modern police force in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This effort continued after his return to the DPS, when 25 Saudi Arabian policemen were trained in highway patrol techniques at the academy during 1978-1979. Patty Vandergrift, "Buckalew Will Head State Police," *Charleston Gazette* (hereafter *CG*), 7 January 1989:1A; Rick Steelhammer, "Jack Buckalew—State Police," *CG*, 16 January 1989:8A; Ken Ward Jr., "New State Police Chief Faces Trial under Fire," *CG*, 31 January 1993:1C; *DPS Reports, 1978*, 80 and *1979*, 79; W. Va. Legislature, *West Virginia Blue Book, 1995* (Charleston: 1995):314 (hereafter *West Virginia Blue Book* by year).
3. *DPS Report, 1938*, 122.
4. *DPS Report, 1940*, 8, 9.
5. Gustavus H. Crumpecker died of a heart attack only 21 days after replacing Tallman. John W. Bosworth was appointed to complete Crumpecker's term, but removed just short of 8 months later in response to union protests over alleged DPS mistreatment of striking miners in McDowell County. "Crumpecker Dies, Bosworth Named State Police Chief," *CG*, 25 April 1941:1; "Neely Deposes Bosworth; Hess to Head State Police," *Charleston Daily Mail* (hereafter *CDM*), 19 December 1941:1, 2; "Troopers Refute Brutality Charge," *CG*, 12 December 1941:40.
6. *DPS Report, 1942*, 10-11.
7. *DPS Report, 1944*, 11-12.
8. Buckalew to author, 1 December 2013. An aerial photograph of the selected sites appears in "State Police to Have Academy Near Fairgrounds," *CDM*, 14 September 1947:2.
9. Burchett was to have the distinction of being the only man to head the DPS twice in nonconsecutive appointments, totaling over 14 years. His periods of incumbency were 12 March 1945-3 February 1953 and 16 January 1961-14 June 1967.
10. *DPS Report, 1948*, 8.
11. Buckalew to author, 1 December 2013; First Lt. (Ret.) William K. McMorrow to author, personal communication, 13 January 2014; History Planning Conference (hereafter HPC), West Virginia State Police Academy Executive Conference Room, 19 December 2013, attended by Buckalew, McMorrow, Capt. David M. Lee, Capt. William J. Scott (briefly), Donald R. Davis and the author. The DPS headquarters building and new forensics laboratory were constructed on the South Charleston property adjacent to Company B barracks in 1971. Executive offices did not relocate from the ground floor of the capitol building until 1977. "Eat Your Heart Out, Sherlock Holmes...," *CG*, 23 July 1971:2-17; *Blue Book, 1976*, 156 and *1977*, 196; "One Item Left Out," *CG*, 10 January 1977:6A; "New State Police Chief Intends to Move Office," *CG*, 14 January 1977:1B.
12. *DPS Report, 1950*, 16-19; "20 Troopers Get Academy Diplomas," *CG*, 7 December 1949:26; "Graduation Adds 20 New Troopers to State Police Force," *CDM*, 11 December 1949:26; "Lt. Boyles Named to Succeed Ray in State Police," *CG*, 14 June 1949:10. Sharen Deitz, "State Police Academy," in Ken Sullivan (ed.), *The West Virginia Encyclopedia* (Charleston, 2006):679, gives the graduation date as 20 December 1949. This error was repeated by the current author in "Part 1, Before the Academy," 9. Buckalew (during HPC) stated that assigning recruits to the field also helped alleviate a desperate manpower shortage—even untrained men could maintain the DPS's public presence.
13. *DPS Report, 1950*, 18-19.
14. *DPS Report, 1950*, 20.
15. *DPS Report, 1950*, 19-20.
16. *DPS Report, 1952*, 19-20.
17. *DPS Report, 1952*, 20-21.
18. *DPS Report, 1952*, 21.
19. *DPS Report, 1954*, 17-18. The 1935 school is detailed in Part 1, page 7. "Major Crawford Retires from State Police Force," *CG*, 1 October 1950:9; "Troopers Losing Crawford; Boyles Will Succeed Major," *CDM*, 1 October 1950:1, 6; "Boyles Takes Burchett Job," *CDM*, 7 February 1953:1; "State Police Get Temporary Chief," *CG*, 8 February 1953:1, 6; "Boyles Talks With Officers," *CDM*, 19 March 1953:26; "The Governor's Appointments," *CG*, 14 March 1953:4; "Good Cop Wins An 'Easy' Chair," *CG*, 22 March 1953:3m. Boyles had been a school teacher before joining the DPS in May 1934. He was the first DPS career officer to be chosen as permanent superintendent. The governor selected him from among "12-14" applicants for the position.
20. *DPS Report, 1954*, 17-19.
21. *DPS Report, 1956*, 17-18. For the creative act revision, see Part 1, page 2. For the turnpike patrol, see *DPS Reports, 1956*, 42, and *1977*, 33, and West Virginia State Police News Releases, "Reorganization Taking Shape," 31 May 1998.
22. *DPS Report, 1956*, 19.
23. *DPS Report, 1956*, 18.
24. *DPS Report, 1958*, 21.
25. *DPS Report, 1958*, 21-22.
26. *DPS Report, 1958*, 22.
27. *DPS Report, 1958*, 22.

28. *DPS Reports, 1958, 23-24, 1960, 22-24, 1962, 7-8, 1964, 13, 1966, 5, 1967, 5, 1960, 22, 1962, 8, 1969, 5.*
29. *DPS Reports, 1968, 24, 1969, 42, and 1970, 42-43, 1972, 52, and 1973, 57*; author to Buckalew, personal communication, 8 January 2014; Capt. David M. Lee to author, personal communication, 12 February 2014 (hereafter Lee to author by date). The current authority is W. Va. Code, Chapter 30 (Professions and Occupations), Article 29, Law-Enforcement Training and Certification, § 30-29-3, -5, -6 and -11.
30. *DPS Report, 1967, 22-23.* Notably, this was the first annual vs biennial report.
31. *DPS Reports, 1969, 43, 1970, 42-43.*
32. *DPS Reports, 1969, 43, 1970, 43, 1971, 47, and 1974, 54.*
33. Buckalew to author, personal communication, 8 January 2014.
34. *DPS Reports, 1971, 47, 1978, 81, 1979, 81, 1981, 81; Annual Report, 2013, 6*; Capt. Lee during HPC. Buckalew had retired from the WVSP in 1972 and taken a teaching position with Northwestern University. Mooney rehired him specifically to head the academy and address the problem of poorly trained or untrained personnel. Because enlistment in the state police above the grade of trooper is not permitted, Buckalew had to reenlist in that grade, but Mooney immediately promoted him to captain. Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Harley F. Mooney Jr. to author, personal communication, 18 January 2014. See also "Key State Police Changes Planned," *CG*, 7 January 1977:3A.
35. *DPS Report, 1977, 38.*
36. *Annual Reports, 1996, 127 and 2013, 71.* The academy had formerly hosted monthly activities of Law Enforcement Exploring Post No. 530. The post was "designed as a career exposure activity to aid young men considering a career in law enforcement." *DPS Report, 1975, 50.*
37. Yvonne Schiavoni, "Regional Center to Serve Severely Retarded Children," *CDM*, 9 April 1974:4B; Joy Davia, "Shawnee Hills Apparently Down for the Count," *CG*, 1 May 2002:1A; Paul Wilson, "Shawnee Hills Land Battle Might Be Brewing: State Police Would Buy Land Near Academy for \$1M; Kanawha Wants \$660,000 of Seller's Take" *CG*, 22 May 2003:1A; Associated Press, "Shawnee Hills Land Sale to State Police Approved," *CDM*, 24 July 2003:9A; Dave Gustafson, "County Commission to Litigate Shawnee Hills Bankruptcy," *CG*, 9 January 2004:5D; Dave Gustafson, "Shawnee Hills Proposal Keeps Police Academy in Kanawha County," *CG*, 28 February 2004:6C; Dave Gustafson, "County Approves Land Sale," *CG*, 5 March 2004:11A. One building directly across Academy Drive from the PDC classroom was part of the original Shawnee Hills property and is still operated by a health care provider as an assisted living facility. The agency attempted to purchase this structure, "but a deal never materialized." Lee to author, personal communication, 26 November 2013. See also W. Va. Governor's Office, *Plan for A Drug-Free West Virginia: A Strategic Spending Plan for the State's Perdue Pharma Asset Forfeiture Funds* (January 2008):13 (hereafter *Strategic Spending Plan*).
38. *Annual Reports, 2004, 20, 2005, 38, 2006, 43, 2007, 40.*
39. *Professional Development Center 2014 Spring Course Catalog*, 4 [www.wvsp.gov/academy/Documents/2014catalogSPRING](http://www.wvsp.gov/academy/Documents/2014catalogSPRING), accessed 22 January 2014.
40. *Annual Reports, 2009, 19, 2010, 23-24, 2011, 26, 2012, 34-35. 2013, 72.*
41. *Strategic Spending Plan, 6.*
42. Ann Ali, "WV State Police Academy Gets Room to Grow," *State Journal*, posted 26 April and updated 21 May 2012, [www.statejournal.com/story/17794302/wv-state-police-academy-gets-room-to-grow?clienttype=printable](http://www.statejournal.com/story/17794302/wv-state-police-academy-gets-room-to-grow?clienttype=printable) (hereafter Ali, "Room to Grow"), accessed 22 January 2014; Lee to author, personal communication, 12 February 2014.
43. *Strategic Spending Plan, 11-12.*
44. Ali, "Room to Grow."
45. Lee to author, personal communication, 12 February 2014.
46. *Annual Report, 2013, 7, 67-71*; Dave Boucher, "Official Says State Police Need 275 More Troopers," *CDM*, 22 July 2013, [www.charlestondaily.com/News/201307220105](http://www.charlestondaily.com/News/201307220105), accessed 12 February 2014; Mannix Porterfield, "State Police Leader Seeks Manpower," (Beckley) *Raleigh-Herald*, 23 July 2013, [www.register-herald.com/local/x1538948630/State-Police-leader-seeks-manpower](http://www.register-herald.com/local/x1538948630/State-Police-leader-seeks-manpower), accessed 12 February 2014; Journal News Net, "State Police Say More Troopers Needed," 24 July 2013, [www.journal-news.net/page/content.detail/id/596920.html](http://www.journal-news.net/page/content.detail/id/596920.html), accessed 12 February 2014; Travis Brinks, Metro News, "Lawmakers Seeking Funding for New Trooper Class," 10 December 2013, [wvmetronews.com/2013/12/10/lawmakers-seeking-funding-for-new-trooper-class/](http://wvmetronews.com/2013/12/10/lawmakers-seeking-funding-for-new-trooper-class/), accessed 12 February 2014.
42. Ann Ali, "WV State Police Academy Gets Room to Grow," *State Journal*, posted 26 April and updated 21 May 2012, [www.statejournal.com/story/17794302/wv-state-police-academy-gets-room-to-grow?clienttype=printable](http://www.statejournal.com/story/17794302/wv-state-police-academy-gets-room-to-grow?clienttype=printable) (hereafter Ali, "Room to Grow"), accessed 22 January 2014; Lee to author, personal communication, 12 February 2014.
47. *Annual Report, 2013, 71*; West Virginia State Police News, "Accelerated Cadet Program," 17 September 2013; West Virginia State Trooper Supplemental Employment Application (WVSP Form 24 Revised: 9/2013); *Annual Report, 2013, 72.*
48. Lee to author, personal communications, 12 February and 17 March 2014; Ashton Marra, "W.Va. State Police Graduates 64th Cadet Class," West Virginia Public Broadcasting, [wvpublic.org/post/wva-state-police-graduates-64th-cadet-class](http://wvpublic.org/post/wva-state-police-graduates-64th-cadet-class), accessed 6 June 2014 (hereafter "64th Cadet Class").
49. Jennifer Rizzi, WSAZ-TV, "W.Va. State Police Change Training Requirements for New Troopers," 16 October 2013, [www.wsaz.com/news/charlestonnews/headlines/State-Police-Change-Training-Requirements-for-Existing-Police-Officers-228091891.html](http://www.wsaz.com/news/charlestonnews/headlines/State-Police-Change-Training-Requirements-for-Existing-Police-Officers-228091891.html), accessed 15 December 2013.
50. Lee to author, personal communication, 12 February 2014; "64th Cadet Class." Trooper data is inclusive of 64<sup>th</sup> Cadet Class. Basic Police graduation data are incomplete; the figure given is based on averages.
51. *Annual Report, 2013, 71-72*; Lee to author, personal communication, 17 March 2014.

**Sources for Sidebar 1**

Index and Register of Births—Roane County, W. Va., page 54-3, W. Va. State Archives, Births, and Marriages (databases), Birth Records, www.wvculture.org/vrr/va/view.aspx?Id=3472734&Type=Birth, accessed 12 December 2013; “Ray Succeeds Rexroad as Chief of City Police,” *CG*, 14 June 1949:8; “Chief Ray Quits Job; Reappointment Offer by Mayor ‘Too Late’,” *CG*, 8 May 1951:1, 2; *DPS Report, 1942, 57*; *West Virginia Blue Book, 1941 (58)*. Buckalew statement, HPC. A photo of Company B’s South Ruffner barracks appears in *DPS Report, 1936 (53)*. The unit relocated to its current South Charleston facilities on 30 March 1940. “State Police Moving to New Barracks Today,” *CG*, 30 March 1940:F9. According to data in the 16th Federal Census, Ray’s formal education ended in the eighth grade. 1940 Census, Charleston, Kanawha, West Virginia, Roll T627\_4414, Page 48, Enumeration District 20-68. Retrieved from Ancestry.com on 8 December 2013.

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**Table A: Comparative Cadet Course Content by Topic and Classroom Hours, 1954 and 2014**

**Cadet Training Course Conducted 1 June-15 August 1954 (474 Hours, 12 Weeks)**

- |                                    |                                     |  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| • Accident Investigations          | • Firearms Training                 | • Operators & Chauffeurs Examinations  |
| • Activities [no details provided] | • First Aid                         | • Other State Laws                     |
| • Communications                   | • General—Police                    | • Public Relations                     |
| • Criminal Investigations          | • General—Traffic                   | • Public Relations in Traffic Control  |
| • Criminal Law                     | • Self-Defense                      | • Public Speaking                      |
| • Department Regulations           | • Laboratory Aids                   | • Relations with Traffic Law Violators |
| • Evidence                         | • Law of Arrest, Search and Seizure | • School Bus Inspection                |
| • Federal Laws                     | • Miscellaneous                     | • Training Films                       |
| • Fingerprints                     | • Motor Vehicle Law                 | • Typing                               |

**63d Cadet Class Conducted 16 September 2013 -7 March 2014 (1,240 Hours, 25 Weeks)**

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| • Law Enforcement Orientation  | • Police Role in Crime and Delinquency (including Motorcycle Gangs, Child Abuse and Neglect, Missing Persons, Sex Crimes, Offender Registration, School Violence)   | • Computers   |
| • Police Defense Tactics (including Liability, Arrests, Secondary Weapons, Crowd Control)  | • Criminal Evidence and Procedures  | • Police Organization and Administration  |
| • Patrol Operations and Procedures (including Interdiction, HAZMAT, Racial Profiling, Telecommunications)  | • Police-Community Relations (including Police Ethics/Core Values, Supervisor-Subordinate Relations, Sexual Harassment, Suicide Awareness)  | • Physical Fitness  |
| • Police Arsenal and Weapons   | • Criminal Investigation (including Principles of Investigation, Introduction to Lab, Photography, Crime Scene, Handling Physical Evidence, Fingerprinting, Interviewing and Interrogations, Polygraph in Investigations) | • Community Oriented Policing   |
| • Fundamentals of Criminal Law (including Crimes Against Property, Domestic Terrorism and Militias, Hate Crimes, Domestic Violence, Homicide and Death Investigation)          |   | • Crime Victims   |
| • Crimes Involving Controlled Substances (including Informants, Intelligence and Organized Crime, Drug Identification/ Handling, Clandestine Lab Investigations, Surveillance) |   | • Police Records and Reports  |
|  |   | • Traffic Administration and Enforcement  |
|  |   | • Communications (including street-level Spanish)   |
|  |   | • Officer Survivability (including Tactics and Techniques, Warrior Mindset, Emergency Vehicle Operation Course, Simulator Training, Under Water Survival) |
|  |   | • Administrative Requirements (including Post Comp Exam, Graduation)  |
|  |   | • Law Enforcement Internship (Assignment to Field Training Officer)   |

Sources: *DPS Report, 1954 (19)*; Capt. David M. Lee to author, personal communication, 12 February 2014

**Table B: Curriculum for Accelerated Cadet Program (64th Cadet Class)  
To be Conducted 24 March-6 June 2014 (526.5 hours)**

- |  |   |                                       |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| • Admissions & Confessions                           | • Firearms Training                     | • Sex Crimes                          |
| • Asset Forfeiture                                   | • Graduated Fitness Program             | • Sex Offender Registration           |
| • Bureau of Criminal Investigation                   | • Highway Interdiction                  | • Simulator Training                  |
| • Civil Liability                                    | • History of West Virginia State Police | • Special Operations                  |
| • Child Abuse & Neglect                              | • Impaired Driving                      | • Suicide Awareness                   |
| • Clandestine Lab Investigations                     | • Laws of Arrest                        | • Telecommunications                  |
| • Criminal Identification Bureau                     | • Laws of Evidence                      | • Use and Care of Department Vehicle  |
| • Computers (including Forensic Evidence, Cellphone) | • Medical Claims & Procedures           | • Water Survival                      |
| • Core Values  | • News Media Relations                  | • West Virginia Criminal Law          |
| • Courtroom Testimony & Demeanor                     | • Officer Survivability                 | • West Virginia Motor Vehicle Law     |
| • Crash Investigation                                | • Patrol Concepts                       | • WVSP Benefits and Accounting        |
| • Crime Scene  | • Procurement & Uniform Fitting         | • WVSP Parkway Authority              |
| • Defensive Tactics                                  | • Professional Standards Section        | • West Virginia Intelligence Exchange |
| • Emergency Vehicle Operations Course/Pursuit Policy | • Public Speaking                       | • Welcome by the Superintendent       |
|  | • Radar                                 | • Orientation to Training             |
|  | • Report Writing                        | • Graduation (Includes Rehearsal)     |
|  | • Search & Seizure                      | • Oath of Office                      |

Source: Capt. David M. Lee to author, personal communication, 13 March 2014

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### **New at West Virginia Archives and History**

Old voter cards for five counties—Cabell, Calhoun, Kanawha, Logan, and McDowell—are now available for viewing in the West Virginia Archives and History Library in Charleston. The cards, which passed their retention period at the county level and were accepted at the Archives, were alphabetized and digitized and the images placed on a public-access computer in the library. Cards for Kanawha County date only to the 1990s, but those for the other four counties date as far back as the 1940s and contain birthdate, birthplace, and a physical description for registered voters. Some of the voters were born in the 1800s, a few before the Civil War. Researchers looking for information on individuals in those counties who have been unable to locate birth records will be especially interested in this resource.

Archives and History also recently received funeral home records for Harden and Harden Funeral Home, an African American business in Charleston. A finding aid for the names of individuals buried through Harden and Harden is available on Archives and History's Web site. In addition, the architectural drawings of Charleston architect John Norman Sr., one of the first licensed African

American architects in the state, are housed at the State Archives. Digital images can be viewed on the Web.

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### **Submissions**

The West Virginia Historical Society magazine welcomes manuscript submissions for publication consideration that deal with state or local history-related topics. Submissions, which should be of a length suitable for publication in the magazine and include footnote/endnote citations of referenced materials, should be sent to the editor, West Virginia Historical Society, P.O. Box 5220, Charleston, WV 25361.

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