

SABBATICAL LEAVE REPORT

1975 - 1976

Presented to
Board of Trustees, Administration
and Staff of Mt. San Antonio College

by
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Note of Appreciation

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Board of Trustees and the Administrative Staff of Mt. San Antonio College. I, also wish to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to my co-workers, who assumed my duties and responsibilities during my period of absence. I am deeply obligated to all the staff members for this wonderful opportunity.

This travel and research study has certainly made it possible for me to return and instruct with more ability and greater versatility.

Sincerely,


William G. Wheelright

INTRODUCTION

It was the intent of this study to visit and conduct a personal research study of various police departments, courts and correctional institutions and systems of various European countries and critically analyze them for purposes of seeking information for a comparable study with the systems of California and the United States.

A comparative in-depth methodological and substantive approach was contemplated of areas which have been acclaimed to be the most advanced Criminal Justice Systems in the world, namely the English, German, French, Italian and Swiss systems. They were also extremely important, for it is mainly from these systems that we have initiated and based our approach to the system of justice, which we now have.

A considerable portion of the time involved personal contacts and on the site field-studies, which dealt with systems of crime prevention, arrest procedures, developments in criminal law, corrections and sentencing, I, also, studied various approaches to criminal, civil and moral problems.

I attempted to obtain varied information and statistics, in order to associate them with the problems that we now face in the United States. I also sought to broaden my knowlege of the conditions that tend to influence the different aspects of law enforcement as it exists in Europe today.

I attempted to obtain a deeper understanding of the many provocative issues that exist and also learn the varied approaches to these problems. I tried to develop a much broadened appreciation of the problems, in order to better understand them and analyze them for comparative study, and in this way I hope to instruct more effectively, more realistically and with a much greater understanding.

AREAS OF STUDY

I. England

- a. Kennsington Metropolitan Police Department.
- b. Scotland Yard, London
- c. Navy Intelligence Patrol, London

II. Netherlands

- a. Amsterdam Police Dept.; Patrol, Traffic, Juvenile, Criminal.
- b. Amsterdam Police Dept.; Investigation, Narcotics.

III. Germany

- a. Heidelberg Police Dept.; Patrol, Investigation, Staff.
- b. Heidelberg Police Dept.; Sub. Station; Communication.

IV. Switzerland

- a. Lucerne; Administrative, Investigation, Patrol, Communications, Traffic, Police Living Quarters.

V. Austria

- a. Vienna Police Dept.: Administrative, Criminal, Investigation.
- b. Vienna Police Dept.: Traffic Administrative, Investigation, Control.

VI. Lichenstein

- a. Lichenstein Police Dept.
- b. Lichenstein Government Offices: Administrative.

VII. Italy

- a. Florence Police Dept.: Criminal, Traffic, Patrol.
- b. Rome Police Dept.: Presidents Place, Presidents Guards.
- c. Rome Dept. of Justice:

VIII. France

- a. Nice Police Dept.: Criminal, Patrol
- b. Paris Prefect de Police: Investigative, Public Relations, Patrol, Traffic.
- c. Paris Minister de Interior: Investigative
- d. Paris International Police Association
- e. Paris Palais de Justice: Cabarini Governmental protection, Administrative.
- f. Lyon - Apartment and Business Patrol.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS OR CORRESPONDENCE

ENGLAND: (London)

- a. Berry, E., Asst. Reception Officer, Scotland Yard.
- b. Clark, Mike, Lt., Commander Royal Naval Provost Hdqtrs.
- c. Clinch, A., Insp., Scotland Yard Information Room.
- d. Kendall, George, Chief Inspector, Kennsington Police Dept.
- e. Spendloff, Ron, Investigation and Information Officer, Kennsington Police Dept.
- f. Tyler, Julian A., Chief Inspector, Kent Police Dept.

NETHERLANDS: (Amsterdam)

- a. Bal, Y.A., Investigator Criminal Div.
- b. Horseman, Barend, Sgt., Investigator Criminal Div.
- c. Jagerman, E., Sgt., Information Officer
- d. Klute, W.H., Sgt., Watch Commander
- e. Pilkin, Genieve, Duty officer, American Consulate

GERMANY: (Heidelberg)

- a. Adarn, Bruno, Hdqtrs. Supervisor
- b. Leipold, Manfred, Sgt., Kircheim Sub. Station
- c. Rinklin, Kommisar, Chief of Police
- d. Stellmach, Rudolph, Hdqtrs, Supervisor
- e. Woida, Otmar, Hdqtrs. Supervisor
- f. Zeh, Herman, Investigator, Federal Criminal Office, Ret.

SWITZERLAND: (Lucerne)

- a. Jenny, Theo Dr., Chief of Police
- b. Koch, Rolf, Investigator & I.P.A. Intl. Secretary
- c. Swegler, Hans, Officer Patrol Div.

AUSTRIA: (Vienna)

- a. Holy, Hans, Commander Traffic Div.
- b. Tonnhofer, Gustav Dr., Chief of Police

LICHENSTEIN: (Valduz)

- a. Klienck, Hans, Operations Officer
- b. Kranz, Walter, Press Relations Officer

ITALY: (Rome, Florence)

- a. Liberat, Dulio, Commander Vigilante Urbani
- b. Salvadori, Silvano, Sgt., Criminal Div., Florence
- c. Urbani, Vigilante, Commander Rome Police Dept.

FRANCE: (Paris, Nice, Grenoble)

- a. Coudert, Gilbert, Insp. Police Nationale, Paris
- b. Druesne, Mr., Chef de Services, Minister of Interior
- c. Saint-Aubin, Robert, Sec. General, International Police Association, Paris
- d. Vadorn, Louis, Officer Patrol Div., Grenoble

UNITED STATES

- a. British Consulate
- b. French Tourist Office
- c. German Consulate
- d. Italian Consulate
- e. Netherlands Consulate
- f. Swiss Consulate

HONG KONG

- a. Knight, Frank, Chief Inspector, Royal Hong Kong Police

ENGLAND
Metropolitan Police

England is a small county in size, 50,332 square miles, which covers a smaller area than the size of the state of Alabama and has a population of approximately 45,500,000 people, compared to the population of Alabama's 3,375,000.

Englishmen helped found the United States of America, therefore, the law of United States is fashioned after the British Common Law of many decades ago. However, English Criminal Law varies somewhat to that of the U.S. England does not classify crimes into felonies and misdemeanors and infractions but as arrestable and non-arrestable type offenses.

The largest police force in Britain is the Metropolitan Police force of London, with a 26,000 plus member force. Outside London the police are organized by county with the smallest constabulary force numbering 600 men and the largest employing 6500 officers. There is also the city of London Police Force of Approx. 1000 Constables; this is the force that patrols the central city. In every police jurisdiction there is also a corps of black uniformed traffic wardens, who issue tickets to illegally parked vehicles. The regular "Bobbie" will not issue tickets generally but merely warn you to move on, the warden is coming.

British police wear navy blue uniforms with "Staybright Buttons" and the traditional helmet is generally worn far down over the forehead. Police on patrol duty wear flat-top hats. No arms are visible and their only weapon is a whistle and a concealed truncheon. They do not wear firearms, but firearms are available in the station and are

utilized during extreme instances.

The officers asked with great dismay, "Why is it permissible for private persons to possess guns?" They don't understand the necessity for having them. They dislike the idea of ever arming the English Police, however, they also indicated if they worked in the U.S. as police officers, they would not work the job without being armed, because everyone else has a gun.

Police cars come in various colors; green, white, blue, blue and white, etc. and almost always with a small blue light on top and a small police sign on the roof.

The public support is described as good, possibly a little more than the average support of the public of the U.S. This is due to the position of the English officer acting in the position of representing the throne, rather than as a public employee or a law officer of a city or state. The major support naturally coming from the senior citizen rather than the younger sect, who has become involved with acts of violence and vandalism.

I was jolted with great dismay to see the enormous influx of people from many foreign backgrounds. In the downtown area of London especially, there is an obvious mass of many foreign personalities, who have emerged from every point of the globe.

The nation is faced with many serious crimes of political violence, destruction, bombings, as well as other major crimes. The county, as is well known, is also faced with crimes of destruction and violence due to religious factions and beliefs. This I began to sense, when I saw this multi-nationality groups attempting to fuse into this one area of society.

Due to the many major destructive occurrences to various down-

town hotels and public places, persons are subjected to personal searches prior to entering the premises.

England is faced with a major vice problem that has seen no trend change over the past ten years. It has almost condoned vice in certain areas as routine. Sodomy and sexual intercourse with a female under sixteen years of age are the only serious vice violations and, therefore, are arrestable offenses. All other vice types of violations are classified as non-arrestable. Sexual intercourse, non-marriage, can be an offense in certain instances depending on age, consent, etc. Prostitution, gambling, lotteries, pimping and pandering, obscenity and lewdness are not normally considered as criminal offenses.

Prostitution, when conducted in a public place is prosecutable, as is non-licensed gambling, however, it is a non-arrestable offense.

Homosexuality in private is not prosecutable; this bears the same effect as a recent trend in the U.S. The trend in England is as liberal as in the U.S. regarding violations of obscenity and lewdness. They, also, have strip clubs, which are regulated by licensing under local authority.

Officers are assigned to specialized vice assignment, which is considered a select appointment but not a mandatory one.

Existing traffic and the traffic flow is a notable problem, especially in downtown London, but due to police expertise and the several conveyance systems that are employed, the problem is handled easily. There is an extensive use of taxis, buses and subways, whereas, the use of private vehicles is small in comparison.

Cars only utilize the parking lights while driving in the city area at night and use the regular light beams when outside city area. Even tho it appears to be a problem and might be the cause of many traffic accidents,

no problem results therefrom.

The problems that occur because of naval or harbor violations, involving naval violations, are expertly handled by the Royal Naval Provost Headquarters, in conjunction with law enforcement officers.

England does not have a National Police Force such as the U.S., nor is it a Police State. By retaining local control through a commission made up of local businessmen, justices of the peace and the police, they can enjoy many of the advantages of a National Police Force without having to deal with the disadvantages.

The Juvenile courts in England were first established by the Children's Act of 1908. The juvenile courts which had been established in the U.S. were considered "Chancery Courts", whereas, in England the juvenile court is primarily a criminal court.

The basic function of the "Chancery Court" is that of guardianship, as opposed to a criminal court function being that of punishment. The chancery court is the expression of the state's obligation to the child and that he has a claim against the state to be saved and not punished by it.

However, the English system has changed considerably since its inception. The philosophy now is, that the state has the power to care for the child and that young persons should be treated differently than adult offenders of the law. English Juvenile Law also operates under the Young Persons Act of 1933, in that the state shall have regard for the welfare of the child and shall remove him from undesirable circumstances when needed.

Both the U.S. & England subscribe to the theory that even commitment for the most severe case is treatment rather than punishment.

English juvenile courts have jurisdiction over all persons under the age of 17. Persons under the age of 10 are conclusively incapable of possessing criminal intent. Persons between the ages of 10 and 14 are rebuttably incapable of having criminal intent.

This is slightly different in California, whereas, persons under the age of 21, could under given circumstances, come under the juvenile court law, in other offenses only those under 18 are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Also, the juvenile court could have the discretion to have it transferred to another (adult) court.

The English court system allows persons, without law degrees, to operate as justices in minor crimes and dispose of them. When this type of case is appealed or is a major case, the matter must be handled by a magistrate with degrees and expertise. In California all justices must have law degrees, in minor cases as well as major crimes.

Where the two systems seem to differ, is in the type of procedure used to reach the end result. However, California's system is becoming more formal, more structured, more of an arbitrary court, rather than of a chancery court. Juveniles are now afforded most of the rights enjoyed by the adult offender. England has minimized juvenile rights much more so than in the past by being a little more stricter in the area of prosecutions.

England is becoming more informal and has put the process and the juvenile problems back into the hands of the local

community, which is where I believe the problem should be resolved, unless it is beyond their capacity. According to many progressive thinkers in the field of Criminology, this is the way of handling most anti-social behavior. Their belief is to shift the responsibility to the major functions of society, such as the school, the church, the public institutions, local societies, etc. They classify it as a local moral or social problem and responsibility lies with all of society rather than classed as a police responsibility.

The most controversial viewpoint of the British system versus the U.S. System is, the English have approached their drug problem in a much different way than we have. They have legalized many drugs (not heroin), by requiring the user to obtain a prescription from a physician, and thereby it becomes a legal process. The U.S. still holds this practice to be illegal, unless there is a medical need for a prescribed drug due to illness or injury. In this manner, persons who are seeking drugs due to addiction, may not receive them under legal prescription. Our system of strict control has been indicated as the main reason for controlling the organized crime involving drug traffic and has made it a more controlled segment of society.

ENGLAND
(Scotland Yard)

New Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the London, England Metropolitan Police. The name "Scotland Yard" is often used to mean a special department of the force called the Criminal Investigation Department of C.I.D. The C.I.D. is one of the most famous police organizations in the world.

Scotland Yard got its name from the building which housed the London Police until 1890. This was an ancient structure where visiting Scottish kings and ambassadors stayed between 900 and 1100 A.D. The Metropolitan Police recently moved into the offices of a 20 story red-brick building, off Broadway & Victoria Streets. The primary purpose of Scotland Yard is administrative; however, it deals with considerable operational functions as well. The commissioner, who heads the Metropolitan Police Force, also has his office headquarters at Scotland Yard. For 61 years previously, the headquarters had been situated at #4 Whitehall Place, just off of Whitehall.

The huge building of New Scotland Yard conceals a variety of activities, by no means all connected with crimes, although the public rightly regards the Yard as the headquarters of the fight against lawlessness.

The metropolitan police force was first recruited in 1829, sponsored by the home secretary, Sir Robert Peel, whose name provided the new police in top hats and belted coats with the nicknames "Peelers" and "bobbies." They replaced the so-called "Bow Street Runners," a small body of paid police organized in London in the mid-eighteenth century by Henry Fielding. In the early years they were far from popular

and received little cooperation from the public, however, now they are well supported by the public and have attained a world wide respect from everyone.

The first specialists of the C.I.D. were the Special Branch members, formed to deal with Fenian terrorists. After World War I the Flying Squad was formed to combat automobile thieves and other criminals. Similar specialist squads are the Murder Squad and Fraud Squad, the latter established after World War II. The Fingerprint Department serves as a reservoir of Criminal fingerprints for the entire population of Britain. It's fingerprint system was adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States and by most modern police forces throughout the world. The Yards Criminal Records Office, or CRO, maintains complete records of all persons convicted of serious crimes in Britian. Their intricate filing system includes a Modus Operandi Index, classifying criminals by their methods, and supplementing the Crime Index and Statistics Branch, which has modern electronics equipment.

The "Yard" has its own forensic laboratories, and a special office is manned night and day for handling traffic and exchange of information with the International Criminal Police Commission, which is headquartered in Paris. The Information room deals with the metropolitan 999 telephone emergency service for police. This system includes anti-burglary devices, which are set off when doors or windows are opened and which automatically dial 999, informing the Yard by means of phonograph recordings of the addresses of burglarized premises. The Yard directs all major activities of the metropolitan police force, including such matters as traffic control and control of cabs and buses and their drivers. In

the direct control of crimes, it is responsible only for the metropolitan or financial area, which has its own police force. However, local police forces frequently call upon the Yard for help in solving difficult cases and almost invariably in murder cases.

Administration, Traffic, Health, Welfare, and the Receiver's Store are not always directly concerned with crime. The Statistical section gives assistance to all departments, as does the printing office. Although the personnel of these administrative divisions do not deal directly with crime, they are quite necessary to assist in the investigation.

Some of the activities of the Metropolitan Police are carried out, not in the "Yard" but across the Thames in Lambeth Road, where the police buildings house the Public Carriage Office, the Receiver's Store and Medical and Dental headquarters.

The work of Scotland Yard is divided into seven main sections, which are:

1. Secretary's Department, dealing with parliamentary questions, with office records, and with such things as press bureau, licenses for firearms, tracing missing people, etc.
2. Planning, including police training methods.
3. Administrative discipline, control, and welfare of the force.
4. Traffic.
5. Criminal Investigation.
6. Finance, stores buying, and property management.
7. Legal Department, which watches all legislation from a police angle.

The operation of Scotland Yard is very complex. There are many floors, concerning many operations of both civil and

criminal activities. The many devices of electronic equipment are too complex and scientific to discuss, but they enable police officials to keep abreast of any and all activities that occur locally, state-wide or of international concern.

There are approximately twenty four broadcasting stations controlling criminal activity; ten stations controlling traffic activities and numerous machines that deal with world-wide criminal involvement.

The traffic problem of London, that is created daily, by persons going to and leaving their work is staggering. However, due to proper traffic control and facilitation of traffic flow, everything is back to normal within a short period of time.

The force today has an authorized established personnel of approximately 1,000. At the head is a commissioner, and under him an assistant commissioner and surgeon. In addition to the regular force there is a police reserve of pensioned officers who are enrolled as circumstances demand, and a special constabulary with a strength of 266. Many of the city detectives are specialist, since they have to deal with frauds of a type requiring detailed knowledge of finance and company law. New legislation has protected the public to a large extent from fraudulent company promoters and other financial swindlers.

Scotland Yard men have figured in many international exploits. As early as 1846 Detective Inspector Richard Tanner pursued a man wanted for murder to the United States for arrest & prosecution. In 1910 Chief Inspector Walter Dew sailed for Canada to arrest the American Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen, following the receipt of a radio message from a ship in mid-Atlantic. The first use of radio in apprehending a fugitive criminal.

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands have two main types of Police Forces for the "Preservation of the Public Order" and "Criminal Investigation and Prosecution". These are the "Corps National Police" and the "Municipal Police Forces".

Municipalities with less than 10,000 inhabitants have National Police and those with more than 25,000 inhabitants have a Municipal Police Force. For the municipalities with between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants the choice of the type of Police Force is optional. In practice approximately 50% of these municipalities have a National Police, whereas the other half have a Municipal Police Force.

The "Corps National Police" is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice. With regard to the general management and organization, the Minister of Justice is assisted by the "General Inspector of the Corps National Police". The Corps is split up in several Districts, each of which consists of a number of Groups. When necessary, a Group can be split up into stations.

In Municipalities, where a unit of the National Police carries out the police task, this unit is subordinate to the Mayor regarding the Preservation of the Public Order. Regarding Criminal Investigation and Prosecution, the unit is always subordinate to the Public Prosecutor. The National Police, also, has a "General Traffic Department" and a "Corps National Water Police".

The Traffic Department is in charge of the regulation and custody of traffic on the National roads and highways.

The Water Police have five districts. Rotterdam is the only municipal authority. The task of the Water Police is the preservation and investigation of crime and offences on water and aboard vessels.

The "Municipal Police Force" is subordinate to the Mayor. The Ministry of the Interior, however, decides on the size and the rank structure of the Municipal Police Forces.

The task of the Municipal Police is:

1. The execution of instructions from the Public Prosecutor regarding Criminal Investigation and Prosecution.
2. The execution of instructions from the Mayor regarding the Preservation of the Public Order.

RANKS IN THE MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE

LOWER RANKS: constable
constable 1st class
sergeant
adjutant

Students at the Police Training School have the title of "Adspirant".

Police Officers, having passed successfully through specialized Detective Training, may use the title of "Detective" as a prefix to their rank.

HIGHER RANKS: Inspector II
inspector I
chief inspector II
chief inspector I

commissioner II
commissioner I
chief commissioner

Students at the National Police Academy, having passed successfully through the 1st stage, receive the rank of "Junior Inspector".

In comparison with Police Agencies of other European countries, the Netherlands Police Dept. demands above average education and is above average in the requirements of the individual.

The opportunities for advancement within the ranks are limited, however one may enter laterally or may, if selected, take additionally training for the position of higher ranks. (commencing with inspector).

A candidate must possess a diploma from a lower secondary school or certain types of vocational accomplishment.

Additional or specialized training is given for police assigned to various categories, such as detective, riot squad, mounted police, dog handlers, as well as, advanced police officer training in numerous varied subjects.

This training is available at various police training schools and the National Police Academy.

One unique feature of the Netherlands police is that permission is given to each officer to join one of four police-trade unions: a Roman Catholic, a Protestant or a Socialistic union; or a union for higher ranked officers (inspector and above). Ninety to ninety five percent of all officers

are members of one of the indicated unions.

All officers of the regular police force of Amsterdam have the same uniform, an exception, however, is the Parking Control Division and the traffic assistance employees.

Several types of vehicles are used for police service's, such as the Volvo, Volkswagen, Mercedes Benz, and the DAF. The Volkswagen and the DAF are the normal vehicles used for patrol car assignments, whereas the Renault is generally used by the riot squad. Motorcycles, usually the B.M.W.'s and bicycles are used for traffic control. Helicopters are used only by the National Police.

Amsterdam is divided into six police districts, and some districts are open only during the day-time, therefore sought after services are not easily obtained.

The people of Amsterdam are generally considered law abiding, however, crime is still prevelant, mainly due to the presence of many transients or persons with no national heritage ties or nationalistic attitudes.

Crimes that involve drugs, drug traffic and international organized crimes are quite prevelant. The drug problem was recently re-centered in the area of Amsterdam, due to the stepped up enforcement policy in the area of Marceilles, France. The country is also plagued with hippies, yippies and all the usual problems that are associated with them. Many of these foreign immigrants are U.S. citizens and another problem group is U.S. soldiers, who come to Amsterdam from near-by German army bases. They come to purchase and

illegally use drugs, which also creates a bad image against the United States.

Another minor problem is the bicyclist. It appears that everyone, young and old, rides a bicycle. One often sees 25 -35 bicyclists starting from a single intersection at one time. This creates somewhat of a traffic problem, but it also appears that the town is used to it, and thereby, handles the problem with ease.

One general requirement of an officer, especially when he is desirous of a promotion, is that he must learn an additional language. Therefore, one finds many police able to speak the English language.

Regardless of the recruitment program that is in effect, there is still a shortage of police officers in Amsterdam, the Hague and Rotterdam. This problem exists even tho officers may continue on the force until he reaches the age of 60, whereupon he may retire.

Only 5 to 10% of all applicants are accepted on the force, which may be due to a low level of education, a physical impairment or a psychological or background disqualification.

In the writers opinion, due to existing problems mentioned, the task of a police officer in the Netherlands, will continue to become even more difficult, as it appears the crime picture will definitely worsen.

GERMANY

The map of Germany shows a considerable difference in the 95,769 square miles that span the various areas of the state. This is evidenced by the German Alps soaring 7,721 feet into the clouds, contrasted with the Northern meadows and pastures, which are protected by many dikes. These meadows lie between both extremes, the sprawling landscapes from the Bavarian Alps to the dome-shaped peaks and wooden bridges of the central highlands.

What history and other man made events have brought about, have caused many changes in the German police system. These conditions altered their political systems and viewpoints, as well as, changing their living conditions. This is evidenced by Germany being divided into East and West Germany, and which reflects the influences created by the Russians and the Western Countries upon the people of these two separate sectors.

The cities and towns still reflect the traditional high peaked buildings, stone castles and the colorful Bavarian constructions of many centuries. The modern Germany, also, contains 3,625 miles of spacious autobahns, many areas of devastation, which are being rebuilt, as well as, many sophisticated and modern construction.

One can also see countless numbers of efficient railway systems operating through-out the land, as well as, the colorful system of boating up and down the Rhine River. All of these systems need control in some way or another by local police, harbor water patrol, railway police, border patrol or traffic officers. Whatever the needs are, these functions are done with great expertise, pride and respectable authority.

Because of the Nazi concept and Himmler's Centralized Police control in Germany, it has now been broken down to and organized by each of the eleven states. This was also occasioned by an imposed Cold War threat from the East. A Federal Border police was established to supplement Nato forces, also to control immigration and traffic. In 1972, it was further charged with helping the local police forces in putting down riots and other civil disorders, which is normally not a problem now.

German police wear different uniforms in different places, but they are generally green or blue. The stiff visor, high-peaked hats still look somewhat military and give the air of authority. Bright-blue uniforms with white shirts and white covered hat are worn by the Munich police. They also wear white gloves, because the German psychiatrist who introduced them said, "Who could feel threatened by someone wearing white gloves?" The uniforms worn by the police officers of Heidelberg are forest green with silver trimming and seem to blend into the greenery of the trees and scenery. Because many officers from various parts of the state are dressed in different attire, they recently have started to utilize one uniform throughout the state to diminish the confusion it has caused.

After the war, the German government considered disarming the police, but German people are a little more head strong than the people of Britain, and they felt a strong need for weaponry to fight fire with fire. Soon after, they were issued guns -then tear gas, armored cars, grenades and helicopters. Lately, police have been given psychological training, also courses in public relations and human psychology. The police now mingle and joke with the

demonstrators in an attempt to overcome the problems involving any communication gap.

German police ride Bmw motorcycles and all models of Mercedes Benz, but their secret weapon is a VW, with a Porsche engine under the hood. The Mercedes Benz automobile is manufactured in Heidelberg, so therefore, the manufacturer gave 12 new Mercedes vehicles to the police department this past year, to show local support.

The Autobahn speed limit of 100 KPH is moderately enforced, and there is a normal acceptance of the speed limits from what I observed. This is a little slower than vehicles traveled during the past few years, which was 110. Blood plasma is generally available for accident victims at most all stops throughout Germany. This should be an indication of something.

German Police cannot enter a house without a search warrant, and they cannot stop and search a vehicle unless there is suspicion of real danger. On the other hand, German police have the right of "Untersuchungshaft", or summary detention. It is a very controversial procedure. They say it's existence is at an end, as they have put into practice most of the personal safeguards that the officers have to contend with in the U.S.

The German police have had the worst public relations problem of any police agency in Europe, mainly because of their past heritage. They have recently put together one of the most elaborate public-relations programs in Europe. Their slogan is, "The Police - Your Friend and Helper". They have taken special pains to be friendly with children, and the youth of the community. In Berlin,

they stage a yearly sports gala, with all the money going to the elderly. Even cop-haters like it. Traveling through Central Europe, there is a normal hatred evidenced toward the German people by the Italians, Austrians and the Swiss. So obviously, it is even more difficult for the German Police to be engaged in a popularity contest.

In Germany, the police don't complain much, due to their background and pride. This pride has developed, mainly because of the exhaustive training they receive, also because of a pay scale that gives high-ranking policemen as much income as a university professor. Their only complaint is, that there may be too many police assigned to traffic duty and too few assigned to criminal duty.

There are advancement possibilities for the regular police officer up to the rank of "polizerhauptmeister", or what is equivalent to a top-ranked sergeant. However advancement becomes very restrictive after that. To advance in rank an officer must be selected by the chief to go higher, otherwise he remains at that position. He is then given three more years of intensive training in order to advance to the higher officer rank. This is in addition to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. of training that an officer receives, when he initially becomes a police officer.

There are two other programs within the police department, the cadet program and the reserve officer program.

One may apply to become a cadet at the age of 17 and serve as such between 18 to 21 yrs. The reserves consists of adults, over the age of 21 yrs., who serve at the needs of the department for only a limited number of hours. These programs are the equivalent of the cadet and reserve

program in the U.S.

Regarding criminal activity or violations of the law, the traffic problem is quite controlled. This is either an indication of moderate, to heavy enforcement or a compliance to the laws. The author likes to believe it is a combination of both, therefore, no real problem here.

Germany is a little more liberal in controlling morals or suppressing vice laws. They have a little more tolerance towards these acts. In the U.S., vice violations cannot be condoned and cannot be overlooked. These laws must be treated as other crimes, hence the basic principle is ; adherence to the policy of absolute repression of vice conduct and conditions.

In Germany the major problems have been gambling (cards-dice) and sex offenders. Prostitution is legal and is controlled by the government. Therefore the "ladies" are held to periodic health inspections. Bookmaking is legal, as are the lotteries, when they are run by the government. This is called "Lotto Dotto". Homosexuality is either a misdemeanor or a felony, depending upon the circumstances. Sodomy is a misdemeanor and sexual intercourse with a female 14 yrs. or under is considered illegal, but not legal with dependent persons and is a felony if indulged in by clergymen or educators.

There is substantial public support towards vice enforcement, which is moderately performed. The Vice enforcement is usually done by a special detail and there is a varied opinion whether it is a select detail or not. Regardless, however, the trend of vice violations are increasing.

Regardless of their image, public opinion or whatever, it

is the writers' opinion, the German police force is the best trained, the best qualified, the most efficient and the best regimented of all of the police forces of Central Europe. It was also noted, that when officers were conversing with each other and when rank was involved, there was no question who was in charge. I further saw examples of the police dealing with the public and there was a great deal of polite, well mannered, helpful attitudes shown and one cannot ask for more than that.

AUSTRIA

Austria has a land area of approximately 33,000 square miles with a population of about seven and a half million people.

Austria is a democratic federal republic. It is divided into nine state (Lander) with individual constitutions and municipal governments, with the most populace areas centering in Vienna, Salzburg, and Innsbruck.

A president is elected by popular vote for a term of six years. The president holds executive power, commands the military, represents the government abroad, and appoints other members of the national government.

The national government consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, ministers, and secretaries of state, all of whom are appointed by the president.

The chancellor is the leader of the government and interacts with parliament, which is divided into two houses, that has 165 members elected to four-year terms, and the Federal Council, which has fifty members selected by the legislatures of the states.

Each state has its own form of government with a governor and legislative body. The state is further divided into administrative districts and individual communities.

The Austrian Constitution stresses the rights of minorities by the 1919 Treaty of St. Germain, but moves toward a strong centralism of governmental control.

Organization of the Police

Police power rests with the national government in the Ministry of the Interior. Police authority is delegated from the national government, to the state, to the community through distinct and well established bureaucratic lines of procedure and communication.

There are two police systems in Austria: (1) the National Police, which consists of uniform and criminal police (detective branch), and (2) the Gendarmerie. In principle, as well as in practice, the National Police and the Gendarmerie are subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, with the National Police responsible for security and order in urban communities and the Gendarmerie responsible for security and order in rural areas. The mayors of the small towns are the police authorities and are subject to overall supervision by the Federal government by means of directives issued through the governments of the "Lander".

The security guard is used to provide police services in the large cities and the Gendarmerie personnel police the rural areas and provide passport controls at frontier posts.

As an example of municipal policing, Viennais divided into four police functions: (1) general police duties (performed by uniform Police); (2) matters dealing with government security; (3) criminal investigation; and (4) administrative affairs.

The hierarchy of the Gendarmerie begins with the squad which can be found in the rural community. From the squad originate one- and two- man patrols which carry out the enforcement of laws and general police duties. The force is

also responsible for border patrol and rescue work, and it has its own detective units engaged in criminal investigation and prosecution within its geographic jurisdiction.

Vienna, the largest metropolitan area, is one of the nine Federal provinces that make up the republic of Austria and serves as its Capital. The city has 1.7 million inhabitants and its 23 municipal districts cover an area of 414 square kilometers.

Within the ranks of the police agency there are 5,000 uniformed policemen, not including an approximate 1,000 plain clothes officers and 2,000 civilian employees, as well as a large staff of legal officers.

The Austrian police force operates with considerable professionalism, being a quasi-military organization and reflecting the same air through their knowledge and operation.

From the information gained through contacts with the administrative forces, as well as the ranks and file members, crime was contained through the efforts of these men, who had established considerable expertise.

The personnel is selected through considerable screening and testing as well as a civilian college training program, then followed with two years of training at the police academy.

The administrative and central operative facilities in Vienna were just recently completed which houses many scientific operations within this multicomplex building.

Much of the control of crime is believed controlled by the heritage and the attitudes of the inhabitants. They are a proud industrious, and sincere populace that believes in the tradition of being law abiding.

Another controlling factor is, there is no unemployment in Austria and persons are being brought from other less fortunate countries to labor in many minor tasks.

It was quite surprising to learn that the major criminal violation was not robbery, nor burglary, nor assaults but traffic violations and crimes that result therefrom.

The traffic regulations are quite similiar to other European countries but operate under various conditions and under a little different control.

Drivers must reckon with snow on the roads for considerable periods and this applies to roads and pass roads of considerable altitudes. This condition mandates winter tires or spike tires and in many instances snow chains.

Summer conditions are considerbly better, with all of the roads hard- surfaced and the autobahns consisting of four to six lanes, extending to twelve feet in width.

Another detrimental factor is the incline of considerable driving areas. Many miles consists of gradients of 6 to 15% and many of these roads are constructed though dense forests.

Speed limits have been curtailed in the past few years to 50 km./h (31 plus MPH) in city areas and 100 km./h (63MPH) on the highways. This highway speed was recently reduced from 120 Km./h (75 MPH) due to the gas and oil crises.

This alone should reduce some of the problem.

Another traffic accident causal factor is the beer and wine habit that is commonly accepted as routine, which explains the drastic punishments that are levied against the drunken driver. They hope that these changes will cause inroads towards the elimination of their major headache and problem.

The Austrians have a little more liberalized attitude towards some conditions that we consider vice or profane.

One of these conditions is the public bath or steam room, that allows the attendance of both female and male. However, their attitude is different than ours, it is not so sexually orientated and it is conditioned toward the idea of general acceptance and healthfulness.

The officer of the street is respected and conformance to the laws is usually easily obtained.

This was a pleasant setting to see; one of proper conditioning, extensive training, good judgement and proper attitudes being exercised, this insures sincere compliance being obtained with complete understanding all sides of the issues.

LIECHENSTEIN

One traveling through Liechtenstein must not blink his eyes or he will miss the entire country, for it is only 25 kilometers long, 10 kilometers wide and 160 square kilometers in size. Its boundaries are the Rhine River and the Raticon mountains. It is ruled by a Prince, whose governing powers are shared with the people.

It is an agricultural country, which has been transformed into a highly developed emphasized industrial nation. It is also well known for its' winery and cheese manufacturing.

Is is divided into eleven communities, of which Vaduz serves as the capital of the country. The Prince's Castle nestles high on the hillside, overlooking the business and housing area, depicting a very protective atmosphere.

The country of liechensteiners has approximately 22,000 inhabitants which reflect back to its' cultural heritage of the times of primeval settlement, the Romans, the Romanties, the Gothics, as well as, the more modern eras.

The country is situated on one of the oldest European north-south transit routes which creates the major police problem, that of traffic flow and control.

The police agency is situated in one of the major wings of the "Le palais de gouvernement" or the Government building.

There are 18 officers that comprise the city force of

Vaduz. Their uniforms are an olive-green color and of a very plain nature. The traffic officer, however, wears a white topped hat, a white belt with white shoulder straps, white and green striped sleeves, white gloves, white leather gun holster and black boots. The motor officers are dressed in white helmets with a large letter "P" on the front, and a white coat. In fact, the traffic officers look very pompous. It is quite obvious this is all for show.

The police transportation consists of small patrol cars, a jeep, two motorcycles and a van.

Most of the police time is spent handling minor complaints, minor crimes, and facilitating the movement of traffic.

The town is definitely politically motivated or involved. Therefore, most of the operations of the police are public relations orientated and related to whatever ceremonies or fanfare that might take place. All of the public officers as well as the police were willing to assist travelers in any manner, which indicated they were interested in image building.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the police were offering a public service, with a minimum of enforcement and I guess that's what it's all about.

SWITZERLAND

In the state of switzerland, or at least in Lucerne, there is no major crime problem nor any necessity for employing an enormous police force. There appears to be considerable contentment among the people and most everyone is pursuing his tasks with very little or no conceivable problems.

Lucern is situated 1434 feet above sea level, where the River Reuss leaves the lake of Lucerne. The Canton of Lucerne, which encompasses the City of Lucerne, covers 1492 aquare kilometers. The Canton numbers some 270,000 inhabitants of whom 75,000 dwell within the City. The District, including the city and the suburbs include a good 125,000 inhabitants. The urban population is made up of 72% Roman Catholics, 23% Protestants, and 5% other denominations.

Particularly appealing to this populace, is the "Old Town" atmosphere, with its' squares, courtyards, fountains and bridges. Equally appealing is the sports, music, and other festivities of pleasure. These are some of the reasons for a notable lack of increased crime.

The crime picture is holding rather steadily, with no outstanding problems. The crime pattern does, however, indicate problems of a minor nature. This includes a moderate number of thefts, burglaries, a moderate misuse of alcohol by both juveniles, as well as adults and a traffic problem. Crimes relating to assaults are of a minimal nature.

The Swiss families are deep rooted and this goes back for several generations. This creates considerable family ties, as well as, family control over their off-spring.

The working conditions experienced by the police officer is similiar to a large family atmosphere. The organization is headed by a professional man, who was originally an army officer, with a doctorate background. It is his keen sense of leadership that creates the basis of a very compatible relationship, both within the department, as well as the relationship between the police and the general public.

There are living facilities on the premises for the single officer and home cooked meals are served to all officers on duty, as well as the officers who live on the premises. The food served is excellent and beer and wine are also part of the menu, for those not on duty.

The rapport among the officers indicated complete contentment with the position he or she held and the job they were performing.

Policemen are recruited from an age group of 21 -28 years of age. The individual has to have a profession already established and is required to have prior military training in the army.

One has to pass several examinations of strict intelligence and physical ability, as well as possessing moral and psychology standards. If accepted they are given a year preparatory training, 6 months class work and 6 months practical training.

An average officer is paid 2,000 Francs per month and is given a special living allowance or is permitted to live on the premises, if single. He is given 100 Francs for his wife and 50 Francs per child. An officer, with 12 yrs. service, will receive an average 3,000 Francs per month, plus allowances for his wife and children. He receives compensatory time-off for overtime, but no additional pay is involved or received. There are many advanced opportunities for the interested and capable officer, although the requirements are rigid and demanding.

Policewomen function as efficiently as policemen in many respects and they are often seen in the middle of an intersection directing traffic, while standing on a raised platform.

A traffic officer is readily recognized by the large white gloves and the white hat being worn. The uniform that is worn by the patrol officers is dark blue, however, when they are employed as police officers of the Canton, they wear a light blue uniform. Every Canton of Switzerland wears a different colored uniform, whereas the Customs officers wear dark green uniforms. This, of course, creates a little confusion, especially when there are 25 different Cantons. Cantons are similiar to the separation of our states in the U.S.

There is no National Police Force, but there is a Central Police Bureau, which acts only as an advisory or assistance force when desired by the Canton or local jurisdiction.

There is a strong recognition of professionalism within

the rank of the Swiss police, as is indicated by the strong support of the International Police Association.

This organization is world wide and is also strongly supported by police officers from England and France. The organization has recently become more accepted by the forces of the U.S. over the past five years and membership is steadily increasing.

There is a rather liberalized approach to the morals laws and the enforcement of same. Prostitution is legal, unless it involves the element of publically offering or soliciting. There are no brothels allowed, however, and no professionalization of these activities. Homosexuality is allowed, as long as there is mutual consent. No sexual intercourse is allowed with a female under the age of 16 yrs. of age. These laws are similiar to the existing laws of California but with a little more liberal attitude.

The court system of Lucerne is similiar in many ways to California law, with one main exception which relates to the matter of bail. The judge, prior to setting bail or releasing the person arrested, calls the investigating officer to inquire whether the arrestee should be released on bail. If the officer reply negatively, due to good reasoning, the judge accepts the reasoning and thereby denies bail. The basis is that the officer has the best understanding of the elements of the crime the dangers to society and the needs of the police agency. In the U.S. however, a person generally has a right to bail as a matter of personal right.

Most of the police patrol is accomplished by the utiliza-

tion of small Volkswagen vehicles, which appear to serve their needs very well.

The facilities were situated in older buildings, but the general equipment, as well as, the electronic or radio equipment utilized is very scientific and modern. The methods employed to determine occurrences of a criminal nature and the procedures implemented for handling them were also considered very scientific. There are procedures possible, due to the nature of the geographical area, to block off and prevent escape from the city, any individuals responsible for the commission of major crimes. This, too, serves as a detriment to anyone desirous of committing large scaled crimes, such as robberies, burglaries, large thefts, etc.

FRANCE

On January 1, 1968, the French Police System was re-organized. At the present time the French Police are divided into 3 parts; 1. The Gendarmerie Nationale, which rules the countryside or towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants. This force has a military status and includes 70,000 men. 2. The Police Nationale, which rules Paris and the Provincial towns throughout continental and overseas France. This force is comprised of 107,000 police officers and who police the towns of over 10,000 population. 3. The Garde Republicaine, which hangs around public buildings and serves as security officers.

A fourth but minor part is the C.R.S. - of which, one busload is stationed almost permanently at the Place Saint-Michel, at the edge of the student quarter, which is the riot squad.

The basic officer, or city cop, wears a blue uniform and Kept, which is a cylindrical blue hat with a visor and white piping, similar to the caps worn in the old French foreign legion films. All year long he also wears a blue cape or a white one for traffic work. His identification number is on his collar. The Garde Republicaine, which is a ceremonial police, looks more or less like the regular police officer, except for red, rather than white trimming on the uniform.

The French Police carry white nightsticks and Mag 7.65 pistols; The law prohibits use of the latter except in

self defense. At riots, they link their arms and move toward the crowd with batons lengthwise. Tear gas is also used at large riots. The French also improvised on our saps or black-jacks and lined their capes with lead.

Before the war the French Police drove the famous Citroen Traction Avant, which could catch almost anything. Now they drive the big Citroen DS (pronounced "Day-ess"); some Simca 1000's; and a lot of Renaults, now that the company is stateowned. Highway police use BMW's and helicopters to unsmarl weekend traffic in the city which is usually a major problem.

The French police encounter more problems than stateside officers regarding certain searches. French law prohibits house searches at night, except when possession of drugs is suspected, and even then a warrant is required. Frisking however tends to be more casual than in America. Still, there is considerable criticism in France about constitutional safeguards, and illegal searches are not uncommon.

The French child is embarrassed to admit, "My father is an agent," but not to admit, "My Father is an inspecteur". But neither has as much status as a skilled automobile worker. A bad riot in 1968 had an especially bad effect on the police reputation. The French government and the public are equally cynical in its attitude toward the course of the officer. "Les flics" or "flatfoot" as the students and North Africans call them, are their harshest critics.

The French Police say they feel alienated and used. In 1971, they even passed out half a million pamphlets that said, "The police consider themselves an integral part of

the population and want their presence to be the guarantee of public freedom and not the image of coercion". There is no documentation whether this action created a different feeling or not. It was commented by a few civilians that to go to the police station was inviting problems and, therefore, considered it unwise.

Religiously speaking, France today is overwhelmingly Catholic, approx. 80%, 2% Protestant, 6% Jewish, and the remaining 17% free thinkers or atheists. From these figures it appears that the Catholic dogma might be a unifying force. However, it appears that there are more free thinkers on law than religion. They have strong view-points rather than being religiously motivated towards law and order. The French people are easily susceptible to political influences, which affects the course of justice. This was reflected by De Gaulle, when he was in office.

The municipal police function, as the maintainers of public order within their own municipalités and the central authorities may intervene when needed. The function of the general state police, is to safeguard public order throughout the country. Control of this branch is the "Minister of Interior", who is in charge of all police services in France.

Apart from maintaining public order, public forces must obviously deal with criminal matters. While investigating crimes they are also assisting in the administration of justice. They are agents of the "police judiciaire", and are responsible for repressing and detecting crimes, as well as apprehending criminal.

Only members of the "gendarmerie" above the rank of

sergeant and members of the ordinary state police force above the rank of sergeant can be designated as agents of the police judiciare.

France has a variety of police forces; the local police and all the others are national police. There are the state police, riot police, the mobile reserve, and the "gendarmerie". The gendarmerie is a part of the military, whereas, the other police come under the Ministry of the Interior.

Among the special forces are the railway police, the immigration police, the police inspectors, the "garde" (an ornamental force of police) and the harbor officers.

The major problems confronting the police today are high-jacking, and bank robberies and combatting underground anti-law forces.

The crime rate has been increasing quite steadily over the past ten years. There has been a definite increase of drug users and a definite increase in the amount of crime committed by persons under the age of 21. Yet it's not as bad as the U.S., where, supposedly, the bulk of the high school students are using drugs, not to speak of the youngsters involved with drugs while still in the junior high or grammar schools.

France traces their crime causation as being "urbanization". Paris has a crime rate two times as high as the rural areas. It is also believed crime has increased by the recent influx of persons from Africa, increased drug useage and an increase of white collar criminal activity. There is also a marked increase of the abuses of alcohol

use by the teen-age group.

The success of police is 55-60% of all the cases brought to their attention, yet 85% of blood crimes are solved, whereas only 35% of property crime cases are solved. This I can believe, because Paris appears to be a very busy metropolitan area, with a confused, mix up, yet determined populace.

Admission to police service is by civil service examination, however, promotion is to a great extent accomplished by lateral entry, based on education.

Thus the French police, basically, have two classes, a class that is recruited by examination and a class that demands an education superior to the majority of the French population. A person can gain promotion to any rank as long as he can pass the examinations, but he is definitely in a position of distinct disadvantage.

France has a short period of training for basic officers but extensive training for advanced officers.

The French civil law is the basis of their system and this has been the basis for many other countries also. This is normally referred to as "Napoleonic law". The Civil Code was completely revised in 1909 and the new Code of Criminal Procedure came into operation in 1959.

Code Law in France has an obvious advantage over our laws, in that they are accessible and uniform, whereas, our America common law has to be search out through numerous law volumes. French law is found in a comparative small number of books, whereas U.S. case law is learned through many court cases and considerable training & experience.

The law, as embodied in their codes, is clear and easily understandable. Only one system of law prevails from one corner of the country to another. It is the expression of the will of the state and is authoritative.

In France, a person chooses whether he wishes to be a justice or a lawyer, for one is not a stepping stone to the other. To become a judge, a law graduate must complete an examination and satisfactorily pass a three year course. Thereby, a person could become a judge with no law experience as a lawyer. This is in contradiction to the system employed in the U.S.

There are two classes of judges, one who sits on the bench "magistrats du siege" and the state prosecutors, the "paquet" and the "magistrature debout", who act in behalf of the state in criminal trials.

The French citizen can secure redress for abuse of power much more easily than can an American, but on the other hand, Americans traditionally have not faced such a serious problem in connection with official liability as the French. Also, the unexpected consequences are not usually indemnified by the government as they are in France, (for example, a bystander being injured by a straying bullet of a police officer chasing a suspect).

France has long been known to be the center of the heroin and drug center, however, this scene has changed considerably in the past few years. Through the combined efforts of the U.S. and the French police, this problem has decreased considerably and the drug activity has been transferred to Amsterdam, Holland.

This was mainly due to the fact that France finally realized that the drug problem was transferring to within her own population. Prior to this realization, the the problem was not accepted as a state responsibility but a problem of the Western states alone.

In conclusion, it was my experince to find that the police were extremely difficult to communicate with, as was the French embassy. Political maneuvers had to be imposed, in order to arrange a means of communication. However, once this was done and credentials presented, a beautiful contact was made and information flowed quite fluently.

ITALY

Italy is a country, which is a composite of the ages. It combines a maelstrom of the old and new, sacred and profane, the idealism and realism, a blend that once provoked the English poet Percy Bysshe Shelley to implore, "Go thou to Rome - at once the Paradise, the grave, the city, and the wilderness".

The population of Italy consists of approximately fifty five million persons living in a land area of 116,000 square miles. Many of the large cities represent a swarm of persons packed into the metropolitan areas, trying to exist over, on top of or in conflict with others, who are trying to do the same thing. This, they are trying to do while confronted with the familiar headaches of other modern cities: severe shortage of housing, too few schools, not sufficient hospitals or parks; too little water for future needs; too much trash to be destroyed; too many strikes; too many automobiles per population; and too few policemen to control the problems created thereby.

The present national government of Italy was established on January 1, 1948. At that time a parliamentary republic was created, headed by a president, a premier, and a cabinet, with the parliament divided into two houses. Italy is divided into twenty regions and ninety-two provinces; a Prefect is the chief administrator of each province and is appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

The president is selected by both houses of parliament

for a seven-year term. One condition of being president is that the electee must be at least fifty years of age. The president appoints the Premier but must obtain approval from parliament for his choice.

At present, there are nineteen Ministries. Three of these have direct responsibility for criminal justice in Italy; (1) the Ministry of the Interior, (2) the Ministry of Justice, and (3) the Ministry of Defense.

The Ministry of the Interior was reorganized in 1961 and consists of nine administrative departments. The Department of Public Security is directly responsible for the maintenance of law and order and public security. An Office of Prefectures has been established in all the provinces except Trento and Bolzano. Each Prefecture is headed by a Prefect whose responsibilities range from the maintenance of public security with various police organizations, to the supervision of the general trends of public administration in the province.

The Ministry of Justice was first formed in 1850, in which there are four Departments of General Affairs, and administrators of these departments are magistrates of the Supreme Court. The departments are further divided into offices, generally headed by magistrates of the Courts of Appeal.

In addition to the Departments of General Affairs, there are: a Department for Civil Affairs and the Professions, which is responsible for matters concerning those professions related to the administration of justice; the Department for Penal Affairs, Pardons, and Records, which is responsible for the administration of penal law and crim-

inal records; and the Department for Prisons and Penal Institutions.

The Ministry of Defense was reorganized in 1947, that merged the Departments of War, Navy, and Air Force together.

The majority of judges in Italy are appointed on the basis of open civil service examinations. All courts are under the direction of the Minister of Justice and the Superior Council of the Judiciary.

Offenses are classified into crimes and misdemeanors on the basis of their seriousness as anti-social behavior.

The court system consists of the following courts: Praetor, Assizes and Tribunals, Appeals Courts, and the Supreme Court.

The Praetor Court consists of a single judge with no jury, who hears criminal cases which can receive a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment and/or a fine.

The Tribunal Court has three judges and hears cases of a more serious nature. However, the Assize Court hears the most serious criminal cases such as homicide, manslaughter, robbery, theft, and so forth, and has two judges with six lay judges.

The Supreme Court is the final area for appeal, but here only legal aspects are re-examined.

There is also a Public Prosecutor. The public prosecutor is specifically concerned with safeguarding public interest in civil as well as criminal action. In essence, the public

prosecutor is responsible for initiating criminal procedure where matters of public interest are concerned.

The Italian penal system gives discretionary power to the police in the area of arrest when the maximum punishment is three years imprisonment or less for an offense. Arrest is compulsory when the offense is punishable by more than three years in prison. Moreover it is compulsory for those who have been declared habitual or professional criminals. An arrest is also compulsory when a complaint is made by the plaintiff.

There are four police systems functioning in Italy. Three are of a national character: the military police (Carabinieri); the public security police (Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza); and the treasury police (Guardie de Finanza). The fourth police system is the local community police (Vigili Urbani).

These police systems are predominantly independent, however, in an attempt to coordinate their activities at the detective investigative level, a coordinating organization was established in 1967 called the National Center for the Coordination of Criminal Police Operations (Criminalpol).

Criminalpol coordinates the activities of the four principal police systems in Italy. In particular, it gathers information likely to lead to the prevention and repression of the more serious forms of crime (homicide, robbery, the unlawful sale of arms and drugs, etc.); serves as liaison between all police units and the various special departments of the Public Security Police; makes improvements in the standard of criminal police services through the development of the information network and organizes emergency

plans; maintains preventive services in general; and analyzes and studies the various requirements which may arise in connection with criminal police operations and problems related to delinquency.

The National Criminalpol Center is divided into eight sections: general affairs and personnel; crimes against property and statistics; stolen vehicles; crimes against the person and preventive measures; Interpol; technical investigation and documentation; identification; and regional supervision. In addition, there is a military police liaison office and a crime prevention office. Each police agency operates independently although the National Criminalpol Center is attempting to develop liaison and coordination of field operations.

"Military Police (Carabiniere)". There are approximately 80,000 military police in Italy who have the dual role of policing the military forces and policing the civilian population. The military police are responsible to the Minister of Defense for technical and military support, while it is also responsible to the Minister of the Interior for all police duties involved in the protection of life and property. Deployment of these personnel depends on the density of population and the availability of other operational police systems. Therefore, the military police can be found in all parts of Italy, rural as well as urban. Their uniforms were patterned after Napoleons carbine carriers of 1864, which are the best of the armed services.

"Public Security Police" (Guardie Di Pubblica Sicurezza). Whereas the military police is a formal component of the Italian Army. The public security police is similar in organization to a national guard force which is responsible

to the Minister of the Interior for public security. Like the military police, the public security police serve with the Army in times of emergency.

There are approximately 80,000 men in the public security police. They are divided into three major functions: regional police units dispersed within geographic boundaries throughout Italy; mobile police responsible for crowd control and riot disturbances; and the special police responsible for national traffic control, search, and rescue.

Public security includes the wide spectrum of apprehension, suppression, prevention of acts, and surveillance of persons that can be identified as criminal. In actual practice there appears to be an overlap of responsibilities and field operations between the public security police and the military police in achieving protection of life and property.

"Treasury Police (Guardie Di Finanza)". The treasury police are responsible for combating smuggling, tax evasion, illegal entry into the country, and counterfeiting. The treasury police is under the control of the Ministry of Finance; however, during times of extreme emergency, this function may become the responsibility of the Minister of Defense. Its duties are as follows: to prevent and apprehend financial evaders and violators; to carry out investigations; to review political-economic interests; to act as maritime police; to contribute to political-military defense of the frontiers; to convert to military operations in case of war; and to contribute in general to keeping order and public safety.

"Community Police" (Vigili Urbani). The community police are responsible to the local communities under the direc-

tion of each mayor. Their function is dual: traffic control and the inspection of certain business operations, i. e., taxis, markets), for public health standards. Local autonomy is held in high esteem by the resident population, especially where the individual (community) police systems are concerned. Although qualifications for selection into the community, police vary from city to city, traffic and inspection remain the major function in most of them.

With the development of the National Center for Criminal Police (Criminalpol), an attempt is being made to coordinate the four police systems of Italy. However, consolidation of policies and procedures is difficult to achieve and prove unpopular with the general public in that country.

Italy is experiencing a crime wave of unprecedented proportions that ranges from purse snatchings to bank robberies, kidnapings and murders.

In 1974, robberies in Italy increased by 51% over the preceding year; ordinary thefts were up 17%. Kidnapings have been running at the incredible rate of approx. five a week for the year of 1975.

The increase in crime and the threat of kidnaping, as well as the constant need for vigilance, have caused many Italians and foreigners living in Italy to seriously consider leaving the country.

The crime boom has not seriously hurt Italian businesses--except for those actually targeted, but government officials are worried because many unsuspecting foreign tourists have been singled out by the thieves.

The Italian police appear staggered by the vast increase in reported crimes. Thousands upon thousands of other crimes go unreported since most victims have no hope of recovering their losses. Those who report the incidents to the police do so, mainly for insurance purposes.

Meanwhile, police- and many conservative politicians complain that permissive judges have been reducing sentences for most criminals, even though stiffer penalties have been enacted for kidnaping.

Some expert observers estimate that 80% of those who commit crimes in Italy are apprehended but only 5% of these are actually convicted and sentenced to jail.

Liberals tend to blame social unrest, political instability, inflation and economic recession for the high crime rate.

Prison overcrowding is one reason for lenient sentences. It has led to a sharp increase in the number of prisoners let out on "provisional freedom," and most lawmen think that a high percentage of new crimes are committed by those out on provisional freedom. There is no bail in Italy, provisional freedom is the equivalent.

Drugs also are becoming a problem in Italy. Where hard drugs were used mainly by the upper classes in the past, they increasingly are becoming a middle-class, high-school age problem, as they are in the United States.

And some of the increase in crime has been attributed to the increase in drug usage.

There has been a sharp increase in burglaries, robberies,

thefts and especially prostitution, both male and female. "Receivers who used to buy the loot for cash now pay directly with drugs."

It is difficult to pinpoint a beginning for the increase of crime, but some think it stems originally from the "hot autumn of 1969", when there was a wave of strikes and violence.

After that, the Italian economy began to turn sour, leaving many of the poorer classes with unfulfilled expectations, a resultant breakdown in traditional values, and a tendency to turn to crime to increase their share of society's pie.

The current inflation and economic recession has reinforced this tendency for the "under class" to seek criminal methods as a normal way of livelihood.

Whatever the reasons, Italians tend to keep their purses and bags tucked under their arms and barricade their doors and terrace windows.

Almost everyone in the major Italian cities, it seems, has been robbed, or has a story to tell about friends who have been.

The most prevalent form of street crime is the "scippo" - bag-snatching -by "scippatori."

Literally thousands of women or men have lost camera bags, purses to thieves passing them on motorbikes or in small cars. The license plates are either covered or the vehicles used are stolen.

Fur coats, too, are a favorite target for the thieves who snatch them from the shoulders of women, or from the backs of their chairs in restaurants.

Occasionally, one thief will toss an egg at a women's coat, while an accomplice will rush to her assistance, help her off with the coat to inspect it -and then run off with it.

The latest tactic of the car-borne thieves is to ask directions of a necklace -wearing passerby. As the helpful pedestrian bends forward to speak, the thief rips off the jewelry and speeds away.

What worries many citizens is the rising level of violence accompanying such thefts.

On a different level of crime, the wave of kidnapings has terrified many Italian families.

In recent months, kidnapers and would-be kidnapers have targeted not only the families of the rich and prominent but those from more financially modest middle-class backgrounds.

The prominent kidnapings are well-publicized but a lesser known crime is not: namely, extortion of money from families by the threat of kidnaping.

So widespread is the fear of kidnaping among the upper classes and so reluctant are the families to bring the police into the case- that considerable sums can be extracted from victims merely by kidnap threats.

The wealthier ones hire bodyguards for their children and

contemplate the possibility of moving to Switzerland.

The Italians are without a doubt, the worlds worst drivers and the magnitude of problems are centered in Naples and Rome, where words fail to describe these chaotic traffic conditions. It appears that to each Italian motorist, the enemy is every other motorist. He strives to best his competitor at every intersection, and on every highway. These problems certainly do not make the police job any easier. However, the public, as well as the police, appear to accept these conditions as normal or routine, even tho they surpass any other traffic crisis occuring in any area of the world.

These conditions are increased by the thousands of motorcyclists, that stream through the streets, including juveniles, who are allowed to ride mini-motor cycles (125-135 cc) at the age of 14 years.

Therefore, one major police problem is traffic accidents, which is documented by the piles of wrecked vehicles strewn alongside the highways.

Rome, for example, has approximately 3,000,000 inhabitants and $1\frac{1}{2}$ million vehicles. One in every three persons owns a car, therefore, Rome has hundreds of traffic accidents daily. To cure this, the answer is: either to expand the city to the suburbs; construct sufficient underground transportation or bury the whole mess in concrete and start all over again.

Work on subways have been underway since 1969. However, every time digging commences, an ancient discovery is made,

which thereby deters construction. Therefore, the same problem remains today, with only a few miles of subway completed.

At last count Rome had approximately 2800 (Plus) policemen, or one for each 1,000 citizens, which is not sufficient for the problems encountered.

Politics and services take a toll of the personnel available, because the Italians believe in pomp and ceremony as a way of life, therefore, this allows crime to perpetuate and rise.

The government is acutely aware of the police needs, however, there are problems of a more critical nature. Italian cities moved into the 1970's under threat of near collapse. There are many out-moded laws, with a massive, traditional-bound bureaucracy. Many cities have large debts, with very little annual revenues with which to pay. No one local political party commands sufficient strength or ability to govern on its own. The city, with graffiti writings on all the vacant walls indicate many conflicting political pressures. The cities depend on tourism for their revenues, with very little to offer in industrialism. Therefore, I do not foresee any marked increase in the professionalism of the Criminal Justice System, nor do I see any potential advancement towards the elimination of crime per se.

CONCLUSION

Criminals killed more than 20,000 people and stole property worth \$2.6 billion, as crime in the United States increased 18 per cent last year.

Teen-agers were arrested for nearly one-third of the ten million crimes reported to police, although persons, aging from 10 to 17 years, account for only 16 per cent of the population.

About half of all those arrested for burglaries, motor vehicle thefts and larcenies were teenagers.

Firearms were used in 68% of all murders, 44% of the robberies and 25% of the serious assaults.

These grim statistics emerged from the FBI's annual report and analysis of the number of the offenses and arrests reported to virtually all states and local law enforcement agencies. This does not include statistics of crimes, which are never reported and would alter these figures drastically.

These final figures merely underscore what we already know. The problem of serious crime is immense and continues to grow annually by leaps and bounds.

Crime is a universal problem, as has been shown by the study reports of the various countries but to a lesser or to a different degree. These problems may or may not shift from one country to another, which depends entirely upon the circumstance.

Is the problem of a geographical nature, a political nature, one of apathy or great indifference, by either the police or the public? Is the cause of crime a lack of training or expertise or is it a general lack of self respect? Is the nature of the incident one of public acceptance or is it a question of moral interpretation? Is the problem, one that has been interpreted or a matter of right or has it been an accepted control of individual activity? Has the regulating agency gained the respect, and built proper image, so that control and direction is simplified? These are many of the existing conditions of the various countries, to show why criminal activities were lessened or more easily controlled. There were also conditions to show illustrations of proud heritage, good home training and proper indulgence of good wholesome activities, proper policing, as well as pride and respect for law and authority.

Police, here in the U.S., have made little if any headway toward improving their record of solving crimes and arresting suspects, with resultant convictions.

We can also reach the conclusion that its effects have been literally incalculable. Among its identifiable effects, crime has:

- Launched countless social experiments.
 - Distorted governments business and personal budgets.
 - Changed the life style of the nation.
 - Caused countless individual tragedies.
 - Eroded urban real estate values.
 - Diminished the quality of life style, mainly for the old and the poor.
 - Caused a huge and fathomless tax on most every
-

transaction that takes place.

Smothered major growth of industries.

Amid all these multifarious theories we seek to explain why people commit crimes and why do some crimes abound in one area, yet occur very infrequently in others.

Over 20,000 human beings were murdered last year in the U.S. This figure is twice that of West Germany, nearly three times that of France, and over twenty five times that of Great Britain.

We must look to many factors that alter these astronomical figures and percentages. Some of the reasons that have a distinct effect on crime or law and order are:

Police image

Scientific and professional training.

Separation of Politics from Law Enforcement.

Professionalization

Maintenance of respected traditional institutions, the home, the church, the school.

Modern, scientific crime fighting hardware.

Regulated geographical hazards.

Respected legislation.

Integrated Criminal Justice System.

Coordinated programs involving law enforcement.

Prevention programs.

Respected professional enforcement programs.

Citizen and public involvement.

Privately supported security officers.

Legislation regulating white collar crimes.

Develop anti crime clinics (drugs- alcohol)

Stimulate inter-governmental coordination.

Organize community sector patrolling.

Increase police -sensitivity to the people.

Encourage citizens trust and identify with the police.

Refine team policing principles and routines.

Establish and train public relations and community relations.

Establish good public crime reporting.

Coordinate all phases of police -courts and correctional institutional work.

Erradicating opportunity towards crime.

Service is what must be delivered in the most professional way. This is extremely difficult to do without public confidence and participation, regardless of the training or the proficiency of the police officer. This can only be accomplished by the implementation of, or the consideration of the various factors previously mentioned, which was observed in many respects, while visiting the many criminal justice institutions of Europe.

In contrast to the countries of Europe, many U.S. institutions have failed to understand the simple principle of cause and effect. They continually deal with the effect rather than to seek out the cause. Crime has causes and if the cause were first discovered, then the growth of crime could be systematically eliminated.

In the U.S. the family unit has been disintegrating. Religion and the "old fashioned" values have been losing ground to a steady diet of violence, perpetuated by the continued training of the T.V. and other media, with little or no control. These training grounds are controlled to a much greater degree in Europe.

There is a treasured heritage and family allegiance in existence in Europe that is absent to a great degree in

the U.S. There is also a tighter control of personal activities, yet in many occasions moral standards are different and rather relaxed.

Our epidemic of criminal behavior has been learned from adults, experiences, media, teachings, etc. and we must face reality and recognize the principle that "criminals are made not born" as a few have tried to infer.

ASSESSMENT OF SABBATICAL VALUES

This experience has been a very rewarding experience. It has supplied me with a vast amount of information and experience that I shall always be grateful for.

This study has given me an insight into many technical areas of my teaching and training profession, and has strengthened my values in many provocative areas.

The varying conditions that promote many unusual circumstances have caused me to reflect back on the theory, that we have always had the best systems. These same conditions have also allowed me to view, understand and then learn and copy only the best solutions of each situation. In this manner it has been extremely beneficial to personal growth and the development of a personal insight.

This study period has generated considerable enthusiasm towards incorporating information and illustrations into my teaching programs.

It brings new insights, new plans and newly acquired theories into the classroom, as well as being able to study and compare foreign philosophies and methods of training with what we had previously thought, was the only way.

I, also, feel very enriched, culturally and historically.

This is due to the many new experiences I had and many historical sights that I visited. I believe it is extremely important to be educated and experienced in many ways and to have an appreciation for fields that are outside of ones main profession. For this opportunity I shall always be grateful.

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SABBATICAL LEAVE REPORT.

1975 - 1976

Presented to
Board of Trustees, Administration
and Staff of Mt. San Antonio College

by
William G. Wheelright

August, 1976

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INTRODUCTION

Concern about the quality of the nations police has intensified considerably in the recent years, as crime has spiralled upward and social upheaval has become part of the urban society trend. Considerable effort is and has been devoted to upgrading the caliber of the individual officer through incorporating higher educational standards into the selection of criteria. This approach was first recommended by the Wickersham Crime Commission in 1931 and it has been the concensus of commissions and individual authorities for the past 45 years.

Although no law enforcement system could or should entirely control social problems, nevertheless it is apparent that a lack of effective, professional training, and model curriculum appropriate for educational preparation of both police and criminal justice personnel are drastically needed.

Therefore, realizing the need for an examination of the rationale for higher educational standards it was the intent of this study to visit and conduct a personal research study of the Criminal Justice Programs of the various colleges of several western and north-western states, as well as educational institutions of the Canadian provinces.

Several police organizations and their training facilities were also visited for the purpose of seeking information concerning their needs, the programs of

study and the various ways and means that the teaching and learning processes were implemented

I attempted to seek new ways of realizing the rewards of proper education, the impact of the Law Enforcement Education Program, the impact of developing scientific and modern educational programs, the various methods and attitudes employed by the instructors and new or different approaches towards the implementation of the various classes of study.

Considerable time was also consummated in order to study and evaluate the various principles of education for purposes of comparative values and consideration.

It was hoped through this study that I would broaden my understanding of the various systems. I, also, wished to study problems or the degree of their success and thereby, develop a more realistic approach of the entire problem. In this way I could hope to instruct more realistically, with greater degree of expertise.

AREAS OF STUDY

1. California

- a. El Camino College, Torrance
- b. Los Angeles County Sheriff Training Academy,
Los Angeles
- c. Los Angeles Police Training Academy, Los Angeles
- d. San Jose State University, San Jose

2. Oregon

- a. Oregon State College, Portland
- b. Portland State University of Oregon, Portland
- c. University of Oregon, Eugene

3. Washington

- a. Shoreline Community College, Seattle

4. Idaho

- a. Coeur D'Alene Police Dept., Coeur D'Alene
- b. Idaho State University, Pocatelo
- c. North Idaho College, Coeur D'Alene
- d. Pocatelo Police Training Academy, Pocatelo

5. Montana

- a. Great Falls Police Dept. Training Academy, Great Falls
- b. Great Falls Public Schools, Great Falls
- c. Police Officer Standards and Training, Helena

6. Utah

- a. Dept. of Court Services, Salt Lake City
- b. University of Utah, Salt Lake City

7. Nevada

- a. Las Vegas Police Department, Las Vegas
- b. University of Nevada, Las Vegas

8. Canada

- a. British Columbia Police College, Vancouver
- b. Calgary City Police Department, Calgary
- c. Douglas College, Vancouver
- d. Mt Royal College, Calgary
- e. Regina Police Traffic Division, Regina
- f. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Banff
- g. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy,
Regina
- h. Saanich Police Department Training Div., Victoria
- i. University of Lethbridge, Calgary

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS OR CORRESPONDENCE

California

- a. Emerson, Charles Lt., L.A. Co. Sheriff Dept.
Training Division
- b. Hampton, John, Dr. El Camino Comm. College
- c. Lennocker, Paul, L.A. Police Dept.
- d. Metcalf, John, P.O.S.T. Training, Sacramento
- e. Skaggs, Jerry, Sgt., L.A. Co. Sheriff Training Div.
- f. Unsinger, Peter, Dr., San Jose University
- g. Wilson, Brooks, P.O.S.T. Training, Sacramento

Oregon

- a. Peristein, Gary R. Dr., Portland State University
- b. Tracy, Charles, Dr., Oregon State College

Washington

- a. Dixon, Roger, Sheriff, San Juan Co.
- b. Pistole, Jesse; Shoreline Comm. College, Seattle

Montana

- a. Bain, Clayton, Director, P.O.S.T., Helena
- b. Curtin, James, Montana Highway Patrol, Helena
- c. Hull, Janet, Admin Aid, Bd. of Crime Control, Helena
- d. Osborne, Glenn, Undersheriff, Great Falls Sheriff Dept.
- e. Skinner, Tim Sgt., Great Falls Police Academy

Idaho

- a. Todd, Paul H. Coord. Idaho State University, Pocatelo

- b. Plott, Larry, Exec. Sec. Police Academy train, Pocatello
- c. Stuart, Ned, North Idaho College, Couer D'Alene
- d. Todd, Paul H., Cood. Idaho State Univ., Pocatelo

Utah

- a. Registration & Personnel Office, Salt Lake City,
(University of Nevada)
- b. Stevenson, Stanley, Director, Dept. of Court Services,
Salt Lake City

Nevada

- a. Bolden, Leary, Capt., Las Vegas Police Dept.
- b. Gerey, Thelma Mrs., Comm. Specialist, Las Vegas
Police Department
- c. Cooper, Edward, Lt., Las Vegas Police Dept.
- d. Garks, L.L. Sgt., Las Vegas Police Dept.
- e. Horvath, John A., Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas
- f. Johnson, T.D. Sgt., Las Vegas Police Dept.

Canada

- a. Bailey, Ray, Const., Saanich Police Dept., Saanich
- b. Bielert, Mel, Insp., R.C.M.P., Regina
- c. Coulter, Ron, Sgt., Saanich Police Dept.
- d. Cowan, Robert, Edmundson Police Training, Edmundson
- e. Crosby Jones, Phil, Insp., Calgary
- f. Ferguson, J.W., Douglas College, Vancouver
- g. Kilcup, G.B., Dir. British Columbia Police College
Vancouver
- h. Lowe, Norman T., Cpl., R.C.M.P., Banff
- i. Mc Cray, Wm., Sup. R.C.M.P., Regina

- j. Miller, Jerry, Sgt., R.C.M.P., Regina
- k. Mills, Robt., Ch. Supren., R.C.M.P., Regina
- l. Moore, Al, Stf. Sgt., R.C.M.P., Banff
- m. Morrison, Dave K. Const., Calgary
- n. Turnbull, Rennie, Sgt., R.C.M.P., Regina

CALIFORNIA

Several studies have been undertaken to identify differences in performance between police officers with a collegiate background and those without. The results of these studies tend to support the contention that those with a college background are, in fact, better performers.

Some other studies indicate that some 37% of the recruits now entering police service have been in college for at least a year; in California this percentage is an atypical 73%. Some 10% of the police recruits have completed 4 years or more of college when entering law enforcement. Fifty eight per-cent of the police recruits who received a reward for completed education; indicate the percentage salary increment as the most attractive reward program for completed education.

Educated recruits seek positions with police departments that offer promotion opportunities, higher prestige, better initial salaries, require higher educational requirements and are larger in size.

Generally, nearly one-half of the police recruits now being employed have completed at least one year of college.

Therefore, one may contend, there is a need for criminal justice education programming to provide a broad orientation to the entire criminal justice system and process, rather than focus upon any particular component. A model

justice curriculum is needed. Its characteristics include; incorporation of a systematic examination of the entire criminal justice process, a liberal arts education based in the social sciences, and an analytic rather than prescriptive content.

In the U.S. the Law Enforcement Education Program is actively involved in a considerable amount of the funding processes for training, therefore it exercises a considerable vocal position regarding the selectivity and the degree of training, as well as controlling the budget for same.

The organization known as Police Officers Standards and Training is an organization of California that establishes what courses shall be taught to each and every policeman or potential police recruit and what content each of the courses will generally contain. This qualification or authorization has to be approved, prior to a student receiving the various credentials or degrees for taking various police programs of training.

Prior to my departure to the various states I visited with the local training agencies in order to establish a basic evaluation of the teaching techniques that are currently involved in California.

Much to my dismay, the two major police training academies in Los Angeles area, L.A. Police Academy and the L.A. Sheriff Academy, train the same basic courses and materials but from a complete different approach.

L.A. SHERIFF TRAINING ACADEMY

The training administered by the personnel of the L.A. County Sheriff Training Academy is mostly of the lecture type, which covers a 16 week academy curriculum.

Other classes are taught and structured on a practical problem basis, and a few classes are taught by physical application or individual manipulation, after short instruction processes .

These classes are generally structured on a controlled basis, with little inter- communication between the instructor and the students. Some classes are rather regimented, which allows for no inter- communication or on a very minimal basis.

Some displays, films, film strips and utilized but for the most part, it is a lecture or theory process of training by the instructors or by outside personnel, who are considered experts in their field.

There was considerable stress orientation and training exercised here in the past, and even tho the atmosphere has changed to a non- stress type of training, there still appears to be a lingering effect.

Learning conditions appeared conducive to a positive effect and the students reflected considerable interest and intent in learning. This was indicated by personal demeanor and attitudes and the image conditioning, which was quite obvious.

A change of Behavioral Objective training is currently being studied and it is contemplated this type of instruction will be initiated in the very near future.

There is an obvious lack of material source. There is no library as such, and the amount of study material is definitely lacking. There were only a few books from which to research any problem or material. This was indicated as a budget allocation problem.

LOS ANGELES POLICE ACADEMY

The methods of training at the L.A. Police Academy is completely different from L.A. County Sheriff. It is quite obvious that the atmosphere is also rather different, the setting appears less restrained and the students, including the new recruits, appear more relaxed. The classes are housed in buildings that are more conducive to better learning conditions. The structures appear more like institutions of learning rather than public buildings.

All of the training is based on Behavioral Objectives and has been so structured for the past 6 -7 years. All of the classes contain learning areas and each area contains the "Learning Goals", which describe the goals of that segment of the training program. In practice, these goals that are established with the program. Each learning goal has one or more "Behavioral Objectives", which describe the action or behavior that the student is expected to exhibit upon completion of the instruction and forms the basis by which the student

will be evaluated as to his / her knowledge or abilities.

Each student is allowed to progress as fast as he/she is capable of. The slower students are later assisted by the faster ones, which permits additional learning processes.

The student is taught the learning material on a relative three phased program. The instructor initially covers the basic fundamentals in a class -room training session. The student later checks out reading materials, plus a taped instructional package. After reading the material, he plays the tape and watches the instruction on a video-tape screen. He is later instructed in a class room to further explain the training material being covered. Whenever the student determines he is totally prepared, he is tested on the material. If he passes, he continues with the next programmed study. If he fails he returns to the prepared material for further study and testing. However, if he fails three times he is terminated.

The source of materials are voluminous, as the program was funded by a Federal Grant assistance, therefore, the student has access to many books, pamphlets and study material. He also has access to one of the largest law and police science libraries in the country.

The methods of training involve various techniques including but not limited to, assigned reading, regular teacher instruction simulated problem solving, video-tape, films, slides, practical application and student manual operations. The student is also detailed to

various field work assignments after a period of basic training. He is later returned to academy training in order to discuss and critique experiences gained during these assignments.

Considerable training is given by displays, overhead projection units, as well as, using many tools and implements of the trade.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE

San Jose State possesses a very active Criminal Justice Program. There are eleven full time instructors and twenty four part time instructors, ~~They later hire instructors~~ during the year to teach various short training sessions or seminars.

There are 900 -1000 police science majors in the program and approximately 100 students in the Masters Degree Program.

The school is well known for a very active program, however, it was stated that the demands are great, therefore, there is a high attrition rate of students.

The staff appeared to be very eager to satisfy the needs of any criminal justice agency, in almost any geographical location in the state. However, it was strongly emphasized, they consistently attempted to employ the best instructors possible, for what ever training session that was contemplated.

Most of the classes were predominately lecture and discussion with 25% of the instructors using video tape at some point in their instructional processes. Certain classes employed panel discussions and student class training as varied techniques.

Most of the training was classified as P.O.S.T. certified, however, some classes were not certified due to the specific needs of the various individuals or institutions. Many of these courses were self sustained due to the charges or fees being paid by each of the attending students.

The factor of being able to establish and conduct classes at various geographical locations (under certain conditions) is a luxury that a community college does not enjoy.

Regardless of the high reputation accorded the institution, none of the classes at San Jose State were presently structured or organized on the basis of Behavioral Objectives. I mention this factor because, while consulting with personnel of P.O.S.T. , it was determined that the Behavioral Objectives teaching program is currently being seriously researched and that it will soon be the basis for a standardized basic training program for California Law Enforcement.

To further express the position taken by California regarding student recruit training and peace officer training, it has been documented, that California has developed earlier and to a much greater extent than in any other part of the nation. Police educational levels and agency

educational requirements have, therefore, been traditionally higher than elsewhere. In Michigan, New Jersey, and Texas, 37% have had some college, whereas, in California that figure is 73%. Nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the California recruits now entering the police service have a baccalaureate degree. However, the greatest number of academic programs in law enforcement are located in the community colleges, and hence are associated degree -granting programs.

OREGON

The peace officer training in the state of Oregon is determined by the Board of Police Standards and Training, which is under the Administration of Justice and the School of Urban Affairs.

There is city and county authorized training administered and determined by the agencies mentioned, which is located in Salem. Portland, however, is one of the exceptional geographical areas.

The standard recruit officer training set by the state for the other areas is 300 hours. However, the training period for the peace officers located in Portland is 700 hours and 470 hours of training for officers of Multnomah County.

The Oregon State Police maintains an academy which trains the personnel of their organization, however, the local police are trained by the instructors of the Portland State University in combination with training administered by the local police training division.

Training instituted at the Portland State University is administered mainly on the basis of practical problems and varied discussions. Considerable use is made of the audio-visual techniques and movies are utilized considerably to illustrate training methods. Appellate court decisions are utilized to a great degree and thoroughly discussed as a basis of problem solving techniques.

There are three full time instructors at Oregon State

college and four part time instructors. There are approximately 365 police science majors in the Criminal Justice Program, whereas, the entire college enrollment is approximately 13,000.

Classes are generally taught on a lecture - discussion basis with various helping aids and displays being used, when the needs are best fulfilled by their utilization.

Considering the types of classes that are offered for the students of this college, who are majoring in the field of Law Enforcement or Corrections, one must conclude that the major emphasis is towards humanities, sociology, psychology and preventative measures.

In viewing the courses of study in a four year college, there are two fields of thought towards the education of Law Enforcement Officer. One view is, that he should be trained to do the job that deals with crime, the investigation of such act and proceed with a prosecution, if possible. The other viewpoint is, that although the police officer deals with crime control, a major emphasis of his responsibilities is dealing with people, their problems and to assist them in the solution of these grievances. This college, obviously, maintains the second viewpoint.

WASHINGTON

There are approximately 20 college programs in the state that administer instruction in the Criminal Justice area, however, the college that maintains the reputation for having the best program is Shoreline Community College at Seattle.

The programs are generally small and Shoreline College, with a total enrollment of 7,000, has approximately 175 to 200 students in the Criminal Justice Program. There is no program of Correctional training, as there are two other institutions nearer to the Monroe Reformatory that assume this obligation.

There are two full time instructors and ten part time instructors employed in the program. It is anticipated that another full time instructor will be hired this coming semester.

Instructional policy and procedures are quite liberal. Generally the instructor assigns his classes on a do it yourself basis, and the other half of instruction is comprised of viewing films. There are not too many classes involving lectures. There are some role-playing problems and lots of class participation and discussion with some lecturing. Film strips or slides are not used to any great degree.

There are two programs. One is for police officers, who are already employed and the other is for students who

are interested in a 2 year degree and possible employment. This is a transfer program to a 4 year institution, whereas, the other is mainly a officer recruit training program.

A security program was offered for 4 quarters but due to lack of interest and attendance, the program was cancelled.

The institution is on a quarter system, with 55 days to a quarter. One hour a week for eight weeks equals one college credit; in other words 5 credits equals 3 units.

There is no limit to exams, however, school policy dictates there shall be a mid-term and a final examination given to each student.

Some of the teachers have their lectures taped, and played in class, sometimes by a student of the class. Therefore, in such instances there is no personal touch, no questions, no answers and, obviously, very little training.

Up to the recent years the past training was administered by instructors with no police back-ground or training but was administered by retired or ex -military personnel and some instructors held a sociology degree, with no police training or experience.

There have been some changes in the system and in the instructional methods but it appears there are more changes needed, even tho this program has been considered to be one of the best.

IDAHO

North Idaho College

In the Northern area, it became quite apparent the emphasis of the job of a law enforcement officer was changing. It was changing, due to geographical changes, industrial changes, etc. The major portion of his job was changing to traffic control, enforcing or controlling laws that dealt with animal husbandry, and small town ordinances. The question of training was, therefore, also starting to change.

There was not too much training being offered, other than a general or basic police officer. The training site was generally quite a distance from the location of employment, therefore, the real scientific approach towards training was losing some ground.

In the Northern area most officers attend, North Idaho College. The classes are of a general nature and are taught in the lecture - discussion manner. Nothing too inovative, yet nothing too provocative.

Idaho State University

In the Southern area the conditions were quite different. There are two separate training sections at this institution. One section is for pre training and the other section trains personnel, already employed. However, the two sections are not too compatible. They are organized,

structured and operated by two administrations and it appears that there is conflict in many respects.

There is complete, efficient training being administered to the pre-employed students. It appears a little regimented but conditions were not considered stress orientated. There are considerable innovations involved in the programs. All the classes are being changed and structured towards Behavioral Objective Training.

The training program is structured into a Vocational Education Program, where by the student is allowed to work with the police department personnel 20 hours per week. In this manner, he receives college credit, he receives pay (120 a month) and derives actual experience at the same time.

The training period for recruits at the academy is 200 hours, which is set by their state P.O.S.T. commission. Most all the operatives are determined and policies are set by this commission.

The training, which is associated with the school of Vocational - Technical Education, is a 11 month program and involves 40 credits of education. The training covers a large span of subjects, which are very descriptive of the job performance of the law enforcement officer. I was quite impressed with this program and the way it is conducted.

MONTANA

There is law enforcement training in Montana but the major training center is at the Montana State University, located in Bozeman. This limited the availability of training, due to the considerable distance between various towns and the training center. Therefore, some training is offered by the small departments themselves or by the medium size training academies. There is an apparent need for local community colleges, more suitably located, to satisfy these needs. It was noted by several persons, that the training was very poor or lacking, due to this problem.

It was also indicated the training given was based on a choice basis, therefore, only the select few received the needed training, the others go without.

There was a good program offered by the college that involved many selection of classes, and the program also covered many specialized courses of training.

UTAHUniversity of Utah

A visit to the University of Utah disclosed that a college of law program is offered to train students for practice in any common jurisdiction and affords training for degrees up to and including a Juris Doctor Degree as well as pre- legal study.

The University also offers programs of Humanities and Social and Behavioral Science, which include a program of graduate degrees in a Masters as well as a Doctorate program. The clinical program consisted of several offerings for experiences in the practice of law but there were no programs or courses directed towards the specific direction of a Criminal Justice Program.

It was noted, however, a main request of the college towards students entering the study of law, request that he first obtain a defined liberal education that would provide him with a broad cultural background and have a great appreciation of human relations and the consequent uncertainties therein.

Non-theory courses in military science, hygiene, domestic arts, physical education, vocal or instrumental music, teaching practice or methods and similiar courses are not acceptable to fulfilling admission requirements to the Law Program.

It was difficult to locate many colleges that offered

training for the student of Law Enforcement, except Weber State and the College of Southern Utah, therefore, I visited the courts and the Department of Court Services in Salt Lake County.

This program, although newly organized, has instituted many innovative programs for the person arrested for various crimes.

The program instigated a new four part program for safe, responsible release from jail. The pre-trial programs encompass 1. Pre -trial releases for those in jail, but can demonstrate roots in the community. 2. Pre-trial releases of persons who show stability, with followup services. The Post Conviction programs include: 1. Misdemeanant Programs: This involves a closely supervised probationary period. 2. A residential type rehabilitation center providing a community -based minimum security program for carefully selected persons, who would otherwise be sentenced to serve time in jail.

This program involved various types of crimes, including drugs, alcohol, narcotics, as well as, other well know minor and major offenses.

It was very interesting and thought provoking to see this type of service in operation, as it demands the services of many highly trained technicians, psychologists, sociologists and other professionally trained persons, as well as, the assistance and expertise of ex-narcotic and drug users and ex law offenders, who allege rehabilitation.

NEVADAUniversity of Nevada

Nevada is another state that has to do with the problem of large areas of non-existing population, therefore, there are only a few institutions that offer training courses in the Criminal Justice Field.

I visited the University of Nevada in Las Vegas after waiting out the week-end, only to find that the classes were closed for the summer holidays.

In visiting with other instructors, who appeared on campus off schedule, it was determined a Criminal Justice Program was offered. The department is housed in the Humanities building in conjunction with the Departments of Social Sciences and Sociology.

Reflecting on the program that was listed in the Criminal Justice Program, the courses offered were a mixture of classes relating to the field of law and others that dealt only with humanities (eleven courses in all).

The instructors were trained in one or the other respective field, working in conjunction with each other, and attempting to interweave the various subjects. It was also learned that considerable training was administered on the department level, or by the Nevada Technical Institute or by seven community colleges

under the University of Nevada auspices.

Associate degrees are only offered at the community college level. Certificated programs, as well as a baccalaureate degree program are offered at the State University.

A dual bachelor program is also offered at the University, after taking 150 units of specified classes. There is, however, no Master degree program. A switch must be made to Public Administration or Political Science, Etc., to obtain a Masters degree.

I later visited the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department to view the communications system that was built under a test Federal Grant system.

I learned their system is the most sophisticated and the most intricate police radio communication complaint and control system in all the world. It covers and controls 8,000 square miles of police controlled area. It comprises six complaint systems, six dispatchers and one supervisory position, controlling 45 -50 units.

Due to the various complexities and scientific intricacy of the radio equipment and the computerized systems, I will not try to explain the various components and how they operate, as I recall how amazed and utterly flabbergasted I was after viewing the operation. It left me with the feeling that if the system were utilized properly and to the extent of its' maximum ability, the criminal doesn't have a chance.

CANADA

Geographically, I have divided Canada into four major sectors: 1. To the East lies the area of British Columbia, encompassing Victoria and Vancouver. 2. Heading West this is the area of Alberta, that surrounds the city of Calgary. 3. Continuing Westward, Alberta contains a vast spacious area including the city of Regina. 4. At the extreme Eastern edge, jumping over Maritoba and Ontario, lies Quebec the major city of Montreal.

For the purpose of this study, I have, also, divided the country of Canada into the same four regions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - MUNICIPAL POLICE

Traditionally, I have accepted Canada as a very neighborly country, a country that is considered beautiful, serene and has a populace, that, traditionally, is law abiding and hard working but professionally, nothing too outstanding.

After visiting with members and personnel of the Criminal Justice system, it was one continuing amazement after another.

The personnel of the various police forces were found to be very efficiently trained. They are trained two basic ways. They are considered a police officer and, as such, they are trained to perform professional functions in a most efficient manner. However, they are first trained to be a human being, as this is considered the most important facet of a policeman. The police deal directly with a range of personal and emotional problems and are confronted with people who test their patience, character and courage, therefore, they undertake their responsibilities, create an atmosphere of good relations, provide mutual understanding and seek lawful compliance with the least amount of resistance.

Canadian law enforcement officials impose a special responsibility on the police constables to exercise tact and patience in their relations with the public, therefore, special emphasis is placed on maturity, intelligence and self control.

Law enforcement officers receive the majority of their training from the British Columbia Police College. This new British Columbia Police College, under the leadership of the B.C. Police Commission, commenced operations officially on March 17, 1975. At that time 102 new police recruits representing the municipalities of Vancouver, West Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Saanich, Esquimalt and Port Moody became the first students.

In addition to Recruit Training, there are training sessions involving senior police constables, instructor training and other specialized training. As of August 1975, 365 municipal peace officers have been or are at present involved in a training program at the college.

A new system of basic training for municipal officers will involve a three year period of preparation before recruits will be eligible for First Class Constable status.

The first block of training employs police skills, social sciences and the classroom lecture format will be de-emphasized in favor of action oriented participation that includes seminars and carefully constructed simulation models that approximate modern police activities.

The second block the recruit is employed in the field under the guidance and continuous assistance of a specially trained seasoned officer.

The third block returns to the college, bringing experiences from the street, into the classroom. The

recruit will be upgraded in general police-work skills, such as Conflict Management, Job Effects on Personality, Criminology, Police and Minority Groups, Community Groups, Crowd Psychology, Criminal Justice Systems, and Emergency Care. The training will be involved with other agencies of the system, such as the Courts, institutions, Probation, and Community Services.

The fourth block is again sent into field services with a minimal amount of supervision. A personal file is maintained and as standards of skill performances are attained, recruits become eligible for promotion to the next grade.

In the fifth and last block, the recruit is again returned to the college for training in Management Concepts, leadership training in depth, social science education, and expanded alternative community policing techniques, i. e., Community Policing, Diversion, etc. After these completed three years of training, he/she is now eligible for promotion to a First Class Constable of British Columbia.

At present all full time faculty of the College are serving police officers of various municipal police agencies and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the B.C. area. These officers instruct for periods of two to three years. The average age of the instructors is 36 and represents approximately 12 years of police service.

Consultants in psychology, sociology, criminology, social work and management development are used on a continuous basis to supplement and expand on the integrated approach to the police training emphasized by

the College.

Within the next two years the College is expanding its resources to provide programs in other areas namely:

1. Field Instructors Training Program
2. Advanced Constables Training Program
3. General Supervision Training Program
4. Middle Management Training Program
5. Executive Development Training Program
6. Special and Technical Skill Programs

During the past year the number of women employed in police work has doubled. Women are deployed in all types of general police duties, as well as, some specialized assignments.

There are also research programs, established by the Commission in the following areas.

1. Innovative police programs involving juveniles.
2. Measuring police effectiveness.
3. Comprehensive statistical analysis of crime.
4. Teenage prostitution.
5. Modern management principles.
6. Racial conflicts that involve the police roles.

The Canadians believe that by creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, consistent with fulfilling the public expectations for a professional police service, responsible, dedicated, and self disciplined constables, competent in both skill understanding, will be the product.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - R C M P

I am sure that it is quite surprising to all concerned, that up to now, no mention has been made of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Therefore, it is quite appropriate that I provide some insight on the organization, as it exists in the British Columbia area.

More than one half of the people in the B.C. live in areas policed by the RCMP. The total sworn and non-sworn personnel strength of the force, as of April 1, 1975, is 3,615. The headquarters of the forces is located in Victoria with several subdivision in the various smaller areas.

The RCMP generally serve the unincorporated areas and patrol the major highways as traffic enforcement and control officers. Of late, there has been more emphasis focused upon the RCMP towards increasing their duties in many other functions.

All of the basic training is centered at Regina, Therefore, I will leave the major content of information until this area is later discussed.

CALGARY

"Professionalism" is the key word used in the Criminal Justice Studies Program at Mount Royal College, the institution that bears the responsibility of training the police forces, other enforcement branches of the government, correctional branches, and retail and industrial security organizations.

There are two Criminal Justice Career programs available:

1. Two year diploma as a Police Science or Correction major, or a one year Certificate in Corrections, or Police Science (serving the Criminal Justice personnel or Security Management.)
2. Arts and Science Associate Diploma (two years - Police Science Major)

There is also a certificated program available to Criminal Justice Personnel on an independent study basis, without weekly attendance at the college. This class is under the school extension program and employs a variety of alternate learning methods, such as audio and video tapes.

Personnel from this program are consistently searching new techniques, new methods, and new areas of teaching as they recently returned from visiting our California Colleges and the departments of Los Angeles Police and Los Angeles Sheriff.

Close liason is maintained with the various Criminal Justice agencies, therefore, these agencies have come

to rely on the college to provide all types of training, both educational and that of a consultative nature. This area is flourishing with building, industry and growth, therefore, money is readily available for these purposes.

All Calgary police service training is carried out at Mount Royal College and a nation-wide independent study program in Criminal Justice education is now being offered.

The regular classroom procedure is generally instituted, however, there is considerable study implemented by the Case Method study, the Syndicated study method, Buzz Group study, and the Actual or Simulated study. The instructors utilize various techniques and implementations along with these studies such as video-tape, instructor personnel, and other assistance to enforce the training, and learning processes.

All staff instructors are only allowed to teach for a maximum period of three years and then they have to return to their normal functions or duties. This method is implemented towards an attempt to instruct only the latest practical applications and procedures and to forestall any one single way of teaching.

The facilities of this ultra modern college with its "open concept" approach to education are at the disposal of all members of the force, whether enrolled as a regular student or as a individual initiative basis in the Criminal Justice Program.

The central core of the campus is an open mall and other

adjoining open areas.

Scattered throughout the learning libraries are resource islands, the learning centers for independent study. These islands are equipped as electronic links to the audio-visual core of the college. Information of any choice can be relayed to the student through co-axial cable which connects the learning library to the audio-visual centers. By simply plugging into an electronic panel, any type of information can be transmitted directly to the student.

Various other types of training, such as Pursuit and High Speed Driving, Firearms and Footdrill are conducted at other locations, available on a year round basis.

There is also a recruit training program for new police personnel, which is a sixteen week duration followed by a work experience program. Twenty per-cent of the academic training program is devoted to the study of Psychology, Sociology, and the development of Effective Communication skills.

All of the courses are taught by members of the various Criminal Justice forces, with the exception of a few selected professional staff, such as psychologists, or experts in the field of Sociology.

The recruits emerge, at the termination of the program, with 10 college credits or one-third of the credits necessary towards the completion of the Certificated program.

I was deeply impressed by the content of their program, the structure of their entire curriculum, and the dedication of their staff towards their key word "Professionalism".

REGINA

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is essentially a federal police force and as such, enforces most federal statutes and provides frequent assistance to the various federal government departments. The force, also, has agreements with all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, handling duties usually performed by a provincial police force. Many individual cities, towns and municipalities also have agreements with the Force for police services.

Although the horse has been literally discontinued it has been replaced by the utilization of other modes of transportation, such as the patrol boats, the snowmobiles airplanes and helicopters.

The force resembles our FBI force in many respects, therefore, the need for very sophisticated and technical training in scientific areas is quite necessary.

Precision drill training is and always has been an integral part of the basic training. Classroom sessions also accent RCMP's roll and need for training in community affairs. Other phases of study that are considered an essential part of the program are practical problems and realistic situations that continually confront the field officer, human relations, karate, investigative techniques, as well as, typing, social obligations and many other unusual necessities.

There are approximately 16,000 members of the RCMP throughout Canada, which includes 168 female officers,

therefore, the training needs are extremely important and necessary.

There are approximately 400 trainees in continual training at the academy in Regina. This indicates there are 13 classes of trainees in constant training through the entire year. There are roughly 32 students per class, which is an integrated male and female course of training.

The course of training last for a period of 25 weeks, then the recruit receives his badge and is assigned to regular patrol duty.

The courses of training are standardized training, which is governed by the Training and Development branch of the R C M P in Ottawa, Canada. However, the instructors at the academy, through the concurrence of the academy staff may advise changes, and if shown to be sound procedures, the changes will usually be sanctioned and accepted by the Training and Development branch.

Although it was indicated that discipline learning was the teaching procedure in the class room, it appeared that stress procedure was rather obvious during the drill and marching maneuvers.

There is a definite, recent movement towards bi-lingual training. Considerable training is now given the recruits in both English and the French language.

Some training has been modified for the benefit of the female officers, however, for the most part all officers

are trained in the same manner and the same degree of perfection is demanded.

Instruction consists of many forms, standard teacher instruction, roll playing, demonstration and performance, exchange of questions and answers, conference training, etc., supplemented with films, video-tapes and practical scenes of mock jails, courtrooms and police stations.

I was very impressed with the extent of their expertise and training practices. I cannot praise their methods and results enough, other than to say "they really had it all together". I could have stayed for several more days without tiring of watching their marching and drilling techniques, as well as, enjoying their hospitality and friendliness.

ASSESSMENT OF SABBATTICAL LEAVE

The opportunity of visiting other institutions of learning and conversing with the staff members has been a very rewarding experience.

It has given me great insight towards the many effective techniques of teaching, and to be able to see and compare the varied successful approaches towards professional instruction.

The program has also given me an opportunity to observe and compare good programs versus other programs that might be considered as lacking in certain respects. This study program allowed me the opportunity to compare our program, as well as our classes, with the programs and the classes of these other institutions.

It has brought forth new insights, new ideas, new philosophies and new methods that may be employed in future classes to seek improvement in the class-room teacher-learning processes.

I believe these experiences have caused me to grow professionally, culturally and has served to offer many innovations, whereas, I hope to become more proficient in the field of instruction. For this opportunity and experience, I shall always be grateful.

