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FINAL REPORT

EMERGING ROLE OF POLICEMEN
IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

A Study Conducted Under LEAA Grant Number 12

by

The Police Division of the Department of Public Safety

City of Omaha

Omaha, Nebraska

for

The United States Department of Justice

Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

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NCJ-00486

EMERGING ROLE OF POLICEMEN

IN A

CHANGING SOCIETY

The training period at the beginning of the police career represents a one-time opportunity to set the sights of each new police officer. The failure to properly indoctrinate a recruit during these first months is inexcusable and cannot be tolerated. At no other time in police work is the opportunity available to take the unprejudiced, willing mind and mold it to conform with acceptable professional concepts. Where the chance is missed, the task becomes one of perpetual correction and discipline and is generally never accomplished properly.

In the final evaluation of either a police officer or a police department, the critical test is in its performance. Ability can only spring from knowledge of the job. Qualified police candidates bring the aptitude to learn to the job and this aptitude must be put to the test which only training can provide.

As the Omaha Police Division started a program of evaluating its course of action and the potential contained within its organization, they arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to take a long, searching look at their entire structure and attempt to strengthen and rebuild based not only upon their own knowledge, but to a great extent upon information they could glean from other departments in the country as well as other individuals outside of

police service itself. With this thought in mind, a government grant was secured for the purpose of conducting a rather wide and extensive study of the public relations program, the pre-service training program and the in-service training program.

In order to obtain a comprehensive picture of some of the areas of weakness in the operation of the Omaha Police Division, two commissioned officers, Captain Raymond B. Buchta, and Lieutenant Bruce D. Hartford, visited Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and St. Louis, Missouri.

The trip to Denver, Colorado, was made on February 13, 14, and 15, and it was discovered that the Police Department in this city conducts a twelve-week recruit training program of 464 hours, of which 44 hours are assigned to community relations instruction.

The visit to Kansas City, Missouri, was conducted on February 21 and 22, and the visiting officers were particularly impressed by the police department's public information and police-community relations division. This division disseminates information throughout the schools of the city as well as working with a variety of established groups in the depressed areas of the city. It was felt by the officials of the Kansas City Police Department that their appearances before school assemblies was having a desirable effect on the behavior of the young people.

On February 28 and March 1, Captain Buchta and Lieutenant Hartford visited the police department in Minneapolis, Minnesota. They were greatly impressed by the program adopted in Minneapolis of having five police officers assigned to the junior high schools in

that city on a full-time basis. This project which is entitled "Police-School Liaison Program" uses the police officer in the school primarily as a reference counselor to deal with problem and potential problem children. School administrators and police officials are very satisfied with the program and they are anticipating expanding this operation to encompass more schools.

In addition, the visitors discovered the Minneapolis police department has an extensive speaker's bureau and they make a large number of appearances before a variety of organizations within the city.

The St. Louis, Missouri, visit was conducted on March 7 and 8. The police department in this city has a large public relations division made up of a Public Information Office and a Police-Community Relations Section. This is apparently a well-organized operation and the Public Information Office handles not only press releases, but also the speaker's bureau. Speakers from the specialized sections of the department are available to visit with any groups who request them and they also provide a school visitation program where officers visit not only the elementary grades but the Head Start classes and upper elementary grades as well.

The community relations program in St. Louis seems to be well organized. The St. Louis Police Department is divided into nine districts and each district has its own police-community relations program where meetings are held monthly under the guidance of the district captain. Each of these nine districts has one officer assigned full time to police-community relations activities. One

of the interesting facets of this work is the "Ride Along Program" which is designed as a reward for exceptional conduct of one youth and the second youth who is selected is considered a potential dropout from one of the schools. The program operates in each of the nine districts and on the same day of each month each district takes the assigned youths for an eight-hour tour in an unmarked car to show them the complete and total operations of a police officer through one tour of duty. Captain Buchta and Lieutenant Hartford were impressed by this activity and felt that this is another of those desirable moves that brings the police officer in contact with the impressionable child for a long period of time. It is believed that exposure of this nature can have a very favorable effect upon the attitude of the child toward law enforcement personnel.

Based upon the reports of Captain Buchta and Lieutenant Hartford, the reappraisal of the Omaha Police Division activities was continued. Special attention was paid to the entire training procedures, but particularly in relationship to police-community relations training.

An examination of the recruit training indicated a necessity for expanding the program through approximately nine linear weeks. This time should be so allocated that comprehensive coverage is given to those areas which are most fundamental and basic to an officer's duties as a patrolman. More advanced procedures can be taught as in-service training and carried on throughout the working life of the officer. It was decided that basic to any police training program is the necessity of having a police manual. Such a manual is presently in the advanced stages of preparation and it will be

used extensively in recruit training.

In this same regard the procedure of issuing training bulletins is to be reinstated. At one time a comprehensive and informative police bulletin was regularly issued by this department; however, an apathetic attitude on the part of the city officials allowed it to fall into disuse. It is now contemplated that a file of all past bulletins shall be resurrected; where necessary they shall be rewritten, and a complete set will be given to each new recruit officer. All subsequent issues will also be issued to every member of the police division and it is hoped that the Omaha City Personnel Department will select some of the questions used on future promotional examinations from these bulletins. However, during recruit training each recruit will be held responsible for all materials contained within these bulletins and it is anticipated that as his career progresses, in-service training will test his knowledge of subsequently issued bulletins.

It will become patently obvious as this report progresses that this entire program presupposes rigid selection of highly qualified men as well as a lengthy and severe probationary period. And in keeping with the tenets of good police administration, all cases of doubtful success must be resolved in favor of the department.

Since police-community relations (public relations) is to a considerable extent an impressionistic activity, it becomes extremely important to have a department composed of well-disciplined, neat, courteous, and efficient officers. We feel that since a police department is a semi-military organization a recruit training program should be carried out in a military manner. This not only facilitates

training to a considerable extent, but also assists in developing the well-disciplined officer in a shorter span of time than could otherwise be accomplished. As a part of the recruit training program, emphasis will be placed on the maintenance of a military bearing and proper physical conditioning. A minimum of three hours per week will be devoted to physical training and approximately an additional two hours per week to close-order drill. Every man will be very carefully inspected each day to make certain that he keeps both his person and his uniform and equipment in impeccable condition. It is anticipated that throughout the uniformed life of the officer, he will continue to be inspected at regular intervals, but it is hoped that the early recruit emphasis upon physical conditioning, good grooming, and proper care of equipment will become habituated and therefore the officer will continue to make a favorable impression upon all members of the public who should observe him.

In conjunction with this, it is also anticipated that the police department will adopt regulations which will require periodic physical examinations by all officers. This will assure proper physical conditioning and prevent any tendency toward obesity. The other advantages of regular physical examination are, of course, obvious. The regular recruit curricula will devote about nine weeks to course material which will include both classroom and field activity in the following areas:

CRIMINAL LAW AND COURT PROCEDURES

SUBJECT

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1- Arrest techniques | 3 hrs |
| 2- Civil Rights | 1½ hrs |

3-	Codes - City Ordinances, State Statutes, etc.	12½ hrs		
4-	Court - District	4 hrs		
5-	Court Room Demeanor	4 hrs		
6-	Crime Classifications	1½ hrs		
7-	Criminal Court	2 hrs		
8-	Juvenile Court	1½ hrs		
9-	Mock Trial	4 hrs		
10-	Police Liabilities	1 hr		
11-	Search and Seizure	1 hr		
12-	Traffic Court	2 hrs		
13-	Warrants, Capias, etc.	1½ hrs	Total	39½ hrs

INVESTIGATIONS AND CASE PREPARATIONSUBJECT

1-	Accident Investigation	7 hrs		
2-	Accidents (Non-traffic)	1½ hrs		
3-	Arson Investigation	1½ hrs		
4-	Auto Theft	2½ hrs		
5-	Confidence Games	1½ hrs		
6-	Evidence Gathering in Felony Cases	1 hr		
7-	Interviews of Suspects and Witnesses	1 hr		
8-	Note Making in Felony Cases	1½ hrs		
9-	Pathology	1½ hrs	Total	19 hrs

EDUCATIONSUBJECT

1-	Examination and Review	18 hrs		
2-	Recruit Schedule, Research Paper, etc.	3½ hrs		
3-	Report Writing	11½ hrs		
4-	Semantics	1 hr		
5-	Use of Telephone	1½ hrs		
6-	Traffic Safety Education	1½ hrs	Total	37 hrs

PHYSICAL EDUCATIONSUBJECT

1-	Defensive Tactics	3 hrs		
2-	Physical Training and Drill	18½ hrs	Total	21½ hrs

VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONSUBJECT

1-	City Boundaries	2 hrs		
2-	Crime Scene Search - Introduction to,	3½ hrs		
3-	Crime Scene Search	7½ hrs		
4-	Driver Training	14 hrs		
5-	Firearms Training	26½ hrs		
6-	First Aid	15½ hrs		
7-	Observation Training	2 hrs		

8-	Oral Communications	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
9-	Photography	3 hrs		
10-	Police Radio Procedures	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
11-	Tickets - Issuance of Traffic	5 hrs		
12-	Traffic Control	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
13-	Traffic - Direction on Downtown Intersections	3 hrs		
14-	Traffic - Radar	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
15-	Vehicles of Police Division - Care of	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	Total	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

PSYCHOLOGYSUBJECT

1-	Abnormal Behavior	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
2-	Criminal Psychology	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
3-	Crowd Control	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
4-	Human Relations	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
5-	Handling of Mental Patients	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
6-	Personality Development	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
7-	Professionalization of Police	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs	Total	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIONSUBJECT

1-	Chain of Command	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
2-	City Government	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
3-	Coach Assignments	1 hr		
4-	Cruiser Patrol Districts	1 hr		
5-	Detective Bureau Functions	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
6-	Intoxicated Persons - Handling of,	1 hr		
7-	Dictaphone Procedure	1 hr		
8-	Juvenile Section Functions	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
9-	Cath of Office	2 hrs		
10-	Orientation	2 hrs		
11-	Patrol Duties	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
12-	Patrol Procedures - one-man	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
13-	Pawn Shop Functions	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
14-	Prisoners - Admitting and Releasing	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
15-	Rules and Regulations	3 hrs		
16-	Towing and Impounding Vehicles	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
17-	Vice Section Functions	3 hrs	Total	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUESSUBJECT

1-	Fingerprinting	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs		
2-	Investigative Aids	1 hr		
3-	Investigative Techniques	2 hrs	Total	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs

LABORATORY TECHNIQUESSUBJECT

1-	Breathalyzer	1 hr	Total	1 hr
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PHYSICSSUBJECT

1- Explosives	1½ hrs	Total	1½ hrs
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SOCIAL SCIENCESUBJECT

1- Functions of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division	1 hr		
2- Functions of the Douglas County Coroner	1 hr		
3- Functions of the F.B.I.	1 hr		
4- Functions of the Federal Narcotics Bureau	1½ hrs		
5- Foundation of our Present Law System	1 hr		
6- History of Criminal Justice	1½ hrs		
7- Duties of the Nebraska Humane Society	1½ hrs		
8- Functions of the Immigration Bureau	1½ hrs		
9- Panel Discussion - Police Problems in Neighboring Communities	1½ hrs		
10- Duties of the Permits and Inspections Division	1½ hrs		
11- Police History	1 hr		
12- Functions of the Postal Inspector's Office	1 hr		
13- Duties of the Probation and Parole Officer	2 hrs		
14- Public Utilities and Hazards	2½ hrs		
15- Functions of the Safety Council	1½ hrs		
16- Functions of the Nebraska Safety Patrol	1 hr		
17- Functions of the U.S. Secret Service	2½ hrs		
18- Functions of the Douglas County Sheriff's Office	1 hr	Total	25½ hrs

OTHERSUBJECT

1- Douglas County Court House, Tour of,	3½ hrs		
2- Penal Complex of Nebraska, Tour of,	7½ hrs		
3- Registration	1 hr		
4- Police Headquarters and Assembly Area, Tour of,	4 hrs		
5- Uniform Ordering and Fittings	4½ hrs		
6- Uniform Inspection	1 hr		
7- Miscellaneous	4 hrs	Total	25½ hrs

Incorporated within this generic heading will be such items as the necessity for weekly testing, I.D. photos, explanation of job benefits, swearing in and graduation ceremonies, and talks by various city officials. These are designed to better acquaint the recruit officer with all of the fringe benefits of his job and if the training schedule so allows some additional training in such things as library use and public speaking.

A careful review of the in-service training program indicated some basic weaknesses which we feel have been corrected by careful

planning. Separate programs of one week and two weeks have been designed for both patrolmen and detectives. A considerable variety of different subjects will be covered in each of the courses with continual emphasis on police-community relations. Your attention is invited to Appendix I which includes sample schedules for the above mentioned in-service training programs. In addition to this, in-service training has also been conducted in several specific areas.

Of particular importance in this regard were the following:

- 1) On April 4 and 5 a Command Officers School was conducted for 25 captains and lieutenants. Topics covered in this program included the following: (a) policy of city administration; (b) policy of the Public Safety Department; (c) policy of the Police Division; (d) functions of the services bureau; (e) functions of the detective bureau; (f) functions of the uniformed bureau.
- 2) On April 10 through 24, five one-day sessions dealing with supervision and leadership, functions of the various police bureaus and human relations were conducted for all police sergeants.
- 3) On May 23 and May 25 an accident investigators' refresher school was conducted for 17 officers to bring them up-to-date with the latest techniques and requirements of this technical activity.
- 4) During the first two full weeks of June, 1967, divisional training was conducted for all members of the Omaha Police Division. This training was primarily concerned with crowd control and dealt with the general physical aspects of controlling crowds, the legal aspects of crowd control and range practice with the service revolver and shot gun.

Training is conducted by members of the department and a variety of speakers from many areas of the community are brought in to present their area of specialty to the trainees. Appendix II lists some of the persons who are presently involved in training activities.

As a part of the in-service training program, regular sessions

of roll-call training are also to be conducted. It is anticipated that the Sight-Sound projector and training films available through the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be extensively used for this activity. Other materials will be prepared for roll-call training which will be based upon information contained in the regularly issued training bulletins.

No one can deny that the eventual success or failure of American Police Departments rests upon satisfactory solution to their public relations problems. This department is certainly cognizant of this fact and is also aware that no matter how well a police department is organized or how efficient its administration may be, it is judged by individual citizens from the nature of its public contacts. Since police contacts are usually made under difficult circumstances, there have developed a large number of adverse beliefs concerning the police. It is the intent of the projected police-community relations of the Omaha Police Divisions to not only overcome, but to supplant these damaging public attitudes with attitudes that are constructive and supportive of their police.

In attempting to accomplish this task, a variety of programs and activities have been implemented or are presently on the planning board. We are, of course, ever mindful of the fact that most of the impressions that the public has about police officers are an accumulation of some true and some false bad publicity. One of the most important ways in which favorable attitudes toward police can be built is by having an effective, efficient, courteous police organization. From this, logically, stems the importance of daily contacts

that citizens have with the police. Despite the difficulties involved, every effort must be made to create as many favorable contacts as possible between the police and the public because the constantly accumulating effect, created by these thousands of man-to-man contacts, determines the degree of public acceptance which is, in effect, the state of police-community relations. Hence, the police themselves become the most important factor in determining public attitudes. By building the proper relationships and attitudes between the police and the public, a high degree of acceptance will result and other media affecting public relations such as press, radio, and television will be placed in a position where they, too, will do their share toward improving relations between the police and the public. After careful consideration, this department came to the conclusion that if public relations are not what they should be, the police find themselves in a position where they are fearful of doing anything constructive or progressive because of anticipated resistance by the public. By the same token they find that the cooperation and assistance of the public are not forthcoming and that the police task becomes increasingly difficult. For these and many other reasons it becomes very necessary for the police image to be at its highest possible in the eyes of the public.

With these thoughts in mind, the police-community relations program has been tremendously increased. The number of people assigned full time to performing this task has been doubled and a variety of separate programs have been initiated or are presently contemplated. The training section and the police-community coordinator's

section have been involved in a variety of activities designed to bring the police picture more accurately in focus in the eyes of the public. Among the activities have been many speaking engagements before professional and civic organizations; appearances before school assemblies; appearances before church groups; appearances on several radio programs that are of an informative nature as well as those of the type where listeners call in questions to be answered by an informed officer.

In keeping with the necessary emphasis on training and police-community relations, the Inspector who is the Police-Community Relations Coordinator has also been placed in charge of police training. It is felt that this assignment will give continued, as well as greater emphasis, to the teaching of good public relations techniques to all officers.

There have also been a variety of appearances by police officers on board and panels, especially with organizations working with the minority groups, in an attempt to give these groups a more accurate picture of the role and position of police in this tenuous area.

All of these activities have been well received and it is felt that the public's attitude toward the police has been favorably changed because of these and many similar contacts.

Another of the activities in which the training section and selected members of the Police Division became actively involved was with the teaching of selected courses for police officers attending short courses at the University of Omaha. The Law Enforcement and Corrections Department of the University of Omaha, in conjunction with

the Omaha Department of Public Safety, were participating in a project funded by Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965 which was designed to bring basic police training to selected law enforcement officers in the entire state of Nebraska. These training courses were conducted in four separate one-week programs with approximately 50 officers in attendance at each program. These programs were widely publicized and the role played by members of the Omaha Police Division greatly enhanced this organization's prestige in the eyes of individuals residing throughout the state.

Another activity in which the city police department has cooperated with the University of Omaha has been through the police-cadet program. This is a program whereby individuals who are at junior or senior level and are majoring in Law Enforcement and Corrections at the University are hired on a part-time basis by the city and assigned to work within the police station in cadet status. These cadets work 20 hours per week in a variety of different assignments and not only receive excellent on-the-job training, but also make a considerable contribution to the operation of the police division itself. This activity has also had a very desirable effect in that it has enhanced the prestige of the department by cooperating in a formal educational program.

Plans are presently under way to redesign the cadet program to not only include college students but to recruit directly from the high schools by taking young persons between the age of 17 and 21 who could satisfactorily pass the entrance examination for a police recruit. This would allow any eligible young man who will participate

in the program from a minimum of one year to a maximum of four years, at which time he must apply for the regular police patrol examination or withdraw from the program. During this length of time, the cadet will have rotating assignments in the various bureaus to thoroughly familiarize him with the many phases of the police division's operations. In addition to this, the police division will require that the applicants enroll in the Law Enforcement and Corrections Program at the University of Omaha and further, they will be required to complete an associate title (the regular two-year program) within a four-year period.

In an attempt to further impress a good police image on the young people of the community, the police athletic league has been reorganized and a strenuous effort is being made to bring more young people into this organization. In this same connection, the Omaha Police Division in conjunction with the Young Men's Christian Association is participating in a summer camp program. It is felt that through activities of this specific nature, many favorable contacts may be brought about between police officers and members of the "disadvantaged community." While we realize the necessity for a program of better police-community relations throughout the spectrum of the population, we feel that it is most necessary to correct attitudes among the youth of the minority groups.

Much of the changing of the attitudes of the members of minority groups is also being enhanced by intensified police training in the field of public relations that is specifically oriented toward the police officer's better understanding of the problems of minority groups.

Classes are being conducted regularly that make the officer aware of the sensitivities of the members of the minority groups and of his necessity of dealing firmly, courteously, and without any display of prejudicial attitude whenever he has contacts with minority group members.

Another program will soon be initiated that is designed to facilitate communication, and hence better relations, among young people and the police by instituting a "ride along" program. This program will be patterned somewhat after the program presently in operation in St. Louis. Each month several high school students will be selected to take part in this program. These will not only be those students who have excelled or are deserving for some special reason, but attention will also be given to the potential dropout or the potential "trouble maker" in an attempt to change his point of view by getting him personally acquainted with police and the work that police officers do. Those young people who are selected will ride in an unmarked car for an entire eight-hour tour of duty with a selected police officer and this car will respond to all but the serious calls that are received in that patrol area. The officer and the young person, when arriving at the scene, will not leave the car, but the police officer will explain to the young person what is being done, why it is being done, and the probable result of the action that is being taken. In this fashion the young person will see how the less serious calls are handled and it is hoped that many of the attitudes that these young people have can be changed from unfavorable to favorable..

The Omaha Police Division is presently working with press representatives of the city in an attempt to develop a code of ethics for use by the press when dealing with civil disturbances. From this, it is hoped that a press release office can be formed so that one police officer will have the responsibility for releasing information to the press and at the same time have the responsibility of keeping the press informed of any activities in which they might be interested.

APPENDIX I

PROPOSED ONE WEEK UNIFORMED PATROLMAN
IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Orientation Note taking Materials	Search & Seizure			
8:50					
9:00	Rules & Regulations New Rules Violations		First Aid	Crime Scene Search	Civil Disturbances
9:50					
10:00	Police Equipment	Ordinances and State Statutes			
10:50					
11:00	Juvenile Offenders	Court Testimony			Outdoor Range
11:50					
12:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00					
1:00	Minority group and Police Relations	Accident Investigation	First Aid	Evidence Tagging Diagramming	Outdoor Range
1:50					
2:00				Reports Questioning witnesses of crime scene search	
2:50					
3:00	Report Writing				
4:00					

TWO WEEK IN-SERVICE TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR UNIFORMED PATROLMAN

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Orientation Introduction Itinerary Material	Interview and Interroga- tion Practice	First Aid	Search and Seizure	Outdoor Crime Scene Search
8:50					
9:00	Note taking and memory exercises				
9:50					
10:00	Report Writing				
10:50					
11:00					
11:50					
12:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00	Police- community and minority group rela- tions	Handling of Prisoners	Court Testimony	Apprehension and Patrol Techniques	Interroga- tions of witnesses Marking of evidence
1:50			Ordinances and State Statutes		
2:00		Rules and Regulations			
2:50					
3:00	4:00				

TWO WEEK IN-SERVICE TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR UNIFORMED PATROLMAN

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Uniform Inspection		Uniform Inspection		
8:50	Review		Review		
9:00	Accident Investigation	Driver Training	Juvenile Offenders	Civil Disturbances	Gas-- Outdoor Range
9:50					
10:00					
10:50					
11:00					
11:50					
12:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00	Accident investigation				
1:50					
2:00	Handling Police Equipment	Driver Training	First Aid	Civil Disturbances	Outdoor Range
2:50					
3:00	Radio Procedure				
4:00					

ONE WEEK PROPOSED DETECTIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Introduction	Orientation of Weapons		Review of Evidence	
8:50					
9:00	Note taking & Memory Training	Outdoor Range		Interview of Witnesses and Suspects	First Aid
9:50					
10:00	Chain of Evidence Detection and Preservation	First Aid Alternate	Crime Scene Search		
10:50					
11:00					
11:50				Mock Trial	
12:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00	Detective Bureau Special Problems		Crime Scene Search	Court Testimony	
1:50					
2:00	Community Relations	Outdoor Range		Elements of Crime for Complaint and Warrant Issuance	First Aid
2:50					
3:00					
4:00			Packaging of Evidence and diagramming		

PROPOSED TWO WEEK DETECTIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Introduction	Stopping Cars Raids			Assembling of Evidence
8:50					
9:00	Note Taking	Building Searches		Crime Scene Search	Interviewing Witnesses and Suspects
9:50					
10:00	Observation and Memory Training	Court Testimony	Special Equipment and its use		Taking Statements
10:50					
11:00					
11:50					
12:00 1:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00	Telephone Use			Crime Scene Search	Testifying In Court
1:50					
2:00	Community Relations	Explosives	Special Equipment and Its Use	Diagramming and Packaging of Evidence	
2:50					
3:00					
4:00					Mock Trial

PROPOSED TWO WEEK DETECTIVE IN-SERVICE TRAINING

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Critique of Crime Scene Search	Arrests	Weapons Orientation		
8:50					
9:00	Court Testimony	Rules of Arrest, Misdemeanor vs Felony	Gas Handling	First Aid	Detective Bureau Special Problems
9:50					
10:00					
10:50					
11:00	Radio Procedure		Outdoor Range		
11:50					
12:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
1:00	Elements of a Crime for Complaint and Warrant Issuance	Chain of Evidence	Outdoor Range	First Aid	Defensive Holds and Physical Arrests and Searches
1:50					
2:00					
2:50					
3:00					
4:00					

APPENDIX II

Mr. John Daly, Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Branch Office, 215 No. 17th St., Omaha

Dr. C. A. McWhorter, 701 The Doctors Bldg., Omaha

Mr. Harry Dolphin, Public Relations Dept., Creighton University, 2500
California St., Omaha

Mr. Norman L. Hahn, Chairman, Human Relations Board, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. Robert Ward, Safety Director, OPPD, 1623 Harney St., Omaha

Mr. Don Stevens, N.U.D., 1723 Harney St., Omaha

Judge Seward Hart, Juvenile Court, Douglas County Court House, Omaha

Mr. James J. Fitzgerald, Omaha Bar Assn., 3801 Jones St., Omaha

Mrs. Marie Heth, NW Bell Telephone, 1906 Douglas St., Omaha

Mr. Arthur Teitelbaum, Anti-Defamation League, 537 Securities Bldg., Omaha

Mr. Grove K. Callison, Director, Immigration Bureau, 215 N. 17th St., Omaha

Mr. Ralph Adams, Attorney, 2622 North 24th St., Omaha

Col. J. E. Kruger, Nebraska Safety Patrol, Lincoln

Dr. Neil Danberg, N.C.C.J., 608 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha

Mr. Sam Gooder, Narcotics Bureau, 215 North 17th St., Omaha

Mr. Jim McGaffin, Director of News, WOW, 3501 Farnam St., Omaha

Mr. George A. Nothelfer, Omaha Safety Council, 1625 City Natl Bank Bldg., Omaha

Mr. Mark Trumbull, Postal Inspector, 215 North 17th St., Omaha

Dr. Erving H. Bernstein, Professor, Creighton University, 2500 California St., Omaha

Mr. Joe Rogers, Permits & Inspection Div., Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. Gary Frazell, Nebraska Humane Society, 924 North 21st St., Omaha

Rev. Roswell C. Williams, Creighton University, 2500 California St., Omaha

Major R. F. Paige, Deputy Commander, Safety & Law Enforcement, B.D.C.L., Offutt AFB

Major Frank R. Chandler, Chief of Information, Offutt AFB

SA J. LeRoy Steiner, FBI, 106 South 15th St., Omaha

SA Daniel Howard, FBI, 106 South 15th St., Omaha

SA Forest Foster, FBI, 106 South 15th St., Omaha

Mr. Walter J. Matejka, Asst. City Attorney, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. Richard Dunning, City Prosecutor, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. Gary Bucchino, City Prosecutor, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. John Gutowski, City Prosecutor, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. John Abbott, City Prosecutor, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. Raymond Gaines, City Prosecutor, Interim City Hall, Omaha

Mr. Arthur O'Leary, Chief Deputy County Attorney, Douglas County, Omaha

Mr. Theodore Richling, U.S. District Attorney, Omaha

Mr. G. L. Kuchel, Chairman, Department of Law Enforcement & Corrections,
University of Omaha, Omaha