LINCOLN POLICE

1971

JOSEPH T. CARROLL
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF LINCOLN

DEPARTMENT OF

POLICE

550 SOUTH 9th STREET
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

SAM SCHWARTZKOPF
MAYOR

August 1, 1972

Mayor Sam Schwartzkopf
City of Lincoln
County-City Building
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Mayor Schwartzkopf:

It is my pleasure to submit the Lincoln Police Department's Annual Report for the calendar year of 1971.

We have found that this past year again reflected favorably on the professionalism and progressiveness of our Department. A measure of this success has been the trust and cooperation we have received from the citizens we served. Although our Department has an outstanding reputation among other law enforcement agencies across our country, it is the people whom we serve who ultimately judge our conduct and efficiency. We wish to thank these people for their confidence and support.

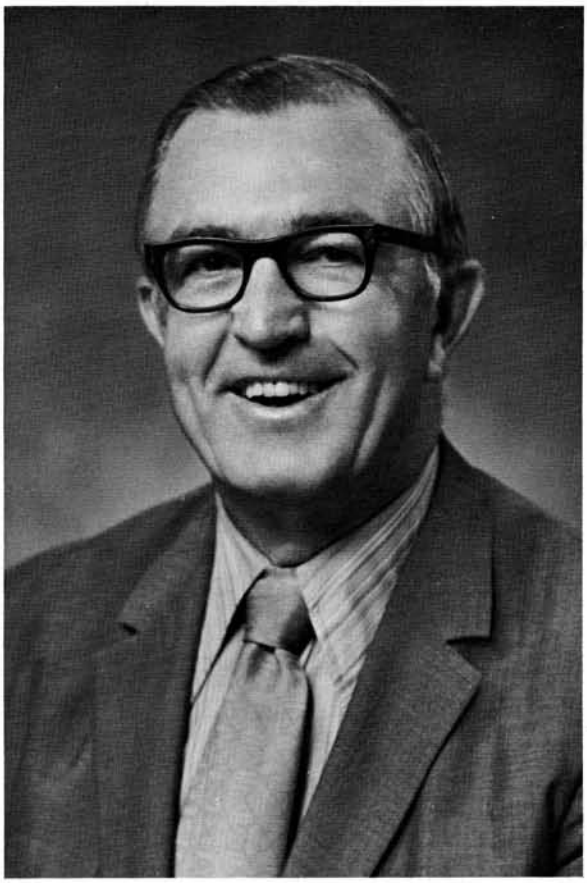
Lincoln has remained a city in which you can safely walk the streets and can allow your children to play without fear. Keeping Lincoln this better place to live is reflected in the report of the 1971 activities of our Police Department.

Very truly yours,

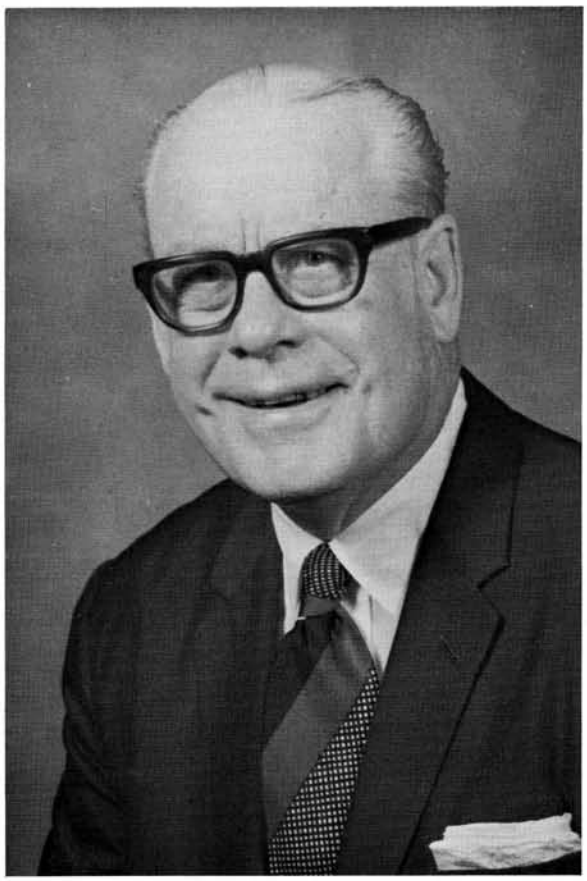
JOSEPH T. CARROLL
Chief of Police

JTC:sah

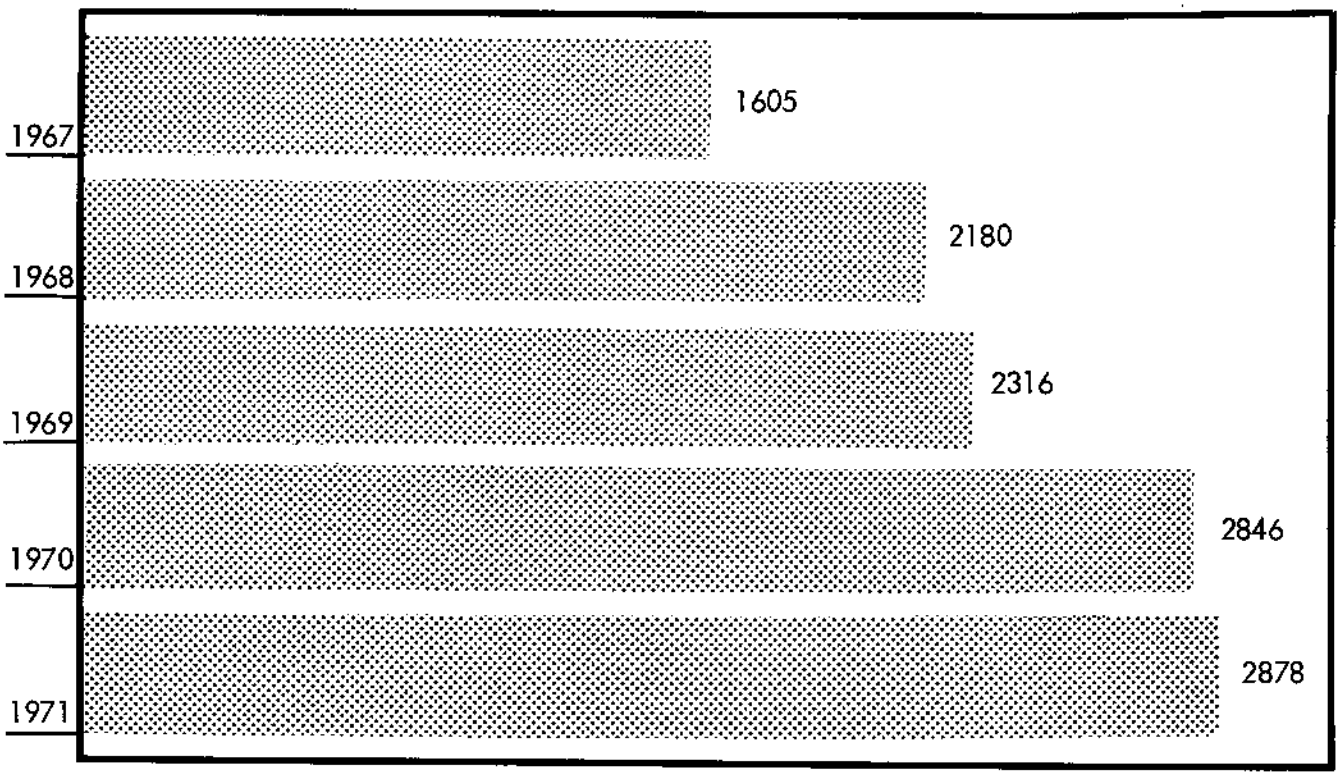
to protect and to serve



SAM SCHWARTZKOPF
Mayor



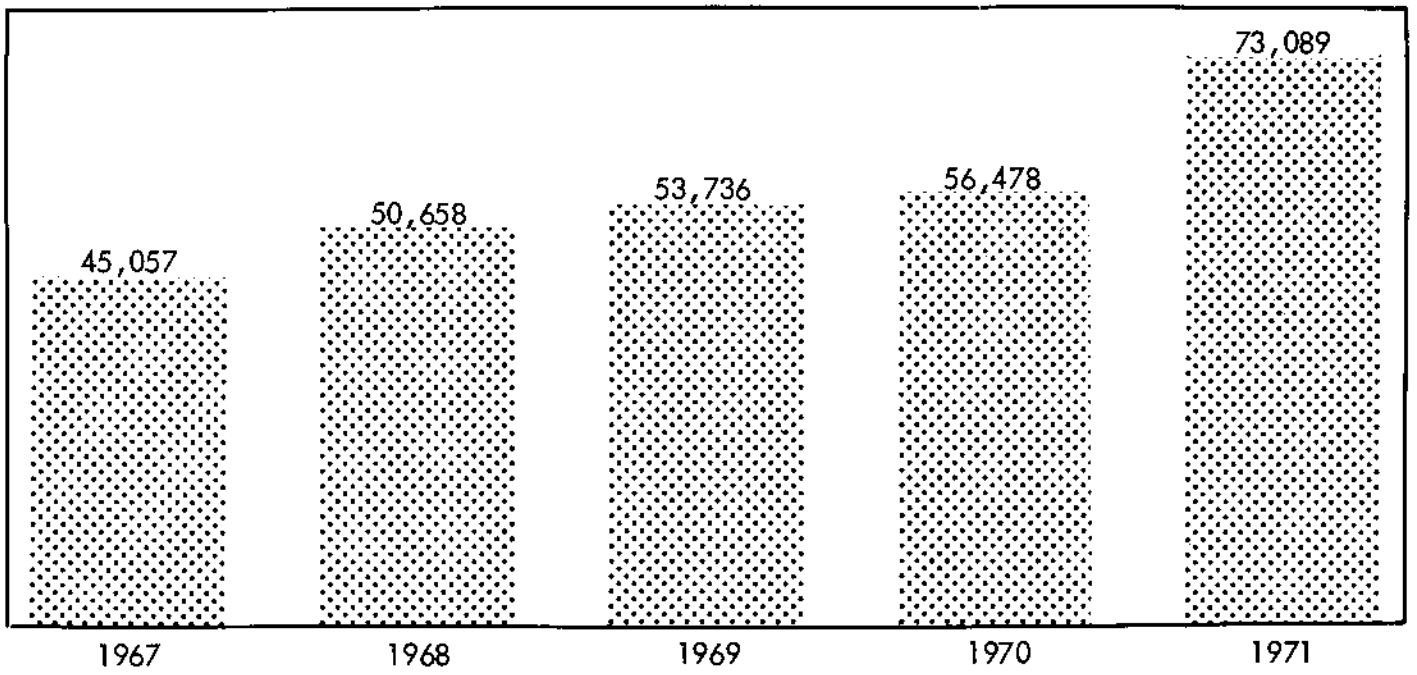
JOSEPH T. CARROLL
Chief of Police



FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF MAJOR CRIMES

CRIMINAL DIVISION Few areas of police activity bear more directly on the quality of our citizen's lives than the activities of the criminal division. Too often we have witnessed in our large urban areas the deteriorating and discouraging effects of crimes against persons and properties. Crime and the fear of crime, clearly constricts and limits our freedom of movement and association. The control of crime is a primary objective of your Police Department.

In this respect, Lincoln is a unique city due to its low crime rate per capita. This in part is due to the citizens themselves and their realization that peace and tranquility are necessary for the pursuit of happiness. This factor coupled with the high clearance rate of the Lincoln Police Department in criminal matters puts Lincoln in a position that many cities envy. This record is surprising when we realize that this has been accomplished with relatively few detectives with huge workloads and long hours.



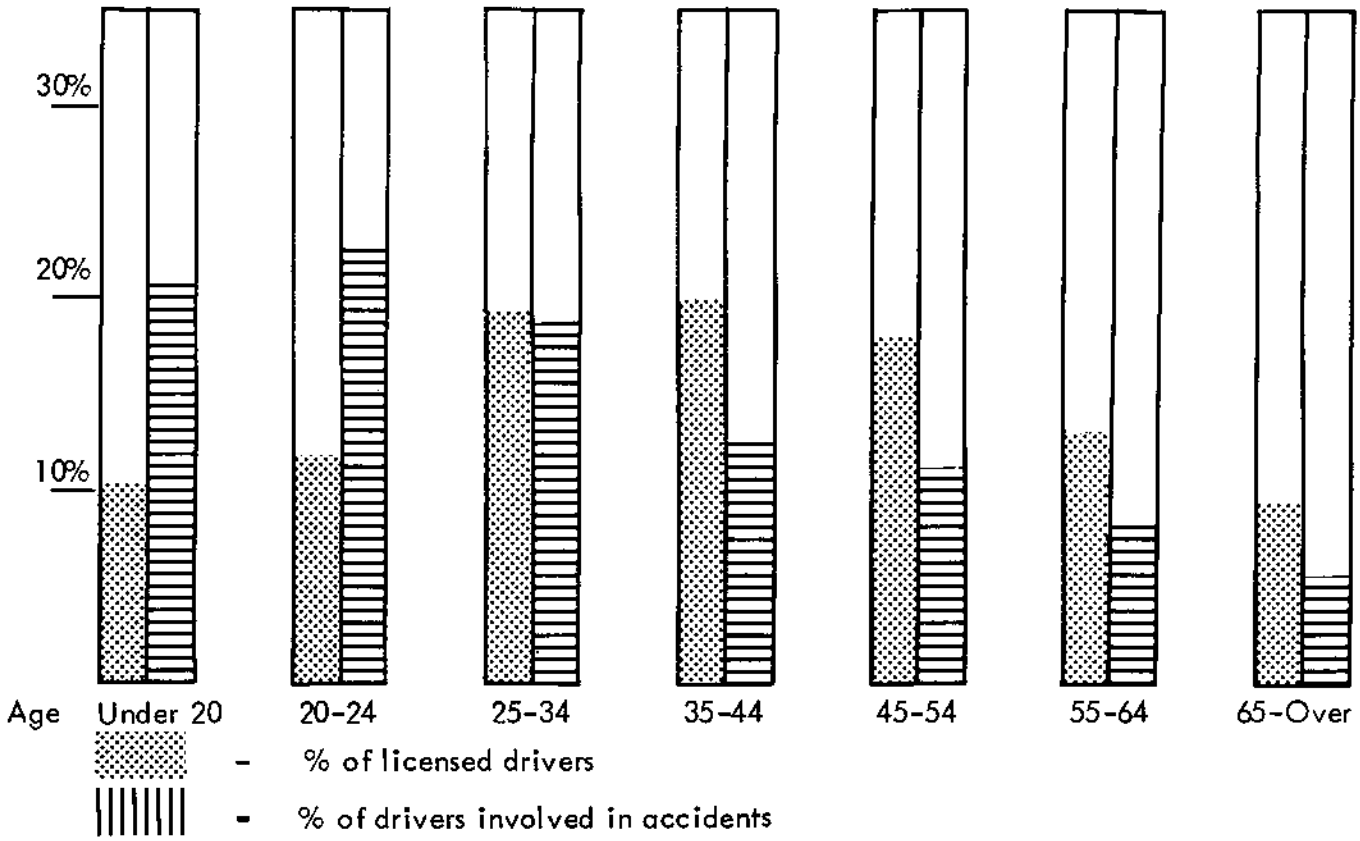
FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF POLICE CALLS

SERVICES DIVISION Communication is a vital element of modern law enforcement. The isolated officers on the street depend on this vital link for services and assistance. Often the routine exchange between Headquarters and units in the field are broken by a brief description of tragedy or violence, and the urgency in an officer's voice as he summons help for the injured or dying. This steady flow of information makes very heavy demands on the Department's radio system.

The Services Division also operates the jail complex for Lincoln, Lancaster County, and Federal prisoners. In excess of 7,000 prisoners were processed and served by the jail services in 1971. The daily population count averaged about 90. The domiciling and feeding of these prisoners required almost 100,000 meals. Lincoln Police officers and nurses provide the needed manpower for jail services. 1971 saw the installation of closed-circuit television to help survey the jail area.

The supervision and utilization of police equipment and evidence is an integral part of this Division's property room personnel. In addition, these officers maintain inventory and issue thousands of items as a necessary supplemental service to the Department.

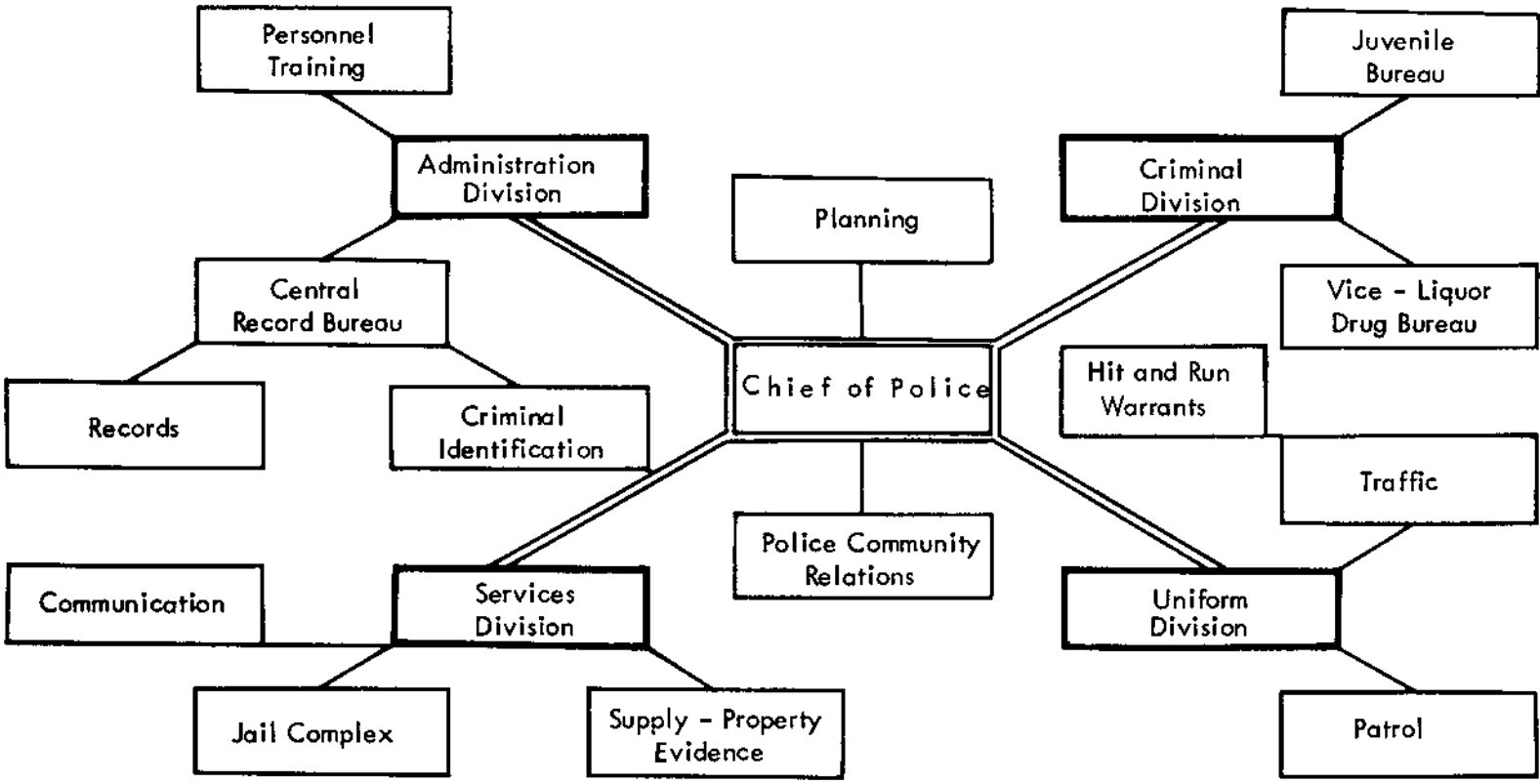
LINCOLN
POLICE



Comparison between percent of licensed drivers by age group and percent of accidents as occurred in Lincoln in 1971 within the same age group.

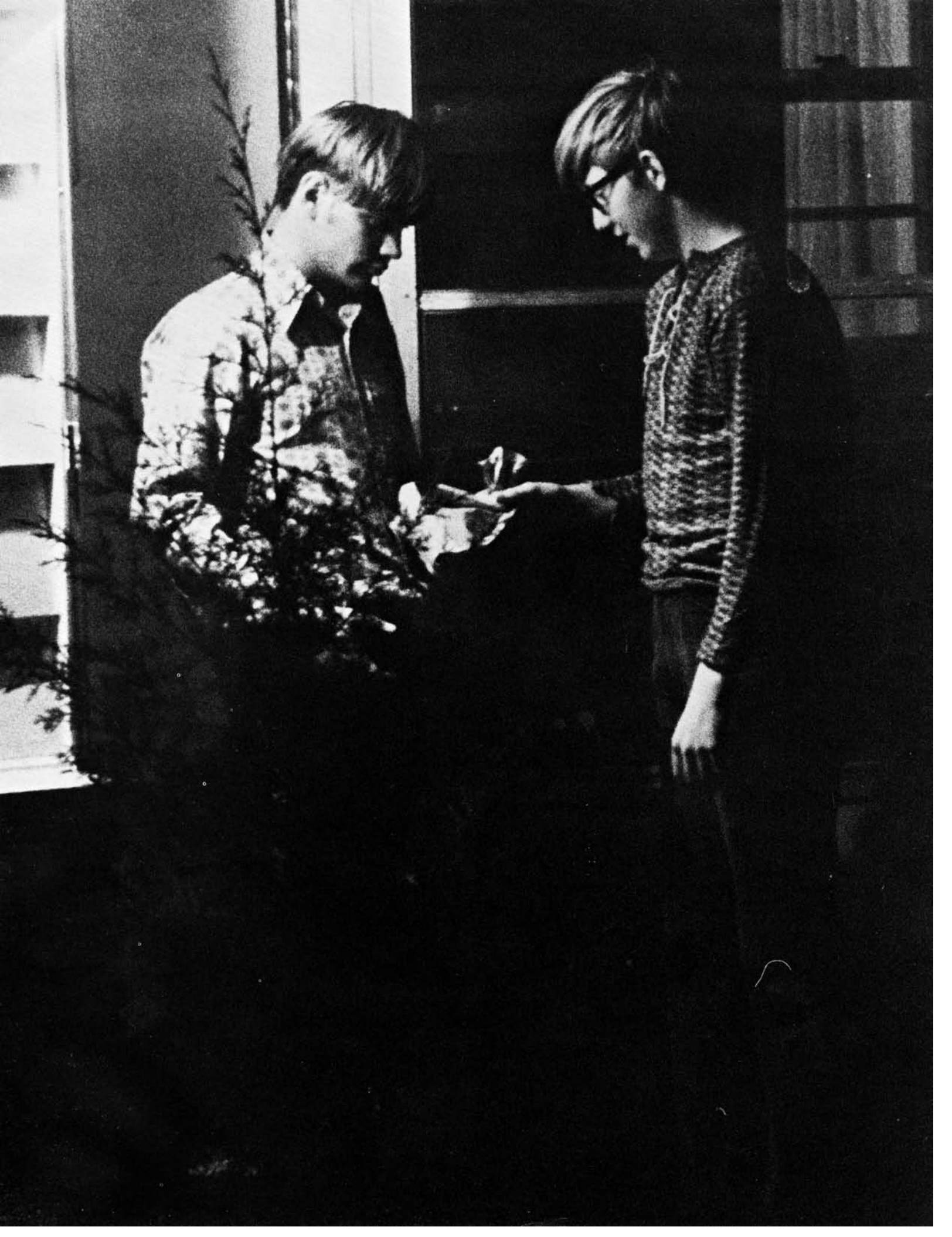
The control and regulation of traffic is annually making increasing demands on police manpower. Many citizens are sensitive to rising crime rates but remain unconcerned about the frightful traffic toll that the citizens of Lincoln pay every year. If a natural catastrophe or disaster occurred in Lincoln that claimed 12 lives, injured 2,461 people, and caused 7 million dollars worth of damage, it would not only gain national, but world-wide attention. Yet this is the price we paid for automobile crashes in Lincoln in 1971. Most citizens will not be alarmed by these statistics. Too many are resigned to what they consider an inescapable price we must pay annually to automobile traffic. But the Lincoln Police Department is concerned with the cause and solution to the traffic problem. We know that most accidents were caused by motorists failing to yield the right of way, following too close, speeding, and drinking. In an effort to discourage the most common causes of serious accidents the Department issued 22,228 traffic citations for moving violations in 1971. Remember that traffic accidents are the most persistent threat to the lives and property of Lincoln residents.

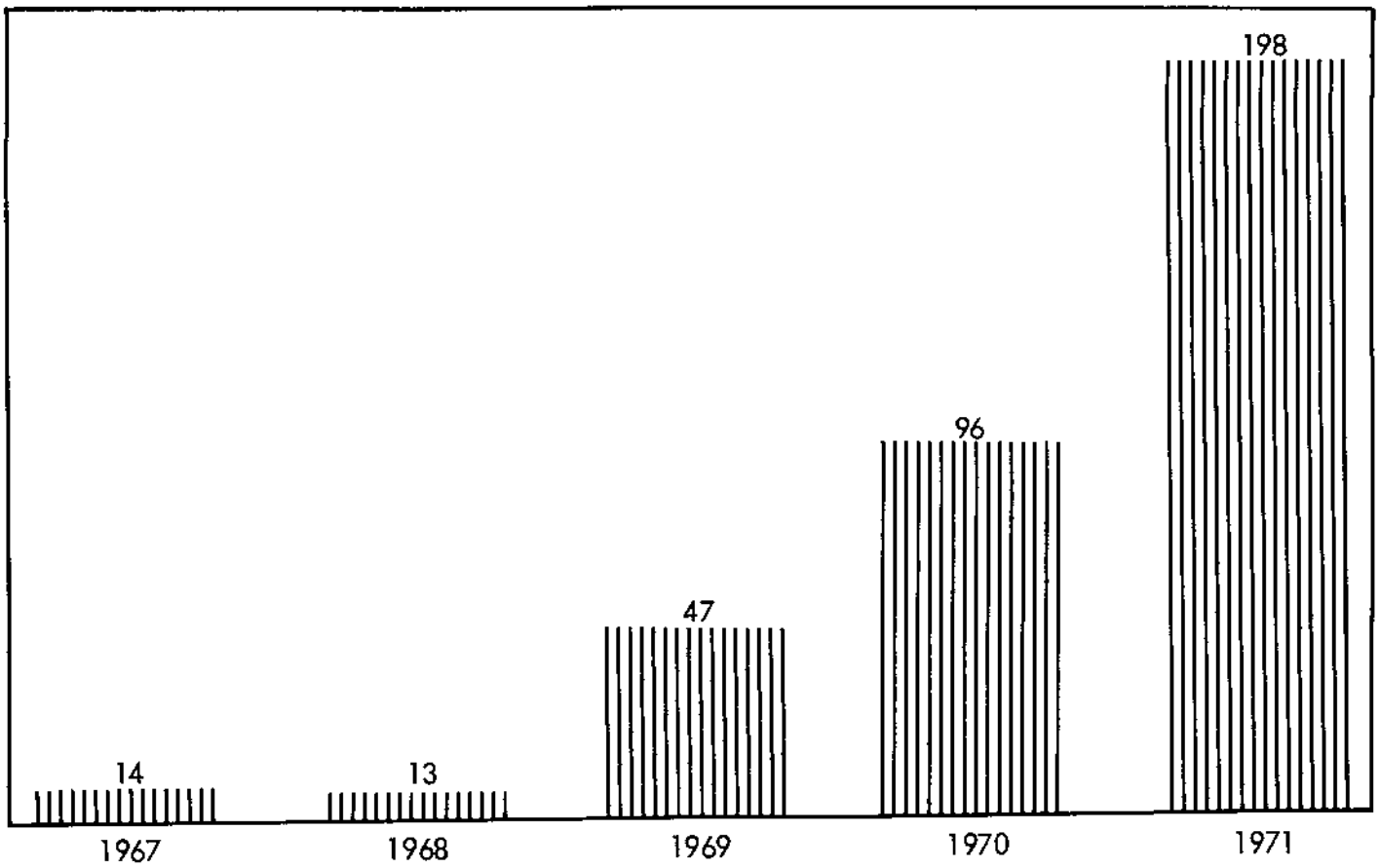
A new weapon that the Department is bringing to bear on traffic problems is the use of a gas chromatograph. The officer on the opposite page is using the gas chromatograph. This instrument can determine the blood alcohol content of a drunk driver's blood, breath, or urine.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION The Administrative Division is a support division for the men on the street. It includes personnel matters, in-service and basic training for the Department, all record keeping, and the Identification Bureau. These support functions are a vital part of modern law enforcement. The volume of records created by the police function alone are staggering. In 1971 more than a quarter of a million reports flowed through the Administrative Division. The proper maintenance of these reports demand the attention of 39 civilian employees and 3 police supervisors. It has been said that a police department is no better than the records it keeps. This statement rings true and is the creed of this Division. During 1971 the Identification Bureau processed almost 3,000 inquiries about fingerprints and criminal photographs. The Bureau also maintains a file of over 94,000 fingerprints and photographs that is used in criminal investigations.





FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF DRUG ARRESTS

DRUGS Nothing strikes more fear into the hearts of parents than the involvement of their children with drugs. We report with dismay that drug arrests have increased 100% each year for the past three years. The number of drug casualties is increasing on a daily basis. The potentially self-destructive nature of this problem should concern all citizens. To control the traffic and volume of drugs available to our youth, your Police Department has been focusing on arresting the pushers who deal in traffic of drugs. Although more pushers are being arrested, the demand for drugs is increasing and the result is an unbelievable workload for the Drug Bureau.

To fulfill the Department's responsibility in public education, 4 men spend many hours, including off-duty time, acting as resource persons for the schools, churches, and civic groups that want information about this problem. This team spoke to 15,000 people in 1971.

ASST. CHIEF MANCHESTER

CHIEF JOSEPH T. CARROLL

1972

INSP. HENNINGER

INSP. ADAMS

INSP. SAWDON

CAPT. SELLMEYER

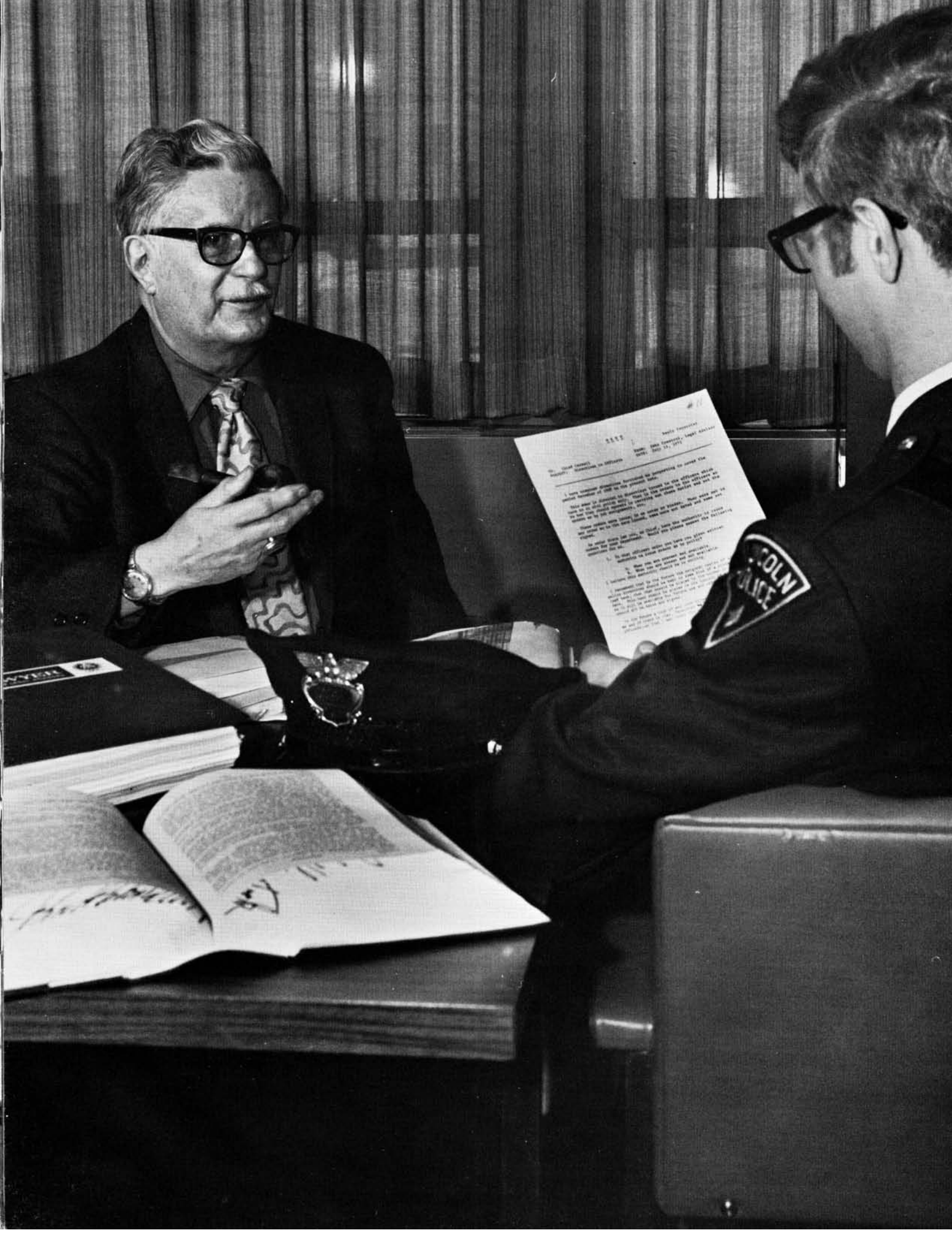
CAPT. MYERS

CAPT. BUTCHER

LT. AKSAMIT
LT. ARMSTEAD
LT. DORN
LT. FLANSBURG
LT. JACOBSON
LT. JATCZAK

LT. KOCH
LT. LaPAGE
LT. LEITNER
LT. McKEEN
LT. MERRITT
LT. MILLER

LT. SATTERTHWAITE
LT. SMITH
MR. COMSTOCK
MR. GOBLE
MR. SNOBERGER
MR. WESSEL


LINCOLN
POLICE

MIRANDA WARNINGS

1. I would like to advise you that I am a police officer. Do you understand that?
2. You have a right to remain silent and not make any statements or answer any of my questions. Do you understand that?
3. Anything you say can be and will be used against you in a court of law. Do you understand that?
4. You have the right to talk to a lawyer and have him present with you during the questioning. Do you understand that?
5. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you have the right to have a lawyer appointed for you prior to questioning. Do you understand that?
6. Do you willingly do without the services of a lawyer at this time?
7. Knowing your rights in this matter are you willing to make a statement to me now?
8. Is this statement given freely and voluntarily and without any threats or promises and is it true to the best of your knowledge?

LEGAL ADVISOR Never before has the policeman on the street had to master state statutes, city ordinances, and individual rights like he must today. No one in the community has the authority an officer has to deprive a person of his freedom in an "arrest" situation. It is imperative that the man who initiates and exercises this authority be well trained and advised. Lincoln was selected by the Federal Government in 1971 as one of 15 cities to receive funding to retain a Police Legal Advisor. The duties of the Legal Advisor are many and varied. For example, Departmental policy must be constantly aligned with the dynamics of the law. As Supreme Court decisions are handed down, police procedures must be modified to meet the demands of the Court. In-service training in the law is also a responsibility of the Legal Advisor. He also teaches the new recruits the basics in understanding the law.

The intricacies of the law and the need for technical advice make the Legal Advisor a welcome addition to the modern police team.

BOYS' CAMP The Annual Lincoln Police Boys' Camp was held this year at Camp Kitaki. All of the staff for the Camp were police officers. The Department's commitment to this project saw 10 men volunteer for full time duty at the Camp. This manpower was augmented by off-duty officers who donated over 1,500 hours to the project. 80 boys, who could benefit from a close personal relationship with police officers, were selected for the Camp by the Juvenile Division of the Department. Individual citizens, civic groups, and businesses helped finance the project along with Federal Funds.

The Camp provided an ideal setting for police officers and youths to get to know each other in situations other than high-tension police contacts. The results were dramatic. The realization that police officers are people interested in the welfare of others was a new point of view for many of these boys. Several of the boys came from broken homes and needed adult male companionship. The friendship established between these boys and men can only have a good effect in the community. In years past, we have learned that the boys attending the Camp will have far fewer police contacts than they had before the Camp.

This project is the responsibility of the Police Community Relations Office of the Department.

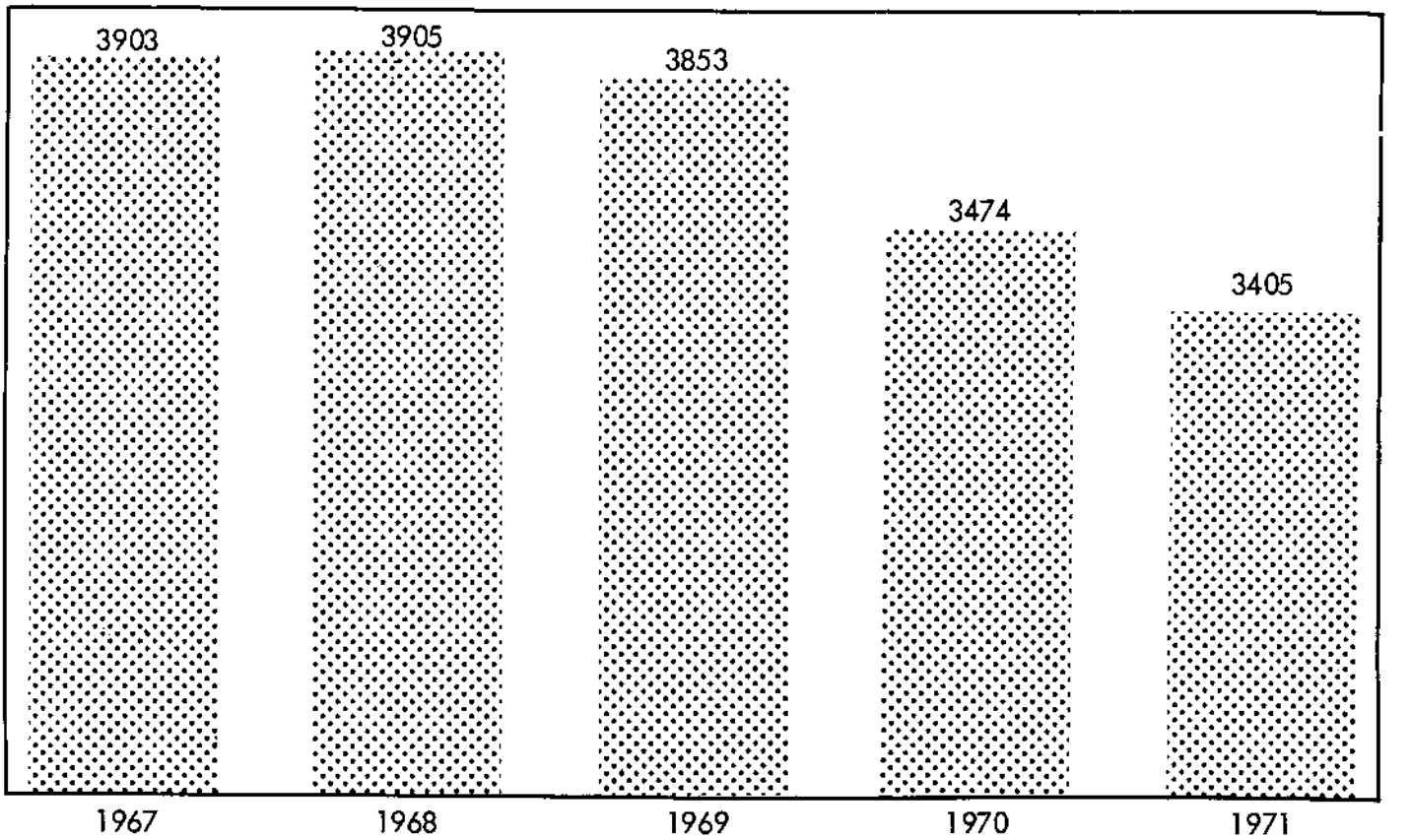
POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Your Police Department is not a separate entity or an isolated institution within the community. The Police are part of the community and exists to serve community needs. This inescapable fact is ignored by many critics of the police. To effectively carry out its assigned task, it is imperative that the police and the community work in close cooperation. The Police Community Relations Office devotes a considerable share of its time to develop and foster this important relationship.

During 1971, approximately 30,000 citizens were contacted by Police Community Relations personnel in a variety of situations. These contacts improved communication and mutual understanding between the police and people of the community.

Crime prevention is part of the police role and preventive education is the burden of the Police Community Relations Office. Countless hours have been spent during the past year advising citizens of methods to protect their property from theft and robbery.

Crime prevention entails more than preventive measures to protect property; it also includes working to alleviate personal conditions that cause crime. Poverty, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, and other such conditions draw the concern and expenditure of police manpower to help solve these community problems, and requires many hours being spent by the Police Community Relations staff in community involvement. Such meaningful involvement represents a police-community partnership in seeking answers to problems for which the entire community has a common cause to solve.



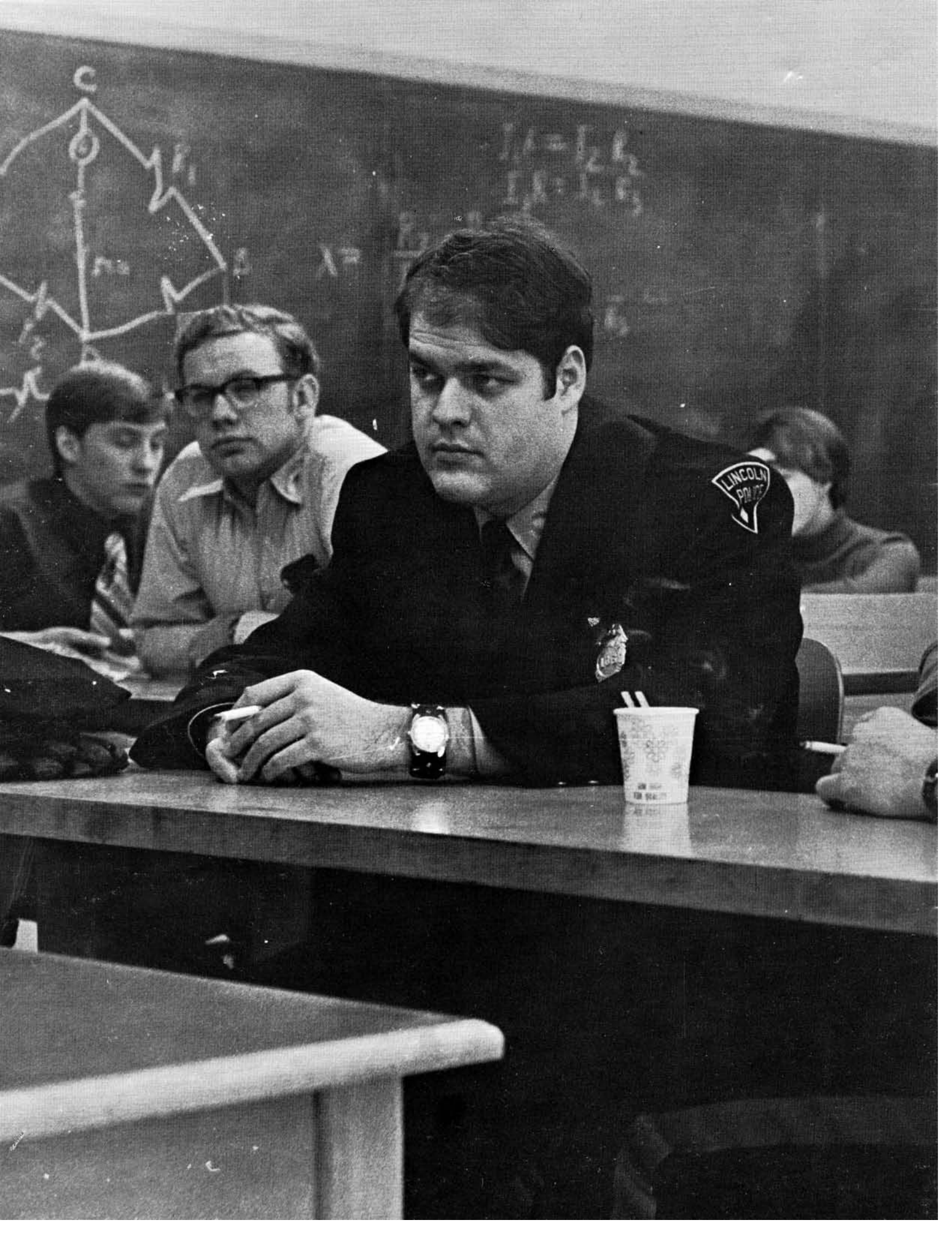
FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE CONTACTS WITH POLICE

JUVENILE DIVISION Few areas of concern cause more consternation for the police officer than the area of juvenile crime. Antisocial and illegal actions by citizens of a tender age certainly attest to the durability of our social problems. Although we have always had problems with wayward youth, kids in trouble cannot help but strike a responsive chord in the police officer. The malleability of young lives makes the potential for change a challenge. The Juvenile Bureau of the Department is designed to meet this challenge. Along with other community agencies the Bureau is focusing on helping youth solve their problems and realize their potential. This constructive orientation has contributed to a remarkable decline in juvenile crime in Lincoln. This trend has continued for a period of over three years while the national trend has been skyrocketing in the opposite direction.

SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS The Lincoln Police Department has recognized the need for a strong police community partnership. A new program that has gone for to cement this relationship has been the School Resource Officer Program. Presently the Lincoln Police Department has two men assigned to this program. The project began in the fall of 1971. This program has a three-fold mission: to provide protection through the enforcement of State and City statutes; to provide special material and a law enforcement resource person for a teacher requesting assistance about any subject relative to law enforcement; and to develop better understanding between students and police.

Much of the School Resource Officer's time is spent in informal meetings with students. Sometimes the discussion centers on topics such as sports or current events that have no direct relationship to law enforcement. Often, however, the conference pertains to information the student is seeking for a school assignment dealing with some area of criminal justice.

This part of the officer's activities fills a very large need. Society has become more and more urban and more and more mobile. This transition has brought about a loss in personal identity between officer and youngster. The "kid on the corner" and the "cop on the beat" have drifted apart and no longer know each other as they once did. This project will restore some of that loss with the ultimate advantage being a better understanding. The students will see the law enforcement officer as a community servant who has feelings, concerns, frustrations, and limitations much the same as any individual. Conversely, the officer will be in an excellent position to discover some of the things tomorrow's adults are thinking about.


LINCOLN
POLICE

PROFESSIONALISM The Lincoln Police Department continues to demonstrate, by leadership and actions, that it is dedicated to professional goals and standards. To insure the preservation of peace in a modern urban community the Department must utilize as many new techniques and varieties of equipment as its budget will allow. But the ultimate weapon against crime and the most important factor is the man in the police uniform. Good police service depends upon his education, experience, and judgement. To insure that this type of man is entering the police service, the Department is increasing efforts to recruit the very best talent available. Only one out of fifteen applicants are accepted for police service. Most of those accepted have some college experience. The officers in the Department are encouraged to continue their education. During the fall semester of 1971 at the University of Nebraska 65% of the commissioned officers in the Department were enrolled and taking classes. This promising trend has been accelerated by the Department's college incentive program in which officers receive extra pay for college credits they acquire.

The Police Department school for new recruits has been expanded and improved. The new recruit will spend 300 hours in recruit school, 80 hours with a cruiser-coach-officer on patrol, and 96 hours of instruction during the first six months of duty from the 3rd shift Foot Patrol Sergeant. This training is also supplemented with a week of instruction at the Annual Lincoln Police School, and a week at the Annual School sponsored by the Nebraska Police Officers Association.