



Sam Schwartzkopf

MAYOR

DIRECTOR OF SAFETY AND PUBLIC PROPERTY



Emmett J. Junge



Joseph T. Carroll

CHIEF OF POLICE



JOSEPH T. CARROLL
CHIEF OF POLICE

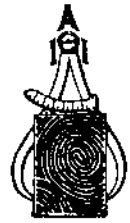
THE CITY OF LINCOLN

DEPARTMENT OF

POLICE

550 SOUTH 9th STREET
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

July 18, 1969



EMMETT JUNGE, DIRECTOR
PUBLIC WELFARE AND SAFETY

Mr. Emmett Junge, Director
Safety and Public Property
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Sir:

We present with pleasure the Annual Report of the activities of the Lincoln Police Department for the year of 1968, presenting in comprehensive illustrated form the functions of the department and major achievements in the past year. Activities of each division of the department are elaborated upon within the report, giving statistics and factual information.

We point with pride to the fact that, despite the 35.8% increase in serious crime in our city during the year of 1968, which was more than double the national increase, our officers solved over 30% of these major crimes, which is considerably higher than the national clearance rate.


This was accomplished despite a 16% turnover in our authorized commissioned officer strength, and a 43% turnover in our civilian personnel in 1968, making a 20% turnover in our total personnel during the year. This constant turnover, which we attribute to more attractive salaries and more favorable working conditions in other occupations, and increasing pressures created by the attempted downgrading of law enforcement and loss of respect for authority prevalent in much of our society today, makes it difficult to maintain our desired peak efficiency of operation.

Law enforcement agencies, including this department, continue to be hampered by Supreme Court decisions which "tie the hands" of police officers at the expense of society, at the same time turning hardened criminals out on the street because of some technicality to again prey upon society. In spite of these obstacles, we were successful in solving almost one-third of our major crimes and continue to maintain our record of having "no unsolved murders" in our city in the past thirty years which we believe might be an accomplishment without parallel in any city in the nation comparable to the size of Lincoln.

We do believe that our crime clearance record, the commendable traffic programs established in the interest of safer driving conditions on our streets, the great advances made toward improved understanding and more harmonious public relations with the citizens of our community through the efforts of our Coordinator of Police-Community Relations, and the many diversified services performed by the department are all a tribute to the men on this department who have dedicated their lives to upholding law and order.

We acknowledge at this time our appreciation for the fine assistance which we have received from your office, the Mayor and other city officials, other law enforcement agencies, the news media, businessmen, schools, civic organizations, and particularly the citizens of the city of Lincoln without whose cooperation none of our achievements during the past year would have been possible.

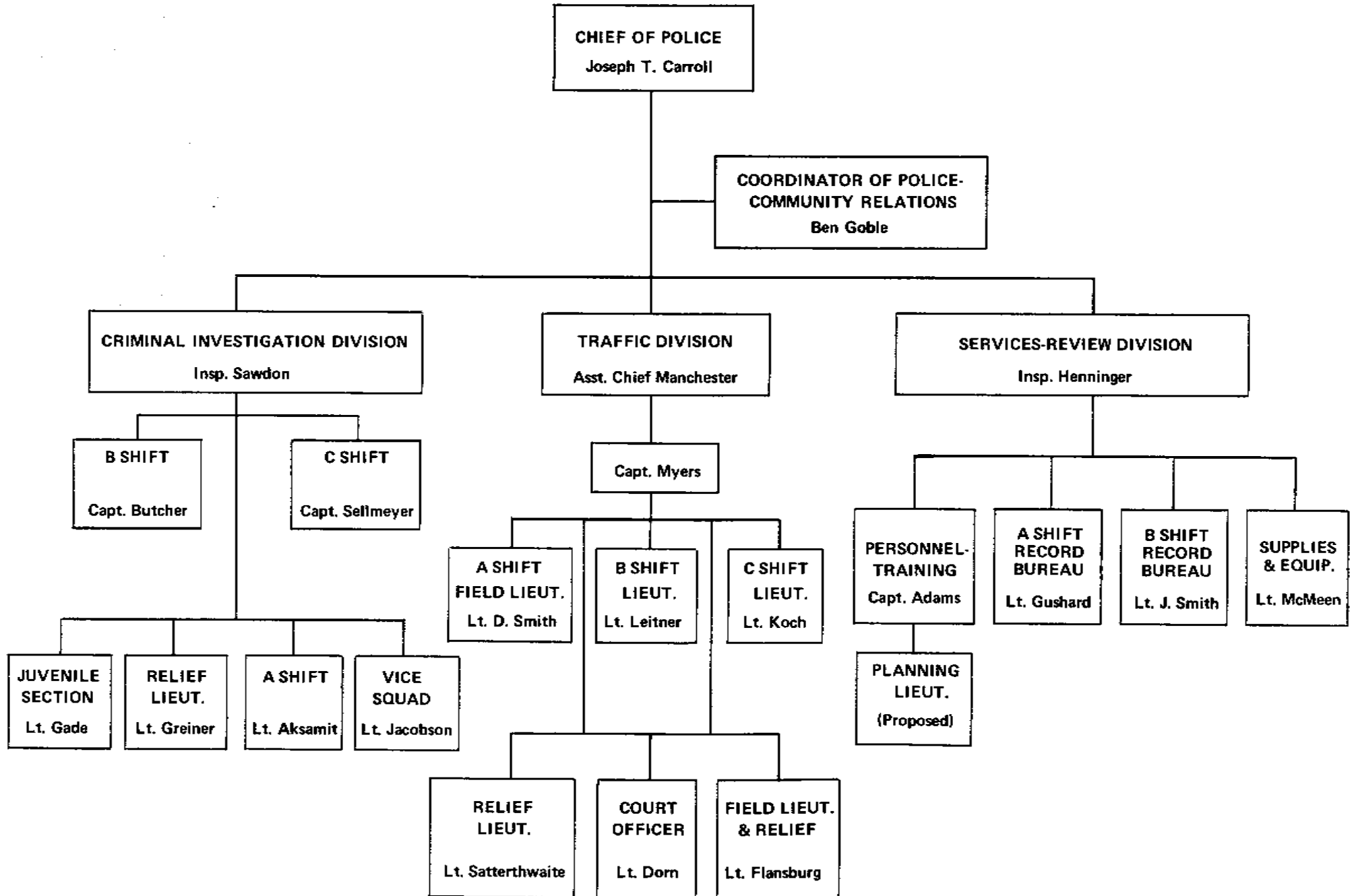
Respectfully submitted,



JOSEPH T. CARROLL
Chief of Police

JTC/arm

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



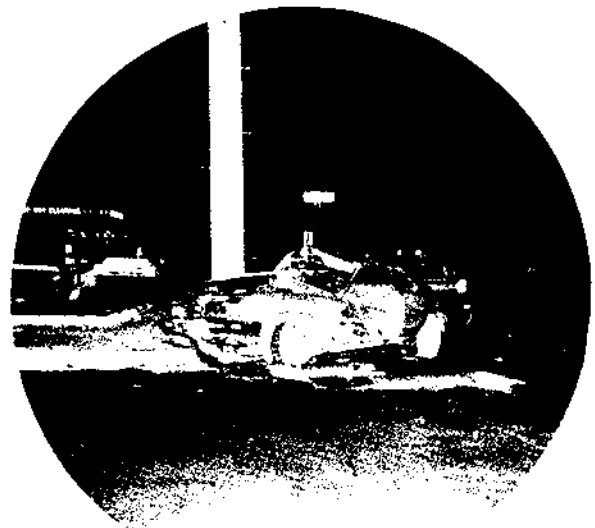
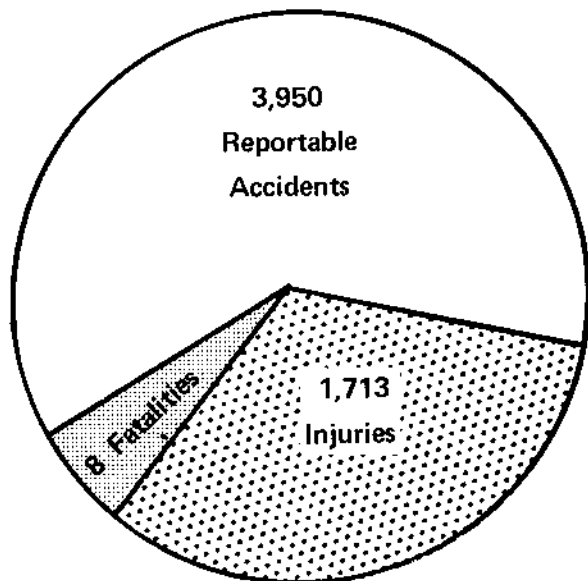
IN MEMORIAM



**PATROLMAN GEORGE W. WELTER
KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY**

On February 9, 1968, a call came into Headquarters reporting a man lying in the street in north Lincoln. Motorcycle Officer George W. Welter was assigned. Using his red lights and siren he proceeded toward the scene but never reached his destination — an automobile turned in front of him and the collision that followed took Officer Welter's life.

Survived by his wife and three children, Officer Welter was the third dedicated Lincoln Police Department Officer to lose his life in the line of duty in the last three years.



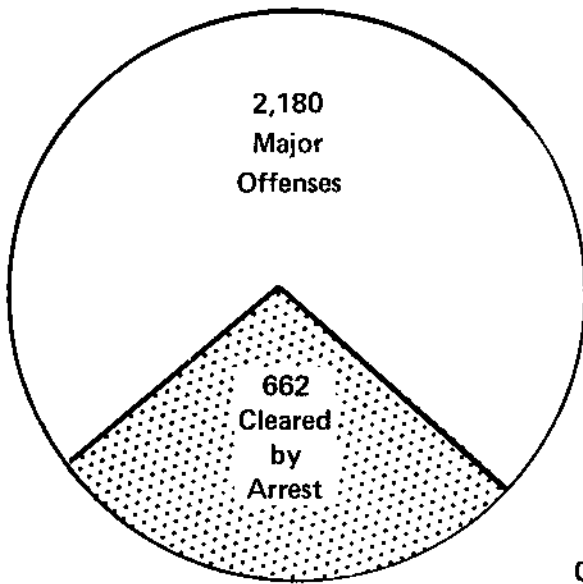
TRAFFIC

Final figures for 1968 showed a sizeable increase in the number of reportable accidents --- from 3,435 in 1967 to 3,950 in 1968. However, fatalities decreased from 15 in 1967 to 8 in 1968 with injuries decreasing from 1,740 in 1967 to 1,713 in 1968. A number of factors could be involved in this inconsistent pattern; weather conditions that lead to slick streets can contribute to more accidents but fewer fatalities and injuries due to the fact people are driving slower --- thus, less impact. Also, it was noted that a higher percentage of those involved in accidents in 1968 were using seat belts.

It has been proven over and over again that as enforcement goes up --- traffic accidents go down. And while there are many exceptions, there is a definite correlation between drivers involved in accidents and drivers with poor driving records. It is these two scientific facts that the Traffic Division base their enforcement policy upon. While traffic citations are never very welcome, they do serve a purpose --- an educational experience that could very easily save a much greater grief at a later date. **VIOLATION "BILLS" AREN'T NEARLY AS COSTLY AS DOCTOR BILLS, HOSPITAL BILLS, AND MORTICIAN BILLS.**

In spite of the figures for 1968, Lincoln still ranked number 3 out of 61 cities in its size category in the area of traffic safety. This is very commendable and can be attributed to a driving-safety conscious citizenry coupled with an aggressive enforcement program. Both of these factors must be present in order to assure a relatively safe-traffic community.

One effective means of holding down traffic accidents is the use of what is known as **SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT**. One particular location in the City is selected for special attention due to a high number of accidents at that location, citizen complaints of hazardous driving in that area, or special situations such as heavy pedestrian traffic near schools and other locations where large numbers of people gather. A Traffic Division cruiser car, motorcycle, or radar unit will be assigned to these "hot spots." And again, scientific information will prove the value of this procedure as problems will always decrease during (and after) **SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT** has been used at a particular location.



CRIMINAL

The Criminal Division investigated a total of 2,180 major offenses during 1968 as compared to 1,605 major offenses reported during the previous year. This represented an increase of 35.8%. Following is a breakdown of the crimes falling under the definition of major offense:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT		
MANSLAUGHTER	2	1
RAPE	16	22
ROBBERY	20	21
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	65	130
BURGLARY	649	794
LARCENY \$50 and OVER	661	911
AUTO THEFT	192	301

While the 35.8% increase in major crime in 1968 represents a negative picture, there is another figure that is on the positive side: 662 or 30.3% of the 2,180 major offenses reported were cleared by arrest. This is a long ways from the Utopian goal of 100% but is a very commendable figure when F.B.I. reports for 1968 indicate a national clearance rate for major crime of 20%.

Not to be overlooked are the numerous misdemeanor crimes that often become the major crimes of tomorrow. For example, during 1968 the Department received 3,208 reports of larceny under \$50. And the parties responsible for many of these, along with many of the other areas, are juveniles — young persons under the age of 18. Juvenile contacts in 1968 numbered 3,905 as compared to 3,903 in 1967. While this one year comparison shows little change, a look at the past five years reveals reason for concern:

1964	2,164
1965	2,191
1966	2,926
1967	3,903
1968	3,905

As Lincoln grows, it will have a tendency to attract more and more “outsiders” who come to our City to victimize our residents. Counterfeiters, check forgers, fake bank inspectors, and others will increase the demand on the Criminal Division for prevention, detection, and apprehension.

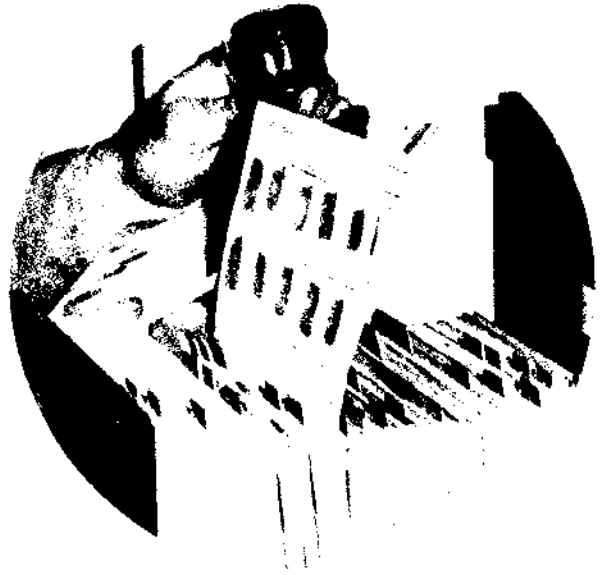
2,972

persons finger-
printed and mugged
for the criminal file

42,206 meals served to
prisoners

3,220 inquiries from other
agencies asking for information
from the identification bureau
answered

50,658 requests for police
assistance processed by
communications



S E R V I C E S

Like the interior lineman in football, the Services Division of any law enforcement agency usually receives less attention when it comes to publicity even though it is absolutely vital to effective police work. It is difficult to imagine what law enforcement would be like (trying to catch the modern sophisticated criminal) without such things as records, communications, training, and identification experts — all of which are included in the Services Division.

The totals in the upper lefthand corner of this page reflect just a few of the more interesting statistics for the year 1968. While some of these figures could be classified “temporary” in that they do not accumulate in the files in bulk, others do accumulate and add to the drawers of information on hand from previous years. For example, as of the end of 1968 the Department had 57,493 sets of criminal fingerprints on file along with 48,077 criminal mug shots. While much of this information may never be referred to again, there will be times when a file drawer will be the “silent witness” that will bring guilty parties to justice.

The Training Section of this Division plans and coordinates the total training program for the Department beginning with the basic training for the new recruit and following up with the in-service programs. The University of Nebraska is utilized for two schools annually and other campuses are visited for specialized training in such areas as alcoholism, community relations, and juvenile delinquency. “Local” training programs in addition to the two annual schools include accident investigation, cruiser officer school, the identikit and others.

Communications is the vital “link” between the citizen needing help and the officer capable of supplying the necessary assistance. The personnel assigned to this busy part of headquarters must be able to gather the necessary information from the caller (which isn’t always easy) and then dispatch units without necessary delay. This is always challenging but becomes a formidable task during “peak” periods of activity.

Operation of the jail is also the responsibility of the Services Division and involves much more than opening and closing doors. Constant vigilance and security is required along with the assignment of getting the prisoners to the various Courts at the specified times.



It's no fun to be lost but it happens to most people sooner or later. Sometimes the lost person is in need of directions to a highway or a relative's house BUT sometimes the lost party is a youngster looking for something much more important — MOM. He needs more than a few simple directions; he needs a FRIEND. That FRIEND is trained in such matters and follows very definite proven procedures but even then it isn't always a simple assignment. There have been occasions where the lost youngster is a mute person but even this can be overcome as there are personnel in the Department who are trained in sign language. 1,107 missing person reports were investigated in 1968. They couldn't all be classified as lost but they were people somebody was looking for.

Also used to locate lost persons are the Department's canine corps. But they also have other important duties such as trailing fugitives, locating discarded evidence, crowd control, and being the "Star" of demonstrations before various community groups. In addition, they often assist in situations where an officer finds an open door late at night and a check needs to be made to determine if a burglary might be in progress. 1,582 open doors were reported during the year.





Someone who has disappeared in some cities but remains on the scene in Lincoln is the very important foot patrolman. (And he is coming back in cities that have been doing without him). While he sacrifices mobility, the foot patrolman has the advantage of quicker availability for heavy downtown traffic control, shoplifting problems, and assisting out-of-town people who seek information as to various locations. And he has a closer personal contact with the citizen he serves.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT the party being taken into custody is "frisked" prior to the ride to headquarters. Transporting arrested parties can be dangerous business unless proper precautions are taken. Various weapons taken from lawbreakers serve as vivid evidence of this fact.

The Criminal Division makes frequent use of the TEL-WARNING system which is a unique means of communication that alerts subscribing businesses to criminal operations that might "hit" their store. Information as to description and method of operation is put on tape. A special telephone rings in the office of the business houses and whoever is on duty can lift the special telephone and listen to the tape which is played several times. The rapid communication means more people can be alerted in a shorter period of time than the conventional single calls by regular telephone. Thus, less chance of being victimized and greater possibility of apprehending the guilty.



Few people realize the amount of paperwork involved in law enforcement. This information not only helps solve crimes but also serves as the scientific information needed to study current trends and future developments so departments can make both short-range and long-range plans that will enable them to perform their assigned tasks. Such information also serves the public in another way as hundreds of people come to the Department each year to obtain copies of their accident reports for insurance purposes.



University of Nebraska students augment the Department during the summer months when police activity runs high and vacation periods reduce manpower. Working with experienced officers, the students carry out regular law enforcement duties. The uniformed students, who are varsity athletes, work with the Traffic Division while those in plain clothes are senior law students and are assigned to the Criminal Division. The law student aspect of this program was added in 1968. An evaluation of the total program by both the Department and University officials revealed mutual benefit.

In addition to the University coming to the Department, the opposite is also true. Each January the Department goes to the University. Afternoon and evening sessions are conducted for all Department commissioned personnel with attendance mandatory for both on and off-duty officers. Held in the College of Law building the 5 day session covers many subjects and concludes with a written examination. Officers with less than 2 years experience must attend an additional week's school which is held prior to the ALL DEPARTMENT SCHOOL.





“Tools of the trade” such as those being checked out by the two detectives in the picture above are not part of the standard equipment of Lincoln police officers but these and other special situation items are available if a need should arise. Well aware of the heavy responsibility that goes with being armed with such weapons, officers will use them only if there is no other choice available. With the increasing number of violent crimes being committed across the Nation, it behooves law enforcement agencies to supply their personnel with equipment to meet any possible emergency that might develop in their jurisdiction.

All police activities are not as serious as the picture above. One of the many “behind the scenes” projects is the sponsorship of a midget football team that plays regularly scheduled games. Coached by police officers who volunteer their off-duty time, this worthwhile program provides a foundation for police and youth to get to know each other a little better. In addition to the football team, the Department also sponsors and coaches a little fry basketball team.

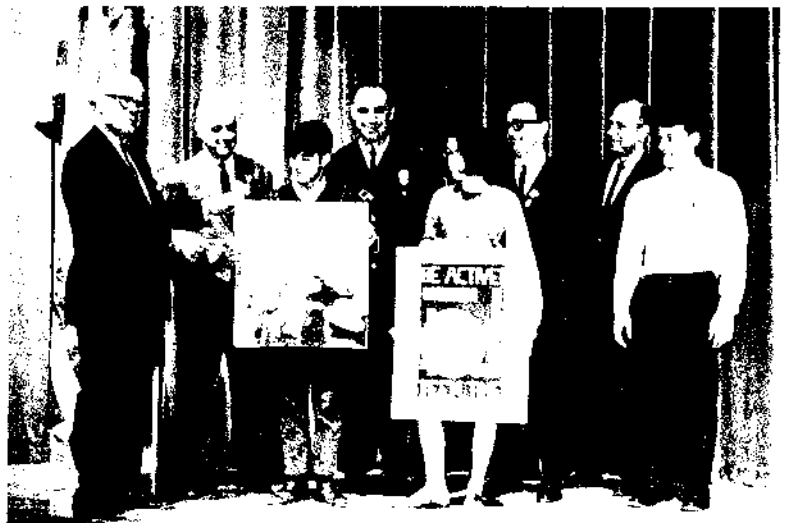


Working with the Lincoln PTA, the Department has assisted in the implementation of a Block Mother program whereby hundreds of Lincoln mothers help provide for the safety of youngsters going to and from school. Although a reduction in child molest is the primary objective of the program, it also proves valuable when children become lost, ill, or injured.



Another "citizen involvement" program is the communications assistance provided by over 900 vehicles that are equipped with two-way communications. These extra "eyes" have offered to report any situations they might observe that require police attention. With nearly 50 square miles to patrol on a 24-hour basis, present officer strength does not permit the comprehensive coverage desired. Therefore, citizen assistance is both desirable and necessary. The man in the picture might be reporting a crime or perhaps it is one of the 738 reports that were received regarding faulty traffic signals during 1968.

Police officers do not claim to be art experts but they are more or less used to being called upon for almost any assignment. A local high school had a poster contest based on a theme of respect for law. The officers were asked to vote on their choices and Department representatives assisted in recognizing the winning students.





With so much emphasis upon communications, the Department takes advantage of every possible opportunity to visit with Lincoln's citizens about law enforcement. Many of these visits take place in schools both on the playground and in the classroom. Much of the time is spent in the area of the officer explaining his duties and showing his equipment but when time will permit, specific items such as drugs, bicycle safety, shoplifting, auto theft, along with other subjects of current concern are dealt with. There is usually time for questions and they're usually real good ones. In addition to specific information, the officers and the students get to know each other better. All in all, it is a learning experience for all.

Fingerprinting is one of the many fascinating subjects in law enforcement that can hold a young person's attention for a considerable length of time. In addition to the scientific knowledge that is obtained, there are two other advantages to such a demonstration: The students learn why law enforcement must be composed of skilled personnel and thus rate as a profession. And, this kind of exposure might be the "spark" that starts a youngster toward a career that is increasing in stature and is going to have an increasing need for personnel in the years ahead.

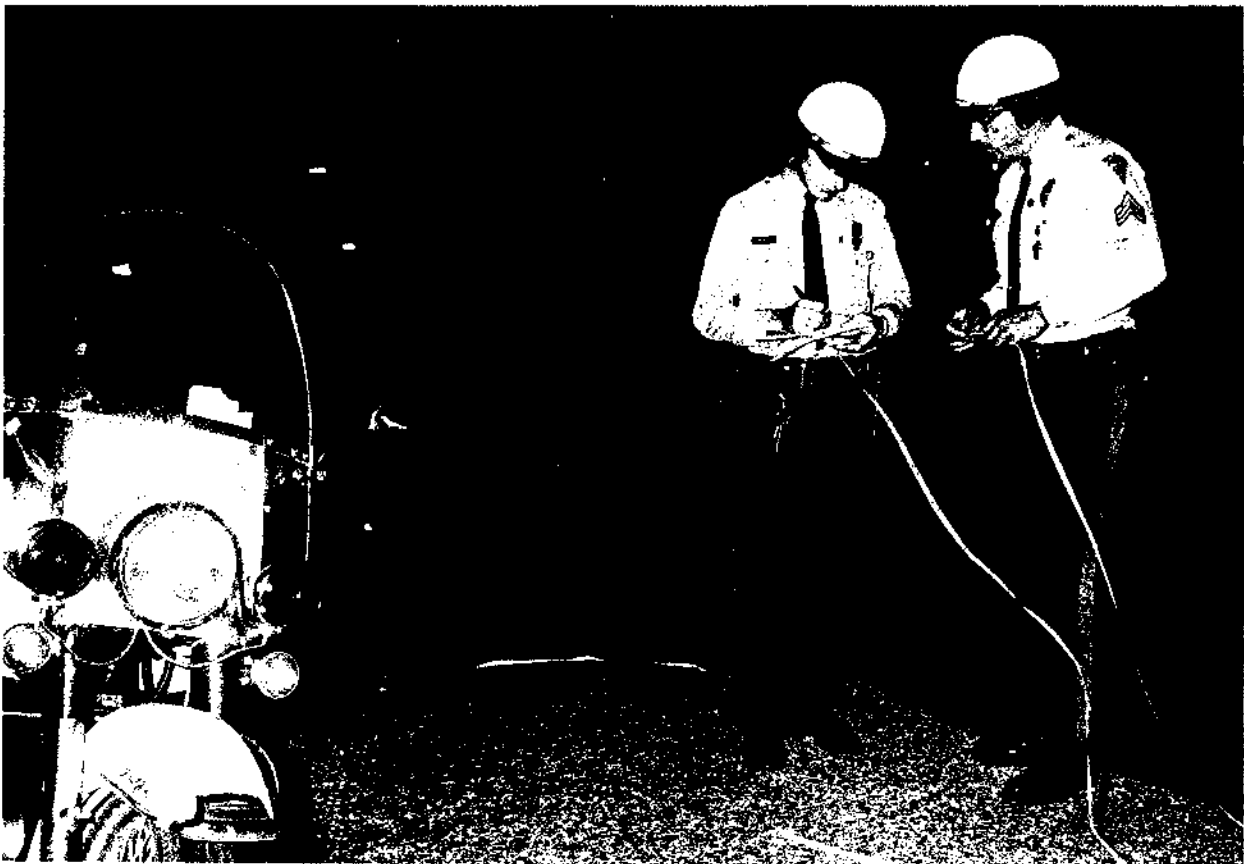


Part of a new officer's training is instruction in self-defense. With an increasing number of assaults upon law enforcement officers it is imperative that officers have at least basic instruction in this field. While it is hoped that such physical contact is never necessary, situations do occur that leave the officer no choice. The human being is very unpredictable, particularly when involved in an other than normal situation. And this is what the law enforcement officer faces in his tour of duty so many times — other than normal situations.

While observing heavy traffic at an accident-prone intersection the motorcycle officer receives a call from headquarters that takes priority over his present assignment – an injury accident. Perhaps it is one of the 951 hit-and-run accidents that were reported in 1968.



Once at the scene, the first order of business is to check on the injured, apply his first aid training if necessary, and determine if an ambulance needs to be detailed or has already been called. Then comes the often lengthy investigation to determine **WHAT HAPPENED** and **WHY**. In addition to talking to witnesses, if there are any, and clearing the area for traffic, forms must be filled out. Skid marks are measured and recorded as seen in the picture.



One of the specialized areas in the Criminal Division of the Department is the polygraph. Four officers, through extensive training, are qualified to operate the "truth machine." Measuring blood pressure, respiration, and skin resistance, the polygraph can narrow a list of suspects down to one. This not only puts innocent suspects in the clear in a short period of time but also saves the police valuable time that can be spent gathering evidence on the guilty party. The polygraph has an impressive record and is highly respected by those who have witnessed it in operation. A polygraph examination is administered to all prospective police recruits once they have passed other phases of the screening process such as written and oral examinations.



It is amazing what police collect nowadays. Taking a look at some potent evidence he has just finished tagging and logging in the file, the supply officer in the picture is probably wondering what will eventually become of the items. Most of it will be returned to the rightful owner if that owner can be located. But if that rightful owner should be someone who used the items in the commission of a crime, then the items are not returned. Such items, along with others that can't be traced, are eventually put up for auction with proceeds going into the City's General Fund. Unclaimed bicycles and automobiles fall into the same category. Notices of the auctions held are published in local newspapers as required by law.

No one likes to get a traffic ticket of any kind—not even a parking meter violation. BUT when the person receiving this piece of “correspondence” realizes that it is essential in order to provide all citizens with an equal opportunity to conduct downtown business, they usually understand. While it is true that the officers are the ones who write the tickets, it is interesting to note that during 1968 the Department received 2,917 complaints from citizens requesting police action where people had blocked alleys, driveways, and sidewalks, along with other parking violations.



In order to keep the citizens posted as to what is going on in their Department and at the same time explain current laws, procedures, and policies, Department representatives made in excess of 500 presentations to various community groups during 1968. This kind of communication is helpful to both the citizens and the Department. The citizen receives some of the WHYS that are often mysterious until explained. And the Department finds out what the citizen is concerned about. **THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS TRACEABLE TO A LARGE EXTENT TO THE DEGREE OF INTEREST SHOWN BY THE CITIZENS SERVED BY THAT AGENCY.**



323 NORTH 10TH STREET

F A R E W E L L

1968 was the last full year the Lincoln Police Department headquartered in what is now the "old police building" at 323 North 10th Street. Next year's Annual Report will come to you from the new location in the County-City Building at 550 South 9th Street.



Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.