

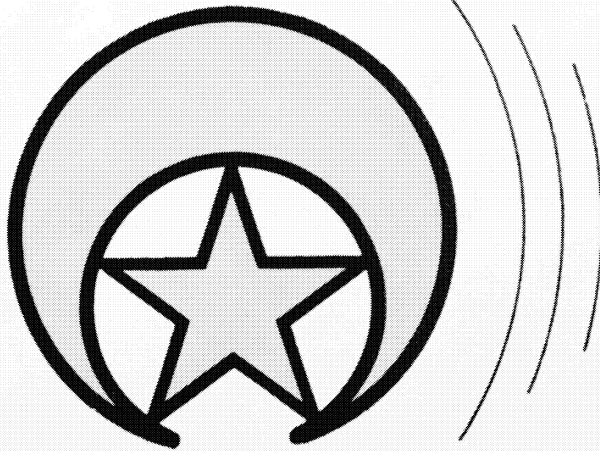
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CITY ARCHIVES

1966

LOUISIANA DIVISION
N. O. Public Library
219 Loyola Avenue
City 70140

a year of



innovation...
education...
adaptation...

*annual
report*

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT



JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO
Superintendent of Police



VICTOR H. SCHIRO
Mayor



JOSEPH A. GUILLOT
Deputy Superintendent of Police



PRESLY J. TROSLAIR, JR.
Deputy Chief for Administration
(Appointed August 29, 1966)

INNOVATION

The biggest — in size — innovation of 1966 was the opening of the ten-story Central Lockup and House of Detention complex on December 19. This facility is one of the finest in the country and includes many of the most modern concepts of prisoner detention. The Central Lockup area will house persons arrested by police and booked at that location instead of at various District Stations, as was done in the past. This section of the facility will accommodate 304 prisoners, including males and females.

The House of Detention (or City Jail) houses persons sentenced to jail terms by Municipal and Traffic Court Judges. It has complete kitchen and recreational facilities and provides meals for prisoners detained in the Central Lockup area. The House of Detention presently accommodates 304 prisoners on six levels. Two levels are used for administration and services. The completion of two unfinished levels will increase the total accommodation to 400.

In January of 1966 the Department's newest telephone switchboard was placed into service. Officials of the Southern Bell Telephone Company advise that this equipment is the most modern of its type. It replaces a model installed about 30 years ago and which will take a well-deserved retirement. The old switchboard had been at its capacity for some time before its retirement, and its use prohibited the installation of additional lines.

The new board has positions for two operators; these positions are duplicates and eliminate the "cross over" problem. "Cross over" means plugging into lines by reaching across operators. The new board has a built in "automatic ring" which enables operators to focus attention on additional calls without ringing calls manually and staying with call until a party answers. The new board has a capacity for adding 60 lines to present accommodations.

In the spring of 1966 citizens observed the Department's two Cushman motor scooters in various areas of the city. Scooters are designed to substitute for three-wheeled motorcycles in the commercial area, and combine the personal touch of a "beat man" and the mobility of a patrol car in other areas. Each scooter is equipped with a cab to protect the driver from inclement weather, with a large storage area, two-way radio, blue lights and siren. Fingerprint kits and first aid supplies can be easily fitted in the storage area behind the driver.



Carnival Observation Platform

Mardi Gras revelers and parade watchers were literally "under" the watchful eye of police officers during the 1966 Carnival Season. Platforms constructed of scaffold material were erected at strategic locations along parade routes and in the French Quarter-Canal St. area. The platforms were easily identified by blue and white signs and a revolving blue light on each one. Officers assigned to these platforms were provided with two-way radios so that emergency and complaint assistance to citizens would be available during parade hours when congestion of crowds and vehicles hampered citizens from locating and using public telephones.

In July, the Emergency Division added Truck 550 to its roster of rolling stock. 550 was designed as an all purpose heavy rescue truck. It is equipped with heavy gear and tools necessary to effect almost any type of rescue under emergency or disaster conditions. A partial list of this equipment includes acetylene cutting torches, railroad jacks, 10-ton Porta-Power sets, diving gear, flood lamps, animal snares, 5000 watt portable generator, Scott Air-Paks, rope, machine guns, wool and asbestos blankets, stretchers, extension ladder, fire-extinguishers and protective goggles.

The truck is not utilized on regular patrol because of its size, but is on 24 hour daily standby for use when needed. The basic assignment is flexible, and the truck will generally respond to emergencies such as general alarm fires, motor vehicle accidents where persons are trapped, explosions, chemical gas leaks and various types of industrial accidents. Purchase price of the truck, a Ford Vanette, was almost \$4,000.00. On its receipt, it was completely modified by the Motor Maintenance Division, including reinforcement of the body and the building of special racks and cabinets.

EDUCATION

Two major educational programs shared the spotlight during 1966; both are important in magnitude of effect on the individuals participating, and the results of both will be evident in the community.

Utilizing funds obtained from the United States Department of Justice under provisions of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, the Police Department implemented an extensive Human Relations Program which presented current theories and facts to every member of the Department. Professional people in the fields of sociology, psychology and criminology were invited to lecture in their respective fields. A staff of trained discussion leaders stimulated discourse and dialogue following each lecture session. The program was designed to bring nine lecture and discussion sessions to each employee over an eighteen week span. The program will be completed early in 1967.

Representative of the caliber of lecturers were St. Louis Police Chief Curtis Brostron, and former Cook County Illinois Police Chief Arthur Bilek.

The second major educational effort was seen in the beginning of the fourth year of the college program at Loyola University. At the close of 1966, nearly 130 cadets and in-service police officers were enrolled in the Police Foundation's Criminology Degree program at Loyola's Evening Division. Maintaining the pace set during the first year, police students continued to exhibit their scholastic abilities by receiving honors at every Convocation held by the University. Alpha Sigma Nu, national Jesuit honorary fraternity, inducted Patrolmen Ronald Lauland and Edgar McGehee into its ranks. Following a vigorous and most interesting campaign, reminiscent of local political efforts, the Evening Division Student Body elected Patrolman Lauland to the office of President. The Police Department could not have lost in this race, because Lauland's opponent, defeated by a very narrow margin, was Patrolman John Brady. Police students were also elected to several positions on the Student Council, representing the Evening Division in this student government unit. Other educational highlights included:

—Superintendent Giarrusso's attendance at a three-week Management Institute for Police Chiefs held at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration. . . .

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—A four-day training program held at the Municipal Auditorium for all police officers, conducted by members of the District Attorney's Staff and some 21 prominent members of the local bar in an effort to cover the latest Supreme Court de-

isions and other subject matter pertinent to equipping officers with refined interpretations of legal subject matter . . .

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—During May all Captains attended evening classes held at Loyola University in a program designed to touch on the psychology of leadership, problem solving, planning, the supervisor as an instructor, cooperation and communication, grievances, control methods and public administration . . .

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—Detective Eugene Fields of the Detective Bureau was selected to attend a three-month session at the Louisiana State University Law Institute held at Pleasant Hall on LSU's Baton Rouge Campus. The Institute, financed thru the budget of LSU, is the first of its kind in the Deep South. Its purpose is to give intensive and thorough training in the broad aspects of law enforcement to present or potential administrative officers of police agencies. Detective Fields attended classes eight hours daily, five days per week for twelve weeks. As did each other officer in attendance, Detective Fields conducted a research problem in a phase of law enforcement and rendered a report of his results. Fields received a special certificate from LSU on the occasion of his successful completion of the course.

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—Captain Edward Stevens, commanding officer of the newly formed Community Relations Division, attended a two-week human relations seminar at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Tuition for Captain Stevens was handled thru the Office of Law Enforcement Assistant of the United States Department of Justice . . .

ADAPTATION

The ability to adapt under adverse conditions is a necessary quality for a law enforcement agency, and the New Orleans Police Department exhibited this ability following the untimely demise of Deputy Chief for Administration Alfred A. Theriot Sr., not any stranger to adaptation himself. On August 29, Superintendent Giarrusso appointed Major Presly J. Trosclair Jr. as Chief Theriot's successor. Trosclair, known as a dynamic personality in the Department, rose from the ranks thru each of the police grades following his appointment as a Patrolman on December 2, 1946. Trosclair has worked in almost every branch of the Department and has held many command assignments which often called for higher grades. In 1960 he was the recipient of the coveted Charles E. Dunbar Career Service Award. A quote from the Dunbar Award citation tells the story briefly but completely: "Your record of personal heroism, of high integrity, of rare energy, of superior intelligence and of devotion to duty, from the time you became a probationary patrolman, through successive promo-

tions to your present grade, all through the regime of Civil Service, has brought honor to the City of New Orleans and the Department of Police."

As a result of recent landmark decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court, law enforcement agencies throughout the nation were required to make changes in certain long-standing procedures in order to adapt to guidelines set forth in the decisions.

In several day-long sessions held at the Municipal Auditorium, members of the District Attorney's staff and of the local bar instructed police personnel in new and different procedures of interrogation and arrest and the interviewing of persons on the street who may not necessarily be suspect. The preparation of a CITIZEN INQUIRY CARD foretold of a bold and professional approach to on-the-street questioning of citizens and/or suspects who would receive a document attesting to the fact that officers had questioned, where and why . . . the card was designed after consultation with members of the District Attorney's staff who assisted in interpreting, along with parallel decisions, the famous MIRANDA vs ARIZONA decision.

In addition to the CITIZEN INQUIRY CARD, the Department began using a SONY VIDEORECORDER as additional corroboration of a person's decision to intelligently, knowingly and voluntarily waive effectuation of his rights and relate to officers circumstances describing his participation in and/or knowledge of a crime.

The SONY VIDEORECORDER is a device which utilizes a television camera in connection with a receiver which produces a video tape. This tape, when replayed, will reproduce sight and sound (voices) of the subjects on whom the camera was trained. The unit was purchased with the assistance of the District Attorney's Office and will be placed initially in the Detective Bureau. It is planned that two tapes will be made simultaneously, one to be introduced as evidence in the Criminal District Court, and one to be retained for study by investigators with an eye to sharpening memory prior to court trials and for evaluation of investigative leads. When the unit is accepted by the Judiciary, additional units will be purchased and installed in the Central Lockup.

In September, the Superintendent announced the formation of the Community Relations Division, to be commanded by veteran Captain Edward Stevens. In his announcement of this venture into an area of extreme importance, Superintendent Giarrusso said, "Law enforcement today, more than ever, needs to open lines of communication with all members of the community. We must make every effort to reach all segments of the community at

the grass roots level in order to better acquaint them with the role of their Police Department."

The basic objectives of the Community Relations Division's proposed program are to reduce and prevent crime in New Orleans through joint police-community cooperation and to improve intergroup relations. Through the Community Relations Division the Police Department will work to achieve these objectives by:

1. Planning and implementing programs to acquaint individual citizens with their responsibilities in the maintenance of law and order.
2. Developing programs to acquaint citizens with the operations of the Police Department and to gain public support for the Department's professionalization.
3. Supporting neighborhood organizations and responsibilities.
4. Conducting continuing surveys of community needs which affect law enforcement activities.
5. Publicizing these needs as they are discovered and transmitting them to those in authority for appropriate action.
6. Affording every citizen the means to communicate and document grievances with respect to their rights, directly with administrative officers of the Police Department.

Prior to the formal establishment of the Community Relations Division, the Department embarked on a community program which took place in all of the housing project areas throughout the city. Police officers were assigned to set up athletic programs in each project; these personnel worked in official uniform shirts with badges affixed, and in fatigue trousers and baseball caps; no firearms were worn. Throughout the summer these "coaches", aided by an ample quantity of equipment — baseballs, softballs, bats, gloves, basketballs, volleyballs, tennis racquets and balls, horseshoes, and so forth — spent their days in direct contact with the children and young people of the projects, organizing teams and just plain participation in impromptu games. Much good will was established, and the officers were enriched by an unusual and rewarding experience.

To complement the daytime athletic activities, evening recreation was furnished by the Police Band's concerts held each evening in a different project area. The Band was conveyed to the concert location in one of the Department's new buses, and refreshments (hot dogs and soft drinks) were given to all in attendance. The concerts were an overwhelming success, and following the scheduled tour, two additional complete tours were added in response to demands of music-loving residents.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

The City of New Orleans covers an area of 363.5 square miles with a population of 627,525, according to the 1960 census.

It is a city rich in history and traditions, but never-the-less a cosmopolitan city which counts as one of its most important industries a yearly tourist influx of over one and one-half million visitors who spend an estimated 162 million dollars.

Situated 90 miles by water from the mouth of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico, and 40 miles from the Gulf by a new intracoastal waterway, New Orleans is the second ranking port in value of foreign commerce and one of the leading ports in the world, with an annual handle of 51,711,671 tons.

Natural resources abound in the metropolitan area of the city, many within the city limits. Gas, oil, sulphur, timber and fur-bearing animals make Louisiana one of the richest in such resources in the United States. The climate is semi-tropical with an average rainfall of 55.45 inches.

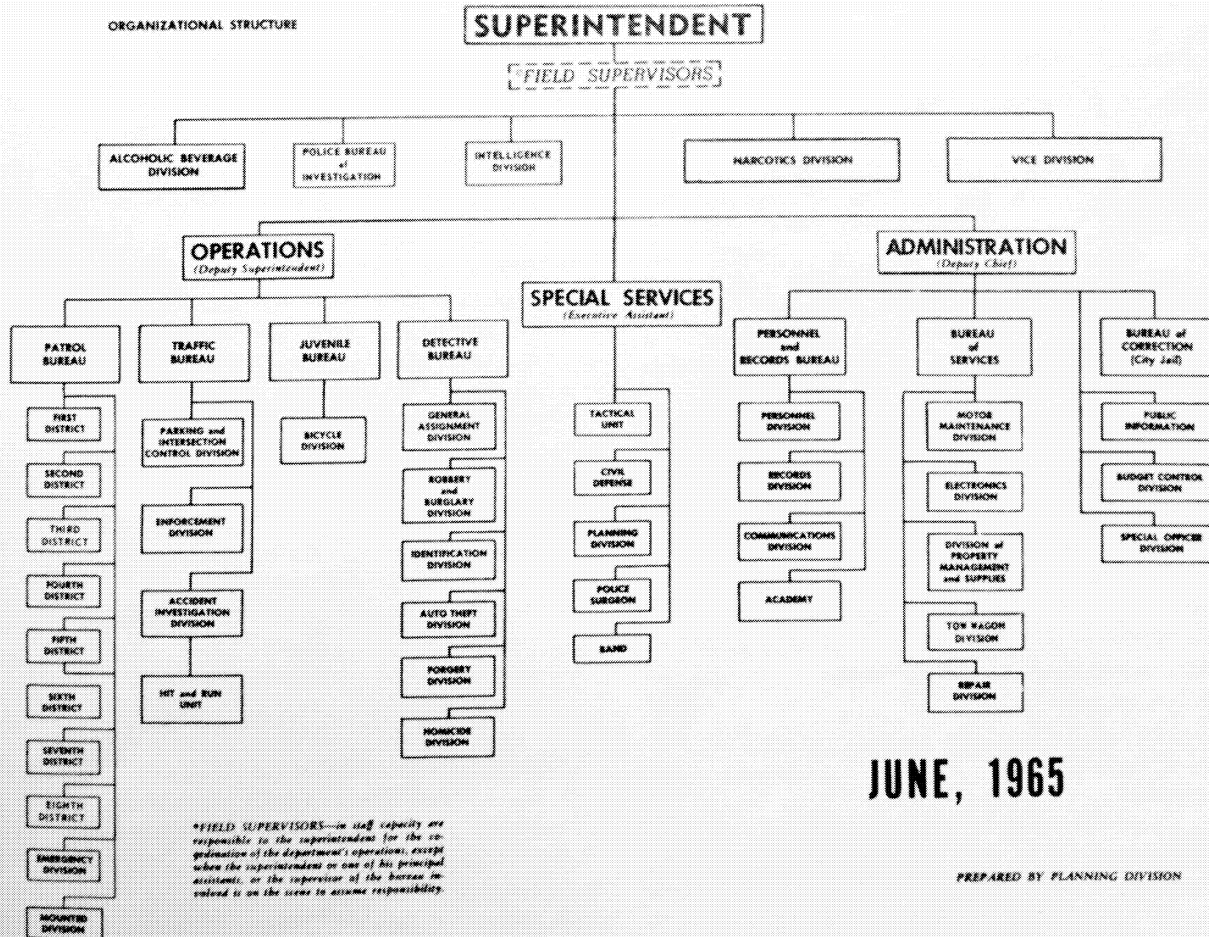
RESPONSIBILITY

The New Orleans Police Department is charged

with the sole responsibility of enforcing city ordinances and state statutes within the boundaries of the City of New Orleans. It should be noted that the City of New Orleans and the Parish (County) of Orleans are coterminous, that is, they share the same physical or territorial boundaries. For this reason, the Criminal Sheriff of Orleans Parish is exempted, under the State Constitution, from actual law enforcement in Orleans Parish.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

There are three major divisions in the Department's organizational structure. They are: Operations, Administration and Special Services. Operations, which is headed by the Deputy Superintendent, takes in the Patrol Bureau, Traffic Bureau, Juvenile Bureau and Detective Bureau. Administration, which is headed by a Deputy Chief, covers Personnel, Records, Automotive and Electronic Services, Bureau of Correction, Public Information, Budget Control and Special Officer Division. Special Services, under the command of the Executive Assistant to the Superintendent, covers the Tactical Unit, Civil Defense, Planning Division, Police Surgeon and the Police Band.



JUNE, 1965

PREPARED BY PLANNING DIVISION