

DO NOT
REMOVE!

GENTILE



... A New Era



Chief of Police Maurice J. Cullinane, Mayor Walter E. Washington, and Assistant Chief of Police Burtell M. Jefferson at Chief Cullinane and Assistant Chief Jefferson's promotion ceremony.

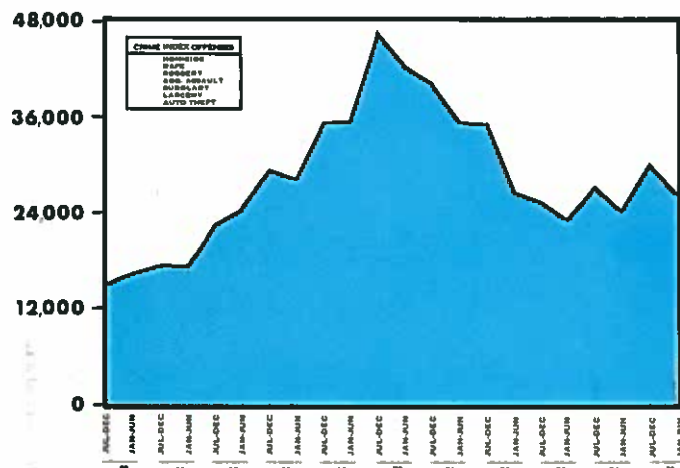
From the Chief of Police

In a few small words, the title of this year's annual report—"Crossing Over . . . A New Era"—symbolizes not only the major trends in the Metropolitan Police Department during Fiscal Year 1975, but also the atmosphere of excitement and change that permeates our entire city. For Washingtonians, 1975 was a year of transition, with the greatest change being the achievement of Home Rule. We now have an *elected* Mayor and City Council for the first time in more than a century. Finally, we have a representative local government—something that most Americans have enjoyed for a long, long time. As a result, it has also been a particularly rewarding and challenging time for me to become the District of Columbia's new Chief of Police; for it is a time when we all have high hopes for our city and a renewed dedication to turning those hopes into reality.

Moreover, by the time this annual report has been published, we will have entered our Nation's Bicentennial Year. Our 200th birthday is *especially* meaningful to the citizens of the District of Columbia because it so closely coincides with our own attainment of Home Rule. From a police standpoint, our department has made many extra preparations to ensure that Washington's Bicentennial Celebration peacefully lives up to all of our expectations.

Looking back over 200 years of our Nation's history, we in the Capital City are also reminded that cooperation has always been the key to achieving our goals. Now, more than ever, Washington's public officials and citizens, alike, must work *together*—move forward *together*, if we are to make our city a model for the rest of the country. To foster such a spirit of cooperation and provide our community with effective, responsive police service, our department must first know exactly what the public expects of its law enforcement agency. Consequently, in February 1975, a new Citizens' Advisory Council was appointed so that we can openly discuss our mutual problems and goals. This committee is also actively promoting a greater degree of police-citizen understanding and trust. Its members recommended a new Crime Reduction Awards Program to give public recognition to the police district achieving the largest quarterly crime reduction. We implemented their suggestion effective July 1, 1975. This award is encouraging personnel in each of our seven police districts to work even harder to cut crime.

**Crime Index Offenses
Six-Month Totals
FY 1965 - FY 1975**



Of course, reducing crime is our police department's primary goal—the focal point of our total effort. As shown in the chart below, early in Fiscal 1975, the crime rate was going up, causing an ever-growing concern about the safety of our city. However, we are extremely pleased to report that this trend was reversed in the last quarter, which showed a 3 percent decrease over the same period of 1974.

Nevertheless, experience has taught us that one, all encompassing cure-all for crime will never be found. Instead, we have discovered that our success in the fight against crime is due to the sum total—the combined effect—of the many, sometimes seemingly small, measures that you will see illustrated on the pages of this annual report. However, we believe that the one program that has recently had the greatest effect on the dropping crime rate is our increased emphasis on foot patrol. In December 1974, each motor scooter officer was ordered to spend at least half of his time patrolling on foot. District commanders have also steadily increased the number of permanently established foot beats. We are getting back to the idea that the "cop on the beat" is an integral part of each neighborhood, both close to the community and essential if we are to continue reducing crime.

During the past year, we have also had to face the fact that fiscal austerity will continue to be a way of life for our department, at least in the near future. We've been facing a tough budgetary challenge; we must deal realistically and responsibly with the problems of inflation on the one hand, while still maintaining top quality police service on the other. Fortunately, this outlook is not as bleak as it may seem. Both police officers and civilian employees have pitched in to ease our fiscal problems with many innovative, low cost program ideas aimed at crime reduction and community relations.

So, for both the Metropolitan Police Department and the community we serve, Fiscal 1975 has indeed been a year of substantial and progressive change. We face some difficult problems, but hard work, a creative outlook, a renewed emphasis on cooperation, and the promise of a bright future for our city have sustained us throughout 1975 and encouraged us to look forward to 1976 with a truly Bicentennial spirit.

Maurice J. Cullinane
Maurice J. Cullinane
Chief of Police



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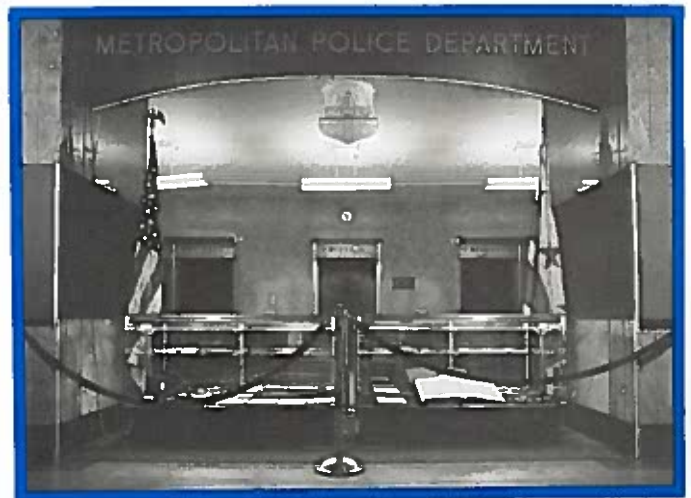
Sharing the Challenge



The District of Columbia City Council is meeting the challenge of Home Rule. From left to right are: Councilwoman Nadine P. Winter; Councilman Arrington Dixon; Councilwoman Willie J. Hardy; Councilman William Spaulding; Councilman James E. Coates; Councilman Julius Hobson; Councilman Rev. Douglass Moore; Councilman Sterling Tucker, Chairman; Councilwoman Polly Shackleton; Mr. Robert A. Williams, Secretary; Mr. Edward Webb, General Counsel; Mr. Rodney Coleman, Executive Assistant to the Chairman; Councilman David A. Clarke; Councilman Rev. Jerry Moore; Councilman Marion Barry; Councilman John A. Wilson.



The Citizens' Advisory Council is meeting the challenge of promoting harmony between the police and the public. From left to right are: Mr. Samuel Scott; Mr. Oliver J. Neslage; Mr. Calvin Rolark, Vice Chairman; Chief Cullinane; Bishop John T. Walker, Chairman; Mr. Gary Jani; Mr. R. Rimsky Atkinson; Mr. William F. Carpenter. Not present when photograph was taken: Mr. Orren T. Cahill; Ms. Raquel Frankel; Ms. Mary Keyserling; Mrs. Bobbie McMahan; Mr. John J. Womble.



Both our city and our department are meeting the challenge presented by our Nation's Bicentennial Celebration. In conjunction with the Bicentennial, an exhibit has been placed in the main lobby of Police Headquarters. The display is sponsored by Local 442 of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers and features police photographs, equipment, and documents from 1861 to the present.

Department

Field Operations Bureau



Deputy Chief Thomas R. Estes, Commander, Patrol Division; Deputy Chief Ernest J. Prete, Commander, Traffic Division; Mrs. Harriette Pennewill, Secretary; Assistant Chief of Police Burtell M. Jefferson, Field Operations Officer; Deputy Chief Charles J. Corcoran, Commander, Youth Division; Deputy Chief Robert B. Wissman, Commander, Criminal Investigations Division; Deputy Chief Robert L. Rabe, Commander, Special Operations Division.

Administrative Services Bureau



Captain Roland W. Perry, Head, Financial Management Branch, Planning and Development Division; Inspector James K. Kelly, Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Division; Inspector Carl Profater, Departmental Hearing Officer, Disciplinary Review Division; Mr. Waddell Longus, Director, Personnel Division; Inspector Francis G. Charles, Director, Training Division; Assistant Chief of Police Tilmon B. O'Bryant, Administrative Services Officer; Mrs. Priscilla Smith, Secretary; Deputy Chief Charles M. Monroe, Director, Planning and Development Division; Inspector Arthur F. DiGennaro, Director, Community Relations Division; Inspector George R. Suter, Inspector, Police and Fire Clinic Division; Inspector George L. Chapoutot, Director, Disciplinary Review Division; Deputy Chief Robert W. Klotz, Deputy Chief for Personnel and Training; Dr. Robert F. Dyer, Administrator, Police and Fire Clinic.

Management

Technical Services Bureau



Inspector Norman L. Long, Director, Property Division; Deputy Chief Theodore E. King, Deputy Chief for Records and Data Processing; Assistant Chief of Police John S. Hughes, Technical Services Officer; Inspector Robert E. Ellis, Director, Communications Division; Inspector Raymond J. Remick, Director, Data Processing Division; Inspector Thomas J. Wolfrey, Director, Identification and Records Division.

Inspectional Services Bureau



Inspector William C. Trussell, Director, Internal Affairs Division; Inspector Robert L. Zink, Director, Intelligence Division; Assistant Chief of Police Theodore R. Zanders, Inspectional Services Officer; Inspector Albert W. Ferguson, Director, Field Inspections Division; Inspector Charles Light, Director, Morals Division.

The Thin Blue Line

The single most important function of any police department is to ensure the safety of lives and property through patrol. To provide our community with such basic police service in the most efficient possible way, we have geographically divided the city of Washington into seven police patrol districts of approximately equal workloads and resources. Each district is commanded by an inspector who is responsible for reducing its crime rate by using the methods that he thinks will ultimately prove most effective against his area's unique crime problems. Such an individualized approach to the fight against crime means that some of our programs are department-wide, while others are used by only one district. But whether widespread or limited in scope, no program is retained for long if it doesn't help to reduce crime.

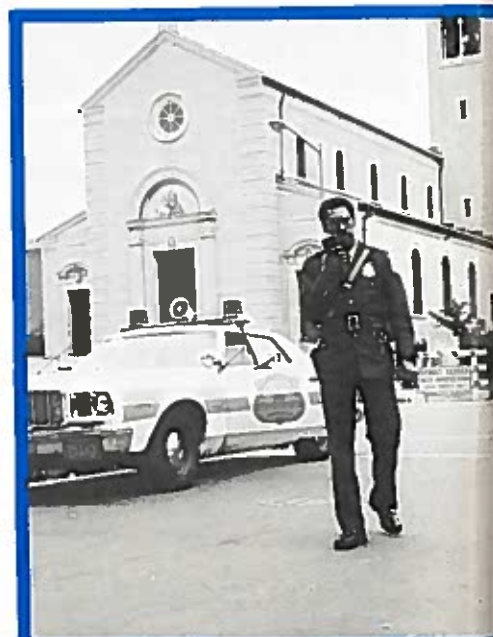
A renewed emphasis on foot patrol is a recent department-wide effort that deserves the lion's share of the credit for the drop in the crime rate during the last quarter of FY 1975. Chief Cullinane's first order, upon assuming command of the department, was that each motor scooter officer spend at least half of his time patrolling on foot. In addition, our district inspectors are converting from motorized to foot patrol wherever suitable. For example, in March 1975, the Fourth District established 11 permanent foot beats in business areas. These beats are patrolled for five days a week on two tours of duty by permanently assigned officers. Because these officers are becoming increasingly familiar with the people and places on their beats, they are able to respond more quickly and capably when something is wrong.

When an officer does run into an emergency situation, communications support is more important than ever. As of the end of FY 1975, our Second and Fifth Districts had converted to all-portable radio systems. Not only does every officer, including those on foot and scooter patrol, have his own portable radio with him at all times, but also scout car radios are portable and easily removable when the officer leaves the car. This means that no officer need ever lose contact with the dispatcher—a lifeline to quick assistance. The rest of our districts will convert to portable systems by the end of Fiscal 1976.

Four of our police districts are encouraging closer cooperation between their patrol officers and their investigators in an effort both to increase the closure rate and to allow uniformed officers to devote more time to patrol. Under the new squad-zone system, used in the Fourth and Seventh Districts, the same uniformed and detective personnel consistently work together, promoting a closer and more efficient working relationship. In the First, Second, and Seventh Districts, all offenses, including misdemeanors, are now assigned to a detective for follow-up investigation.

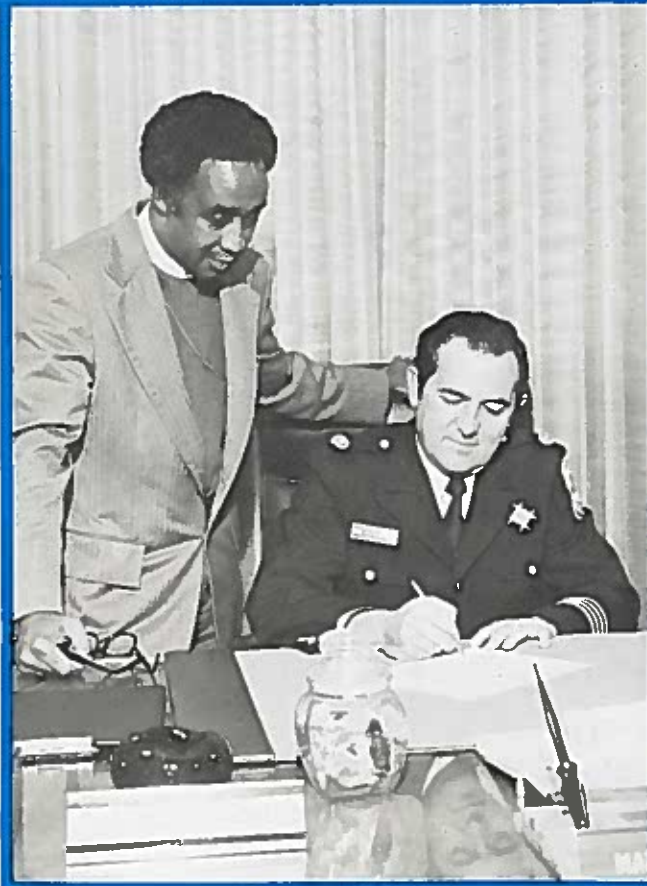
Another way to increase the closure rate is through professional and scientific evidence collection at the scene of a crime. Therefore, each district has recently been provided with its own specially equipped crime scene search van. During FY 1975, district crime scene search officers were responsible for the forensic investigation of 38,625 crime scenes.

Of course, our department's primary goal is to stop crime before it starts. Thus, aggressive tactical programs aimed at crime prevention are of particular importance. Along these lines, our Third District has adopted a unique approach to deterring street robberies. Male and female officers are disguised as senior citizens and deployed in areas prone to such robberies. These officers are supported by tactical personnel stationed around the area in which the "old couple" meanders. All members are equipped with radios and when the perpetrator strikes, the support team closes in and makes the arrest.

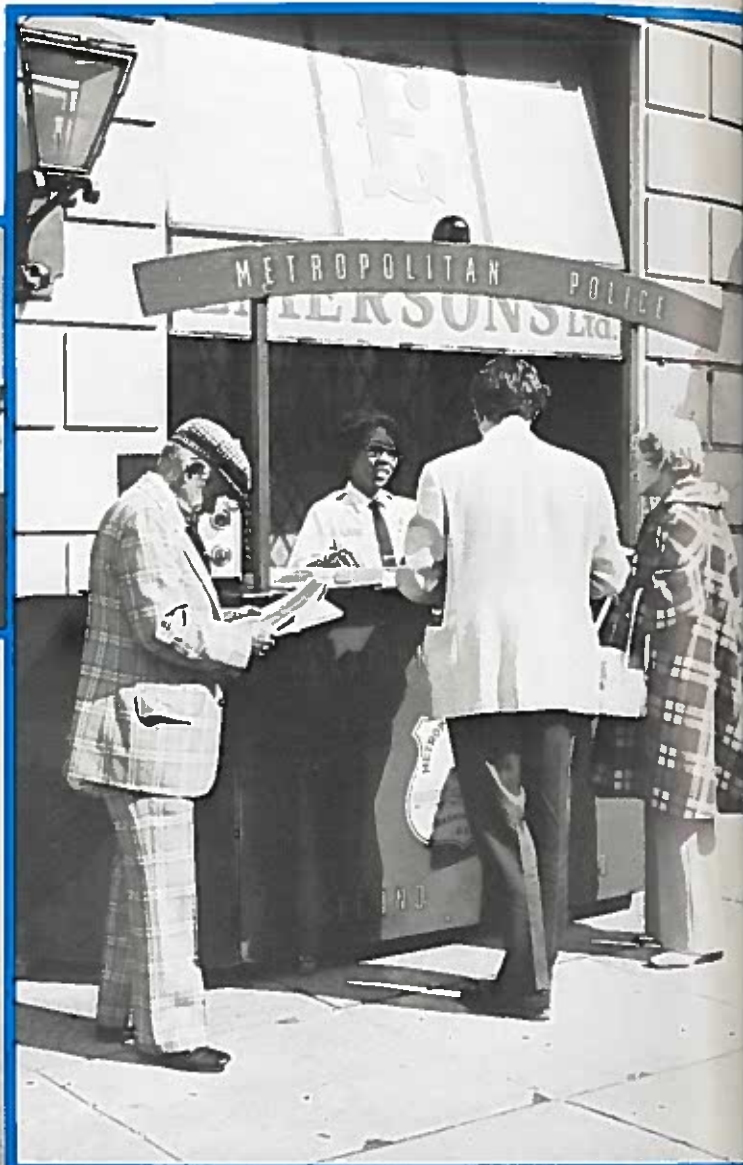




Inspector Herbert F. Miller, Second District Commander; Inspector Charles E. Rinaldi, Sixth District Commander; Inspector Charles M. Troublefield, Fourth District Commander; Inspector Robert M. Boyd, Seventh District Commander; Deputy Chief Thomas R. Estes, Patrol Division Commander; Mrs. Lucy Slaght, Secretary; Inspector Maurice T. Turner, Jr., Fifth District Commander; Inspector Bernard D. Crooke, Jr., Third District Commander; and Inspector Herbert R. Horwitz, First District Commander.



Bishop John T. Walker, Chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Council, and Chief Cullinane review the Crime Reduction Award certificate.



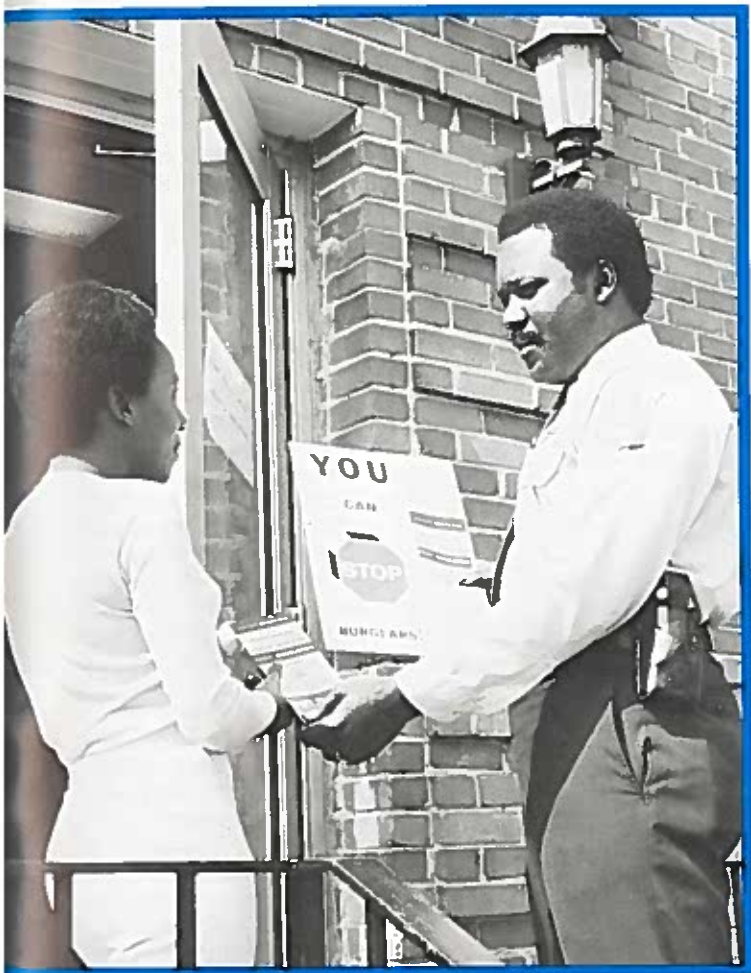
Achieving an unshakable alliance between the public and the police is the only sure way that we will eventually win the war on crime. Our new Citizens' Advisory Council is encouraging such a partnership by serving as a forum for police-citizen communication. Their recommendation for a new Crime Reduction Awards Program, which publicly recognizes the police district achieving the largest quarterly crime reduction, was based on the realization that police morale will be higher and consequently performance even better if our members realize that the community stands behind them.

It is equally important for our citizens to know that we are, in turn, concerned about them—not only from a police standpoint, but also because we want to *belong* to our community in every sense of the word. The holiday season is the traditional time to show such concern; and of course, children are the center of attention. Our seven police districts celebrated the 1974 holidays in many ways ranging from Christmas parties for underprivileged children, to food baskets for needy families, to donations to Children's Hospital.

The Christmas tradition of helping others reminds us that the *very best* kind of help is "helping others help themselves." Many of our department's most basic, district-level community relations programs attempt to do just that by showing our citizens how to "help themselves" avoid becoming crime victims. Operation Awareness is one such new program originated by our Second District and adopted by our First and Fifth. Under Operation Awareness, information booths, staffed by police personnel, are set up in busy public places such as a downtown intersection or office building lobby. Police officers hand out crime prevention brochures to passers-by and make appointments for security inspections of homes and businesses.

Additionally, our Seventh District has developed its own crime prevention pamphlet to tell citizens how to reduce their chances of becoming victims of burglaries, larcenies, street robberies, and auto thefts—the bulk of criminal offenses committed in that district. Officers on patrol and MPD Reserve members distribute the flyers to homes and businesses, while community relations personnel hand them out at civic meetings. The First District has implemented a similar program of distributing leaflets in offices and apartment buildings.

Our First, Second, and Third Districts include the majority of Washington's downtown area; and consequently, crimes in office buildings and commercial premises are of particular concern. Each of these districts now has a lecture program whereby officers visit business establishments to discuss measures which employees can take to reduce larcenies and burglaries.



Don't Walk Yourself To Death



**Last year 2 out of every
3 traffic fatalities
were pedestrians.**

...

This Year?

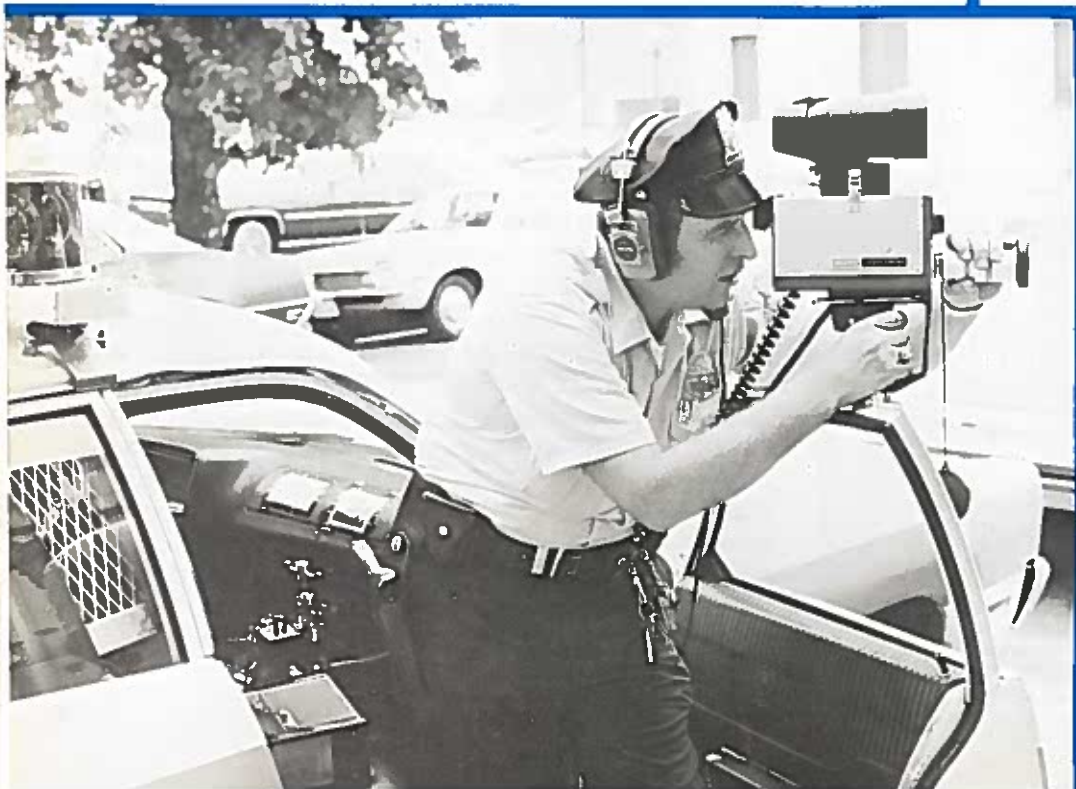
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It's Up To You

Use Crosswalks

Always LOOK Both Ways

Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D.C.



Movin' On

Safer streets in the District of Columbia depend not only on our patrol effort, but also on the various traffic functions we perform. In August 1974, our department initiated a program called Selective Traffic Enforcement aimed at reducing the number of traffic accidents in our city. Under the program, traffic enforcement is stepped up at locations with a high frequency of accidents. Officers are particularly watchful for those violations that the computer indicates occur most commonly in the selected areas. Additionally, members of our Traffic Division and representatives of the D.C. Department of Transportation hold weekly critiques on traffic fatalities to review possible causes of the accidents and to determine whether additional equipment is needed at accident locations to curtail further such incidents.

A spin-off of the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program is the Alcohol Enforcement Program, which also entails analyzing statistics to determine the times and areas where there are a high percentage of alcohol-related traffic violations. Patrol is then increased accordingly. Our officers stop suspects, give them physical agility tests, videotape their reactions, arrest them if warranted, and give them breathalyzer tests under the Implied Consent Law. This program was funded by a United States Department of Transportation grant.

Did you know that last year two out of every three traffic fatalities were pedestrians? Our pedestrian safety poster, entitled "Don't Walk Yourself to Death," is displayed in commercial and public buildings throughout the city to impress the public with the importance of obeying pedestrian regulations. Use crosswalks and always **LOOK** both ways.

Little People – Big Job

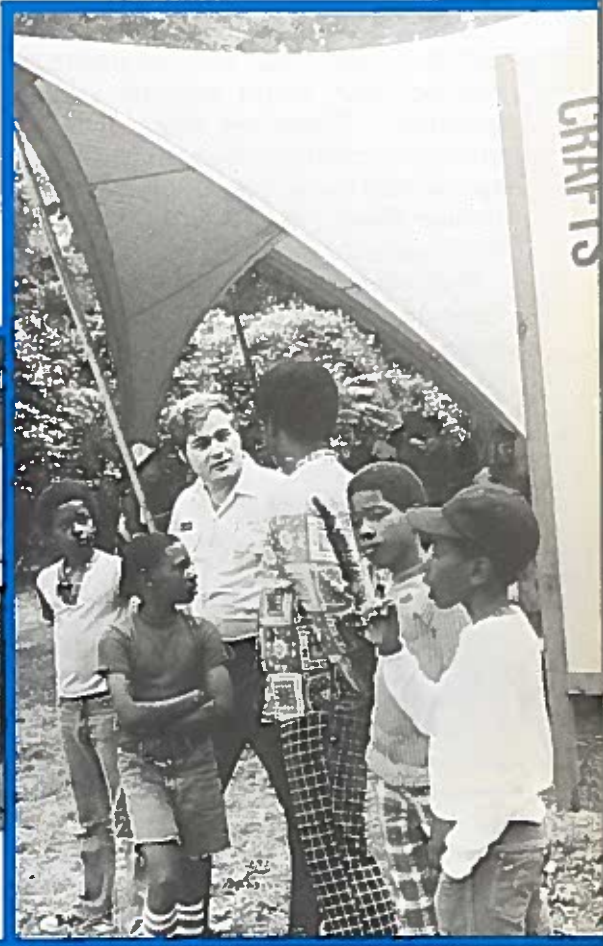
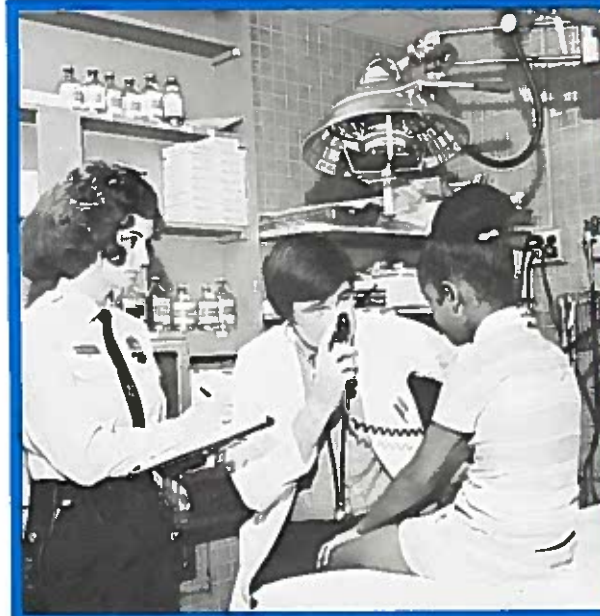
Police contact with children presents a unique challenge. If we can prevent child abuse and deter juvenile delinquency by providing fun, constructive outlets for our city's youth, children in trouble won't have a chance to become hard-core delinquents and our department's rapport with the next generation of adults will be on solid ground.

Accordingly, our Abused and Neglected Child Unit was established in FY 1975 to investigate such cases. An inter-agency team, consisting of medical personnel from Children's Hospital, Court social workers, and representatives of our Youth Division, is also involved in the Corporation Counsel's Child Abuse and Safety Project. This project is

designed to increase the identification and reporting of child abuse in the District of Columbia and to ensure an appropriate social, medical, and legal response. We also have a new Hospital Liaison Sergeant to provide information on police procedures in child abuse cases to personnel in our city's hospitals and other concerned agencies.

Additionally, during the past year, we encouraged the Public Safety and Criminal Justice Task Force, chaired by Councilwoman Willie J. Hardy, to direct its attention to the problem of truancy. Our department's own anti-truancy efforts include intensified patrols and increased contacts with school children.

It's been said that the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Clubs are "hangouts" where it's fun to stay out of trouble. The clubs offer programs in tutoring, music, crafts, and athletics, as well as summer camp and field trips to such events as Washington's annual Folk Life Festival. One of the most successful programs of the year was the Boat Regatta held on the Reflecting Pool. Sixty boys and one girl entered boats which they designed and built themselves. The boats were judged on workmanship and racing ability by Naval personnel.



Off-Beat Patrol

Long experience has taught us that certain patrol-related areas such as traffic enforcement and dealing with youth require a degree of special attention. There are many other less well-known areas of front-line police work that demand similar specialized expertise. In general, these areas can be broken down into two categories—special *situations* and incidents requiring special *equipment*.

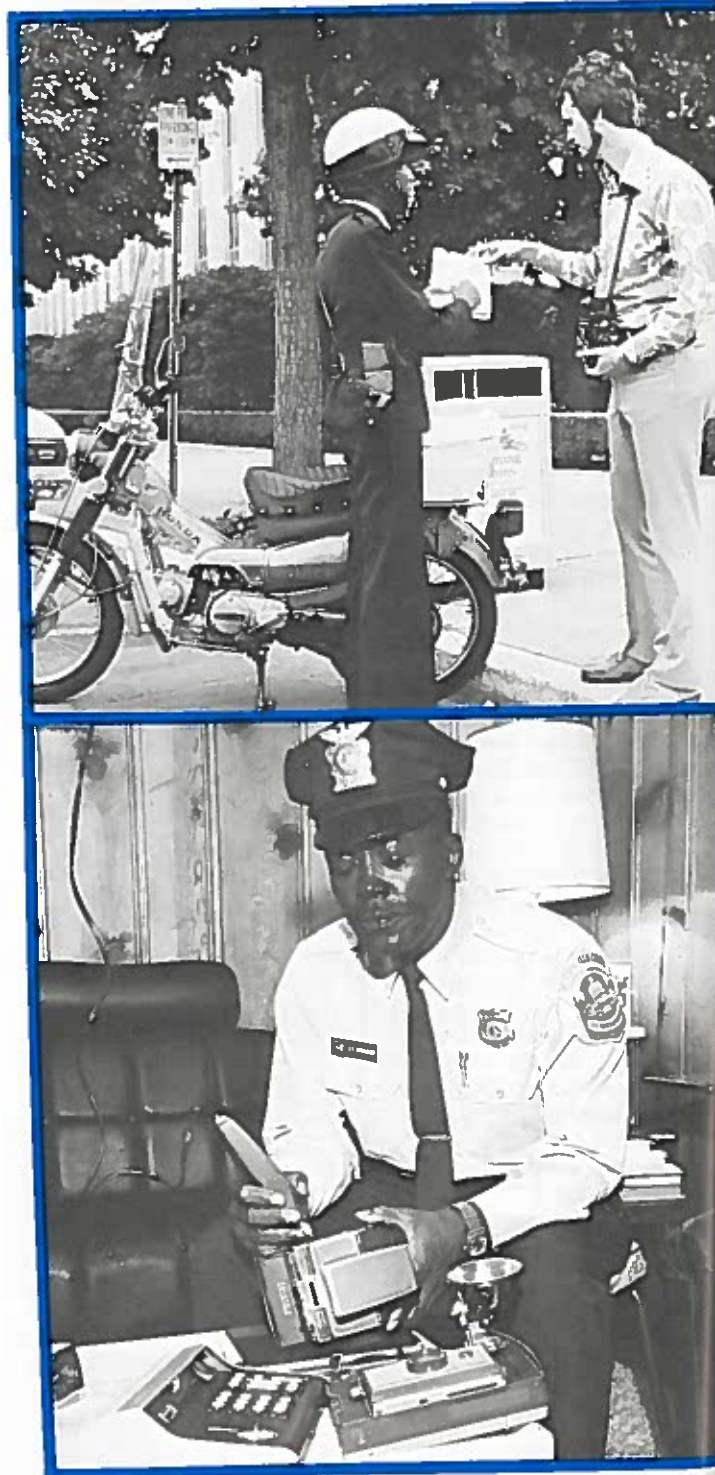
For example, the approach of the Bicentennial Year means that our department is faced with the extra challenge of helping millions more visitors, as well as our residents themselves, enjoy our city's Bicentennial Celebration in peace and safety. Although every officer will do his part, this is an extremely complex and demanding job that is being handled largely by our Special Operations Division. First of all, an increased number of parades and special events will require extra police attention, and a huge increase in traffic and parking problems will make it necessary for us to considerably expand our traffic control details. In order to avoid an upsweep in crime, we must also increase our deterrent efforts. Finally, we must be generally prepared to assist visitors with directions and information to help ensure that the Bicentennial is a pleasant occasion for all.

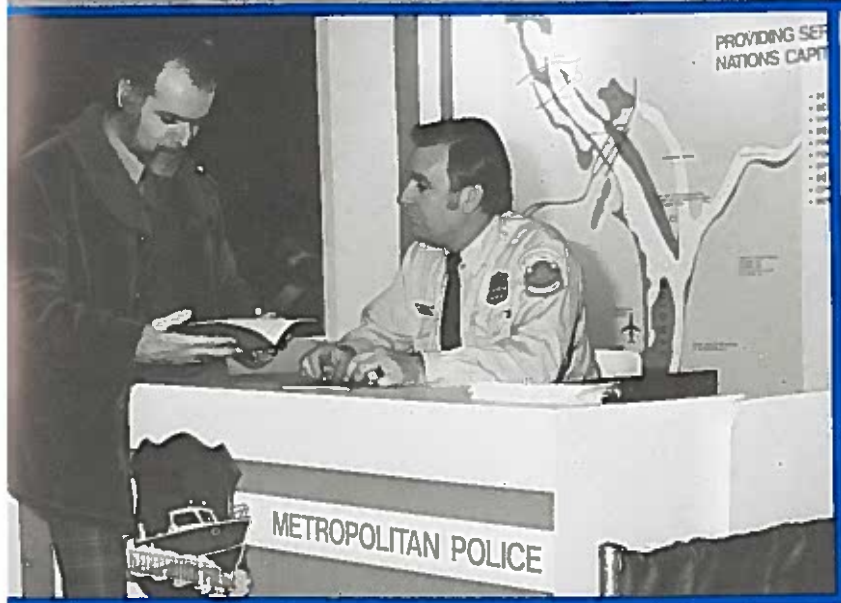
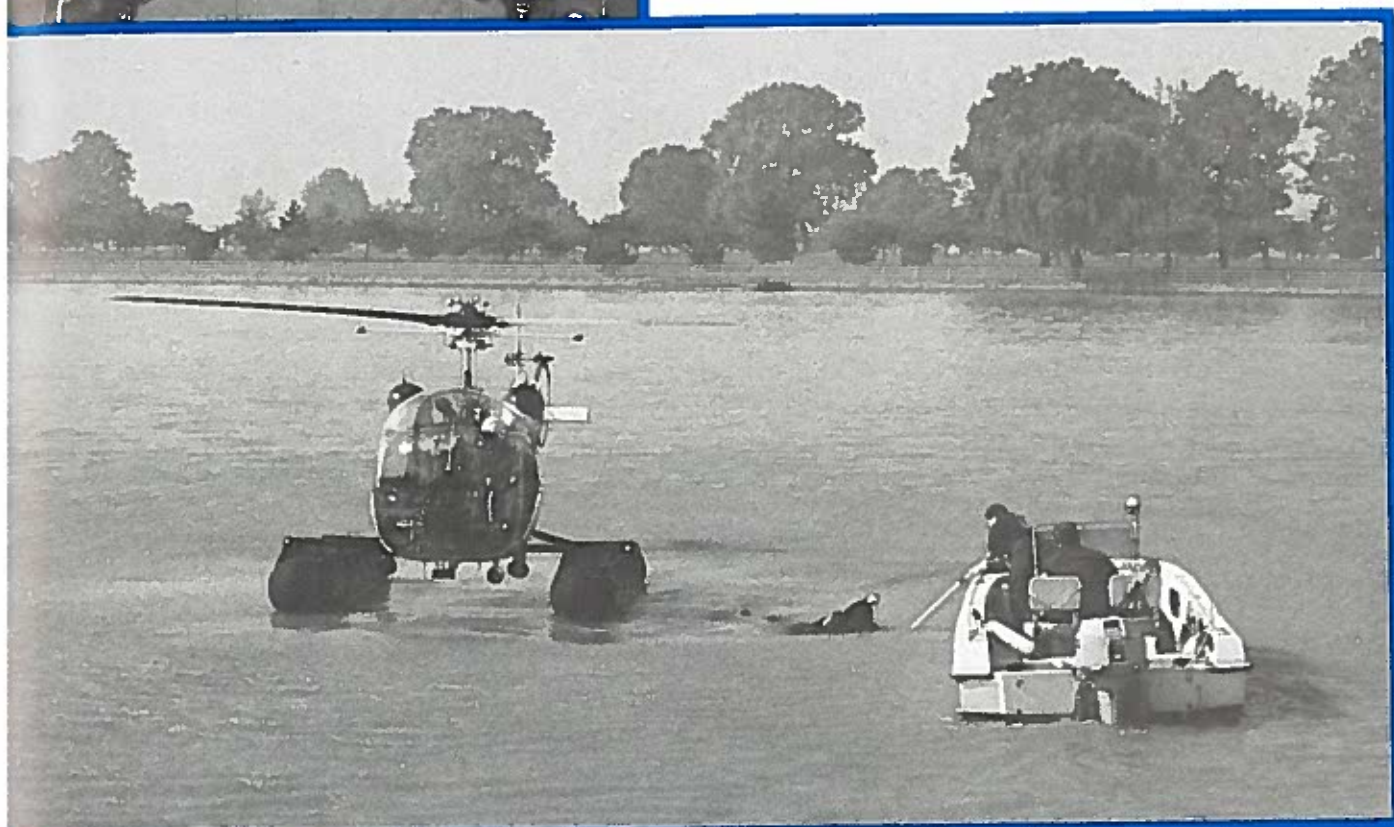
The service of warrants is another totally different, yet extremely important, area requiring special police attention. In April 1975, SOD's Warrant Squad was expanded from 9 to 29 members to handle a backlog of felony bench warrants through the arrest of approximately 500 fugitives, many of them hard-core recidivists. This program was undertaken in cooperation with the Office of the U.S. Attorney and has proven highly successful.

"In the air, on land and sea" is as true of the MPD as it is of the Marine Corps, indicating two more areas requiring police specialization. During FY 1975, our Harbor Section took over total law enforcement responsibility for the District of Columbia's waterways under a grant from the U.S. Coast Guard. Not only do we enforce boating safety laws, but we also investigate boating accidents and provide all boating registration services under a new, fully computerized system. Conducting boating safety classes for the public and participating in the annual Boat Show remain important aspects of our harbor activities. The Coast Guard funding also allowed us to equip one of our helicopters with flotation devices in order to conduct joint air-water rescue missions and to aid in the patrol of our waterways. Helicopters also participate actively in regular street patrol. For example, during Fiscal 1975, they assisted in 371 arrests and responded to a total of 20,010 calls for service.

These are just a few of the jobs in our department with special or unusual requirements, and we are fortunate to have some very special people to fill

them. One such group of special people that deserves the thanks and respect of both our community and our police officers, themselves, is our Metropolitan Police Reserve Corps. These dedicated men and women volunteered a total of 69,845 hours to our department during the past fiscal year and assisted our regular members in a wide variety of activities ranging from patrol to burglary prevention under Operation Identification.





Putting the Pieces Together

Putting the pieces of criminal puzzles together is the name of the game for detectives. Although each of our police districts has its own detectives, investigation of the most serious crimes is handled centrally. Such centralization not only means that each case gets expert attention, but also relieves the district of a heavy and time-consuming investigative burden so that it may concentrate the majority of its efforts on patrol. This also ensures that extensive criminal files, one of the most useful research tools in detective work, are carefully maintained. For example, one sergeant in our Burglary and Pawn Section has the primary responsibility for keeping an up-to-date "Fence File." Consequently, information on suspected fencing operations—one of the most underestimated criminal activities—is now available for the use of all members of the department.

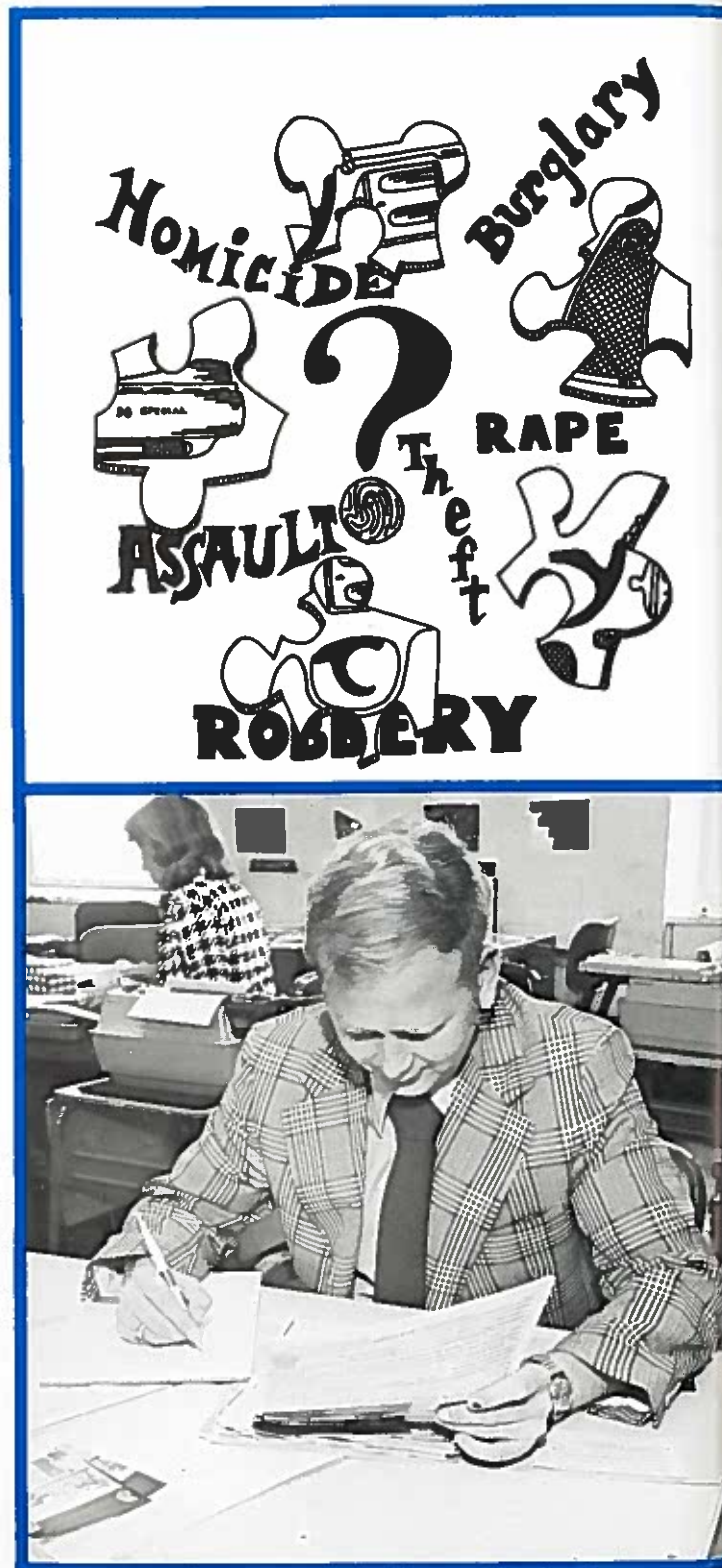
Two more investigators are assigned to investigate all arsons, suspicious fires, bombings, bomb threats, and incendiary devices. An important part of their job is to keep files on arson suspects, as well as the location and modus operandi of previous crimes. The more pertinent background information available—the better chance we have of finding the criminal.

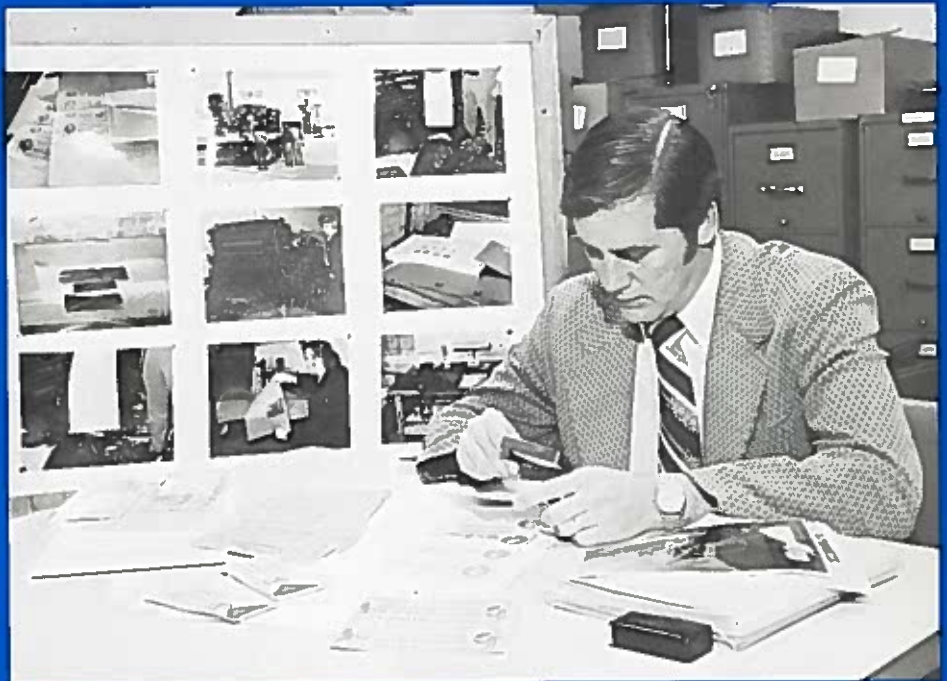
As opposed to arson which has always been considered a serious crime, consumer fraud is a comparatively "new" crime, but one which is of ever-growing concern to the police and public alike. During FY 1975, our department received a grant to train several of our members in the sophisticated techniques of detecting and investigating cases of consumer fraud. These investigators will be working closely with the Offices of the U.S. Attorney and Corporation Counsel, as well as the D.C. Office of Consumer Affairs. Our Consumer Fraud Unit should be fully operational early next year when we will assume a major role in both the discovery and handling of consumer fraud cases. Our goal is to attack the problem from a new direction—namely the direct involvement of the police from the inception of a complaint through its prosecution. We believe that such formal attention on the part of the criminal justice system will eventually lead to a dramatic decrease in consumer victimization.

Consumer fraud is a good example of a crime "trend" which is brought about by changes in our society itself. Similarly, there have also been large increases in the counterfeiting of U.S. Government checks and food coupons. Our Check Section is now handling such cases.

Recidivism is a primary factor which has contributed more than its share to our city's crime rate for many years. A small number of hard-core repeat offenders are responsible for a comparatively high percentage of the crimes which the public fears most. Our department is so concerned about the recidivist phenomenon that we have a Major

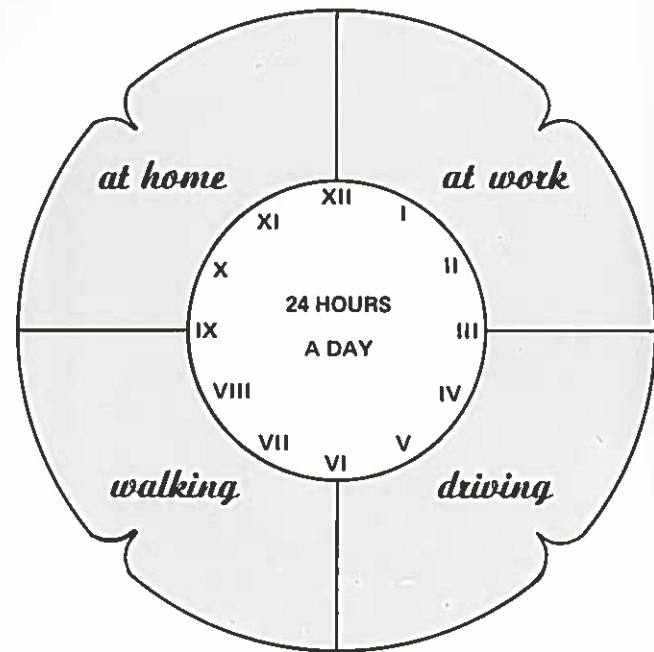
tracking major repeat offenders. In cooperation with the U.S. Attorney's Office, this unit publishes a monthly departmental circular with descriptions and photographs of the city's 10 most wanted fugitives. By the end of Fiscal 1975, 60 of these individuals, all hard-core criminals, were rearrested.







Always Think



Prevention



Cooperation—between the police and the public and within the criminal justice system itself—is perhaps the single most important element in any crime-fighting effort. For example, our Robbery Branch personnel participate in regional armed robbery conferences every two months. Police from the Eastern states and Canada gather at these conferences to exchange concrete information on felons who travel interstate. The meetings have resulted time and again in the arrest of criminals who have threatened the security of people throughout the East Coast. Our department was the host for the 19th conference in May 1975.

Additionally, one sergeant and six investigators are cooperating with chain stores in an effort to decrease the number of supermarket robberies. They have established a close working relationship with management, security, and union personnel in order to identify areas where stronger preventive measures are needed. The squad surveyed several supermarkets and recommended additional security measures such as the use of armored cars to transport money and the installation of more sophisticated alarm systems. During the last quarter of the fiscal year, supermarket robberies declined, showing that working together pays off.

The investigation of sex offenses is a particularly sensitive and difficult task—but again one demanding that detective and victim work together for the successful apprehension of the perpetrator. However, statistics indicate that, because of the extreme unpleasantness associated with sex offenses, rape is the least reported crime. Therefore, members of our Sex Offense Branch meet with various women's groups to show that we are concerned and aware of the trauma experienced by victims. A slide presentation explaining procedures used in the investigation of a rape and a pamphlet describing ways in which women can protect themselves have also been developed by the branch. Increased public awareness is one of many factors that contributed to the branch's 90 percent closure rate during Fiscal Year 1975.

Our Homicide Branch also finished FY 1975 with a closure rate of 90 percent. The outstanding records of these two branches are due, in part, to the fact that their expert investigators know that it may be the smallest detail that proves most significant in solving a case—from an unusual facial feature of the perpetrator to a previously overlooked clue at a murder scene.

"In Harm's Way"

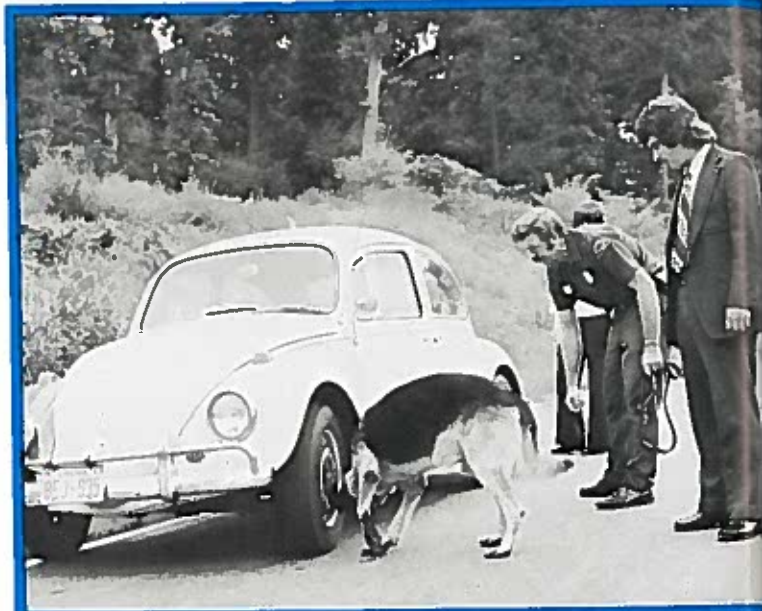
For obvious reasons, areas where vice flourishes attract criminals of all kinds, so the suppression of vice is important to the whole community. Our Morals Division is a separate and distinct unit which strives to repress vice conditions.

During FY 1975, 31 individuals carried in the Narcotic Branch files as significant *major violators* were arrested. The efforts of our drug enforcement officers also resulted in the seizure of \$104,238.00 in illegal cash and the removal of 131 illegal firearms from the streets of Washington, D.C. Needless to say, "Dutch," one of man's best friends who can also detect drugs by their odor, contributes his fair share to narcotic enforcement.

Our efforts do not end with the arrest of narcotic offenders. A police officer who is qualified as a narcotic expert monitors drug cases in the Superior and District Courts in order to establish techniques which will assist in reducing the number of dismissed cases. This officer also presents expert testimony in narcotic cases.

Our investigations of illegal gambling activities continued to be extremely successful in FY 1975. Five large-scale investigations resulted in the arrest of five top gambling figures in the District of Columbia. These investigations indicated that each of these operations was grossing in excess of \$1,000,000.00 annually. Our Gambling and Liquor Branch also seized \$79,225.61 in connection with their investigations during the year.

No law enforcement agency should underestimate the presence of crime conditions that may be



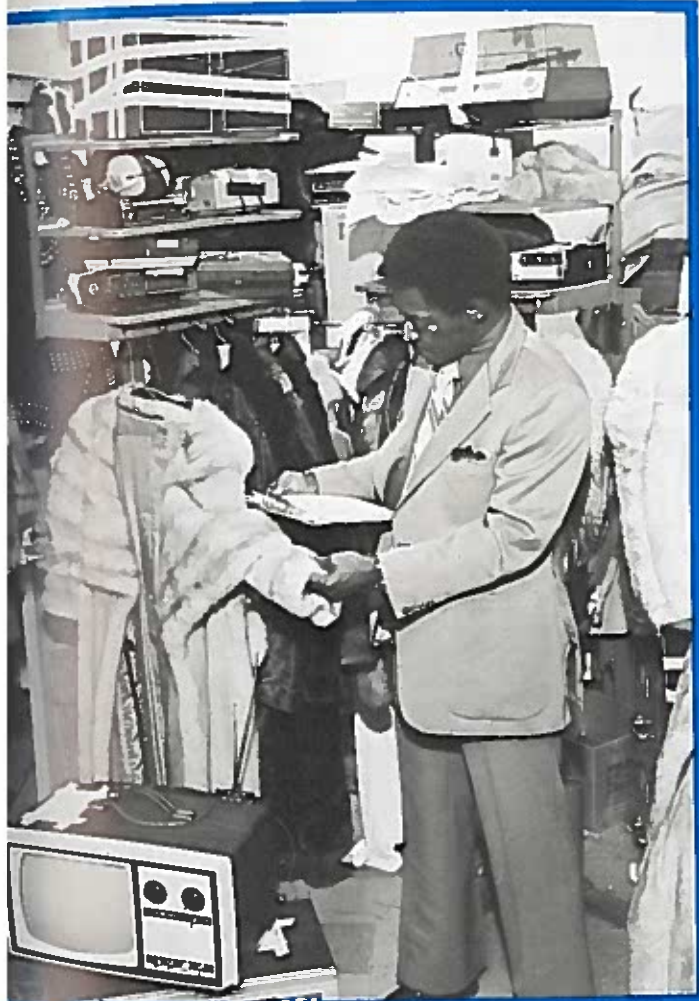
Beer confiscated from independent operator for violation of D.C. and Federal liquor laws.



susceptible to organization or syndicate control. As a result, the Organized Crime and Rackets Branch of our Intelligence Division gathers intelligence on criminal groups, assesses and correlates this information, and disseminates it to the unit charged with the suppression of those specific illicit activities. Just one investigation of a major gambling operation resulted in the execution of 24 search warrants in the District of Columbia and two in Maryland. Eleven persons were arrested; gambling paraphernalia, five handguns, one rifle, and one shotgun were seized. The evidence revealed that this operation was conducting business in the amount of \$7,356,000.00 annually.

The criminal element has also come a long way in their ability to dispose of stolen property—usually through a fence, one of the most underrated types of criminals. Therefore, members of our Intelligence Division focus much of their attention on the *major* receivers of stolen property. For example, in December 1974, a search and arrest warrant was executed for a leading burglary and fencing ring which dealt in jewelry, gold, and silver and operated in *seven* states. Ironically, a total of seven arrests were made. Over \$200,000.00 in stolen articles was also recovered.

The growing demand for guards in the security field also requires special expertise from members of our Intelligence Division. Their Special Officers Branch is responsible for processing and investigating applicants for private detective agencies, security officers, and special police commissions. Upon completion of a time-consuming background investigation, members of the branch review and approve or disapprove each application.



Reviewing security applications.

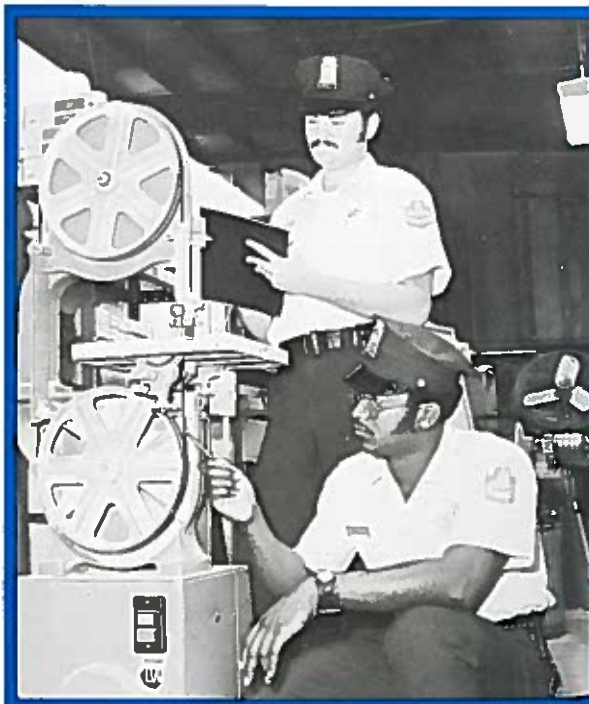
Checks and Balances



Any organization as large and diversified as ours must have an effective check and balance system. Consequently, our Field Inspections Division conducts regularly scheduled procedural evaluations to ensure that departmental policies and directives are uniformly interpreted and followed. Periodic, informal, on-site safety inspections of equipment, such as the band saws in the carpenter's shop, are also routinely conducted.

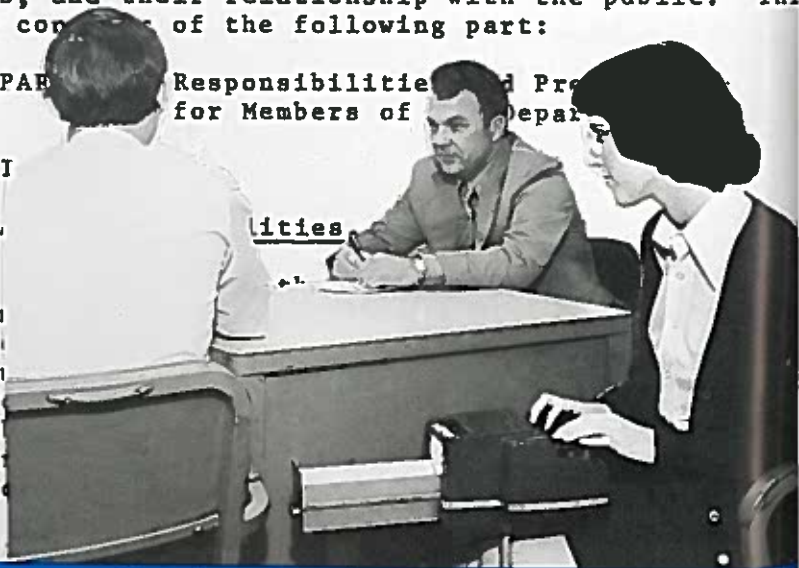
In addition to identifying deficiencies and recommending corrective action, the division examines operational procedures in-depth. In FY 1975, these studies covered such areas as our emergency power capabilities, the environmental safety of department facilities, and numerous crime reporting procedures.

A check and balance system regarding the overall

conduct and integrity of our personnel also provides for a better department. Alleged violations of the law, citizens' complaints, and infractions of disciplinary rules by our members are promptly and impartially reviewed. Because discipline is a function of command, the responsibility to conduct personnel investigations usually rests within the normal chain of command, but is assumed by our Internal Affairs Division under special circumstances. The division provides staff supervision of all investigations involving departmental personnel. They also examine areas of police activity where conditions may threaten the integrity or morals of the department. As a deterrent effort, other units of the department are made aware of the results of such investigations.



 GENERAL ORDER 		SERIES	NUMBER	EFF
		1201	1	Dec
SUBJECT:			DISTRIBUTION	
Code of Conduct			A	
			ORIGINATING UNIT PDD	
<p>The purpose of this order is to establish the policy and procedures for the conduct of all members the Metropolitan Police Department concerning their performance of duty, the exercise of their police powers, and their relationship with the public. This order consists of the following part:</p> <p>PART I Responsibilities and Procedures for Members of Department</p> <p>PART II</p> <p>each prote crimin enfor Colum manner or eco</p> <p>ities</p>				



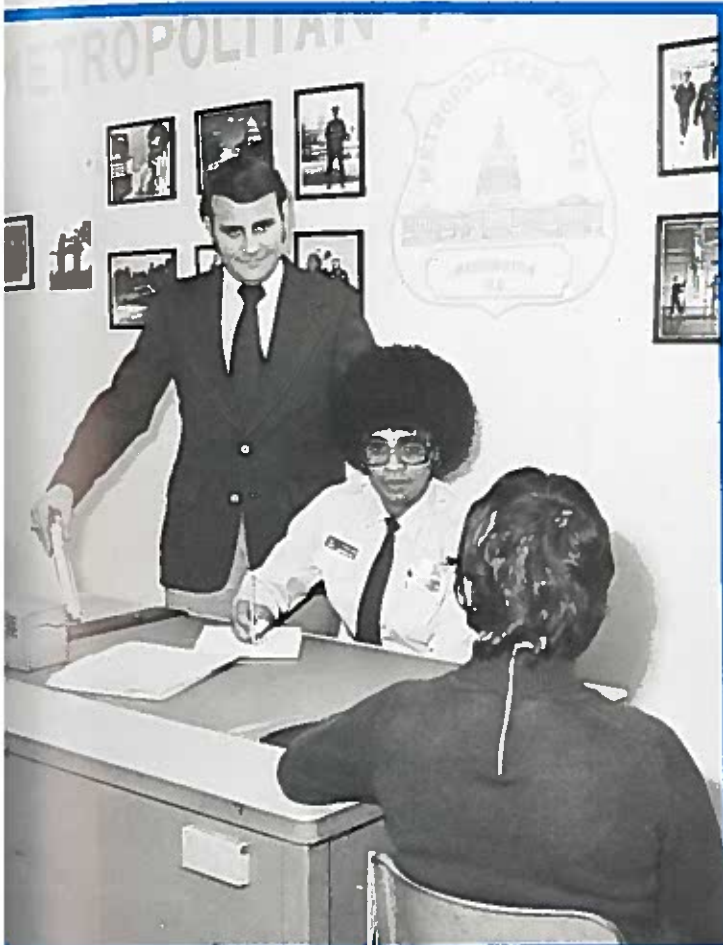
Accent on People

From an administrative standpoint, ensuring that a major police department runs smoothly is an enormous task, demanding the professional attention of a wide variety of personnel. First of all, "personnel" itself is a key word; and our Personnel Division is responsible for the recruitment and hiring of police officers, civilian employees, and cadets. We are proud of the fact that during FY 1975, 23 handicapped civilians were employed by our department.

In order for a police department to be *responsive* to the community, it is especially important for its personnel to be *representative* of the community. Since 1969, our department has made every effort to substantially increase the percentage of police officers who are members of minority groups. Our equal employment opportunity program has been highly successful. Nevertheless, to ensure that the program continues to receive the proper emphasis in the future, a new Equal Employment Opportunity Division was created on February 14, 1975, by order of the Chief of Police.

Our department also has a Police and Fire Clinic Division, which provides medical treatment and guidance for our members. Clinic personnel have recently completed several studies on occupational hazards such as the danger of carbon monoxide poisoning to employees working at the police garage and lead toxicity in the blood of officers assigned to our indoor firing range.

Of course, our police chaplains help our employees with personal, as opposed to medical, problems. In the photograph on this page, they are, from left to right, Reverend William Bishop, Reverend R. Joseph Dooley, Dr. W. Kenneth Lyons, and Reverend James J. Powderly. Unfortunately, Rabbi Simeon Kobrinetz could not be present when the photograph was taken.



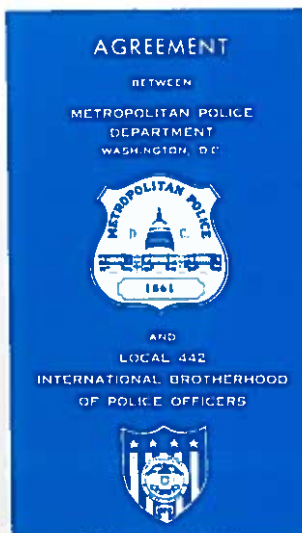
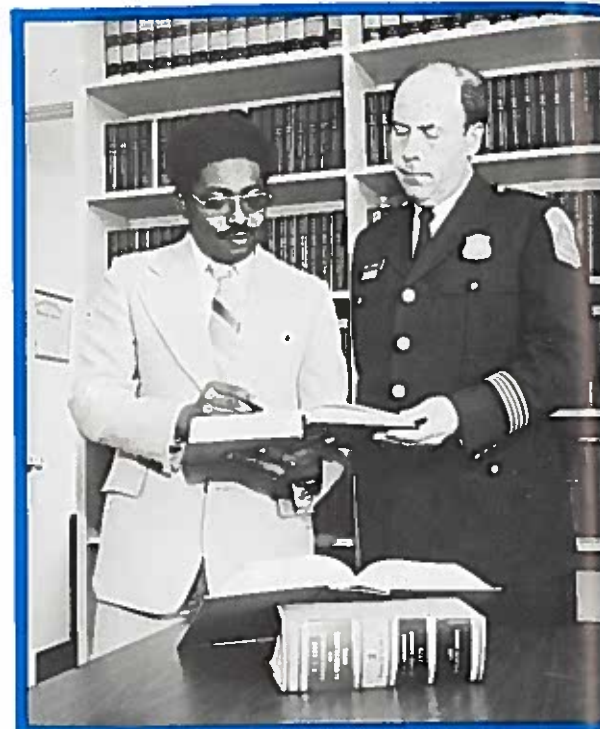
For the first time in its history, in May 1975, the department signed a labor-management agreement covering working conditions with the International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) after approximately seven months of contract negotiations. The IBPO represents the officers and sergeants of the department.

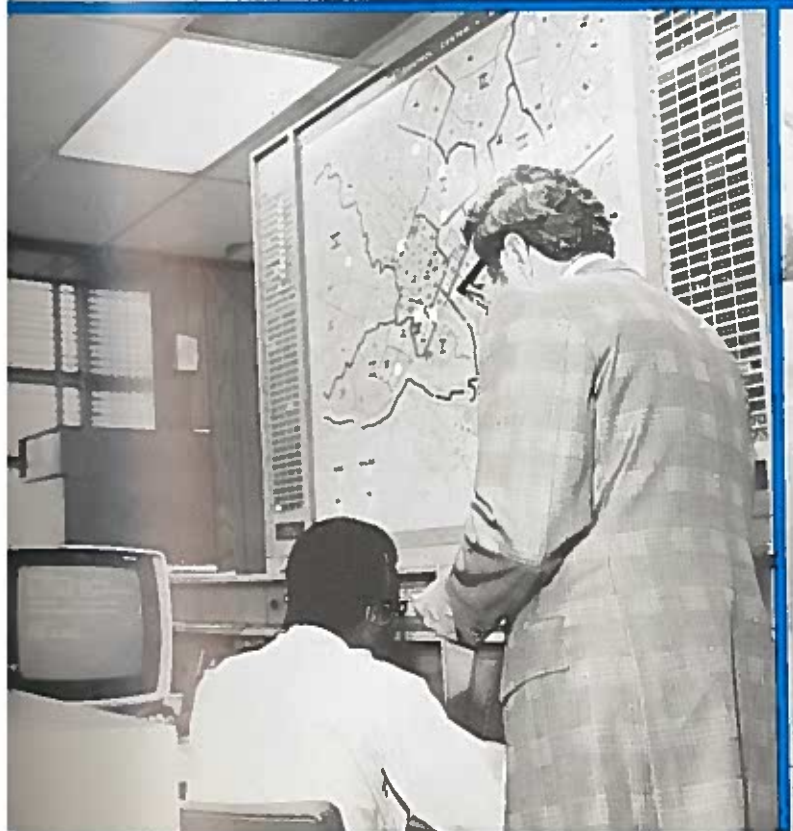
Improving working conditions by ensuring that our police department is properly housed through a sound space and facilities management program is another extremely important administrative function in that well-designed offices and buildings contribute immeasurably to both the morale and efficiency of our personnel. But planning and constructing a new facility or renovating an old one is complex, expensive, and time-consuming. When coupled with the fact that our department was occupying 28 different locations as of the end of FY 1975 and that 19 major facilities projects were undertaken during the year, it becomes obvious that facilities management is a big challenge to department planners. For example, our Property Division was relocated from six various locations to a former furniture warehouse, while the Police and Fire Clinic was moved from a small rental facility into a much larger city-owned building. Additionally, our photo laboratory was completely renovated and new equipment installed.

During Fiscal 1975, our planning staff also concentrated their efforts on obtaining grant funding to finance several innovative programs that could not otherwise be implemented in this time of tight budgeting. An initial grant has been received from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice to start work on the concept and design phase of a new computer-assisted dispatching system. This system will ultimately allow us to provide a higher level of patrol service through faster response time and more effective allocation of police units. With additional grant money, our department installed an automatic rapid machine retrieval system which gathers the fingerprints of possible suspects in a particular crime and then graphically displays them to a fingerprint examiner. The major benefit of this new system will be a tremendous savings in manhours formerly spent on searching by hand.

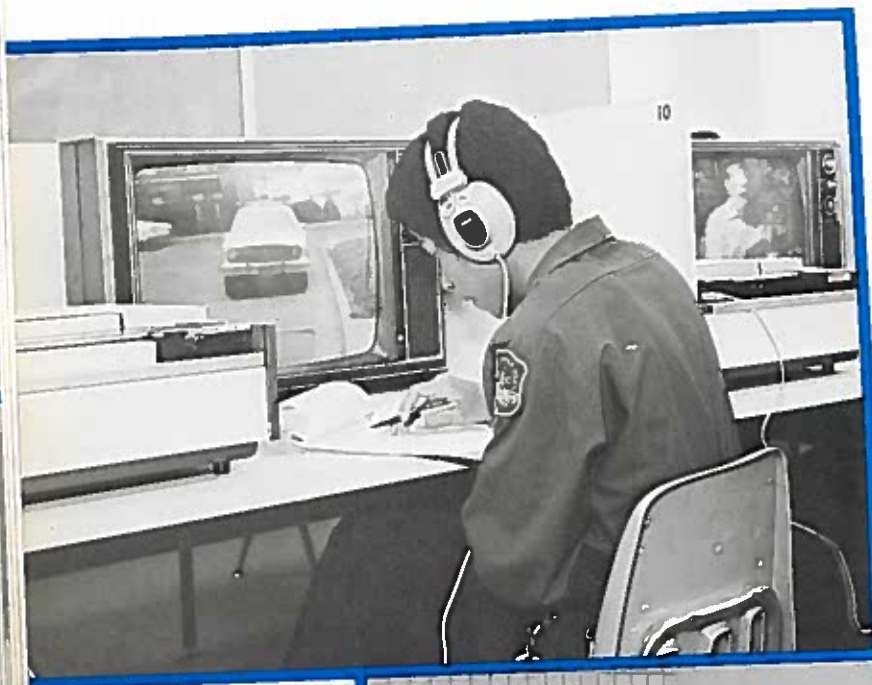
Saving time is one of the most important concepts in police work. In a police department, every hour saved from a routine task can instead be utilized for preventive patrol. A new Traffic Court procedure, devised by our Planning and Development Division in conjunction with the Office of the General Counsel, is now saving countless police manhours previously wasted due to the fact that our officers would automatically report for traffic cases, but that many defendants fail to appear. Now, when an officer has a case in Traffic Court, he remains on standby duty, continuing to pursue his regular patrol assignment. If the defendant appears, the Court Liaison Branch of the General Counsel's Office

notifies the officer, who must then respond to Court within the hour. Another major function of the General Counsel's Office is to prepare instructions for the force concerning the interpretation and implementation of statutes and regulations enacted by the Congress and the City Council which affect the day-to-day operations of our department.



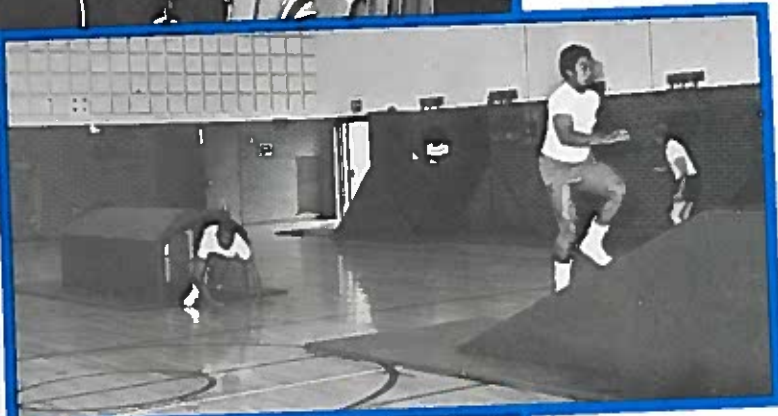


Ready, Willing, and Able



Police training is another challenging administrative responsibility. It is no small task to help a young and inexperienced "civilian" become a responsible officer of the law in 17 weeks or less. Neither is it easy to keep 4,750 members of the force abreast of the latest techniques in law enforcement. But our training program has an excellent track record in both areas.

It goes without saying that police officers must be at the peak of physical condition. During FY 1975, our physical training program was completely reoriented to emphasize job-related conditioning. Previously, recruits were required to perform traditional exercises like sit-ups and push-ups; but, in reality, once on the street, no officer ever runs into a situation where he needs to do a "side-straddle-hop." So now, recruits run, jump, climb, and slither through pipes in simulation of the actual physical requirements of police work.



Knowledge of city geography is another obvious requirement for a police officer—one that is particularly important in light of the millions of extra tourists expected during the Bicentennial Year. As part of their instruction in the performance area of patrol techniques, recruits complete a city geography skills lab, learning

such things as the basic city plan, street patterns, and locations of tourist attractions. They are then taken out on the street and asked to demonstrate their newly acquired knowledge in a mock directional problem.

Experienced officers are kept up-to-date on patrol techniques through roll-call training. Our Training Division produces videotapes on subjects ranging from handling juveniles to pedestrian safety. The tapes are then shown at the district station houses.



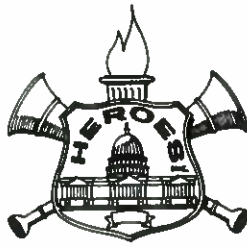
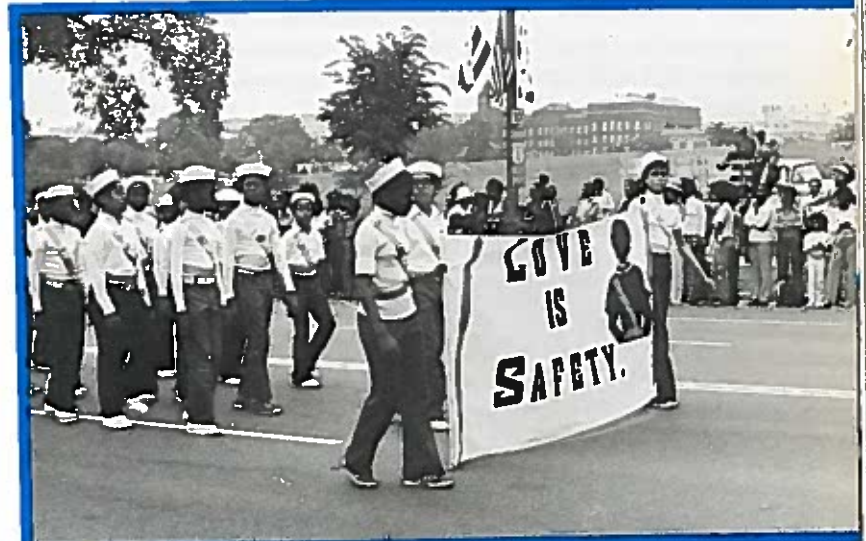
Tuning In

Our police department is a community service organization in every sense of the term. In order to do the best possible job of providing our service—namely to protect lives and property—we must be in harmony, in tune, with the community. Yet good community relations is a two-way street. Our citizens must, in turn, help our department, for it is only by working together that we will surely succeed in the fight against crime.

In this respect, we in the Metropolitan Police Department have been extremely fortunate because the vast majority of our citizenry, as well as many organizations, give us their wholehearted and active support. For example, our Officer Friendly Program, now extending into the ninth grade, is financially backed by the Sears Roebuck Foundation which annually presents a check to the Chief of Police.

Additionally, the yearly School Patrol Parade is co-sponsored by the American Automobile Association and our department. This event not only emphasizes traffic and pedestrian safety, but also gives our city's school patrols some much-deserved recognition.

Finally, HEROES, Inc., is a local organization of prominent business and professional people who provide help, financial and otherwise, to the families of police officers and firefighters who are killed in the line of duty. Such help is geared to the needs of the individual family and ranges from financial advice to putting the officer's children through college. Words cannot adequately express our department's deep gratitude for this support.



Good communication is the key to police-community cooperation, so our department uses every available means to reach the public. WTTG-TV airs a weekly program called "Tell It to the Chief" on the 10 o'clock news. Viewers of the program write to the station with questions for the Chief of Police. Replies are researched by our Public Information staff, and Chief Cullinane responds to several inquiries on the air. The remainder are answered by letter. WUST-Radio has an hour-long weekly series, "Know Your Police Department." Since June 1975, this program has been informing listeners about the mission of the police department, highlighting a different unit each week. We want to reach the

youngsters, too, so Officer Friendly appears on Bozo's Children's Program on WDCA-TV.

Our Fifth District is making a special individual effort to reach its residents and business people with a new monthly newsletter called "The News Beat." The publication highlights crime prevention tips and items of local police-community interest. It is printed as a public service by printing firms within the district—another fine example of the help our department receives from the community.

It is also extremely important to have an open line of communication inside the department, namely between officers and top police officials, in the interest of good employee relations. Therefore, in

THE NEWS BEAT

The Fifth District Police Community Newsletter

Vol. 1, No. 2

February 1975

Written and Compiled by SD Crime Analysis



Photo by G.N. Phillips

On December 13, 1974, Maurice J. Cullinane was appointed by Mayor Walter E. Washington as the new Chief of Police. The Mayor expressed his confidence in Chief Cullinane's ability to serve the community efficiently, to commend him for his twenty years of service to the District of Columbia.

Chief Cullinane was born in Washington, D.C. on November 19, 1932. His father was a Metropolitan Police Officer for thirty-four years. After having served in the U.S. Army for two years, he was appointed to this Department on January 15, 1951. During his career he has served in Field Operations Bureau, Planning and Development Division, and as Third District. On January 4, 1974, he was promoted to Assistant Chief for Field Operations. Chief Cullinane is attended by Deputy Chief Cullinane, the University of Louisville and is currently married at the American University. Chief Cullinane and his wife, Carol, have three children, Patricia, Dana and Joanne.



Arthur M. Jefferson, who was appointed Assistant Chief, is also a native Washingtonian and was appointed to this Department on September 15, 1968. Assistant Chief Jefferson served in the Sixth and Seventh Precincts, Bureau Division, Field Operations Bureau, Criminal Investigations Division and as Community Relations Liaison in the Fifth District. He was appointed as the Deputy Chief for the Criminal Investigations Division on March 5, 1974. Assistant Chief Jefferson has attended the University of Michigan, the

BEAUTIFICATION AWARDS

Mayor Walter E. Washington recently presented awards to the winners of the D.C. Beautification Awards Program in a special ceremony held in the City-Comptroller's Chambers.

Participants in the Fifth District were:

The student category:
Belington Elementary School and Lucy D. Wilson Elementary School.
Schools receiving honorable mention were:
Brookland, Shad Open Space and Webb.

The winner in the public category:
Redevelopment Land Agency Project
7th & M Street N.E.

The winners in the neighborhood category:
Anacostia Center Community Residents
Abbey Place Block Club
7th & Manning Block Club
Honorable mention in the neighborhood category:

Ivy City/Trinidad Citizens Association
1290 Dean Place Block Club
Royal Family Block Club
Belbrook Terrace Block Club

The Annual Beautification Awards program is co-sponsored by Mayor Washington and The Society for a More Beautiful National Capital, Inc., in an effort to encourage citizens of the National Capital to work together to improve the quality of their environment.



81ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION
OF CHIEFS
OF POLICE



SEPTEMBER 1975

February 1975, the Chief of Police initiated a new program called "Candor" in which he discusses various department issues on videotapes which are shown to all units. The discussions—on subjects ranging from promotion policies to the use of motor scooters—are coordinated by our Community Relations Division and videotaped by our Training Division.

Finally, a third kind of communication—a professional exchange of information among police departments throughout the country—is essential if we are to continue to make technical and procedural progress in police work. Consequently, our department was most pleased to serve as host to the

International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference in September 1974. The convention was attended by 5,800 people. The daylight hours were devoted to seminars, workshops, and lectures covering topics such as team policing and women in police service, while the evenings were reserved for dining, dancing, and conversation with friends made at previous IACP gatherings.

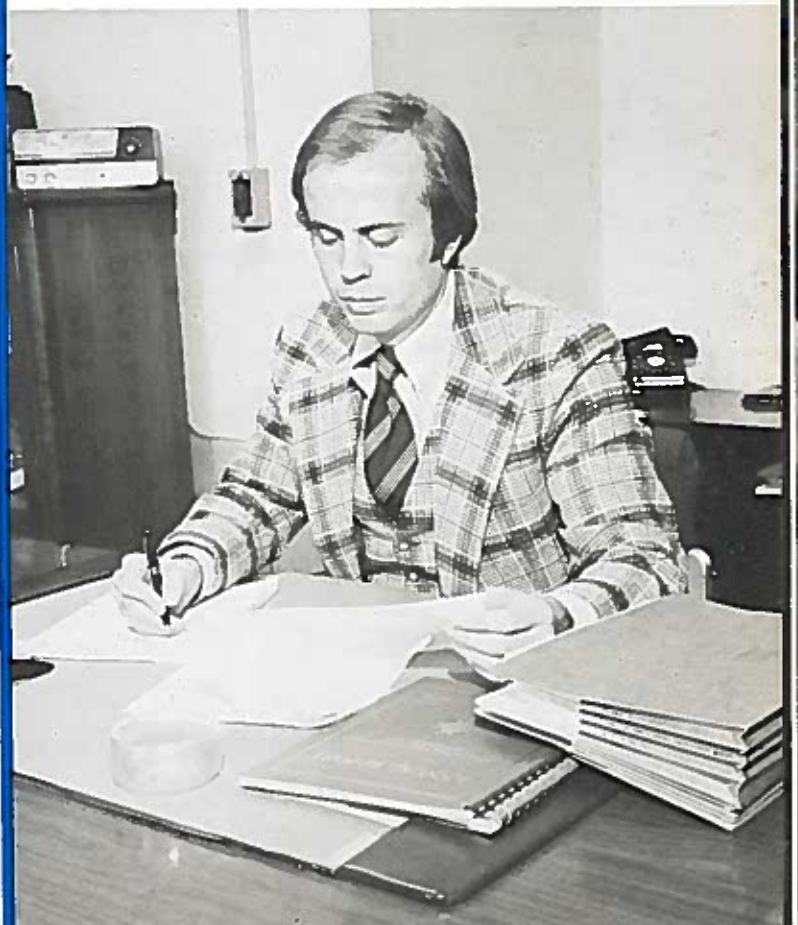
Perhaps the most "in" way to communicate is to print your message on T-shirts. So our Community Relations Division designed T-shirts with a crime awareness slogan, "Give crime the boot," for our MPD Boys' Club members.



NEWS release

NEWS release

NEWS release



Inside Police Technology

Technology also plays an invaluable role in our efforts to reduce crime and provide the best possible police service for our community. We are consistently making technical and scientific advancements in law enforcement areas ranging from recordkeeping to communications.

Since August 1, 1974, we have been working on a project to modernize our criminal history files under a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The project is targeted for completion by the end of Fiscal 1976 when approximately 150,000 criminal records will have been merged, purged, and microfilmed. Ready retrieval will be provided by a computerized identification system.

During 1975, we also modernized our department's Reproduction Section, which is responsible for printing all directives disseminated to the force. The section moved to larger and more adequately equipped facilities and acquired a new offset camera, which considerably enhances our in-house printing capability and allows the reproduction of many halftones.

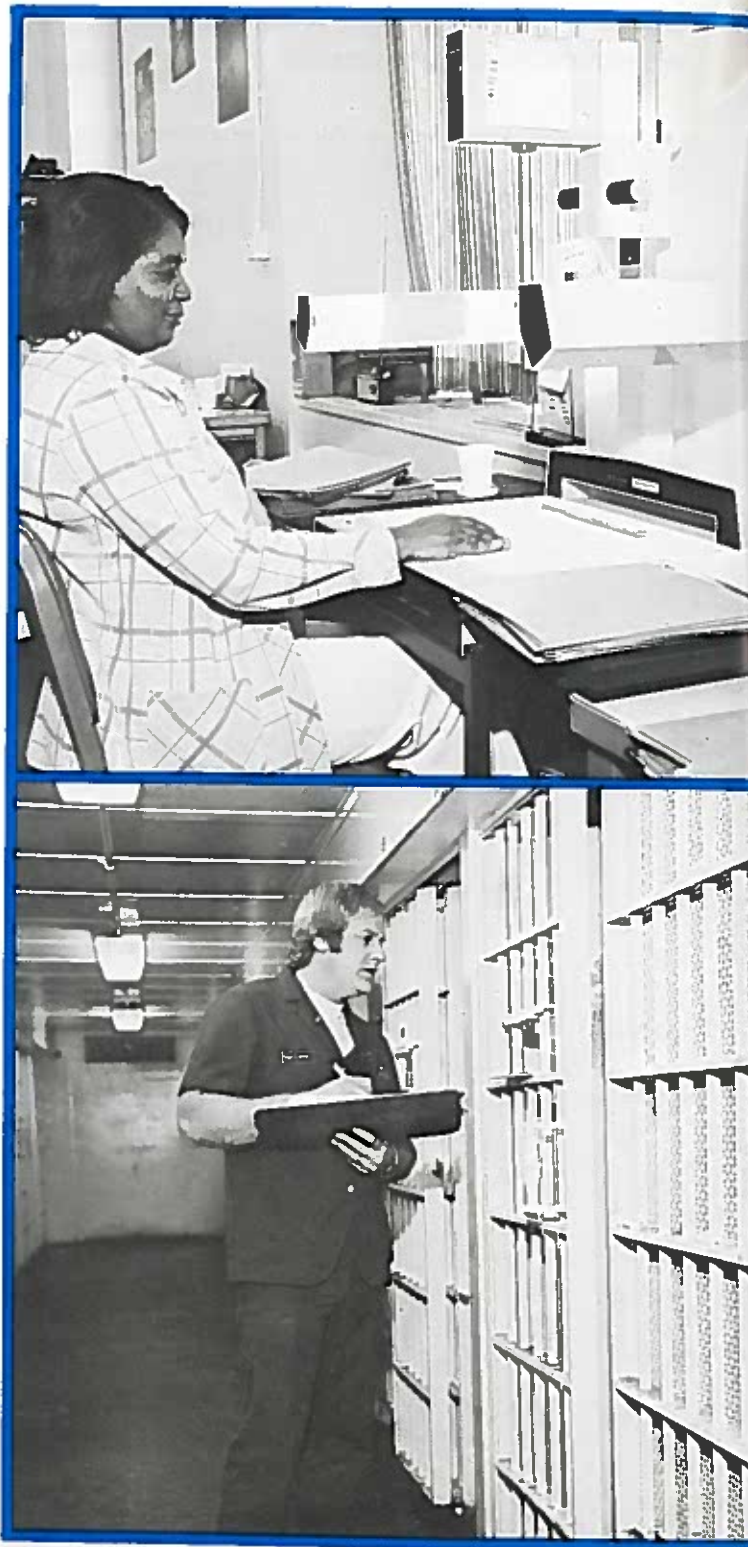
As a result of mounting concern over gun control, the Chief of Police declared a 90-day gun amnesty period beginning April 6, 1975, during which citizens could voluntarily turn in firearms with no questions asked. The amnesty program was administered by the Firearms Registration Section of our Identification and Records Division. As of June 30, 109 firearms had been turned in for destruction.

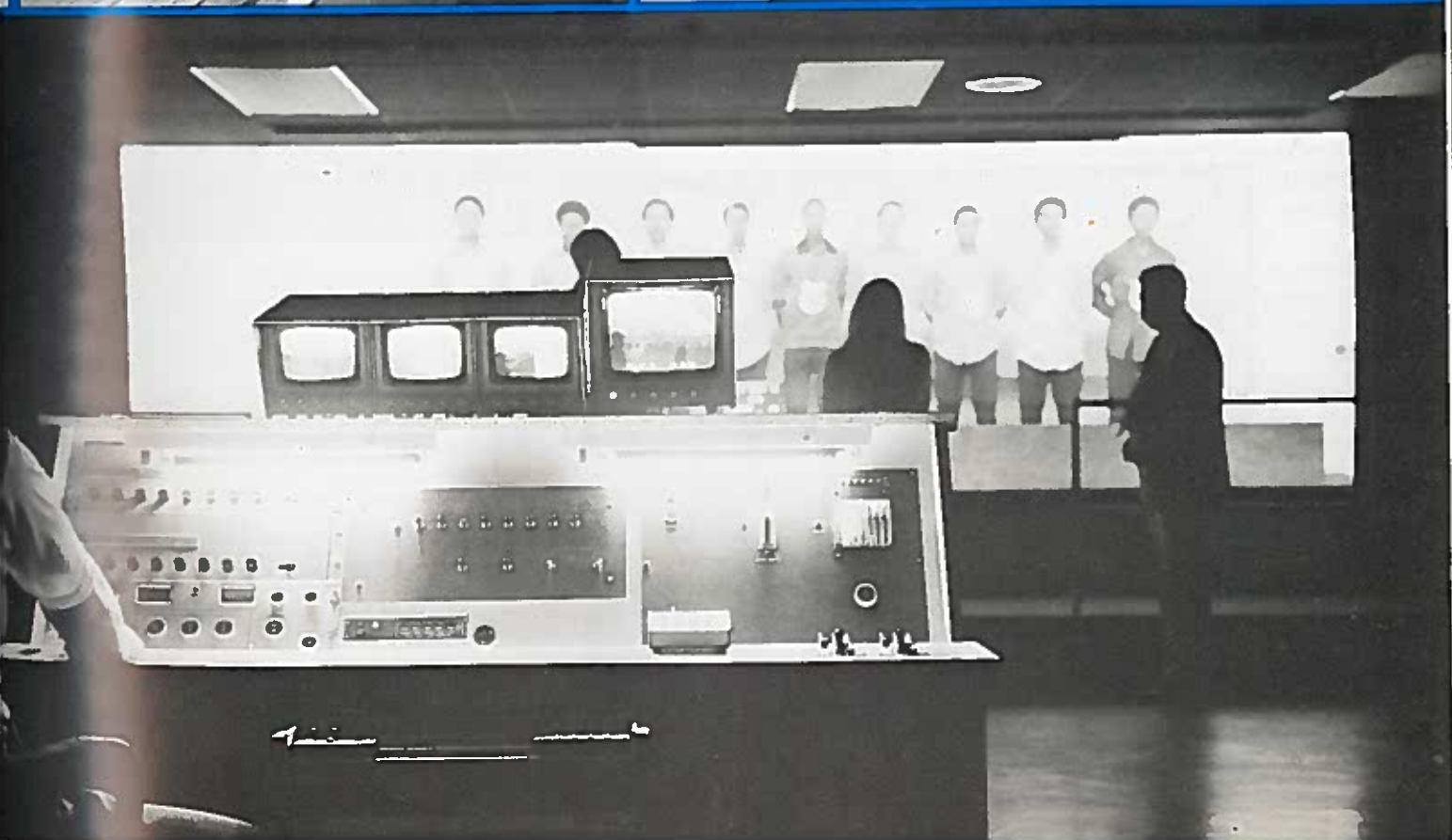
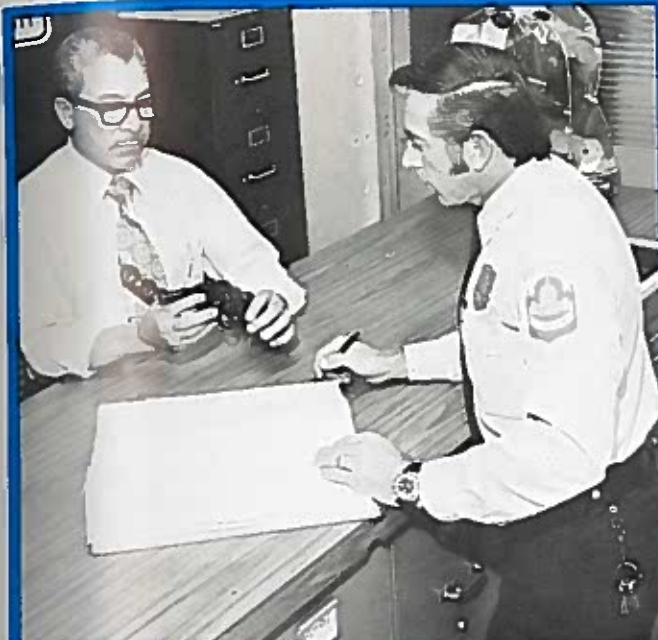
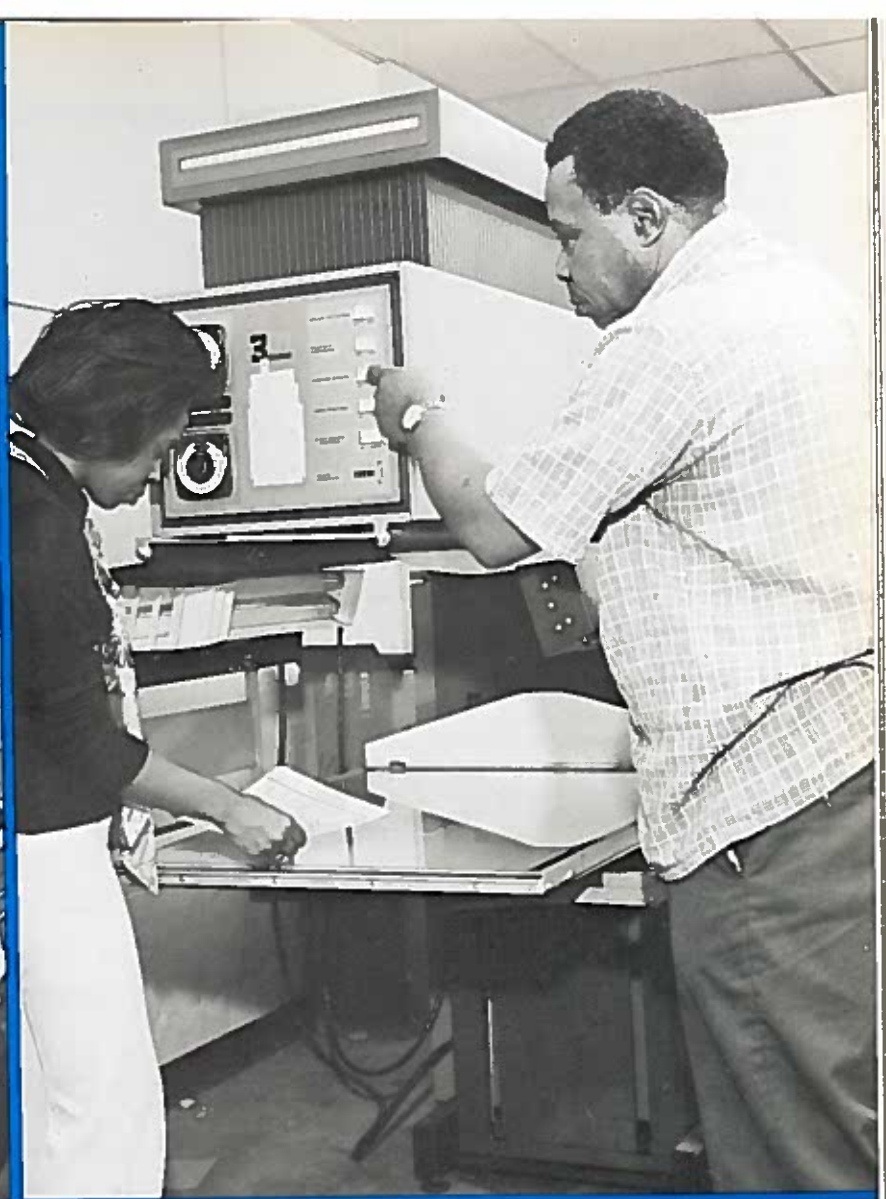
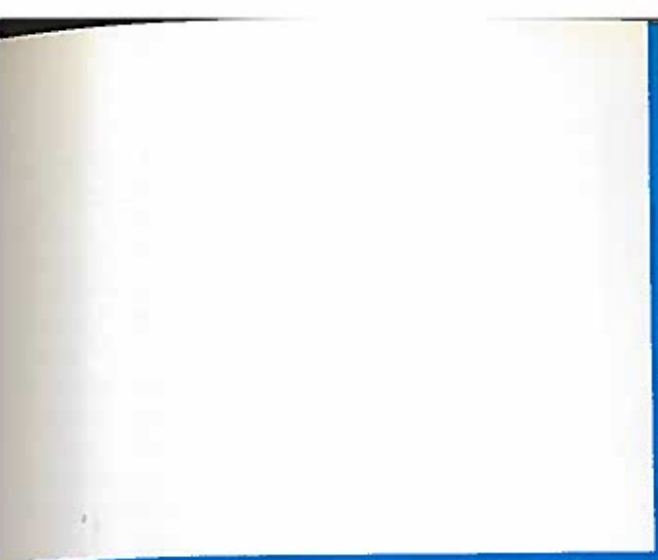
The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the U.S. Treasury Department is conducting another gun-related program called Project Identification in conjunction with our department. Under this program, every handgun coming into our department's possession is classified and traced to give us a better understanding of the flow of guns into the District of Columbia and the firearms problem in general. As of the end of Fiscal 1975, 1,030 weapons had been researched.

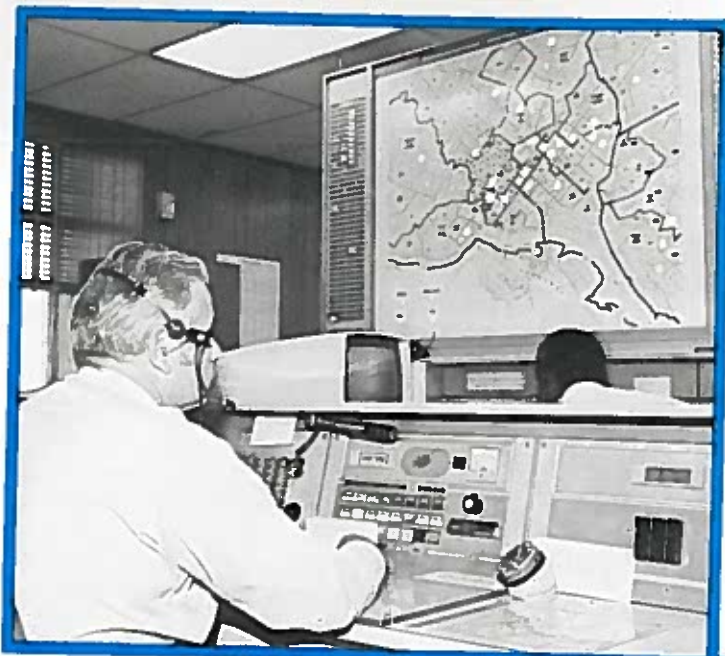
In this age of television, we are also finding uses for the "tube" in law enforcement. For example, in May 1975, a closed circuit TV network was installed in our Central Cell Block to ensure the total security of the prisoner area. The system also has videotape capabilities which will eventually provide a permanent record of all booking, searching, and fingerprinting of prisoners. Additionally, the Cell Block booking area and the adjoining fingerprint facility are being renovated.

Another new videotaping procedure was recently developed to allow presentation of a critical piece of evidence in court—namely the lineup and eyewitness identification. Each lineup is filmed to show that it is fair and impartial and that absolutely no attempt is made to influence the identification process. These

tapes are housed in a vault under the control of our Lineup Unit and may be subpoenaed for use in court by either the defense or the prosecution.







Our Property Division "keeps the department running" by ordering and maintaining the supplies and equipment necessary for all of our operations. This is a huge job involving every conceivable type of property from paper clips to uniforms to scout cars. Previously, division operations were housed in several locations; but during FY 1975, with the exception of the Transportation Branch, they were consolidated under one roof. The new building has 105,696 square feet of floor space.

The Transportation Branch is responsible for maintenance of our 1,176 departmental vehicles. The major goal of the branch is to ensure that as many

vehicles as possible are in tip-top condition and ready to meet the mechanical demands of any police situation. Therefore, preventive maintenance is particularly important; and over the past year, we have succeeded in reducing the percentage of vehicles down per day from 28.8 to 9.6 percent. Branch members also carefully evaluated the potential of intermediate, as opposed to full-sized, automobiles in police work. As a result, the 426 sedans purchased by our department in Fiscal Year 1975 were all intermediates, resulting in a substantial savings in the purchase price.

Technologically, the most significant trend to emerge in police work in past years and perhaps for years to come, is computerization. Use of the Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES) is increasing dramatically—from 49,000 computer inquiries per month in January 1971 to 112,000 per week by July 1975. One of the reasons for this increase is a much expanded data base. For example, on July 1, 1974, our computerized Radio Run System was implemented. Data on every call for police service is fed into the computer within minutes of the officer's response, giving district officials an easily accessible and up-to-date source of information on the district's crime picture. Thus, tactical patrol methods can be changed immediately if the data indicate the need to do so.

The new Stolen Article/Pawn System will soon permit online entry of data on these articles. The two files will automatically check one another whenever an entry is made, and the computer will indicate whether the stolen or pawned article has already been entered in the other file. This new system should prove extremely helpful to both our intelligence and Criminal Investigations Divisions in fencing cases.

WALES usage is also increasing simply because our officers are gaining more understanding and confidence in the system. To help terminal users, a new program called "WALES 911" displays instructions on the terminal screen on how to retrieve information from various computerized files.

Another important function of the Data Processing Division is to analyze the data stored in the computer to give command personnel more insight into the nature of the crime problem.

Finally, our Communications Division provides both our members and our citizens with the most basic and essential of technical police services. The police dispatcher is the lifeline between the victim of a crime and the officer who responds to help. That is why dispatchers were recently given fixed assignment areas. The fact that they are becoming increasingly familiar with the crime problems of their areas translates into faster and better communications service.

Our Communications Division has also been instrumental in the department's conversion to the portable radio system.



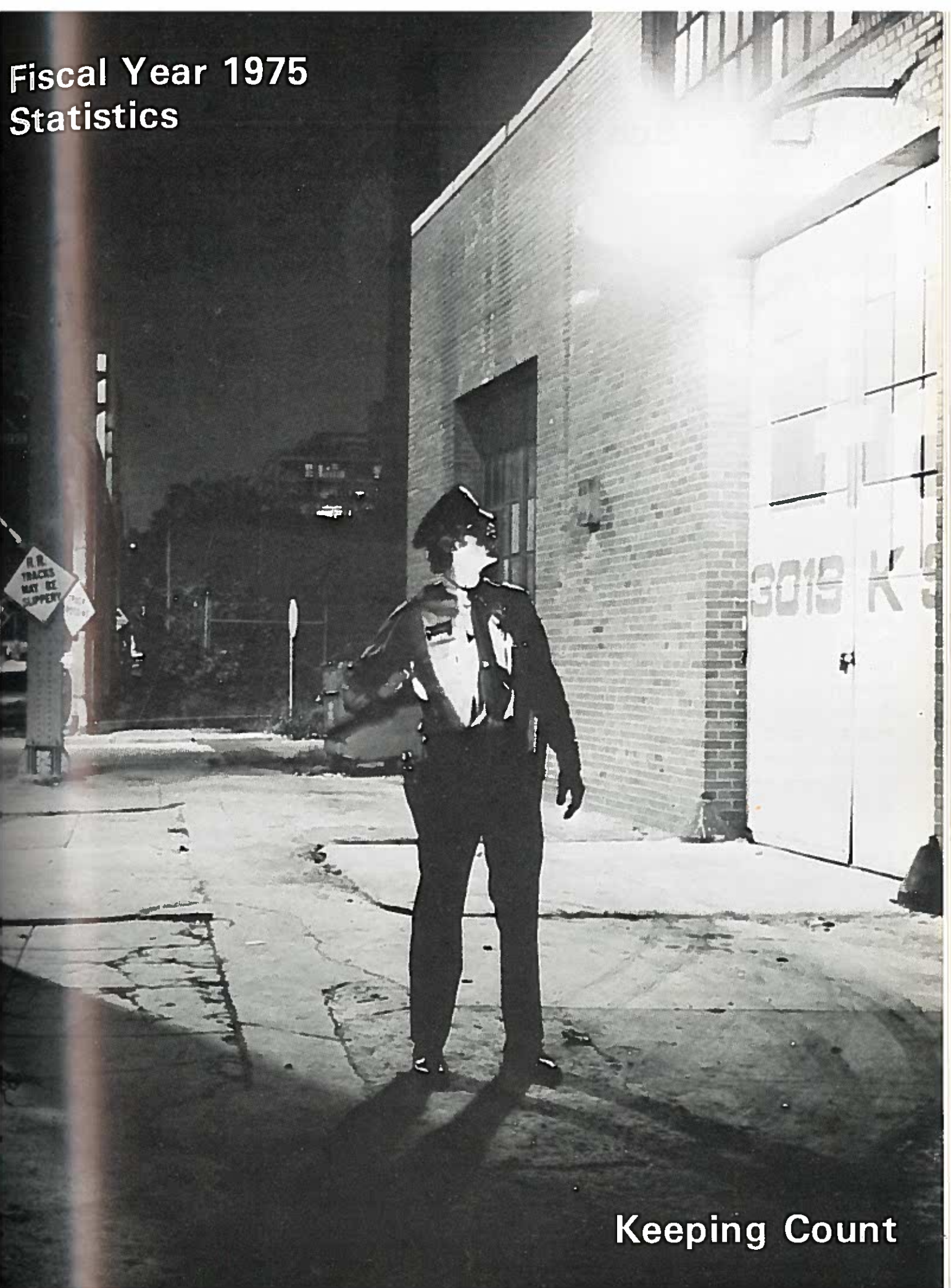
We Pause To Remember

The Police Officers Who Have Given Their Lives In the Performance of Their Duty

Doyle, Francis M.	Dec. 29, 1871	Buchanan, William S.	April 18, 1929	Beacham, Grady A.	Dec. 2, 1948
Fowler, John H.	Sept. 9, 1884	McDonald, Harry J.	July 22, 1929	Cassels, George W.	July 12, 1953
Passau, Fritz	May 17, 1889	Alexander, Edgar P.	Nov. 16, 1929	Myers, Lester G.	Nov. 13, 1958
Crippen, Americus N.	Nov. 5, 1889	Kaylor, Ross H.	Dec. 10, 1929	Shelton, Harold K.	May 3, 1959
Constantine, Adolphus C.	Sept. 10, 1891	Bauer, Frederick W.	June 6, 1930	Brereton, Donald	Jan. 7, 1960
Slack, Junius B.	Nov. 27, 1891	Scoville, Frank J.	Sept. 24, 1930	Dodson, Terrell M.	April 17, 1960
Smith, John J.	July 7, 1904	Taylor, Jessie L.	May 17, 1931	Hunter, Elmer L.	March 20, 1963
Yetton, William E.	Nov. 9, 1908	Poole, Charles D.	Aug. 4, 1931	Higginbotham, David C.	Dec. 7, 1963
Mathews, William H.	March 5, 1909	Gelhar, Arthur H.	Aug. 8, 1931	Handwerk, Robert D.	Jan. 24, 1964
Gawen, Willie R.	March 2, 1915	Swanson, Elmer A.	July 6, 1932	Donovan, Martin I.	July 9, 1964
Conrad, John A.	May 21, 1918	Shinault, George D.	Aug. 14, 1932	Willis, Marcus P.	Dec. 27, 1965
Dunigan, David T.	May 21, 1918	Sinclair, Raymond V.	Dec. 28, 1934	Stocker, Marvin L.	March 23, 1966
Kidwell, Lester M.	July 11, 1918	Nussbaum, Frank L.	Feb. 16, 1936	Ponton, Russell W.	May 2, 1967
Wilson, Harry	July 21, 1919	Jones, Paul W.	March 15, 1936	Silvia, Gilbert M.	Nov. 25, 1967
Armstrong, James E.	Dec. 20, 1919	Wessells, Ernest T.	April 23, 1938	Dorsey, Lawrence L.	Feb. 2, 1968
McKimmie, Oscar A.	Jan. 17, 1920	Conklin, Richard T.	June 5, 1938	Williams, Eugene I.	Feb. 27, 1968
Bradley, Preston E.	Feb. 21, 1921	Grant, Raymond E.	Aug. 14, 1939	Williams, Stephen A.	July 2, 1968
Hayden, Samuel C.	Feb. 27, 1921	Davis, Robert W.	Jan. 1, 1940	Ivery, Willie C.	Nov. 15, 1968
Chinn, George D.	Oct. 20, 1921	Cummins, Charles F., Jr.	June 12, 1940	Cody, Michael J.	July 14, 1969
Keleher, Edmund P.	Jan. 10, 1922	Blackwell, Otho L.	June 13, 1940	Hawfield, David C.	July 14, 1969
Stange, Frederick G.	Feb. 28, 1923	Gaile, Uel M.	Aug. 19, 1940	Nairn, Allan L.	Nov. 30, 1969
Purcell, John	Oct. 17, 1923	Rosenberg, Irving	Feb. 15, 1942	Rose, David H.	Feb. 20, 1971
Leisinger, Raymond C.	Aug. 28, 1924	Johnston, Charles R.	May 9, 1943	Fisher, Glenn P.	March 10, 1971
Koontz, Claude C.	Nov. 30, 1925	Weston, William J., Jr.	March 5, 1945	Young, Jerard F.	May 21, 1971
Skinner, Earl A.	June 9, 1926	Downs, Donald W.	Sept. 1, 1946	Sigmon, William L.	May 25, 1971
Busch, Leo W. K.	Sept. 28, 1926	Hamilton, Harry E.	Nov. 1, 1946	Harwood, Dana E.	Sept. 25, 1972
Helm, James G.	Feb. 11, 1928	Taylor, Richard H.	Dec. 13, 1946	Hassell, Ronnie W.	Dec. 2, 1972
Rupe, Claude O.	Oct. 14, 1928	Estes, Hubert W.	May 16, 1947	Jones, George D., Jr.	March 24, 1973
McAuliffe, John F.	Jan. 21, 1929	Donoghue, Mortimer P.	Sept. 15, 1948	Cobb, Gail A.	Sept. 20, 1974



Fiscal Year 1975 Statistics

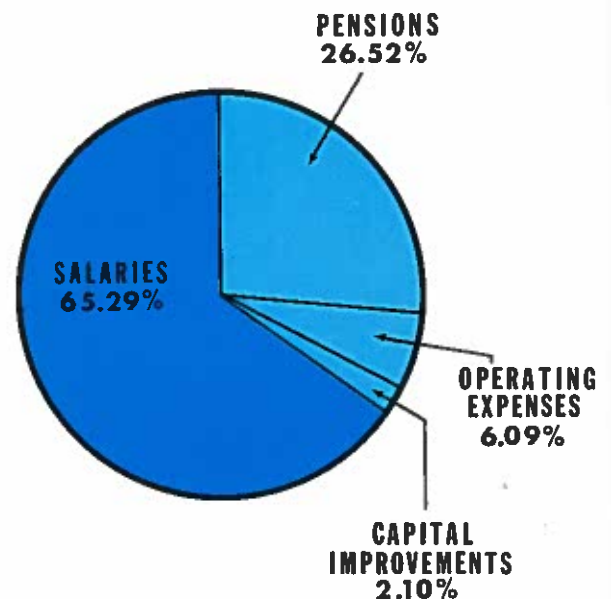


Keeping Count

Department Resources

Budget Appropriations

UNIT	TOTAL BUDGET	PERCENT OF DEPARTMENT BUDGET
Administration		
Chief of Police	\$ 132,000	0.10
General Counsel	442,100	0.34
Field Operations Bureau		
Field Operations Officer	280,000	0.22
Patrol Division	55,189,600	43.02
Criminal Investigations	3,677,800	2.87
Traffic Division	1,425,100	1.11
Youth Division	1,177,000	0.92
Special Operations	4,689,500	3.65
Administrative Services Bureau		
Administrative Services Officer	162,800	0.13
Community Relations Division	554,200	0.43
Planning & Development	1,169,800	0.91
Training Division	1,281,400	1.00
Personnel Division	2,363,200	1.84
Police & Fire Clinic	579,100	0.45
Disciplinary Review Division	103,300	0.08
Technical Services Bureau		
Technical Services Officer	114,300	0.09
Identification & Records	3,115,200	2.43
Communications Division	3,043,400	2.37
Property Division	1,477,300	1.15
Data Processing Division	1,865,800	1.30
Inspectional Services Bureau		
Inspectional Services Officer	65,400	0.05
Internal Affairs Division	659,200	0.51
Field Inspections Division	432,800	0.34
Morals Division	2,030,900	1.58
Intelligence Division	627,700	0.49
Police Pension and Relief		
Relief Payments	31,018,800	24.18
Payments to Beneficiaries	3,657,300	1.85
Police Support Activity	7,169,600	5.59



Salaries	\$ 83,771,000
Pensions	34,026,100
Operating Expenses*	7,819,600
Total Operating Expenses	125,616,700
Capital Improvements	
Construction	\$2,410,000
Construction Services	200,000
Equipment	78,000
Total Capital Improvements	2,688,000
Grand Total	\$128,304,700
Supplemental Grant Funding	\$ 911,900

*Operating expenses include \$650,000 in retirement refunds budgeted for sworn officers resigning from the department.

Salaries

Police

SALARY CLASS AND TITLE	SERVICE STEP								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class 1: Police Private	\$11,600	\$11,950	\$12,530	\$13,110	\$14,035	\$14,965	\$15,545	\$16,125	\$16,785
Class 3: Detective Assistant Pilot	14,500	15,225	15,950	16,675	17,400	18,125	18,850	—	—
Class 4: Police Sergeant Detective Sergeant	15,755	16,540	17,330	18,120	18,910	19,695	—	—	—
Class 5: Police Lieutenant	18,210	19,125	20,035	20,945	21,855	—	—	—	—
Class 6: Marine Engineer, Pilot	19,895	20,885	21,880	22,870	—	—	—	—	—
Class 7: Police Captain	21,575	22,655	23,735	24,810	—	—	—	—	—
Class 8: Police Inspector	25,010	26,260	27,515	28,770	—	—	—	—	—
Class 9: Deputy Chief of Police	29,350	31,335	33,325	35,315	—	—	—	—	—
Class 10: Assistant Chief of Police	34,800	37,120*	39,440*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class 11: Chief of Police	40,250*	42,690*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

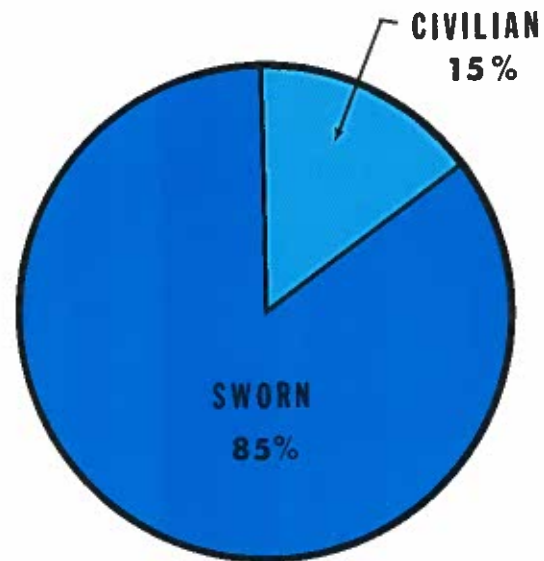
Civilian

	SERVICE STEP									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	\$ 5,294	\$ 5,470	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,822	\$ 5,998	\$ 6,174	\$ 6,350	\$ 6,526	\$ 6,702	\$ 6,878
2	5,996	6,196	6,396	6,596	6,796	6,996	7,196	7,396	7,596	7,796
3	6,784	6,989	7,214	7,439	7,664	7,889	8,114	8,339	8,564	8,789
4	7,596	7,849	8,102	8,355	8,608	8,861	9,114	9,367	9,620	9,873
5	8,500	8,783	9,066	9,349	9,632	9,915	10,198	10,481	10,764	11,047
6	9,473	9,789	10,105	10,421	10,737	11,053	11,369	11,685	12,001	12,317
7	10,520	10,871	11,222	11,573	11,924	12,275	12,626	12,977	13,328	13,679
8	11,640	12,028	12,416	12,804	13,192	13,580	13,968	14,356	14,744	15,132
9	12,841	13,269	13,697	14,125	14,553	14,981	15,409	15,837	16,265	16,693
10	14,117	14,588	15,059	15,530	16,001	16,472	16,943	17,414	17,885	18,356
11	15,481	15,997	16,513	17,029	17,545	18,061	18,577	19,093	19,609	20,125
12	16,843	17,408	17,973	18,538	19,103	19,668	20,233	20,798	21,363	21,928
13	18,205	18,819	19,433	20,047	20,661	21,275	21,889	22,503	23,117	23,731
14	19,567	20,230	20,893	21,556	22,219	22,882	23,545	24,208	24,871	25,534
15	20,929	21,641	22,353	23,065	23,777	24,489	25,201	25,913	26,625	27,337
16	22,291	23,052	23,813	24,574	25,335	26,096	26,857	27,618	28,379	29,140
17	23,653	24,464	25,275	26,086	26,897	27,708	28,519	29,330	30,141	30,952
18	25,015	25,876	26,737	27,598	28,459	29,320	30,181	31,042	31,903	32,764

*The basic pay for employees at these rates is limited by Section 5308 of Title 5 of the United States Code to the rate for Level V of the Executive Schedule (currently \$36,000).

Civilian

Office of the Chief of Police	9
Field Operations Bureau	2
Patrol	98
Criminal Investigations	22
Traffic	3
Youth	7
Special Operations	15
Total	147
Administrative Services Bureau	99
Planning & Development	67
Total	166
Inspectional Services Bureau	25
Technical Services Bureau	485
Grand Total	832



Police - By Rank and Unit

As of June 30, 1975

RANK OR GRADE	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FIELD OPER.	CID	TD	YO	SOD	ADM. SERV.	TECH. SERV.	INSP. SERV.	OFFICE OF CHIEF	GENERAL COUNSEL
Chief of Police	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Assistant Chief of Police	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Deputy Chief of Police	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
Inspector	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	6	4	4	—	1
Captain	50	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	—	3	1	1	2	6	5	5	—	—
Lieutenant	191	18	17	18	18	15	17	18	1	10	4	3	8	20	11	11	1	1
Sergeant	574	55	52	55	50	49	41	42	2	19	15	8	34	55	43	49	1	4
D/Sergeant	39	1	1	3	—	1	2	2	—	11	—	1	1	12	1	3	—	—
Officer-Men	2,830	332	298	300	276	290	224	243	—	4	60	28	221	352	174	19	—	9
Officer-Women	308	27	30	28	28	28	21	25	—	—	1	3	11	85	17	2	1	1
Technician	168	16	19	19	14	19	11	19	—	6	3	3	2	4	29	4	—	—
PLC-with Comp	401	21	16	33	21	23	18	17	—	121	5	20	1	17	—	88	—	—
PLC-without Comp	102	15	11	—	—	9	4	11	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
TOTAL	4,702	490	449	460	412	439	343	382	9	205	90	68	281	560	286	208	4	16

Authorized Strength 4,750
Actual Strength 4,702
Total Vacancies 48

Police - By Rank and Assignment

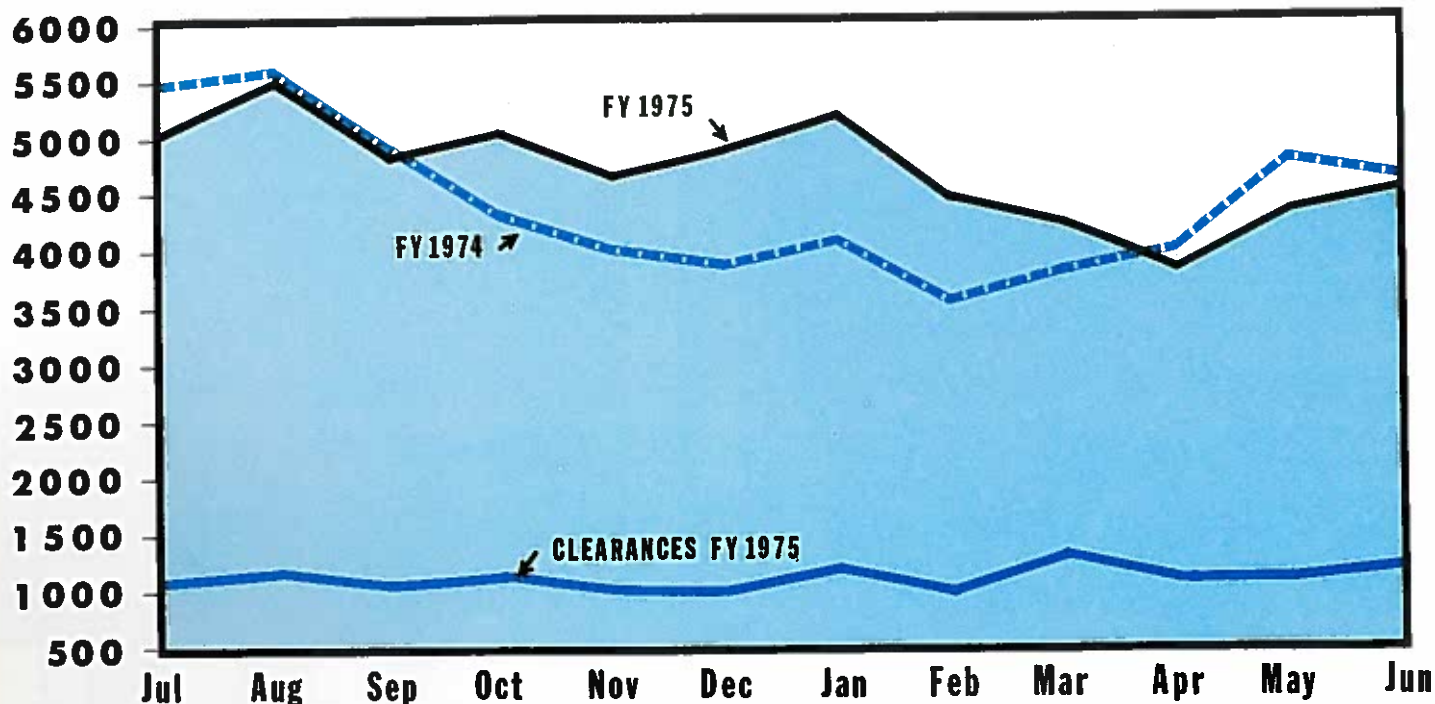
As of June 30, 1975

ASSIGNMENT	TOTAL	CHIEF	ASSISTANT CHIEF	DEPUTY CHIEF	INSPECTOR	CAPTAIN	LIEUTENANT	SERGEANT	DETECTIVE SERGEANT	OFFICER - MEN	OFFICER - WOMEN	TECHNICIAN	PLAINCLOTHESMAN W/COMP	PLAINCLOTHESMAN W/OUT COMP	CADET
Administrative	78	1	4	6	17	18	22	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Supervisory	111	-	-	-	1	-	58	48	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Station Clerk	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	4	17	1	-	-
Patrol Signal System	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	-	-	-	3
Clerical	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	120	17	5	-	-	34
Light Duty	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	33	9	1	-	-	-
Community Relations	92	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	62	13	-	-	-	1
Radio Operator	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	54	9	-	-	-	22
Instructor	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	23	2	-	-	-	-
Maintenance (Radio and Vehicles)	31	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	22	-	-	-	-	2
Other	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	24	4	-	-	-	6
(A) Sub-Total	746	1	4	6	18	19	88	122	6	393	62	26	1	-	68
Acting Sergeant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Foot Patrol	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	4	-	-	-	64
Canine Foot Patrol	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Tactical Foot Patrol (Uniform)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	1	-	-	-	-
Scooter Patrol	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	56	2	-	-	-	-
Recruits	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	60	-	-	-	-
One-Man Scout Car	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	1	238	28	13	-	-	-
Two-Man Scout Car	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	28	8	-	-	-
Tactical Patrol (Vehicle)	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	72	2	-	-	-	-
Transport Vehicle	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-
Traffic Car	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	23	-	-	3	-	-
Motorcycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Investigation	234	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	11	24	-	1	129	46	1
Vice Investigation	85	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	-	8	1	-	35	24	-
Casual Clothes Patrol	58	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	48	3	-	-	-	-
Plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Post	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Identification Officer	62	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	38	3	17	-	-	-
Helicopter Patrol	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Harbor Patrol	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investigation	58	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	1	6	-	-	26	-	-
Other	82	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	-	61	8	-	-	-	-
(B) Sub-Total	1,718	-	-	-	-	4	13	198	14	1,018	150	58	193	70	65
(C) Leave/Day-Off Sub-Total	2,151	-	-	1	8	27	90	252	18	1,359	85	82	198	31	14
CDU	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Training	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	1	-	-	-
School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Official Visit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	70	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	46	11	1	8	1	-
(D) Sub-Total	87	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	60	11	2	9	1	-
(E) Total Command (A+B+C+D)	4,702	1	4	8	26	50	191	574	39	2,830	308	188	401	102	147
(F) Operating Strength (A+B)	2,464	1	4	6	18	23	101	320	20	1,411	212	84	194	70	133

Crime and Clearances

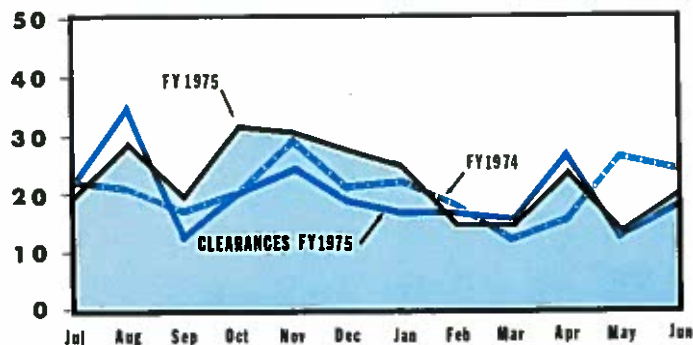
Index Crime

Total Index Crime (FY1974-1975) and Clearances (FY1975)



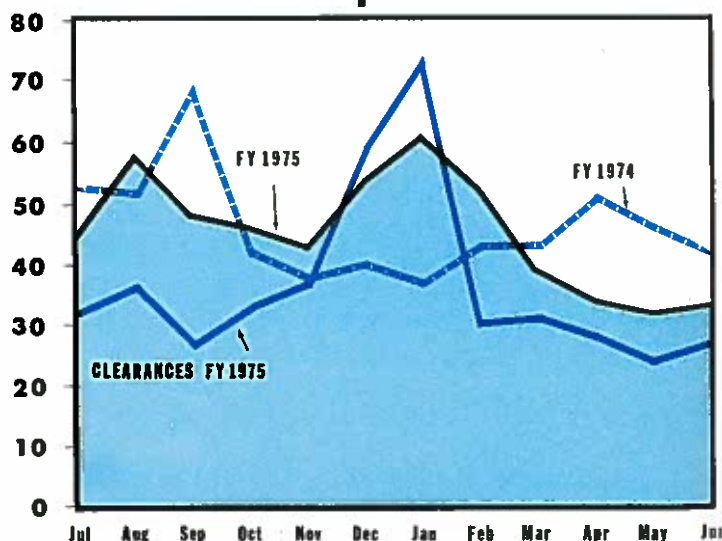
Reported offenses totaled 56,888 in FY 1975—up 8.3 percent from 52,508 in FY 1974. Summer peaks, especially for property crime, persisted through most of the winter, and early spring reductions were more pronounced than usual. Solved cases (clearances) increased by 9.8 percent—from 11,625 to 12,769—and the clearance rate rose slightly to 22.4 percent.

Homicide



Homicide, the most variable of all Crime Index offenses, has been averaging 21.7 cases a month in the 1970's compared to under 10 in the early 1960's. This year's average is 22.8, totaling 273 compared to 247 in FY 1974. Clearance rates are generally close to 90 percent yearly, but frequently exceed 100 percent in months when investigation is successfully concluded on cases pending from previous months.

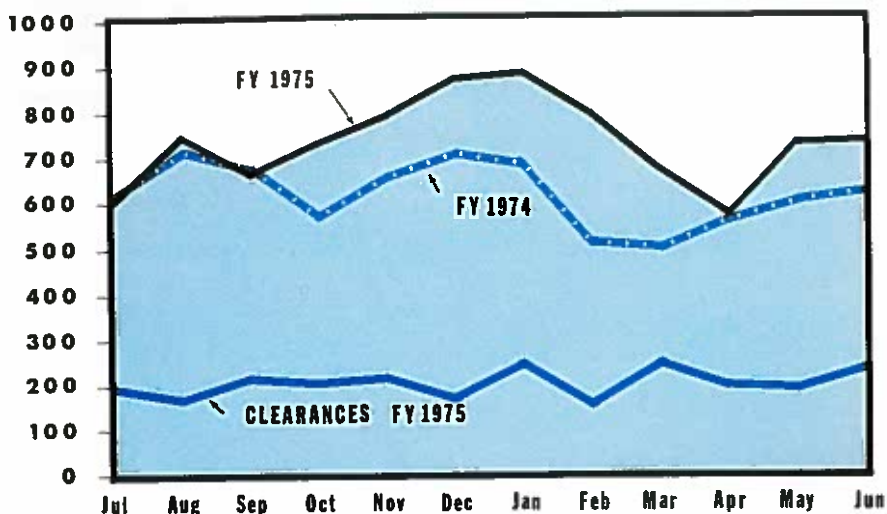
Rape



Reported rape is slightly reduced from last year, 546 compared to 556, continuing the overall downward trend and making this year's total the lowest in five years. Clearances in a given month occasionally exceed offenses when a single arrest may solve many cases of previous months. Four out of five cases were cleared this year.

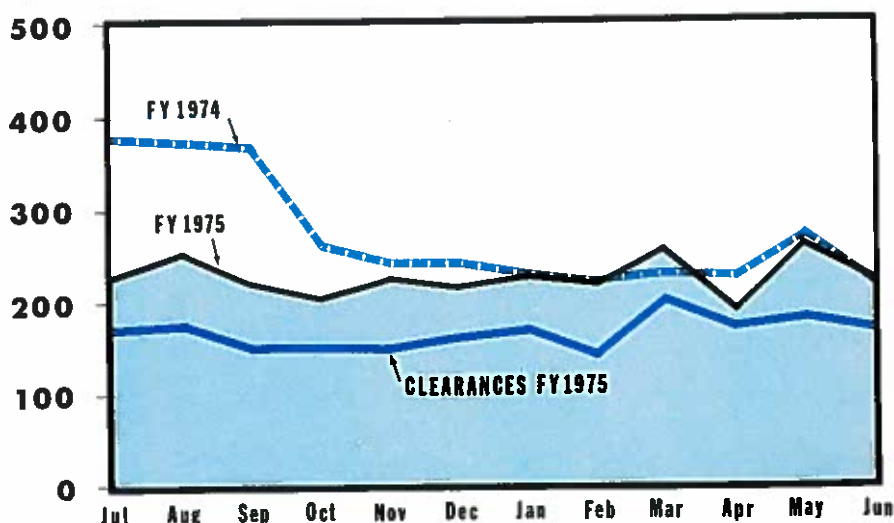
Robbery

The first half of FY 1975 saw a non-seasonal rise in robbery, reaching 889 in January, from the stationary 600-a-month level of the previous two years. Totals are 8,846 this year and 7,435 last year—up 19.0 percent, the largest increase for any offense category. Clearances, however, rose to 38.3 percent—from 1,787 to 2,471.



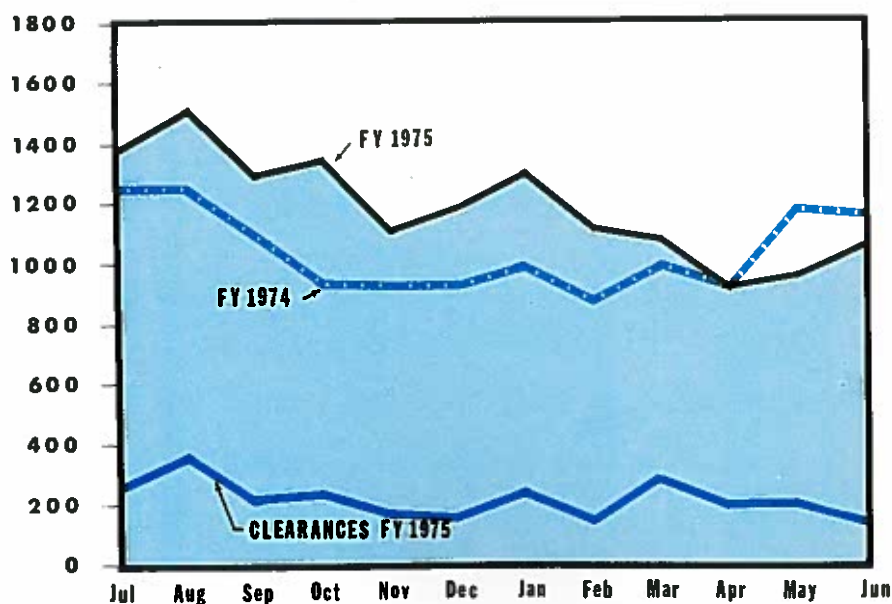
Aggravated Assault

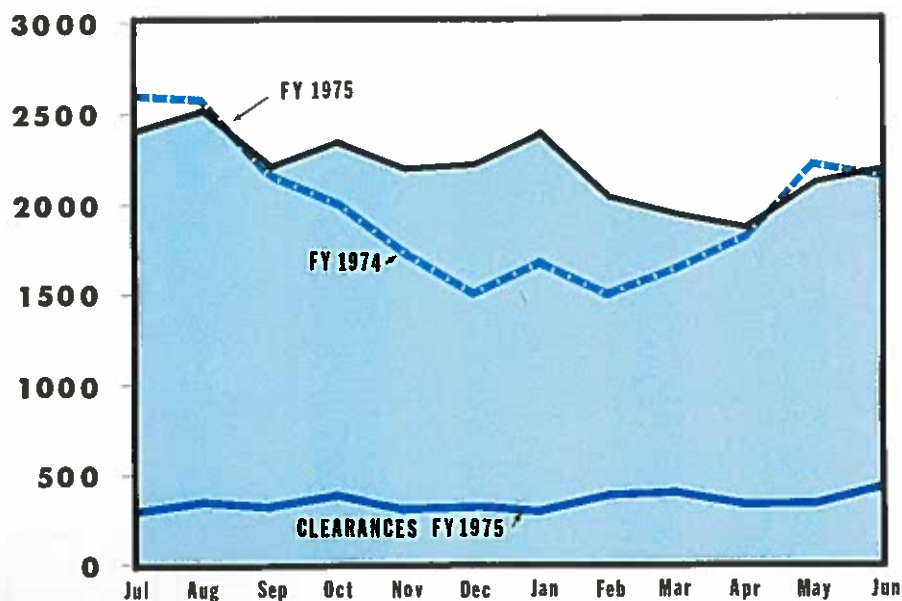
Aggravated assault has been decreasing for four years and continues to record new lows. At 2,784, this is the first year since 1965 to record fewer than 300 offenses each month.



Burglary

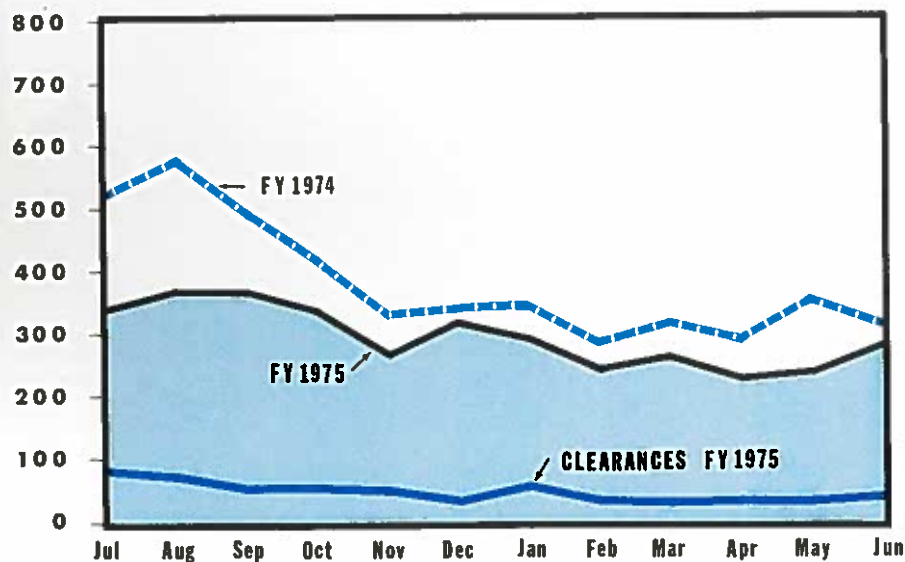
Burglary peaked in August at 1,521 and did not return to off-seasonal levels under 1,000 until April, resulting in a yearly total of 14,321—up 12.3 percent from last year's 12,748. Clearances totaled 2,781—up 16.1 percent from last year's 2,396.





Larceny

Larceny, like burglary, traditionally peaks in the summer months. This year, however, larceny maintained a plateau of high crime, with a slower return than burglary to the off-season incidence of last year. Offenses increased from 23,588 to 26,545—up 12.5 percent and clearances increased from 3,869 to 4,211—up 8.8 percent.



Auto Theft

Auto theft totaled 3,573 this year, compared to 4,605 last year—22.4 percent fewer. This is the fifth year in a row to report decreases from the previous year and the total for each month in FY 1975 was below that of the corresponding month in FY 1974. The clearance rate improved from 12.8 percent to 16.6 percent.

CATEGORY	INDEX CRIME OFFENSES			INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES				
	FY 1974	FY 1975	PERCENT CHANGE	FY 1974		FY 1975		RATE CHANGE
				TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	
Homicide	247	273	+10.5	212	85.8	241	88.3	+ 2.5
Rape	556	546	- 1.8	369	66.4	437	80.0	+13.6
Robbery	7,435	8,846	+19.0	1,787	24.0	2,471	27.9	+ 3.9
Aggravated Assault	3,329	2,784	-16.4	2,402	72.2	2,034	73.1	+ 0.9
Burglary	12,748	14,321	+12.3	2,396	18.8	2,781	19.4	+ 0.6
Larceny	23,588	26,545	+12.5	3,869	16.4	4,211	15.9	- 0.5
Auto Theft	4,605	3,573	-22.4	590	12.8	594	16.6	+ 3.8
TOTAL	52,508	56,888	+ 8.3	11,625	22.1	12,769	22.4	+ 0.3

Crime Data by Police District

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Criminal Homicide								
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	273	45	7	56	38	60	21	46
Manslaughter by Negligence	35	10	7	2	2	6	3	5
Rape (By Force)	489	77	37	73	85	73	51	93
Assault with Intent to Rape	57	11	4	10	11	6	5	10
Carnal Knowledge	53	4	—	9	14	9	6	11
Attempt Carnal Knowledge	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total Rape Offenses	600	92	41	92	110	88	63	114
Assault								
By Gun	1,086	172	43	246	140	207	119	159
By Knife or Cutting Tool	801	171	31	222	100	139	52	86
By Other Dangerous Weapon	796	196	45	174	111	113	91	66
By Hands, Fists, etc. (Aggravated)	101	23	10	24	15	11	10	8
Other Assaults (Non-Aggravated)	1,624	334	221	227	201	189	223	229
Police Assaults	228	44	20	46	24	37	25	32
Total Assault Offenses	4,636	940	370	939	591	696	520	580
Robbery								
Highways, Streets, etc.	5,371	1,218	384	1,100	666	841	386	776
Commercial House	1,283	250	125	144	190	363	81	130
Gas or Service Station	177	39	8	18	13	59	14	28
Chain Store	185	28	31	11	23	49	22	21
Residence (Anywhere on Premises)	585	77	15	139	85	106	46	117
Bank, Credit Union and Other	104	26	54	7	5	4	2	6
Miscellaneous	1,141	201	91	225	171	184	100	169
Total Robbery Offenses	8,846	1,839	708	1,642	1,153	1,606	651	1,247
Armed, Any Weapon	4,882	915	397	835	627	985	374	749
Strong Arm, No Weapon	3,252	751	248	692	433	505	223	400
Attempt	712	173	63	115	93	116	54	98
Burglary								
Residential, Night	2,330	310	216	381	372	360	288	403
Residential, Day	6,504	784	742	1,015	1,105	1,032	588	1,238
Residential, Unknown	15	3	—	—	—	—	3	9
Non-Residential, Night	2,640	593	383	467	349	510	174	164
Non-Residential, Day	2,784	631	543	525	351	445	113	176
Non-Residential, Unknown	48	8	8	5	4	10	2	11
Total Burglary Offenses	14,321	2,329	1,892	2,393	2,181	2,357	1,168	2,001
Unlawful Entry, No Force	4,139	591	752	827	547	515	307	600
Forcible Entry	9,560	1,630	1,003	1,500	1,529	1,736	793	1,369
Attempt	622	108	137	66	105	106	68	32
Larceny								
Pocketpicking	540	190	182	92	21	32	9	14
Purse Snatching	2,096	499	127	398	280	294	152	346
Shoplifting	2,238	1,177	461	131	92	179	106	92
From Auto, Not Accessory	6,105	1,442	954	1,547	548	875	279	460
Auto Parts, Accessories	6,146	1,141	591	681	1,067	1,359	587	720
Bicycles	2,036	404	538	240	276	244	158	176
From Buildings	5,973	1,224	2,440	810	436	533	213	317
From Coin Machine	353	50	50	81	59	35	33	45
All Other	1,058	192	229	130	137	150	111	109
Total Larceny Offenses	26,545	6,319	5,572	4,110	2,916	3,701	1,648	2,279
\$200 and Over	2,970	647	954	440	243	383	118	185
\$50 to \$200	9,637	2,130	1,951	1,476	1,191	1,505	597	787
Under \$50	13,938	3,542	2,667	2,194	1,482	1,813	933	1,307
Auto Theft	3,573	775	434	517	438	563	381	465
Total Part 1 Offenses	56,923	11,967	8,790	9,469	7,190	8,842	4,200	6,465
Total Crime Index Offenses	56,888	11,957	8,783	9,467	7,188	8,836	4,197	6,460
Total Part 2 Offenses	19,332	3,888	2,864	4,259	2,055	2,238	1,754	2,274
Grand Total (Part 1 and Part 2)	76,255	15,855	11,654	13,728	9,245	11,080	5,954	8,739

Arrests

Adults

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		Sex	AGE														Age Not Reported	Total	RACE	
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 & Over	White			Non White	
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	M	22	15	16	14	21	22	23	62	33	24	6	13	18	1	290	23	306	
		F	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	7	10	3	3	1	6	—	39			
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	M	1	1	2	1	—	2	2	6	1	6	1	3	2	1	29	10	25	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	6			
Forcible Rape	02	M	26	9	23	14	12	10	21	71	34	25	7	1	3	—	256	14	242	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Robbery	03	M	340	143	215	153	162	124	151	347	148	64	26	11	19	9	1,912	61	1,956	
		F	16	5	12	9	9	7	11	21	11	2	1	—	1	—	105			
Aggravated Assault	04	M	47	31	55	57	47	72	70	270	229	164	108	89	234	9	1,482	104	1,634	
		F	8	10	6	7	11	10	13	55	40	26	24	13	29	4	256			
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	05	M	267	148	186	153	152	118	133	349	199	99	69	37	51	20	1,981	198	1,896	
		F	8	2	11	11	8	9	9	24	10	11	1	2	4	3	113			
Larceny—Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)		M	305	195	242	186	160	765	157	493	246	166	108	55	73	23	2,574	335	2,818	
		F	63	38	52	48	49	44	31	100	59	33	15	10	32	5	579			
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	M	95	37	46	30	32	30	29	102	48	31	11	6	7	3	507	42	502	
		F	7	3	1	1	4	3	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	37			
Other Assaults	08	M	41	27	61	48	46	50	56	164	119	79	22	37	36	8	794	123	743	
		F	4	5	4	2	6	4	4	15	15	3	4	3	2	1	72			
Arson	09	M	5	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	3	7	6	2	2	—	44	8	53	
		F	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	—	—	17			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	M	14	14	13	18	24	41	35	101	30	24	7	2	9	—	332	47	390	
		F	4	7	13	9	7	6	15	27	10	2	1	—	4	—	105			
Fraud	11	M	10	7	10	13	11	9	11	53	24	23	10	11	17	2	211	44	247	
		F	6	3	6	7	4	8	10	17	5	5	5	3	1	—	80			
Embezzlement	12	M	—	1	3	2	2	5	3	6	9	3	3	5	3	—	45	10	59	
		F	—	3	4	—	3	1	7	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	24			
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	M	68	50	66	53	54	41	61	152	102	75	38	22	25	4	811	54	824	
		F	1	5	9	2	7	6	3	14	8	3	5	1	2	1	67			
Vandalism	14	M	67	37	39	35	45	38	47	144	102	53	35	20	30	10	702	106	638	
		F	2	1	5	6	1	4	5	4	2	2	7	1	2	—	42			
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	M	53	51	64	87	72	87	69	299	213	136	90	61	131	8	1,421	129	1,417	
		F	8	2	6	4	4	8	11	31	24	8	6	7	6	—	125			
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	M	21	28	47	43	40	36	44	166	142	100	65	56	50	2	840	574	834	
		F	42	42	98	65	63	57	67	104	23	13	—	1	1	2	568			
Sex Offenses (Except Forci- ble Rape and Prostitution)	17	M	14	7	12	15	10	13	17	60	41	33	19	8	19	1	269	86	196	
		F	1	1	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	13			
Narcotic Drug Laws	18	M	256	168	254	213	204	160	214	579	324	177	85	51	41	17	2,743	313	2,763	
		F	22	15	22	34	24	27	31	92	37	13	7	3	3	3	333			
Gambling	19	M	60	43	29	44	39	37	35	171	158	129	90	90	268	4	1,197	49	1,239	
		F	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	7	8	8	13	14	37	—	91			
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	M	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	2	—	13	1	21	
		F	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	9			
Driving Under the Influence	21	M	4	7	18	23	20	27	24	135	152	169	166	173	297	—	1,215	.	.	
		F	—	2	1	1	1	—	3	8	7	18	17	12	15	—	85			
Liquor Laws	22	M	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	5	7	7	6	9	29	—	74	12	80	
		F	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	5	2	1	1	5	—	18			
Drunkeness	23	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Disorderly Conduct	24	M	397	241	408	339	349	314	399	1,182	753	487	260	189	270	110	5,698	1,191	5,658	
		F	67	60	85	96	123	95	92	217	121	81	50	29	24	11	1,151			
Vagrancy	25	M	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	5	—	—	2	3	—	16	4	14	
		F	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	M	98	63	141	117	108	76	130	385	262	191	120	68	180	39	1,978	362	1,889	
		F	12	3	17	14	15	20	22	41	23	25	25	17	31	8	273			
TOTAL			2,488	1,536	2,313	1,986	1,958	1,800	2,067	6,127	3,809	2,537	1,548	1,142	2,027	309	31,647**	3,902	26,445	

*Race data not available.

**Fugitive from justice not included.

Arrests

Juveniles

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Sex	AGE						Total Under 18	RACE	
		10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Non White
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	01a	M 1 F —	—	3	4	3	4	15	—	16
Manslaughter by Negligence	01b	M — F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	02	M 2 F —	4	12	12	6	4	40	—	40
Robbery	03	M 21 F 1	61	179	176	182	163	782	3	815
Aggravated Assault	04	M 6 F —	14	36	29	40	42	167	—	194
Burglary—Breaking or Entering	05	M 69 F 3	145	362	280	267	279	1,402	2	1,440
Larceny—Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	M 24 F —	95	262	224	285	280	1,170	6	1,249
Motor Vehicle Theft	07	M 2 F —	4	49	53	80	70	258	10	260
Other Assaults	08	M 6 F —	24	92	95	79	68	364	—	435
Arson	09	M 3 F —	5	12	1	1	1	23	—	24
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	M — F —	1	—	1	4	13	19	1	25
Fraud	11	M — F —	—	—	2	3	4	9	—	12
Embezzlement	12	M — F —	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	13	M 2 F —	13	29	26	47	38	155	1	162
Vandalism	14	M 17 F —	53	74	45	47	36	272	2	287
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	15	M — F —	2	14	16	28	39	99	1	101
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	M — F —	—	3	1	4	8	13	4	22
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	M 9 F —	23	18	13	10	12	85	—	89
Narcotic Drug Laws	18	M — F —	1	28	54	100	165	348	18	363
Gambling	19	M — F —	—	1	1	1	1	4	—	4
Offenses Against Family and Children	20	M — F —	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	6
Driving Under The Influence	21	M — F —	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
Liquor Laws	22	M — F —	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Drunkenness	23	M — F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct	24	M — F —	6	42	42	56	114	260	3	275
Vagrancy	25	M — F —	1	6	4	5	2	18	—	—
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	26	M 9 F —	12	28	27	23	21	120	4	126
Total		175	492	1,353	1,191	1,346	1,447	6,004**	55	5,947

*Race data not available.

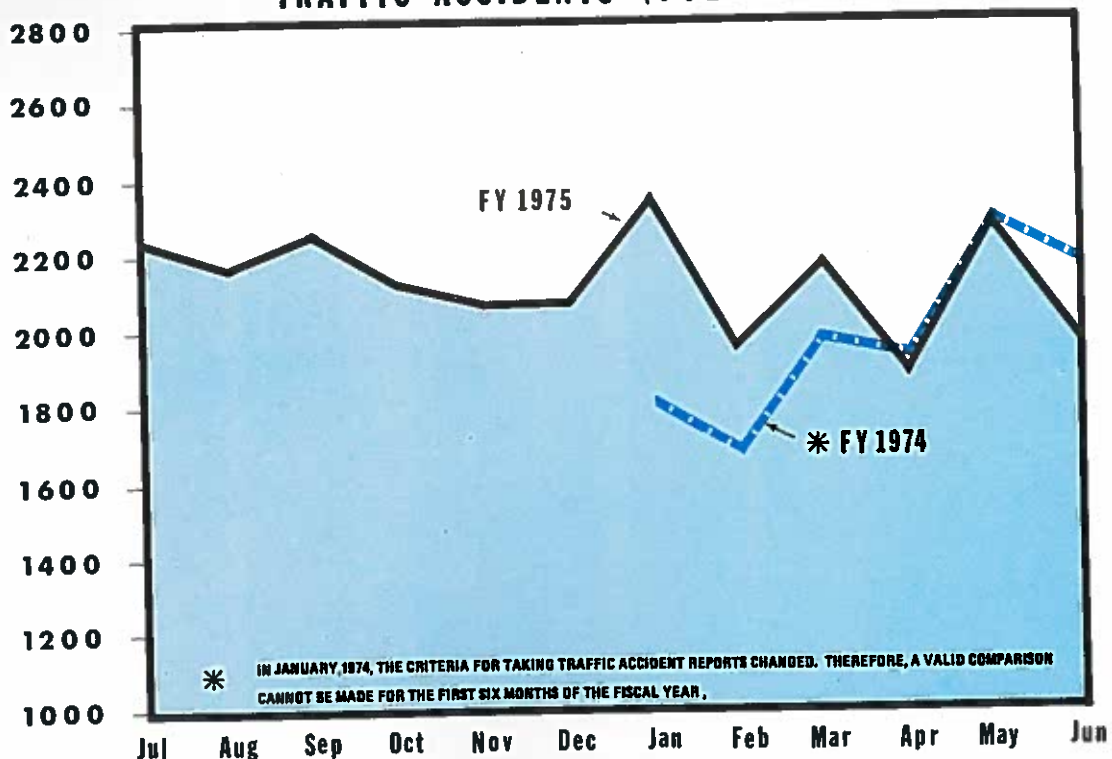
**Fugitive from justice not included.

Traffic Accidents

Accident Summary

	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	FATAL	NON-FATAL	PROP. DAMAGE
1. Speeding	798	10	328	480
2. Defective Brakes	306	—	128	178
3. Following Too Close	1,747	—	718	1,029
4. Auto Right of Way	1,355	—	496	859
5. Pedestrian Right of Way	144	2	134	8
6. Improper Turn	638	—	96	542
7. Yield Sign	22	—	6	16
8. Red Light	726	1	335	390
9. Flashing Light	42	—	24	18
10. Direction Signal	22	—	9	13
11. Stop Sign	335	—	142	193
12. Drunk Driving	434	1	105	328
13. Improper Passing	202	—	31	171
14. Wrong Way One Way Street	70	—	28	42
15. Wrong Side of Street	443	—	127	316
16. Impr. Starting or Backing	791	—	64	727
17. Defective Veh. or Equip.	120	—	44	76
18. Pedestrian Violation	79	1	68	10
19. No Charge/Hearing Set	9,254	45	3,259	5,950
20. Full Time and Attention	4,820	6	1,337	3,477
21. Changing Lanes w/o Caution	1,271	—	193	1,078
22. Hit and Run	434	—	29	405
23. Failure to Set Hand Brake	75	—	9	66
24. Opening Door to Traffic	29	—	12	17
25. Other	1,459	3	361	1,095
TOTAL	25,616	69	8,083	17,464

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (FY1974 - 1975)



Total motor vehicle accidents in FY 1975 were down 12.6 percent, with 25,616 accidents occurring as compared to 29,297 in FY 1974. The 113,898 moving violations issued in FY 1975 represented a decrease of 54,060 under the 167,953 issued in FY 1974. Parking violations showed an increase of 7,168 over the 1,304,266 tickets issued in FY 1974.

Accidents by Day of the Week

	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	NO INJURY
Sunday	2,905	7	898	2,000
Monday	3,553	13	1,140	2,400
Tuesday	3,716	4	1,152	2,560
Wednesday	3,612	11	1,154	2,447
Thursday	3,498	7	1,129	2,362
Friday	4,396	10	1,376	3,010
Saturday	3,936	17	1,234	2,685
TOTAL	25,616	69	8,083	17,464

Persons Killed

AGE GROUP	ALL OTHER PERSONS			PEDESTRIANS		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
0- 5	1	1	—	5	3	2
6-10	—	—	—	6	4	2
11-15	2	2	—	—	—	—
16-17	1	1	—	—	—	—
18-24	9	6	3	4	3	1
25-34	14	13	1	—	—	—
35-44	2	2	—	4	4	—
45-54	1	1	—	5	4	1
55-64	2	2	—	5	4	1
65-74	—	—	—	2	1	1
75 Over	—	—	—	6	4	2
TOTAL	32	28	4	37	27	10

Police Vehicle Data

Fleet Strength

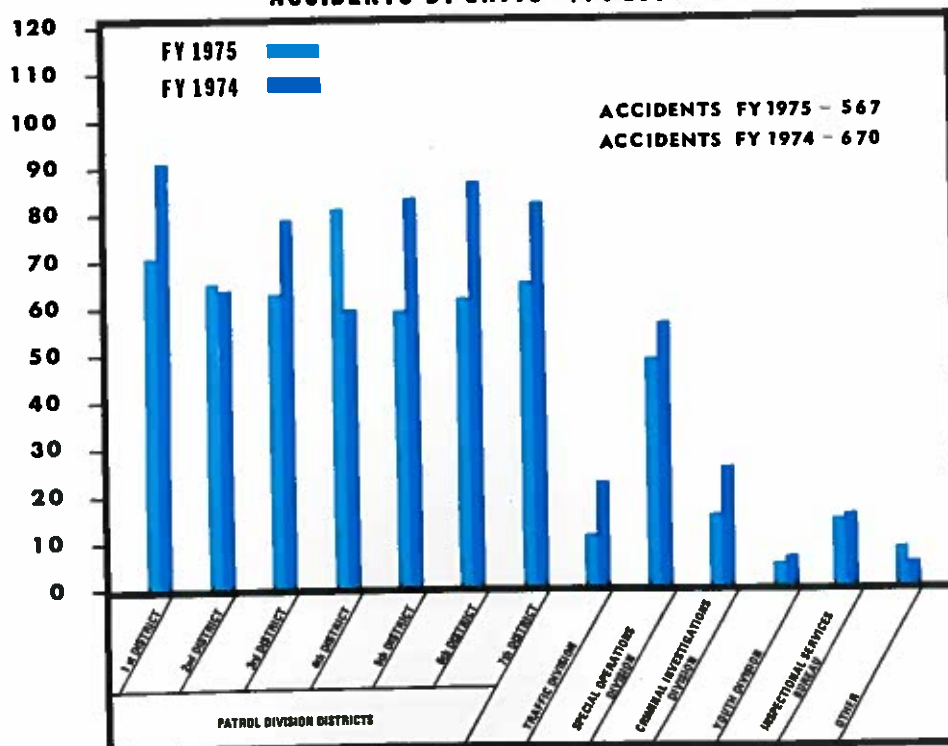
CLASSIFICATION	TOTAL
Automobiles	
Marked	
Scout Cars	138
Cruisers	147
Sergeants' Cars	57
Command	22
Unmarked	
Cruisers	220
Training Vehicles	11
Patrol Wagon	25
Utility	45
*Bus & Vans	3
*Cranes	10
*Jeeps	1
Motorcycles	14
Motor Scooters	484
Boats	12
Helicopters	3
Trailers	16
*Fork Lifts	1
Total Operating Units	1,117
*Total Service Units	60
Total Marine Units	12
Grand Total	1,189

VEHICLE ACTION	INJURY	PROP. DAMAGE	TOTAL
Routine Run	29	73	102
Patrolling	147	234	381
Emergency	12	29	41
Pursuit	13	26	39
Parked	—	4	4
Total	201	366	567

ACCIDENTS BY TOUR OF DUTY	
0000-0800	123
0800-1600	202
1600-2400	242
Total	567

ACCIDENT REVIEW BOARD FINDINGS	
Preventable	221
Non-Preventable	346
Total	567

ACCIDENTS BY UNITS (FY 1974 - 1975)



Supplemental Data

Value of Property Stolen

By Type of Crime

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENSES	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
3. Robbery		
(A) Highways, Streets, Etc.	5,371	\$ 503,649
(B) Commercial House (except C, D, & F)	1,283	210,987
(C) Gas or Service Station	177	17,359
(D) Chain Store	185	460,052
(E) Residence (anywhere on premises)	585	154,490
(F) Bank	104	29,418
(G) Miscellaneous	1,141	303,793
(H) Armed, Any Weapon	5,292	997,829
(I) Strong Arm, No Weapon	3,554	681,919
TOTAL ROBBERY (excluding H, I)	8,846	1,579,748
5. Burglary		
(A) Residence, Dwelling		
1. Residential, Night	2,330	408,808
2. Residential, Day	6,504	1,668,481
3. Residential, Unknown	15	36,829
(B) Non-Residence		
1. Non-Residential, Night	2,640	631,754
2. Non-Residential, Day	2,784	829,850
3. Non-Residential, Unknown	48	16,734
TOTAL BURGLARY	14,321	3,592,236
6. Larceny — Theft		
(A) \$200.00 and Over	2,970	1,890,179
(B) \$50.00 to \$200.00	9,637	861,076
(C) Under \$50.00	13,938	264,963
TOTAL LARCENY	26,545	3,016,218
6x. Nature of Larcenies (shown under item 6)		
(A) Pickpocket	540	28,393
(B) Purse-snatching	2,096	97,854
(C) Shoplifting	2,238	102,574
(D) From Auto—Not Accessories	6,105	827,821
(E) Auto Parts—Accessories	6,146	376,945
(F) Bicycle Theft	2,036	127,218
(G) From Building	5,973	1,177,992
(H) From Any Coin Operated Machine	353	5,201
(I) All Other	1,058	272,220
TOTAL LARCENY	26,545	3,016,218
7. Auto Theft		
(A) Total Auto Theft Offenses	3,573	3,531,270
GRAND TOTAL (excluding 6x)	53,285	\$11,819,472

By Type of Property

TYPE OF PROPERTY	VALUE OF PROPERTY		PERCENTAGE RECOVERED	NET LOSS
	STOLEN	RECOVERED		
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 2,189,619	\$ 60,161	2.7	\$ 2,129,458
(B) Jewelry & Precious Metals	1,194,291	49,433	4.1	1,144,858
(C) Furs	59,036	—	—	59,036
(D) Clothing	470,103	53,270	11.3	416,833
(E) Automobiles	3,531,270	1,895,307	53.7	1,635,963
(F) Miscellaneous	4,375,153	263,693	6.0	4,111,460
TOTAL	\$11,819,472	\$ 2,321,864	19.6	\$ 9,497,608

Communications

Radio Calls

	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
First Shift	119,572	119,468
Second Shift	195,851	216,826
Third Shift	259,391	275,830
TOTAL	574,814	612,124

Telephone Reporting Branch

	<u>FY 1975</u>
Petit Larceny from Autos	2,301
Animal Bites	434
Stolen Bicycles	495
Stolen Autos	724
Property (Lost and Damaged)	2,409
Destroying Property	190
Other	243
Missing Persons	356
Additional Information	970
Total Original Reports	8,122
Assignments No Report Necessary	6,968
Total Assignments Handled	15,090

Miscellaneous Incidents Investigated by Police District

INCIDENT INVESTIGATED	TOTAL	1-D	2-D	3-D	4-D	5-D	6-D	7-D
Animal Bite	2,517	263	138	272	476	531	363	474
ABC Violation	77	15	27	8	14	3	2	8
Auto, Interstate Recovery	722	81	51	67	80	127	175	141
Bomb Threat/Scare	751	185	225	71	73	82	41	74
Crane Violation	17	—	1	1	1	2	2	10
Damage to Property	4,469	870	623	425	702	685	495	669
Death	1,871	271	252	319	313	383	132	201
Drunk to Detox.	7	2	1	1	2	—	—	1
Fall	127	31	46	17	13	16	3	1
Fire, Suspicious Origin	179	22	14	47	35	23	12	26
Gunshot (Self Inflicted)	24	5	1	4	4	3	2	5
Injury	2,500	625	283	460	269	309	256	298
Mental Observation	1,034	199	200	166	123	105	101	140
Missing Person	4,388	463	212	544	729	728	672	990
Overdose	533	57	51	75	60	69	50	171
Property, Lost	7,924	1,874	1,966	1,078	927	883	485	711
Property, Recovered	3,310	792	692	527	365	386	265	283
Policeman Injured (On Duty)	9	1	1	—	1	—	1	5
Policeman Injured (Off Duty)	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sick Case	1,583	527	176	231	151	156	156	186
Special Police Violations	17	4	2	3	2	1	1	4
Stop and Frisk	517	166	63	105	23	72	44	44
Suicide	38	10	4	8	5	2	5	4
Suicide (Attempt)	82	14	6	11	12	12	13	14
Suspected, Proceeds of Crime	1,206	349	129	238	91	156	97	146
Other or Not Reported	1,476	609	141	148	174	123	105	176
TOTAL	35,331	7,437	5,305	4,826	4,645	4,857	3,479	4,782

Calls for Police Service

CODE	TYPE CALL	2400-0800 SHIFT	*AVG. TIME ON CALL	0800-1600 SHIFT	*AVG. TIME ON CALL	1600-2400 SHIFT	*AVG. TIME ON CALL
0100	Homicide	42	101	62	80	83	77
0200	Rape	414	51	265	66	420	50
0300	Robbery	3,147	31	4,858	37	9,248	34
0400	A.D.W.	2,579	36	2,695	38	5,449	32
0500	Burglary	6,004	44	11,068	46	11,774	43
0600	Larceny	4,652	35	19,317	39	14,189	37
0690	Stolen Bike	213	33	1,040	34	1,284	31
0700	Stolen Auto	2,418	32	4,527	31	4,187	32
4002	Animal Case	837	28	2,599	35	3,593	36
4003	Burglar Alarm	11,459	24	11,455	19	15,808	24
4006	Disorderly	22,566	24	23,946	27	56,224	27
4010	Juveniles	701	21	1,917	27	2,762	24
4012	Man with _____	1,254	31	1,404	29	3,090	24
4014	Police in Trouble	228	25	328	14	721	30
4015	Prowler	2,089	18	258	34	1,364	26
4016	See Complainant	2,510	30	5,942	33	5,884	34
4017	Shooting	501	27	348	27	968	30
4019	Transport	734	41	2,681	43	3,279	41
5000	Incidentals	12,722	32	29,203	32	34,463	33
5050	All Other	27,899	22	37,071	27	52,831	27
6001	Traffic Accident	8,814	41	25,545	37	27,197	39
6002	Traffic Complaint	7,247	30	28,684	32	19,090	32
6011	Traffic Accid. MPD	85	47	124	71	156	52
6091	Traffic (Hit & Run)	353	47	1,489	36	1,766	41
Total		119,468	29	216,826	32	275,830	31

DISTRICT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	SIXTH	SEVENTH
Total Calls	113,238	89,659	98,760	87,564	95,032	51,221	76,650
% of Total	18.5	14.7	16.1	14.3	15.5	8.4	12.5

*Average time on call in minutes.

Weapons Used in Specific Offenses

WEAPON	HOMICIDE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	WEAPON	HOMICIDE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Air Rifle	—	8	11	Kicked	—	28	67
Automobile	—	—	—	Knife	40	405	671
Ax	—	1	12	Knife, Switch Blade	—	—	—
Blackjack	—	4	3	Lamp	—	—	3
Blunt Instrument	—	6	—	Lye	—	—	8
Bottle	—	22	132	Razor	—	14	37
Brass Knuckles	—	3	3	Revolver or Pistol	133	3,405	695
Brick	—	7	30	Rifle	1	20	35
Can Opener	—	—	—	Rubber Hose	—	1	1
Chair	—	1	13	Sharp Instrument	2	16	42
Cleaver	—	—	—	Shot Gun	8	283	83
Club	—	11	19	Shovel	1	1	3
Dish	—	—	—	Stick	—	85	95
Fists	5	672	24	Stone	—	3	10
Flat Iron	—	—	2	Teeth	—	3	4
Fork	1	—	7	Water Glass	—	—	4
Hammer	—	6	18	Other-Specified & Not Above	36	956	549
Hands	15	2,590	20	Unknown	30	267	93
Hatchet	1	2	2				
Hot Water	—	4	12				
Ice Pick	—	1	10				
Iron Pipe	—	21	66				
				TOTAL	273	8,846	2,784

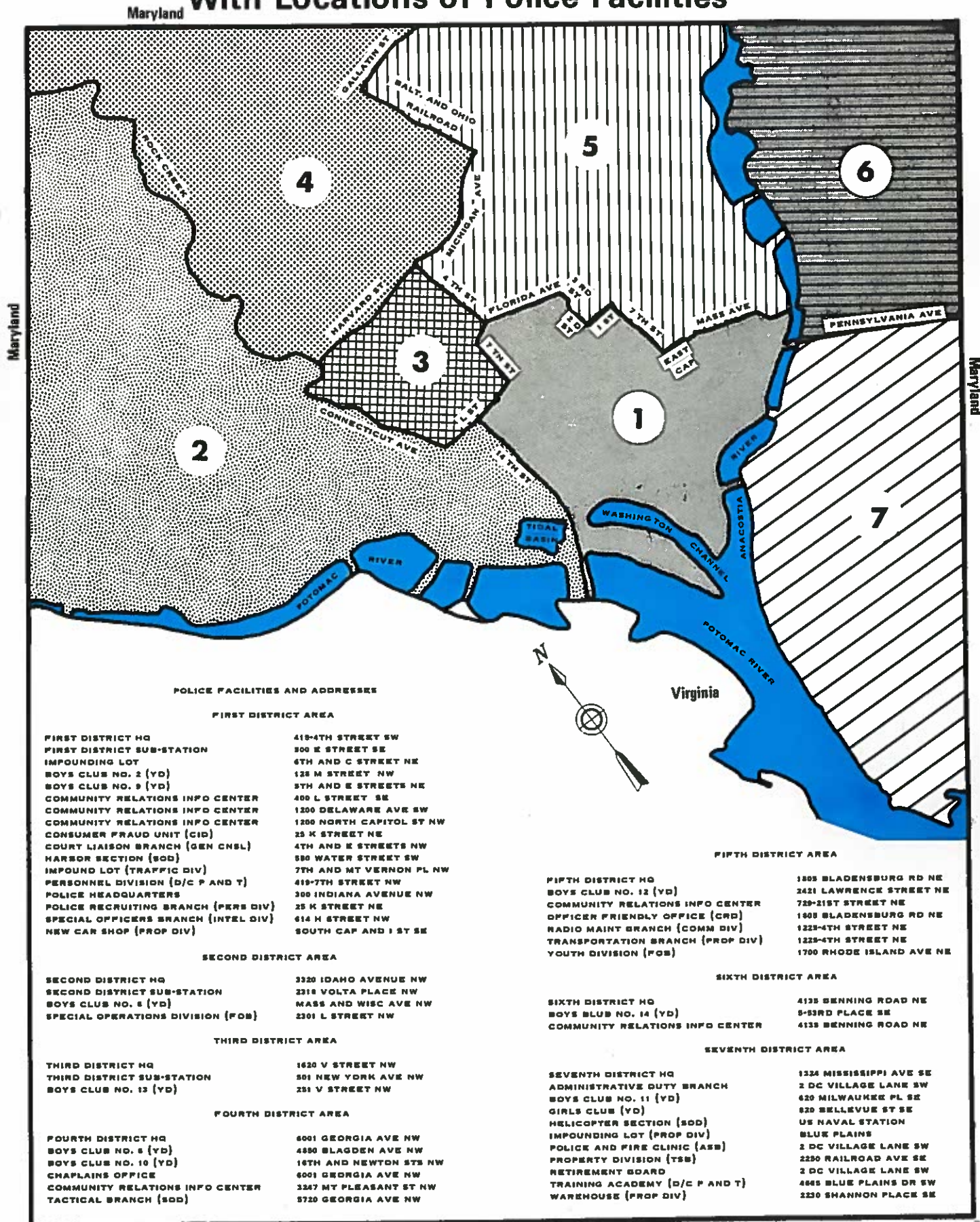
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	TYPE OF WEAPON				Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	TYPE OF WEAPON			
		Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Weapon D	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. E			Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Weapon D	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. E
1. Responding to "disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	25	3	1	2	19	8. Ambush - no warning	—	—	—	—	—
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	8	—	1	1	6	9. Mentally deranged	—	—	—	—	—
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	—	1	—	—	10. Traffic pursuits and stops	25	2	—	8	15
4. Attempting other arrests	26	4	1	—	21	11. All other	100	12	9	26	53
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	—	—	—	—	—	12. TOTAL (1-11)	228	23	14	49	142
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	24	—	—	5	19	13. Number with personal injury	115	3	3	25	84
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	19	2	1	7	9	14. Number without personal injury	113	20	11	24	58
15. Time of assaults		A.M.	22	20	7	6	10	12			
		P.M.	13	13	31	18	36	40			

12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00

Washington, D.C., by Police Districts

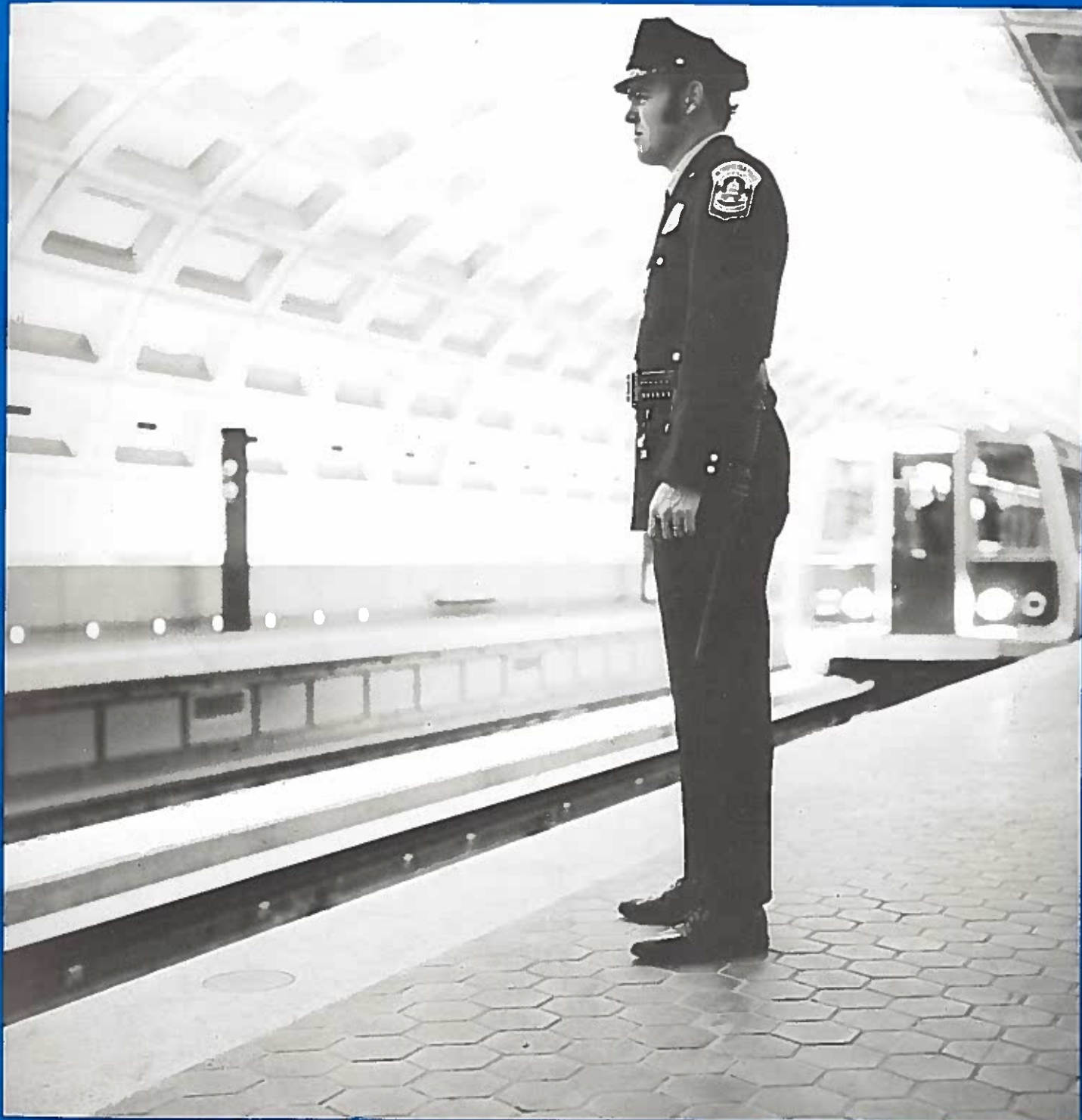
With Locations of Police Facilities



Police Chiefs, Past and Present



William B. Webb	Sept.	1861	—	1864
A. C. Richards	Dec.	1, 1864	—	Jan. 28, 1878
Thomas P. Morgan	Feb.	2, 1878	—	Nov. 29, 1879
William G. Brock	Dec.	1, 1879	—	April 1, 1883
William M. Dye	April	1, 1883	—	June 30, 1886
Samuel H. Walker	July	1, 1886	—	Dec. 1, 1886
William C. Moore	Dec.	8, 1886	—	July 12, 1898
Richard Sylvester	July	18, 1898	—	April 1, 1915
Raymond W. Pullman	April	1, 1915	—	Feb. 22, 1920
Harry L. Gessford	April	19, 1920	—	Dec. 1, 1921
Daniel Sullivan	Feb.	11, 1922	—	Oct. 1, 1925
Edwin B. Hesse	Oct.	6, 1925	—	April 1, 1929
Henry G. Pratt	April	1, 1929	—	Nov. 1, 1931
Pelham D. Glassford	Nov.	16, 1931	—	Oct. 20, 1932
Ernest W. Brown	Oct.	22, 1932	—	Nov. 1, 1941
Edward J. Kelly	Nov.	1, 1941	—	Feb. 1, 1946
Harvey G. Callahan	Feb.	1, 1946	—	June 30, 1947
Robert J. Barrett	July	1, 1947	—	Nov. 30, 1951
Robert V. Murray	Dec.	1, 1951	—	Dec. 1, 1964
John B. Layton	Dec.	1, 1964	—	July 31, 1969
Jerry V. Wilson	Aug.	1, 1969	—	Sept. 30, 1974
Maurice J. Cullinane	Dec.	15, 1974	—	



Fiscal Year 1975 Annual Report

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