

New York City
Police Department
April 26, 1901



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ON THE COVER: Though strongly reminiscent of the style of the 17th Century master Velazquez, the painting reproduced on the cover is actually a detail of a larger canvas by an artist named Schuldt and depicts an 1878 New York City street scene — the corner of 4th Avenue and 15th Street to be exact. While the modern viewer may take issue with the overly idealized image of the police officer presented (note that not only women and children, but horses as well, attentively wait upon the officer's command), the artist has accurately portrayed the central function of the policeman of his day: the maintenance of a sufficient level of public order and control to permit citizens to safely go about their daily business. Today, police officers are called upon to do much more. Nevertheless, the essence (if not the sentimentality) of the scene has not lost its meaning in the last 100 years — and that is that the police are an integral part of the everyday life of the community they serve. Arguably, one could not meaningfully exist without the other. This year's New York City Police Department Annual Report explores that bond and the various ways in which the department acted to strengthen it in 1985.

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NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 1985



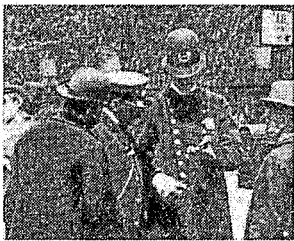
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MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR



Mayor's Press Office

"With its renewed strength the Police Department has re-affirmed its sense of mission and its preeminence as an innovative leader in the American law enforcement community."

EDWARD I. KOCH
Mayor

My Fellow New Yorkers:

This Annual Report of the New York City Police Department brings good news to all New Yorkers.

We can all be proud that our Police Department is continuing to regain its strength. As a result of the City's fiscal crisis in the mid 1970s, the department had fallen to a level of 21,800 uniformed officers, thirty percent below the 1974 peak of 30,600 officers. Thanks to the City's economic recovery, the department has been able to steadily add to its numbers so that by the end of 1985 we had reached the level of 26,000 officers, a total increase of four thousand police officers over four years. In addition, the department has continued to add to the ranks of its civilian employees. Since 1980 the department has hired 1,900 civilians, many of whom have freed police officers to return to patrol duties.

With its renewed strength, the Police Department has reaffirmed its sense of mission and its preeminence as an innovative leader in the American law enforcement community. Under the leadership of Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, the New York City Police Department has embarked on several successful and important initiatives. Operation Pressure Point has dramatically reduced the drug dealing on the Lower East Side and has contributed to that community's resurgence. Through the Community Patrol Officer Program, New York's neighborhoods have witnessed the return of the cop on the beat. SPECDA, the School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse, has significantly reduced the drug selling activities near our schools and has brought police officers into the

classrooms to teach children about the hazards of drug use. A particularly spectacular achievement during 1985 was the Police Department's campaign to close "smoke shops", legal premises where illegal drugs are sold — the fact that 549 of the 568 identified smokesops were closed or rendered inactive during 1985 is a singular accomplishment that makes a real difference to our City's neighborhoods.

For the theme of this Annual Report, the department decided to emphasize the relationship between its present initiatives and its proud tradition. Indeed, programs such as the Community Patrol Officer Program are reminiscent of earlier days when the neighborhood cop was a visible and effective presence. Similarly, the commemoration of the United Nations fortieth anniversary reminds us that this City has a tradition as an international crossroads and a meeting place for people of all nations. That the UN celebration proceeded without incident in this modern era of terrorist threats is a tribute to the fine work of the Police Department.

Throughout its history, this proud, vibrant, and indefatigable City has always known that when we needed their help, the police were there. This Annual Report for 1985 confirms that our Police Department, with its renewed strength and vigor, continues that tradition of service. On behalf of all New Yorkers and all citizens of other cities, states and countries who visit New York, I extend our thanks for a job well done.

MESSAGE FROM THE POLICE COMMISSIONER



"Today, the New York City Police Department stands at a crossroads ... we have an opportunity to re-define the nature of policing..."

Benjamin Ward

BENJAMIN WARD
Police Commissioner

I am proud to introduce this 1985 Annual Report of the New York City Police Department. The Annual Report describes that year's accomplishments and initiatives. The Police Department is aggressively working to restore order and safety to the streets, residences, and businesses in New York City. We have gone "back to the future" by remodeling traditional methods of policing to meet today's tough law enforcement challenges.

This report will highlight some of the 1985 programs that demonstrate our commitment to return the streets to the law-abiding public. We have continued to crack down on illegal smoke shops and gambling parlors. We expanded a major offensive to eradicate the open air drug markets in the 103rd Precinct in Queens, the 46th and 52nd Precincts in the Bronx, and the 13th Precinct in Manhattan. This effort began in 1984 with Operation Pressure Point on the Lower East Side and Central Harlem.

In several categories, crime rates fell in 1985. Murder was down 5% from 1984, Burglary down 3%, and Motor Vehicle Theft fell by 10%.

Today, the New York City Police Department stands at a crossroads. As we rebuild our uniformed strength, we now have an opportunity to redefine the nature of policing in New York City. The future of policing becomes clear once we have understood and learned from the past. In my opinion, the primary lesson of our past is that we have grown too distant from the community we serve. This distance between police officers and the community hampers us in our crime prevention mission.

Two examples of programs that seek to bridge the gap between the community and the police are the Community Patrol Officer Program and the School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse (SPECDA). The Community Patrol Officer Program returns the foot cop to the community to work with citizens and community groups in a coordinated attack on crime. Officers are assigned to a steady post of nine to twelve square blocks. In addition to making arrests and using traditional methods for crime fighting, officers meet with store owners and residents, organize block associations and youth groups, and meet with the elderly to teach crime prevention techniques and to understand the community they serve.

SPECDA is a joint program with the Board of Education to eliminate the sale of drugs in the vicinity of New York City schools while simultaneously providing school age children with an awareness of the hazards of drug abuse. Children subject to the pressures to experiment with drugs are better able to resist that temptation if police reduce the opportunities available to them by arresting drug pushers. Children are also better able to resist if they are encouraged to say "No" when that temptation presents itself. The common goal uniting the two programs, in addition to other police initiatives, is the empowerment of individuals and organizations to carry out their intended functions without fear of crime. The Police Department is not only the government agency most directly responsible for fighting, detecting and deterring crime, we are also a catalytic agent, helping communities share responsibility for their own security and well-being.

Message from the Police Commissioner

In order to establish a proactive approach to law enforcement and order maintenance problems, the Police Department has implemented an aggressive, systematic approach to crime reduction. At the same time as we focus our energies on major crimes, we are addressing the important "quality of life" offenses that threaten our communities and are detrimental to our youth. As we look back into the Police Department's past, we have also learned that

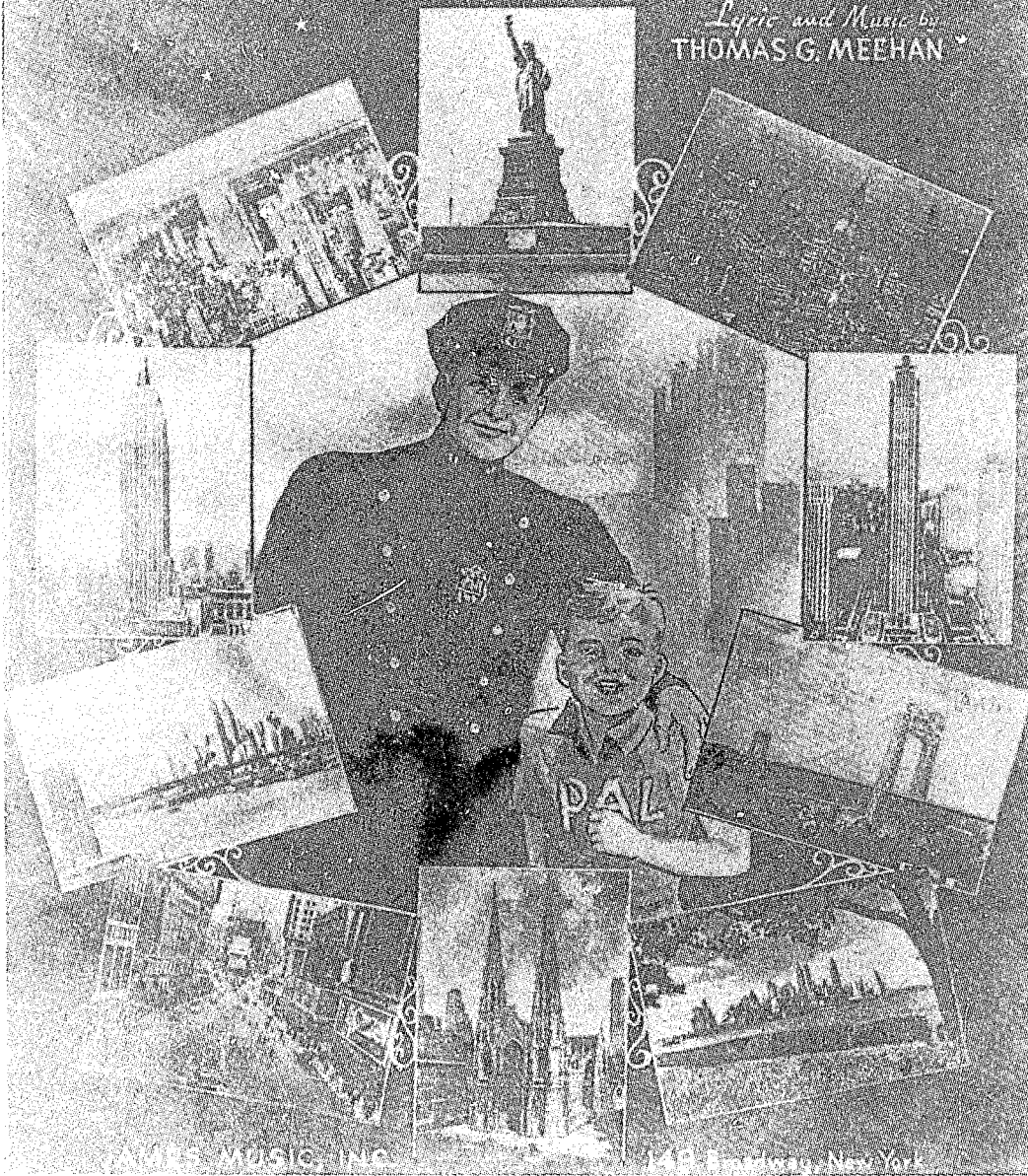
making arrests is not enough to fight crime. Accordingly, working with the Victim Services Agency, we have undertaken a three-precinct demonstration program, providing counseling service to families in need. The police officer member of the NYPD-VSA team reinforces the department's policy that serious family violence will result in an arrest. The Victim Services Agency member of the team works with the family members, batterers as well as victims, to

see that they take advantage of appropriate services.

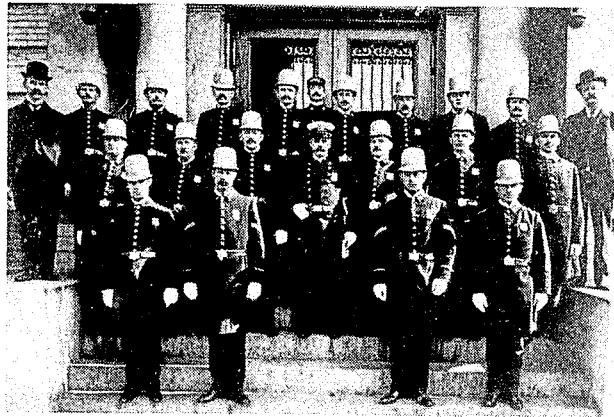
I am pleased to report that we are building a strong future for New Yorkers. The Department and the City made progress in 1985. With the ongoing support of New York's citizens, we can continue to fulfill our mission to shape and secure a safe city for all of us to enjoy.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

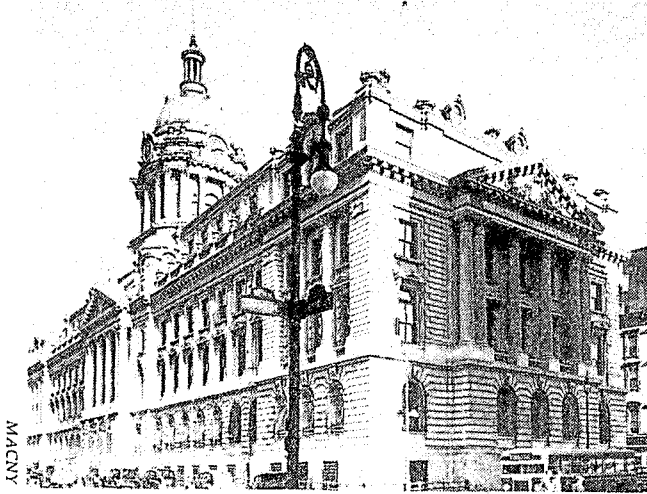
Lyrics and Music by
THOMAS G. MEEHAN



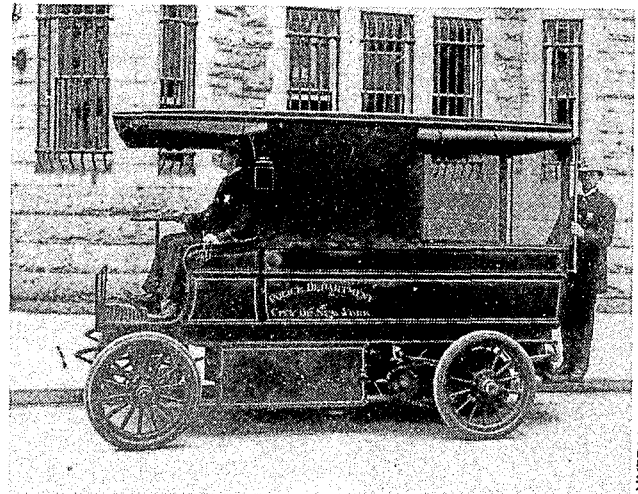
YFDM



NYPDM



MACNY



NYPDM



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Top: Police officers of the 75th Precinct, 1904

Left: Former police headquarters, circa, 1937

Right: Battery powered "Paddy wagon", circa 1901

Bottom: Newly appointed probationary patrolmen, March 1936

OVERVIEW

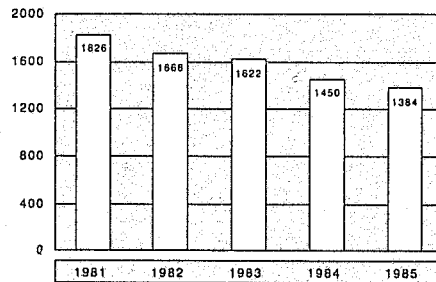
Statistical comparisons can be cold, sometimes unreflective of changed realities, occasionally misleading — and are invariably the yardstick against which year-to-year police performance is traditionally measured by the general public. Despite the shortcomings of such comparisons, they serve a valuable purpose. They are tangible reflections of accomplishments or failings and provide the frame of reference necessary for an understanding of the nature and extent of the police mission. In keeping with this concept, a brief statistical overview of reported crime, calls for service, and Police Department staffing in New York City during 1985 is presented below.

CRIME TRENDS

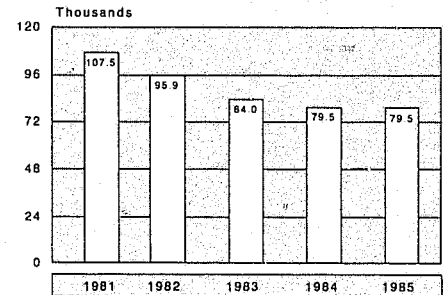
As 1985 drew to a close it was evident that the downward trend in reported crime which began in 1982 had been interrupted, but just barely. Total Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniformed Crime Reporting Index crimes recorded for New York City in 1985 rose a scant 0.2% over 1984. Forcible Rape (up 1%), Aggravated Assault (up 6%) and Larceny Theft (up 5%) were responsible for the marginal overall increase, while Homicide (down 5%), Burglary (down 3%) and Motor Vehicle Theft (down 10%) continued to decline. Robberies remained at virtually the same level in 1985 as was recorded in 1984. But, unsettlingly, the second half of 1985 (July-December) witnessed a 4% increase in FBI Index crimes in the City.

Nevertheless, while the long-term trend developed since 1981 has been interrupted for some crimes, other categories continued to record significant reductions in 1985. Since 1981,

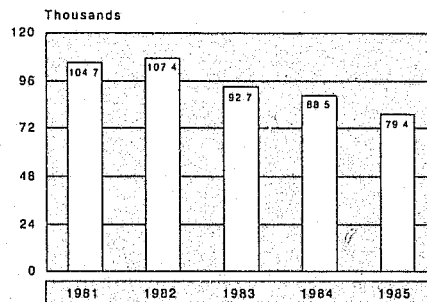
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, N.Y.C.



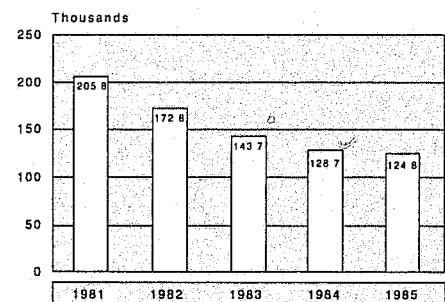
Reported Robbery, N.Y.C.



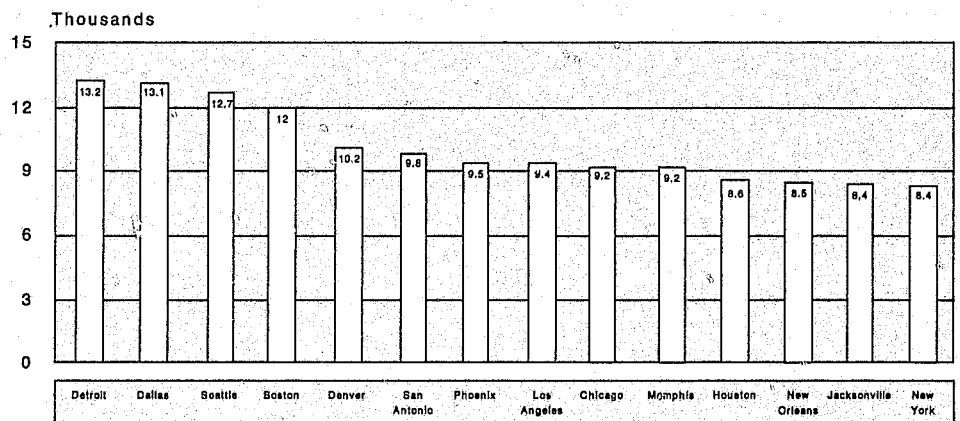
Reported Motor Vehicle Theft, N.Y.C.



Reported Burglary, N.Y.C.



Total U.C.R. Index Crimes Per 100,000 Population Year End 1985



Overview

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter have fallen 24%, Burglary has declined by 39% and Motor Vehicle Theft is down 24%. Reported Robberies in 1985 remained 26% below, 1981 levels. Overall, New York City improved its ranking in reported FBI Index Crime among the nation's 25 largest cities by falling from 11th to 14th place, according to Department of Justice statistics compiled for 1985. (See charts on page 7).

CALLS FOR SERVICE

In 1984, the New York City Police Department received 6,078,704 calls for assistance over the 911 emergency response system which resulted in 3,411,158 actual dispatches of police units. In 1985, these totals were 6,518,435 (an increase of 7.2%) and 3,626,195 dispatches (an increase of 6.3%), respectively.

The present 911 emergency system was introduced in the latter part of 1968. In its first full year of operation (1969), the number of calls for assistance was 6,495,268, virtually the same number of calls received in 1985. However, the number of actual dispatches has gone from 2,490,911 in 1969 to the aforementioned 3,626,195, an increase of 45.6%.

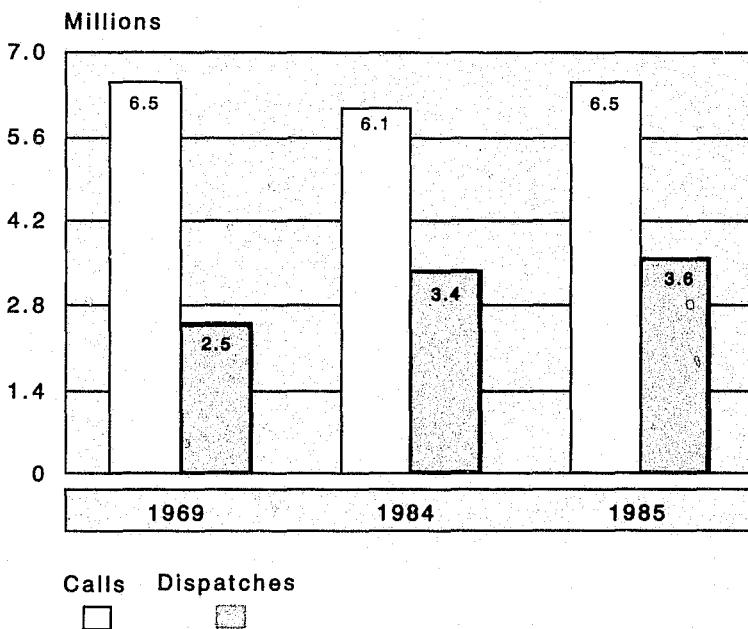
PERSONNEL LEVELS

In 1985, total New York Police Department uniformed personnel staffing increased by 919 officers (from 24,776 in 1984 to 25,695 by December 31, 1985). The department's immediate goal is a return to its pre-fiscal crisis strength of 30,600 at the earliest possible time consonant with the City's budgetary ability to support this continued rebuilding. As it is, the 1985 uniformed staffing

911 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

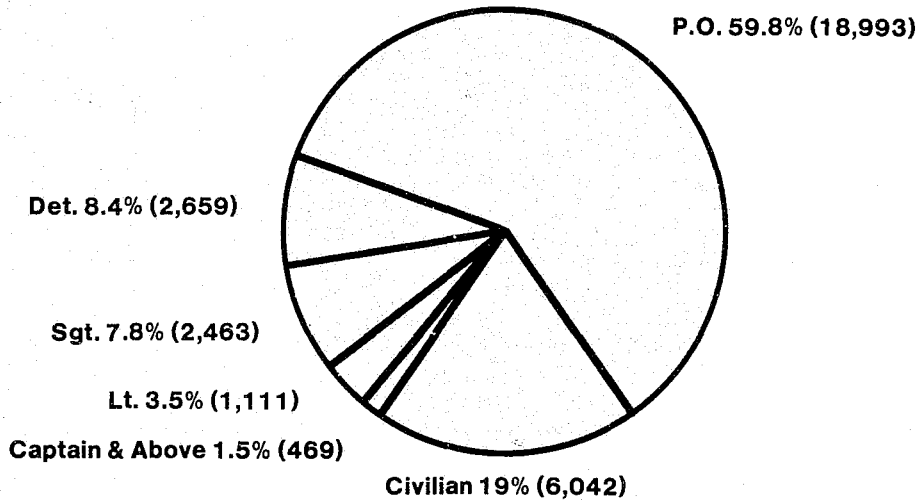
	1984	1985	% Change
Average Dispatch Time:			
Crimes in Progress	2.7 Min.	2.8 Min.	+3.7%
Recorded Alarms	17.7 Min.	20.11 Min.	+13.6%
Others	5.4 Min.	5.7 Min.	+5.6%
Average Service Time	31.2 Min.	31.1 Min.	-0.3%
Backlogs	418	453	+8.4%

Calls for Service and Dispatches, N.Y.P.D.



N.Y.P.D. Staffing by Rank

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level represents an increase of 3,886 officers from the post-fiscal crisis low-point of 21,809 police officers reached in January 1982.

In July of 1985 the department, with the concurrence of the City's managers, instituted an ambitious Middle Management Supervisory Plan to ensure an accountable, ranking presence beyond the first-line supervisor level at all times in police field commands. Quotas for captain and lieutenant were increased by 19% and 12%, respectively. These increases permitted assignment of two captains to each of the City's 75 precincts (as Commanding and Executive Officers). They also provided a sufficient number of captains for intermediate overhead command levels to ensure the availability of a high ranking member of the service for immediate response to major incidents around the clock.

The lieutenant increases provided the department with the requisite number of middle managers to allow it to mandate that every precinct staff the positions of Operations Coordinator, Integrity Control Officer, Desk Officer, and in especially active precincts a Special Conditions Officer, with supervisors whose rank is appropriate to the demands and accountability of these functions.

Simultaneously, and somewhat incongruously, the department was experiencing a severe shortage of sergeants. Due to litigation involving the promotional list for this rank, the department was unable to promote. At the beginning of the year, a shortage of 137 sergeants existed; by August, this number had increased to more than 500 vacancies. This caused the department to curtail some local programs (such as the



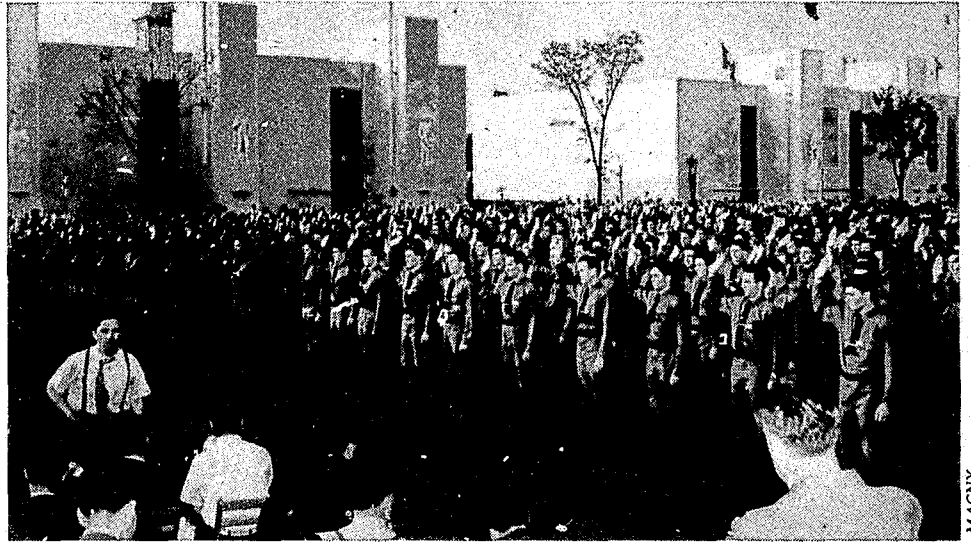
Federal litigation involving the results of the promotional test for the rank of sergeant caused a severe shortage of first line supervisors during 1985. So severe, that in November the court permitted the promotion of 562 police officers to the rank of Provisional Sergeant pending the outcome of the legal proceedings.

Overview

Robbery Identification Program and Precinct civilian-clothed Anti-Crime patrols) and temporarily reassign their sergeants to uniformed patrol. Despite these stopgaps, by September the number of sergeant vacancies reached 856 (fully 30% below authorized strength), necessitating an overtime program to backfill precinct sergeant vacancies. Fortunately, in November 1985, some relief came to the department in the form of a judicial ruling that provisional (non-civil service) promotions could be made while the court action continued. That month the department was able to promote 562 police officers to the rank of Provisional Sergeant pursuant to this decision of the federal courts.

Regarding civilian employees, during 1985 the department increased their number by 194 (from 5,848 to 6,042), as a result of an aggressive civilian hiring program. Since 1980, the department has grown by more than 5,000 police officers, with the civilian complement increased by about 1,900 employees, almost 1,800 for "civilianization" replacement purposes, i.e., replacing a police officer doing a so-called "desk job."

The department has numerous new positions that require the assignment of civilians due to its recent expansion. These range from semi-skilled to professional; from horse-shoer to psychologist and manager. In 1986, the department will aggressively pursue both of these programs (Civilianization and Civilian Critical Needs) in order to maximize the effectiveness of both its uniformed and civilian members.



MACNY

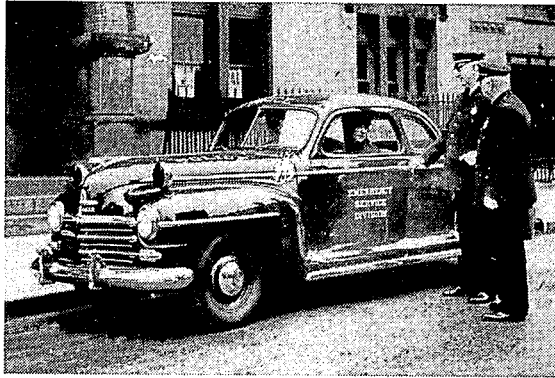


MACNY

The department's need for young, energetic recruits is constant. Here is a graduating class in 1940 at the old World Fair's site.



NYTDM



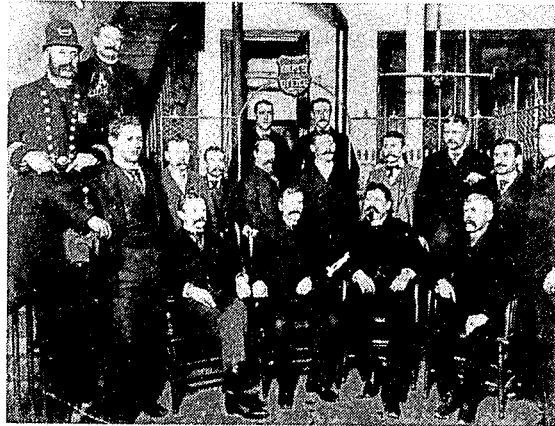
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Top: June, 1947

Left: "Roundsman", circa 1693

Right: Police captains, 1856

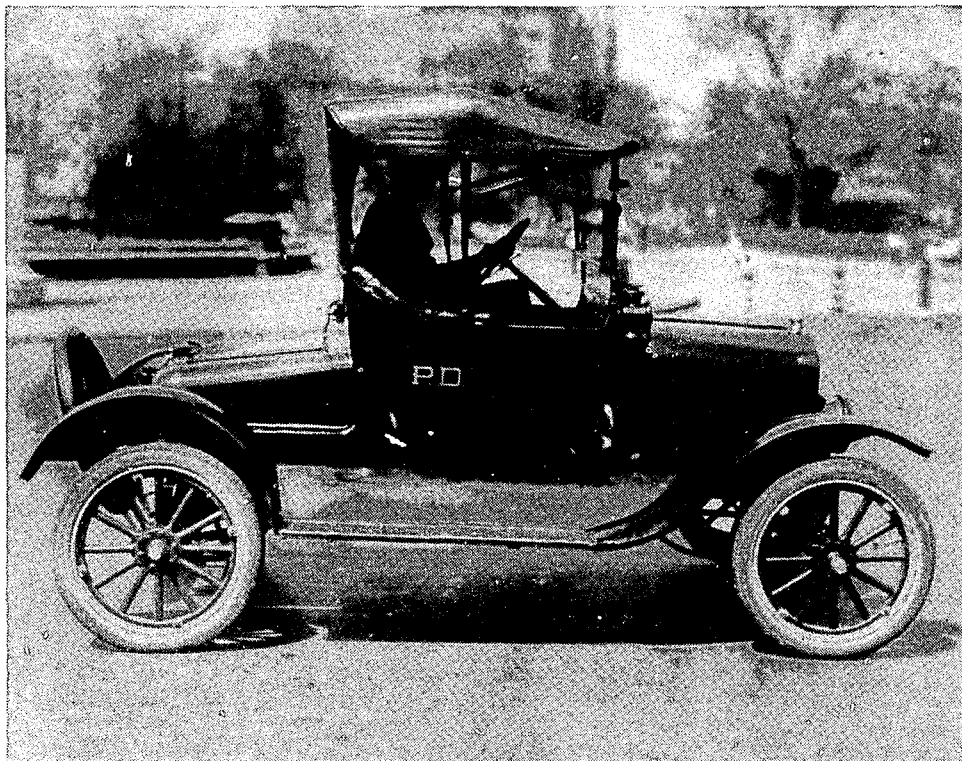
Bottom: Police plainclothesmen, circa 1891

POLICING NEW YORK CITY IN 1985 — BACK TO THE FUTURE

Wistful remembrances of things past, which conveniently minimize or overlook altogether the disagreeable, are part and parcel of our consciousness. Such selective amnesia fosters an overly romanticized view of earlier times, which often manifests itself as a generalized longing for the "good old days". But, upon closer examination of actual conditions (poor medical care, lack of indoor plumbing, no rural electrification, long hours/low pay, etc.) even the most nostalgic person would be loathe to willingly return to those distant yesterdays.

Yet, some fondly recalled practices of old, including law enforcement strategies, have been found to have enduring value. The New York City Police Department, for example, has rediscovered that face-to-face police-citizen interaction achieved through increased foot patrols, pays dividends in the *quality* of police service not attainable via the response oriented, but anonymous, mobile patrol modes. In recent years the department has also come to attach more importance to the "old-fashioned" concept of the police as an integral part of community life, positively interacting with — as opposed to reacting to — the community they serve.

These reawakenings, and other instances of finding new inspiration in past-proven ideas, constitute the theme and highlights of the 1985 edition of the New York City Police Department's Annual Report.



The use of the automobile for patrol has resulted in faster police response but at the cost of reduced police-citizen interaction. Above: Police vehicle, circa 1910.

Back to the Future

"On the Sidewalks of New York..."

Reclaiming the Streets for "Stickball" and "Ring-A-Levio"

The easy availability of illegal drugs in our society is neither new nor unique to New York City. The widespread use of morphine as a pain-killer during and following the Civil War in this country, and the Crimean and Franco-Prussian Wars in Europe, created a drug addict population in America and Europe during the last quarter of the 19th Century which would rival the epidemic raging today (even the great, if fictional, Sherlock Holmes was not immune to the drug culture of his day).

In 1975, New York City faced a fiscal crisis of such magnitude even municipal bankruptcy was not out of the question. All City services were drastically cut back and a five year policy of retrenchment through attrition implemented. By 1982, the NYPD had lost over 30% of its uniformed manpower (9,800 officers). To cope with the situation, the department altered strategies and tactics not only in daily patrol operations, but also in narcotic enforcement. Emphasis was redirected toward arresting major suppliers at the expense of low-level street corner interdiction. With the return of New York City to fiscal soundness, the department hired additional police officers beginning in 1982 and concerns too long neglected due to enforced austerity once more began to receive the attention they deserved.

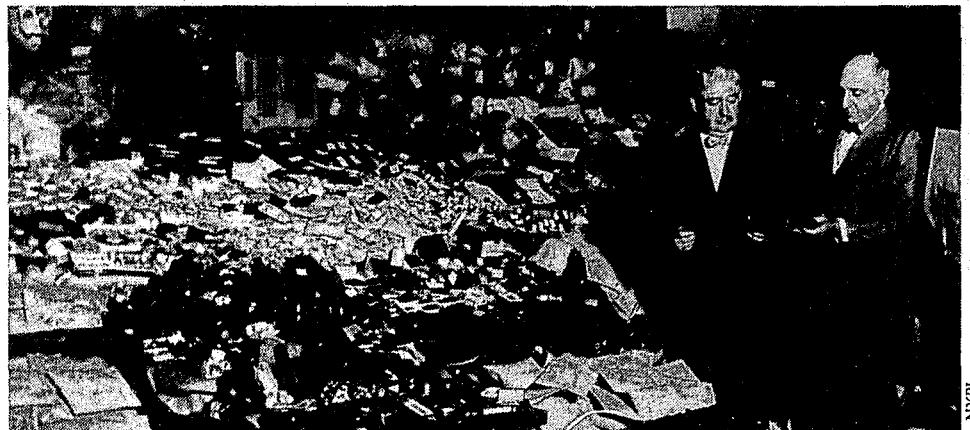
NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

Narcotics enforcement is a top priority of the NYPD at all levels, from precinct uniformed patrols and special plain-clothed units up to the Joint Narcotics Enforcement Task Force — comprised of city, state and federal drug investigators — and at all command echelons in between. In 1985, the department's Narcotics Di-

vision, in particular, met its spearhead responsibilities in this area in a more than satisfactory fashion, to which the following statistics bear witness: the Narcotics Division effected 8% more drug-related arrests, 32% more cocaine arrests (seizing 47% more cocaine in the process) and confiscated 90% more cash (over \$3 million) than it did in 1984.



A modern drug trafficker's travel kit: neatly wrapped packets of drugs, a scale, lots of nicely sorted cash, a passport from the tropics, a .45 calibre automatic for dealing with unfriendly natives, and a walkie-talkie to keep in touch with friends.



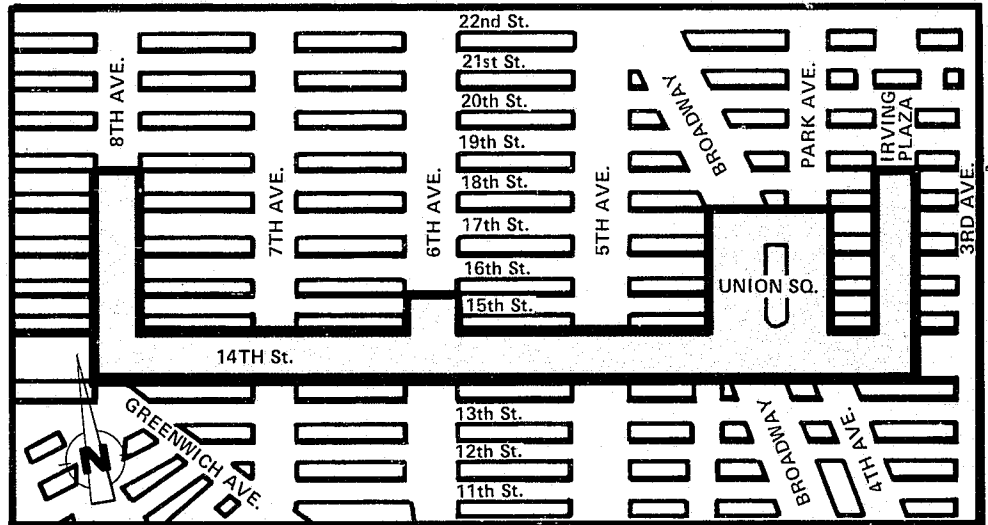
The department has long been active in narcotics enforcement. This 1924 photograph shows Police Commissioner Richard E. Ewright and Special Deputy Commissioner D. Carleton Simon amidst the results of 2,732 arrests during that year: 1,516 parcels of narcotics worth \$2,500,000.

OPERATION PRESSURE POINT

The specialized and dedicated resources of the Narcotics Division do not constitute the only, or even the majority, of NYPD personnel specifically engaged in the battle against illegal drugs. On January 19, 1984, the department undertook a major campaign to "retake" the streets of certain victimized neighborhoods from the drug dealers. The Lower East Side of Manhattan, known as "Alphabet City" because of the alphabetical designation of its avenues, was targeted and the campaign dubbed Operation Pressure Point.

Operation Pressure Point saturated the area with a centrally coordinated uniformed and undercover police presence, including foot patrols, mounted officers, helicopter surveillance, and drug-sniffing dogs. Other agencies, including the Transit Police, Housing Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration's Joint Narcotics Task Force also participated. During 1984, the department made over 11,000 arrests in the target area (80% for drug violations), seized property valued at over \$3,000,000, and issued 45,000 summonses. By the end of 1985, these numbers had risen to some 17,000 arrests (83% for drug violations), over \$4,500,000 worth of property seized, and almost 83,000 summonses issued. Local support for Pressure Point has been so favorable that in 1985 citizens called in over 5,500 telephone tips reporting suspected drug activity in the area.

A positive by-product of Operation Pressure Point's success in suppressing flagrant drug activity was a dramatic decrease in serious crime on the Lower East Side. For example, 1985 reported robberies are down 37% in the target area from pre-



Operation Pressure Point III enforcement activities focus on 14th Street and Union Square Park.

program levels. This single statistic attests to both the effectiveness of the Pressure Point initiative and the pervasively destructive influence of drugs upon a community (exposing the lie that drug abuse hurts mainly the abusers themselves and does not injure the larger society to such a degree to warrant severe penalties or extraordinary efforts to eradicate it).

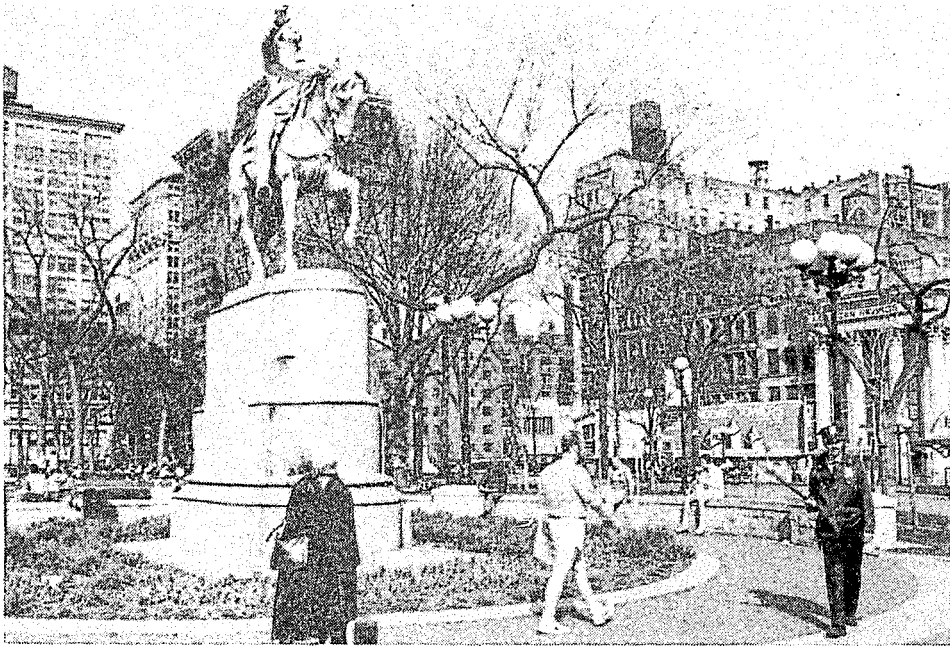
Operation Pressure Point II

The success of Operation Pressure Point spawned, in March 1984, a second program in Central Harlem. Similar tactics were applied with equally good results. By the end of 1985, this operation had effected approximately 17,800 arrests (55% drug related), seized property valued at over \$1,600,000, and issued over 118,000 summonses. As was the case in Operation Pressure Point I (as it is now known), the institution of Pressure Point II had a salutary effect on serious crime in its target area, e.g., robbery fell by 39% in 1984 and declined an additional 11% in 1985.

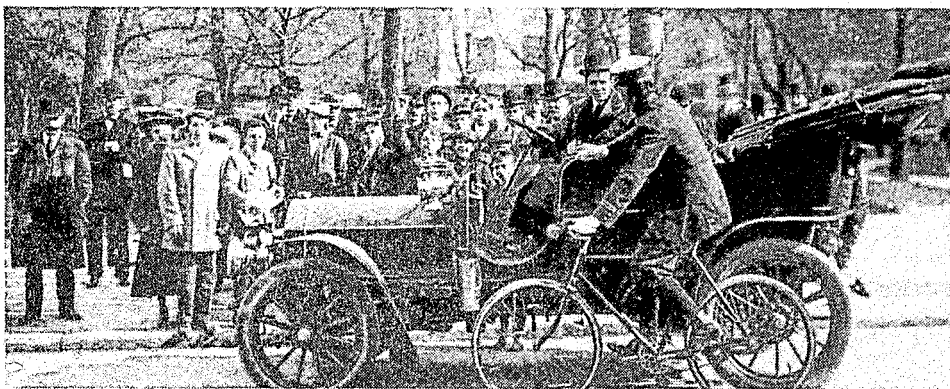
Operation Pressure Point III

On January 10, 1985 another location plagued by flagrant drug selling, the 14th Street/Union Square Park area, was brought under the Pressure Point enforcement umbrella. The drug traffickers in and around Union Square Park had grown so bold that area residents and passers-by were constantly importuned by hawkers of drugs of all kinds. Using the same successful tactics previously employed in Pressure Point I and II, cleansing of the area of criminal drug activity began on 1/10/85. By year's end, over 1,500 arrests had been made (70% drug - related), almost 7,900 summonses issued, and a great improvement in public safety in the area had been effected.

Back to the Future



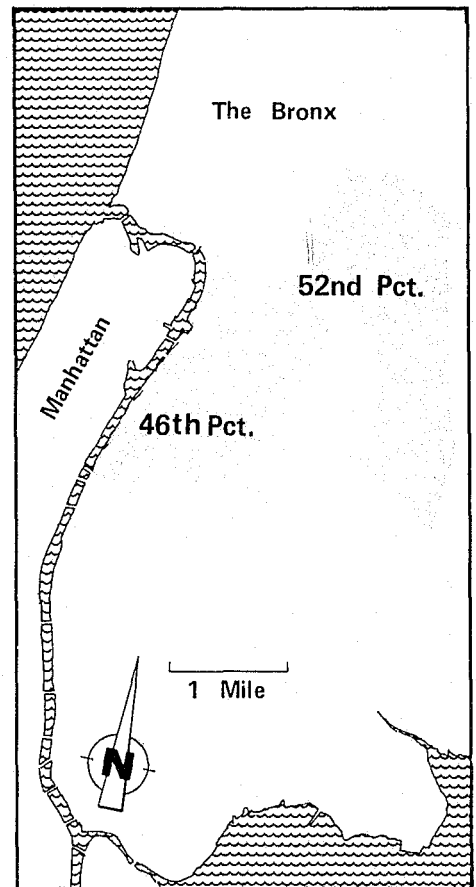
In this view of Union Square Park, site of Operation Pressure Point III, the equestrian statue of George Washington appears to be bestowing its official blessing to the revitalization that has taken place in the area in the wake of the targeted anti-drug campaign.



Patrolling the perimeter of a park: 1909-traffic enforcement; 1986- drug enforcement.

BRONX ANTI-NARCOTICS DRIVE (B.A.N.D.)

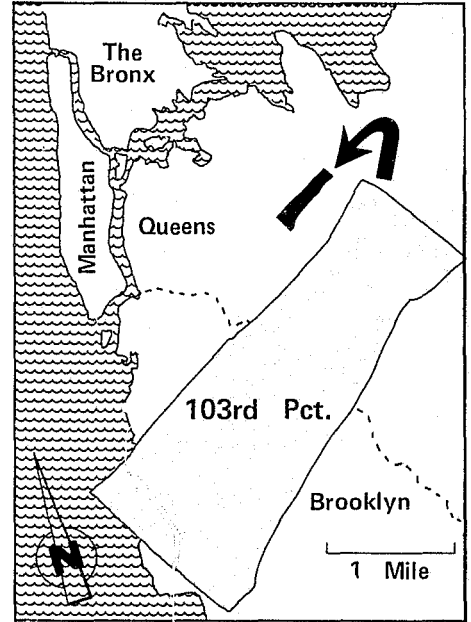
In 1985, Manhattan was not the only borough to benefit from Operation Pressure Point-type attention. In June, the Police Department began a saturation-style drug enforcement program in the Bronx, christened the Bronx Anti-Narcotics Drive (B.A.N.D.). Utilizing the methods so successful in prior operations, B.A.N.D. effected 2,250 arrests (84% drug-related), seized over \$1,000,000 in property, and gave out over 18,500 summonses during its 7 months of existence in 1985.



In 1985, the Bronx also benefitted from an Operation Pressure Point-type program — Operation BAND — which targeted the 46th and 52nd Precincts.



A member of the Operation BAND program sorts and counts packets of seized suspected narcotics prior to sending them to the department's Police Laboratory for chemical analysis.



Operation Clean-Up is concentrated within the 103rd Precinct, Queens

OPERATION CLEAN-UP

Meanwhile, in the Borough of Queens in September 1985, the department implemented Operation Clean-Up (Coordinated Law Enforcement Against Narcotics and Urban Prostitution) not only to eradicate the local drug trafficking condition, but with the added mandate to suppress a chronic prostitution problem in South Jamaica. Using undercover Narcotics Division and Public Morals teams, in conjunction with highly visible uniformed patrols as well as Mounted and Canine Units, this operation accounted for over 800 arrests (42% drug-related and 30% for prostitution offenses) and 8,000 summonses during the remainder of the year.



Drug dealing is an egalitarian industry. It will serve all socio-economic levels and co-exist with other chronic criminal conditions. In the case of Operation Cleanup, in Queens, the enforcement concentrates on both an entrenched prostitution problem and a growing sidewalk narcotics trade.

Back to the Future

SPECIAL NARCOTICS ABATEMENT PROGRAM (SNAP)

Obviously, the department is aware that not all illicit drug activity occurs outdoors. To address the problem of seemingly legitimate storefront enterprises which are actually fronts for illegal drug dealing, and the use of abandoned buildings for the organized sale of narcotics, the department initiated the highly successful Operation Closedown in 1984. Such police operations demand large initial manpower commitments. But, once control of the area has been re-established, it is possible by the judicious application of reduced resources to maintain order. The department phased in the Special Narcotics Abatement Program (SNAP) during May 1984 to perform this function as the more resource-demanding Closedown operations were gradually withdrawn after achieving their purpose. This precinct-based program involves uniformed personnel, along with Narcotic Division undercover officers, in "buy and bust" operations on a continuing basis. By the end of 1985, this program led to a total of 2,800 arrests.

PADLOCK LAW PROGRAM

NYPD combats drug-dealing civilly as well as criminally. On September 10, 1984, the "Police Padlock Law" became effective. This legislation authorizes the Police Commissioner, after notice and a hearing, to order that a premises be closed for up to one year when there has been a pattern of criminal activity. A hearing may be commenced when two or more violations for public nuisance

offenses, resulting in criminal convictions, have occurred within the twelve month period prior to commencement of the proceeding. In addition, in order to indicate that the illegal activity is continuing, an additional arrest must be made within thirty (30) days prior to commencing the proceeding. To put the owner of the real property on notice that his or her premises are being used for illegal purposes, the department mails a Notice of Violation whenever an arrest is effected at a location under the owner's control.

To date, the department has mailed more than 3,400 Notices of Violations to the owners of 655 buildings. Even more impressive is the fact that in 1985 over 97% of all identified "smoke shop" premises (549 out of 568), citywide, had been padlocked, inactivated or stabilized in accordance with the provisions of this law.

PARKS PROGRAM

New York's parks are pastoral oases for citizens and visitors alike, who seek respite from the City's hustle and bustle and steel and concrete. Some New Yorkers use the parks as surrogate vacationlands, while others spend their coffee and meal breaks there. However, it is a sad fact of urban life that drug pushers also frequent parks and that not all lunch-hour diners confine their appetites to food and drink.

Therefore, in June 1985, the NYPD initiated a drug abatement program in Central Park, Frederick Law Olmsted's tranquil legacy to the people of New York. Highly visible uniformed patrol served to check open drug trafficking. Subsequently,

the department implemented similar programs in Washington Square and Bryant Parks in July and October, respectively. These efforts, since inception, have resulted in 318 narcotic arrests and 1,470 narcotic summonses in Central Park; 946 narcotic arrests and 1,710 narcotic summonses in Washington Square Park; and 264 narcotic arrests and 155 narcotic summonses in Bryant Park. Simply put, the parks of New York City are not sanctuaries for drug selling or drug use and the NYPD is determined to ensure that this understanding continues into the future.

CANINE DRUG DETECTION PROGRAM

The New York City Police Department is willing to accept assistance from anyone in its fight against narcotics, even if that assistant happens to have a tail, four feet and a wet nose. As thorough as police officers may be in searching premises for narcotics, human senses have their limitations. To find well concealed stashes of narcotics, the NYPD in 1984 created a canine unit within the Narcotics Division to uncover such hidden caches. An immediate success, the Canine Drug Detection Program was doubled in size to four handler/-dog teams in 1985. The teams are used to assist in executing premises search warrants and for open field searches. To date, this program has resulted in seizures of drugs and contraband with an estimated "street value" exceeding \$11 million, not to mention the recovery of almost \$500,000 in cash (a sound financial investment considering the \$10,000 training costs for each detection team).

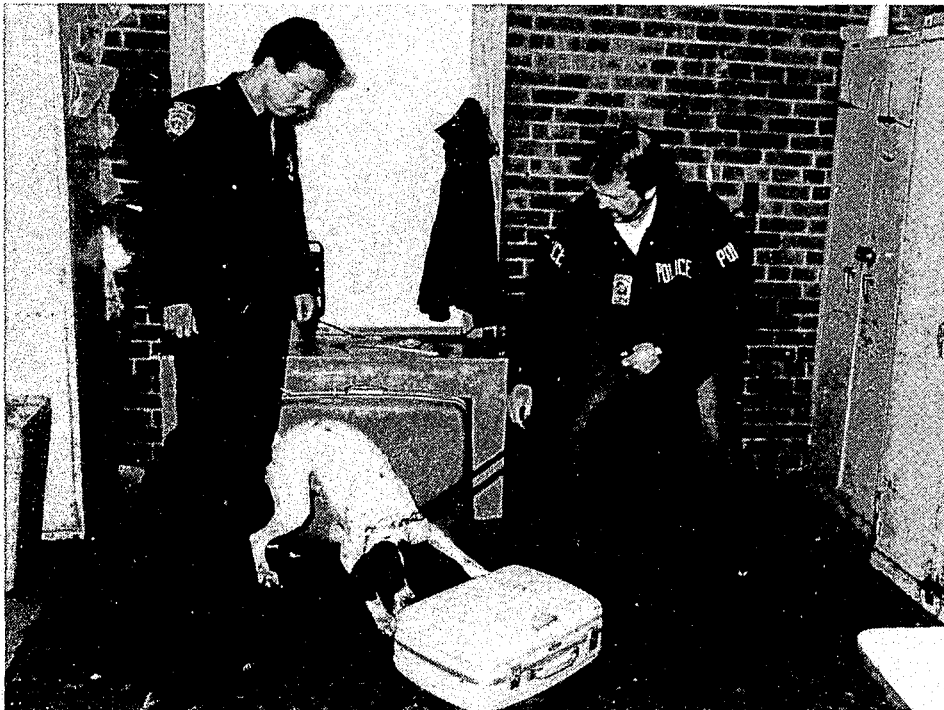
**"The Cops Play
'Ring-Around-the-
Rosy'..."**

— And Other Street Games

From the earliest days of the Republic, the chief function of the police was envisioned to be that of maintaining a reasonable expectation of public orderliness. At that time, solving crime was viewed as the private responsibility of the person wronged. In fact, the entire concept of crime as being an offense against "the sovereign people of the state" did not gain popular acceptance until the mid-19th Century. Prior to that, a citizen had to identify the criminal himself, either by individual inquiry

or by hiring a "private detective" (often ex-criminals themselves), apply to court for a warrant charging the suspect with the crime, and then hire his own lawyer to prosecute the case.

While this rugged individualistic form of justice may have suited a frontier society, its day is clearly past. But even so, the last century's idea of the police as upholders of community norms and informal rules of conduct (in effect, as guardians of community standards) has continued to today. And, in 1985 the New York City Police Department, within the larger context of our democratic guarantees, took a new look at the role of police as partners with the community in identifying and addressing legitimate public safety concerns.



In 1985, the Narcotics Division doubled its number of Canine Drug Detection teams from two to four. As shown here, the specially trained dogs assist in executing premise search warrants involving drugs; and they do their job very well, being responsible for the seizure of contraband with a "street value" of more than \$11 million in 1985.

**SCHOOL PROGRAM TO EDUCATE
AND CONTROL DRUG ABUSE
(SPECDA)**

The New York City Police Department and Board of Education have cooperatively mounted a comprehensive program to eliminate the ready-availability of illegal drugs in the immediate vicinity of New York City schools, while simultaneously providing school-age children with an awareness of the hazards of drug abuse. Operation SPECDA (School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse) employs a two-track approach in pursuit of its goal. Track I, enforcement, began September 20, 1984, with the reopening of schools for the 1984/85 academic year and entails:

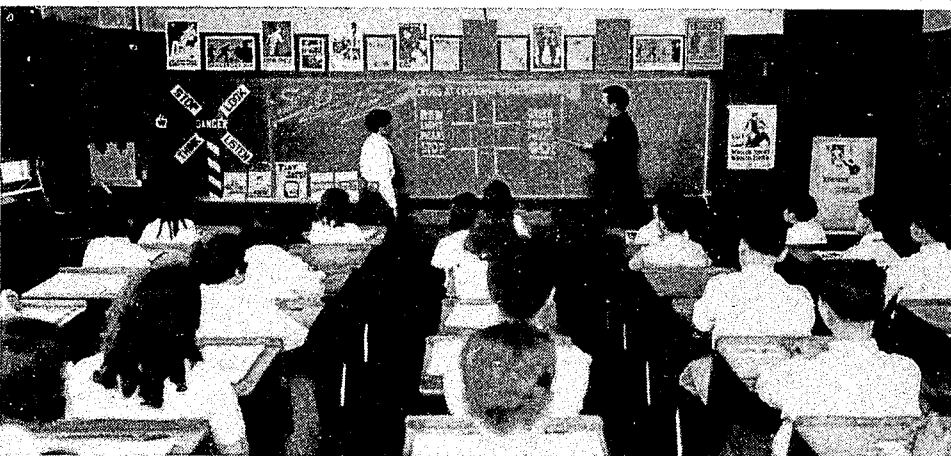
- aggressive, targeted "buy-and-bust" operations by undercover Narcotics Division officers assigned to the perimeter of designated schools (public, private, parochial).
- the closure of all so-called "smoke shops" doing business within a 2-block radius of schools in the target area.
- heightened mobile uniformed presence (scooters and marked "School Car" vehicles) in the wake of undercover arrests to block the reemergence of overt drug activity.

In 1985, SPECDA's enforcement effort resulted in 4,832 drug-related arrests in the vicinity of City schools. Since the program's inception, over 7,150 such arrests have been effected near the 335 neighborhood schools targeted, 62% in the vicinity of elementary schools. To date, only 4% of

Back to the Future



Kids are naturally inquisitive and SPECDA, a joint undertaking of the NYPD and the Board of Education, attempts to satisfy their curiosity about drug abuse with factual information before they reach the age of experimentation.



NYPD/BU



NYPL

Historically, the Police Department has had a close, positive working relationship with the Board of Education. Here a Police Officer instructs children in traffic safety; and the Dean of the Police Academy addresses a group of teachers in the physical and moral welfare of the child, circa, 1930.

those arrested have proven to be students; in fact, 78% were over twenty years of age.

These statistics underscore the need for a vigorous school-related drug enforcement program. Ominously, they also indicate to whom our modern "merchants of death" are looking for their future victims — hence, the department created SPECDA Track II, the educational component. In 1985, the department, in partnership with the Board of Education, committed itself to an intensive educational campaign, primarily aimed at pre-teens, to provide factual information on the dangers of drug abuse to youngsters just beginning to come into conscious contact with the street drug culture. SPECDA also reaches out to the broader school population with an Assembly Program geared to older students.

The Educational Track of SPECDA began February 4, 1985. Specially selected and trained police officers, racially and ethnically reflective of the City's school population, were teamed with school drug counselors to provide 5th and 6th graders with 16 sessions, covering two academic years. Eight consecutive weekly lessons are given in the 5th grade followed by eight sessions in the 6th grade of classroom instruction on the physical, social, and economic dangers of substance abuse. The purpose is to permit young people to form accurate perceptions and build the foundation for an open and constructive dialogue between the police and school authorities and adolescents on this subject.

The program targeted students in grades 5 and 6 for this effort because at that age they start to form their attitudes toward drugs and first face

the conflicting pressures regarding drug abuse. The "Elementary School Education Program" provides children with scenarios to resist the temptation to participate in drug activity and strategies to say "NO!"

The program encompasses seven of New York City's 32 school districts, utilizing a total of 21 teams, comprised of males and females. The actual instruction is given by the police/counselor team, but the students' regular teacher is present and encouraged to participate. Prior to entering the classroom, each team is provided five weeks of training by the school system's Division of Curriculum and Development. In addition, there is an evening workshop program for parents, led by the same instructors who teach the children. These workshops provide parents with information about drug abuse, inform them about the educational program attended by their children, and seek to solicit parental help in reinforcing the SPECDA message.

An additional component of SPECDA is the Assembly Program, to address groups of students on the dangers of drug abuse in the 25 school districts *not* receiving the 16 week lesson plan. The program is grade-specific, i.e., elementary, junior high, and high school students each receive separate scenarios. The Assembly Teams counsel large groups of students on drug abuse, the difficulties in resisting peer pressure, and positive alternatives, via a multimedia presentation.

The Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College recently conducted a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the SPECDA Program. The evaluation which was funded by a private foundation, included both

pre- and post-test interviews of comparison and control groups, as well as classroom observations, to determine the effectiveness of the Elementary School Educational Program and the Assembly Educational Program. In a brief statement summing up their findings, the evaluators said "SPECDA appears to be a program delivered at the right time, in the right place, to the right people."

THE TOTAL PATROL CONCEPT (TOPAC)

The Total Patrol Concept is a conscious attempt to bridge the gap between police officers and the members of the community they serve. TOPAC fosters the empathy with local concerns, fears and problems

that elicits appropriate police responses. To turn this concept into a reality meant re-assigning significant numbers of police officers to "foot patrol", an old-fashioned idea eminently suited to these goals.

During the period of fiscal crisis, the department was forced to make less do more. Reduced manpower demanded programs that placed an overriding emphasis on providing as much service as possible — as quickly as possible — and resulted in the virtual elimination of foot patrol. The neighborhood "cop on the beat" passed from the scene.

TOPAC became a viable idea when the department began to rebuild. It started with the development of



As this turn of the century photograph illustrates, an officer on foot patrol is in a unique position to provide assistance to the public; TOPAC is based upon this fundamental concept.

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computer programs that permitted the department to approximate its 24-hour 911 emergency response needs. This in turn, allowed it to institute an adjustable "cap" on the number of Radio Motor Patrol Cars fielded at any particular time, with available officers beyond this need detailed to other patrol functions. This was accomplished via implementation of procedures such as the Expediter/Response Program, whereby low priority calls are transferred by computer to the local precinct where an operator at a terminal handles the incident by telephone if no police presence is required, or assigns a local resource (foot patrol, scooter, or a designated Response Car). Similarly, the department introduced an Alarm Program to reduce the workload on the 911 emergency response radio cars. In the past, the department responded to all reports of tripped premises security alarms, many of which were caused by faulty devices; and faulty devices do not malfunction just once, they go off again and again and again. To eliminate this waste of emergency response capability, the department established the Alarm Program so that if a ringing alarm proves to be faulty the owner is notified and advised that if three additional faulty incidents occur within a specified time, the police will no longer respond to the location.

With the addition of new resources and new police officers beginning in 1982, the department was able to institute the precinct Quality of Life and Community Patrol Officer Programs in July 1984. Hence the name, Total Patrol Concept. With these programs came changes in precinct level response to minor incidents and new resources for programmatic ap-



Part of the job of the Precinct Quality of Life units, which with the Community Patrol Officer Program comprise TOPAC (the Total Patrol Concept), is to speak to people and find out what's on their minds. In this way many "minor" complaints can be addressed before they become major issues while the police gain valuable feedback on emerging crime trends.

proaches to non-emergency public safety matters, that is, quality of life issues.

QUALITY OF LIFE UNITS

The quality of life units have been expanded since inception of the program, when a cadre of 95 police officers were assigned to 10 zone commands throughout the City, to the extent that the 1985 commitment totaled 1,300 police officers assigned in every precinct and zone command.

The purpose of the quality of life patrols is to address those nuisance violations, ranging from street-level

drug dealing to derelict vehicles, that contribute to neighborhood destabilization. Through December 31, 1985, personnel assigned to these units have produced:

Arrests	18,114
Youth Reports	1,043
Stop and Frisk Reports	1,819
Bus Checks	98,063
Subway Checks	11,098
Summonses	445,744
Property Seized:	
Radios	841
Drugs	3,541
Other	6,975

COMMUNITY PATROL OFFICER PROGRAM

The Community Patrol Officer Program (C-POP), the companion TOPAC initiative to the quality of life units, is currently operational in 31 precincts. This program assigns 10 precinct police officers to "steady beats" in a targeted area, for which they then become identifiably responsible. It is based on the theory of territoriality and the assumption that meaningful contact between the police and the community must be established to effectively combat crime. The Community Patrol Officer is responsible for devising strategies for responding to crime conditions, particularly quality of life crimes, and also plays an active crime prevention role by conducting public education programs and assessing the physical security of residential and business premises. But primarily, the Community Patrol Officer is expected to develop a genuine interest in his or her area of patrol and establish a personal relationship with the people in the neighborhood.

In those precincts where the program has been instituted, residents now know their officer by name. Each officer has a phone number in the station house (some with answering machines). Every morning the officers begin their day by reading the crime complaints reported from their beat over the past 24 hours. They then visit the people who reported the crimes and seek to develop information that might lead to an arrest. People who were not forthcoming when they called 911 the night before sometimes reveal crucial information when they speak the next day with an officer they know, who is then able to impart this

to the appropriate departmental investigative units. Through this, and other lines of neighborhood communication, the department gathers useful intelligence and identifies patterns of criminal activity to redirect accordingly its investigative resources.

Public response to the Community Patrol Officer Program thus far has been extremely enthusiastic. In fact, judging solely by apparent citizen satisfaction, it would appear that the idea of the now almost mythic "neighborhood cop" of yore (the guy our parents and grandparents still recall with respect) is one whose time has returned.

The following is a brief recapitulation of Community Patrol Officer Program activity through December 31, 1985:

Arrests	4,071
Summonses	44,622
Abandoned Vehicles	
Towed	3,406
Intelligence Reports	1,415
Block Watchers	
Groups Active	1,396
Security Surveys	
Conducted	648
Block Organizations	
Activated	39
Community Meetings	
Attended	2,693

TRUANCY ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The New York State Education Law requires that all minors between the ages of 6 and 16, and those 16 to 17 who are not gainfully employed, attend school full time. During the 1984/85 academic year the New York City Police Department returned over 26,000 suspected truants to the

custody of school authorities pursuant to this legal mandate.

Some may question the value of devoting scarce police resources, however small, to the deterrence of truancy. This department does not. While it may be psychologically pleasing in some quarters to quaintly portray truants as modern-day Huck-leberry Finns, playing "hooky" on a sunny day to go fishin', the reality is that they more closely resemble Artful Dodgers — spending their time on the streets, not in the classroom, learning and honing the skills of the streets, not of the larger society. There can be little doubt that chronic truancy, and its corollary, scholastic failure, increase the probability of anti-social and criminal behavior by school-age youths.

Moreover, by their unlawful presence on the daytime streets of the City these unsupervised children become potential victims, as well as perpetrators, of crime. For example, the sexual exploitation of children in Times Square (a magnet for truants) has concerned the department to such an extent that in October 1985 it established a special *Times Square Pedophilia Project* to act against those who prey upon this most vulnerable segment of society. Focusing their attention on area video arcades, the Pedophilia Unit of the Public Morals Division effected 33 arrests in 1985 of pedophiles and the pimps who pander to them.

In cooperation with the Board of Education, the Police Department fields Borough Truancy Task Forces every school day (a maximum manpower commitment of 44 police officers, citywide). Each Task Force operates in a designated area and patrols specifically targeted schools and/or

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During the 1984/85 academic year the NYPD's Truancy Task Force, in cooperation with the Board of Education, returned 26,000 suspected truants to school. The Times Square area — with its video arcades and other attractions — acts as a magnet to truants, but it is a dangerous place for unsupervised children to be. And the Truancy Task Force regularly patrols the area and inspects the arcades and other locations to ensure that no schoolchildren are illegally present.



Whenever the City's Health Commissioner declares a "Cold Weather Emergency" to be in effect (defined as a temperature reading below 32° Fahrenheit) the NYPD conducts a survey of the streets offering actually or apparently homeless persons overnight shelter in a City-run facility. Persons deemed to be in a life-threatening situation who refuse police assistance may nevertheless be removed, upon the direction of a supervisor, to a hospital for psychiatric evaluation.

zones identified, in consultation with local school authorities, as high hazard truancy locations, e.g., Times Square, Coney Island, and the Rockaways. The Board of Education's Bureau of Attendance has designated "catchment" schools in each target zone as central processing locations and has assigned attendance teachers full time to accept, record, and process truants returned by the department.

In December of 1985, the department and the Board of Education established an *Inter-Agency Task Force on Truancy* to review our existing mutual anti-truancy program and make recommendations for future coordinated actions. Subsequent meetings were held in 1986. The department anticipates that this ongoing dialogue will provide further joint efforts to control the truancy problem.

COLD WEATHER REMOVAL OF THE HOMELESS TO SHELTERS

The Police Department's active involvement in the care and shelter of the homeless pre-dates even the actual incorporation of what we now know as the City of Greater New York. In the latter part of the last century, so-called "casuals," persons who found themselves in the City without the means to afford even the cheapest lodgings, were given overnight shelter in precinct station houses. Over a period of years, the police played host to several thousand such indigents, males, females, and families, simply because no other then-existing municipal agency provided such a service. Eventually, the state legislature was moved to act and in 1886 it authorized the Commissioners of Charities and Correc-

tions to erect and maintain suitable lodging houses for this purpose.

Happily, the raised social conscience of 20th Century America has resulted in the acceptance of the idea that all persons have a right to food, clothing, medical care, and shelter. Still, when dealing with people so unfortunate as to require temporary public shelter, it may not be sufficient just to make the service available. It may also be necessary to bring them to the service. In the case of New York City's homeless, this "delivery" is by the Police Department, in cooperation with the Human Resources Administration, the actual service providers. Whenever the City's Health Commissioner declares a "Cold Weather Emergency" (defined as a temperature reading below 32° Fahrenheit), the police conduct a survey of the streets during the hours of darkness to determine if any apparently homeless persons desire or require lodging. Police transport consenting individuals to the nearest emergency shelter. Persons observed in an immediate life-threatening situation who refuse police assistance may, upon the concurrence of a supervisor, be removed to the nearest Health and Hospitals Corporation facility for psychiatric evaluation.

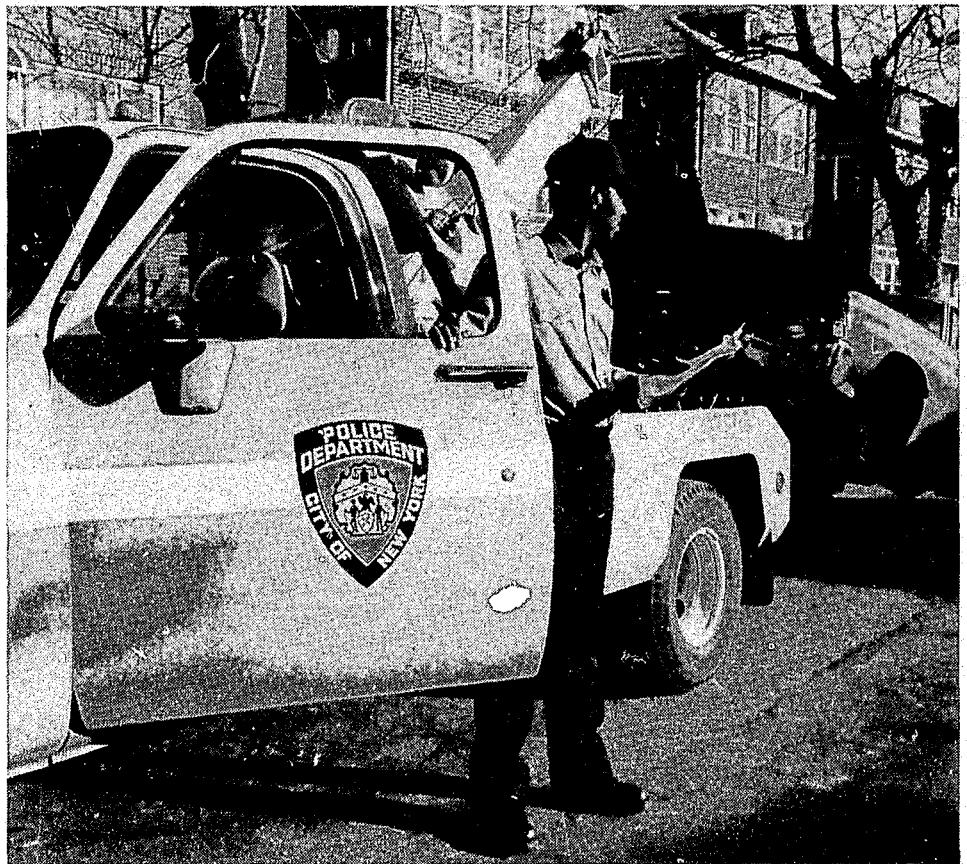
During the winter of 1985 (through January 10, 1986) 22 Cold Weather Emergencies were declared. A total of 579 persons voluntarily accepted police assistance and an additional 25 individuals were brought to emergency rooms without their acquiescence for medical evaluation.

DERELICT VEHICLE REMOVALS

"General Order No. 48 August 26, 1914 — In order to accomplish the best results, the Police Department must work closely with the Health and Street Cleaning Departments. You will therefore give to officials of these two departments all proper assistance in carrying out their duties..."

The problem in 1914, alluded to above, concerned sweeping refuse from buildings into the street and horses' poorly-fitting feedbags dropping grain onto the sidewalks. Today, 2,000 pound shells of deceased automobiles represent

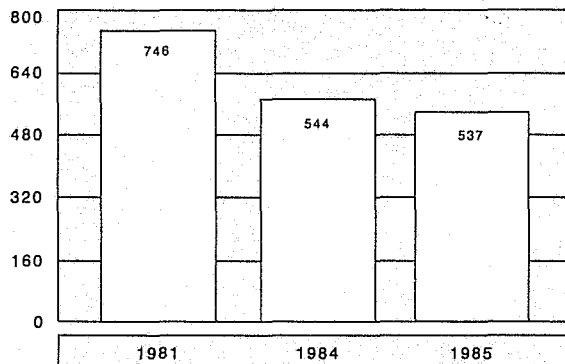
equally unsightly affronts to the quality of community life. In August, in cooperation with the Department of Sanitation, NYPD tow trucks began "relocating" the first of what would eventually be some 2,500 derelict vehicles by year's end. These eyesores were removed from neighborhood streets to pre-determined isolated "pick-up" points, from whence Sanitation expedited a dignified disposal of the remains. Because of the initial success of the project, the department will continue to assign these resources for the foreseeable future to assist Sanitation with the removal of these skeletal hazards.



In 1985, the Police Department removed approximately 2,500 derelict vehicles from neighborhood streets to centralized "pick up" points to facilitate the Sanitation Department's disposal of these hulks. (Previous police procedure had been to affix an identifying sticker to the auto and notify Sanitation.) This experiment has succeeded in speeding the removal of these eyesores from highly visible locations to out-of-the-way areas for bulk disposal.

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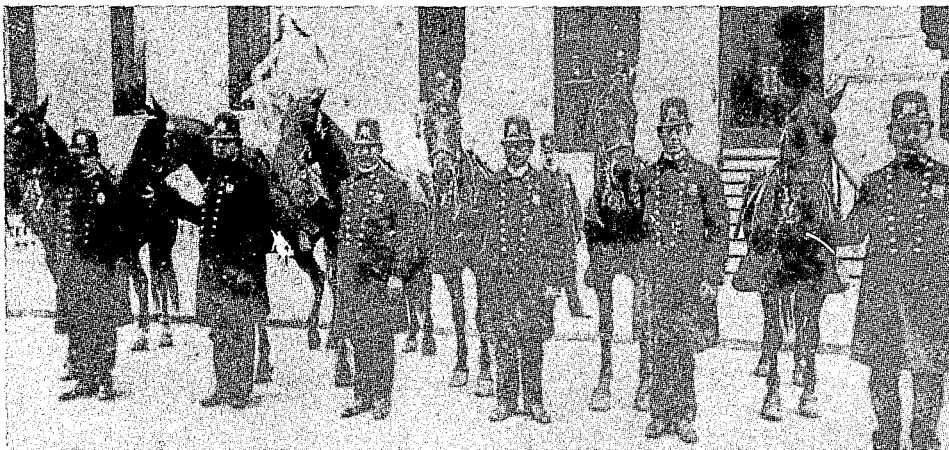
Traffic Fatalities – N.Y.C.



In 1985, traffic-related fatalities in New York City fell to their lowest level in over 20 years, down 28% from 1981 (537 vs. 746).

TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

In 1985, the issue of traffic safety retained its overriding importance in the department's operational strategy. Concern for motorists and pedestrians alike (and for the movement of traffic), resulted in the continuance of a comprehensive enforcement plan, developed over time, to deter violators and increase the City's overall traffic safety environment. The efforts in this regard have been so successful that in 1985 the total number of traffic-related fatalities fell to their lowest level in over 20 years. Specifically, the 1985 fatality total (537) was 1% lower than the 1984 figure (544) and 28% below the 1981 number, reflecting the sustained effectiveness of the department's coordinated safety program.

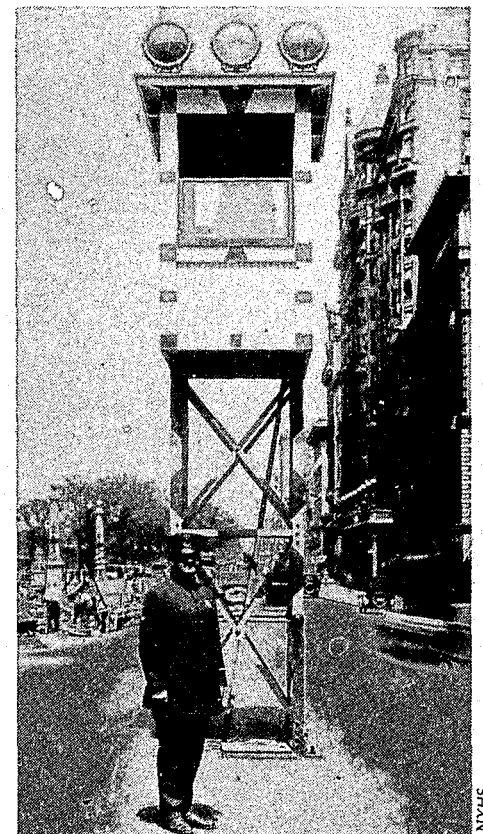


NYPL



NYDPDU

The department has attempted to control traffic in various ways. A few early attempts were: the first six mounted men of the Traffic Squad, 1903; traffic police officers with "signal-light" vests, date unknown; and a signal light tower at Fifth Avenue and 57th Street, circa 1920.



NYHS

DWI Task Force

The Driving While Intoxicated/Impaired (DWI) Program of educating the public to the hazards of mixing alcohol and driving is now complemented by a proactive enforcement campaign. The DWI Task Force consists of specially trained and equipped Highway Officers who patrol targeted locations and make arrests based upon observation. A related anti-drunk driving effort, Operation Surveillance, utilizes large numbers of police officers temporarily assigned to high volume traffic screening checkpoints. These officers observe the thousands of motorists passing through these checkpoints to detect, by non-intrusive visual inspection, any indication of impaired driving. They also distribute literature on the dangers of driving while intoxicated. During 1985, over 8,400 arrests were made for DWI-related offenses.

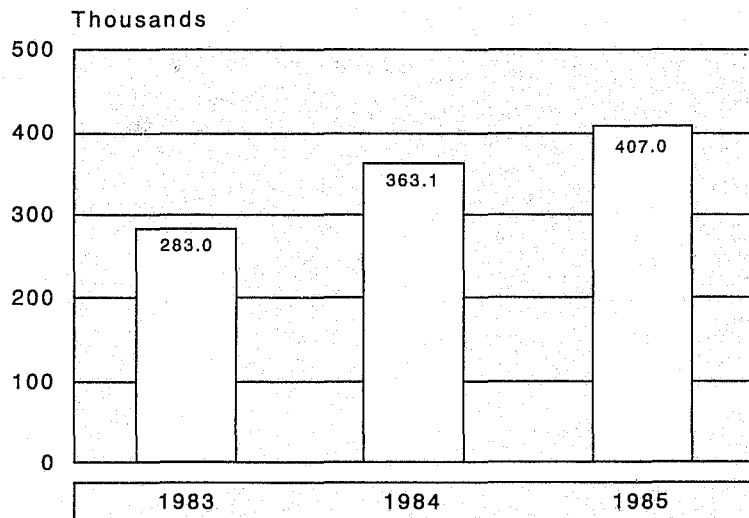


Over 8,400 persons were administered this video-taped coordination test in New York City in 1985 after being arrested and charged with Driving While Intoxicated/Impaired.

Pedestrian Safety Program

The Pedestrian Safety Program assigns 20 uniformed police officers daily to combat signal light violations (effective January 1, 1986, the number was increased to 30). Established in 1982 to increase compliance with intersection signal light controls, surveys conducted by the Department of Transportation indicate that motorists have become increasingly more willing to comply with traffic signal control devices since the implementation of this targeted enforcement initiative. City-wide, in 1985, the department increased signal light summonses by 12% compared to 1984 (406,958 vs. 363,120), 20% of which were issued by participants in the Pedestrian Safety Program. Overall department summons activity increased in 1985

Signal Light Summonses Issued by the N.Y.P.D.



Thanks in good measure to the Pedestrian Safety Program, summonses for signal light violations rose by 12% in 1985 from the previous year, and are up 44% since 1983.

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from the previous year as follows: moving violations up 9% (1,562,265 vs. 1,429,377), parking violations up 8% (4,076,988 vs. 3,766,339).

Bicycle Enforcement Program

In traffic-clogged, geographically condensed Manhattan, many residents moved "back to the future", transportation-wise, a long time ago by rediscovering the non-polluting, inexpensive, and healthful practice of commuting by bicycle. (It also solved their parking problems.) Just as importantly, businesses, especially in the midtown area, saw the bicycle as an efficient and quick means of delivering letters and small packages. But, as in many situations, for every gain there is a loss. Bikers pose a real threat to safety in high density pedes-

trian areas. The department established the Bicycle Enforcement Program in an effort to maintain an appropriate level of enforcement against those bikers who ride in a reckless manner. The program assigns police officers from the Manhattan Traffic Area and the Highway District to issue summonses one day a week at targeted locations in mid-Manhattan. During 1985, officers issued almost 6,600 summonses to bikers violating the Vehicle and Traffic Law, a 49% increase over the previous year.

OPERATION TRANSIT — 85

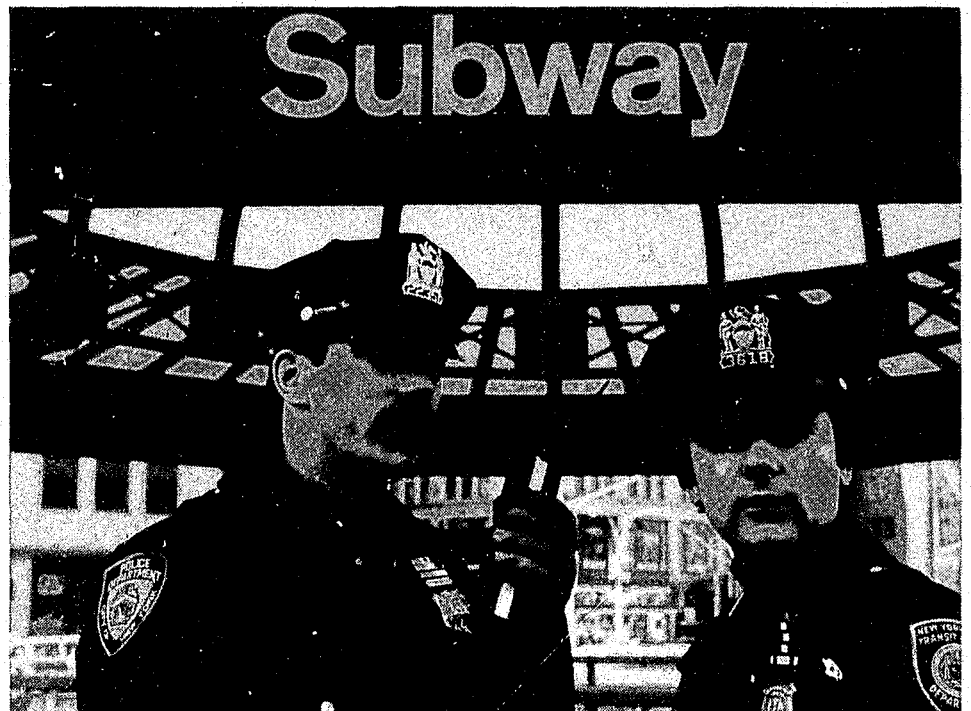
In 1985, as the Metropolitan Transportation Authority longingly looked backward at operational efficiency and ridership levels in search of its future, the NYPD assisted the

Transit Police Department in providing an "old-fashioned" visible police presence in the subways — and in reducing the reported incidence of serious crime upon these facilities in the process.

On February 4, 1985, as part of a wider inter-agency Subway Protection Program, "Operation Transit-85" was born. To combat subway crime, the department developed a plan that called for a uniformed Transit Police Officer to be assigned on all trains between 8PM and 6AM. This entailed a combination of overtime for existing TPD officers and the dedication of several hundred additional TPD police officers authorized for hire in 1985. However, because these new officers would not be hired, trained, and available for patrol until the latter half of the year, the Mayor



The NYPD's current "bicycle squad" doesn't ride cycles, as shown here, but rather enforces New York State's Vehicle and Traffic Law against those who do ride cycles, but in a dangerous manner. In 1985 the department issued about 6,600 traffic summonses to bikers, an increase of 49% from 1984.



As part of the Mayor's inter-agency Subway Protection Program, instituted in February 1985, the NYPD provided up to 175 police officers daily to patrol the subway system on a temporary basis between that time and the end of the year. As a result, felonies occurring on Transit Authority properties declined by over 8% from 1984 totals.

directed that the New York City Police Department provide approximately 175 officers daily, on overtime, to man subway posts until the TPD's hiring program became fully operational. On February 14th, 1985, New York City Housing Police Department participation augmented the program (one sergeant and ten police officers daily). On August 18th, the HAPD ceased participation and the NYPD reduced its daily subway assignments by half, due to the availability at that time of the initial 1985 additional TPD police officer hires. From August 19th through December 31st, 1985, the New York City Police Department continued to provide 9 supervisors and 85 police officers each day to augment regular and overtime TPD uniformed subway patrols.

With the help of the inter-agency Subway Protection Program (and a large assist from "Operation Transit-85"), felonies reported upon Transit Authority properties declined by over 8% in 1985 compared to the previous year. Moreover, the department recorded almost 600 fewer robberies (down 10% from 1984) and more than 400 fewer grand larcenies (down 7% from 1984).

On December 31st, 1985, the NYPD ended its involvement in "Operation Transit-85," returning police patrol responsibility for all Transit Authority facilities to the newly enlarged Transit Police Department. It is anticipated that the TPD, increased in strength by almost 50% in the last five years and at an historically high headcount (4,270), will now be able to continue this positive crime reduction trend with its own resources in 1986 and beyond. Perhaps between the combined efforts of the MTA, the

TPD, and the NYPD, subway ridership and safety in the future will advance to levels achieved in the middle of this century and we'll all once again sing the praises of "Taking the 'A' Train".

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Criminal violence does not always involve strangers and does not always occur on the street. Sometimes violence is found much closer to home; in fact, *within* the home and *amongst* family members. It is a sad fact, however, that this kind of violence for a long time was considered to be a "private matter" which government as a whole chose not to actively concern itself with. The result was that acts that would cause a person to be incarcerated if committed on the street were treated differently if committed in the home.

It was only in the 1970s that society, and law enforcement, began to question the lack of attention

given to domestic violence. And while the extent of violence in the home was once thought to be isolated among a small segment of the population, today it is acknowledged as a problem for all Americans with devastating effects on family members. Too often domestic violence teaches children viewing such incidents that violence is an acceptable way for people to deal with one another. In 1984, the NYPD reshaped its policy to address this disturbing problem.

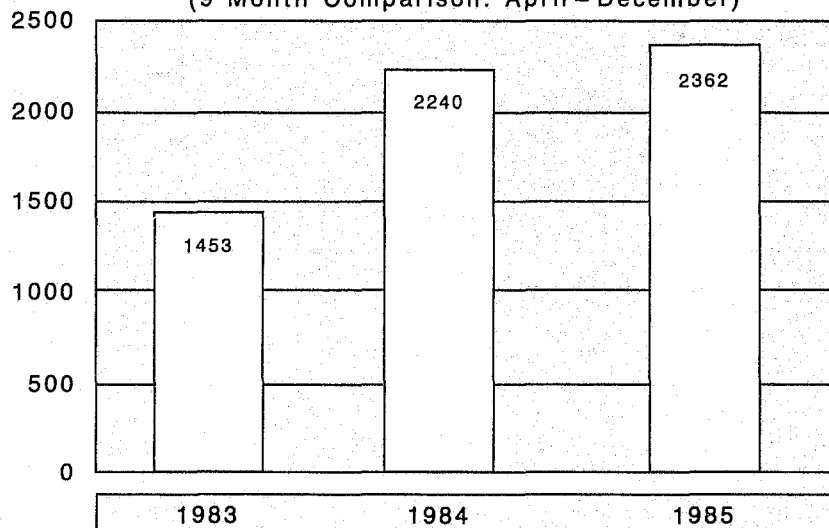
NYPD Domestic Violence Policy

Historically, police attitudes and policies on domestic violence reflected societal views. The favored approach in a domestic dispute was mediation or a separation of the couple for a "cooling off period" in all but the most extreme cases (i.e., demonstrable serious injury).

The current policy of the New York City Police Department strongly endorses an arrest strategy. The

**Arrests of Spouses
Victimizing Mates – N.Y.C.**

(9 Month Comparison: April – December)



Back to the Future

criminal law is enforced in the home just as it is enforced on the street. In effect, when an officer determines that there is probable cause to believe a felony has been committed, the officer MUST make an arrest, even if the victim refuses to press charges. If there is probable cause to believe a misdemeanor has been committed in the officer's presence, an arrest must be made if the victim desires. If probable cause exists that an Order of Protection was violated, an arrest must be effected at the victim's request.

This change in policy was spelled out in Interim Order 16 published in April 1984. That Order noted the department's expansion of the Family Court Act definition of a "Family/Household" to include common-law and same-sex couples. This policy was broadened in 1985 with the promulgation of Interim Order 56, which conferred the "Family/Household" designation upon those persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether they have ever been married or have ever lived together.

As a result of these changes, the department has significantly increased its arrests for spousal assault, both married and common-law. In 1984, the year that the new domestic violence arrest policy went into effect, arrests increased by 54% over the like period in 1983 (April through December). In 1985, they rose by another 5%, a total increase of 62% over 1983 (1,453 to 2,362).

Domestic Violence Prevention Program

Over the years the department has learned that making arrests is not enough to fight crime and it is certainly an insufficient answer to

domestic violence. Therefore, in an effort to develop a strategy to decrease this form of violence, the department has joined with the Victim Services Agency (VSA) in a unique program aimed at detecting such conduct early and offering counseling to deter recurrence or escalation. A pilot project is presently operating in three precincts (52nd, 68th and 103rd) with the commitment of a full time Domestic Violence Prevention Officer (DVPO) in each. The program utilizes a team concept joining the DVPO with a VSA counselor. On a daily basis the units screen the precincts' 911 family dispute calls and contact the individual(s) involved. During these interviews, the officers explain the options available to the family through the legal system while the VSA counselor describes the social services available to help the family.

This joint venture has reached a great number of families in crisis. In a year-end study covering the first year of the project, it was noted that over 9,000 violence-prone households had been identified (the project is now identifying about 650 additional households per month in the three demonstration precincts). In about 36% of the reviewed cases, the project team made contact with the family (resulting in over 1,200 service referrals) and conducted interviews at the precincts with 393 families. The department and VSA continue to monitor this project closely to maximize our understanding of the complex dynamics involved in domestic violence.

— And "Cops and Robbers" Too

VIOLENT STREET CRIME REDUCTION INITIATIVES

Fueled by a rebuilding effort, the department's counteroffensive against street crime addresses all aspects of the problem — with particular emphasis upon the incarceration of habitual violent offenders. Recent incremental additions to uniformed strength have enabled the NYPD during the last two years to mount several specialized programs to achieve this end...and not without success. Between 1981 and 1985 reported serious crime in New York City dropped by 17%; violent street crimes were especially impacted (robbery down 26% and murder and non-negligent manslaughter down 24%). The following is a brief description of the programs which spearheaded the department's efforts in this area during 1985.

Central Robbery Division. In 1981, the department established the Central Robbery Division to deter robberies (which that year for the first — and only — time in the City's history exceeded 100,000) by the coordination of uniformed and detective personnel in targeted, high robbery areas and through the use of special anti-robbery strategies. The Central Robbery Division now oversees several special anti-robbery programs, such as:

Borough Robbery Squads. Career criminals seem to be "territorial." They operate in a certain defined area. Since their range usually does not conform to the department's precinct boundaries, information devel-

oped in one precinct did not always find its way in a timely fashion to neighboring commands. In April 1981, the Borough Robbery Squads were instituted to identify, apprehend and assist in the prosecution of perpetrators of multiple "pattern" robberies, particularly those that transcended precinct and borough boundaries. Combining computers with traditional police investigatory methods, the Borough Robbery Squads have accounted for over 3,300 robbery arrests since 1981. In 1985, they effected 591 such arrests, a 9% increase compared to 1984's total (541).

Career Criminal Program. The Career Criminal Program is designed to identify a discrete portion of the total criminal population believed to commit a disproportionately high percentage of violent street crime. When an identified career criminal is arrested, a detective from the Career Criminal Unit may be assigned to help the arresting officer build a strong case by accumulating quantitative and qualitative evidence to ensure a successful felony prosecution. In 1985, total augmented cases grew by 5% from the previous year and total defendants investigated exceeded 1984's total by 11%. The indictment rate for cases processed in this manner in 1985 was 74%.

Felony Case Development Program. Like the Career Criminal Program, the goal of the Felony Case Development Program is to build good, "solid" cases against apprehended serious criminal offenders. All such arrests made by members of the department now receive the attention of a Precinct Detective Unit detective to assist the arresting officer in enhancing the potential for a successful

THE ROGUES' GALLERY

By The Editor

"A rogue to catch a rogue," used to be the whole philosophy of police systems. Social intercourse and sympathy with thieves were once valuable accomplishments for a policeman; a brilliant career of crimes was a fit probation for a thief taker.

But all this is changed; in New York at least. Thief taking is an art in which now honest men may engage conscientiously for there has gradually been developed a science of thief taking, science which may be studied and put in practice without any risk of the dangerous contact and familiarity of virtue with crime. The efficient policeman understands the true philosophy of crime, he observes and studies its causes and habits; he is the most skillful calculator of probabilities. A higher order of talent has been demanded and is now secured for the police force.

The first announcement of the establishment of a Rogue's Gallery. From the American Journal of Photography, 1859, Vol. 9.

prosecution. Inaugurated in Manhattan in January 1985, the program was expanded to all boroughs by June. In 1985, some 4,000 cases were enhanced in this manner.

Computer-Assisted Robbery System (CARS). In 1859, the New York City Police Department established the first official Rogues' Gallery in the country for the systematic pictorial cataloging of known criminals. According to a visiting reporter from *Humphrey's Journal*, it was located in "...a small, grimy room in the rat-infested Police Headquarters building at Grand and Crosby Street", and consisted of 450 primitive photographs (called daguerreotypes) taken by none other than the celebrated Civil War photographer, Mathew Brady. The "rogues" were classified according to their specialty, one photo proclaiming its subject as "the Leading Pick-pocket," another was labelled "The German Shop Lifter."

The Computer-Assisted Robbery System (CARS) is a direct, albeit distant, descendent of the Rogues' Gallery. Instituted in October 1984 as a repository for information on robbery and sex crimes to assist investigators in developing patterns, *modus operandi*, and physical descriptions of perpetrators of these crimes, it was expanded in 1985 to include "career criminal" data, parolee and inmate information, criminal complaint reports, and data from the On-Line Booking System and "nickname" file. At the same time, the department increased the number of investigative commands and locations equipped with a CARS computer in 1985 to permit maximum utilization of this increasingly important investigative tool.

PAROLE VIOLATOR PROGRAM

At one time precinct detectives and local parole officers shared a close working relationship. But, as both

Back to the Future

the New York State Division of Parole and the NYPD increased in size, workload, and complexity, the closeness of that relationship diminished and the amount of information exchanged declined. But as the number of violent crimes committed by parolees (some of whom are parole absconders) increased, the department decided in 1985 that it was time to take a fresh look at its ongoing dialogue with its parole counterparts.

As a result of this review, on December 9th, the department instituted the Parole Violator Program, a joint effort with the New York State Division of Parole. Established to reduce violent crime, a three-pronged program was created by the two agencies:

1. **Absconder Apprehension Task Force.** An Absconder Apprehension Task Force, comprised of 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant and 12 investigators from the NYPD Warrant Division and a like number of members from the NYS Division of Parole, was created to focus on the apprehension of dangerous parole absconders. During December (1st month of operation), the Task Force arrested 17 absconders and served papers on 22 others apprehended by other police units.
2. **Arrested Parolee Enhanced Notification System.** The Division of Parole provides the Police Department with monthly computer tapes indicating all active, delinquent, and absconder cases currently under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parole. The Division also provides copies of all absconder

warrants with appropriate physical descriptions to the NYPD Warrant Division to facilitate the lodging and execution of those warrants.

In 1986 the department will institute procedures to insure that warrants are actually lodged against all parole absconders upon their identification by this department. Additionally, NYPD arrest information will henceforth be transmitted expeditiously to the Division of Parole to assist them in initiating at the earliest possible time applications for parole revocation.

3. **Parole/NYPD Information Exchange.** A Parole/NYPD Information Exchange Program to facilitate cooperation between the department and the Division of Parole via a formal liaison at the precinct level was adopted. Regularly scheduled meetings now occur between local parole officers and precinct investigative resources (Precinct Detective, Robbery Identification, Anti-Crime Units) to discuss new parole releases, emerging crime patterns, and possible relationships between the two. In 1985, the exchange became operational in all Brooklyn and Staten Island precincts. The program will be expanded citywide in 1986.

AUTO THEFT SUPPRESSION

In 19th Century America they hanged horse thieves. Fortunately for the 6,624 persons arrested in New York City during 1985 for the 20th Century equivalent crime of Grand

Larceny Auto, punishment today is not quite so severe. But, in view of the fact that over 79,000 vehicles were reported stolen in the City during 1985 the punishment is also probably less certain — a circumstance which may cause some victimized citizens to fleetingly yearn for "the good old days."

But the truth of the matter is that auto thefts in New York City have been declining in recent years. In 1985, reported motor vehicle larcenies fell by over 10% compared to the previous year and are down more than 26% since 1982's total of 107,430 reported thefts. In fact, 1985's total of 79,426 stolen autos is the lowest number recorded in the City in over a decade.

Significantly, this trend of improvement over the last three years has mirrored the rebuilding of the department's manpower during this time. Added police officers provided not only more uniformed patrol officers to deter auto-related street crimes of opportunity, such as "joy-riding," but also permitted the augmentation of the department's specialized Auto Crime Division, whose mandate is to pursue sensitive investigations into organized motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle insurance fraud. During 1985, the Auto Crime Division fulfilled its mandate so successfully that the command received a coveted Departmental Unit Citation in recognition of its significant contribution to the reduction in auto larcenies through its independent investigations, joint governmental operations, and training programs for law enforcement agencies throughout the northeast.

Perhaps the highest-profile undertaking of the Auto Crime Division in 1985 was the culmination of *Operation St. Andrew's*, a highly confidential major investigation conducted in cooperation with the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This investigation involved ranking members of one of New York's entrenched organized crime combines, the Carlo Gambino Family. During the course of the three year investigation several of the original targets were murdered, apparently in an effort to ensure their silence and thereby protect the highest echelon of the crime family (most notable among those murdered were the alleged head of the Gambino Crime Family, Paul "Big Paul" Castellano, and a suspected co-conspirator, Thomas Bilotti, who were both gunned down exiting a midtown Manhattan restaurant on December 16, 1985). Despite this internecine warfare, 24 defendants were ultimately indicted by the Federal courts. The first trials pursuant to these indictments began on September 30, 1985 and are expected to continue for several years.

While *Operation St. Andrew's* was conducted over a long period in conjunction with federal agents, *Operation Sugarmaple* was a wholly New York City law enforcement initiative carried out by the NYPD's Auto Crime Division and the Bronx County District Attorney's Office. Following an in-depth investigation, 53 members of the ACD executed search warrants at three locations in the Bronx on April 5, 1985, arresting 21 individuals, including the owner of a firm identified as a major auto theft/vehicle dismantler operation



Members of the Auto Crime Division examine a transmission for identifying serial numbers during an investigation of an automotive salvage yard, as participants in the City's Multi-Agency Salvage Yard Task Force. In 1985, this Task Force cited 51 yards, citywide, for over 800 violations.

(popularly know as a "chop shop"). This ring allegedly supplied stolen auto parts to distributors throughout the southeastern United States and Puerto Rico.

In 1985, the Auto Crime Division also participated, with other concerned New York City and State agencies, in a Multi-Agency Salvage Yard Task Force to address problems regarding the regulation of auto salvage yards. Eight "sweeps" were conducted in Staten Island, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, encompassing 51 yards. During the course of this concerted inspectional initiative, operators of these facilities were given citations for over 800 violations. The Auto Crime Division effected arrests of persons connected to these yards for infractions ranging

from Criminal Possession of Stolen Property to Unlicensed Dismantler.

Also in 1985, the New York State Board of Regents evaluated the Auto Crime Division's Auto Crime School. This program trains New York City Police Department and other law enforcement personnel in the intricacies of car theft suppression, insurance fraud, and altered or counterfeit documentation. The Board of Regents accredited the program for 2 college credits and the program will appear in the next edition of "A Guide to Educational Programs in Non-Collegiate Organizations" published by the University of the State of New York.

In short, the department's Auto Crime Division measurably impacted upon auto larcenies in 1985 by investigation, coordination with other

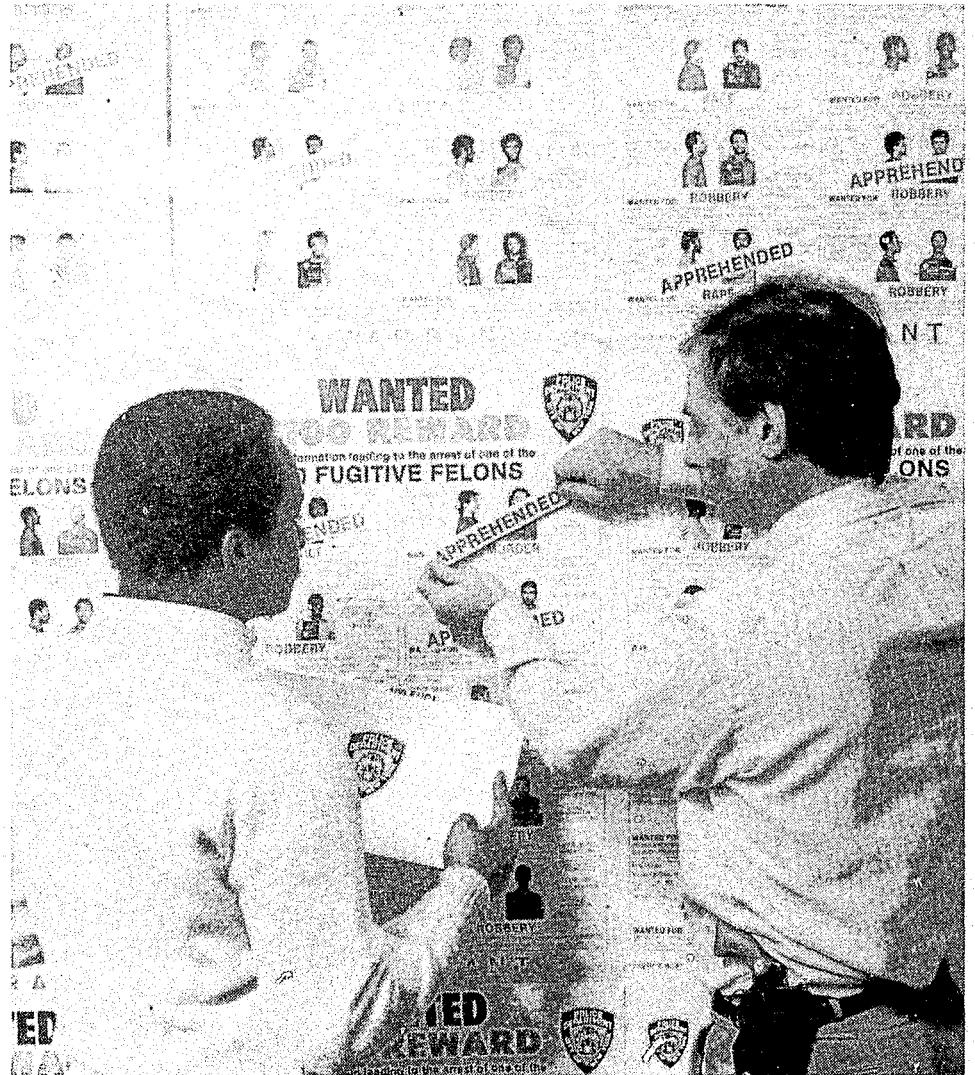
Back to the Future

agencies, and specialized enforcement training and education. And yes, the Auto Crime Division also maintains its own modern-day version of the traditional "Most Wanted" list. While these 100 Major Violators do not have their photographs on Post Office walls or have bounties on their heads, they are well known "chop shop" operators and are singled out for special enforcement efforts by the unit. One result of this focused attention has been a perceptible relocation of their illegal activities to remote areas of the City where their "chopping" operations are more noticeable and exposed to uniformed patrol enforcement.

100 FUGITIVE FELON PROGRAM

In 1786, New York employed only a part-time Night Watch to fulfill its public safety needs. These citizens-at-arms, the forebearers of today's New York City Police Department, received cash incentives (one shilling for serving a warrant or making an arrest) to enhance their attentiveness to duty. In 1985, the City revived the concept of providing financial inducements to citizens to encourage them to become "part-time law enforcers."

On March 5, 1985, the Police Department instituted the 100 Fugitive Felon Program to elicit citizen cooperation in locating fugitives named on serious outstanding warrants and thereby reduce crime by removing dangerous, and often repeat, offenders from the streets. Fugitives are targeted and their identities, along with photos and other available information appear in local newspapers and are posted in conspicuous locations throughout the City. Each week a new poster con-



And another one bites the dust — 2 detectives from the Warrant Division post an "Apprehended" notice across the name of one of the fugitives sought under the 100 Fugitive Felon Program, which offers cash rewards to citizens providing information leading to the apprehension of certain persons wanted on outstanding warrants.

taining 10 fugitives is published and distributed to over 200 locations; \$100 is offered to anyone, other than a member of the department, who provides information leading to the apprehension of a targeted felon (Wyatt Earp would have recognized and approved of this "new" approach). Unlike other incentive programs, which are contingent upon in-

dictment or conviction, the department gives this reward solely for apprehension.

To provide the public with easy access, the department installed a special hotline telephone number: (212) W-A-R-R-A-N-T is manned 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week, with all information received being investigated by the Warrant Division. Per-

sons providing information via the hotline are assigned an individual code number which allows the caller, who so desires, to remain completely anonymous and receive the award payment directly from a department Integrity Control Officer.

During 1985, the department published 44 weekly posters. In all, 284 fugitives sought for serious crimes were publicized, resulting in 565 informational tips to the 24-hour W-A-R-R-A-N-T hotline. Thirty-nine arrests were made as a result of productive tips, and 30 rewards paid.

COORDINATION WITH PRIVATE SECURITY

It was not until President Abraham Lincoln placed his confidence in a private detective — first as his personal bodyguard, then as organizer of intelligence operations for the Army of the Potomac (unfortunately, a misplaced confidence in both cases) — that private security was accorded any credibility in the United States. Allan Pinkerton, and the detective agency he founded, changed that situation almost overnight. Today, the private security industry is on the cutting edge of security technology in many areas, and in New York, with its many private security firms, the industry constitutes a valuable resource for the department.

In the Fall of 1985, the department and recognized leaders in the private security field met to fashion strategies to address common enforcement problems. The result was the birth of the New York Police Department/Private Security Committee — and a host of ideas whereby local law enforcement and the indigenous private security community could join forces for the common good.

By the close of 1985, the Committee had laid the groundwork for a pilot Information Exchange Program — “MIDTOWN APPL” — incorporating the expertise of police and their private security counterparts to enhance criminal investigations through the exchange of information on crime trends, patterns, “wanted person” descriptions, etc. Crime prevention efforts will be aided by the department’s provision of self-help information for individuals and commercial enterprises to participating private security organizations.

Moreover, the department is planning to train private security personnel in various police techniques, such as crime reporting, crime scene integrity preservation, observation, description-taking, etc. If successful, these efforts will lead to future expansion of the program.

SPECIAL WARRANT ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (SWEEP) — PHASE II

In April 1985, the department implemented Phase II of the New York State-funded Special Warrant Enforcement Program (Operation SWEEP) with the following goals:

- the investigation and arrest of criminal subjects wanted on serious felony warrants.
- the expansion of warrant enforcement through the temporary assignment of additional personnel.
- the overall reduction of outstanding felony warrants in state and local files.

To achieve these goals, Operation SWEEP funds a supplemental war-

rant enforcement staff of 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants and 12 police officers from the Warrant Division proper, plus 4 police officers each from the Street Crime Unit and Robbery Identification Program, synthesizing the expertise of these three distinct investigative units to yield greater investigative results. SWEEP has also funded the purchase of four surveillance vans for the discreet observation of wanted persons and the locations they are known to frequent.

During 1985, SWEEP was responsible for the arrest of over 900 individuals, clearing more than 2,000 warrants in the process (including 184 warrants lodged against defendants already serving time in various jails).

Beyond personnel augmentation and surveillance vans, in 1985 SWEEP also provided financial assistance for the design and installation of a departmental computerized warrant investigation file. The “Warrant On-Line File”, WOLF for short, has become the central storehouse for all data collected on a particular fugitive during a warrant investigation.

Easily accessed information on background, relationships, employment, habits, etc., will simplify future investigations of criminal recidivists and, as more and more information is gathered on wanted persons, save increasing amounts of investigative time, e.g., assigned investigators will know of previous unsuccessful investigative avenues pursued and not waste time retracing these paths. On the other hand, information developed during previous unsuccessful investigations may prove decisive to the apprehension of the subject in

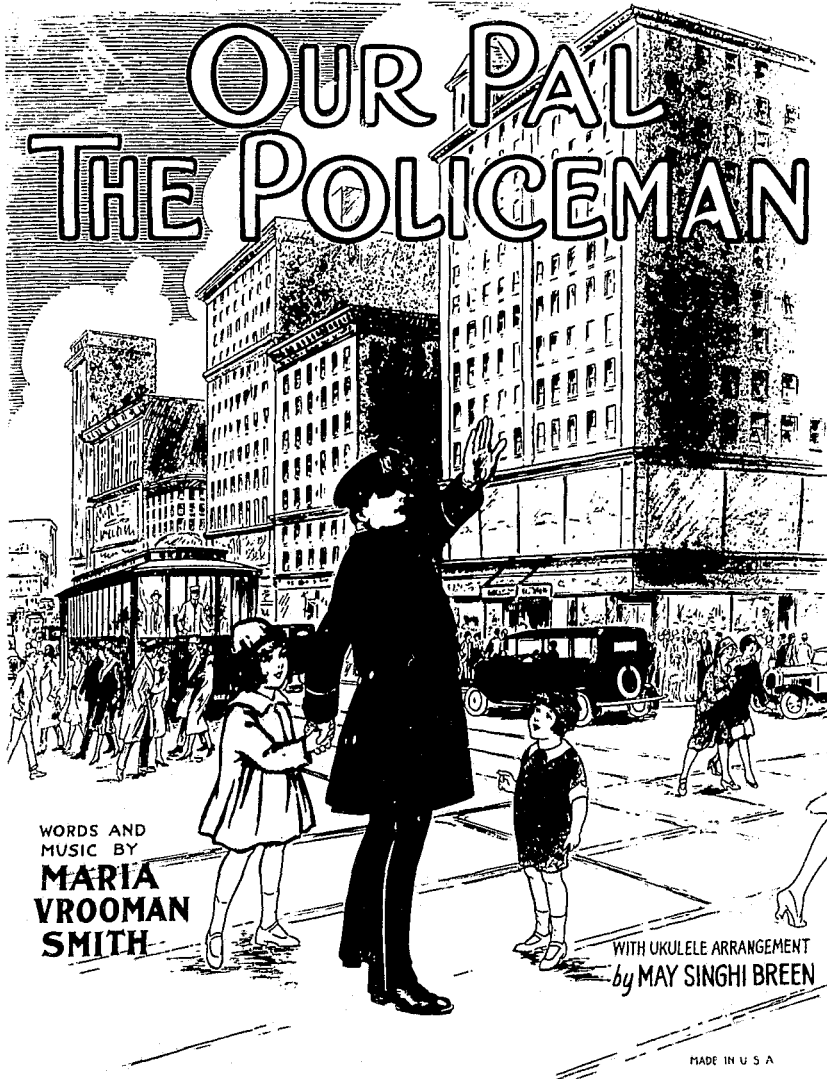
Back to the Future

the instant case. Moreover, this information is now available to both the officer working on the warrant and to officers who may have arrested the violator on a separate charge. The electronic "match" takes but mo-

ments. In New York City today, arrested habitual criminals with outstanding warrants lodged against them can no longer rely on an overloaded criminal justice system to allow them to fall through the cracks

and be released; the W.O.L.F. will track them down and devour them.

OUR PAL THE POLICEMAN

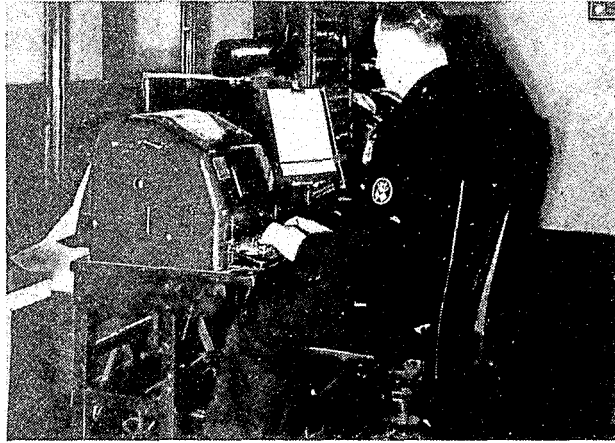


WORDS AND
MUSIC BY
**MARIA
VROOMAN
SMITH**

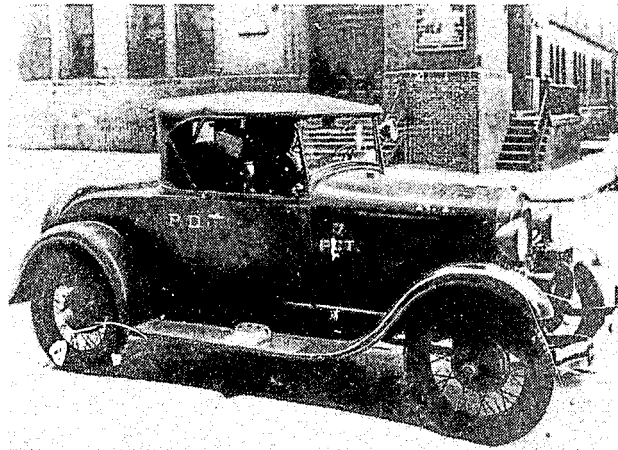
WITH UKULELE ARRANGEMENT
by **MAY SINGHI BREEN**

MADE IN U.S.A.

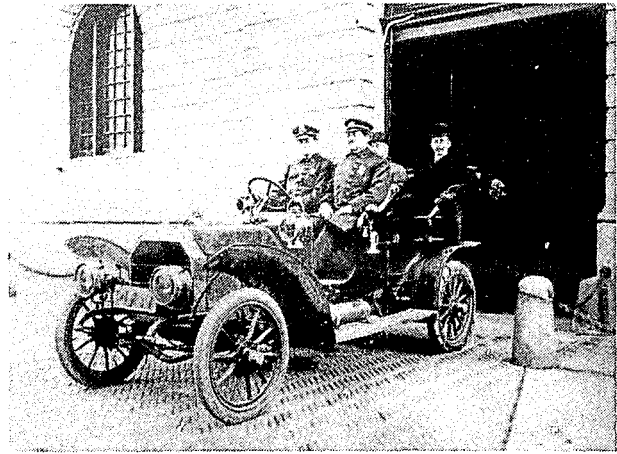
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NYPDM

Top: Teletype operator, circa 1948

Left: Patrol car, circa 1930

Right: Police vehicle, unidentified passengers, circa 1907

Bottom: "Paddy wagon", circa 1900

BUT NOT TOO FAR BACK

Technology Beyond "Two-Way Wrist Radios"

If "the good old days" seem to get better in direct proportion to their distance from the present, paradoxically, when it comes to dreaming of "time-travel" most people want to go forward (see H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*). And when it comes to applying modern means to cope with modern problems, the New York City Police Department also adopts a forward looking approach. In this regard, 1985 witnessed the introduction by the department of several new and varied technologies to deal with today's world.

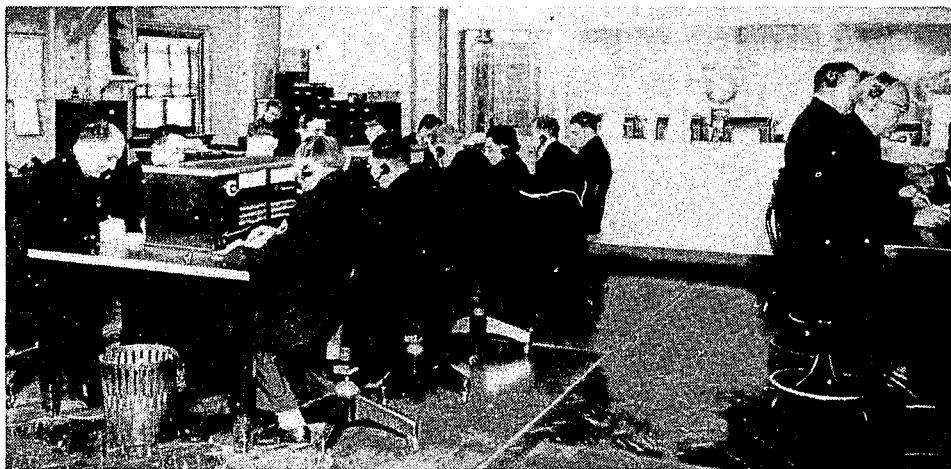
NYPD/TRANSIT POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

In 1985, the department continued the step-by-step process of enhancing the Transit Police Department's ability to interact with the 911 emergency response dispatch system as part of a comprehensive four-part effort to upgrade that department's overall radio communications capabilities.

The first phase began in October 1984 and involved the issuance of NYPD portable radios to Transit police officers whose assignments included elevated portions (40%) of the subway system. This permitted them to talk with the NYPD dispatcher while above ground, when communication with their own dispatcher often becomes sporadic. By February 1985, all 193 elevated subway stations in New York City became part of this



In 1985, the NYPD and the New York City Transit Police Department continued the step-by-step enhancement of the TPD's ability to interact with the City's 911 emergency radio dispatch system.



This old photograph of the Manhattan Communications Center reminds us of how things used to be. Today's Police Department has the latest in electronic communications and data processing equipment.

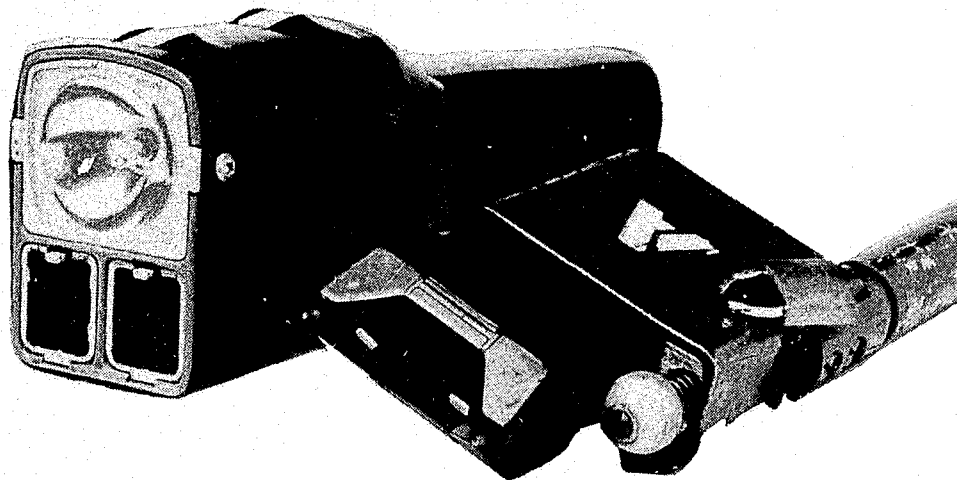
emergency communications redundancy program.

In November 1985, the second phase of the improvement plan became operational. Satellite signal receiver/repeater stations installed at various "key" locations throughout the City now allow TPD officers to maintain radio contact with their dis-

patcher when they must leave subway property to pursue a police emergency. Formerly, since TPD's signal is not broadcast but confined to the immediate vicinity of transit facilities, once they left the system they lost radio contact. The satellite receivers have corrected that deficiency.

NYPDM

But Not Too Far Back



The non-lethal electronic Taser (left) and Stun (right) disabling weapons. The Taser shoots two darts up to 14 feet rendering the subject limp via a pulsating electrical current which induces muscle contractions. The Stun device, attached to a pole, is a standby measure used only if the Taser fails to perform effectively.

Also in 1985, the department developed specific plans that will permit the implementation in 1986 of phase three of the transit communications upgrading. The plans call for the extension of the NYPD 911 network into 20 high crime subway stations. This enhancement will enable NYPD officers entering these subway stations to maintain contact with their dispatcher, fellow NYPD officers above and below ground, and with TPD officers in the area equipped with department portable radios.

The final step will be the installation of a direct microwave link between the Transit Police dispatch center and the New York City Police Department's 911 system. In 1985, pursuant to an official "request for proposals", a vendor was selected and an estimated completion date for this project of November, 1986, established.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC NON-LETHAL WEAPONRY

The department's policy on the use of firearms is unequivocal — the service revolver is to be used strictly as a defensive weapon, not as a tool of apprehension. In support of this policy, several non-lethal alternative means of restraint are employed by the department to subdue violent, disturbed, or armed persons (mace, tear gas, nets, restraining bars, to name but a few). In 1985, two more non-lethal options were approved for limited use, the electronic Taser and Stun devices.

Both weapons are for use by the Emergency Service Unit and only under strictly defined circumstances. The Taser (an acronym for "Tom Swift and his Electric Rifle") is the primary weapon. With an effective range of from 2 to 14 feet, this handheld device shoots two darts attached by wires to a battery-operated power source contained in the housing. The unit's effectiveness is not dependent upon impact or body penetration.

Rather, once attached to clothing or skin, a pulsating electrical current causes muscle contractions and a loss of balance on the part of the subject. The Taser discharges only a few watts of power and is not harmful to cardiac patients or implanted pacemakers, nor can it be modified to produce a lethal charge. Introduced in April, the Taser was employed on 48 occasions during 1985, functioning successfully 67% of the time.

Because the Taser proved to be effective in only 2 of every 3 instances, in June 1985 the department prudently provided the Emergency Service Unit with back-up non-lethal electronic Stun devices of similar design and capabilities, but which did not rely on darts successfully attaching themselves to the subject (the Taser's major cause of non-performance). The Stun device, by way of contrast, is activated simply by contact. Attached to an extension pole, the Stun device is used by the ESU as a standby measure should the Taser fail and there be insufficient time to reload. Even so, unless an imminent risk to the safety of the officers or any other person(s) exists, officers cannot use the Stun device without approval of an ESU supervisor on the scene.

CELLULAR HIGHWAY EMERGENCY TELEPHONES

To assist motorists experiencing difficulties, the Police Department operates a network of emergency telephone call boxes along all major limited-access highways in the City. But, too frequently, the reliability of this equipment has been compromised by harsh weather conditions and/or vandalism. To remedy this, in 1985 the department sought out im-



It is upsetting to be stranded on a limited access highway late at night in an unfamiliar neighborhood — it is maddening to then reach an emergency telephone call box and find the receiver cord cut or the device otherwise inoperable. To improve the reliability of New York's highway emergency telephones, a cellular, hands-free, weather-and vandalism-resistant experimental device was field tested by the department in 1985 in the Bronx.



Three types of old-fashioned emergency call boxes; part of yesterday's technology.

proved technology. As a result, in April the department installed a cellular telephone call box on an experimental basis on the Bronx River Parkway. The cube-shaped, yellow, prototype unit is made of shatter-proof plastic and metal and is, for all intents and purposes, weatherproof. Its power derives from the same utility source as the highway light pole to which it is attached, with a self-contained battery back-up system capable of providing up to forty hours of use in the event of a temporary power outage. Furthermore, there is no hand-held receiver or outside electrical connections (eliminating exposed wires and the opportunity for vandals to sever them), only a small antenna mounted atop the light pole. Users merely open the door, press a button and speak into a microphone to connect with the police Highway Unit. Should the box be tampered with, an alarm built into the unit rings in the police station and an internal siren is activated to deter further violation of the unit's

integrity. Also, because it is free of underground cables, the unit is unaffected by road excavations.

The original installation proved to be resistant to both vandalism and environmental deterioration. Therefore, in November a contract was approved for the purchase of 200 additional cellular highway call boxes, with installation scheduled to be completed by June 1986. If the system continues to perform up to expectations 600 more units will be scheduled for purchase in fiscal year 1987.

Anyone who has ever been stranded on a lonely highway late at night (or during the daytime for that matter) can appreciate the sense of security a reliable system of emergency roadside telephones provides. The department certainly does and has high hopes that cellular technology will provide the necessary advancement in design to enable New York's network of call boxes to attain such a state of weather and vandalism-proof reliability.

But Not Too Far Back

MOBILE DECONTAMINATION VEHICLE

In the course of their day-to-day activities police officers, rescue workers, and segments of the civilian population may be exposed to potentially toxic fumes and chemicals at fires, explosions or spill sites. To deal effectively with the 20th Century problem of toxic material incidents, the NYPD has placed into service a Mobile Decontamination Vehicle. Equipped with 16 showers capable of providing up to 64 decontamination rinsings per hour (15 minutes each), the unit is designed to provide emergency on-site decontamination of individuals exposed to hazardous substances susceptible to dilution by water. The NYPD's Mobile Decontamination Vehicle is capable of supplying approximately 1,900 gallons of hot water per hour at 100 degrees Fahrenheit via a fresh water shower system supplied by standard fire hose coupling to the nearest fire hydrant.

Beyond this, four 600 gallon drums provide a waste water storage capacity of 2,400 gallons for the isolation and neutralization of suspect fluids before they are released into the general sewer system after consultation with and concurrence of the Environmental Protection Agency. Collapsible tents attached to the sides of the Mobile Decontamination trailer serve as separate dressing rooms for the discarding of contaminated clothing prior to showering and for the donning of fresh clothing afterward by involved personnel.

In 1985, the Mobile Decontamination Vehicle responded to five incidents, citywide, of which the following two examples are representative:



Looking like spacemen out of a Hollywood science fiction thriller, two members of the department's Hazardous Material Mobile Decontamination Unit pose before their "office on wheels," equipped with 16 showers, dressing rooms, and a 2,400 gallon waste water storage capacity. The vehicle is operated by the Police Department as a cooperative effort with the Fire Department, Department of Environmental Protection, and the Emergency Medical Service, with all four agencies regularly participating in simulated disaster exercises.

In Queens, a fork lift operator inadvertently punctured two 55 gallon drums containing an unknown chemical substance. Approximately 20-25 people were exposed to the resulting fumes and were given showers in the decontamination vehicle. In Manhattan, a fire in a garbage container exposed a large number of people to potentially toxic fumes. All persons involved in this incident received or were offered decontamination showers by the department to protect them from possible harm.

The Mobile Decontamination Vehicle cost the department \$99,000 to construct. This was 62% less than the original estimate by an outside contractor, projected in excess of \$260,000. Moreover, the Police

Department built it in 30 days, rather than the two years estimated by the private builder consulted.

The vehicle is operated by the New York City Police Department in cooperation with the Fire Department, Department of Environmental Protection, and the Emergency Medical Service. Disaster simulation exercises are periodically conducted to insure a coordinated response by all agencies. Only specially qualified members of the Emergency Service Unit are permitted to operate the decontamination vehicle. Although they may be few in number, they provide protection to the citizens of New York City and its surrounding communities 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

LASER FINGERPRINT TRANSMISSION

Arraigning judges rely heavily upon a defendant's criminal history in making bail or conditional release decisions. A suspect's official criminal history report (known in the vernacular as the "rap sheet") is generated in Albany based upon a computer search of extensive fingerprint files stored there. When a suspect is arrested in New York City for a fingerprintable offense the department must wait for the prints to be transmitted via telephone lines to Albany, a report generated, and the report returned to the department's booking facility before the person can be arraigned.

In 1985, to expedite the return of the necessary reports, the department's Brooklyn Central Booking Facility installed an experimental laser transmitter capable of sending images to Albany in just 5 seconds (formerly, this transmission took 15-20 minutes). Antennas installed on top of the World Trade Center and on high terrain between the City and Albany carry the laser signals. Initially put into service on a 50% time-sharing basis, in December the facility increased its laser "on-line capability" to 100%. Although operating "on-line" only 50% of the time for most of 1985, this system helped the Brooklyn Central Booking facility reduce its average "arrest-to-arraignment" time by one hour and 15 minutes compared to 1984.

Personnel Programs for Now and the Future

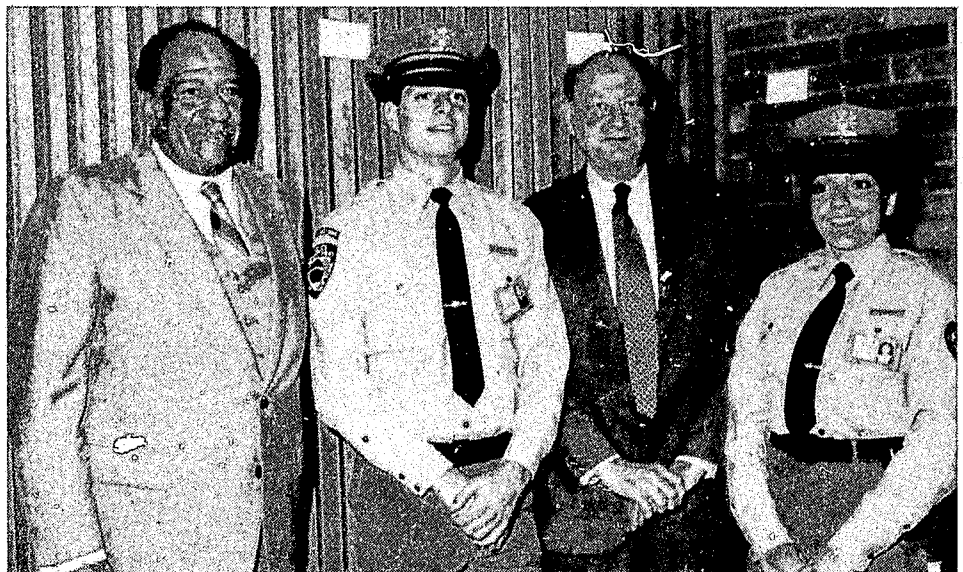
Human nature being a constant, arguably the only difference between today's police officer and yesterday's is today's better training and discipline — much better. The world is a different place today than it was when shootouts between law enforcement agents and bootleggers made news. Gunning down notorious gangsters in a hail of machine gun fire on crowded street corners may have won unalloyed praise for Elliot Ness in the 1930s, but such a response would be unlikely today. The public in the 1980s is more educated, more questioning of authority, more informed, and more sensitive than their Depression-era forebears; and so are the "new breed" of police officers. In 1985, the New York City

Police Department maintained its commitment to quality personnel training and pursued a number of new paths.

POLICE CADET CORPS

In September 1985, the department announced the establishment of a Police Cadet Corps and invited interested qualified persons to apply for the inaugural recruit class, scheduled for 1986. The program is designed to provide police training and apprenticeships to college students during their junior and senior years before they embark on a career in the New York City Police Department upon graduation.

The last NYPD Cadet Program was offered more than twenty years ago, and it produced many members who are in leadership positions in the department today. In fact, an alumnus of the earlier program, now an Inspector, has been designated as Commanding Officer of the new Police Cadet Corps unit.



Mayor Koch and Police Commissioner Ward pose with two of the 130 cadets sworn in at Police Headquarters in June 1986.

But Not Too Far Back

Members of the Police Academy's Candidate Recruitment/Retention Unit began recruiting on college campuses throughout the City during the fall. To be eligible, applicants must be City residents enrolled in their sophomore year at a college or university located within New York City. Candidates must meet all existing department qualifications for appointment as a police officer, including medical, psychological and character standards. Once accepted into the program, cadets must maintain an acceptable scholastic record to retain their status. Cadets will also be required to take and pass the next civil service examination for police officer, which for them will be considered a promotional test thereby giving them appointment priority over eligibles on any existing open competitive lists.

Cadets wear a distinctive uniform, but are not armed. During their summer internship, they learn the community service aspects of policing. As compensation for their services cadets are paid \$7 per hour (approximately \$3,800 per year) and receive interest-free loans of \$1,500 per academic year for the last two years of college. If they complete the program, accept appointment as police officers, and remain in the department for two years, the loans will be forgiven.

The department has received nearly 1,500 applications from area college students seeking admission to the Police Cadet Corps Program. The first 130 cadets entered the Police Academy in June 1986. Following a brief period of orientation and training, they were assigned to work with precinct Community Patrol Officers throughout the City for eight weeks



Three women who reshaped the role of female police officers in the department are shown with Commissioner Ward. From left: OLGA FORD - retired Detective 1st Grade, former President of the Policewomen's Endowment Association (PEA); GERTRUDE SCHIMMEL, retired Deputy Chief; THERESA MELCHIONNE, former President of the PEA and former Deputy Commissioner of Community Affairs.

during the summer. The program will also operate three days each month during the school year. Those cadets who successfully complete the series of steps toward appointment should enter the department as full-fledged police officers in July 1988.

"WOMEN IN POLICING" CONFERENCE

In order to understand many of the issues raised by the rapid increase in the employment of women by the New York City Police Department, a first-of-its-kind "Women in Policing" conference was held December 5-6, 1985, at the Police Academy. The conference was an attempt to bring together not only female police officers, but also male police officers, civilian personnel, and precinct commanders to discuss the specific needs, problems, and concerns of women in the department.

The conference consisted of several workshops highlighting sensitive situations confronted by women in the department. Six areas were explored: *Gender Differences and Performance Skills, Sexual Harassment, Gender Consciousness, Partnership Strategies, The Female Civilian Employee, and The Precinct Commander - A Leadership Perspective*. Objectives of the workshops were to examine communications skills, the impact of sexual harassment, effective working relationships, and management styles as applied to a mixed gender workforce.

At the conclusion of the conference, each of the workshop groups gave a presentation detailing what they had discussed, viewpoints expressed, and suggestions for improvement. Participants in the inaugural conference were selected and assigned to workshops randomly to eliminate the possibility of obtaining panel members with a special interest in the subject matter to be discussed.



NYPDM

In this manner, attitudes and beliefs expressed could reasonably be assumed to be reflective of, and consistent with, those of the rank-and-file.

A film, "Profiles of Women in Policing," was produced and shown in conjunction with the conference. It portrays actual experiences of six female police officers including such pioneers as Gertrude Schimmel and Olga Ford. Just over 20 years ago Ms. Schimmel, now retired, sued the New York City Department of Personnel for the right of policewomen to take promotional police examinations. As a result of her perseverance, in 1965 she became the first



NCMY

The role of female uniformed members of the department has evolved over the years to one of full equality with their male counterparts. From left: Matron, circa 1900; Police Woman, circa 1935; Police Officers, 1985.

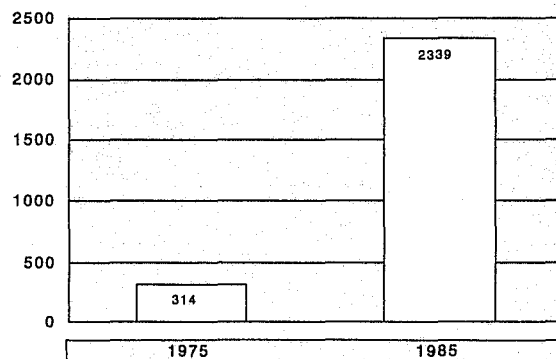
woman to be promoted to a supervisory position in the NYPD, retiring 20 years later as a Deputy Chief.

The conference coincided with the opening at Police Headquarters of an exhibition entitled "A Century of Women in Policing," depicting the various roles of women in policing from the 1890's until the 1980's through photographs, documents, and artifacts.



The "Women in Policing" conference was an overwhelming success, so much so that plans are already underway for a second session. It is encouraging to note that virtually all discussions at the conference centered around problem-solving, and not on the debate of ten years ago as to whether women were capable of performing as police officers in all situations. We have made progress.

Number of Female Police Officers in the N.Y.P.D.

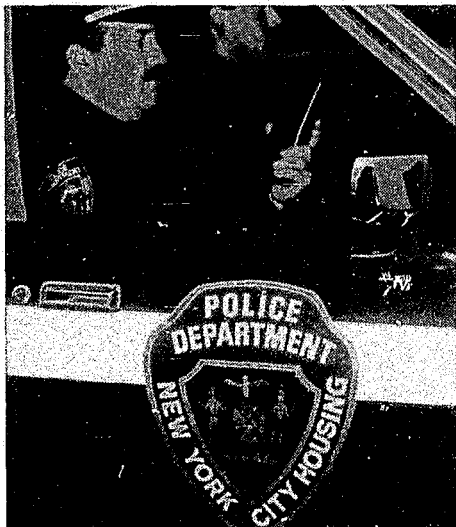


The number of women police officers in the New York City Police Department has increased over sevenfold in the last decade.

But Not Too Far Back

POLICE DEPARTMENT/HOUSING AUTHORITY EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Police Department established a management exchange program with the New York City Housing Police on September 3, 1985. Under this exchange, a captain, lieutenant and sergeant from each department are assigned to the other police agency for a period of two months. The participants focus on managerial, personnel and operational procedures in a typical patrol command. In addition, they attend community meetings and become familiar with the specific police response tactics of the other agency to local conditions. All officers perform the specified duties of the position they hold. At the end of their assignment, the participants submit written recommendations for improving inter-agency cooperation and administrative and operational procedures.



A sergeant from the NYPD patrols a Housing Authority development as part of a supervisory exchange program. Similarly, HAPD ranking officers were assigned to NYPD units. The purpose is to broaden the managerial horizons of the participants and expose them to a different police environment.

The major benefit derived from the NYPD/HAPD Exchange Program is the expansion of the managerial horizons and capabilities of those involved in the program. They are exposed to new experiences in a different police environment and must respond in an effective and decisive manner; consequently, there is a cross-fertilization of supervisory talent that can only benefit both departments.

MINORITY RECRUITMENT

The New York City Police Department, as an equal opportunity employer, works within a self-imposed affirmative action program. This program places emphasis on the recruitment and retention of female and minority officers. To accomplish this, the department sends recruitment teams to visit schools, churches, community centers and to



EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY POLICY STATEMENT

JULY 1985

The New York City Police Department, which has long been committed to the fundamental principles of fair and equal employment opportunity for men and women of every racial, religious and ethnic background of the City's population, is pleased to renew herewith its traditional pledge to achieve and maintain these policies and practices for the benefit of all citizens who seek or possess employment within the Department.

As Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, it is my privilege to reaffirm this Department's commitment to these principles by appointing Deputy Commissioner George L. Sanchez as Director of the Department's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, reporting directly to me. As in the past, Commissioner Sanchez is charged with the responsibility of implementing and coordinating the Department's Equal Employment Opportunity Program, to review and monitor all employment practices which affect recruitment, hiring, promotions, transfers and disciplinary procedures.

The Deputy Commissioner is further empowered to investigate all complaints and allegations of employment discrimination or harassment based on race, creed, color, sex, religion, handicap, sexual orientation or national origin, consistent with City, State and Federal guidelines.

Inquiries or allegations concerned with any aspect of employment discrimination may be directed to the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, New York City Police Department, One Police Plaza, Room 1204, New York, N.Y. 10038-1497, (212) 374-5330.

The Police Department's entire written EEO Program is available for inspection and study during business hours at its Public Inquiry Section, Police Headquarters, One Police Plaza, Room 152A.



Benjamin Ward
BENJAMIN WARD
Police Commissioner

THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

participate in job fairs and career days. Print and electronic media, especially minority-oriented radio stations and newspapers are also used extensively to advertise upcoming police officer examinations.

During 1985, personnel from the Recruitment Section responded to 2,237 requests for applications and information. Members of this section also participated in 39 career days at area schools. Of the 3,034 new police officers hired in 1985, 1,091 were minorities or females, representing 36% of the total. Since December of 1978, the number of minority officers employed by the department has increased 41% for blacks, 179% for Hispanics, 38% for females, 143% for American Indians/Alaskans and 1,060% for Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders.

The department considers minority recruitment a priority personnel issue. Minority members and females receive assistance at all stages of the recruitment process, up to and including, special tutorial programs at the Police Academy for academic and physical training preparation. In short, great strides have been made, and will continue to be made, in bringing overall Police Department ethnicity more in line with the population mix of the community it serves.

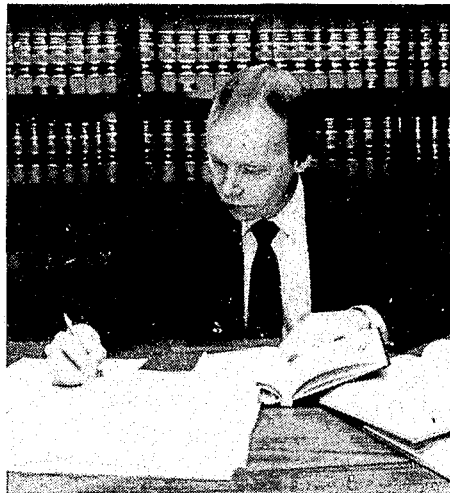
THE EXPANDING CIVILIAN ROLE

The department's ability to provide quality police service demands professional and dedicated civilian employees to complement the uniformed force by furnishing essential staff support and back-up services.

The department has employed civilians for over 100 years, but their role until fairly recently was strictly



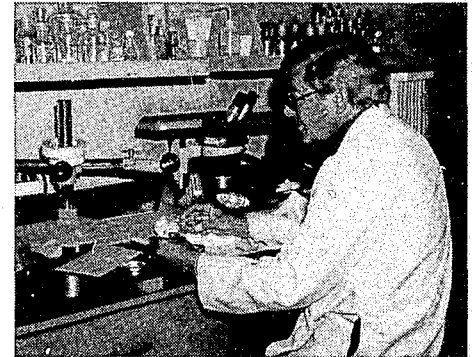
Administrative Manager



Associate Attorney



Accountant



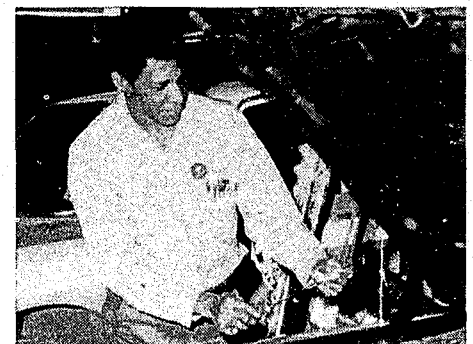
Chemist



Police Administrative Aide



Police Communications Technician



Auto Mechanic

Civilian employees work in many occupations and at various levels, from entry-level through managerial.

But Not Too Far Back

confined to custodial or clerical duties. It is true that as far back as 1920 the department experimented with the concept of using civilians to free police officers for patrol but its implementation was haphazard, reception mixed, and as a personnel policy, it soon fell into disuse. But good ideas never go away; they are always there to be rediscovered, updated, and re-introduced to meet changed circumstances.

In 1968, the department dusted off the idea of "civilianizing" a number of full-time, non-enforcement positions then occupied by police officers by creating the new civilian title of Police Administrative Aide (PAA). This title permitted the department to hire civilians for (among other jobs) around-the-clock positions requiring interface with the public under emergency conditions. Little by little, the person answering the telephone at the station house, receiving and recording the details of crimes and accidents, and dispatching radio cars to the scenes of emergencies ceased being a uniformed police officer and increasingly became a civilian PAA. Today, some 2,600 PAAs provide a wide array of clerical and administrative support to the department's uniformed service, including providing expert testimony in court in both criminal and civil cases. And in the process they have freed approximately 1,800 police officers for enforcement duty who would otherwise be performing these duties.

To provide increased promotional opportunities to our expanded, and expanding, civilian workforce the department recently implemented a new career path pilot project with the assignment of 14 Principal Ad-

ministrative Associates to precincts. They received a three week training course including executive level instruction on the principles of management and supervision, time management and communication skills. They report to the precinct Lieutenant Operations Coordinator and oversee the functions and personnel assigned to Crime Analysis, Communications, Roll Call, General Clerical, Payroll, Time Records, Custodial Staff and all precinct computer applications. Because the number of supervisory positions in non-line commands is limited, this pilot extension of civilian managerial level positions to precincts and field units could greatly improve the chances for advancement by our civilian employees.

Today there are 6,214 full time civilian employees in such diverse titles as: Accountant, Attorney, Chemist, Computer Programmer Analyst, Fingerprint Technician, Hostler, Nurse, and Word Processor. Additionally, the department employs over 1,800 individuals in part-time positions as School Crossing Guards. These dedicated public servants possess a wealth of specialized experience and training and have contributed greatly to the department's image and efficiency.

Reaching Out to Build Greater Public Confidence

The New York City Police Department, in its long history (dating back some 200 years to its earliest Night-Watch roots), has never been more open to public scrutiny than it is today, as it should be. The power to deprive an individual of his or her freedom of movement is one not lightly given in a democratic society. The NYPD is keenly aware of the burden of public trust it bears and has institutionalized a wide-ranging network of self-examining mechanisms (in addition to the extensive local, state, and federal review processes) to ensure that citizen complaints against police actions are investigated and handled appropriately. In 1985, the department demonstrated its deep-seated and long-standing concern for public confidence in its impartiality.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SATELLITE CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD OFFICES

During 1985, the Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB) established satellite offices in each of New York City's five boroughs. One day a week investigators staff these local borough offices for the receipt and recording of complaints of police misconduct by citizens unable, or unwilling, to communicate with the department either in person, by telephone, or by letter at any of its regular facilities. Additionally, these decentralized offices provide greater

convenience to a complainant during the follow-up investigation. Witnesses' statements, new evidence, and other material may be brought to the attention of the investigator at these locations for inclusion in the case file.

Relatedly, in April 1985, the responsibility for the initial review of all civilian complaints alleging police misconduct involving the unnecessary use of force was shifted to the Internal Affairs Division. Because of the greater experience and investigative resources of that unit, the transfer of function has effectively upgraded official inquiries now conducted into such complaints. As a result of the 2,465 civilian complaints alleging the unnecessary use of force received in 1985 after the effective date of this change, the Internal Affairs Division retained 33 for a centrally conducted investigation, referred 309 to Field Internal Affairs Units for disposition, and returned 2,123 to the Civilian Complaint Review Board for their investigation.

BLACK MEDIA OUTREACH PROGRAM

New York is the media capital of the world and the activities of the New York City Police Department receive considerable coverage by the City's major journals and radio and television stations. But, because these news outlets speak to the entire metropolitan area they usually focus their reporting on police matters of interest to the community as a whole. To ensure that the department's efforts and viewpoints also receive a public airing via the local minority-oriented media, in April 1985, the Community Affairs Division established the Black Media Outreach Pro-



Deputy Commissioner of Community Affairs Wilhelmina E. Holliday interviews New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward on the very first Police Heartbeat cable television program. Twice a month Deputy Commissioner Holliday hosts the half hour show which discusses police matters of particular interest to the black community.

gram for the express purpose of broadening the lines of communication between the police and the black community.

The department's overture to broadcasters and publishers who target a black audience was well received and a close working relationship with this specialized segment of the local media developed. Television and radio stations, as well as magazines and some 60 city wide and community newspapers, now cooperate with the NYPD in reporting police news of particular interest to their viewers or readers.

One of the program's accomplishments has been the securing of "spot" announcements on radio sta-

tion WWRL, the second largest black-owned radio station in New York City. The department has been able to broadcast, on a daily basis, four different 60 second public service announcements each month, providing information and practical advice on police programs and services (e.g., how to avoid becoming a victim of pickpockets or car thieves, or how to apply to become a Police Officer or Police Cadet).

The program also has had success in obtaining airtime on cable television. "Police Heartbeat", which appears on Group W channel 10 and Manhattan Cable channel L, reaches all cable subscribers in Manhattan with a one half hour talk show

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hosted by the Deputy Commissioner of Community Affairs. The first show, aired in December, featured Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward as the initial guest. Two new shows, cooperatively produced by the NYPD and Group W Cable TV, play twice each month on both cable channels.

The Black Media Outreach Program also has been active in coordinating special events which have received wide minority media attention, including the Malcolm X Awards honoring community leaders for their accomplishments and services and the Hispanic Auxiliary Police Awards ceremony.

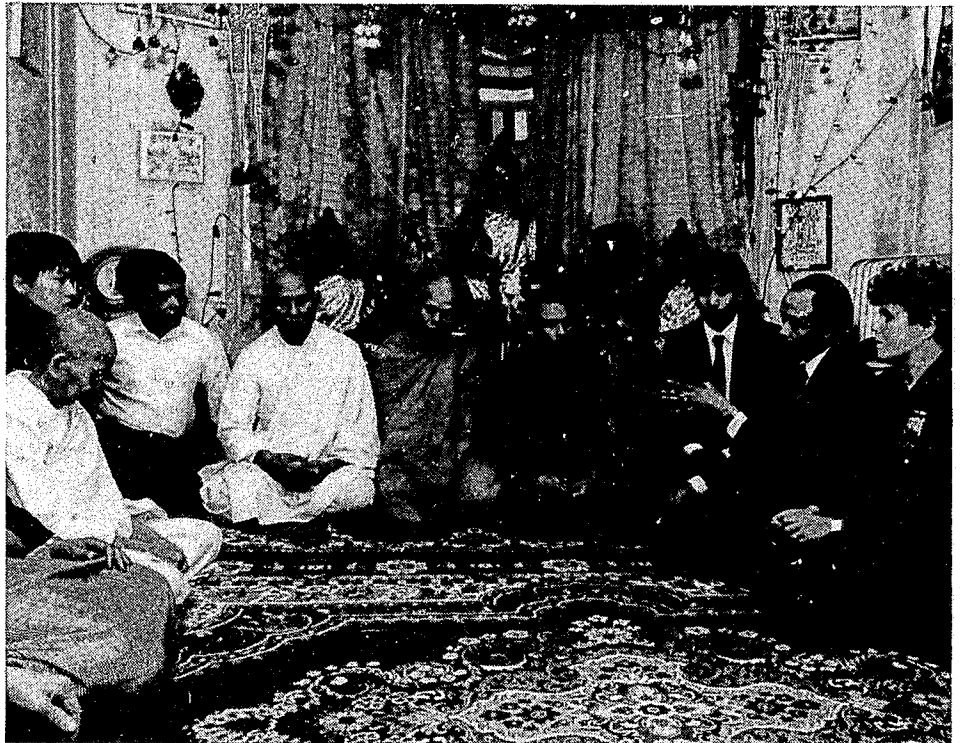
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW IMMIGRANTS UNIT

The poetic inscription on the base of the Statue of Liberty reads:

*"Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming
shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed,
to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."*

One hundred years later New York City is still the "golden door" and foreign immigrants still flock to it in search of a better future.

In 1985, the Community Affairs Division created the department's New Immigrants Unit to establish a working liaison with representatives of new immigrant groups in New York City. This action was prompted by recent census surveys showing that approximately 25% of the City's



The faces and cultural traditions may change, but immigrants still flock to New York in search of a better future. And the department's New Immigrants Unit, established in 1985, is there with translators and public safety information in their native languages to ease the transition and reduce frictions.

current population is foreign-born, many from countries where the police role is primarily enforcement, rather than community service. Part of the mission of the New Immigrants Unit is to inform these newcomers of that difference and to make sure that they understand that here the police serve the people, not the other way around.

The unit has a staff of seven, comprised of Asian, white, black, and Hispanic uniformed members. The Asian liaison works primarily with people from countries of the Far East, including Cambodia, Viet Nam, Korea, India, Japan, and the Philippines; the European liaison with European and Middle Eastern countries, including Israel, Poland, Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-

lics and Iran; the black liaison with Caribbean countries such as Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad, and Haiti; and the Hispanic liaison with the peoples of Latin America. During 1985, unit members participated in well over 100 community meetings

As 1985 drew to a close, the unit was in the process of implementing an extension of the Precinct Receptionist Program via the placement of Korean, Cambodian, and Russian-speaking receptionists in precincts containing large foreign-born communities to serve as interpreters and otherwise assist such residents entering the station house.

The unit has also joined with other City agencies, such as the Office of Immigrant Affairs, the New York Association for New Americans, the

Victim Services Agency, and private sector foundations concerned with immigrant affairs to engage in program development of various kinds. One result of this coordination has been the creation of a college internship program at Adelphi University. Pursuant to this effort, student-interns serve as translators and advisors to the staff of the New Immigrants Unit, both in the office and on field trips to immigrant neighborhoods.

In addition, the New Immigrant Unit is working with Adelphi University to create a video tape library describing available police services to immigrants in their native language. The unit is also producing a series of video tapes for sensitivity training for police officers, highlighting relations with new immigrants. Both projects should be completed during 1986.

REVITALIZATION OF PRECINCT YOUTH COUNCILS

About 30 years ago an increase in the number of street gangs and a corresponding rise in juvenile delinquency prompted the department to initiate the formation of Precinct Youth Councils throughout the City. These Councils gave young people an opportunity to "get involved" with neighborhood problems affecting their own community's welfare; the Precinct Youth Councils, in fact, were the forerunners of today's Precinct Community Councils.

Unfortunately, because of other funding priorities, the status of the Precinct Youth Councils diminished over the years and by 1984 only 18



Precinct Youth Councils - a positive outlet for the energies of neighborhood youngsters interested in contributing to their community's betterment.



The revitalization of the Precinct Youth Councils demonstrates the department's long held belief in the importance of close police- youth relationships. The photograph shows a neighborhood baseball team along with 102nd precinct personnel, from an earlier time.

NYPD/PU

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were still active. To revitalize the program, in 1985 the department directed all precincts to re-emphasize or reinstitute, as appropriate, Youth Councils. Pursuant to this operational directive, by the end of the year such Councils were operational in 57 of the NYPD's 75 precincts, with the remainder in various stages of organization.

Precinct Youth Councils are open to all young people who live, work or

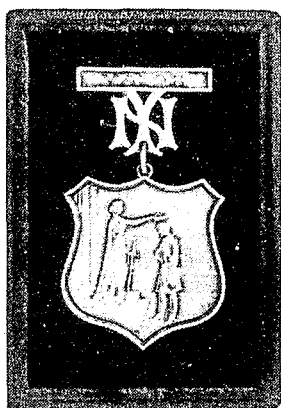
attend school within the precinct. They meet regularly, under the auspices of concerned precinct staff officers, offering youths positive alternatives to delinquent behavior. Times may change, but young people do not. Today's teenagers share the same hopes and insecurities that alternately inspired and frightened preceding generations as well as the same youthful energy. But the scourge of widespread drug abuse today, even among entertainers and

athletes whom many youngsters view as role models, makes it more important than ever that youths have access to a positive social outlet for their energies and idealism.

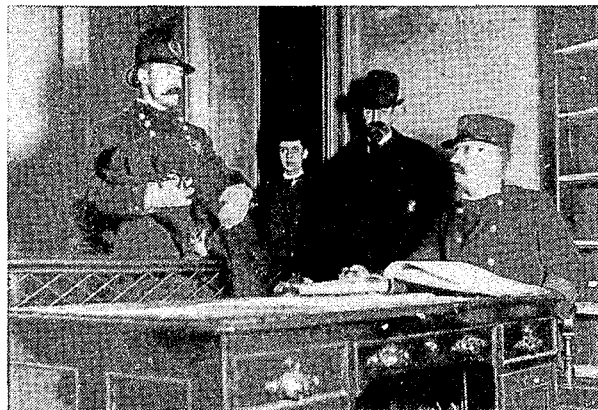
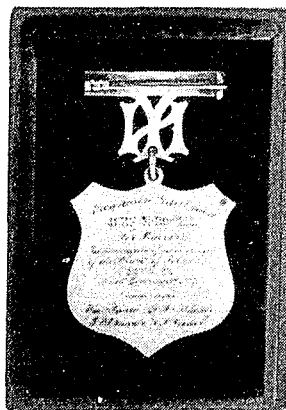




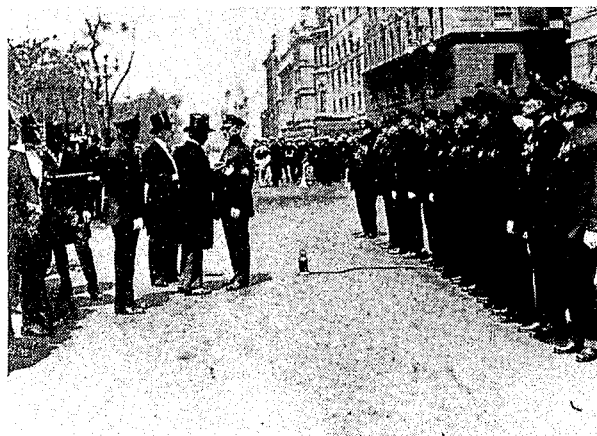
NYPDU



NYPDM



NYHS



NYPL

Top: Mayor La Guardia presenting a medal, 1937

Left: Medal of Valor bestowed in 1877

Right: Bringing a foundling into headquarters, circa 1885

Bottom: Mayor James J. Walker presenting a medal, 1929

TIMELESS VIRTUES — DUTY, HONOR, SELFLESSNESS

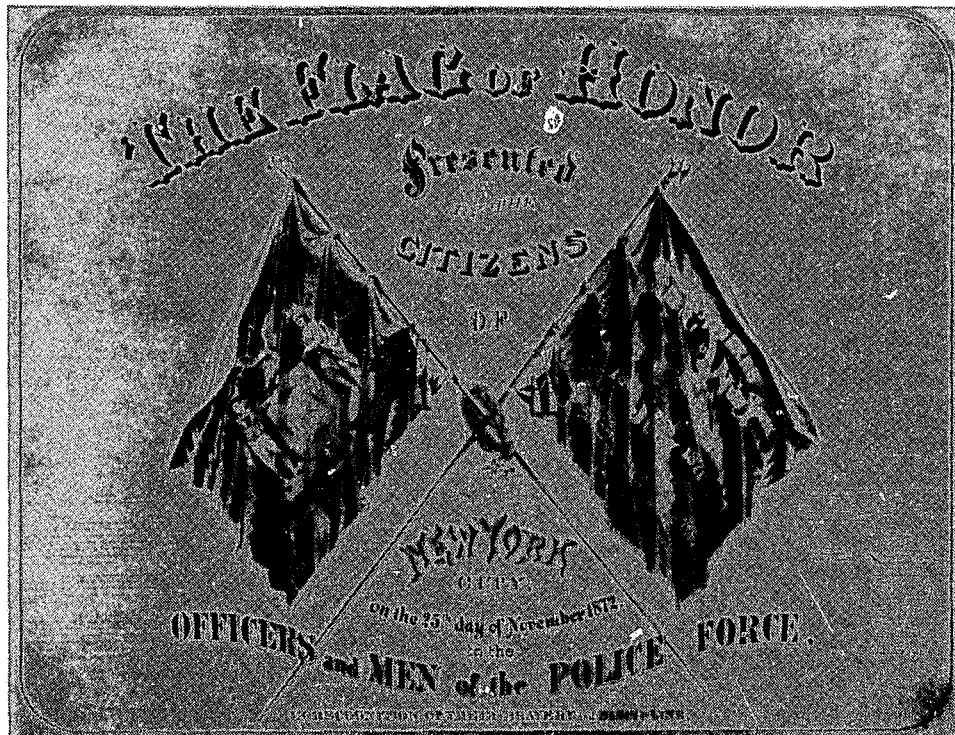
All in a Day's Work

The New York City Police Department dates back almost 150 years as a duly constituted, permanent police force, as does its traditions. And none of its traditions has been more faithfully passed down from one generation to the next over a century and a half than that of duty, honor, and self-sacrifice (as the walls of the lobby of Police Headquarters — inscribed with the names of those who gave their lives in the performance of their duty — silently attest). In 1985, the members of the NYPD once again demonstrated their solidarity with those who have gone before.

UNITED NATIONS 40TH ANNIVERSARY GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

It was considered just another assignment for the Police Department to provide security for all visiting dignitaries during the 40th anniversary celebration of the United Nations General Assembly. The "business-as usual" manner in which this complex task was given to the department by City, Federal and U.N. officials speaks volumes about the confidence the international security community has in the NYPD to coordinate the policing of such an historic event, one that posed unprecedented security risks.

In the first place, it was not to be the typical one-day event. This "birthday party" would continue for six weeks. Secondly, the department had to work against the backdrop of a world-wide increase in terrorism coupled with the assemblage of scores of international leaders,



The Citizens of New York City presented the Flag of Honor to the department in 1872 to express their appreciation for "...the fidelity, discipline, and gallantry shown by the police force on many occasions of public disturbance, notably during the riots of July, 1863 and 1871." The flag shows the department's motto, "Faithful unto Death", on one side and the City's seal on the other.

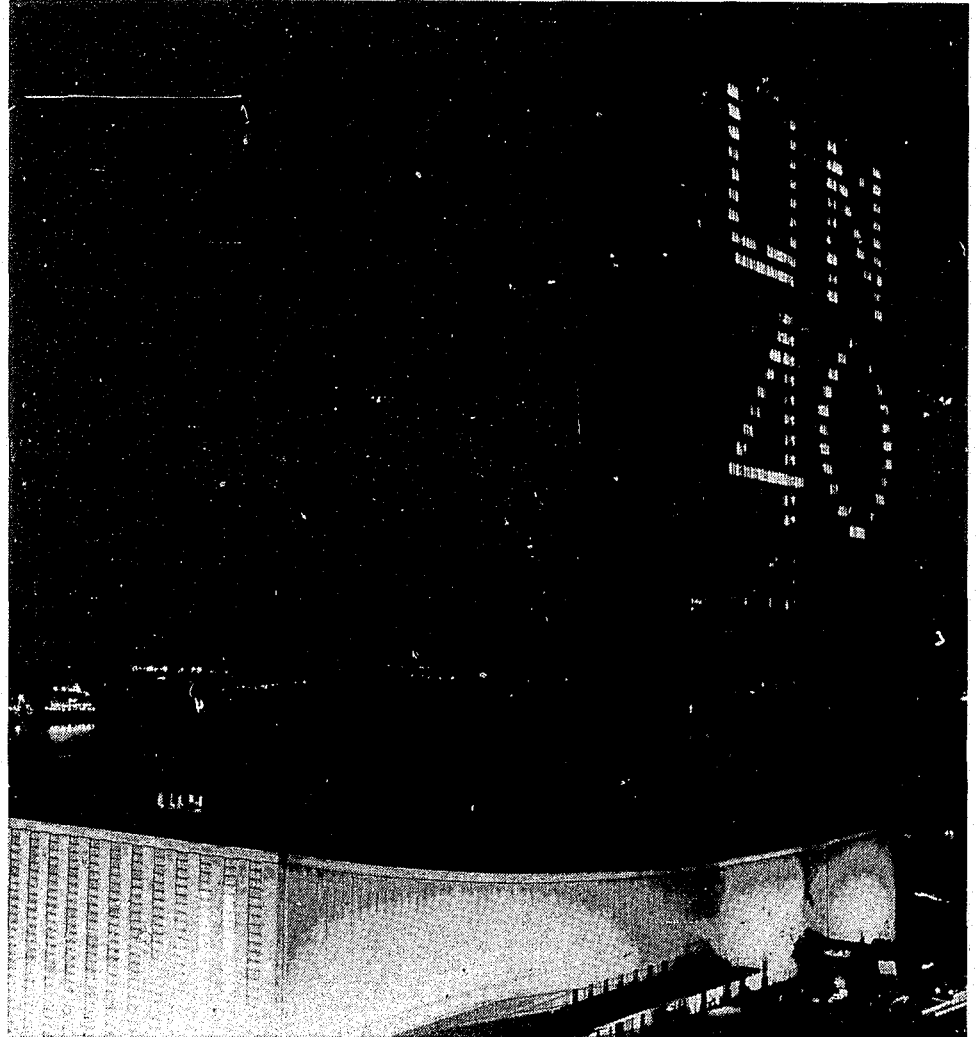


Each year, on June 1st, from 1873 through 1931 a police parade was held to honor the department. Here the crowd looks on at Broadway and 23rd Street, circa 1895.

Timeless Virtues

including several high-profile, controversial figures. Thirdly, these diplomats would be on the move and would need protection at every point along their several independent itineraries. Finally, the department would have to facilitate the diplomats' movements while still taking due regard for the day-to-day mammoth traffic problems of midtown Manhattan.

Traditional approaches to coordinating coverage simply would not suffice to meet the demands of providing security for the largest convocation of world leaders in modern times. A computerized command center for police operations was therefore developed and implemented. Although use of the computer in police work is not new, its application to organizing a detail to police an event of the scope and magnitude of the United Nations celebration was. The command center consisted of a microcomputer system, a fully equipped mobile office, closed circuit television and video systems, and cellular telephones. Computer applications were written to deal with specific elements of policing the occasion: such as arriving dignitaries, motorcades, scheduled events and demonstrations, manpower projections, post assignments and overtime. One additional security task was also created by this new computer application, that of protecting the integrity of the vital information entered into the microcomputer system itself. There was also a critical need for managing the two million bytes of information eventually stored. Ironically, security precautions rendered this task all the more difficult by dictating that certain information be updated only at the last moment.



For six weeks in the fall of 1985, New York City hosted the greatest gathering of world leaders and diplomatic officials in memory — in a security environment charged by international terrorism. Nevertheless, the 40th Anniversary Session of the United Nations General Assembly was conducted without incident or mishap, thanks in large measure to the dedication and professionalism of the NYPD security detail assigned to police this historic event.

Computerization helped allocate department resources more effectively so that manpower use was maximized and overtime requirements minimized. Immediate communication and feedback, so essential to policing fluid events, assisted on-site commanders with deployment decision-making. Police officers were able to be assigned precisely to those

locations where they were most needed. By the time the last diplomat left for home, the NYPD had performed almost 20,000 police tours of duty in connection with this event.

The "vital statistics" cited below provide some insight into the unique workload placed upon the department during the six-week anniversary celebration.

Visitors

President Reagan
Vice-Pres. Bush (twice)
74 heads of state
36 first ladies
2 special envoys
159 foreign ministers

Locations

United Nations site
41 missions & consulates
60 residences
4 additional properties

Motorcades

694 diplomatic transfers

Events

202 U.N. speeches
53 demonstrations

For all the publicity, complex logistics, large numbers of dignitaries and others present, and the potential danger inherent in this type of situation, the 40th Anniversary Session of the United Nations General Assembly was celebrated without incident. The department policed an historic event of massive proportions involving unparalleled dangers and, as they used to say of the way another New York institution patrolled center field at Yankee Stadium in the 1940s, "made it look routine."

HURRICANE GLORIA

On September 27, 1985, Hurricane Gloria threatened the New York City area. Long before that date, however, the Police Department was actively preparing for the lady's stormy arrival. Dealing with emergencies is nothing new to the police. Still, tropical storms, pose far-reaching dangers to the civilian population not typical of most other types of emergencies.



Mayor Koch and Police Commissioner Ward survey Hurricane Gloria's impact on the Sea Gate section of Brooklyn, where many people had to be evacuated from seafront homes threatened by the storm.

As Director of the Mayor's Emergency Control Board, the Police Commissioner bore the responsibility for developing and coordinating appropriate contingency plans. Many distinct governmental agencies and private groups had to be brought together under a unifying direction to coordinate essential activities in advance: such as closing schools, preparing shelters, securing high-rise construction sites and equipment, and evacuating certain areas, to name but a few.

With Hurricane Gloria's arrival, the plan was put into action. At headquarters, an emergency command center for police operations was activated. A public information unit,

staffed by police recruits and other City personnel, answered telephone inquiries and requests for assistance. For the officers in the field, the top priority was to keep people off the streets and safely indoors, transporting them directly if necessary. Police officers helped evacuate residents of communities located in low-lying areas and increased patrols there to ensure the protection of the evacuees' property. In addition, injured and ill people needed assistance and abandoned vehicles blocking emergency routes needed to be towed. Nor did the department's role end when the hurricane did. In its aftermath, the police coordinated the inter-agency cleanup process, identifying and

Timeless Virtues

reporting dangerous street conditions, and patrolling distressed areas (power failures, felled trees and power lines, etc.)

The police are sworn to protect life and property, even at the risk of their own safety, and the members of the NYPD do that every day of the year. But police officers have families too, and homes that also need protection from the fury of a hurricane. Nevertheless, they responded as they always do for the good of the community...they did their duty.

VIETNAM VETERANS PARADE AND MEMORIAL DEDICATION

Parades and public events are a regular part of New York City's street life during the milder months of the year. They are often among the more pleasant duties to which a member of the department may be assigned. However, the Vietnam Veterans Parade and Memorial dedication was an assignment of honor for those New York City police officers privileged to be present, either as parade marchers, or as part of the world's longest "unofficial" honor guard, stretching from Brooklyn to Broadway to City Hall.

On May 6th and 7th, 1985, veterans and non-veterans alike came from all over to join in paying a long deferred tribute to those who had served their country with distinction. For the police on duty, this was a special event. For beyond the commonly shared emotion of the occasion, the police officers present enjoyed one more, that of seeing many fellow officers who were also Vietnam Veterans finally received the recognition they deserved.



On May 6th, 1985 the New York City Police Department was proud to be a part of the public tribute to America's Vietnam Veterans.

The memory of other parades may blur over time, but for those NYPD members fortunate enough to be present, the Vietnam Veterans Parade and Memorial dedication will remain as a vivid, moving, and uplifting memory.

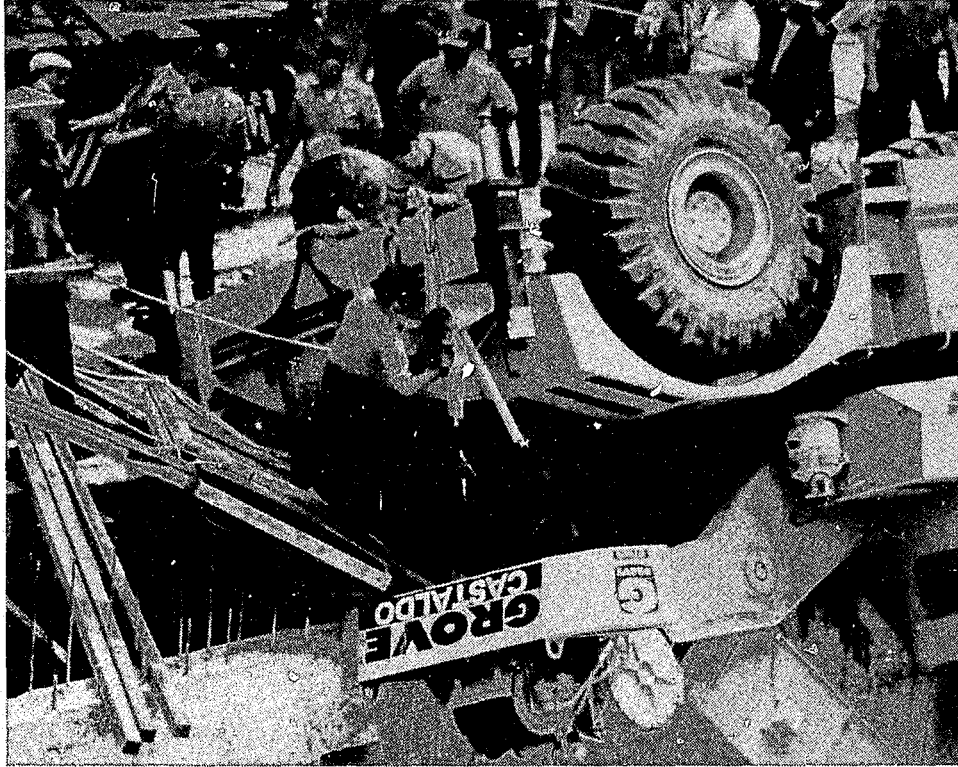
UNCOMMON VALOR WAS A COMMON VIRTUE — THE MIDDLETOWN CRANE ACCIDENT

At a few minutes before noon on an otherwise typical workday in Midtown Manhattan on May 30, 1985, a 35-ton crane hoisting steel rods toppled onto its side, crushing Mrs. Brigitte Gerney's legs, and so began a six hour ordeal during which several officers risked death in a massive rescue operation that eventually meant life for the victim.

The crane, when it fell, cracked the sidewalk, pinned Mrs. Gerney under one of its wheels, and came to rest suspended precariously over the

adjacent five story deep construction site. The first police on the scene, Officers Edward Flynn, Kevin Tolan, and James Essig formed a human chain and by linking their belts together lowered Officer Alfred Esposito twelve feet to determine whether Mrs. Gerney was alive and if she could be extricated. While comforting her they placed wooden planks across the gap from the sidewalk to the building foundation to give a tenuous access to the victim.

Police Officers Paul Ragonese and Anthony Mangiaracina of the Emergency Services Unit arrived soon thereafter and were lowered beneath the crane to administer first aid and attempt to calm the woman to prevent her from going into shock. They remained in this perilous position for over two and one half hours until ordered to be hospitalized for treatment of leg cramps and exhaustion.



Without regard for his personal safety, Police Officer Paul Ragonese clambered over the remnants of a wooden construction site wall and crawled under an overturned crane, delicately balanced between the street and an excavation pit, to reach the side of a woman whose legs were crushed and pinned beneath the huge machine. And there he stayed for over two hours, consoling her, praying with her, and passing her a communion wafer provided by a priest.

FOR VALOR

What is the greatest single asset of the police? It is the certain knowledge on the part of the criminal that the man in blue will keep coming no matter what the odds may be against him. Organization, equipment, physical condition, training, intelligent direction are all required to make an efficient force, and here we have them all. But fundamental is the quality of the man himself, his will to enforce the law at any hazard. Every policeman must pledge himself to "live dangerously."

Three hundred and sixty-one members of the city police have just been placed on the honor list by Commissioner Valentine. Twenty-four received "honorable mention," the highest citation. To read of the individual deeds of these men in the face of imminent death would make the slowest pulse beat faster. Not steel or lead could stop them. In the emergency every one of them kept coming and so mastered the sudden problem that confronted him.

That is the reason we can keep going — all the rest of us — peacefully about our business. The next time you see a "cop" on the corner do him the courtesy of remembering that he stands ready to risk his life for you, the citizen.

— *New York Times* Editorial, April 6, 1937

Meanwhile, Officer George Toth, ESU, devised a plan to rescue Mrs. Gerney that required stabilizing the crane which, if shifted, would have certainly caused her death. Officers Alexander Terrero and Ronald Herreid volunteered to climb beneath the plywood board supporting Mrs. Gerney and used wooden planks to shore up the crane. Officer Toth removed rocks and dirt by hand for five hours until Officers Terrero and Herreid, who had relieved Officers Mangiaracina and Ragonese, pulled the woman to safety. All these officers exhibited coolness of mind and boundless personal courage.

During the lengthy rescue effort, Traffic Division personnel had to manage a high traffic control problem. Streets between 63rd Street and 3rd Avenue and Bellevue Hospital at 1st Avenue and 29th Street had to be kept clear, so that an ambulance could be rushed through when the woman finally was pulled from under the crane. Motorcycles stood ready to escort the ambulance. It was understood that seconds counted in this life and death drama, a drama where life was the victor this time.

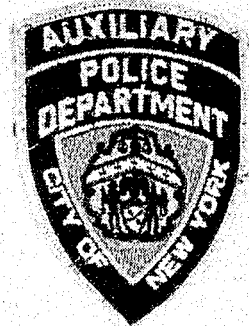
For the heroic and humane role he played in the rescue, without concern for his personal safety, Police Officer Ragonese, already the holder of 72 department citations, was promoted to detective. On June 13, 1985, Detective Ragonese was further honored by the Association for a Better New York. "You epitomize the cop in New York City", said Mr. Lewis Rudin, Chairman of the association — a fitting tribute to both the officer and the department.

Mrs. Gerney displayed extreme bravery, self-composure and concern for others during her ordeal. Detec-

Timeless Virtues



Police Officer Ragonese, already the holder of 72 departmental citations, was promoted to detective following the heroic and humane part he played in the rescue of Mrs. Brigitte Gerney. While visiting Mrs. Gerney at Bellevue Hospital, First Lady Nancy Regan shakes hands with detective Ragonese as Mayor Koch looks on.



New York City Auxiliary Police Officers volunteered over one million hours of their time in 1985 for the benefit of their fellow New Yorkers. In recognition of this, on October 25th, Mayor Koch presented the auxiliaries with a Mayor's Volunteer Service Award for exceptional service.

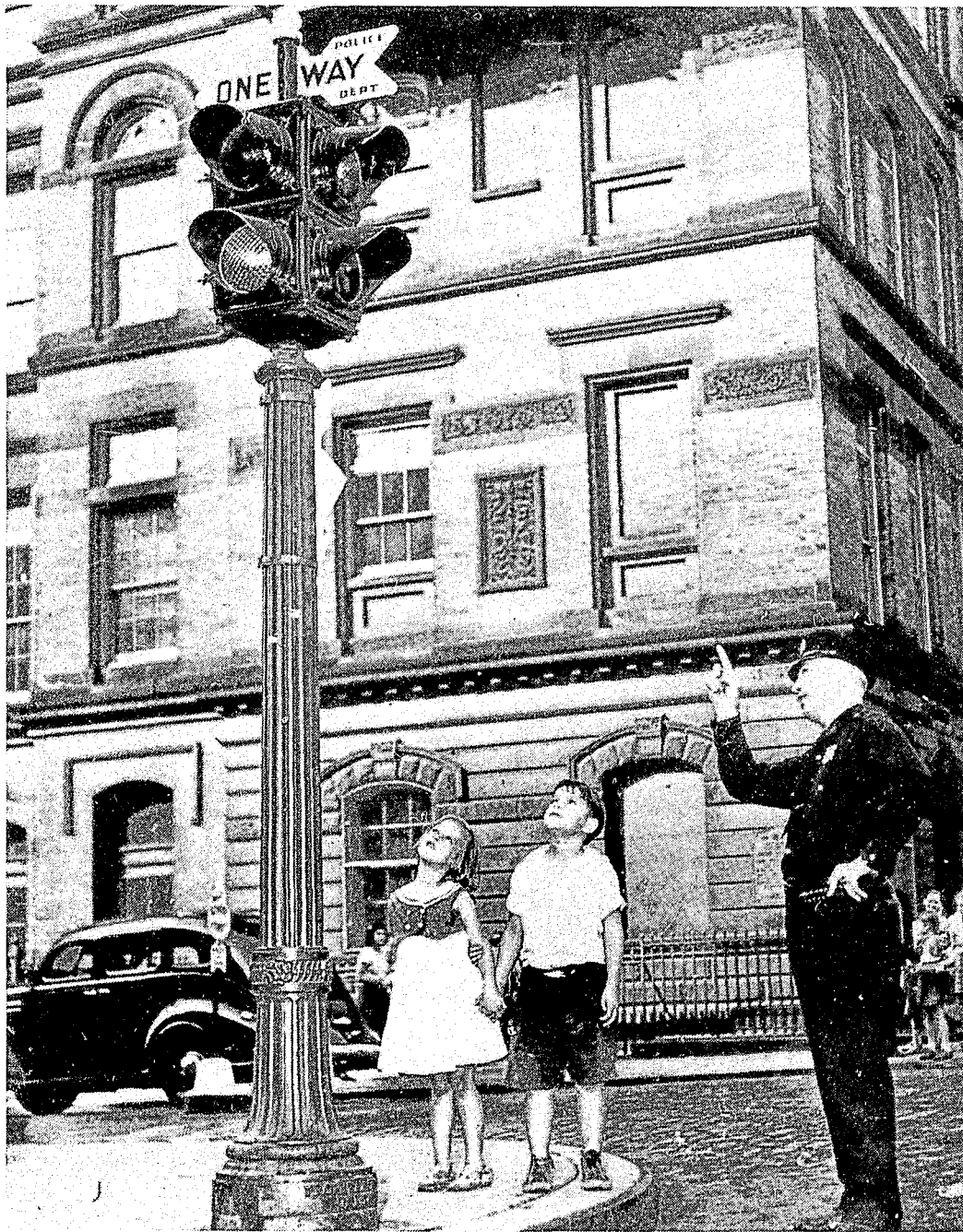
tive Ragonese has called her the real hero of the whole incident. And, indeed, she was. Bravery is not a virtue confined only to police officers, they just call it by a different name — duty.

THE AUXILIARY POLICE OF NEW YORK

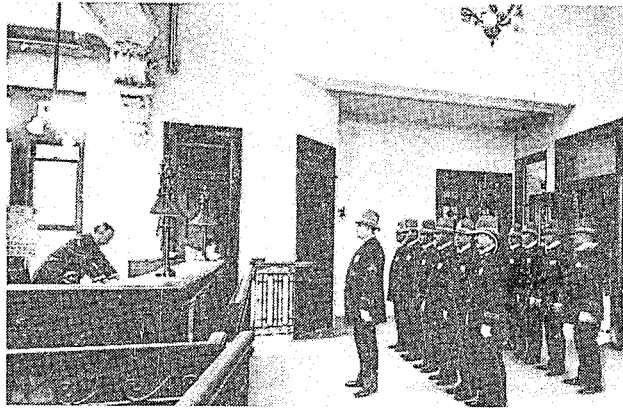
At a City Hall ceremony on October 25, 1985, Mayor Koch presented a Mayor's Volunteer Service Award to the Police Department's Auxiliary Police Program. These awards are presented each year to individuals or groups for exceptional service to their fellow New Yorkers.

This particular award was a formal expression of gratitude to the thousands of New York City Auxiliary Police Officers who volunteer approximately 1.2 million hours of their time annually for the benefit of others. Private citizens recruited, trained and equipped by the Police Department, these unarmed volunteers patrol their neighborhoods in distinct police uniforms, both on foot and in police-radio equipped vehicles, to deter crime. In addition, there are Auxiliary Police Harbor, Mounted, Highway and Emergency Service patrols that augment the Police Department's regular assignments in these specialized areas.

In recognition of this impressive demonstration of citizen willingness to cooperate with the police to improve their own, their families', and their neighbors' security, the Mayor's Award Committee chose to honor the Auxiliaries — people from all walks of life actively participating in crime deterrence and helping improve the community's quality of life. These public-spirited citizens also know the meaning of the words, honor, duty, and service.



MAGNY



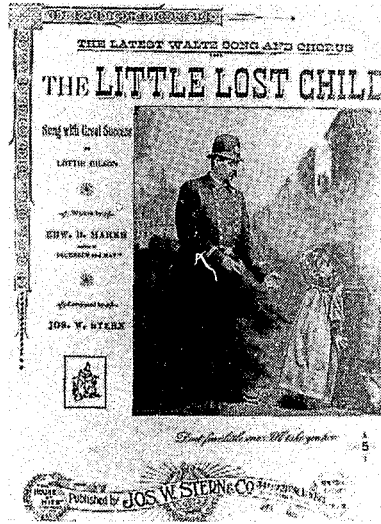
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Police Reserves March

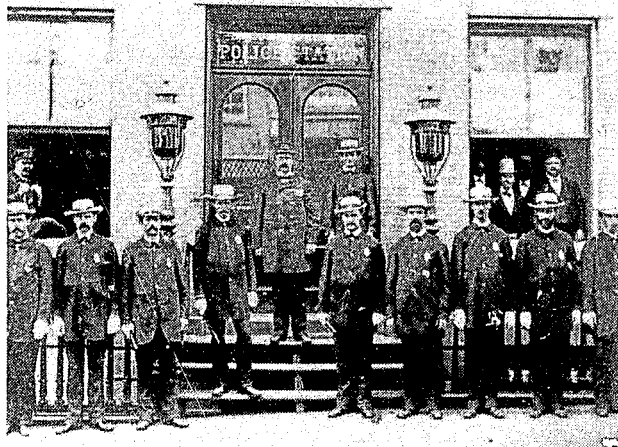


NYPDM

Composed by
Corp. Ed. Rosenbaum Jr.



NYPDM



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Top: Sergeant and his men turning out, 23rd Precinct, 1908

Left: Sheet music cover illustrating a Police Reserve, circa 1918

Right: Sheet music cover illustrating a Policeman, circa 1894

Bottom: Officers of the 2nd Precinct in summer uniforms, circa 1873

MISCELLANY

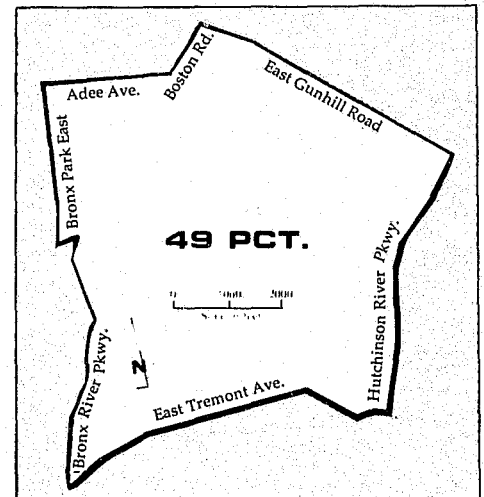
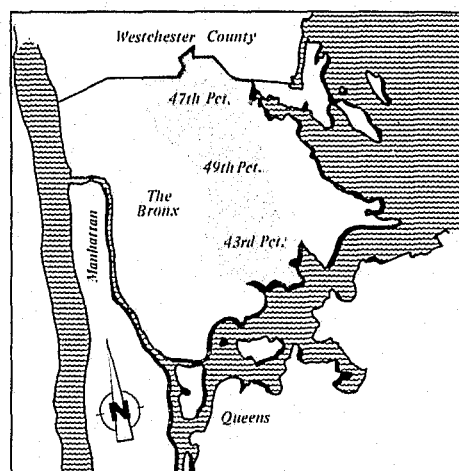
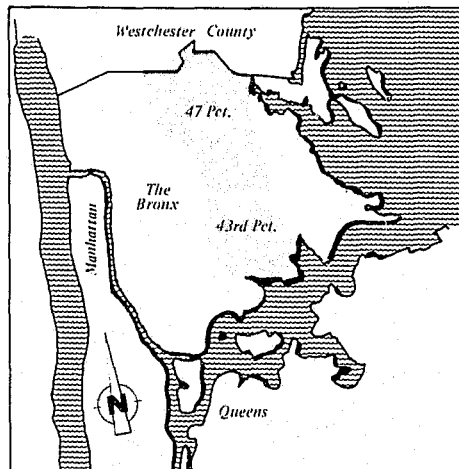
OPENING OF THE 49th PRECINCT

The establishment of precinct station houses, or watch houses as they were originally called, did not occur until 1809. In that year the City's Night-Watch consisted of three watch districts and each district had its own watch house, a structure either built or leased by the City. The watch house located in the third district was a new building and cost the City \$3,000 to construct.

That tradition of decentralization, i.e., grouping police service facilities (and resources) by district continues today. In 1980, local municipal service districts in the Borough of the Bronx became coterminous with the community planning districts, so as to conform to the New York City Charter mandates approved by the voters in a 1976 referendum. In compliance with the new Charter's requirements, the Police Department embarked upon the construction of a new precinct, the 49th, to be carved out of areas formerly covered by two other precincts, thereby unifying the delivery of all local police service to those neighborhoods in one new facility. On January 8, 1985, the 49th Precinct was officially opened. Mayor Koch and Police Commissioner Ward officiated at the dedication of the Pelham Parkway/Morris Park areas' new station house. The building, which cost \$4.5 million (as compared to the \$3,000 for the first police precinct station in 1809), houses all 49th Precinct personnel, as well as the 49th Precinct Detective Unit and the Applicant Investigation Unit.



Top: The new 49th Precinct station house.



Above: Boundaries of the new 49th Precinct.

Left, top and bottom: Patrol Borough Bronx before and after addition of 49th Precinct.

Miscellany

AWARD-WINNING CONSTITUTIONAL LAW TRAINING FILM SERIES

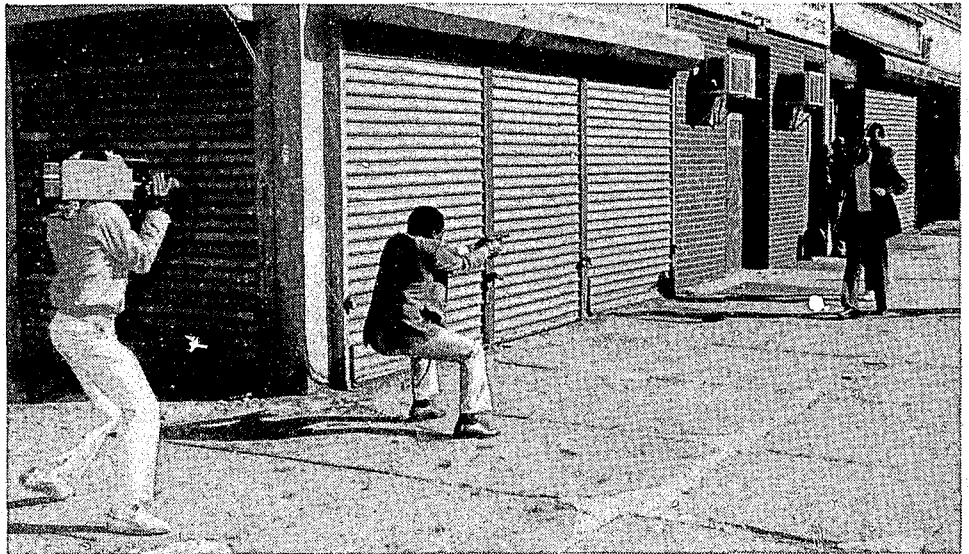
In 1985, the New York City Police Department's Legal Bureau oversaw the production of a series of constitutional law films to be used for recruit and in-service police legal training. Funded by a grant from a private foundation, the films are professionally produced in conjunction with the department's Legal Bureau, which developed the concept, identified the subject matter to be covered, provided the story lines and were present on the set as consultants during filming. All police roles in the films were portrayed by actual active-duty police officers, with professional actors employed for most other parts.

There will be five films in all when the series is completed. The goal is to provide accurate information about difficult legal issues with which police officers routinely come into contact. The first two films, "Description As Follows" and "You Have The Right," deal with eyewitness identifications, confessions and interrogations. Both won critical acclaim at several film festivals, including an award of the Cine Golden Eagles and first and second place at the America Film Festival. The third film, entitled "Street Encounters," was completed in 1985 and concerns stop, question and frisk situations on the street; it has also been entered in several film festivals. The final two films, which will complete the series, regarding search and seizure issues are now in production.

These films are an excellent training tool, bringing hypothetical situations to a startling reality in the classroom. The series has a companion Constitutional Law booklet

which reinforces the legal points highlighted in the scenarios and provides a ready post-viewing reference guide. In addition to internal training use, several other police departments, including Nassau County, Suffolk County and the City of Rochester

have utilized the films in their training programs. Moreover, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services is making these training aids available for distribution to police agencies throughout the State of New York.



In a welcome break with the past, the department's most recent foray into the training film business has been both an artistic and educational success. The first two installments of the NYPD's five-part Constitutional Law film series, using real life police officers as cops and professional actors in most other roles, have won critical acclaim at several film festivals and high praise from police audiences for their realistic portrayal of legal issues confronted by the police every day on the street.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S SOFTBALL LEAGUE

Police officers should be physically fit for their own and the department's best interests. Exercise is an essential part of fitness and athletics are a pleasurable form of exercise for most people. Hence, the Police Commissioner's Softball League was inaugurated in the spring of 1985.

Sixty-five teams, consisting of 1,000 department members signed up for the first season of play, a surprisingly large turnout to the league's organizers. The championship game was played at Shea Stadium - home of the New York Mets - and the Police Academy team, with a large assist from its complement of physical education instructors carried home the Commissioner's Trophy. If the results were unremarkable, (as in the words of Damon Runyon, "The race is not always to the swift, or the contest to the strong, but that's the way to bet."), the spirit of good sportsmanship prevailed... But this season all the other teams in the league will be "gunning" for the defending champions and their roster of "ringers." And if last year's winners are again victorious, the cry of "Break up the Police Academy Softball Team" will be heard in the land.



Commissioner Ward presents the Commissioner's Trophy to the Police Academy, champions of the inaugural season of the Police Commissioner's Softball League.



The newly established softball league continues a tradition of competitive Police Department sports. Up to the 1940's, the department fielded a baseball team that competed against other city agencies. This photo shows a team at the Polo Grounds, circa 1938.

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NYPDU: New York City Police Department Photographic Unit; Sgt. Michael Flores, Commanding Officer.

NYPL: New York Public Library.

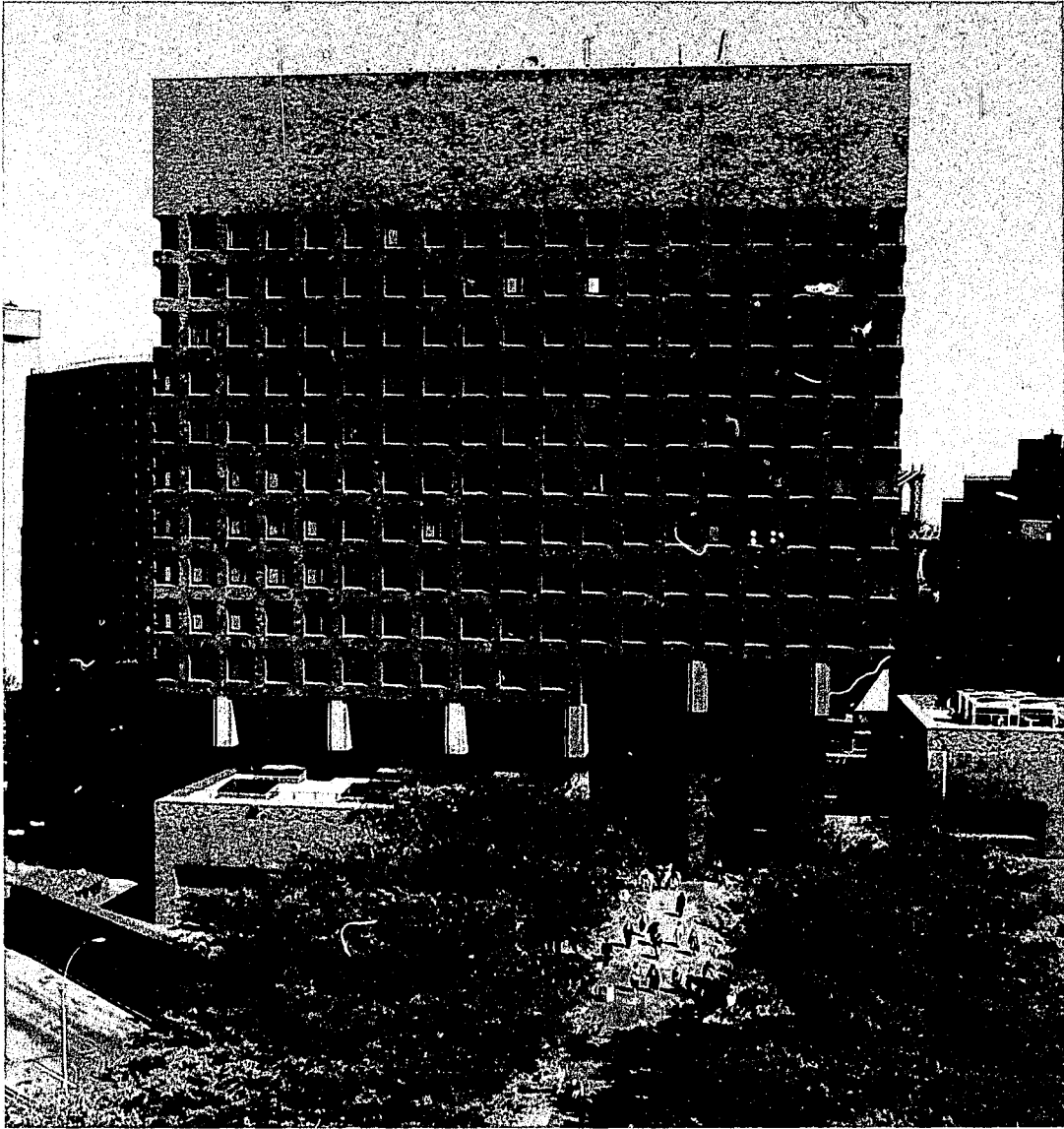
WWP: Wide Work Photos.

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