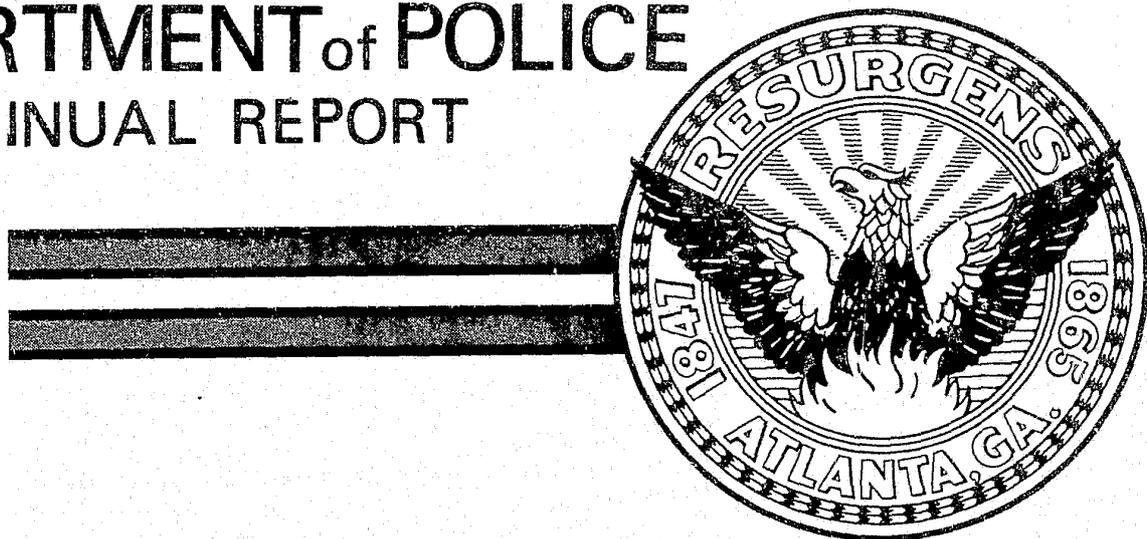


CITY OF ATLANTA
DEPARTMENT of POLICE
ANNUAL REPORT



014680

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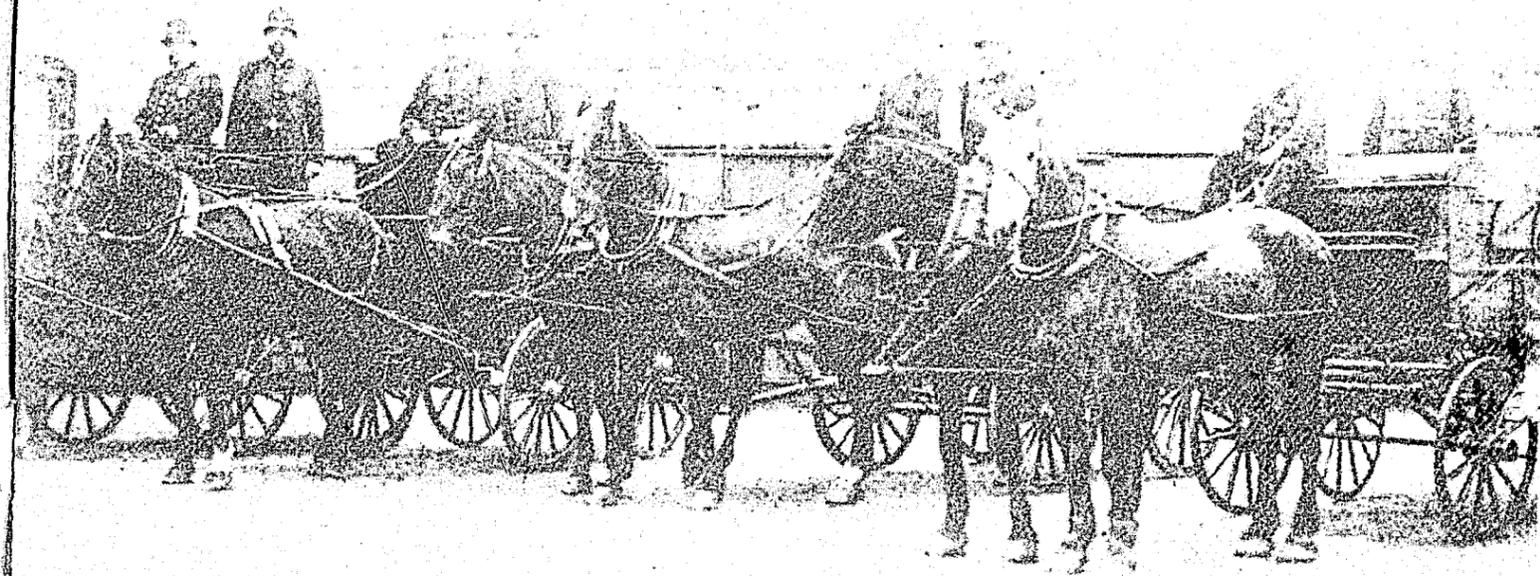
94th Edition
Atlanta Police Department
Annual Report
Compiled and Edited by
the Public Information Office

ATLANTA POLICE

DEPARTMENT

1973 ANNUAL REPORT

FIRST CENTENNIAL EDITION



1873 - 1973



MAYNARD JACKSON
MAYOR



May, 1974

Greetings:

The job of the police officer is a difficult and demanding one. Society demands that the police officer be able to handle many different kinds of situations with compassion, with efficiency, with restraint, with wisdom and with a concern for the rights of the citizens our officers are sworn to serve.

We are proud of the fine job that our police officers have done in the past. With increased training procedures and the many other modern improvements that are currently under consideration, we fully expect this fine record to be improved.

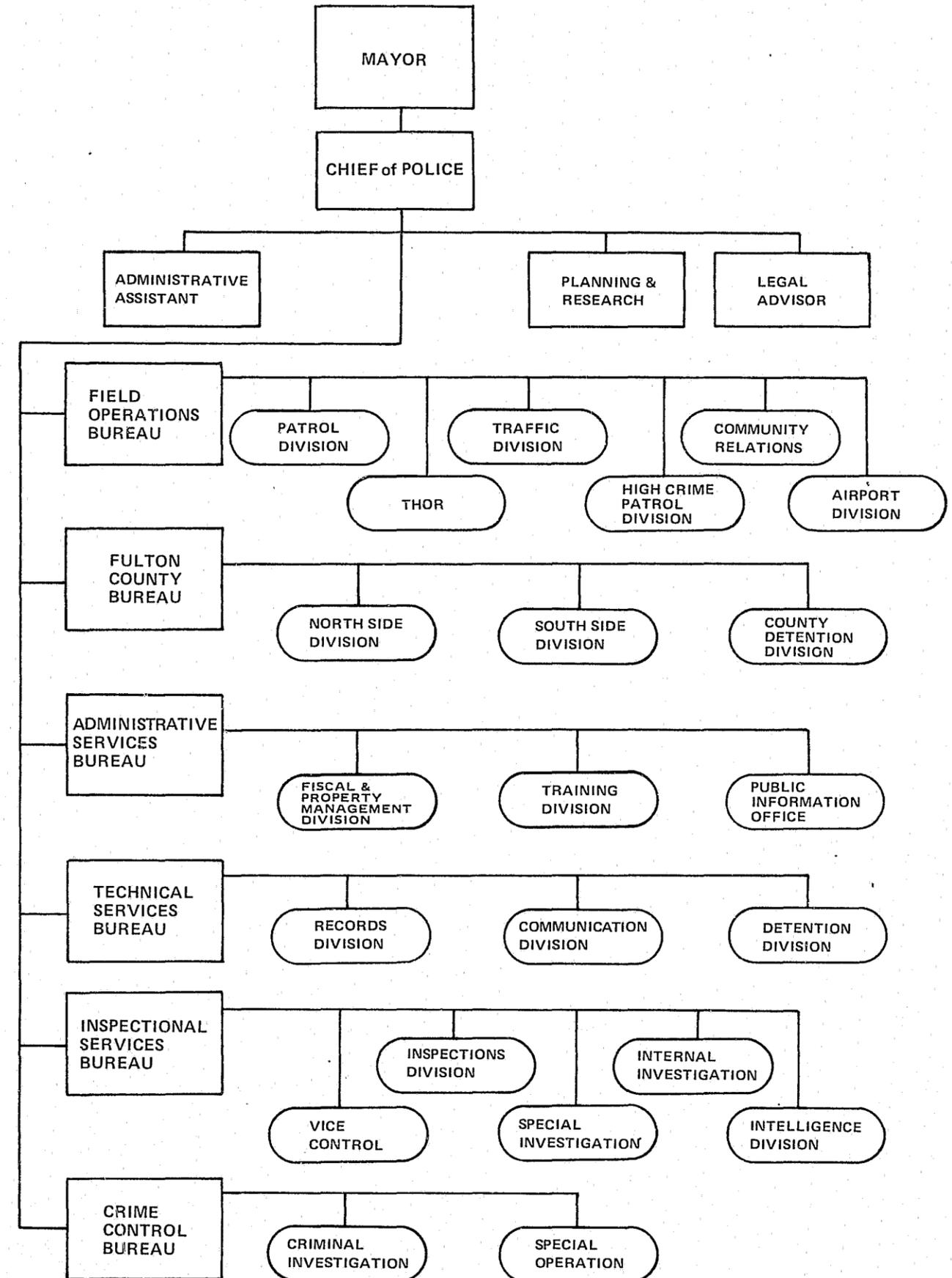
It is my pleasure to extend my personal best wishes to each member of the Atlanta Bureau of Police Services and pledge that, as Mayor of our city, I will work with you to make our Police Bureau the finest law enforcement unit in the nation.

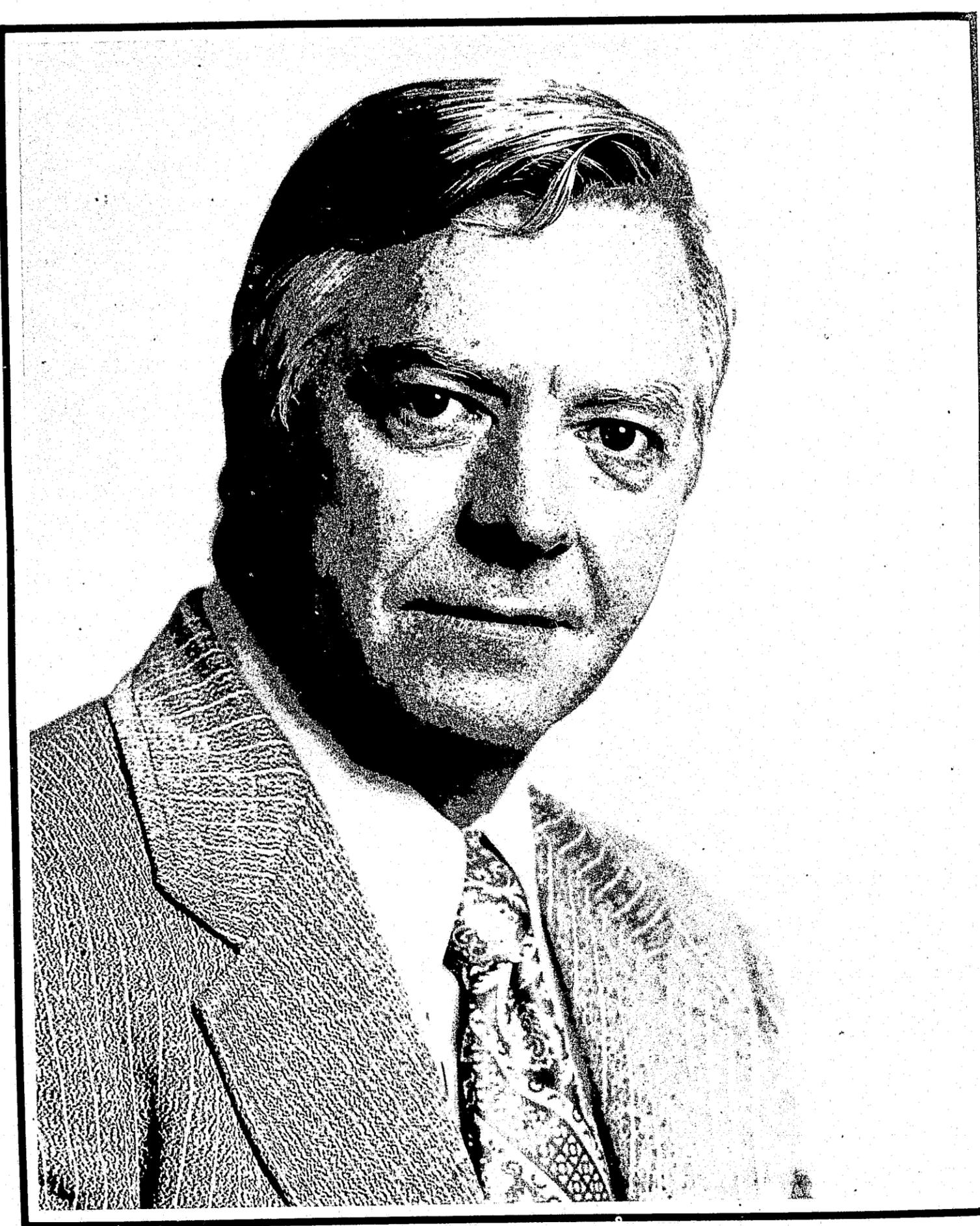
Yours for Atlanta,

Maynard Jackson
MAYNARD JACKSON

MJ/phg

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Police Chief J. F. Inman



J. F. INMAN
Chief

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

April 24, 1974

Honorable Maynard Jackson
Mayor
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

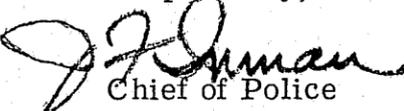
Dear Sir:

The Atlanta Police Department has been gearing up for the past two years to cope with major police responsibilities. Primary contributions to community order requires that serious criminal behavior be brought under control and that crime prevention programs be initiated that reduce the opportunities for the commission of some crimes.

The results of these efforts and new techniques employed, are encouraging. In March of this year we experienced the first actual decrease in the number of robberies in more than two years and the trend is continuing. Several other serious crime categories are also showing a decrease at this time.

On behalf of all the members of the Atlanta Police Department we thank our citizens for their support and pledge our determination to create and maintain a feeling of security in our city.

Respectfully,


Chief of Police

JFI:gp



ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU



CHIEF A.L. POSEY

The Administrative Services Bureau is concerned with the maintenance of all police funds and property as well as with the training of all police personnel. The bureau is commanded by an assistant chief and functions as a staff unit.

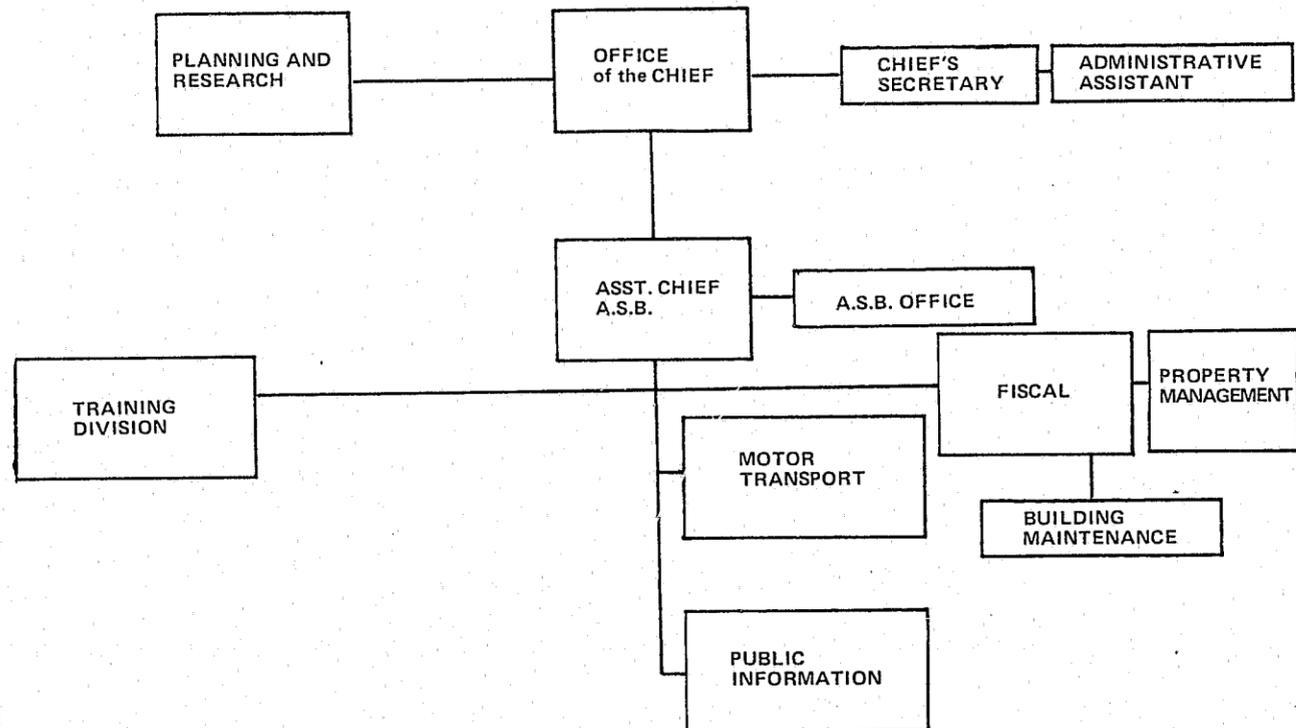
The following units are encompassed within the Administrative Services Bureau:

The Training Division: responsible for all police training and is comprised of 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 detective, 1 police officer and 1 civilian employee.

The Fiscal Division: under the command of a captain is responsible for the administration of general police funds, federal grant funds and the following sections:

- Fiscal Section:** 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant and 3 civilian employees.
- Property Management Section:** 1 lieutenant and 4 sergeants.
- Building Maintenance Section:** 1 sergeant and 3 police officers.
- Motor Transport Section:** 1 lieutenant and 1 police officer.

The bureau also encompasses: A Public Information Section with 1 sergeant and 1 police officer. The Chief's Office is staffed with 3 majors, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, and 3 civilian employees. This office staff enables the Chief's Office to remain open for public service 24 hours a day.



AS.B. TRAINING

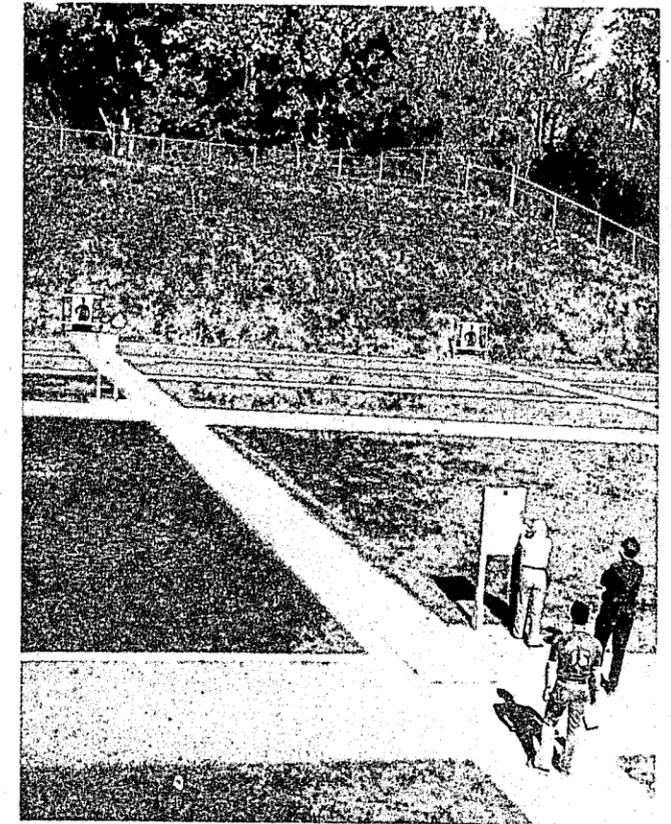
The Training Division is responsible for training all new police officers and for providing in-service retraining for veteran members of the Police Department.

During 1973, the Police Academy conducted eight recruit classes, each six weeks long. A total of four hundred and forty-seven officers were enrolled in the classes. Of that number three hundred and ninety-nine graduated to become certified police officers.

In January of 1974 the Police Academy program was extended to twelve weeks. Under the expanded training program, recruits spend the first week on the pistol range, where they are required to qualify on the practical pistol course. The next eleven weeks are spent in the classroom on subjects ranging from criminal law to crisis intervention. Each Friday during the eleven week period the rookie officers are assigned to the field with an experienced officer. During this period, recruits become familiar with the operation of the Police Department by actually performing police functions under the guidance of an experienced officer.

In addition to recruit training, the Police Academy sponsored four in-service training schools during 1973 including three police management/supervisors schools and one retraining school for detectives and sergeants assigned to the Anti-Robbery/Burglary Division. A total of one hundred and sixty-seven police officers attended the in-service schools.

Aside from classroom training, 1300 members of the Police Department, each received one day of retraining in firearms from Police Academy instructors at the department pistol range in 1973. Projections for 1974 include increases in both retraining and training hours.



FISCAL & PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Substantial reorganization and change has been instituted in the Property Management and Fiscal Division. The two units have been combined under one captain in order to be more efficient.

Property Management is an eight hour, five day a week operation that is soon to be a twenty-four hour, seven day a week operation to provide better control and availability of services. Property Management is charged with responsibility of processing all evidence and maintaining security over all prisoner's possessions until their subsequent release. In addition, this division is responsible for all necessary equipment in the everyday operation of the Police Department; ie, issue all firearms and ammunition, assign and maintain all vehicles, issue all uniforms and service equipment. An inventory is maintained by this division of all equipment owned and used by the Police Department.

A twenty-four hour, seven day week is significant in that it will allow authorities the availability of evidence at all times; and, also will allow released

prisoners to regain their possessions immediately at the time of departure. By housing and inventorying all evidence and property in the same place, the Police Department has greater control over these materials.

Fingerprinting and property removal have been combined into one area, reducing the number of stops a prisoner must make while being booked, again increasing control.

The other half of the division is concerned with fiscal responsibility. This division maintains financial controls over the Police Department budget. It also maintains financial controls over all federal grants, which totaled \$3,049,127.50 in 1973. This division also writes all orders for equipment necessary for the everyday operation of the Police Department. It tabulates and bills Fulton County for services rendered by APD and has the responsibility of projecting on a day-to-day basis the Police Department budget for approval by the Finance Office and the City Council.



The Motor Transportation Section of Property Management is responsible for the upkeep of 456 vehicles belonging to the Police Department.

FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU



CHIEF J.H. AMOS

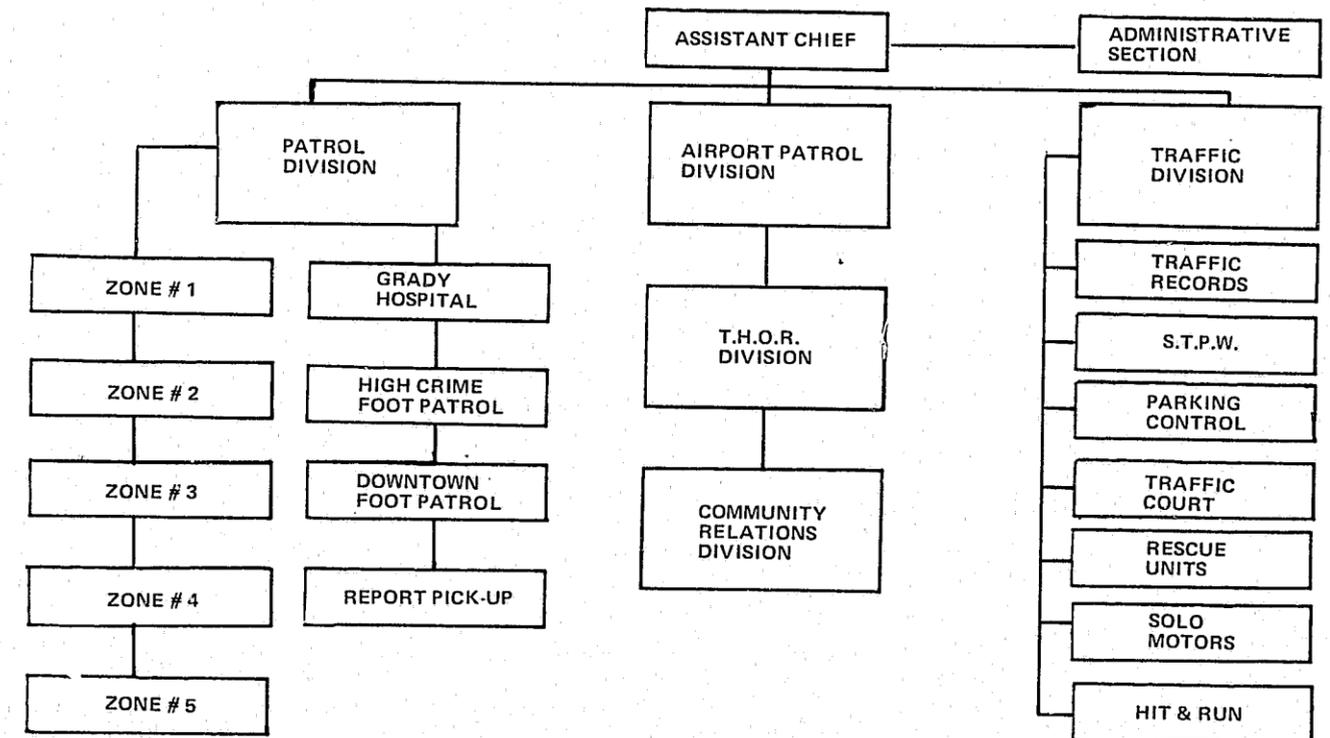
The Field Operations Bureau was created on July 7, 1972. It came into being as a result of combining two former bureaus, namely, the Uniformed Operations Bureau and the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

On February 6, 1973, a Crime Control Bureau was created and the Criminal Investigation Division and the Special Operations Division were transferred from the Field Operations Bureau to the newly created Crime Control Bureau.

The Field Operations Bureau is now composed of five divisions: Patrol, Traffic, Community Relations, T.H.O.R., and the Airport Patrol Division.

During 1973, several innovative changes were made in the Patrol Division. The following is a list of the major changes:

1. Changed from a central watch change station to five zone watch change stations. Four are located in public parks. The fifth one is located in the Police Station.
2. Changed from Watch Captains, who formerly were commanders of the entire Patrol Division during eight hour shifts, to Zone Captains, who are commanders of a particular zone at all times.
3. Created a Neighborhood Interaction Program. This program sent patrol officers into high burglary areas to educate the public in safeguarding their property.

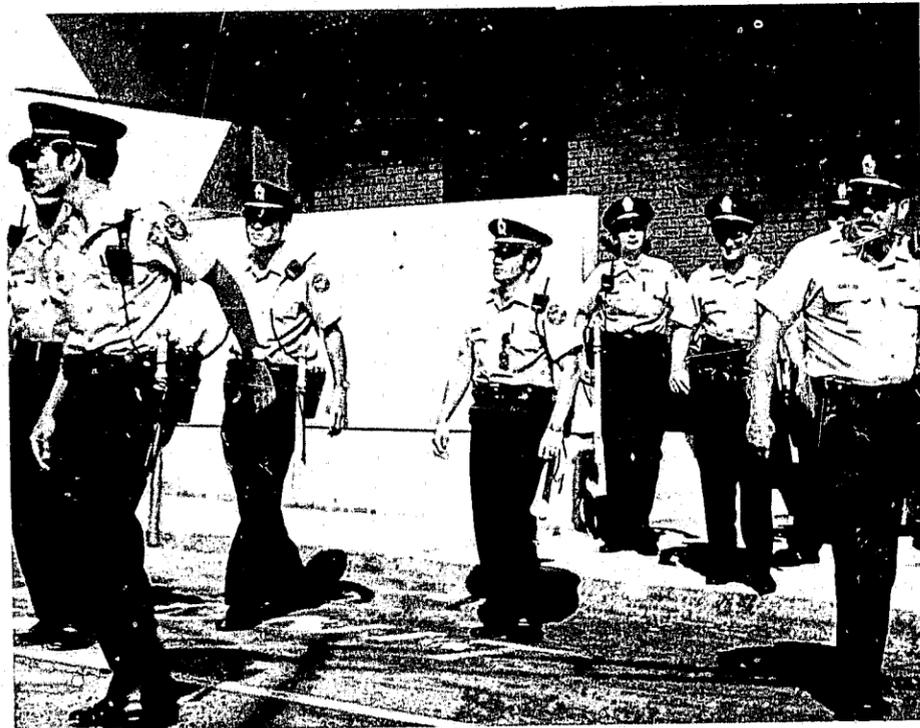


F.O.B. PATROL DIVISION

In 1973, innovative plans were started for a substantial reorganization of the patrol division. APD went from a central watch station to a five zone system, each containing its own watch station and permanently assigned personnel.

Existing parks structures were converted to house the stations. Each zone has a minimum of one captain, three lieutenants, and nine sergeants. The number of patrolmen vary in each zone according to the number of beats. The captain is responsible for his zone on a twenty-four hour basis, and is in charge of all enforcement in that area.

These changes have brought positive results both for the citizenry and the personnel in their respective zones. Because of the localization, watch changes are reduced to minimum time, therefore, allowing an increase in patrol time. Free parking space is available at the stations and in most cases downtown traffic is avoided going to and from beat areas. Localization has also afforded the opportunity for zone personnel to get better acquainted with each other and the people they protect.



The twenty-four hour watch concept, which was begun with the Grady Detention Unit, proved so successful, it was adapted to the watch station personnel. The effects have been morale building as the officers have a greater incentive for keeping their zone operating at maximum efficiency.

It is hoped that permanent structures, even more centrally located within the respective zones, can be erected in the near future. However, it should be noted that watch station personnel have done an outstanding job of renovating and maintaining facilities now available.



F.O.B. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A hospitable environment in the community in which the police officer works is a necessary criteria for positive law enforcement.

The basic goals of the Atlanta Police-Community Relations Division include: 1) Resolution and reduction of tensions between police and community. 2) Provide police personnel with a better understanding of various communities and their problems. 3) Gain community support, cooperation and understanding of police.

Through Community Relations efforts in 1973, officers contacted large groups of people through lectures, seminars, meetings, classroom associations, etc.

Programs for the year included Officer Friendly, Police Athletic League, Police Courtesy Vehicle,

Crusade Against Crime, Mini Bike Safety Instruction, Community Relations Mobile Van and Community Service Officers Program.

Most new recruits receive on-the-job training in the Community Relations Division prior to going to the Police Academy. This training is designed to better equip the new officer to handle problems that will arise in the community, and to demonstrate what the officer can do to alleviate some of these problems.

Under consideration is a Priority Proposal aimed at decreasing domestic homicide. The operation calls for officers from the Community Relations Division to handle all domestic type calls. These officers would be trained to consult with persons in this situation, thereby curtailing tensions and presumably reducing the incidence of violence.



INSPECTIONAL SERVICES BUREAU

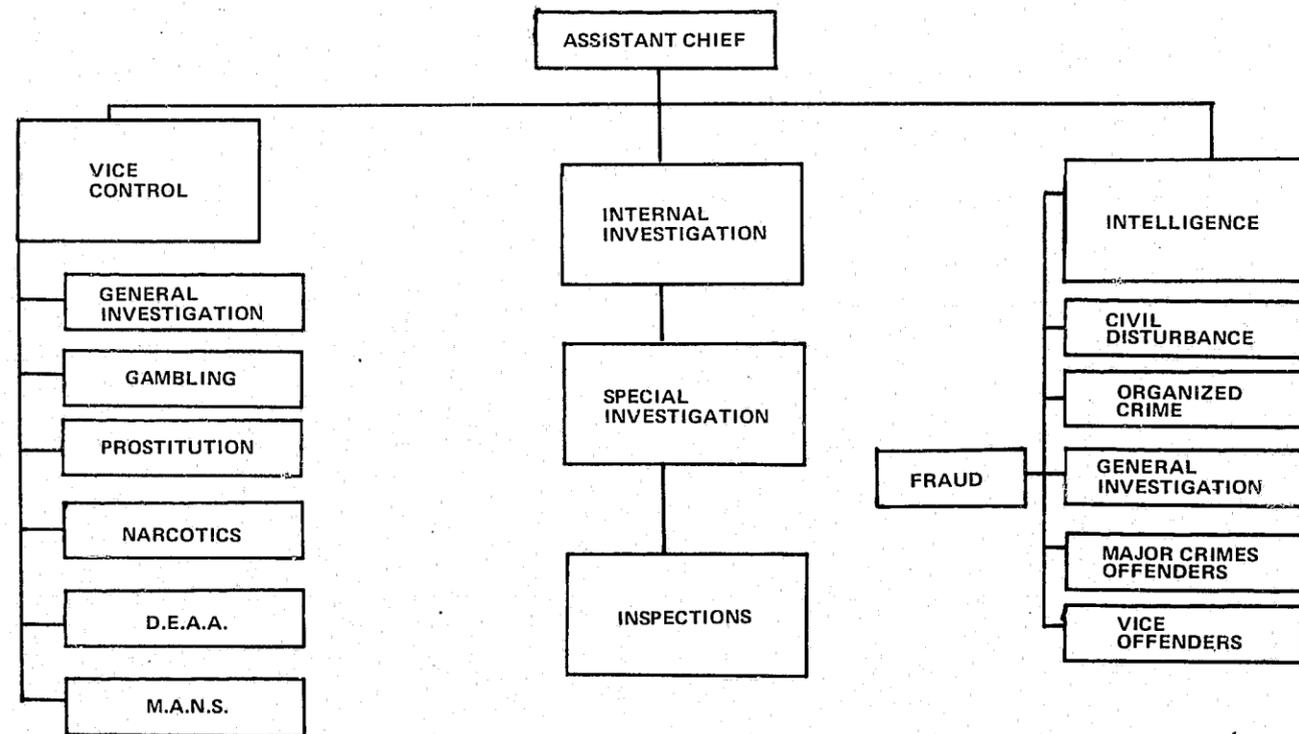


CHIEF J.L. MULLINS

The Inspectional Services Bureau of the Atlanta Police Department has responsibility for (1) the enforcement of vice related ordinances and laws in the City of Atlanta, (2) the investigation of organized crime and related activities in the City and surrounding jurisdictions, and (3) for certain inter-departmental investigations and inspections. The Special Investigator's Office, which issues permits and licenses, is also within this Bureau.

The vice ordinances and laws are enforced by the narcotics, gambling and/or prostitution squads, as appropriate, with the General Investigations Squad enforcing the liquor laws, obscenity laws, and conducting general vice related investigations.

The Inspections Division is responsible for the monitoring of activities of each section of the Department, while the Internal Investigations Division conducts investigations into alleged acts of misconduct by individual officers.



I.S.B. VICE



The efficiency of this section must be considered in light of the dedication of the personnel and their personal sacrifices. Many undercover agents are hampered by the lack of properly disguised vehicles and surveillance equipment.

In 1973 changes in personnel and leadership provided new direction for the gambling section. The mission, to cut down on illegal gambling which finances and attracts organized underworld activity, became clearer. A start was made toward adding the additional equipment and personnel to improve mobility and effectiveness.

Total cases for 1973 were 2,953 which brought in fines in excess \$190,000.

The mission for 1974 is to be even more effective in the enforcement of city and state gambling laws and to increase the good working relationship now enjoyed with other law enforcement agencies.

The narcotics section has also produced positive results for 1973 and, as we enter 1974, are showing an even greater effectiveness as measured by the following statistics:

It is well recognized that drug dealers, pimps, and bookies exploit the vulnerable for self-serving motivations. These victims, the young, the uneducated and the poor are often times irreparably damaged by these criminals. Furthermore, it has been clearly established that these activities financially support and maintain underground organized crime which pervades all segments of society. To combat these kinds of criminal activity, the Atlanta Police Department's Vice Division has established an impressively, incomparable record of arrests per number of personnel.

The Vice Control Division is made up of six sections: gambling, prostitution, narcotics, general investigation (which handles all vice offences which do not fall under the specific jurisdiction of the other sections), M.A.N.S. (metro narcotics), and D.E.A. (an undercover group primarily assigned to buying narcotics).

During 1973 the manpower in this Division increased by approximately 50%; however, since it takes an estimated 8 to 10 months for a detective to reach maximum efficiency, the effect of the additional manpower was not felt immediately.

NARCOTICS SQUAD

SEIZURE OF DRUGS

DRUG	APD	In Conjunction With Other Agencies
Peyote Tablets	2 lbs.	
Heroin	82,392	58,292
Marijuana	19 1/2 oz.	18 oz.
LSD	42,637 oz.	19,416 oz.
LSD Tablets	1 1/2 oz.	
Hashish	754	
M.D.A.	7746 grams	903 grams
Hash Oil	234 grams	
PCP	10 bottles	
Amphetamines Powder	1 lb, 10 oz.	
Individual bags heroin	2 oz.	2 lbs.
Individual bags Cocaine	5,193	
Quarte Teaspoons Cocaine	33	
Cocaine	90 1/2 oz.	24 1/2 oz.
Cocaine	265	

1973 Cash received and turned back to I.R.S.

APD	\$ 140,516.00
In conjunction with other agencies	\$ 19,444.65
1973 Street value of Drugs & Cash	\$3,274,854.15

In January and February of 1974 the APD Narcotics Squad had already seized the following:

DRUG	APD	In Conjunction With Other Agencies
Individual Bags of Heroin	236	2 lbs.
Marijuana	8,254 oz.	
\$5.00 bags of Marijuana	188	
Individual bags of Cocaine	88	
MDA	2,094 grams	
Bites of Demeral Tablets	41	
Cocaine	1,009,492	
Cocaine	219 grams	2 lbs.
Money	\$11,845.15	\$1,234.00

1973 Drug Cases

Narcotics (including Heroin)	529
Drug Abuse (predominately Marijuana)	991
Miscellaneous	640

January and February 1974 Drug Cases

Narcotics (including Heroin)	105
Drug Abuse Cases	195
Miscellaneous	155

CRIME CONTROL BUREAU



CHIEF S.L. SALVANT

The Crime Control Bureau was created on February 6, 1973. The Bureau was formed from existing divisions within the department and is now composed of the Criminal Investigation Division and Special Operations Division. Since its inception, the Crime Control Bureau has been commanded by Assistant Chief S. L. Salvant.

The Criminal Investigation Division is commanded by a major, and consists of three sections — Crimes Against Person (Robbery and Homicide Squads, and Sex Crimes Unit); Crimes Against Property (Auto Theft, Burglary, Larceny Squads, plus Anti-Receiver and Pawn Shop Units); Special Assignments and Youth (Check, Bicycle, Juvenile and Fugitive Squads).

The Criminal Investigation Division is charged with the responsibility of investigating serious crimes after their commission, recovering stolen property, identifying perpetrators of crimes, and bringing them before the proper judicial authority.

The Special Operations Division is commanded by a major, and is responsible for preventative as well as investigative duties. This division consists of Anti-Robbery/Burglary Section (ARB), Tactical Anti-Crime Section (TAC), Helicopter Section, Mounted Patrol Section, Special Weapons and Tactics Section (SWAT), and Special Details Section.

According to Atlanta Regional Commission projections, the total population and the number and percentage of young people in Atlanta will increase substantially by 1980. At that time about one-third of the population, or approximately 265,000 young persons will be subject to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction. It is predicted that if crime rates continue their present trend, personnel working with juveniles at all levels can expect a minimum 50% increase in workload.

A great deal remains to be done to foster cooperation in many areas, including home and school, in handling the problems of youth and delinquency. Under current conditions, the youth investigator is called in, along with the Juvenile Court, when

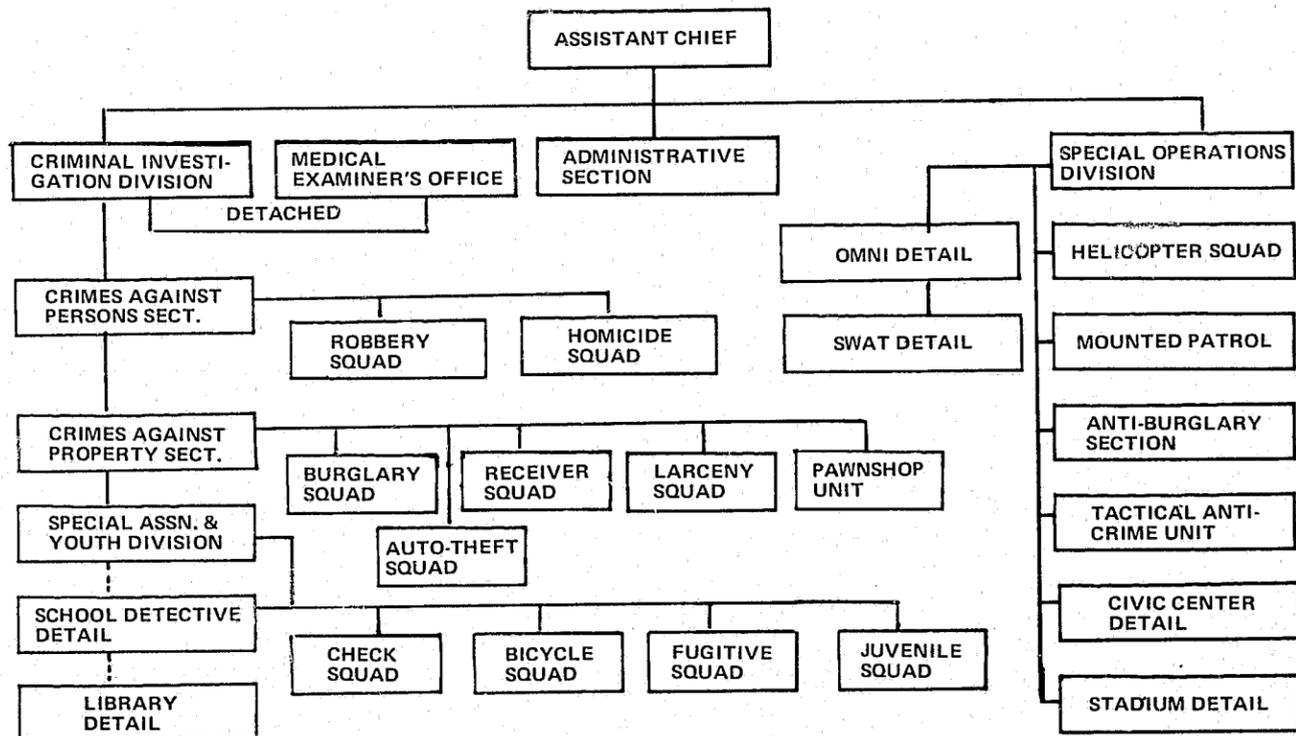
problems develop in the home and/or school. The youth investigator and Juvenile Court are expected to assist in the necessary behavioral adjustments. It is virtually impossible for police at this time to reach the potential delinquent on a formal basis before he is involved in the commission of a delinquent act.

A more vigorous effort is needed toward the prevention of first offenses, to say nothing of the obviously growing problem of runaways and soaring delinquent recidivism. It is anticipated that the introduction of new programs will provide more "preventive" approaches to aid the City's youth in solving some of their problems.

MISSING PERSONS

In 1972 cases reported were accepted by telephone, letter, or by any means, thus making the yearly total much higher than that of 1973. During 1973 the method of accepting Missing Persons reports was drastically altered. It is now required that a report be made in person, thus enabling us to determine those cases that are not within our scope of authority. We now have personnel that follow-up on all runaway cases which has helped prevent repeat cases during the year that would increase the total.

TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS REPORTED (LOCAL)	975
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS REPORTED (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	125
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS REPORTED (LOCAL)	477
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS REPORTED (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	57
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS LOCATED, RETURNED, BOOKED, (LOCAL)	896
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS LOCATED, RETURNED, BOOKED, (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	46
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS LOCATED, RETURNED, BOOKED, (LOCAL)	403
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS LOCATED, RETURNED, BOOKED, (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	19
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS ARRESTED (LOCAL)	122
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS ARRESTED (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	172
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS STILL MISSING FOR 1973 (LOCAL)	65
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS STILL MISSING FOR 1973 (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	79
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS STILL MISSING FOR 1973 (LOCAL)	74
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS STILL MISSING FOR 1973 (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	38
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS LOCATED DECEASED (LOCAL)	3
TOTAL NUMBER RUNAWAYS LOCATED DECEASED (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	0
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS LOCATED DECEASED (LOCAL)	4
TOTAL NUMBER MISSING PERSONS LOCATED DECEASED (OUT OF JURISDICTION)	0



ANTI-ROBBERY/BURGLARY

The Anti-Robbery/Burglary Section (ARB) was created in the summer of 1972 when it became apparent that the increasing number of robberies and burglaries in the City of Atlanta could not be adequately controlled by conventional methods. At present it is under the direction of a Captain and is staffed by eight superior officers and forty-five detectives.

The techniques used by the ARB Section include:

DISGUISED POLICE OPERATIONS

To reduce the high number of pedestrian robberies, policemen disguised as typical pedestrians are placed in crime areas. These areas are frequented by habitual offenders, who rape, rob and assault innocent victims. The overall incidence of violence and death in these areas has dramatically decreased since the institution of the ARB Section.

STAKEOUT

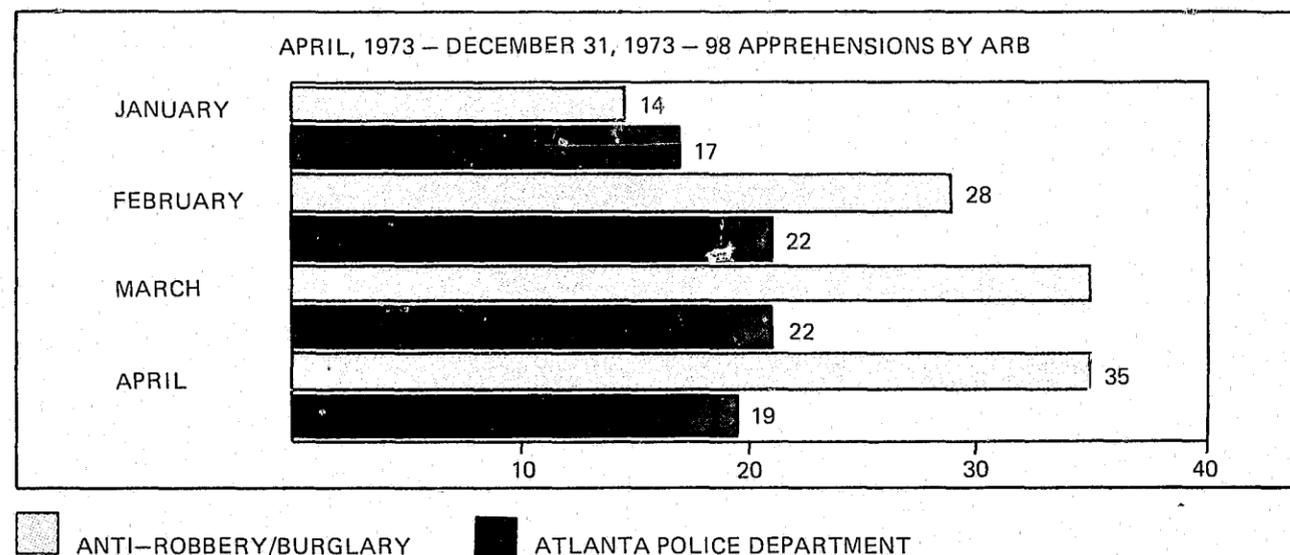
The high rate of business robberies and related injuries and deaths has necessitated a police stakeout of frequently robbed businesses. This stakeout has proven most effective in reducing robberies and victim injuries.

CENSUS TRACT MAPS

Robberies are pinned on census tract maps by the month, day, hour, and type. Through the use of color-coded pins, the frequency and time of occurrence of the various types of robbery can be plotted.

These methods have proven to be highly successful. Anti-Robbery/Burglary is 3.7% of the sworn personnel of the Atlanta Police Department and its apprehension record is as follows:

ON-SITE ROBBERY APPREHENSION



FULTON COUNTY BUREAU



CHIEF E.F. MCKILLOP

The Fulton County Bureau was created during 1973 from a division of the Field Operations Bureau in order to be more responsive to the needs of the citizens of the unincorporated Fulton County.

An Assistant Chief was placed in command of the Bureau with a Major as his Administrative Assistant. The organizational change now provides the Fulton County Bureau with greater representation within the Atlanta Police Department and places the Bureau directly under the Chief of Police. This new change will give a greater responsibility to the Fulton County Bureau, provide better services to the people of the county, with the cooperation and direction of the County Commissioners.

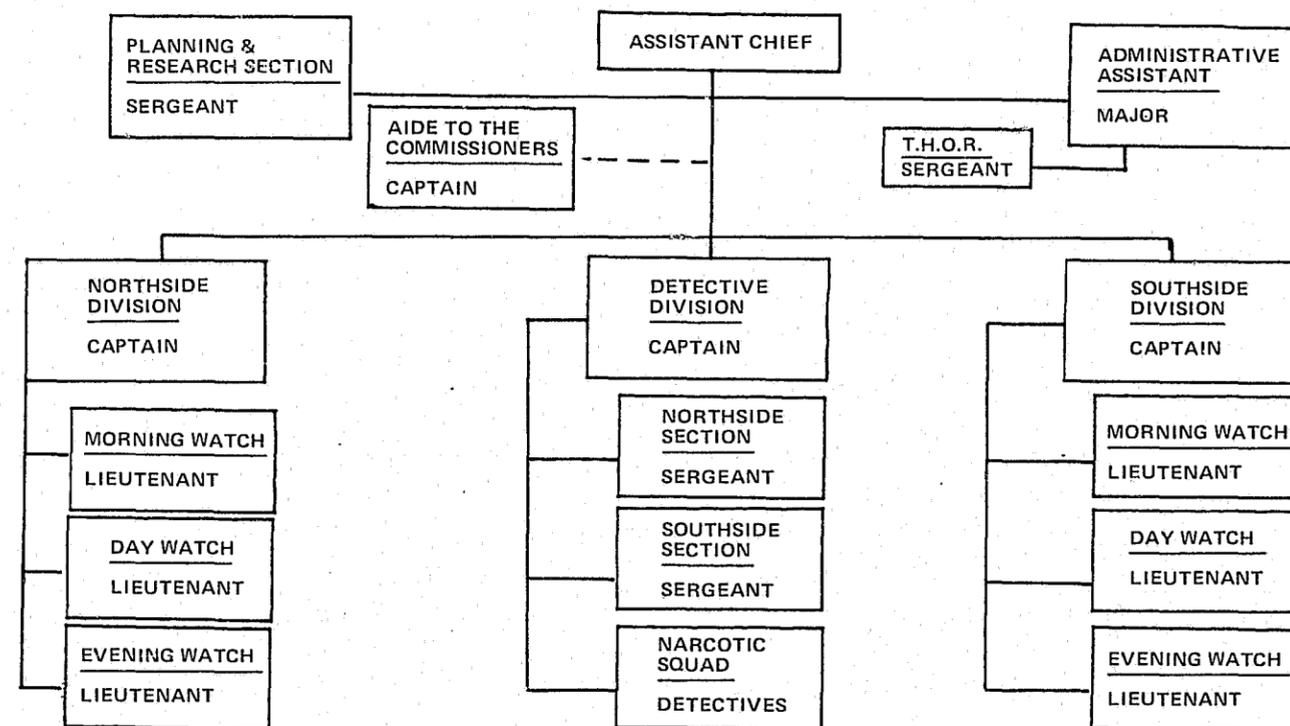
The Fulton County Bureau is now composed of three divisions. The patrol function is the responsibility of the Northside and Southside Divisions. A Captain is in command in each of these divisions, with a Lieutenant in charge of each shift. There are approximately 44 officers assigned to each of the Patrol Divisions.

The Detective Division is commanded by a Captain with twelve (12) detectives operating within the County. In addition, two Narcotics Detectives have been assigned to the County Bureau. A Planning and

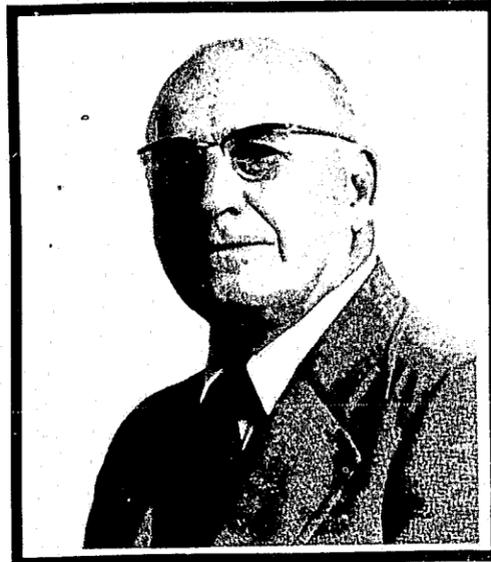
Research Section, under the Assistant Chief, has been established in order to provide continuing improvements in the County Bureau's operations.

Fulton County is now in the process of establishing Satellite Buildings in both the north and south ends of the county. A complete Police Precinct will be housed in each of these new facilities along with other county agencies. This will enable the police to provide better service to the public by expanding our operations and facilities to meet the growing county population needs.

The population in the county is projected to double within the next five years and the County Bureau will continue to improve our operations in order to provide to the people of Fulton County the best police service possible.



TECHNICAL SERVICES BUREAU



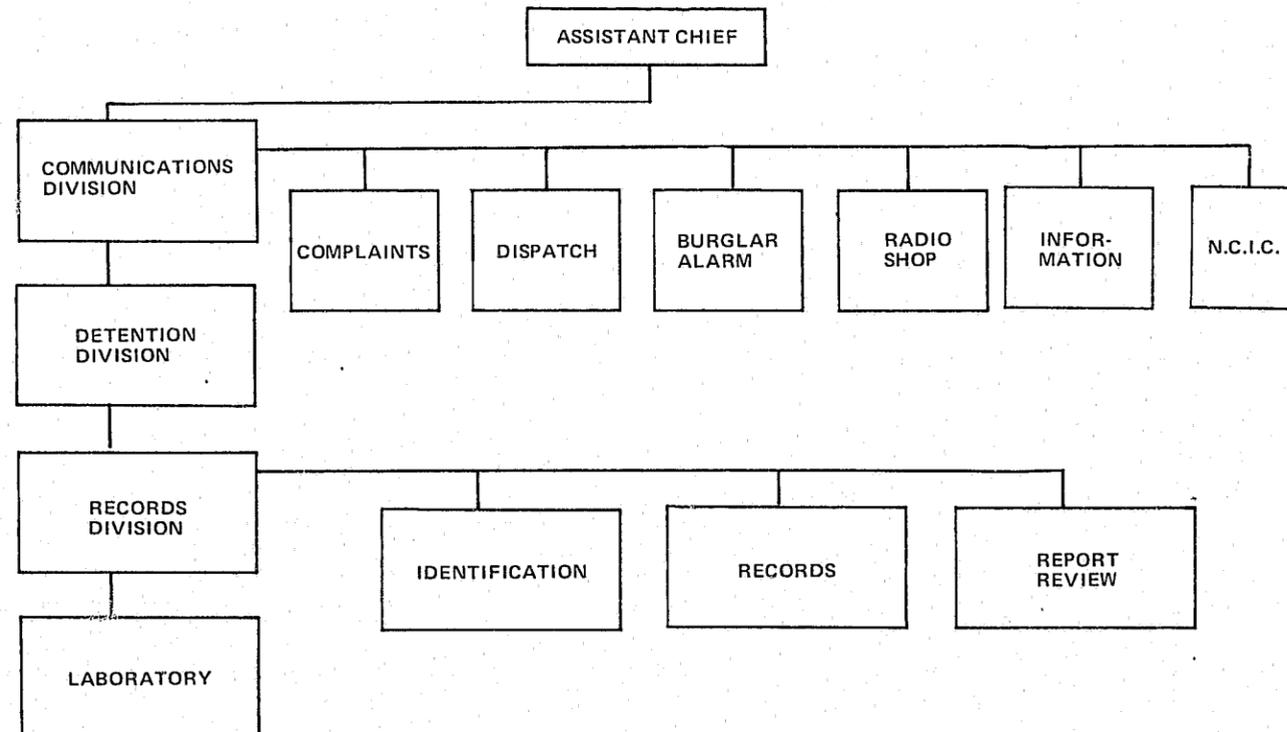
CHIEF R. E. LITTLE

The Technical Services Bureau, commanded by Assistant Chief R. E. Little, is composed of the Communications Division, the Detention Division and the Records Division.

The Communications Division is divided into five sections including complaints, dispatch center, burglar alarm center, radio shop, information operators, and N.C.I.C. Computer Center.

The Detention Division is responsible for operation of the City Jail, which handled more than 75,000 general arrests last year.

The Records Division is broken into three sections. The Identification Section is responsible for criminal history records, wanted persons files, fingerprint classification and identification, the mobile crime units and the photo lab. The Records Section is responsible for offense reports, supplemental reports, change of status reports and arrest reports. The Report Review Section checks all reports submitted by officers in the field for accuracy, completeness and adherence to the report format. This section also makes copies of reports requiring additional activity and forwards them to the respective units for handling.



T.S.B. COMMUNICATIONS



In July of 1973 the Atlanta Police Department's new 1.6 million dollar communications center became operational.

The new center features seven (7) UHF frequencies to replace the two overcrowded VHF frequencies formerly used to dispatch patrol officers.

Under the new system, when a citizen calls a central number to request police service, the call is taken by one of sixteen complaint officers. This police officer follows a written procedure which varies depending on the nature of the call.

If the complaint officer determines the call is not a police matter, the complainant is advised what action to take or is referred to another agency.

If the complaint officer determines the matter requires a police officer on the scene, he transcribes the necessary information onto an IBM card, determines what beat and zone has jurisdiction over the complaint, and forwards the IBM card to the proper zone dispatcher via a color coded conveyor belt.

Upon receiving the complaint card, the dispatcher relays the information to the appropriate officer and sets a priority on the call.

Each of the five zone dispatch consoles is equipped with a large lighted map, enabling the dispatcher to have a visual display of his zone. This allows the dispatcher to assist beat officers in locating calls.

Lights on the display map also inform the dispatcher as to the service status of the various officers assigned to beat cars, wagons, umbrella cars and helicopters within his zone.

In order to keep Atlanta's Police Officers mobile and constantly in touch with communications at the same time, each officer in the field is equipped with a walkie-talkie. Unlike the cumbersome hand held unit formerly used by the department, the new light-weight, compact radio hangs on the officers belt and has a shoulder mounted speaker/microphone, leaving both hands free.

Now when an officer leaves his car, whether it's for an emergency call or for lunch, his radio goes with him.

The photos on this page show officers operating computer equipment installed in several police cars on an experimental basis.



T.S.B. PHOTO LAB



Positive identification is a key factor in curtailing crime, yet until recently the Atlanta Police Department's identification photographs were made exclusively in black and white.

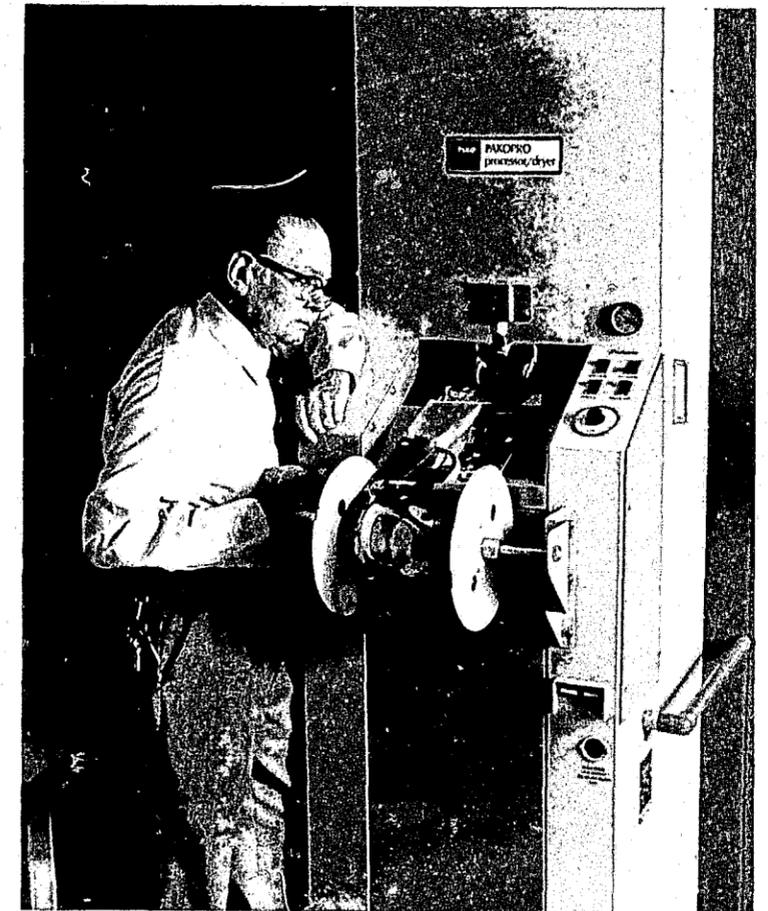
Studies undertaken by other police departments indicate that 75% of all crime victims who could not make a positive identification from a monochrome (black and white) print were able to do so when shown a color print.

Sybil Alford (Left) processing color negatives of identification photos and crime scenes.

G. O. O'Neal (Below) printing 8x10 crime scene photographs.



T.S.B. PHOTO LAB

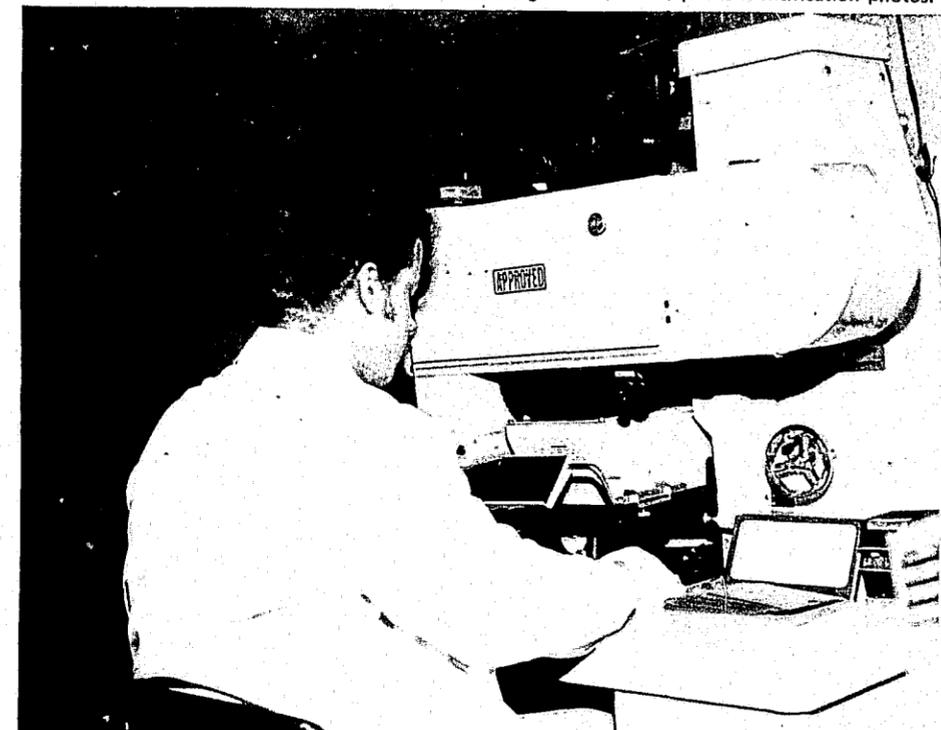


In March, 1973, the Department's Photo Lab installed color processing equipment, and now 95% of all photographic work done by the Police Department is in color, including all identification photos and crime scene photos.

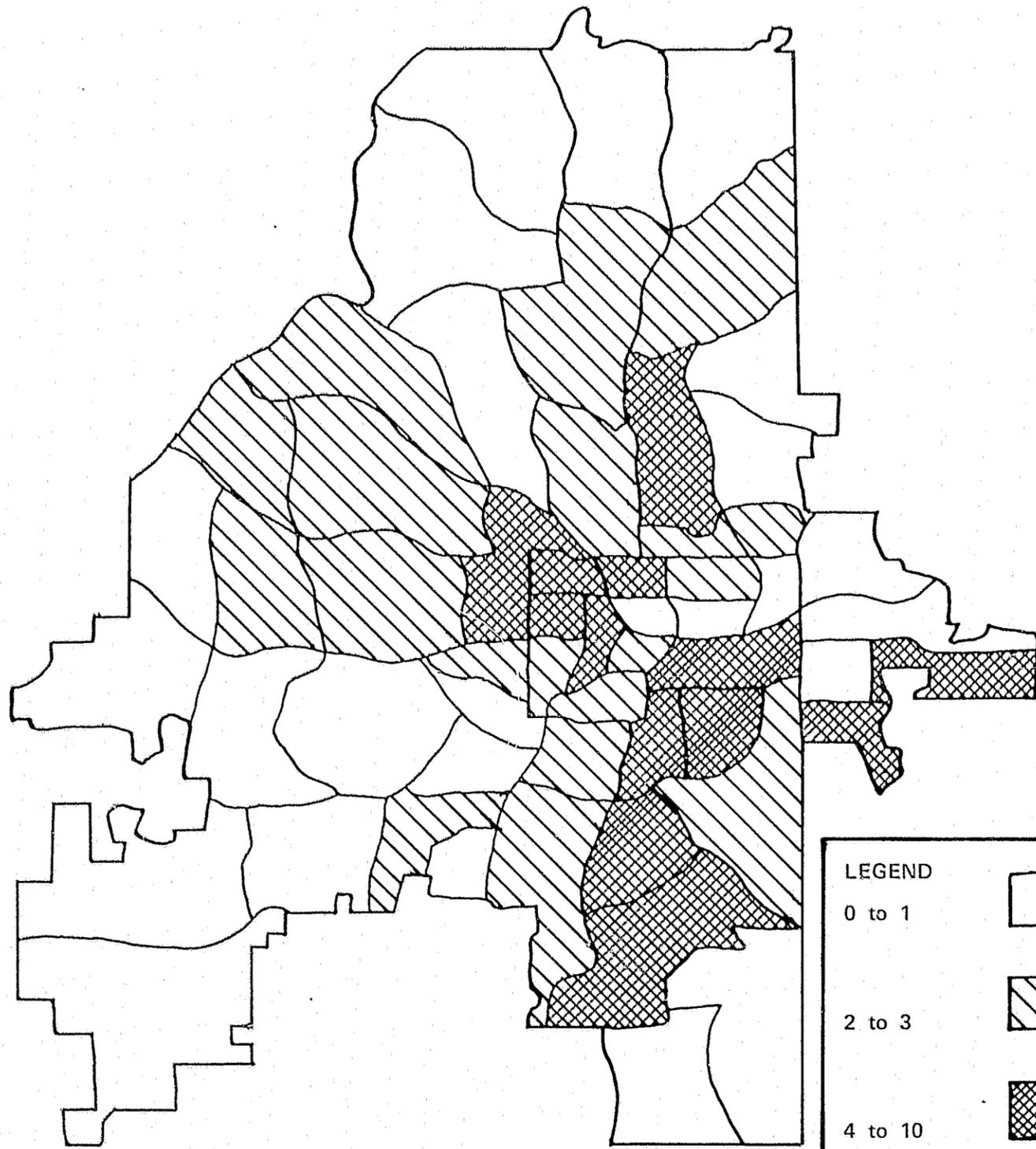
In the past, when color prints were needed, the processing was farmed out to a commercial processor. Today, all color work is done by the Department's Photo Lab, at a substantial savings to the taxpayers.

Photo Lab Supervisor Curtis Luke (Right) studies 8x10 color shots of crime scenes as they come through the processor. Mr. Luke, a photographer for more than 40 years, has spent the last 20 years as a photographer with the Atlanta Police Department.

Chris Lightfoot (Below) prints identification photos.



BY POLICE BEAT .. HOMICIDE



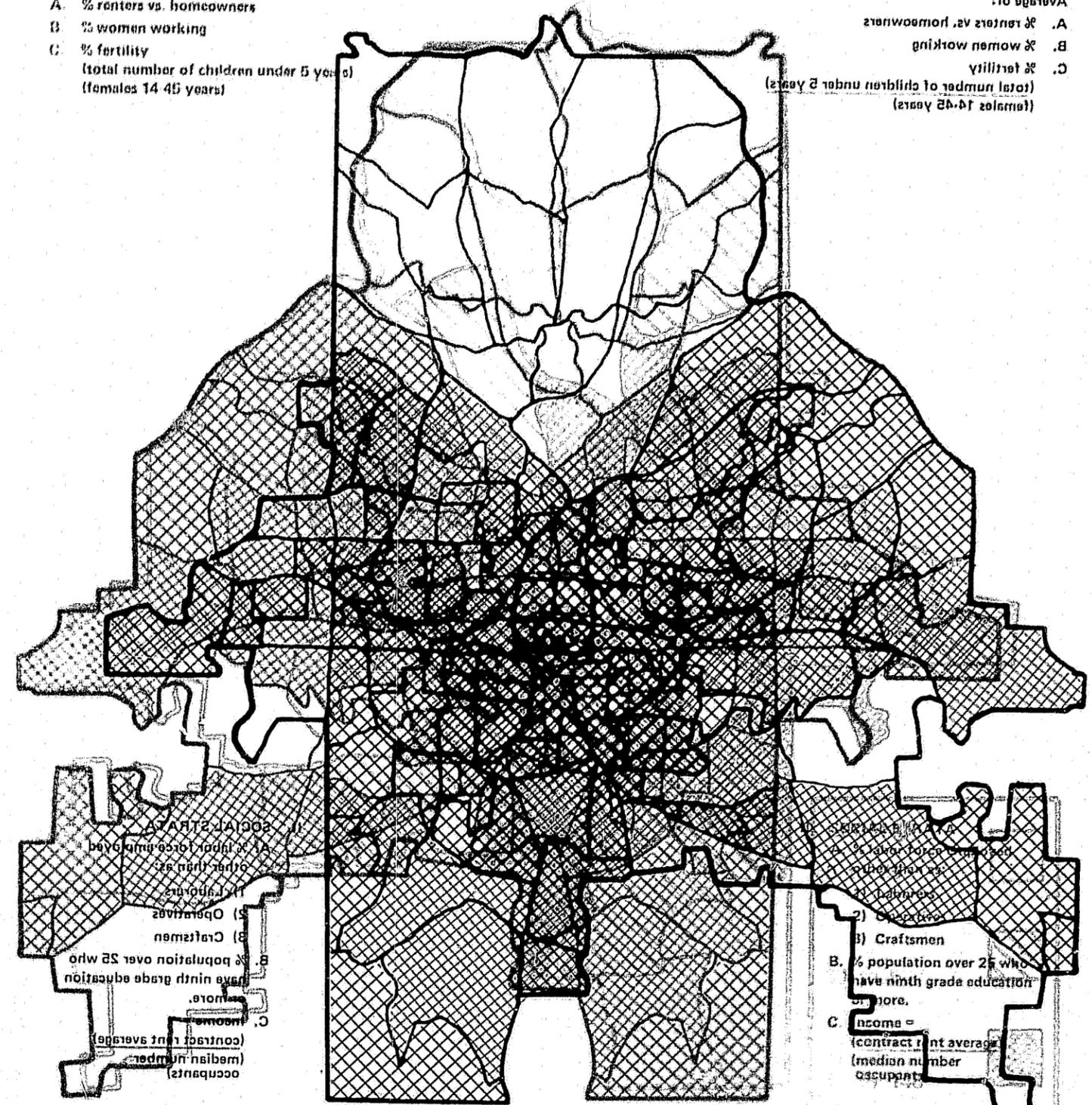
LEGEND

0 to 1	
2 to 3	
4 to 10	

July—Dec. 1973

YALREVO TCAEENUSIARCT OVERLAY

SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS
URBANISM (also known as life style, familism)
 Average of:
 A. % renters vs. homeowners
 B. % women working
 C. % fertility
 (total number of children under 5 years)
 (females 14-45 years)



LEGEND

0 to 1	
2 to 3	
4 to 10	

July—Dec. 1973

LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATA
 * These areas encompass relatively high urbanism

MIXED STRATA
 * These areas encompass relatively high urbanism

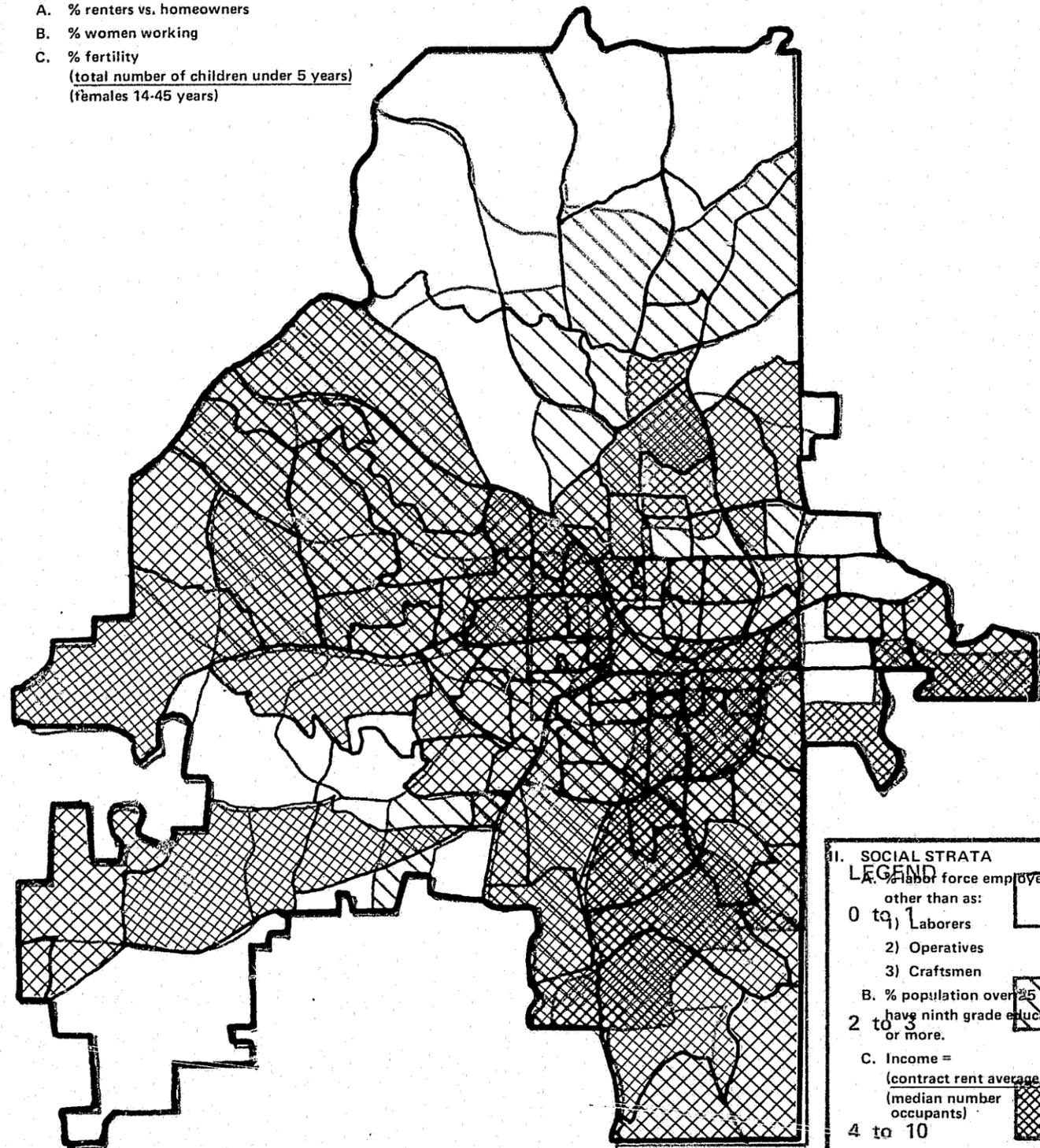
BY CENSUS TRACT OVERLAY

SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS

I. URBANISM (also known as life style, familism)

Average of:

- A. % renters vs. homeowners
- B. % women working
- C. % fertility
(total number of children under 5 years)
(females 14-45 years)



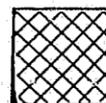
II. SOCIAL STRATA
LEGEND

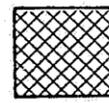
A. Labor force employed other than as:
0 to 1) Laborers
2) Operatives
3) Craftsmen

B. % population over 25 who have ninth grade education or more.
2 to 3

C. Income = (contract rent average) (median number occupants)
4 to 10

July—Dec. 1973

 LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATA
* These areas encompass relatively high urbanism also.

 MIXED URBANISM

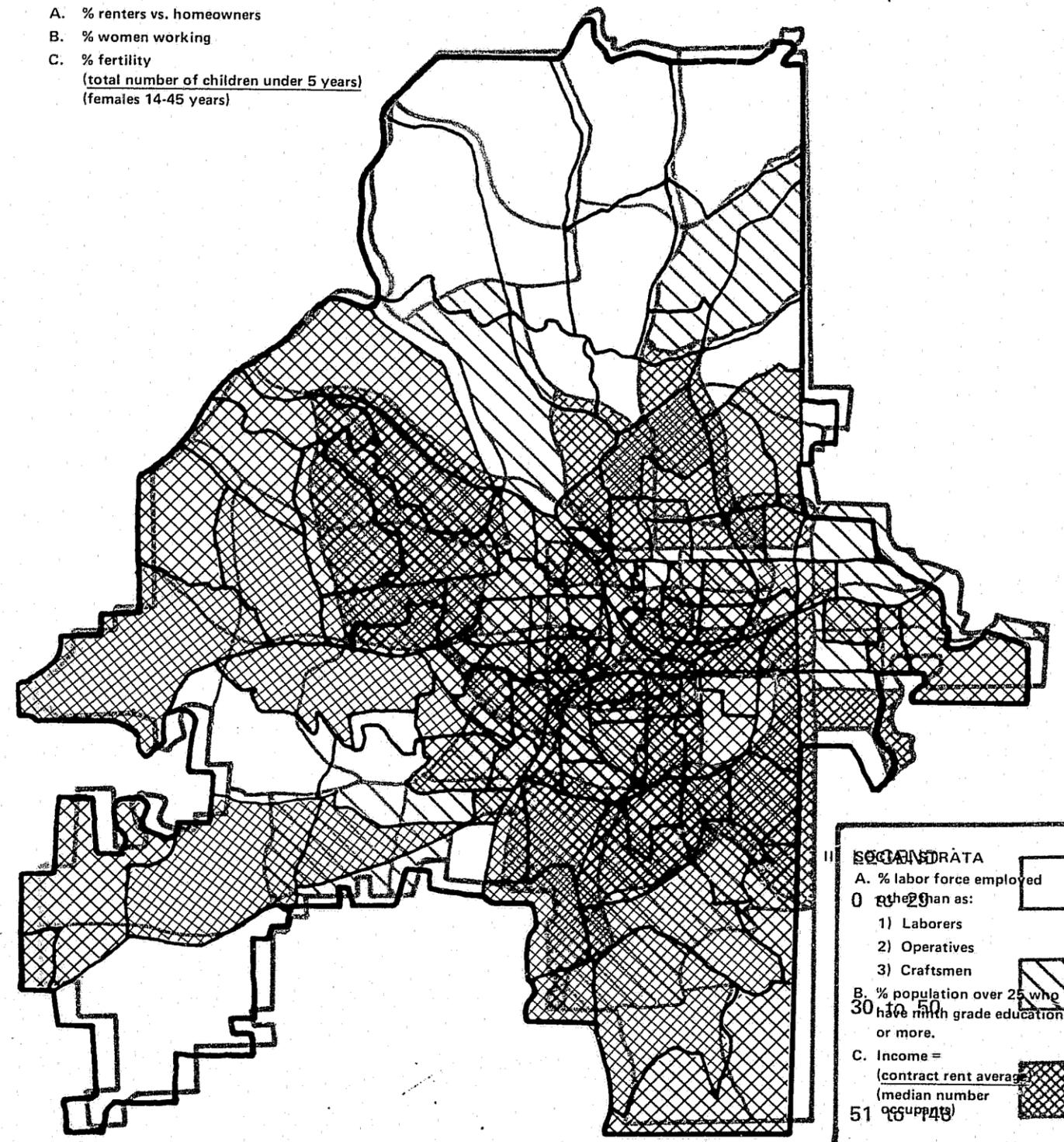
CENSUS TRACT OVERLAY

SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS

I. URBANISM (also known as life style, familism)

Average of:

- A. % renters vs. homeowners
- B. % women working
- C. % fertility
(total number of children under 5 years)
(females 14-45 years)



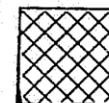
II. SOCIAL STRATA
LEGEND

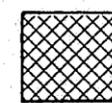
A. % labor force employed other than as:
0 to 1) Laborers
2) Operatives
3) Craftsmen

B. % population over 25 who have ninth grade education or more.
30 to 50

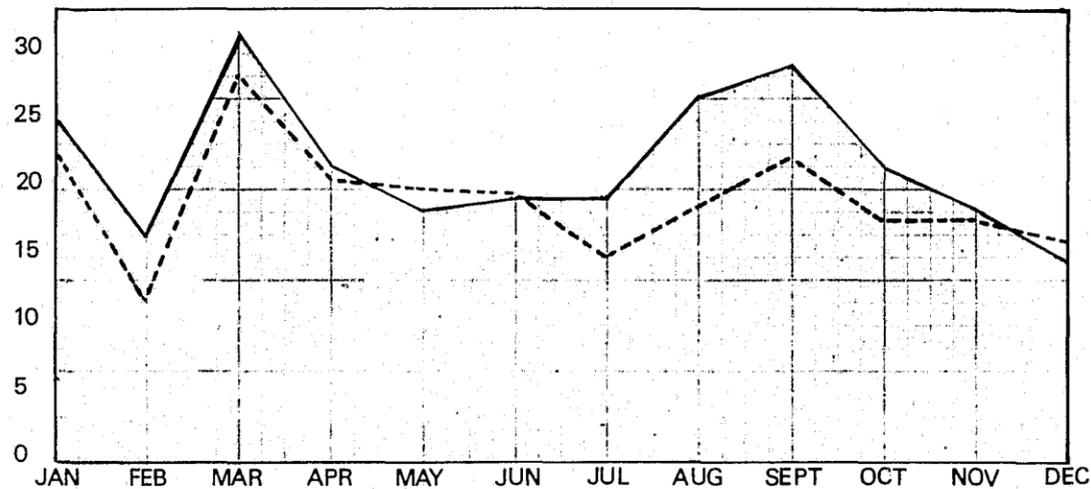
C. Income = (contract rent average) (median number occupants)
51 to 100

July—Dec. 1973

 LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATA
* These areas encompass relatively high urbanism also.

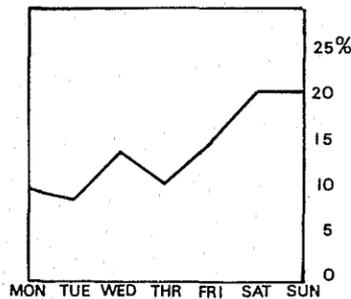
 MIXED URBANISM

HOMICIDE



—HOMICIDES BY MONTH - 1973 - TOTAL 263
CLEARANCES BY ARRESTS - 1973 - TOTAL 236

BY DAY OF WEEK



CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

Definition—the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

As a general rule, any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is counted as a 1.a. Homicide.

Suicides, accidental deaths, assaults to murder, and attempted murders are not counted as 1.a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Suicides are not counted in Uniform Crime Reporting. Some accidental deaths are counted as 1.b. Manslaughter by negligence.

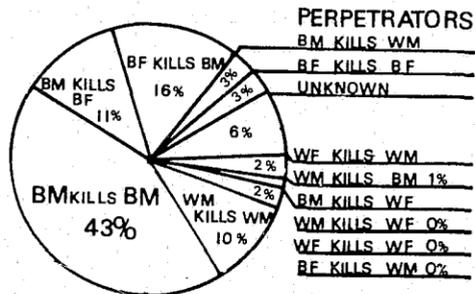
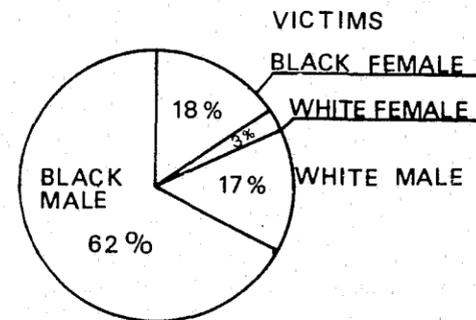
Certain willful killings are classified as justifiable or excusable. In UCR justifiable homicide is defined and limited to:

- (1) the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or
- (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen.

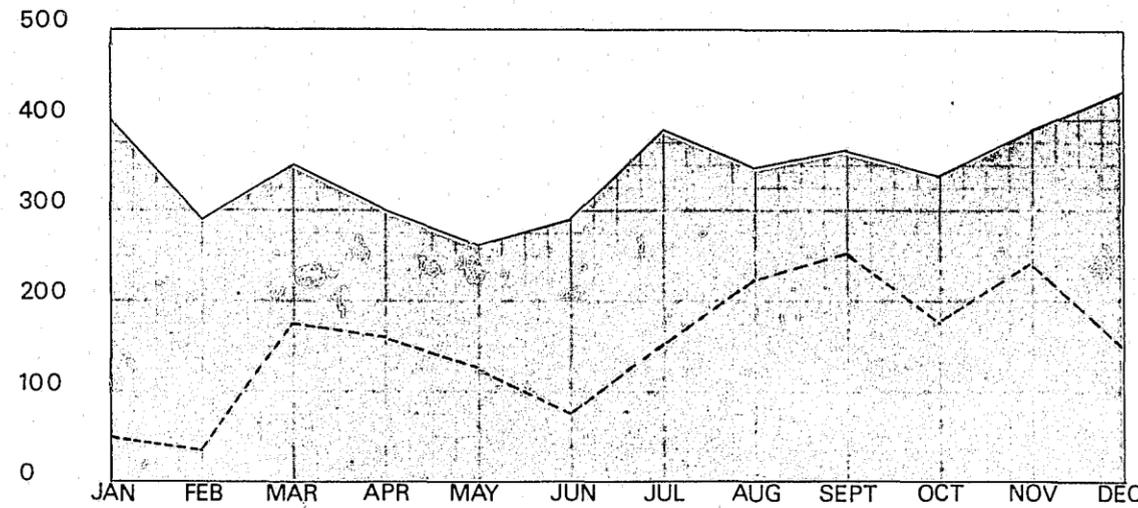
Homicides are considered one of the most difficult crimes to combat by modern police agencies. The victim and perpetrators are acquainted in 70% of the cases, 60% of which occur in residences.

The recognition of homicide as a symptom of severe social problems has prompted prevention approaches. All officers in recruit training receive one week of crisis intervention training by professional social workers. This training better enables an officer to handle explosive domestic and social crises. Referrals are made to the appropriate social agencies that can better offer the professional expertise and follow-up that will hopefully avert the tragedy.

When the homicide has occurred, the professional expertise and swift apprehension of the perpetrator has earned Atlanta Homicide Detectives wide praise as professionals of the highest caliber.



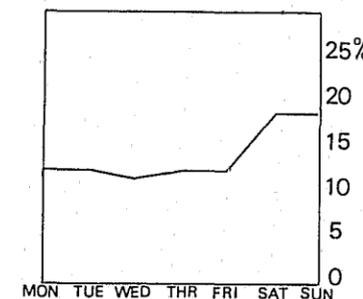
ROBBERY



—TOTAL ROBBERY - 1973 = 4,140
TOTAL CLEARANCE - 1973 = 1,878

CLASSIFICATION	PERCENTAGE	VALUE OF PROPERTY
HIGHWAY, STREET, ALLEY	49 %	\$ 335,566.07
COMMERCIAL HOUSE	18	278,609.73
OIL STATION	3	18,835.95
CHAIN STORE	8	80,617.32
RESIDENCE	11	118,137.34
BANK	1	195,321.25
MISCELLANEOUS	10	69,257.35
TOTAL	100 %	\$1,096,345.01

BY DAY OF WEEK



ROBBERY

Definition—the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

- 3.a Firearm.
- 3.b Knife or cutting instrument.
- 3.c Other dangerous weapon.
- 3.d Strong-arm—hands, fists, feet, etc.

Robbery is a vicious type of theft in that it takes place in the presence of the victim. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or fear that force will be used. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but aggravated by the element of force or threat of force. If no force or threat of force is used such as in pocket picking, or purse snatching, the offense is scored as larceny rather than robbery.

If force is used in the commission of a theft such as in overcoming the active resistance of the victim in a purse snatching, then the offense is classified as strong-arm robbery.

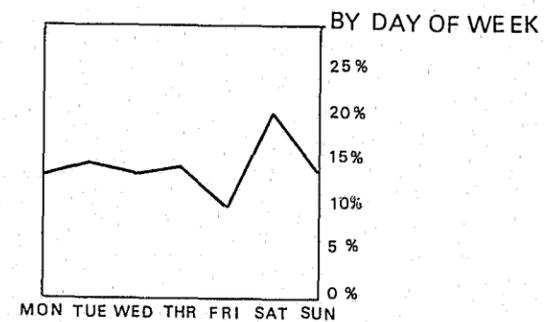
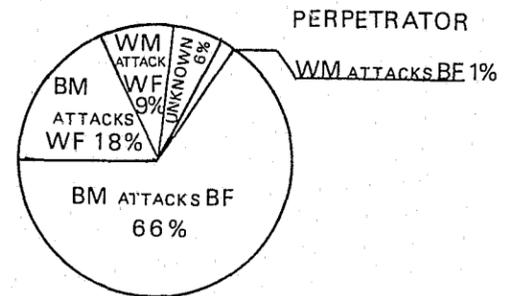
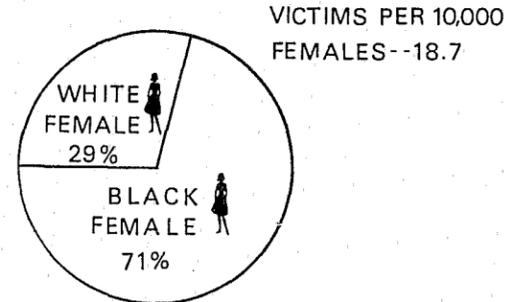
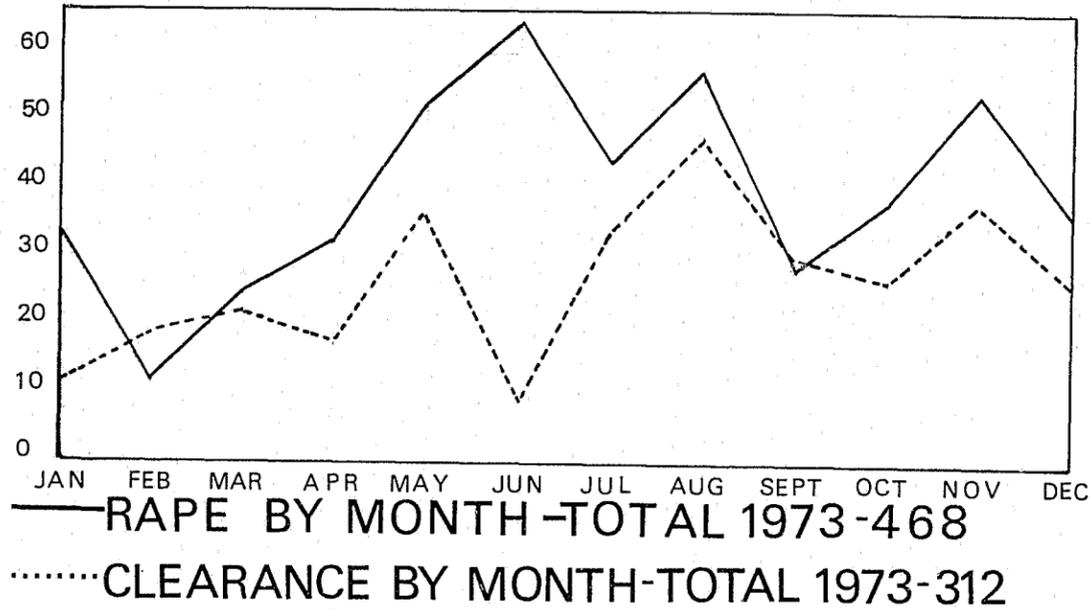
In the effort to analyze robbery, the natural breakdown related to the degree of threatened or applied force is used. Robbery is divided into the subheadings:

Examples of armed robbery are incidents commonly referred to as "stickups," "hijackings," "holdups," and "heists." Robberies wherein no weapons are used may be referred to as "strong-arms," "muggings," "yokes," and "muscle jobs."

The statistics fail to show the mental and often physical anguish a robbery victim suffers. Police officers daily encounter pedestrian and small business owners who depend upon them for protection and survival. The innocent pedestrian or store clerk beaten and robbed of his possessions, emotionally affects the most objective of police officers.

The perpetrator, in over a third of Atlanta's robberies, are males between fifteen and nineteen years of age. Innovative police procedures have effectively reduced tragic occurrences between victims and their often times young assailant.

RAPE



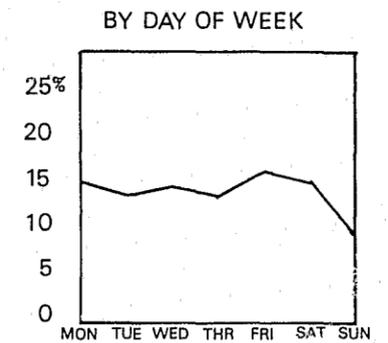
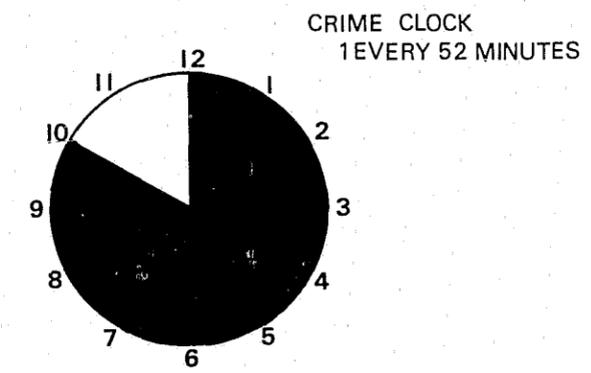
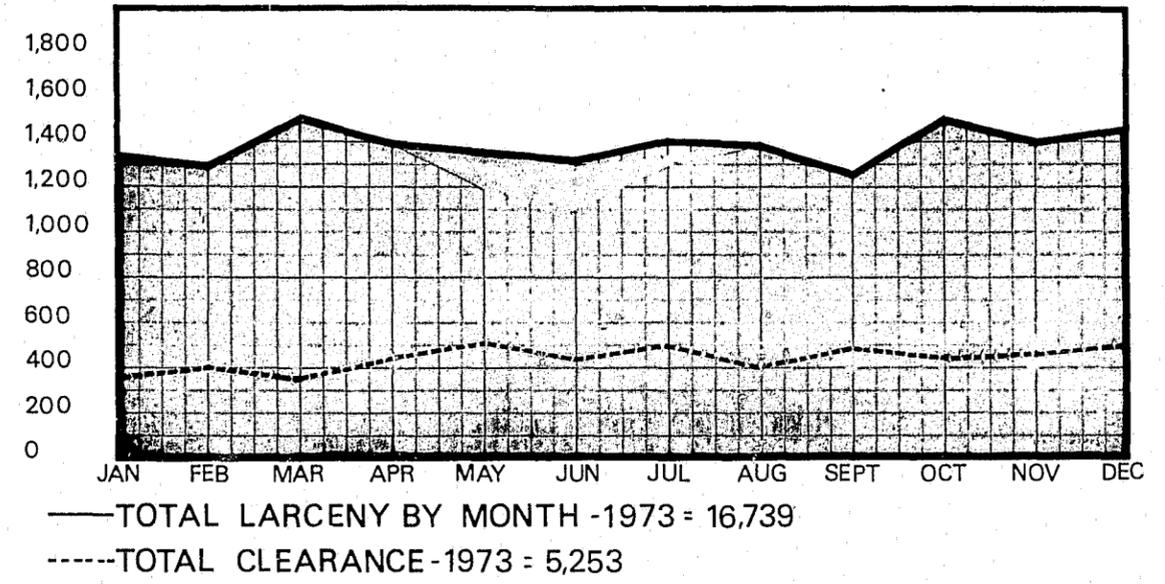
RAPE
Definition—a person commits rape when he has carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.

Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female organ by the male sex organ.

In the crime of rape the victim is deprived of autonomy, control, and suffers an intrusion of inner space, the most sacred and private repository of the self. It is recognized that this intrusion is one of the most telling crises that can be sustained.

Adding to the victims distress are cultural myths about rape and fears of rejection by friends and relatives. The crisis is often experienced by the whole family, the cry for a firm, gentle but knowledgeable authority, who can satisfy the need for support and strength is heard. It is at this time the individual police officer must use all of his crisis intervention and investigative experience to, as sensitively as possible, care for the victim and apprehend the perpetrator.

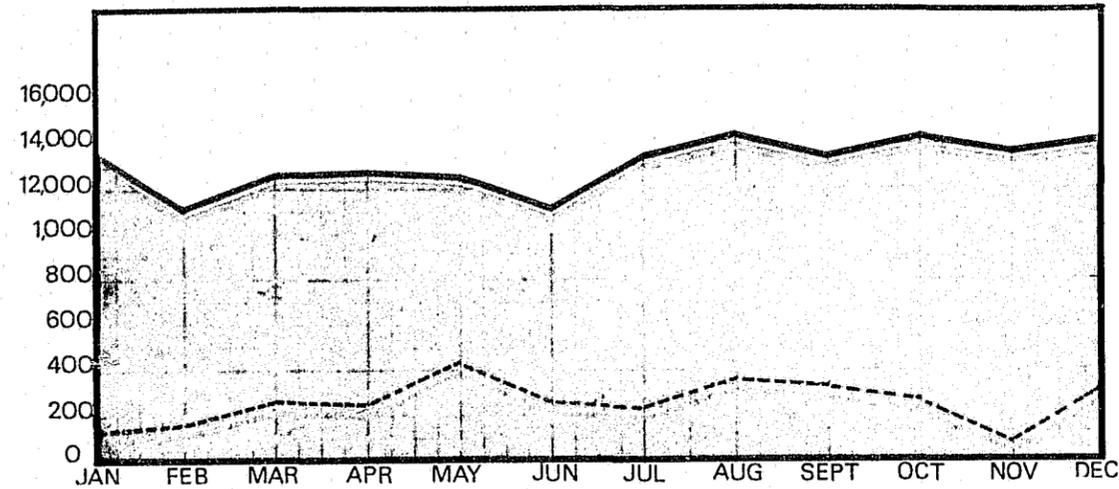
LARCENY



CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES	Value of Property
PICK - POCKET	451	3%	\$ 50,290.98
PURSE-SNATCH	523	3	39,838.16
SHOPLIFTING	2,543	15	132,409.13
FROM AUTOS	4,167	25	1,306,422.14
AUTO ACCESSORIES	3,190	19	334,958.48
BICYCLES	481	3	37,996.82
FROM BUILDINGS	4,105	24	1,277,718.31
FROM COIN MACHINES	164	1	4,360.38
ALL OTHERS	1,115	7	383,970.30
TOTAL	16,739	100%	\$3,567,964.70

BURGLARY

BY POLICE BEAT-BURGLARY



— TOTAL BURGLARY BY MONTH-1973=15,901
 CLEARANCES BY ARREST-TOTAL 1973-3372

BURGLARY—BREAKING OR ENTERING
Definition—the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Offenses locally known as burglary (any degree); unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts at these offenses are counted in UCR as burglary.

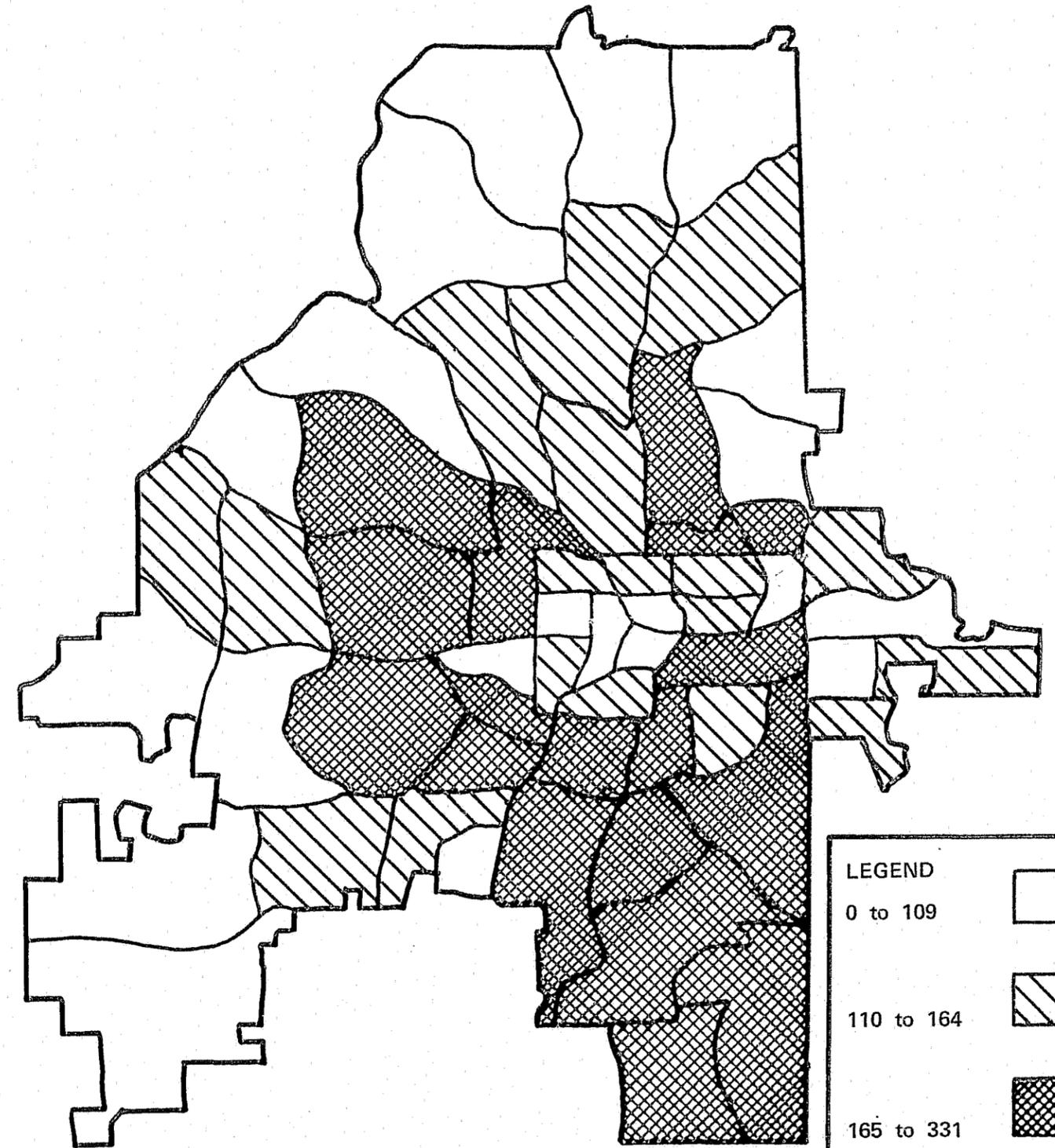
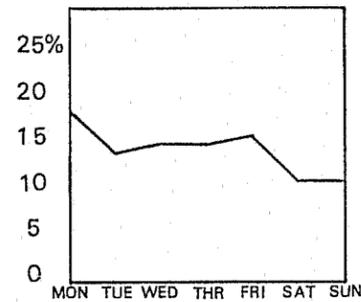
In the UCR standard definition of burglary a structure is considered to include the following but not limited to:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Dwelling house | Public building |
| Appurtenance to a dwelling | Shop |
| Out buildings | Office |
| Garage | Factory |
| Church | Storehouse |
| Schoolhouse | Apartment |
| Tenement | Room |
| Housetrailer (used as a permanent dwelling) | Warehouse |
| Mill | Houseboat (used as a permanent dwelling) |
| Barn | Stable |
| Vessel | Other building |
| Cabin | Ship |
| | Railroad car |

The unlawful entering or remaining, without authority of homes, businesses or vehicles to commit a felony is drastically increasing on a nationwide basis.

Several innovative approaches have been implemented or will be implemented in 1974 to combat burglary. This includes target hardening, apprehension programs and training programs. Community support is imperative if these programs are to succeed.

BY DAY OF WEEK



LEGEND

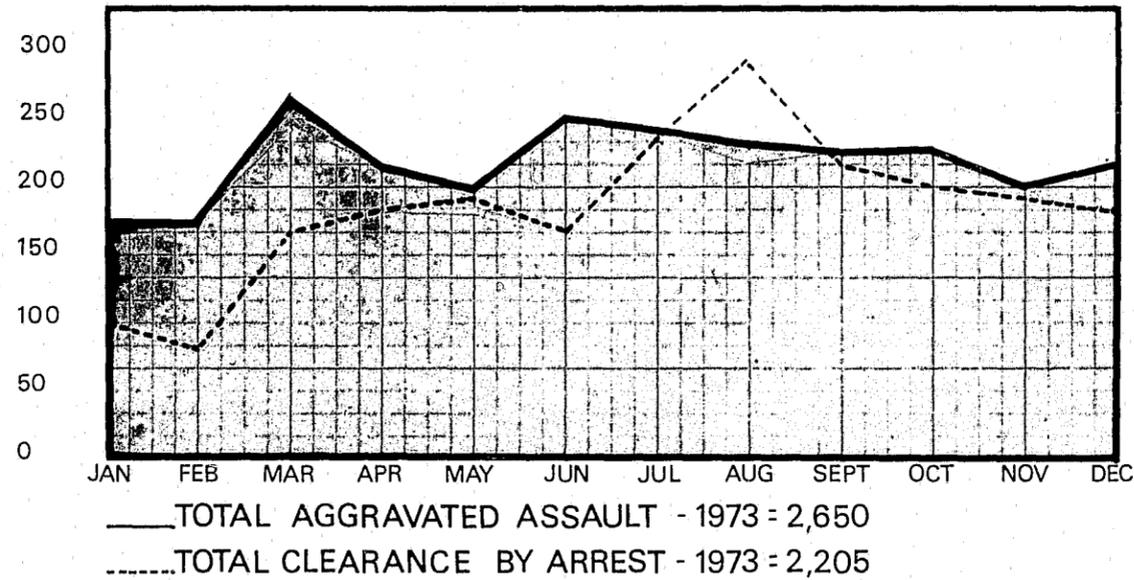
0 to 109	
110 to 164	
165 to 331	

July—Dec. 1973

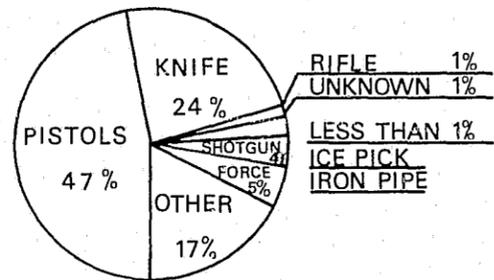
CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF ACTUAL OFFENCES	PERCENT	VALUE OF PROPERTY
RESIDENCE		71%	
NIGHT	3,015	27	\$1,033,237.94
DAY	6,311	55	2,500,533.62
UNKNOWN	2,021	18	1,051,171.55
TOTAL	11,347	100%	4,584,943.11
NON-RESIDENCE COMMERCIAL		29%	
NIGHT	2,319	50	\$ 800,124.67
DAY	342	8	78,950.80
UNKNOWN	1,893	42	754,187.66
TOTAL	4,554	100%	633,563.13
GRAND TOTAL	15,901	100%	\$6,218,206.24

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

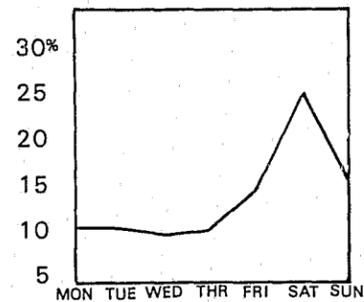
BY POLICE BEAT ASSAULT



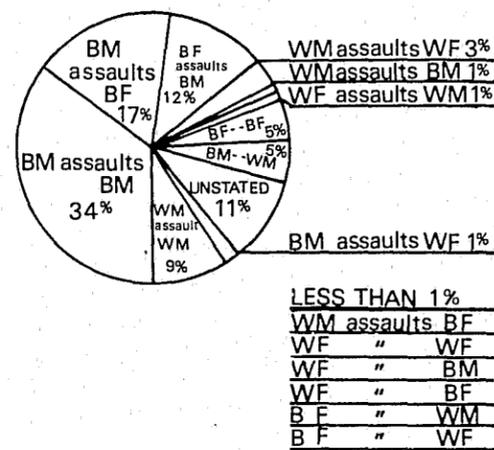
WEAPONS



BY DAY OF WEEK



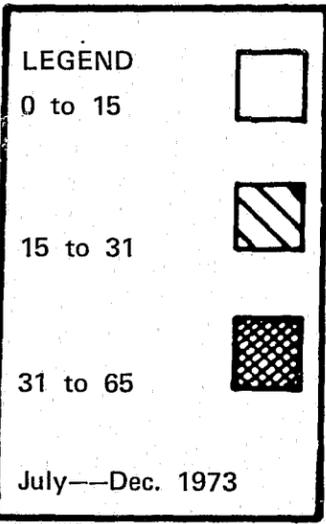
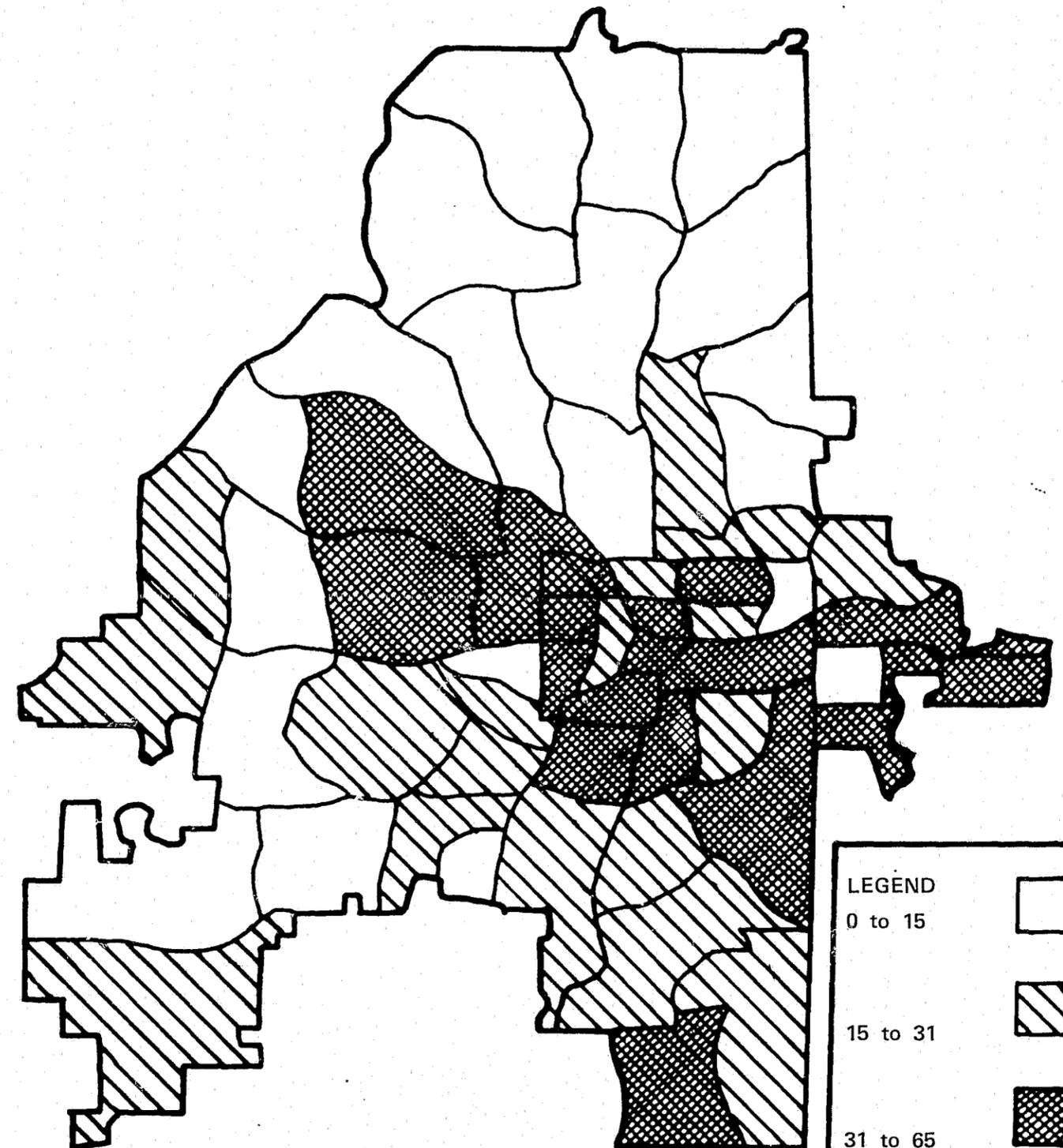
CRIME COMMITTED BY



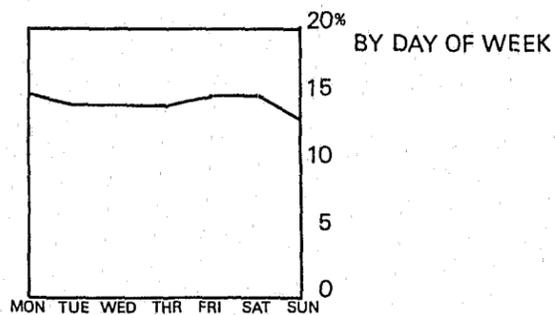
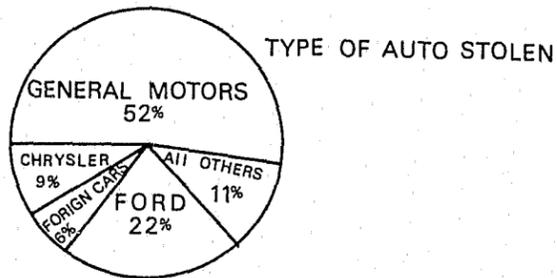
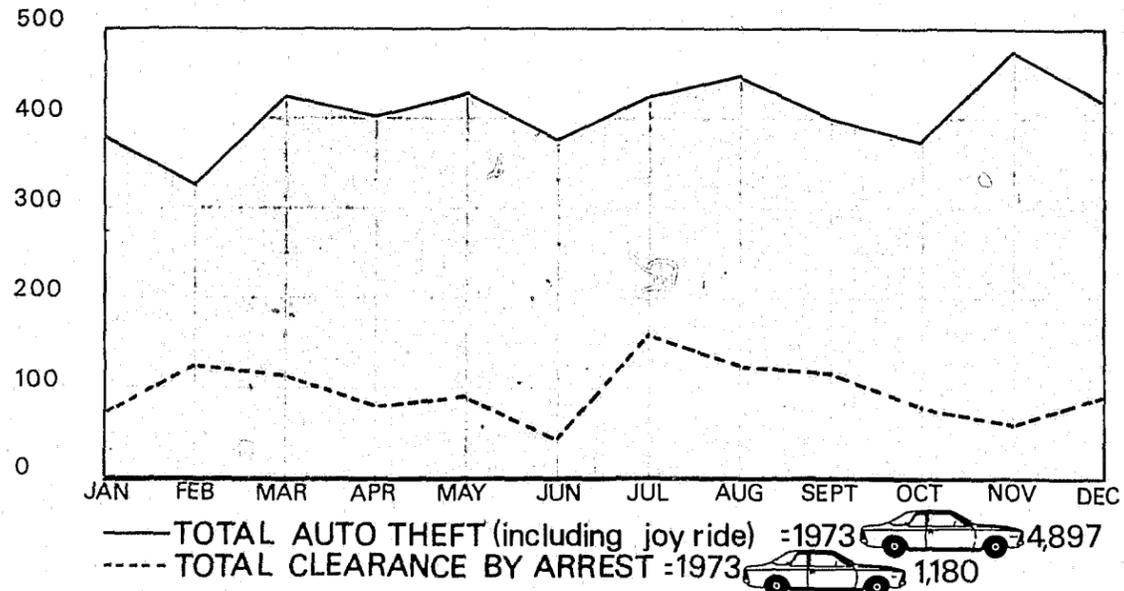
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Definition—an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

The categories of aggravated assault include the commonly entitled offenses of assault with intent to kill or murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming, mayhem, and assault with intent to maim or commit mayhem; assault with explosives; and all attempts to commit the foregoing offenses. Attempt to murder or assault to murder are reported as aggravated assault. *All offenses coming to the attention of police involving an assault by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon is classified under one of the aggravated assault categories.*

One Aggravated Assault every 3.31 hours



AUTO THEFT



Total autos locally stolen 4,897
 Total autos locally recovered 3,724
 Difference 1,173

Total value stolen \$7,011,620.00
 Total value recovered locally \$5,149,223.00
 Difference \$1,862,397.00

Auto's stolen out of town recovered locally total 332
 Value \$693,890.00

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition—the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Counted in this classification are the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle which is defined for this program as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Examples of motor vehicles are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc.

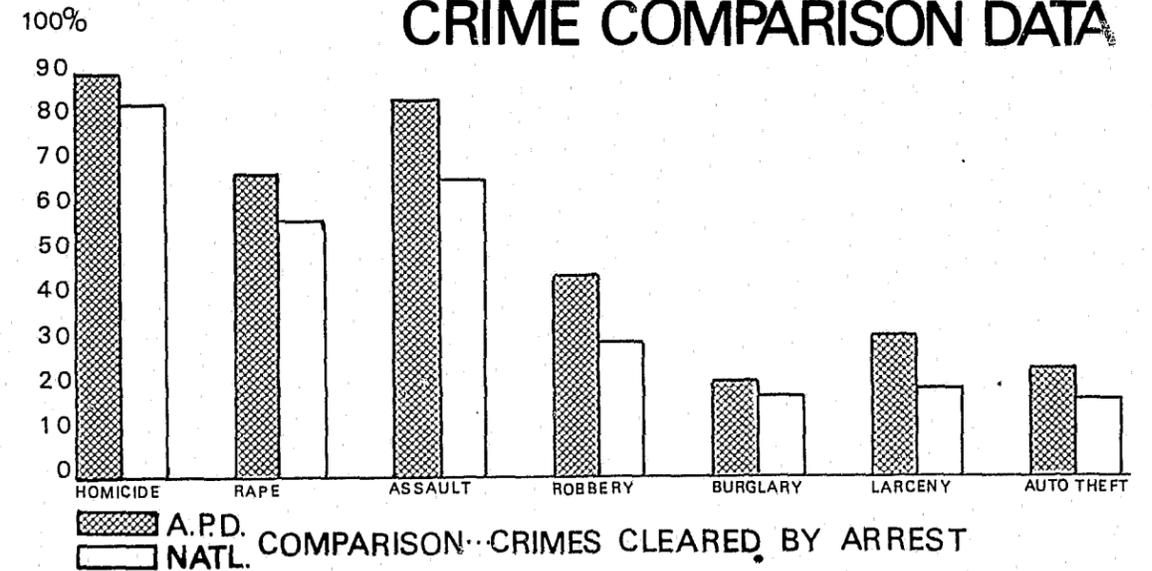
The taking for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed, such as in family situations, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle are not counted as motor vehicle thefts.

Counted as motor vehicle theft are all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access thereto and are later abandoned. One offense is counted for each vehicle stolen or where an attempt is made to steal a motor vehicle.

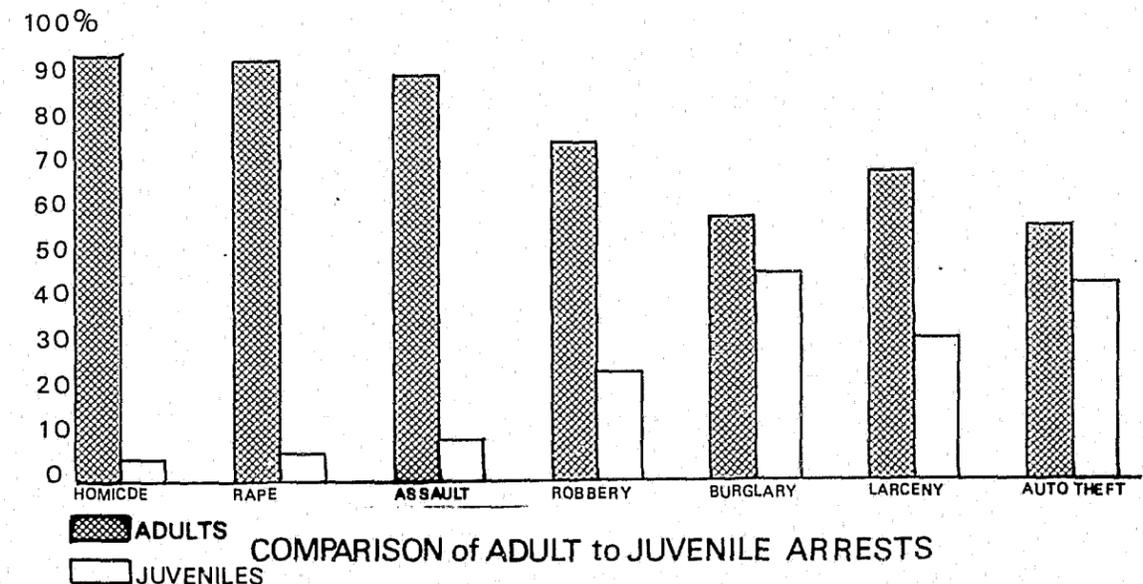
AUTO THEFT

The crime of auto theft has been documented primarily as a crime of opportunity. The youthful offender finds the automobile easily accessible for his immediate transportation needs and usually the target is ready to drive away or the ignition is easily comprised.

CRIME COMPARISON DATA



CRIME	1972	1973	% OF INCREASE OR DECREASE
HOMICIDE	255	263	+ 3 %
RAPE	256	468	+ 83 %
ROBBERY	3074	4,140	+ 35 %
ASSAULT	2,143	2,650	+ 24 %
BURGLARY	14,676	15,901	+ 8 %
LARCENY	17,805	16,739	- 6 %
AUTO THEFT	4,150	4,897	+ 18 %



COMPARISON OF POPULATION-AGE GROUPS TO ARREST-AGE GROUPS

ATLANTA'S POPULATION BY AGE

10to17 18%	18to24 17%	25to34 17%	over 35 48%
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ARRESTS- MALE AND FEMALE

TOTAL PART 1 OFFENSES

10to17 36%	18to24 32%	25to34 17%	over 35 15%
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OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

10to17 12%	18to24 28%	25to34 23%	over 35 38%
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OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

10to17 41%	18to24 30%	25to34 16%	over 35 10%
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TOTAL ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIME- MALE

UNDER 17 37%	18to24 31%	25to34 17%	over 35 15%
-----------------	---------------	---------------	----------------

TOTAL ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIME- FEMALE

UNDER 17 33%	18to24 34%	25to34 18%	over 35 16%
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 = 1% OF TOTAL AGE GROUPS ARRESTED FOR CRIMES
AGAINST PERSON AGAINST PROPERTY

10 to 17	 or 1:314	10 to 17	 or 1:19
18 to 24	 or 1:130	18 to 24	 or 1:24
25 to 34	 or 1:155	25 to 34	 or 1:47
over 35	 or 1:260	over 35	 or 1:207

CRIME RATE

CRIME RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

CITY OF ATLANTA
TOTAL POPULATION
479,900

TOTAL AREA SERVED
BY ATLANTA POLICE DEPT.
INCLUDING UNINCORPORATED
FULTON COUNTY - 570,750

Homicide - 5.5 per 10,000

Homicide - 4.6 per 10,000

Rape - 18.7 per 10,000 Females

Rape - 13.7 per 10,000 Female

Robbery - 86.2 per 10,000

Robbery - 74.1 per 10,000

Aggravated Assault - 55 per 10,000

Aggravated Assault - 47 per 10,000

Burglary - 331 per 10,000

Burglary - 297 per 10,000

Larceny - 348.8 per 10,000

Larceny - 314.5 per 10,000

Auto Theft - 102 per 10,000

Auto Theft - 89 per 10,000

TOTAL TRAFFIC ARREST

CHARGE	1972	1973	CHANGE
Allowing another to drive U/I	220	141	-79
Allowing another to drive without license	426	282	-144
Driving on sidewalk	97	53	-44
Driving on wrong side of street	2,404	1,914	-490
Driving while driver's license suspended	773	489	-284
Driving wrong way on one way street	1,482	768	-714
Failing to give a proper signal	166	104	-62
Failing to grant or yield right of way	4,974	5,488	+514
Failing to obey officers signal	448	403	-45
Failing to pull to curb to unload passengers	44	26	-18
Failing to remain in proper lane	8,614	5,289	-3,325
Failing to set brakes & cut wheels to curb	107	103	-4
Failing to stop when traffic obstructed	70	74	+4
Following too closely	8,278	8,945	+667
Illegal or improper turn	9,878	7,443	-2,435
Impeding regular movement of traffic	1,594	948	-646
Improper entering or leaving vehicle	46	79	+33
Improper backing	1,342	1,243	-99
Improper brakes	251	217	-34
Improper emerging from private drive	1,064	1,108	+44
Improper or no lights	2,886	1,607	-1,279
Improper passing	1,361	1,142	-219
Improper start from parked position	1,528	1,053	-475
Operating motor vehicle U/I	7,474	5,575	-1,899
Projecting load	30	15	-15
Riding double on motor vehicle	2	7	+5
Speeding	21,315	11,523	-9,792
Violating pedestrians duties	3,782	903	-2,879
Violating pedestrians rights	220	180	-40
Violating red light ordinance	19,042	12,424	-6,618
Violating stop sign ordinance	5,475	3,949	-1,526
Blocking traffic	185	170	-15
Improper changing lanes	4,673	3,693	-980
Motor vehicle colliding with object	1,434	1,695	+261
Vehicle leaving street or roadway	1,000	1,090	+90
Vehicle colliding with parked vehicle	1,061	1,013	-48
Blocking intersections	84	82	-2
Fail to grant R/W to pedestrian	28	10	-18
Other hazardous violations	1,132	877	-255
Violating minimum speed law	110	45	-65
Drag racing	90	161	+71
Crossing median	291	120	-171
TOTAL HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS	115,481	82,451	-33,030
Fail to abide	335	447	+112
Fail to appear in court on copy	4,597	4,039	-558
Illegal parking (restricted area)	2,324	3,986	+1,662
Improper muffler	554	314	-240
No drivers license	10,088	8,826	-1,262
Violating truck and trailer ordinance	35	17	-18
Vio. section 18.173 (Fail to report acc.)	1,631	1,778	+147
Illegal parking (overtime)	1,606	466	-1,140
Illegal parking (impound)	2,010	2,660	+650
V.S.M.V.L.	3,504	2,955	-549
Other non-hazardous violations	60	68	+8
Violating State Inspection Law	4,618	3,431	-1,187
	31,362	28,987	-2,375
TOTAL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	146,843	111,438	-35,405
Drunk on street	348	246	-102
Drunk in automobile	564	358	-206
Other non-traffic violations	1,841	1,269	-572
	2,753	1,873	-880
TOTAL ALL VIOLATIONS	149,596	113,311	-36,285
Cases involving accidents	28,910	35,335	+6,425

TOTAL PERSONS CHARGED

Classification of Offenses (1)	Persons Charged by Police			Disposition				
	Arrested (Held for Prosecution) (2)	Summoned, Notified or Cited (3)	Total Persons Charged (Columns 2 and 3) (4)	Adults Guilty		Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed (7)	Referred to Juvenile Court Juris- diction (8)	Other (Include pending, prosecuted else- where in lieu of your jurisdiction, etc.) (9)
				of Offenses Charged (5)	of Lesser Offense (6)			
Part I Classes								
1. Criminal Homicide:								
(a) Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	239	20	259	56	2	110	13	51
(b) Manslaughter by Negligence -----	62			17		8	2	35
2. Forcible Rape -----	166	18	184	32		85	11	56
3. Robbery -----	1,080	10	1,090	298		372	264	156
4. Aggravated Assault (4a-d) -----	1,244	268	1,512	251	14	926	133	188
5. Burglary -- Breaking or Entering -----	1,329	29	1,358	361	1	456	816	23
6. Larceny -- Theft -----	4,659	134	4,793	1,086	30	1,119	1,501	1,057
7. Motor Vehicle Theft -----	1,070	21	1,091	224		354	576	11
Total, Part I Classes -----	9,849	500	10,349	2,325	74	3,430	3,316	1,577
Part II Classes								
8. Other Assaults (4e) -----	1,458	217	1,675	371	62	835	132	280
9. Arson -----	38		40	8	1	31	7	2
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting -----	378	7	385	150		95	8	132
11. Fraud -----	95	6	101	64		23		14
12. Embezzlement -----								3
13. Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing -----	766	100	866	83		441	151	191
14. Vandalism -----	30	5	35		3	13	13	10
15. Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc. -----	3,033	365	3,398	987	9	1,232	269	901
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice ---	1,448	33	1,481	144	585	314	12	426
17. Sex Offenses (except 2 and 16) -----	417	63	480	45	81	145	17	192
18. Narcotic Drug Laws -----	3,156	175	3,331	714	5	1,711	228	673
19. Gambling -----	464	162	626	87	133	276	9	121
20. Offenses Against the Family and Children -----	69	28	97	7	7	46	11	26
21. Driving Under the Influence -----	5,575		5,575	4,086		1,042	23	424
22. Liquor Laws -----	1,271	310	1,581	141	159	639	75	567
23. Drunkenness -----	35,417	82	35,499	32,093		832	37	2,537
24. Disorderly Conduct -----	14,383	3,977	18,360	11,052		5,164	694	1,450
25. Vagrancy -----	4		4					4
26. All Other Offenses (except traffic) -----	2,177	62	2,239	545	158	937	935	63
Total, Part II Classes -----	70,179	5,594	75,773	50,577	1,203	13,776	2,621	8,016
GRAND TOTAL -----	80,028	6,094	86,122	52,902	1,277	17,206	5,937	9,593

ATLANTA POLICE DEPT.

General Fund 1973 Budget Appropriations

	Expenditures		Appropriations
	1972	1973	1974
CURRENT EXPENSES			
A. Personal Services	\$13,549,704.85	\$15,937,769.77	\$17,747,721.00
B. Other Services & Charges	193,169.34	268,712.34	266,995.00
C. Contractual Services	1,465,730.47	1,537,448.09	1,650,000.00
D. Materials & Supplies	241,356.31	321,980.01	301,500.00
E. Fixed Charges		163,877.22	
Total Current Expenses	\$15,449,960.97	\$18,229,787.43	\$19,966,216.00
CAPITAL OUTLAYS:			
H. Structures & Improvements	85,181.90	2,032.50	2,700.00
J. Equipment	469,876.24	2,034,039.56	533,980.00
Total Capital Outlays	745,814.92	2,036,072.06	536,680.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$16,195,775.89	\$20,265,859.49	\$20,502,896.00

Personnel Report

	FEMALES			MALES			Average Age	Average Length of Svc.
	No. of Personnel	Black	White	Total	Black	White		
Chief	1	0	0	0	0	1	49.0	21.0
Assistant Chief	6	0	0	0	1	5	48.0	23.0
Major	10	0	0	0	2	8	44.4	21.0
Captain	26	0	0	0	4	22	43.5	18.5
Lieutenant	73	0	0	0	19	54	38.5	13.5
Sergeant	127	0	1	1	34	93	35.7	10.3
Detectives	190	0	1	1	47	142	30.3	06.1
Patrolman	967	36	60	96	187	684	26.5	04.5
Correctional Officer	36	9	7	16	14	6	35.3	08.1
Civilians	189	65	65	130	20	39	29.0	07.1
All Sworn Personnel	1400	36	61	97	294	1009		
Total Personnel	1625	110	133	243	328	1054		1382

Officers Assaulted

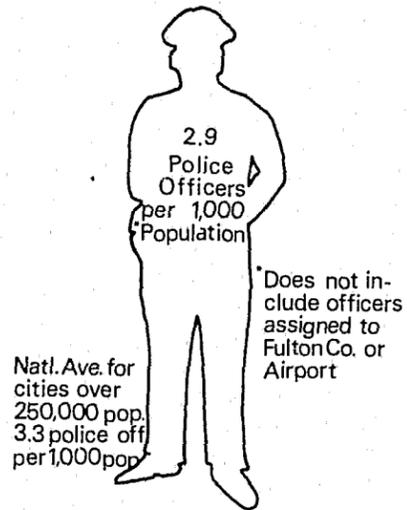
By fire arm	66
By knife or cutting instrument	10
Other dangerous weapon	52
Bodily	555
Total Officer's Assaulted	683
Officer's injured by a prisoner	202
Officer's injured accidentally	162
Total Officer's injured	364

Police Vehicles

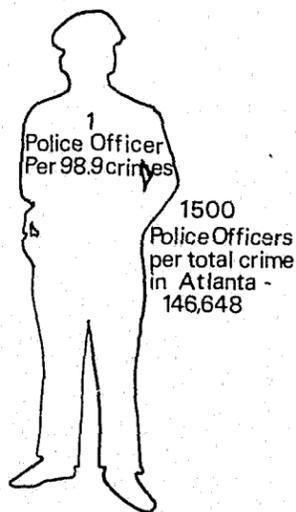
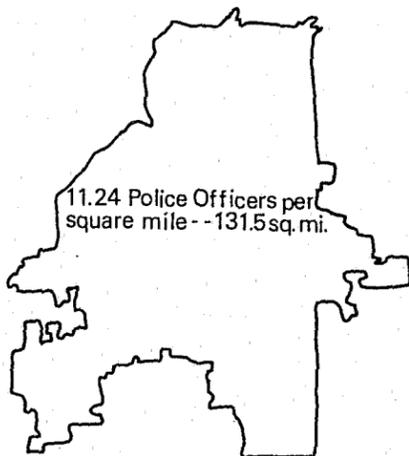
1973		COST PER ITEM		CARS TOTALLED 1973	
175	Patrol Cars	\$ 2,870.60	+ 225.00 lights & siren	21	Patrol Cars
144	Detective Cars	2,801.45		3	Solo Motorcycles
48	Solo Motorcycles	2,237.25		2	Patrol Wagons
17	Three-wheel Motorcycles	2,303.52			
23	Patrol Wagons	2,986.00			
15	Station Wagons	3,185.90			
2	Buses	7,860.83			
6	Helicopters	57,264.00			
2	Generators				
1	Two-horse Trailer	1,184.50			
14	Vans	3,918.04			
11	Pick-Up Vans	2,636.45			
8	Horses				

PROUDLY THEY SERVE

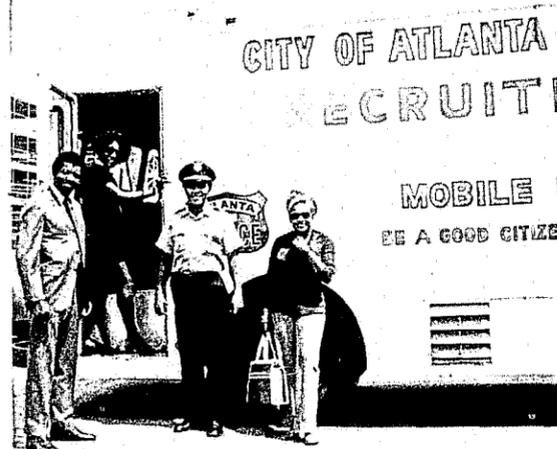
THE ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT'S
"WOMEN BEHIND THE BADGES"



Natl. Ave. for cities over 250,000 pop. 3.3 police off per 1,000 pop



MINORITY RECRUITMENT



Minority Recruitment for 1973 undertook, within a structured plan, the problem of convincing potential applicants of the desirability of a police career. An attempt was made to point out positive benefits of a law enforcement career as a profession for members of minority groups and to eradicate the misconception that today's police agency is only a place where arrests are made. A reversal of cynical attitudes toward police in the black community was worked on while at the same time a positive image of the police officer as a servant of the community was fostered.

To effect these much needed image changes and substantially increase the number of black applicants, the recruitment team implemented several methods. The community and the prospective applicant were afforded an opportunity for personal contact with the Atlanta Police Department, its organization and the nature of its work via the recruiting officer and mobile recruit van. The team used a mobile recruit van to go into communities in the City, State and contiguous states. The unit was equipped to administer "on the spot" examinations and interviews. They advised and assisted potential applicants on the balance of the application process, a method which had an impact on the number of black people being accepted for employment.

In addition to the mobile unit's "Saturday Stops" the Minority Recruitment Team developed a film to reinforce the ideas and image changes they were trying to present to the community. The film was made available to the media for viewing by the public.

Public service agencies, such as the Urban League and the Armed Forces, were also tapped for assistance and as potential sources for candidates.

The Police Department as well as outside organizations felt the impact of the Minority Recruitment Program. This plan demonstrated that change could only be facilitated by bringing the Police Department, the black community, and interested organizations together to solve common problems.



During 1973, 1,300 Atlanta Police Officers each received eight hours of inservice Firearms training. Chief J. F. Inman presents trophies to the departments top three shooters: Officer R. S. Johnson (100), Capt. C. V. Forrester (99.2), and Lt. W. L. Reynolds (98.6). Major R. M. Lane of the Training Division looks on.

*From a radio interview with
Capt. Wm. Lynn Taylor, T.H.O.R. Commander.*



General Specialties, Inc. Manager, Harold Smith, and T.H.O.R. officer, S. G. Wilson discuss E.C.S.

"Our success in hardening potential crime targets and reducing or eliminating criminal opportunities relies heavily upon public understanding of the roles of both police and the community in crime prevention."

Traditionally, law enforcement has been an "after-the-fact" approach to criminal activity based on:

- Detecting the crime problem
- Apprehending the criminal
- Prosecuting and punishing the criminal

Since most burglaries, robberies and rapes are committed by a novice or opportunist, who can be deterred "before-the-fact", Target Hardening/Opportunity Reduction (T.H.O.R.) is the process of:

- Reducing and eliminating environmental settings in which criminal acts may occur.

Law Enforcement: Target Hardening/ Opportunity Reduction

Simply stated, T.H.O.R. specialists seek out and appraise potential crime situations. They then encourage people to protect their homes or businesses with better locks and other "Target Hardening" precautions. This reduces the opportunity for crime.

Law Enforcement: Commercial and Residential Security Surveys

A total of 88 law enforcement officers and 54 civilian security inspectors "trouble-shoot" for businessmen and homeowners. Their analysis of crime settings range from doors and windows left open after business hours, to specific problems in individual dwellings.

Law Enforcement: Training

Training sessions and workshops for the entire Atlanta Police Department insures active patrol officer involvement in mechanical crime prevention.

Law Enforcement: Media Impact

Citizen involvement demands citizen education. The Atlanta area media is advised of T.H.O.R. activities. The staff Media Director works to involve these people who in turn inform the public.

Law Enforcement: Organizational Involvement

Through meetings with civic and professional groups, and by presentations in the nine public information centers, T.H.O.R. teams encourage organizational participation. The public information centers display security hardware, chart area crime activity, provide crime-prevention literature, and serve as patrol watch-change stations.

Law Enforcement: Operation Identification

Operation I.D. has two parts. First, easily stolen valuables are marked by the owner so that they can be identified. Second, the owner displays a sticker which warns burglars the possessions have been marked, can be traced, and used as positive evidence of ownership for recovery and prosecution purposes.

Law Enforcement: Emergency Contact System

A uniform, coded number system, identifying the individuals responsible for securing the premises, is being implemented for all commercial establishments in Atlanta. E.C.S. is designed to assist and protect the business community and to return the patrol officer to service quickly.

Law Enforcement: Research and Evaluation

T.H.O.R. research and evaluation helps determine Atlanta's need for security legislation and false alarm ordinances.



Chief Inman accepts new Police Flag, on behalf of the Department, from members of the Police Honor Guard.



Atlanta Police Helicopter on patrol between the Georgia State Capitol (background) and Atlanta City Hall (foreground).

in service to their community



Officer James Millard Cannon
Sworn — October 20, 1970
Killed in the line of duty June 17, 1973

Officer Larry Barkwell
Sworn — May 20, 1969
Killed in the line of duty June 19, 1973

Detective Clarence Edward Harris
Sworn — June 1, 1971
Killed in the line of duty October 20, 1973

Officer Henry L. Jones
Sworn — September 24, 1968
Killed in the line of duty December 12, 1973



HINSON McAULLFFE
Solicitor General—Criminal Court
Fulton County



LEWIS R. SLATON
District Attorney
Fulton County

END