

Minneapolis Police

Department

1872 - 1973 -

**101 Years of
Service**



17444

City of



Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

GORDON N. JOHNSON
CHIEF OF POLICE
ROOM 21, CITY HALL 348-2961
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55415

May 28, 1974

The Honorable Charles Stenvig
Mayor, City of Minneapolis
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415

Dear Mayor Stenvig:

It is my pleasure to present for your review the 1973 Annual and Statistical Report for the City of Minneapolis Police Department.

This year's Annual Report views the Police Department from a historical perspective, an approach that has not been taken since 1902. Information has also been provided regarding the present operations of the Department in order to help the reader better realize the progress that has been made since its formulative years.

For the first time the Statistical Report has been combined with the Annual Report comprising a comprehensive overview of the Police Department. This enables the reader to form a more complete picture of the operations of the Department and the effect they have on the deterrence of crime as well as the protection of life and property.

I would like to thank your office, the Administration, the City Council, and all the members of the Department who have made this report possible.

Sincerely,

Gordon Johnson
CHIEF OF POLICE
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

Historical Section



SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AMES

Former Minneapolis Mayors and Police Chiefs

DATES	MAYORS	CHIEFS	DATES	MAYORS	CHIEFS
1867	Darilus Morrison	H. H. Brackett	1921-1929	George E. Leach	Louis Harthill (1917-1918)
1868	Hugh G. Harrison	Daniel A. Day	1929-1931	William F. Kunze	J. Frank Walker (1919-1921)
1869	Darilus Morrison	H. H. Brackett	1931-1933	William A. Anderson	Anton Henson (1921-1923) Frank Brunskill (1923-1928) Harry Lindholm (1929-1931) W. J. Meehan (1931-1933) Joe Lehmeyer (1933)
1870	E. B. Ames	Daniel A. Day			
1871	E. B. Ames	Cortez L. Peck			
1872	Eugene M. Wilson	George C. Kent			
(Union of St. Anthony and Minneapolis)					
1873	George A. Brackett	Randall W. Hansen			
1874	Eugene M. Wilson	John H. Noble			
1875	Orlando C. Merriman	John H. Noble			
1876	A. A. Ames				
1877	John De Laittre	A. S. Munger	1933-1935	A. G. Bainbridge	John Hart (1934) Mike Johannes (1935) Frank Forrestal (1935-1940)
1878	A. C. Rand	A. S. Munger	1935-1937	Thomas E. Latimer	
1879	A. C. Rand	A. S. Munger			
1880	A. C. Rand	A. S. Munger	1937-1941	George Leach	
(Two-year terms began)			1941-1945	Marvin Kline	Edward Hansen (1941-1942) Joe Jonas (1942) Elmer Hillner (1943-1945) Edward Ryan (1945-1946)
1882	A. A. Ames	A. S. Munger A. C. Berry (1883)			
1884	G. A. Pillsbury	John West			
1886	A. A. Ames	Charles R. Hill			
1889	E. C. Babb	Winslow Brackett	1945-1948	Hubert Humphrey	G. W. McLean (1946-1949) Thomas R. Jones (1949-1956)
(Beginning of Fall elections)					
1891	Philip Winston	R. R. Henderson	1948-1957	Eric Hoyer (Appointed 12/1/48 upon Humphrey's election to the Senate)	
1893	William H. Eustis	Vernon M. Smith			
1895	Robert Pratt	Vernon Smith			
1899	James Gray	James Doyle	1957-1961	P. Kenneth Peterson	E. I. Walling (1956) Milton Winslow (1957-1960) Kenneth Moore (1960)
1901	A. A. Ames	Fred Ames			
1903	J. C. Haynes	Ed J. Conroy			
1905	David P. Jones	James G. Doyle			
1906-1912	James C. Haynes	James G. Doyle (1905-1906)	1961-1969	Arthur Naftalin	E. I. Walling (1961-1964) Calvin Hawkinson (1964-1968) Donald Dwyer (1968)
1912-1916	Wallace G. Nye	F. Corrison (1907-1910)			
1916-1918	Thomas Van Lear	Michael Mealey (1911-1912)			
1918-1921	J. Edward Meyers	Oscar Martinson (1913-1916)	1969-	Charles Stenvig	B. J. Lutz (1969-1971) Gordon Johnson (1971-)

The Development Of The Minneapolis Police Department

In the earliest years of its recorded history, the area which is now known as Minneapolis was handicapped in its development. In 1849, the lands east of the Mississippi River were part of the public domain and were thus open to settlement. The lands west of the river in this area formed a part of the Fort Snelling military reservation and no titles for that land could be obtained until there was congressional action opening it up to public domain. As a result of these laws, the lands east of the Mississippi were settled much more quickly than those to the west. What this meant, specifically, was that the village of St. Anthony grew more quickly and in many ways set a precedent for what was to occur in Minneapolis. Because Minneapolis and St. Anthony were united in 1872, it can be said that the earliest Minneapolis municipal records begin with the organization of the city government of St. Anthony in 1855.

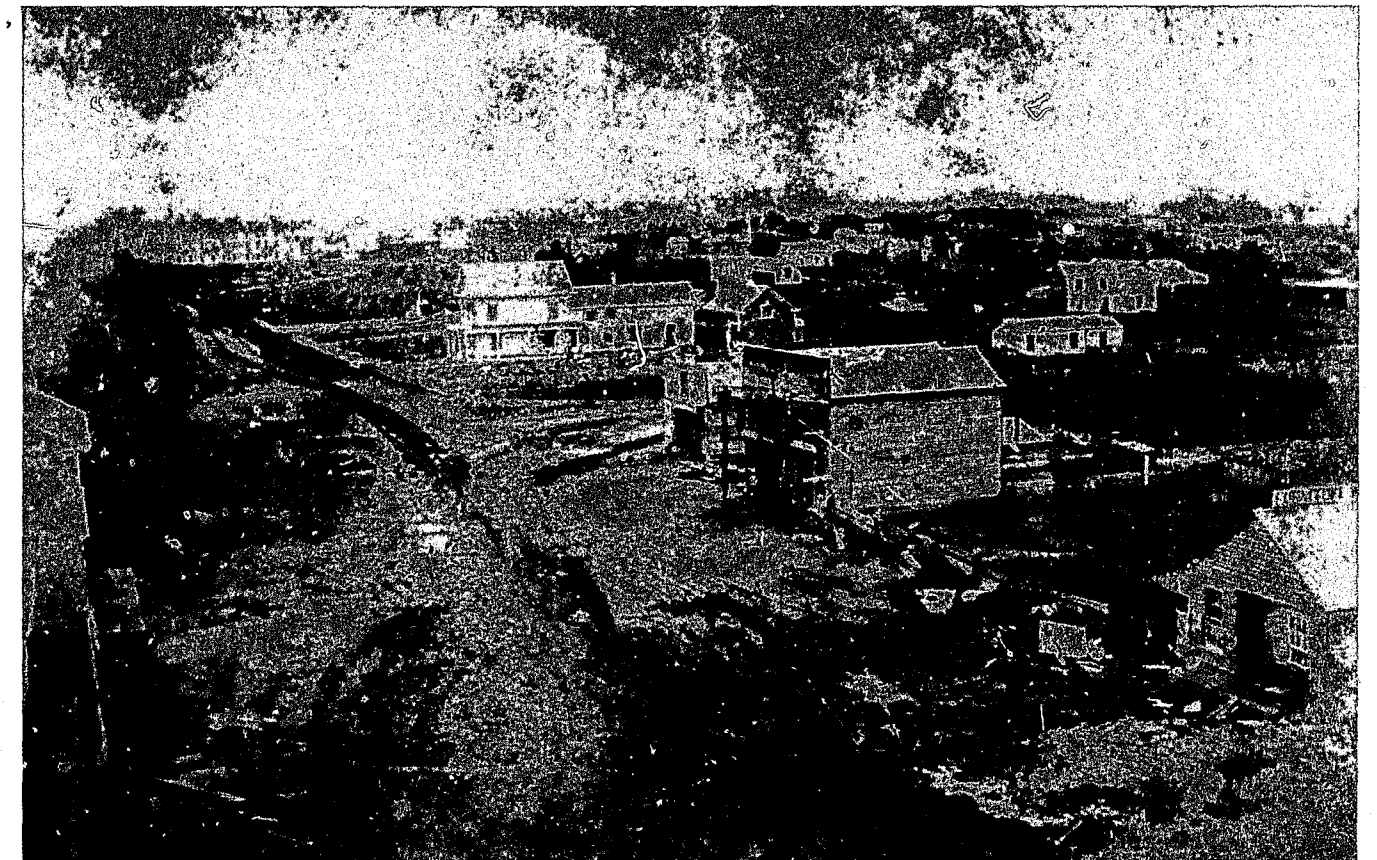
It would be wrong to mislead the reader into believing that no one had settled on the west side of the river. Actually there were several hundred "squatters" who stayed with the permission of the military authorities. They set up their own form of protection and when the time finally came, for them to assume municipal functions, they were not really certain they wanted something that would

mean additional expenses. Also, because the city was comprised mostly of New Englanders who were proud of their law-abiding character, it is not really too surprising that they found no need for a police force at all. After a few years and several criminal incidents which went unsolved, the residents realized that whenever there is an accumulation of people there are bound to be those with criminal tendencies. And so, in 1858, the residents of what is now Minneapolis determined to effect some sort of municipal organization.

The form decided upon was a very simple one, organized in such a way that the town was governed by a board of supervisors elected annually at a town meeting.

At the first meeting in 1858, R. P. Russell was chosen chairman of the Board of Supervisors, which meant that he was the town's first chief executive.

One of the first orders of business for the new supervisors was to appoint a town marshal. The salary was \$300 per annum, and C. C. Berkman was given the job. His assistant, who was given the title "constable," was A. P. Hoover. For some reason not recorded in history, it was only shortly



2nd Avenue South and Washington Avenue, 1857.

after this time that the board rescinded its decision and made the salary for the marshal \$150 per annum. Apparently Mr. Berkman was not at all pleased with this development and resigned his position to Amos Clark.

“At the outset of the Civil War, M. Nothaker and H. W. Wagner put on their plain clothes, decorated themselves with municipal stars, and went forth to see what order prevailed in the community. These officers of the law held forth as such for twelve months only. Then, John G. Williams, a former marshal, returned to official life. Mr. Williams became quite attached to the official life, as is often the case, and remained a guardian of the peace for several years. He had associated with him, a man by the name of Snow. It is to be assumed that these men performed good service; that they kept sidewalks clear of dry goods boxes; that they swapped yarns with the Yankee who leisurely occupied a place at the corner grocery and showed his native ingenuity by whittling a stick and showing a deep disregard for that splendid modern sanitary measure which makes expectorating upon sidewalks a misdemeanor and that he proved the gallant and showed the ladies over the cross walks.”

When the state legislature met in St. Paul in January 1867, a united delegation from Hennepin County presented to that body a charter for a new city, which was passed without opposition, and the City of Minneapolis took its place among the growing municipalities of the country.

With the appearance of Darilus Morrison as Mayor in 1867, additional impetus was provided for the founding of a police force. Mayor Morrison was not particularly anxious to be the “first man” in the community, but when he was elected to the office, he felt he should at least have a police force. In his words, “A mayor without a police force to appoint and regulate would hardly feel that he was Mayor.” And thus the precedent was set. It would be changed somewhat in future years, but the basic idea was to remain the same. H. H. Brackett was named by Mayor Morrison as the first Chief of Police. The Chief, according to what has been written about him, was quite acceptable to Minneapolis residents, even though he was known to have associated with some of the more rugged specimens of the city.

At this time, the salary for the Chief was \$1,000 per year, while the rest of the men on the force

were to live well on \$65 per month. The officers were all “plain clothes men,” and their only evidence of authority was their star.

“In the spring of 1868, Hugh G. Harrison was inducted into the mayor’s chair. Although he was a religious person, he was quite reasonable in what he requested of the citizens and did not undertake to make the city a Sunday School. Although friends advised him to depart from his conservative ways, Mayor Harrison held fast to his position and let “Hart” Brackett rest on his laurels, and appointed Daniel A. Day as his Chief of Police. Chief Day was thought to be a rather easy going individual who did not lose sleep over the thought that some coterie were engaged in a game of poker; neither did he think that the wealth of the community called for the arrest of every individual who had an unfortunate scent on his breath.”

After the brief return of Mr. Morrison and his Chief of Police, “Hart” Brackett, to the Mayor’s Office in 1869, E. B. Ames took control of the city’s top position in 1870. Unlike his predecessors, Mayor Ames placed a premium on experience and therefore reappointed “Dan” Day as Chief of Police.

In 1872, the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were united. Eugene M. Wilson, who was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, was elected to govern what could now be called “Greater Minneapolis.”

By this time, Minneapolis had assumed the air of a growing and bustling community. The exact population in 1872 is not known but it is known that the seven men with shillalabs were kept busy. It was a matter of gossip with the old timers of the period that it was the jolly lumberjacks who caused the patrolmen the most trouble and indeed some of the more ambitious patrolmen got the worst of it in encounters with them. These incidents, however, are not matters of record.

George Brackett whose name was familiar on the Minneapolis scene, opposed former Mayor E. B. Ames in the election of 1873. There was a spirited fight with Mr. Brackett winning by a fair majority. The new mayor appointed Randall W. Hansen as his Chief of Police. Mayor Brackett had his own ideas regarding municipal affairs, especially those aspects dealing with municipal morals, and Chief

Hansen had enough foresight to realize that Mayor Brackett’s ideas would mean a great deal of work for him. Therefore, three or four months after his appointment, Chief Hansen resigned his position and a man who played a great part in the development of the Minneapolis Police Department came to the scene. That man was Michael Hoy. Mr. Hoy was probably more qualified than any of the previous Chiefs, having been the marshal and constable for St. Anthony before its consolidation with Minneapolis. This was at a time when the city was growing very rapidly and, with the influx of people, there was much crime.

Mayor Brackett made a heroic effort to enforce all laws and ordinances literally. Not only was the effect of this politically disastrous for Mayor Brackett, but in the next election, the result of it was the swinging of the political pendulum in the opposite direction. The Democrats again persuaded E. M. Wilson to enter the race. His supporters believed that because of his high personal character, he would be protected from the charge that he would be the tool and supporter of the liquor interest and the social evil, and suspected that he could secure a large following among the business Republicans of the City. Mayor Brackett was renominated by the Republicans and defeated by the largest margin yet recorded in Minneapolis history.

Mayor Wilson appointed John H. Noble as his Chief of Police. The new Mayor appreciated the experience of Mr. Hoy and the other police officers who had served during the previous administration, and therefore, retained them. He was also successful in satisfying the City Council that more men were needed and several additions were made. Several other distinct changes occurred during Mayor Wilson’s tenure.

Police officers were uniformed for the first time and the detective service became a viable component of the force.

In 1875, Orlando Merriman was elected Mayor of the City. He was the first Chief Magistrate to be chosen from the East Division (Old St. Anthony) after its union with Minneapolis. Mr. Merriman had been Mayor of St. Anthony several terms before the union, and according to his constituents, had done an admirable job. Like Mayor Wilson, he was a Democrat and saw no reason for making great changes within the Department.

It was during this administration that the rule was adopted forbidding members of the police force to enter saloons while on duty, unless called there in the line of official service and this has been part of the department’s regulations ever since.

There have been various attempts to get around this ruling, and one of the most interesting was printed in the Minneapolis Journal on December 7, 1899. It read as follows: “Officers Explain, They Went Into A Saloon To Get Change For A Twenty.”

“The two officers in question, George Dahl and John Wold of South-Side precinct, said that at around midnight they had become hungry, and one having only \$20 and the other no money at all, decided to go to a saloon, the only place open at that time. They realized that the bartender would not care to change the bill without a slight purchase made to reward his trouble, so the officers ordered two small glasses of beer. Just as they received the drink and the change, their Sergeant stuck his head in the rear door.”

At the time the article was written, the Mayor was still investigating the charges and no further information could be found as to the fate of officers Dahl and Wold.

In 1875, Dr. A. A. Ames began grooming himself for the Mayor’s Office by being elected alderman from the sixth ward. He was 33 years



old at the time of his election; a tender age for a man to hold office at this period in history. As a city council member, he displayed political talent of a very high degree, and in the spring of 1876, he was nominated for mayor on the Democratic ticket. He was elected by a large majority. This exemplified a change in what had been a long standing tradition, that being the rule of the older, wealthy and more conservative constituency. It did not take these citizens long to realize that there were new forces at work in municipal government and that these forces were not afraid to adopt modern methods. They were ready to keep pace with the growth of the city no matter how rapid that growth might be.

The spring of 1877 found Mayor Ames pitted against John DeLaittre for the city's top position. Apparently the citizens felt that Mayor Ames' administration was a little ahead of its time and smacked somewhat of wide-openness. It appears that they wanted more rigid enforcement of law, combined with the man who did not want change just for change's sake. The result sent the young Mayor back to his professional practice.

It was during the reasonably eventful administration of John DeLaittre that the system of photographing the classic features of criminals was first tried in Minneapolis. The Council prudently provided that not more than \$25 per year should be invested in this undertaking. It was also during this administration that a man was designated to attend solely to the lock-up. The Chief of Police in DeLaittre's administration, A. C. Munger, dignified the genus tramp with mention in his annual report in the spring of 1877. McKinley prosperity was evidently not abroad in the land at that time, so the festive tramp tramped. The "industrial tourist" had heard about the booming community which Doc Ames had already made famous and although none of the railroads in the Northwest were equipped with Pullman sleepers at the time, a goodly number of the "jolly sons of rest" favored Minneapolis with their presence.

"Mayor DeLaittre's finish, as a municipal executive, saw the beginning of Mayor Rand's very popular management of City affairs. He continued Chief Munger in office and made very few changes in the personnel of the Police Department except to put on an additional number of much needed patrolmen. At this time there was some excitement occasioned by the inauguration of the plan of imposing fines upon the 'women of the town'. The revenue derived from this

source for the first year of Rand's administration amounted to \$3,470 and one half of this amount went to Bethany Home, an institution organized for the redemption of fallen women as required by state statute."

At this point in time, the City Council finally began to realize that an efficient police force plays an important part in the development of a community. They decided that the Chief of Police should have a horse and buggy at the city's expense and also that the new invention, the telephone, should be installed in headquarters.

"During Mayor Rand's last year as the Chief Executive officer of the city, he took occasion to read a lesson to those citizens of good intent who were meddling with social evil The Mayor was a strong advocate of the policy of a strict police surveillance of those evils which affect society — houses of ill fame, gambling houses, and the liquor saloons. However, he was not in favor of the radical policy which would seek to exterminate these social evils at a single blow, and in his annual message to the Council in 1881, he took occasion to say so, and also to condemn in the most emphatic manner, that spirit of intermeddling with the police duties of the city by private citizens who volunteered complaints to the grand jury and secured the fine and imprisonment of the keepers of disorderly houses who were paying a monthly tax under police protection. It seems that there had been a crusade against the women of the town, and some of the 'soiled doves' had been landed in the Stillwater penitentiary. In the Mayor's words, 'The courts have broken up the evil in a concentrated form, and most mischievously spread it over the city and into quarters which were before unpolluted.' The Mayor explained how it was next to impossible for the police force to keep watch and ward over women who made a profession of prostitution, when they were scattered all over the city in private rooms where they were protected by the legal maxim that 'every citizen's home is his castle,' and where the police were not permitted to enter unless armed with a warrant. 'These women are now here in increased numbers, plying in a vastly more dangerous manner, their



The First Hanging in Minneapolis, 1882.

wild and dangerous influences, and are beyond the reach of any enforced physician's care as to cleanliness and freedom from disease."

In 1882, A. A. Ames was again elected Mayor. He quickly demonstrated that he had not lost his finesse in dealing with the council. He appointed ten much needed patrolmen to the police force, and told the council if they declined to confirm his appointments and refused to pay them, it was fine with him, but it was the council members who had to settle with the voters in the next election. The Council confirmed his action.

"Many of the members of the police force had Irish lineage, however, only Peter Bradley served as a member of the famous constabulary of Ireland and fulfilled the same capacity for Minneapolis. Bradley was stationed at the old Manitoba depot for some time, and it was during that service that he had his first experience with the notorious Garrity brothers. The Garritys were operating as confidence men about the depot when captured by Bradley one evening. He had no idea that he was in possession of the two worst crooks in the

city. However, he was not taking any chances, for with revolver in hand, he directed the two men to walk in single file directly in front of him. He gave orders to his squad as follows: 'Now d'yez march straight to the frunt, and whin Oi say turn to the roight do yez turn to the roight, and when Oi say turn to the left do yez turn to the left, and if yez deviate one iote o'll blow a hole through yez as big as the moon.' The notorious Chicago crooks thought Bradley knew them, and nervery as they were, they were duly impressed by the strenuous character of his instructions. They marched through the streets in the order prescribed by their custodian until landed at the Central Station. Bradley almost fainted when informed by Jailor Needham that the prisoners were the famous Garrity brothers, who had been driven from Chicago on account of a murder which the police of that city believed they had committed."

During Mayor Ames' second administration, the service of Police Chief Munger ended. Records indicate only that the Chief had been involved in

a roadhouse scandal on Lake Calhoun and resigned his position. A. C. Berry, one of the captains presently on the force was promoted to the chiefship. Discipline was quite lax at this time and absenteeism was a real problem. So blatant was this problem, that a council committee was appointed to investigate it. The committee reported that the discipline had not been up to standard and that a number of officers had paid very little attention to the rules governing that body, for they came and went at will. It was ordered that no officer be permitted more than two days absence from duty in one month without a corresponding reduction in pay.

The Police Relief Association was brought into existence in the mid 1880s. In case of death, the organization agreed to pay \$1,000 to heirs to the deceased member. The constitution set forth the object of the association "to be, to create, secure and establish a fund from donations, assessments or other legitimate sources for the support and relief of the sick, injured or disabled policemen and their widows and orphans, and for the payment of a certain sum, to be established by law, to the legal representatives of any member whose death may occur while connected with the association."

"The conditions of membership consisted of being a member of the city police force, the payment of a one dollar initiation fee, and the further sum of six dollars per annum as dues, payable in two dollar installments. The members were required to make payment to the directors at their respective precinct on or before the second Tuesday of the months of December, April and August of each and every year.

"The amount paid sufferers from accidents was two dollars per day, while he was kept from duty by his injuries. A compensation of five dollars per week was paid to the sufferer from disease while off duty. Loss of both eyes or two limbs entitled a member to \$1,000; of one eye or one limb, \$200."

In the election in the spring of 1884, Hon. G. A. Pillsbury was elected mayor. The corner stone of the Minneapolis workhouse was laid in this same year, but the building was not completed until 1886. During the first two years, most of the "city guests" were largely employed in grading roads, farming and gardening, repairing the building, improving grounds and making clothing and bedding, as well as general routine work.

Cutting ice, working at the North Side Pumping Station and working on bridges in the city cemetery were additional means resorted to later on for employing "the unemployed". The great majority of them were set to work in the stone quarry, the rest being variously occupied in work in and around the work house. For women who were committed, there was work in the clothing room and laundry. In four years, those two industries alone netted the city almost \$9,000.

When Mayor Ames reassumed office in 1886, he attempted to create a military police system. However, this action was stifled by the state legislature. This body passed an act providing for a police commission. The commission immediately began to reorganize and announced that political pull would go, and that appointments would be made solely on merit.

While it appeared to many that existence of a commission was degrading to the mayor, there was never a significant confrontation between the individuals involved, and the mayor continued with his duties as usual.

In 1889, the legislature so amended the Police Commission Act as to make the mayor ex-officio president of the commission.

Captain E. C. Babb won the first fall election ever held in Minneapolis. The year was 1888. Winn M. Brackett became his Chief of Police. Mr. Brackett was a pioneer resident, who had done excellent work as a volunteer fireman and had served two years as Sheriff of Hennepin County. He was personally very popular with his men and, on the whole, made quite a good Chief of Police. When the Babb administration commenced, there were 169 men on the police payroll. The legislature of 1890 added their support by repealing the Police Commission Act, already once diluted in 1889, and provided that thereafter the Mayor should alone control the affairs of the Police Department.

Superintendent Brackett was not in favor of policemen appointed for political purposes and referred to them as an "unmitigated nuisance". He also took a stab at the popular sport of prize fighting, calling it "pugilistic mania." When the Babb administration started, prize fighting was the sport most talked of in Minneapolis. These contests were not referred to as prize fights, however, but were discreetly described as "glove contests".

William Henry Eustis took office in January 1893 after defeating former Alderman James C. Haynes the previous fall. The Mayor entered office

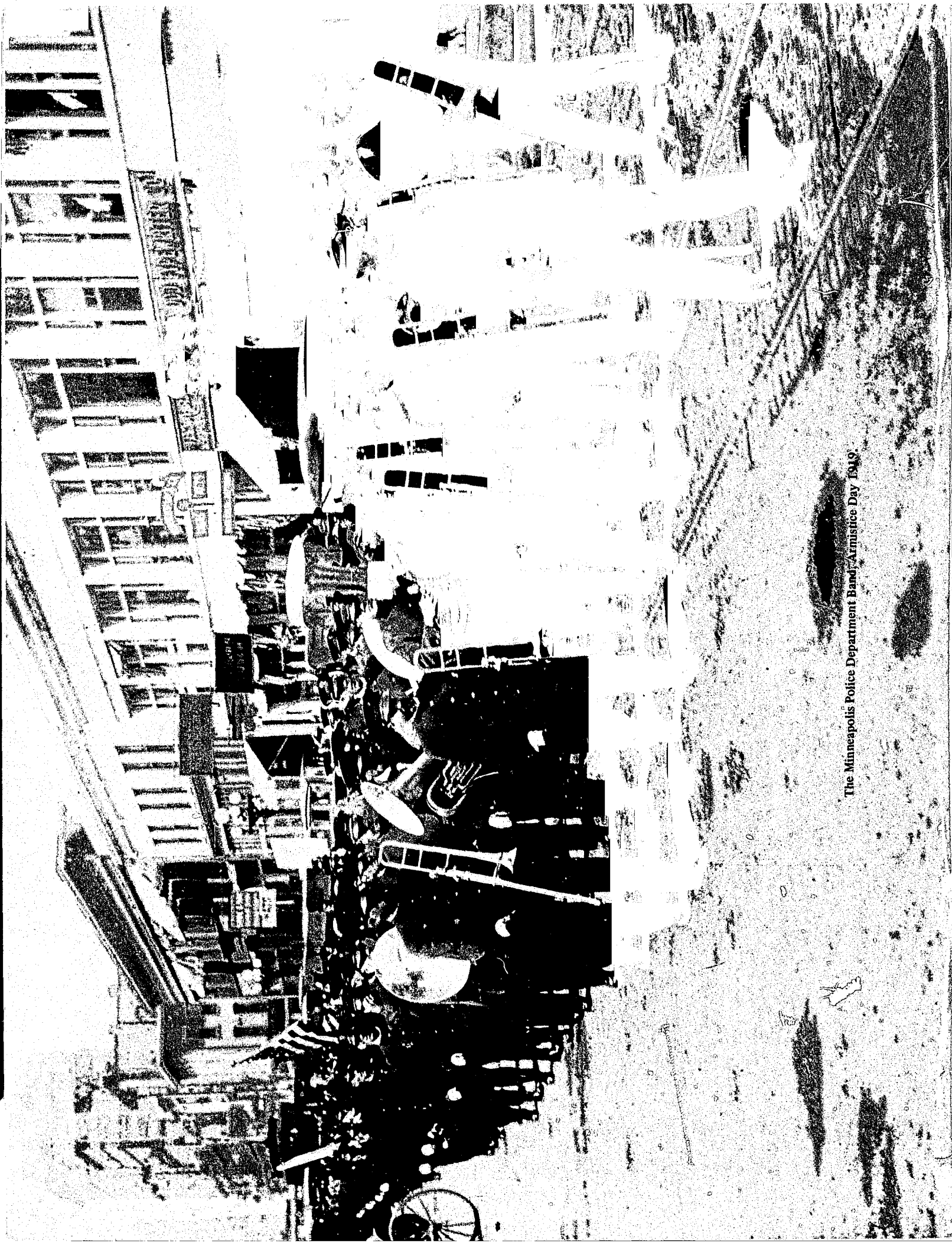
MPD SOFTBALL TEAMS



1902



1973



The Minneapolis Police Department Band, Anniversary Day 1919.

with some unusual prejudices; one of them being that he was decidedly partial to the officer or applicant for a place in police service who was of towering stature. He was correspondingly prejudiced against a man who did not possess a robust and striking physique. The mayor carefully watched operations, however, and before the end of his term, he concluded that something more than an impressive physical stature was needed to make a good police officer.

Robert Pratt served as Mayor and Vernon M. Smith as his Chief of Police from 1894-1898. With all due respect to these gentlemen, their tenure must have been very low key, for history records very little about either one of them.

James Gray was elected Mayor of Minneapolis on a combined Populist and Democratic ticket in November of 1898. Although born in Scotland, he spent most of his life in Minnesota where he graduated from the University in 1885 as class valedictorian.

At noon of the day he received his diploma, he began his life's work of journalism for the Minneapolis Tribune. He went from there to the St. Paul Globe, and then to the Minneapolis Times, where he became a stockholder in the company.

James G. Doyle served as Mayor Gray's Superintendent of Police and had a force of 220 officers, who were reported to have comprised one of the best disciplined and equipped departments in America.

Because of limited space, we the editors are unable to present the entire history of the Minneapolis Police Department. We hope by presenting a brief overview of the Department during its developmental stages, the reader will be able to more readily understand the Department as it is organized today. The following is a conclusion that appeared in a book entitled *The History of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Police and Fire Departments*, which was written in approximately 1902. As far as we have been able to discern, this is the last time such a history was written. The conclusion serves to exemplify the attitude of the public toward the police department at that time.

"The life of a member of any modern police force, in whatever capacity they may be called upon to serve, is by no means a picnic. The careless wayfarer who meets the well dressed patrolman strolling quietly along among the crowds on the avenue can have but a faint idea of the responsibility which from hour to

hour rests upon the shoulders of both the officers and men who comprise the department, who guard and conserve the public order of a great city like Minneapolis.

The first and most important lesson which a police officer is compelled to learn is quickly, almost intuitively, to distinguish between an orderly and well meaning citizen and a member of the criminal classes. Throughout every hour of the day and night, he must be perpetually on the alert, his faculties strained to the utmost to forestall and defeat conspiracies of men trained in every degree of crime, from committing a murder to picking a pocket.

It is not singular that young officers sometimes bring their corps into temporary disrepute by making small mistakes in arresting the wrong man or failing to arrest the right one. Citizens and businessmen who love the good name of the community in which their fortunes may be cast should be charitable in their criticisms of these small defects. More than that, the good citizen will always seek to aid officers in the discharge of their duty, and no one but a secret sympathizer with crime will throw obstacles across the path of the men in whose charge and keeping rests the responsibility of the city's orderly well being.

No purely human institution has ever yet reached the degree of absolute perfection, but it is safe to assert that the Minneapolis police force is as active, alert, energetic and effective as that of any city in the land. Of late years, there has been a notable advance among the members of the force in the virtue of tact and a complete knowledge of the law in dealing with their fellow citizens. The recent move to secure legal instruction to the members of the force, without expense to the men themselves or to the taxpayers, was admirable in its conception, and promises to bear good fruit in the future. In the course of a long experience, a municipal officer learns a great many things as to what the law will permit and what it will not permit in the discharge of duties. But lessons learned in the school of experience are prover-

Nine New Radio Squad Cars for City Police



Minneapolis Star Photo.

POLICE SQUADS GET NEW CARS

Minneapolis purchased these nine new automobiles for the police department to replace old radio squad cars.

SOCIETY HONORS 50-YEAR MEMBER

The South Minneapolis Total Abstinence society paid tribute to the late Miss Petrine Thorsen, member for more than 50 years, in a

YOUTH FREED IN GANG BURGLARIES

Spencer Osterberg, 18, 5236 For-

TEACH FIRST AID IN W.P.A. PROJ

Swimming, first aid, life saving methods and beach supervision taught in a WPA recreation project opened at Robbinsdale under direction of Tom A. Williams, rural

bially painful ones, and the new and wise departure of Mayor Gray in establishing a course of lectures on legal subjects by good lawyers for the information of members of the force as to their duties, powers and responsibilities will necessarily have a tendency to increase the efficiency of the whole force, while guarding the members thereof from danger in the future by overdoing their official duties. A high standard of educational endowment, no less than first class physical powers, has become necessary in the personal equipment of candidates for positions as patrolmen on the Minneapolis Police Force.

There are men connected with the force today who have been graduates from universities, colleges, military and naval schools, academies and high schools. Indeed, every member of the force may be justly pronounced an educated man, because in the natural growth and evolution of the force, it has been found that a liberal education in youth endows men with a higher standard and a clearer conception of their duty to individuals, to the public and to their position.

Cleanliness in person and in morals are elements which are also firmly insisted upon by the official managers of the Minneapolis Police Force. No man who is addicted to the regular use of alcoholic

stimulants can long hold any kind of a position, high or low, in the department. For a quarter of a century, since Mayor A. C. Merriman in response to Alderman Glenn's resolution in the city council, forbade any member of the police force from entering a liquor saloon at all except upon the call of official duty, there has been a noteworthy decrease which actually has resulted in the entire elimination of the intemperate and convivial element from the Minneapolis Police Force. Today they are practically a body of total abstainers from the use, or at any rate, from the abuse of intoxicants in every form. That this fact adds to their individual and collective efficiency, goes without saying. Under all of the later administrations, the "crafter" and the bribe taker among policemen has ceased to exist; it having been given out that one offense of this character fully proven, would cost the offender his official head.

There doubtless remains in all the cities of America, a vast field for improvement in the organization, training and proper discipline of police forces, but it is not going beyond the bounds of truth to say that the police department of Minneapolis as organized and managed today, is one of the most efficient and trustworthy in the country."



1973 COMMENDATIONS

The following officers received Commendation Awards during the year of 1973:

Medal of Honor

Robert F. Skroma

Commendation Awards

Andreason, John
Arnold, Dewey V. Jr.

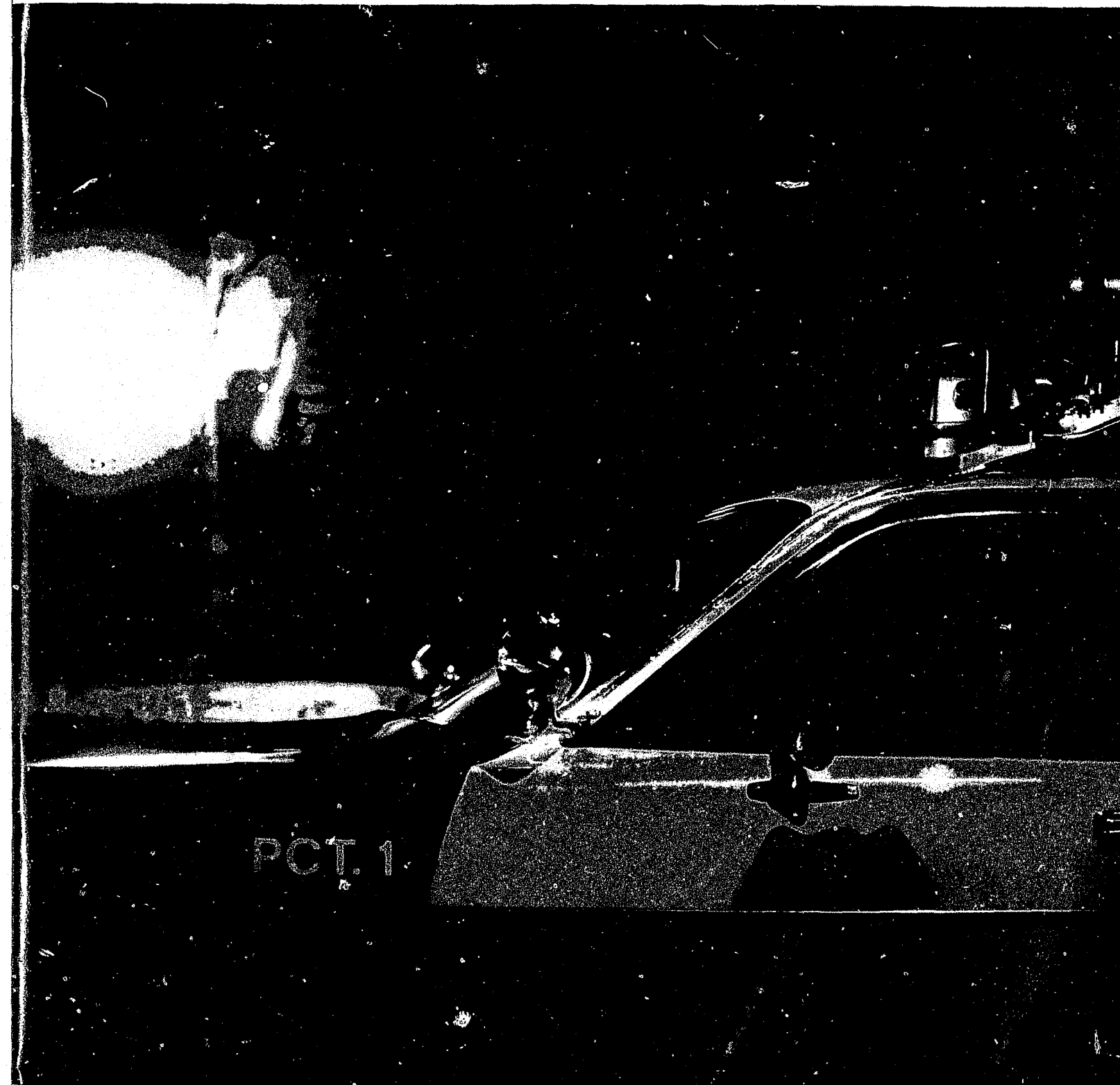
Bakos, John S.
Beaty, Barbara A.
Berneck, Robert R.
Berryman, Allen L.
Billings, Thomas H. (2)
Bjergo, Gary L.
Blomberg, Boyd A.
Boulger, John J.
Boutang, Robert D.
Brodin, Neil K.
Brotkowski, Roger J.
Brown, Donald
Brown, John J.
Brown, Roger W.
Brucciani, Leonard V.

Cassman, Mark T.
Cassman, Michael J. (2)
Chaplin, William C.
Cloutier, Thomas J.
Compton, John T.
Costello, Paul A.
DeConcini, James E.
DesJardin, Fred E.
DeLuney, Jon A.
Donohoe, Rev. Don M. (Chaplain)
Elkin, William M.
Elphick, Roger A.
Estenson, David H.
Fancher, Roger W.
Farrell, Patrick J.
Field, Lee A.

Flatguard, Dennis M.
Frazier, John T.
Gardner, Richard D.
Gates, Roger A. (2)
Gjerset, David B.
Gooselaw, Arthur E.
Grates, Jeffrey J. (3)
Grow, Daniel V.
Haaf, Jerome V.
Hackenmueller, John P.
Haertel, Gordon G.
Hanson, George A. (Park)
Hanson, James V.
Haugen, James R. (2)
Haven, Dennis L.
Heimerl, James J. (2)
Hemmingson, George
Homa, Thomas M.
Jensen, Gary W.
Jensen, John R.
Johnson, Clifford A.
Johnson, Ronald (Narcotics)
Jones, Marvin L.
Kehoe, John M.
Kruger, Russell J.
Kulseth, John T. (2)
Larson, Jerry L.
Lattery, Lawrence J.
Lokke, Dennis D.
Lorge, Leroy J.
Lundquist, Harlan
Lundquist, William
MacDonald, Bruce E.
Martin, James J.
Michurski, Robert T.
Millman, Gerald R.

Olson, Douglas E. (2)
Olson, Robert W.
Owen, Rev. John I. (Chaplain)
Palmquist, Charles O. (2)
Pietrzack, Richard A.
Reynolds, Raymond S.
Rogers, Arthur Jr.
Rood, Richard M.
Russell, Peter B. (2)
Sandvig, Thomas G.
Schoeben, Michael (2)
Schultz, Richard B.
Scott, Paul W.
Seliski, Robert E.
Severson, Darrel
Shanahan, Jerome W. Jr. (2)
Shoemaker, Herbert G.
Skroma, Robert F. (3)
Smith, Kenneth R.
Steele, Burton L.
Stocke, Thomas J.
Thernell, James L.
Thompson, Robert T. (2)
Urbik, Conrad A.
Weiss, Dennis
Westby, James A. (3)
Wilkie, Larry R.
Wilson, George R.
Yerxa, Dennis
Morris, Arthur J.
Mruz, Raymond W.
Nelson, Robert R. (3)
Ness, Paul P.
Niebur, David R.
Nordstrom, Dennis
Novack, Patrick M.

PRESENT DAY Police Organization



INTERNAL AFFAIRS UNIT



A member of the Internal Affairs Unit listens to a citizen's complaint.

The Internal Affairs Unit is charged with the duties of investigating all complaints against police officers, investigating the background of police applicants, and assisting in recruit training by providing instructor support.

All complaints are investigated unless they are submitted anonymously, and they result in one of four dispositions:

- 1) *Sustained* — result of sufficient evidence in support of the allegation to justify disciplinary action
- 2) *Not Sustained* — the result of insufficient evidence
- 3) *Unfounded* — the result of false accusations
- 4) *Complaint Withdrawn* — usually results when the incident occurred but was found to be lawful.

If after a complete investigation, the complaint is sustained, a hearing is held before the Chief of Police who has the ultimate voice in all disciplinary measures. The maximum penalty that the Chief may impose is ninety days. When charges call for the officer's dismissal, a civil service hearing must be held.

In 1973, 88 complaints were made against Minneapolis Police Officers. This represents a 19% decrease in complaints against the police over 1972. The results are as follows:

Unfounded.....	16
Complaints Withdrawn by Complainant.....	8
Complaints Sustained.....	12
Complaints Not Sustained.....	52
<i>Total Complaints Filed.....</i>	<i>88</i>

Patrol Bureau

The City of Minneapolis is divided into six precincts. The areas they cover and their officers in command are as follows:

- I — Headquarters — Captain Graff
- II — Eastside — Captain Arnesen
- III — Minnehaha — Captain Lutz
- IV — Northside — Captain Finn
- V — Bryant — Captain Peterson
- VI — Model Cities — Captain Hartley
 Captain Pufahl (became
 Deputy Chief during the year)

Some form of patrol has been utilized by the department since its inception in 1867, and served as the department's only function until 1874, when one detective was added to the force.

The patrol function consists of responding to requests for police service in emergency and non-emergency situations as well as responsibility for offender apprehension, prevention, and deterrence of crime, investigation at the scene of a crime, and maintenance of order in the community, which involves the protection of life as well as property.



Patrolling Hennepin Avenue at night.



Patrolman investigate the scene of an accident.



Vacationing home owners can reduce the risks of leaving a temporarily unoccupied dwelling by requesting a "Vacation Home Check."



The Deputy Chief of Patrol is responsible for all uniformed personnel on the department, which includes not only the officers at the six precinct stations, but members of the Special Operations and Traffic Divisions as well. The patrol function is the most basic and all-encompassing activity of the department. In most cases it holds true that all divisions other than those directly involved in patrol exist mainly for its support. Naturally, it is almost impossible to make a value judgement as to who plays the most important role when the protection of life and property is involved; the patrol officer or the divisions that support him. Certainly, arguments can be made in support of both sides. The fact remains, however, that the patrol officer is the most visible member of the force and serves as its representative to the community; a fact not to be taken lightly.

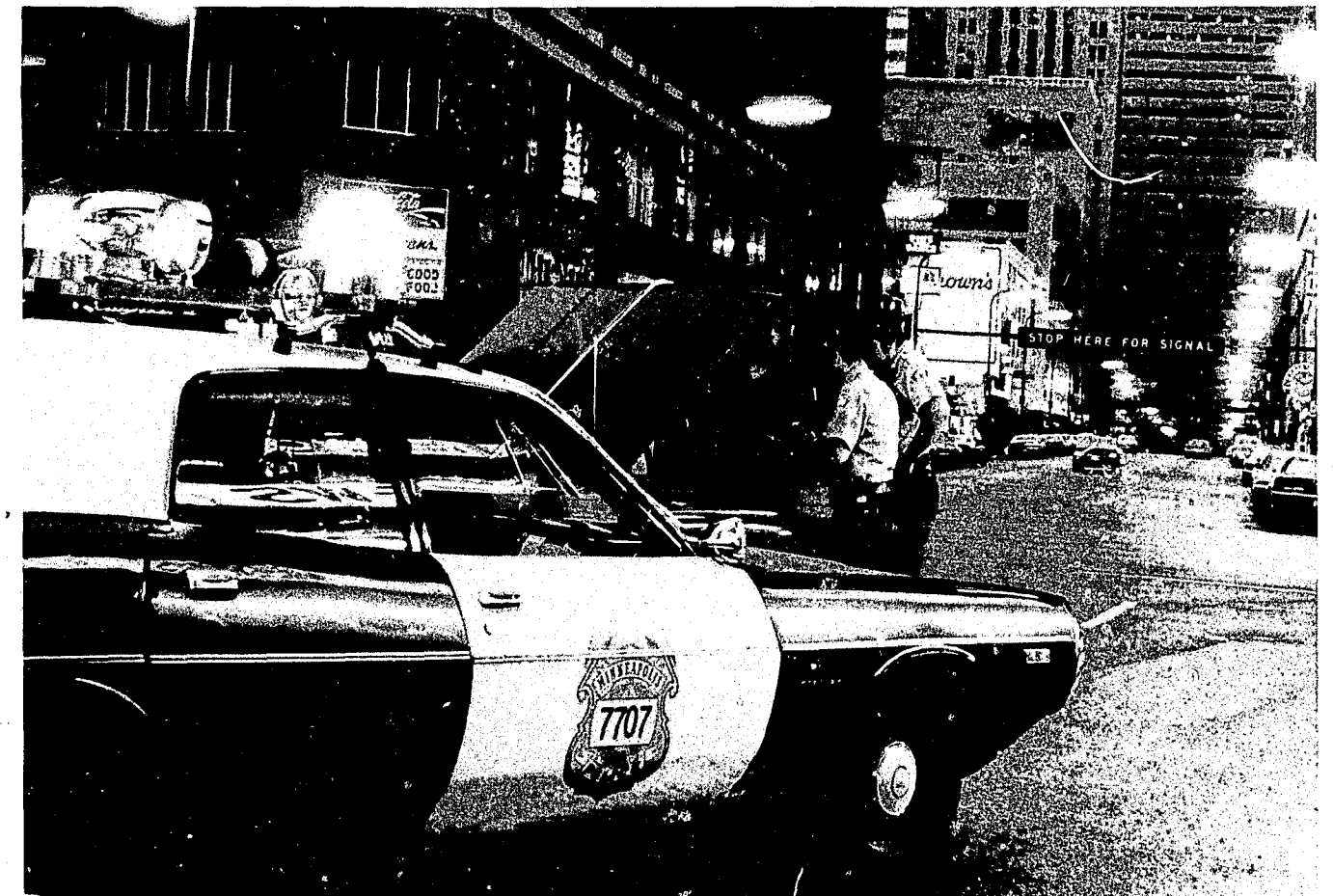
A participant in Operation I.D. demonstrates the simple process by which valuable articles are marked.

Although the composition of the six precincts makes it necessary to take different approaches as to how they are patrolled, the basic emphasis holds true for all precincts, that being to make citizens feel that they are well protected and to deter crime in the area. The support and cooperation of the community in 1973 was encouraging. Hundreds of citizens protected their valuables through Operation Identification, a simple procedure by which a serial number is engraved on valuable property, making it readily identifiable in case of theft. The

"vacation home check" was again very successful. Thousands of homes were given special attention while their residents were away. Other indications of support for the department were prevalent. One example is the assistance received from residents and businessmen in the Third Precinct, enabling them to purchase new gym equipment.

Only through community support and cooperation can the patrol division execute its duties successfully.

TRAFFIC



The situations faced by the motorized traffic squads range from emergencies to the routine. Here, officers aid a stranded motorist.

The Traffic Division is divided into five sections:

(1) *Motorized Traffic:*

The two squads assigned to this section investigate major accidents and all accidents involving fatalities.

(2) *Foot Traffic:*

The twelve members of this section work a 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. shift and are assigned to major loop locations.

(3) *Hit and Run:*

Its four officers do all follow-up work on hit and run accidents.

(4) *Chemical Test Section:*

This section is staffed by one Sergeant and four patrolmen. The unit works around the clock seven days a week and processes all persons charged to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The section is also responsible for the video taping of all persons suspected of the above.

(5) *Administrative Section:*

The administrative personnel are responsible for processing all accident reports and alleged traffic violation reports. They handle all requests to see accident reports and to take statements on fatal accidents.



The traffic patrolman not only directs traffic at major loop intersections, but also provides a source for information.

Aside from the duties of the five different sections, the division is also responsible for the training of recruits in regard to traffic ordinances, state statutes on traffic regulation, hit and run accident investigation, other accident investigation, and traffic direction, to list only a few.

The division is not planning major changes in the way in which it handles its duties. It will be adding another vehicle to its motorized traffic section, however, and has requested more radar sets in order to expand traffic law enforcement.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

In 1962, a "Flying Squad" (tactical squad) of ten men was chosen from the rookie ranks of the Minneapolis Police Department. E. I. Walling, Police Chief at the time, indicated that the group would move throughout the city, going wherever crime was most evident. It would also operate only at night when the city's crimes showed the most increase. The men would also be responsible for keeping an eye on business places and women who



The highly trained dogs of the Canine Corps often accompany officers in investigating burglaries.

might fall prey to attack. In other words, their efforts would be mainly to add support to the efforts of regular police patrols.

As a result of a federal grant in 1971, the Tactical Squad became a multispecialized unit known as the Special Operations Division. The division concentrates its resources on Civil Disturbance and Crowd Control, Equipment Maintenance, the Canine Corps, the Bomb Squad, Counter-Sniper Teams and Tactical Patrol.

In the future, the division will direct attention toward a task force form of operation. This form

of operation will be an immediate response to street crime. The force will be used to saturate areas that have fallen victim to certain types of street crime, e.g., rapes, purse snatches, etc. The Special Operations Division is a logical resource for manpower because of its organization.

Although the best means in which to deter crime is to stop it before it begins, (exemplified by youth diversion programs and many similar projects), results show that saturation of a high crime area for certain periods of time is a viable means of deterrence.



The dangerous duties of the Bomb Squad require the use of special equipment.



Investigative Bureau

The Investigative Bureau, as presently organized, is relatively new to the department. This was the result of a departmental reorganization in 1969, which divided the police department into three bureaus: Patrol, Service, and Investigative, each of which is headed by a Deputy Chief. Before 1969, the department had two basic divisions, one being the Detective Bureau and the other comprised mainly of uniformed personnel, including the Juvenile Bureau, the Bureau of Identification and the Traffic Bureau, and the personnel of the various precincts.

The main duties of the present Investigative Bureau are the gathering and processing of evidence, the apprehension of offenders, and the preparation of cases for trial.

There is no longer a Detective Bureau in the organization of the Minneapolis Police Department, and those persons formerly referred to as detectives are now Lieutenant Investigators. These men operate from three divisions; Homicide,

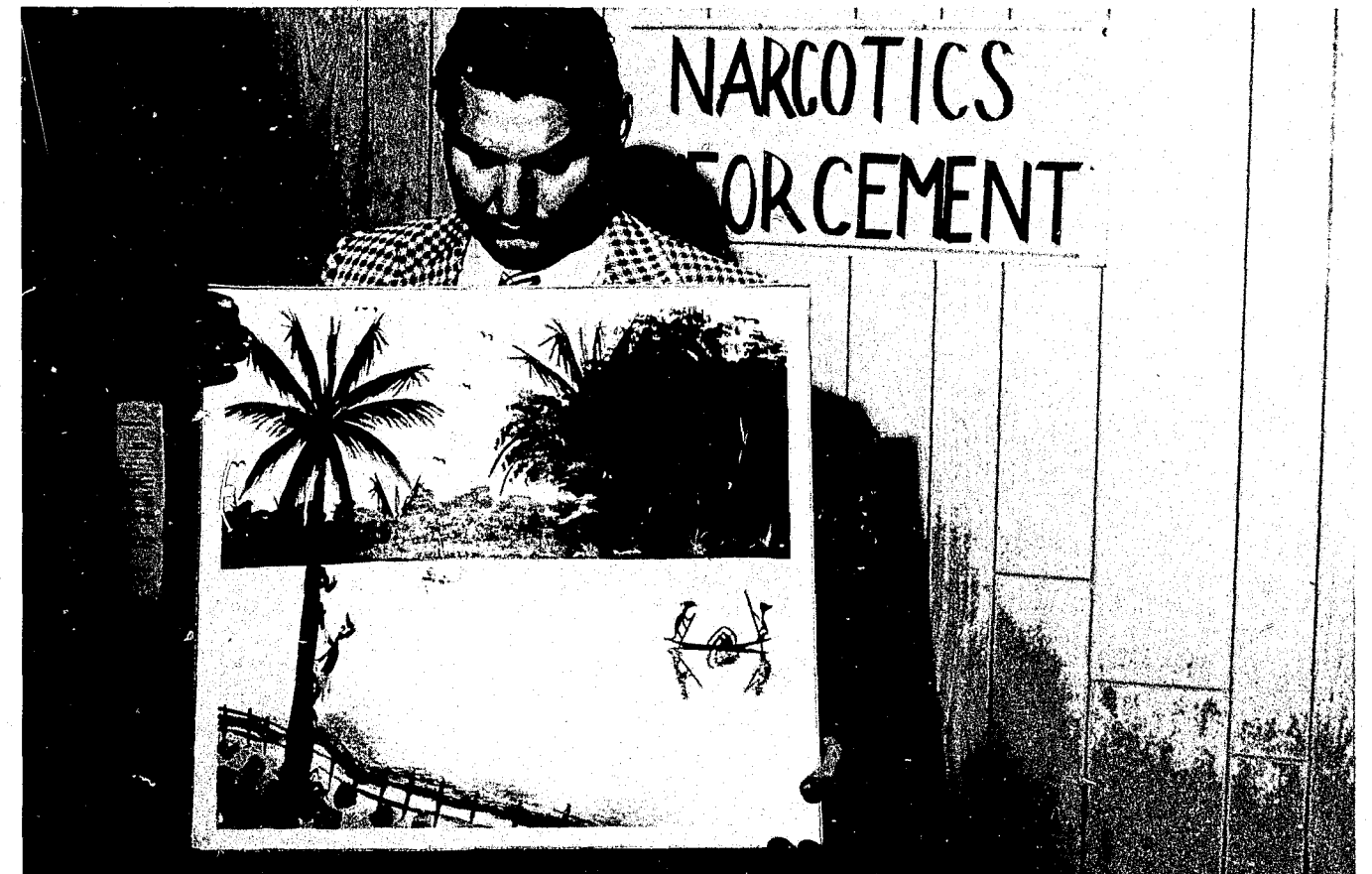
Robbery, Sex (crimes against persons), and Forgery Theft, Auto Theft and the Burglary Division (both crimes against property). In addition to these divisions, the Identification Division, the License Inspection Division, the Intelligence Division, the Juvenile Division and the Narcotics Division fall under the direction of the Deputy Chief of Investigation. The addition of the Narcotics Division and the elimination of the Property Room from the Bureau represent changes in its organizational make up, which occurred during 1973.

Members of various divisions in the Investigative Bureau are constantly placed in learning situations. Very few crimes are committed in exactly the same manner. Division members must keep abreast of new developments in the investigative field and at the same time, be ready to draw from a knowledge of routine investigative procedures when performing their duties. We are fortunate to have a group of people who are not only capable, but willing to complete their assigned tasks in this manner.



Checking for fingerprints at the scene of a crime is one of the main functions of the Identification Division.

NARCOTICS



Until 1961, narcotics investigation was handled by the morals squad. In that year, the Minneapolis Police Department established a separate narcotics division staffed by three patrolmen. One of the first problems encountered by these men was the overuse of codeine, found in cough syrups and also in sleeping pills. The main users of these drugs were high school students, and several of them were dying of overdoses. It was not long after opiates (hard drugs) appeared on the scene that narcotics had its full effect on crime as evidenced by a rash of drug store burglaries in the middle 60's.

By the late 60's, marijuana was popular on the campuses as were LSD and speed. Within a very short period of time, use of these drugs had even found its way to the elementary level. Hard drugs in the form of heroine and cocaine have taken over the scene in the 70's, and marijuana is present almost everywhere.

It is the opinion of Lieutenant George Bendt, who has supervised the Narcotics Division for several years that as a result of society's permissive attitude toward drugs, penalties have been reduced, making enforcement more difficult.

The division initiated the use of undercover officers in 1965, and about three years ago was

This "work of art" was discovered to be concealing a quantity of marijuana.



appropriated monies by the City Council in order to facilitate "buys". The personnel has been increased to twelve men, and a dog has been trained to "sniff out marijuana". One man is assigned to the Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad (MANS), and one is assigned to the Drug Enforcement Administration, a federal agency. The division also cooperates fully with all other surrounding narcotics agencies.

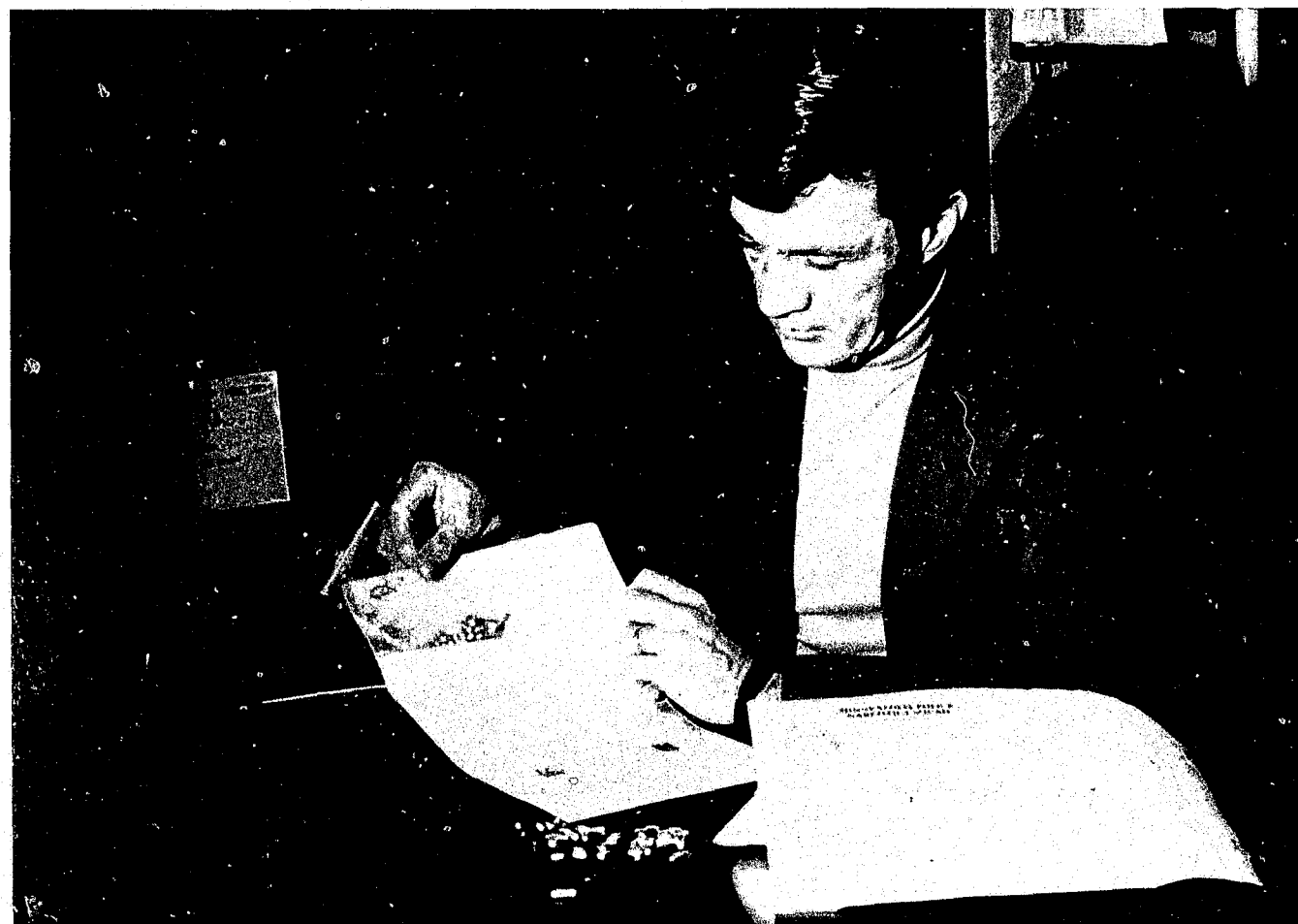
An indirect benefit of the activities of the division is the recovery of stolen property. This is accomplished when officers possess a search warrant for drugs, and as a result, discover stolen property in the process. Much of this is stolen in order to purchase drugs.

Lt. Bendt foresees increased activity for the department in the future. They will soon begin handling all the custom cases from the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, with which they have not previously been charged.

The feasibility of a law enforcement officer exchange between Minneapolis, Minnesota; Des

Moines, Iowa; and Omaha, Nebraska is being studied at the present time. This will enable undercover narcotics agents to travel between the three cities and keep some degree of anonymity in the drug community.

Drug enforcement is an extremely time consuming activity, and the men in the Narcotics Division put in a great deal of overtime. One of the pursuits that will be implemented in the near future is the use of a locked, sealed evidence container. When an officer from any one of the precincts makes a drug arrest, the evidence is placed in a container in the property room. An officer from the narcotics division, working days, must bring it down to the chemist for analysis. Because he is part of the chain of evidence, the officer must appear in court on every case in which he delivered the narcotics to the chemist. The new procedure would utilize a locked and sealed container with several security factors which would enable the narcotics officer to deliver the evidence to the chemist, without having to appear in court.



New locked and sealed containers for confiscated narcotics eliminate the need for the narcotics officer to make frequent appearances in court.

JUVENILE

In 1939, the Juvenile Division began its duties complete with a staff of two people, Lieutenant Palm and his stenographer. The Lieutenant's duty was to keep watch on juvenile delinquency, which in those days consisted of stealing apples from yards and milk bottles from porches, and throwing snowballs at passing cars. Even though police officers were a friend to both parents and children, when juveniles were discovered causing mischief, the officer acted as both judge and jury. In most cases, the child was taken home to his parents who usually provided the remedy.

The situation has changed a great deal over the years and drastically during the past ten. In 1963, there were 4,439 cases processed through the Juvenile Division; ten years later in 1973, the division processed 7,135, an increase of nearly 40%. It is difficult to pinpoint a reason for this increase. Sociologists say that it could be due to the fact that today's fifteen year old has the maturity of the eighteen year old thirty years ago. Whatever the reason, the astonishing fact remains that 53% of all Class 1 crimes, i.e., homicides, assaults, rapes, etc., are committed by persons under the age of eighteen. These figures indicate that the juvenile division has a big job on its hands. It handles 54% of the major crimes committed by 18% of the population (this is a nation wide figure).

The police department is divided into several specific areas, such as Auto Theft, Burglary, Forgery-Theft, and Homicide-Sex-Robbery. The Juvenile Division, with approximately 24 members, handles all of these specific crimes when committed by a juvenile.

The Juvenile Division is striving to meet increasing demands. In 1973, a new system was begun for the recruitment of juvenile officers. Any officer interested could request a transfer to the division. The officers were then interviewed and placed on an eligibility list according to their marks in relationship to their interviews. Nine members were added to the division as a result of this procedure.

SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM

A drastic increase in juvenile crime during the 60's brought about the development of the School Liaison Program. The program was initiated in the fall of 1966, with five officers selected from the Juvenile Division along with a project director.

Before the program was actually implemented, details were discussed with the Minneapolis Board of Education. It was decided that descriptive literature should be sent to parents informing them of



The Liaison Officer must be able to establish relationships with students from a variety of backgrounds.

the program and what it would mean to them if it was actually implemented. The response was positive.

Although his responsibilities are many, the liaison officer's main duty is to create a favorable rapport between the juvenile community and the police department. This is accomplished by making his headquarters in the Junior and Senior high schools, where he is in constant contact with students. Although each school provides its Liaison Officer with an office, he spends very little time there. Most of his time is spent getting acquainted with his students, speaking at PTA's and Mothers' Groups, and in general availing himself to any task within the realm of his responsibility.

In 1972, the city of Minneapolis was awarded \$122,838 from the Governor's Crime Commission to initiate the Police Resource Team for Education, a broadening of the School Liaison Program. Since its inception, the program has been and continues to be successful in reaching its immediate objectives. They are as follows:

- 1) To help students and parents develop an understanding of the background, rationale, and operation of the criminal justice system.
- 2) To help students and their parents come to an understanding of social and psychological sources of crime and delinquency.

- 3) To enable police officers to become more involved in the community they serve.

The project provides the opportunity for students on the elementary, junior high, and senior high school levels to become acquainted with the criminal justice system by actual contact with law enforcement within an academic environment.

Law enforcement officers give presentations, lead discussions, aid in counseling, and serve as resource persons for students and teachers of the participating schools. Classes are taught on a "team" basis, the curriculum being devised by representatives from the police department, school system, courts and corrections, attorneys, and the University of Minnesota.

According to Lieutenant William Schonnesen, Project Director for the Police Resource Unit, programs such as this are significant because they demonstrate that police can meaningfully be involved in the problems of youth. They place police on a more informal basis, directed toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency rather than apprehension. They also serve to indicate that the police of Minneapolis, school officials, courts and corrections can jointly plan programs to prevent juvenile delinquency.



Service Bureau

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The Planning and Research Division began formal operation in 1969. However, there was some activity on an ad hoc basis before that time. One of the accomplishments of this ad hoc group of planners was the development of the Model Cities Precinct. This precinct was established with the help of federal monies, its goal being to give special attention to an area of Minneapolis experiencing a high incidence of crime.

One of the Division's first tasks, on a formal basis, was to do a comprehensive study of and make recommendations for the entire Minneapolis Police Department. Many of these recommendations have been implemented by the department, and the feasibility of others is being studied for future implementation.

A program developed in the early days of the division, and one that is continuing to grow more successful is that of Student Internship. Students are supplied by the Twin Cities Urban Corps and the various universities and colleges and junior colleges in the area. While the program supplies the various divisions with eager and inexpensive help, the students receive knowledge through experience, something that cannot be matched by classroom instruction.

As the Division acquired experience, it also acquired more responsibilities. At the present time, its duties include all long and short range planning for the police department, long range planning being that which makes all encompassing plans for future developments and changes, and short range

being that which answers routine day to day crisis situations. Preparation and coordination of all Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants are also handled by the division as are statistical summaries of police and criminal activity, and the design and implementation of computer systems for the police department.

With the rapid increase in technological and computer devices utilized in law enforcement activity, it will be necessary for the Planning and Research Division to keep abreast of current developments and make recommendations to the department in regard to them. This fact alone indicates that the Planning and Research Division will play an important part in the future of the Minneapolis Police Department.



A great deal of research must be done . . .



. . . before a plan is presented for discussion and approval.

COMMUNICATIONS



Kustom Two-Way Digital Terminals have been installed in several squads.

With a force of only twenty or thirty men, communication was not really a great cause for concern in the early days of the department. However, with a rapidly growing community as well as police force, efficient and reliable communication grew increasingly important.

Around 1950, the procedure for dispatch was as follows: calls for assistance were received by each precinct station, and they in turn would call the radio room, located in the basement of St. Mary's Hospital where there were two men working around the clock. These men would then dispatch a squad to the scene. In 1951, a central complaint room was established, making it possible for calls to be received and transmitted from the same location.

The duties of the Communications Division are vital. It serves as the direct link between the citizen in need of assistance and his means of getting help. The division provides all radio communication for the Minneapolis Police Department, both of an emergency and non-emergency nature. It must therefore establish priorities for incoming complaint calls. Silent alarm services for a great many Minneapolis banks and businesses are provided through this division, which also notifies and coordinates emergency services for the city.

The normal procedure for handling complaint calls is as follows: All incoming calls are handled as being valid. All pertinent information is placed on an IBM card and transmitted by means of a conveyor belt to the dispatcher, who places them in order of priority. After the dispatcher has assigned the call, he adds additional information to the card, such as time dispatched, to whom the call was assigned, and time cleared. In some situations this procedure is varied somewhat; for example, in the case of certain emergencies, calls are transmitted directly to the dispatcher. It should also be added, that because of the nature of their duties, the investigative divisions maintain their own communications equipment from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m.

Good communication is essential to every organization, but it is probably more important to the Police Department than most. Steps are being taken in order to keep the Communications Division in step with the increasing demands it is experiencing. Kustom Two-Way Digital Terminals have recently been installed in several squad cars. The Terminals make it possible to receive information on automobiles, merely by entering the license number into the computer. An answer that formerly took ten to fifteen minutes to receive from the dispatcher now takes only seconds and does not require the assistance of the dispatcher. Thus leaving him free for more important calls.



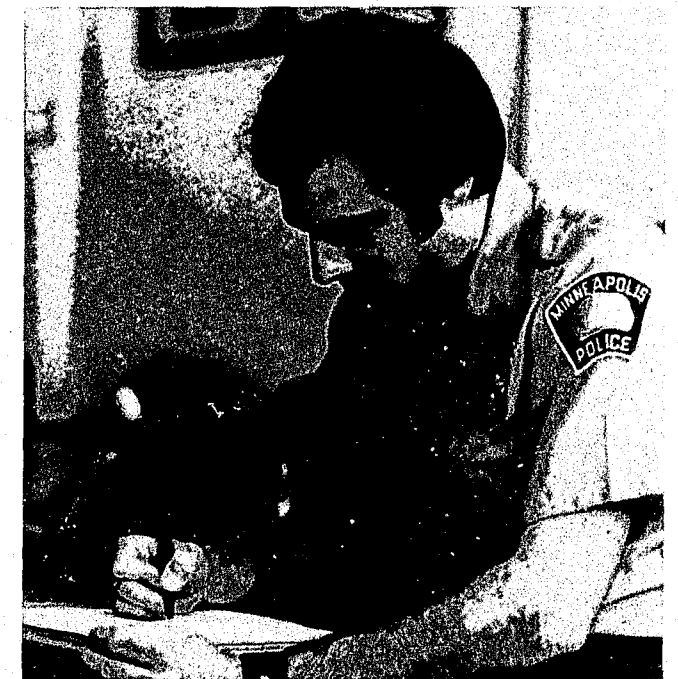
Digital Terminals make the dispatcher's job easier.

TRAINING

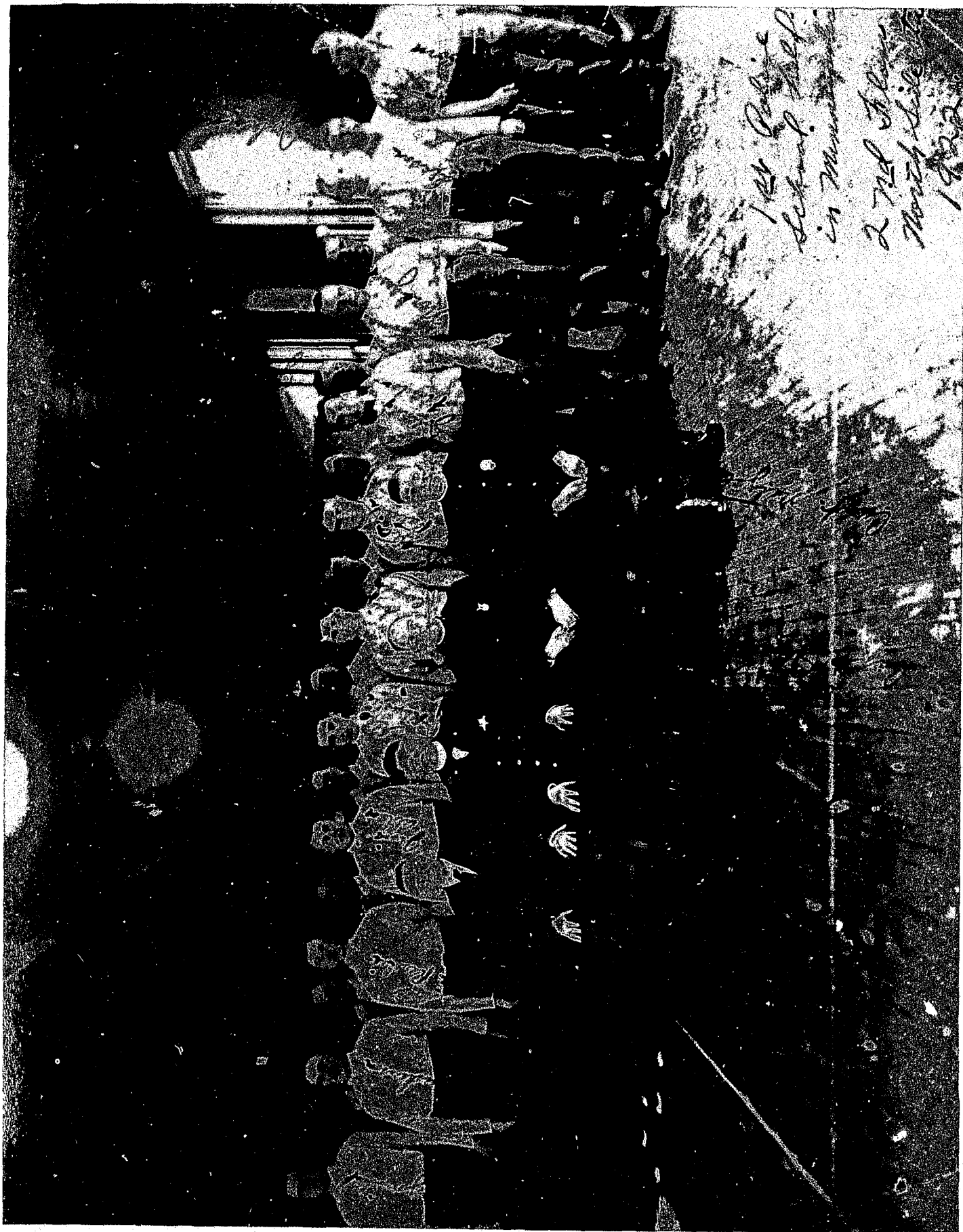
The first training class for the Minneapolis Police Department took place in 1929. The course lasted only a day or two and consisted mainly of lecture. Even within the last 20-25 years, officers were often on the force several months before receiving any training at all. One officer recounted that upon being told that he should report to the Morals Squad on his first day with the department, he was uncertain as to whether he should wear his gun.

Recruit classes go through a 17-18 week training session under the direction of Inspector Myron Blanch. After an officer completes this period of training, he is then placed in an on-the-job training situation with a senior officer for a period of approximately four weeks.

The format for training has gone from lecture to a simulation workshop form. In this way, men may be tested on their job performance capabilities while in the training process. Training has also become more diverse and no longer strives to make police officers specialists in one or two areas, but undertakes to make them sufficiently skillful when dealing with nearly every situation.



Training includes tests of job performance capabilities.



The first Minneapolis Police Department Training Class was held in 1922 at the North Side Station.

During this past year, the Training Division, for the first time, used video tape simulations. These tapes have, as their subject, situations with which the patrolman will be confronted upon entry into the department, and have as their actors, members of the police department, as well as members of the community. During the early days of the training period, recruits view these tapes in order to better understand the handling of the situations illustrated. They are then placed in similar situations and their responses evaluated by their trainers.

This past year brought about the first driver training course for police cadets in order to test coordination at high speeds. The training also involved accident investigation and report procedures, both of which will occupy a great deal of the patrol officer's time as a member of the force. It is important that the patrol officer on the beat reflect departmental policy, and these aspects are stressed. Two of the areas emphasized are felony and misdemeanor stops and procedures leading to arrests in such cases.

As the police officer's job becomes increasingly diverse and demanding, the Training Division's function will become even more instrumental to the growth and development of well qualified police officers.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The earliest members of the Minneapolis Police Department had an informal system for Community Relations. It consisted mainly of conversing with residents while on patrol and making themselves available to citizens for nearly any type of assistance. This system worked successfully with a small community and police force, but as both began to grow, relations began to break down. Many years passed before an effort was made to stress community relations on a formal basis.

On July 1, 1968, the Community Relations Division of the Minneapolis Police Department was established. It was staffed by five patrolmen and one captain. The division was a result of a Mayor's Commission on Human Relations and the national Kerner Commission Report.

According to Sgt. Charles Wodash, who has been with the division since its inception, one of the first tasks of the division was to make the community aware of what it was and why it existed. His definition is as follows: "The Community Relations Division has the responsibility of developing and implementing programs to obtain as much support and cooperation from the public as possible. Community Relations stresses the positive

aspects of police work to the public through the various programs in which they are involved."

The positive aspects of police work are stressed through the coordination of the Speakers Bureau, office contracts and interviews, local T.V., radio and press programs and articles, and also through various athletic programs sponsored by the Minneapolis Police Department. The officers in this Division make presentations in schools, to Elementary, Junior and Senior High, set up and staff various displays within the City and at the Minnesota State Fair. The Division coordinates the Ride-Along Program and assists at protest marches and demonstrations.

The Division works closely with the Civil Service Commission and the Police Administration on police recruitment. Community Relations also acts as a resource for the police department in ascertaining the feelings and beliefs of the community toward police and programs of the police department and identifies individual leaders within neighborhoods, community organizations in the area and individuals who will assist the police department on various projects.



Canine Corps dogs got their share of attention at the Police Department State Fair Booth.

Although its first stages were mainly trial and error, the division presently has several programs which have proven to be very successful. One such program is the Speakers Bureau, which makes representatives of the police department available to various community organizations. Similar to the Speakers Bureau is the School Discussions Program which makes police department personnel available to classes at both the elementary and secondary levels. Several hundred tours are conducted each year, both in the Court House and in the various precinct stations. The Ride-Along Program remains extremely successful. The officers themselves do a

In 1972, the Police and Community Activities Project was begun with the help of monies supplied by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The project was an experiment in police and community involvement and had two major components: Referral and Recreation, both of which are pre-arrest and diversion programs. The project met with great success in 1972 and looks optimistically to the future.

On June 1, 1973, the Interim Youth Diversion Program, a 90-day pilot project, was implemented to the already existing PACAP Referral Program.



Minneapolis youngsters are enthusiastic and active members of softball teams sponsored by the Minneapolis Police Department.

great deal of the recruiting of citizens for the program. In fact, about 53% of all ride-alongs have been referred to the program by local police officers, which indicates that they have a great deal of pride in the job they are doing.

The Division has operated the State Fair Booth for the past five years. Last year was the first year that it became a combined effort between the Community Relations and the Juvenile Divisions. Displays showing the general operations of the Police Department were exhibited with an emphasis on community relations.

The design of the program was to demonstrate a cooperative effort between the police, courts, and community resources; the objective being the referral of a juvenile status offender to a community resource center, instead of to the juvenile system.

The diversion process consisted of three steps: pre-arrest, referral transfer, and referral treatment. During the pre-arrest period, the police officer, after making the juvenile contact, assessed the situation and then made the decision to refer the youth, rather than to subject them to the juvenile justice system.



In the second step, referral transfer, the Police Officer brought the juvenile to the Model Cities precinct station, where a liaison officer was on duty from 7 p.m. until 3 a.m. The liaison officer then contacted one of the three designated community resources; Lutheran Deaconess Family Health Program, Sabathani Community Center and the Urban West Central YMCA. From the appropriate resource center, one of the two youth advocates was sent to the precinct station whereupon the juvenile was released to the advocate.

The third step, referral treatment, was the responsibility of the youth advocate; it was up to this person to choose a community agency best suited for meeting the youth's needs. Community resources available ranged from shelter, recreational, and educational services to counseling and employment opportunities.

The President's Crime Commission recommended that Youth Service Bureaus be established to provide and coordinate programs for youth. PACAP is actively involved in the establishment of a coordinated police referral program through the Interim Youth Diversion Program.

"A dead park; unsafe with its high rates of vandalism, juvenile problems and related criminal activities." That described Stewart Field in 1970. Today, as a result of the willingness on the part of residents, community agencies, and a police department that cares, over 1,400 boys and girls, now participate in regularly scheduled major sports at Stewart. In the past, PACAP has provided \$26,000 in financial support for coaching stipends and equipment. Since April of 1971, over 28 Police Officers and sixty neighborhood residents have coached the baseball, basketball, hockey and football teams. All in all, \$13.00 per child is spent each year at Stewart Field. When compared to the \$15,000 spent per year for each child at Lino Lakes Detention and Diagnostic Center, this seems like a very reasonable investment.

For the past four summers, the increasingly popular Canoe Outreach Project (COP) has been in operation. This week-long camping adventure is designed to allow police officers and youth the opportunity to interact and work together as a team in the Canadian Boundary Waters Canoe Area. All of the young men involved in this project have also been subjected to the criminal justice system at one time or another. According to one COP participant, Patrolman Phil Osterhus, "The purpose of the trip was to get the kids to see the human side of the police, but it also gave the policemen a chance to see that kids don't all fit into one stereotype."

Two participants in the Canoe Outreach Project relax for a moment during their trip to the Canadian Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

The Police and Community Drop-in Center has a new location at 2300 Cedar Avenue South, where it continues to serve young people from the Franklin Avenue community and the South High Housing Development. The indoor programs that have been operational include boxing, wrestling, arts and crafts, general recreation, cooking and sewing classes, a tiny-tot program, bowling, first aid, cheerleading and women's self-defense.

The boxing program has reached over 120 young men from the ages of 9 to 26, several of whom have placed in upper-midwest and City Golden Glove tournaments. General recreation consists of an open area where teens and elementary-age youth play billiards and pinball at their leisure.

The tiny-tot program allows children, ages three to five, to participate in educational and recreational projects. The women's self-defense class is not designed to make professional fighters out of the women who attend, but to instill confidence so that they are far from defenseless if attacked. Field trips are made both in educational and recreational capacities, ranging from visits to local museums to trips to roller skating rinks.

The future for the Community Relations Division is a good one. One of the projects looked forward to is the recruitment of minorities for the Community Service Officer Program (CSO), another LEAA project. The Community Service Officer acts as a semi-professional aide to the Minneapolis Police Department and the community by promoting intercommunication, understanding, and cooperation between department personnel and various segments of the community. During the 18 month training period, the officer performs such functions as: assisting in community relations programs, speaking at community meetings and in-service sessions, informing recreational agencies of community needs; the list goes on and on.

By performing these duties, the CSO makes it possible for the patrolman to be free to handle situations which require more specialized skill. The new recruitment policy will provide incentive for entry into the Police Department for persons, who in many cases, have not had the opportunity to fulfill all of the requirements necessary for entry at the patrol officer level. Because the patrol officer exam is a promotional exam for those officers accepted into the CSO program, it serves as an excellent bridge for minorities to enter the department. The Department is always striving to be more responsive to the community, and making the composition of the Department reflect that of the community is an excellent step in that direction.

MIDWEST CHALLENGE

The purpose of Midwest Challenge is to provide an intensive live-in program where hard-core drug users can be exposed to a controlled environment aimed at helping them overcome their dependence on drugs.

The program began in April of 1972 with impetus from Al Palmquist, formerly a Teen Challenge Worker from New York City and Rehresburg, Pennsylvania, who is now a Minneapolis patrolman. He was given support by Lieutenant James Robertson and Patrolman Michael Oliveri, also of the Minneapolis Police Department. It was Chief Gordon Johnson who gave the final "O.K." and the program was soon a reality. Most of the support for the program comes from individual donations, (about 80%, with 20% coming from area churches).

The first home admitted only boys, but in 1973 a suburban church donated a home for use by girls in the program. Since that time, property has been purchased in northern Minnesota and with rapidly increasing support, the organization is looking forward to more expansion in the future.

The work therapy program has been very successful. At the present time it involves a mailing service, but in the future will also include wood-working crafts in an effort to enable the persons involved in the program to develop more skills. The work therapy program is not designed to be a profit making enterprise, but one that acquaints the participants with the working world. They must become accustomed to reporting to work on time and regularly, and to cooperate with co-workers.

It is difficult to list a success ratio for the program. The staff members know of several instances in which lives have been drastically changed because of participation in the program. Midwest Challenge seems to have something that many other unsuccessful rehabilitation programs have not been able to achieve; that being a closeness and faith in one another that enables participants to give up something that has not only been a part of their life, but the thing for which all else existed.

A mailing service is one of the projects staffed by Midwest Challenge members.



CHAPLAIN CORPS

It was only a short time ago that Dr. Francis Grubbs, St. Paul Bible College President, the Reverend Mr. Quinten Alfors, Executive Director of the Minneapolis Association of Evangelicals, and the Reverend Mr. Ray S. Anderson, a social worker for Hennepin County Family Welfare got together to formulate some method in which they might help those residents of the community who are in need of spiritual assistance.

Their idea was to make properly trained clergymen available to the police department. The clergymen would respond *only* when they were invited by a squad at the scene. It was also proposed that the Association of Churches would fund the entire program.

The Chaplain Corps began in March of 1972 as one of the first such organizations of its kind to operate in a major city. Since that time, the Corps has grown in size, and has acted as advisor to such cities as Detroit, Las Vegas, and Columbus.

Since its inception, the Corps has contacted an average of 500 families per year. The clergymen

deal mainly with domestics, death situations, suicide attempts, and lonely person calls.

In October of 1973, the International Conference of Police Chaplains was formed, and the Minneapolis Corps was instrumental in its development. The Conference is associated with the International Conference of Police Associations and is based in Washington, D.C.

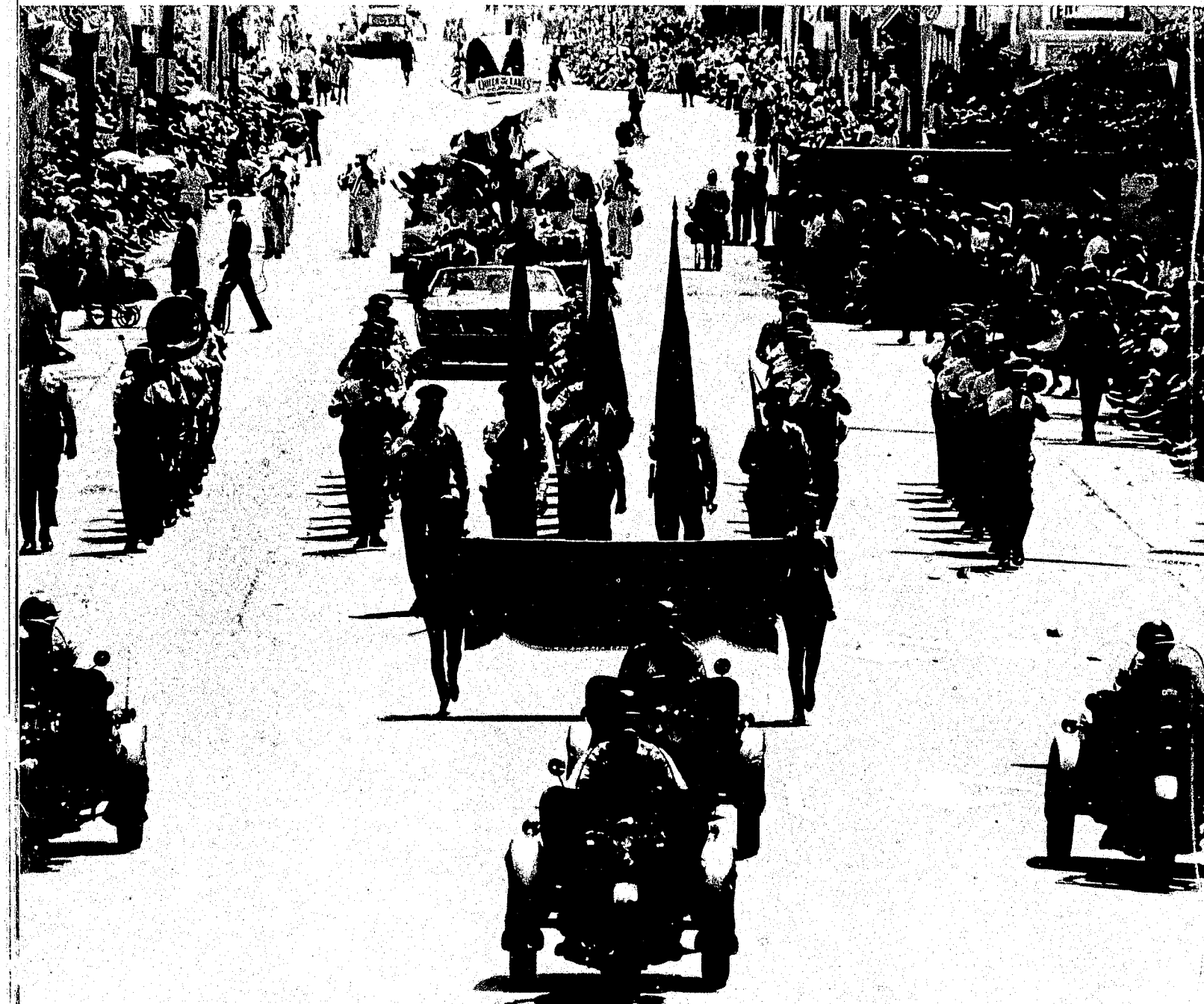
Because of the success the Corps has experienced, its dimensions are expanding. Father Terry Hayes, representing the Catholic ministry and Reverend John Owens, representing the Protestant ministry have taken on the task of ministering solely to police officers and their families. Both of them have had special counseling training and have found that their duties are diverse, but that their ministry has proven fruitful.

The Chaplain Corps is looking forward to expansion in the future. It has already begun working with the Hennepin County Sheriff's Department and the Edina Police Department and is planning the development of services for other suburban communities in the near future.



The Chaplain provides sympathy and experienced counseling to those in need.

Statistical Report



The Minneapolis Police Department Band made its annual Aquatennial appearance in the 1973 parade.

The Police Band has been a feature of the department since 1917. The band not only provides excellent entertainment for the community, but serves as a catalyst in raising the morale of the force.

The demand for the band in the community is great, playing for such occasions as the Aquatennial

Parade, athletic events, and civic fund raising activities. The band also serves the Department well by playing a major part in the Commendations Ceremony, the Police Variety Show and Police Week Activities.

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES EFFECTIVE AS OF JANUARY 1, 1973

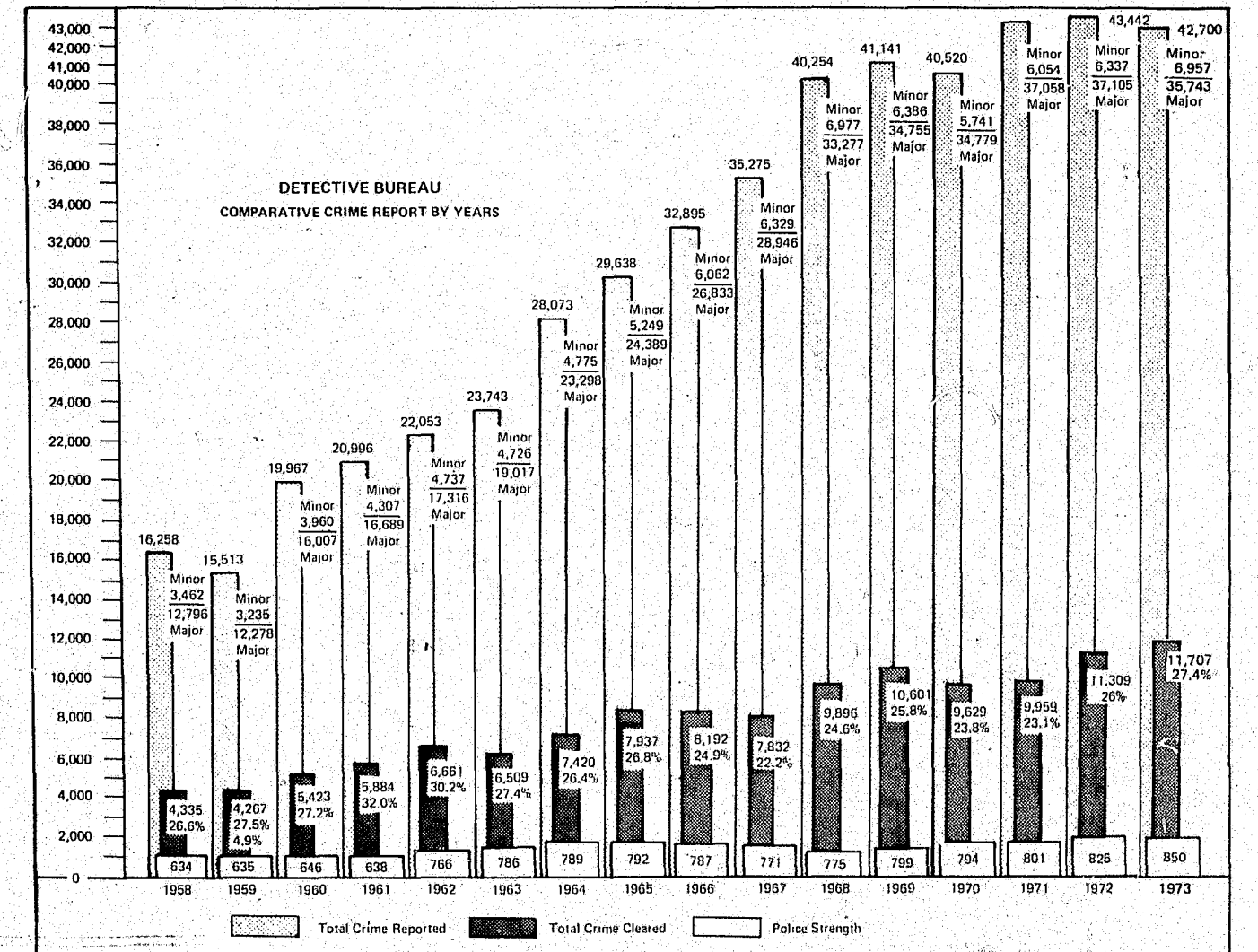
(Personnel as of 12-31-73)

	Monthly Pay Range	Yearly Pay Range
1 Chief of Police	\$2,344	\$28,128
3 Deputy Chiefs of Police	1,589-1,797	19,068-21,564
5 Inspectors of Police	1,427-1,624	17,124-19,488
17 Police Captains	1,291-1,486	15,492-17,832
111 Police Lieutenants	1,108-1,324	13,296-15,888
1 Supervisor of Morals & Narcotics Section	1,108-1,324	13,296-15,888
1 Patrolman Assigned to Mayor	1,108-1,324	13,296-15,888
1 Patrolman, Chg. School Safety	1,143-1,272	13,716-15,264
70 Sergeants (incl. 1 Civil Defense Officer)	1,143-1,272	13,716-15,264
2 Special Investigators (Female)	1,143-1,272	13,716-15,264
618 Patrolmen	850-1,155	10,200-13,860
4 Policewomen	850-1,155	10,200-13,860
4 Detective Supervisors	1,244-1,377	14,928-16,524
1 Supervisor of License Inspection	1,291-1,486	15,492-17,832
3 Lieutenants Assigned to License Bureau	1,108-1,324	13,296-15,888
5 Identification Officers	1,037-1,340	12,444-16,080
2 Matrons	787-932	9,444-11,184
1 Police & Band Drill Instructor	850-1,155	10,200-13,860
1 Electronics Technician	916-1,075	10,992-12,900
1 Supervisor, Administrative Services	1,057-1,380	12,684-16,560
1 Supervisor, Police Property Room	815-1,016	9,780-12,192
3 Clerical Supervisors	739-921	8,868-11,052
1 Payroll Clerk II	678-843	8,136-10,116
9 Police Complaint Clerks	656-819	7,872-9,828
11 Police Stenographers	678-843	8,136-10,116
11 Clerk Steno II	563-702	6,756-8,424
13 Clerk Typist III	533-665	6,396-7,980
1 Clerk Steno I	474-591	5,688-7,092
10 Clerk Typist I	440-548	5,280-6,576
2 Stock Clerk I	522-652	6,264-7,824
1 Account Clerk II	656-819	7,872-9,828
13 Communications Service Clerks	563-702	6,756-8,424
1 Police Clerk	563-702	6,756-8,424
5 Janitors	729-803	8,748-9,636
1 Duplicating Machine Operator	533-665	6,396-7,980

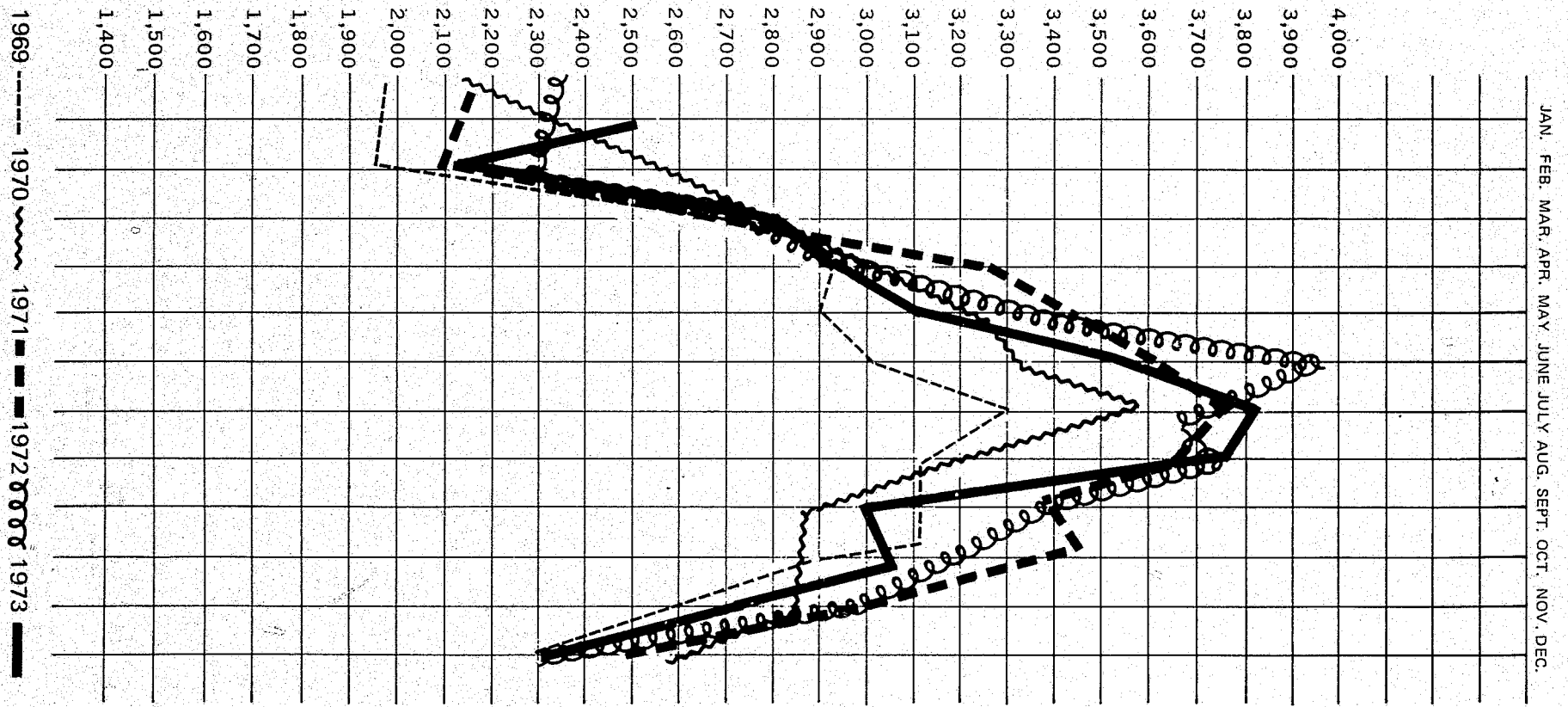
DETECTIVE BUREAU

MAJOR CRIMES

	Actual Offenses		Cleared By Arrest		Percent Increase Actual Offenses	Percent Cleared	
	1973	1972	1973	1972		1973	1972
Criminal Homicide:							
(a) Murder and non-neg. Manslaughter . . .	35	39	25	30	-10.3	71.4	76.9
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	17	10	16	10	+70.0	94.1	100.0
Rape forcible, including Attempted Rape . . .	236	308	137	156	-23.4	58.0	50.6
Robbery	1,928	1,908	543	474	+1.0	28.2	24.8
All Assaults	3,796	3,624	2,919	2,809	+4.7	76.9	77.5
Burglary	10,719	10,495	1,255	1,097	+2.1	11.7	10.4
Larceny							
(a) \$50 and over in value	5,034	4,960	515	443	+1.5	10.2	8.9
(b) Under \$50 in value	9,388	10,535	4,426	4,378	-10.6	47.1	41.5
Auto Theft	4,590	5,226	463	592	-12.2	10.1	11.3
TOTAL	35,743	37,105	10,299	9,989	-3.7	28.8	26.9



DETECTIVE BUREAU



DETECTIVE BUREAU

MAJOR CRIME – SUPPLEMENTAL ANALYSIS

CLASSIFICATION:	Actual Offenses		Cleared By Arrest	
	1973	1972	1973	1972
ROBBERY				
(a) Highway (Streets, etc.)	1,049	1,106	252	235
(b) Commercial House	348	328	137	95
(c) Oil Station	144	125	39	19
(d) Chain Store	60	27	14	11
(e) Residence	204	174	54	57
(f) Bank	5	1	2	—
(g) Miscellaneous	118	147	45	57
TOTAL ROBBERY	1,928	1,908	543	474
BURGLARY				
(A) Residence				
(1) Night	3,405	2,982	395	326
(2) Day	2,784	2,832	347	292
(3) Unknown Time	1,636	1,572	87	83
(B) Non-residence (Store, Office, etc.)				
(1) Night	2,048	2,174	329	333
(2) Day	158	146	54	38
(3) Unknown Time	688	789	43	25
TOTAL BURGLARY	10,719	10,495	1,255	1,097
LARCENY				
(a) Pocket-picking	27	32	1	3
(b) Purse-snatching	283	429	44	51
(c) Shoplifting	1,707	1,566	1,720	1,596
(d) From Autos (not accessories)	1,762	2,162	92	116
(e) Auto Accessories	2,092	1,704	104	95
(f) Bicycles	4,067	5,044	2,314	2,313
(g) From Buildings (except "c")	3,317	3,236	482	455
(h) From Coin-operated machines (except "g" from buildings)	80	134	12	16
(i) All other	1,087	1,188	172	176
TOTAL LARCENY	14,422	15,495	4,941	4,821

DETECTIVE BUREAU

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES — 1972 AND 1973

CLASSIFICATION:	Actual Offenses		Cleared By Arrest	
	1973	1972	1973	1972
Indecent Exposure and Molesting	448	526	179	231
Miscellaneous Sex Offenses	61	53	50	41
Vandalism	4,775	4,327	631	595
Forgery	350	204	212	180
All Other	1,323	1,227	336	273
TOTAL	6,957	6,337	1,408	1,320
GRAND TOTAL (All Offenses)	42,700	43,442	11,707	11,309

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RENDERED

	1973	1972
Missing Persons Reported (Both Adults and Juveniles)	2,667	2,368
Missing Persons Located (Both Adults and Juveniles)	2,530	2,272
Unsecured Businesses found by Police	803	628
Suicides Investigated, Including Attempts	406	443
Sudden Deaths Investigated (DOA's)	789	838
Non-vehicular Accidents Reported	1,025	1,026
Persons Held for Other Authorities	88	71
Complaint Reports (Received)	188,507	186,435

OFFENSE REPORTS ASSIGNED AND CLEARED BY PRECINCT

YEAR OF 1973

	Precinct 1		Precinct 2		Precinct 3		Precinct 4		Precinct 5		Model City		Total Cases	
	Asgn.	Clrd.	Asgn.	Clrd.	Asgn.	Clrd.	Asgn.	Clrd.	Asgn.	Clrd.	Asgn.	Clrd.	Asgn.	Clrd.
Murder & Non-Neg. Manslaughter	11	7	7	3	2	2	7	7	1	1	7	5	35	25
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	5	5	4	4	17	16
	13*	8*	10*	6*	4*	4*	8*	8*	6*	6*	11*	9*	52*	41*
Rape by Force	38	28	17	13	15	11	32	17	36	19	60	30	198	118
Assault to Rape — Attempts	3	3	5	2	9	3	6	3	10	6	5	2	38	19
	41*	31*	22*	15*	24*	14*	38*	20*	46*	25*	65*	32*	236*	137*
Robbery														
Street	316	65	40	8	75	13	249	57	136	33	233	76	1,049	252
Business	90	35	34	8	45	18	46	20	58	26	75	30	348	137
Oil Station	14	2	20	4	32	16	25	7	21	6	32	4	144	39
Chain Store	9		2		10	3	1		16	4	22	7	60	14
Residence	57	12	12	5	10	1	38	14	24	8	63	14	204	54
Bank	2	1			1				2	1			5	2
Miscellaneous	65	25	3	1	2		17	10	3		28	9	118	45
	553*	140*	111*	26*	175*	51*	376*	108*	260*	78*	453*	140*	1,928	543*
Assault														
Gun	64	48	22	14	33	25	112	74	37	27	81	57	349	245
Knife or Cutting Instrument	83	64	24	19	18	12	79	59	45	30	61	39	310	223
Other Dangerous Weapon	68	43	18	13	25	18	72	49	28	13	62	46	273	182
Hands, Fists, Feet — Agg.	90	55	26	20	28	21	76	57	23	18	60	41	303	212
Other Assaults — Not Agg.	617	492	264	218	240	187	667	565	315	228	458	367	2,561	2,057
	922*	702*	354*	284*	344*	263*	1,006*	804*	448*	316*	722*	550*	3,796*	2,919*
Burglary														
Residence — Nights	262	25	410	71	570	55	745	99	784	87	634	58	3,405	395
— Days	257	45	242	53	381	45	551	79	741	69	611	56	2,784	347
— Unknown Time	205	12	232	19	254	11	299	19	364	14	282	12	1,636	87
Non Res. — Nights	364	73	325	32	278	41	391	57	312	52	378	74	2,048	329
— Days	41	9	15	7	17	9	42	14	23	7	20	8	158	54
— Unknown Time	253	10	120	6	79	12	84	7	66	4	86	4	688	43
	1,382*	174*	1,344	188*	1,579	173*	2,112	275*	2,290*	233*	2,011*	212*	10,719*	1,255
Larceny														
Pocket-Picking	22	1	2				1				2		27	1
Purse Snatching	71	16	14	2	25	3	73	10	44	7	56	6	283	44
Shoplifting	948	988	73	68	99	94	70	67	164	151	353	352	1,707	1,720
From Autos — Not Accessories	461	12	261	16	230	14	265	16	314	20	231	14	1,762	92
Auto Accessories	341	11	388	11	313	18	339	23	438	20	273	21	2,092	104
From Buildings	1,196	117	332	57	284	59	437	92	464	74	604	83	3,317	482
From Any Coin-Operated Machines	23	3	5	1	6		15	4	14	2	17	2	80	12
All Other	170	25	158	18	187	19	216	53	210	23	146	34	1,087	172
	3,232*	1,173*	1,233*	173*	1,144*	207*	1,416	265*	1,648*	297*	1,682	512*	10,355*	2,627*
Auto Theft	918*	100*	784*	54*	572*	49*	876*	91*	530*	69*	909*	100*	4,590*	463*
Molesting & Exposure	39	18	60	22	63	31	81	35	129	40	76	33	448	179
All Other Sex Offenses	13	12	9	6	7	5	11	9	6	4	15	14	61	50
Vandalism	652	107	734	63	871	142	953	129	959	109	606	81	4,775	631
Forgery	135	96	33	19	22	11	47	30	40	13	73	43	350	212
Miscellaneous	499	116	105	27	138	31	172	57	194	38	215	67	1,323	336
	1,338*	349*	941*	137*	1,101*	220*	1,264*	260*	1,328*	204*	985*	238*	6,957	1,408*
	8,397**	2,676**	4,796**	880**	4,941**	979**	7,095**	1,830**	6,551**	1,223**	6,832**	1,788**	38,614**	9,376**

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
AUTOMOBILE THEFT DIVISION
ANNUAL REPORT — 1973

AUTOMOBILE THEFTS	Year of 1973	Year of 1972
Total Thefts Reported	4,707	5,353
Unfounded Reports	<u>117</u>	<u>120</u>
TOTAL — Actual Reports	4,590	5,233
Stolens NOT RECOVERED	<u>502</u>	<u>585</u>
Stolens RECOVERED: by Mpls. P.D. 3,398; by Others 690 ...	4,088	4,648
Previous Years' Stolens recovered:		
by Mpls. P.D. <u>31</u> ; by Others <u>40</u> ...	<u>71</u>	<u>229</u>
Total Recoveries: by Mpls. P.D. 3,429; by Others 730 ...	4,159	4,877
Stolen Other Jurisdictions recovered by Mpls. P.D.	633	684
% of Locally Stolen Autos Recovered	90.6%	93.2%
% of Cases Cleared by Arrest	10.2%	11.6%
Cases Cleared by arrest of Juveniles 343; of Adults 123	466	608
VALUATIONS: (Locally stolen automobiles)		
Actual Stolens	\$4,169,525	\$4,477,065
Actual Stolens Not Recovered	<u>800,475</u>	<u>648,010</u>
Actual Stolens Recovered	\$3,369,050	\$3,829,055
Previous Years' Stolens Recovered	<u>297,500</u>	<u>277,425</u>
Total Value of Recovered Autos Stolen Locally	\$3,666,550	\$4,106,480

BREAKDOWN of Vehicles Stolen:	1973			1972		
	Stolen	Recovered	% of Recovery	Stolen	Recovered	% of Recovery
Cars	4,109	3,818	92.9%	4,767	4,373	91.7%
Trucks & Buses	215	181	72.1%	234	197	84.2%
Cycles	264	89	33.7%	231	78	33.8%
Misc.	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
TOTALS:	4,590	4,088	89.1%	5,233	4,648	88.8%

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROPERTY-PAWNBROKER DIVISION
1973 ANNUAL REPORT

Total Number of:

Pawned Items	19,771
Pawned Watches	4,311
Offense Reports	30,613
Stolen Items	23,830
Guns Registered	3,566
Arrests	3
Stops and Investigations	9,850
Property Receipts Issued	6,744

RECOVERED PROPERTY TABULATION

	Stolen Recovered	Lost Recovered
Miscellaneous	\$442,329.79	\$54,318.73
Currency	99,080.77	19,795.71
Clothing	96,480.18	8,296.00
Jewelry	31,415.14	4,908.00
Furs	16,304.95	200.00
	\$685,610.83	\$87,518.44

RECAP

Stolen Recovered	\$685,610.83
Lost or Abandoned Recovered	87,518.44
Total Recovered	\$773,129.27
Value of Recoveries by Property Division	\$70,262.57
Money Turned Over to Police Pension Fund	4,876.53

T. R. Betros, Supervisor — Property
 Lt. James O'Meara — Pawnbroker

NARCOTICS DIVISION

ARRESTS

Age Group	Police Precincts Where Arrests Occurred:		Race/Nativity	
	1st Pct.	2nd Pct.	Caucasian	Other
Juveniles	19	252	1003	
18-24 years	922	84	257	
25-29	173	122		
30-34	98	223	TOTAL	1260
35-39	25	214	Male	1073
40-44	12	329	Female	187
45-49	10	36		
50-Up	0			
TOTAL	1260		TOTAL	1260

DRUGS SEIZED IN 1973

Marijuana	809 Pounds
Hashish	97 oz.
LSD	6,974 Doses
Barbiturates	1,291,597 Doses
Amphetamines	95,889 Doses
*Cocaine	6,590 Doses
*Heroin	2,850 Doses
Sopor.	715 Doses
Phencyclidine (PCP)	1,697 Doses
Other Pills and Capsules	1,941
Value of drugs seized at street price	\$250,520

*Heroin and cocaine generally was seized in ounces of powder and for counting purposes, reduced to doses.

ADULT ARRESTS (Formal Charge)

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
1. Felonious Homicide: Murder and Manslaughter	26	22	20	16	10
Manslaughter by Negligence			4	2	1
2. Rape	45	20	21	19	29
3. Robbery	257	192	180	121	118
4. Aggravated Assault	97	106	86	99	62
5. Burglary	317	309	303	236	211
6. Larceny: (\$25 and Over)	254	255	302	226	145
(Under \$25.00)	1,401	1,273	1,014	811	598
7. Auto Theft	119	106	74	68	43
Total Part I.	2,516	2,283	2,004	1,598	1,217
8. Other Assaults (Minor)	1,229	1,112	1,146	974	754
9. Arson	11	9	6	4	11
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	183	210	207	146	144
11. Fraud	455	273	186	173	138
12. Embezzlement	5	1			
13. Stolen Property (buy, receive, possess)	197	148	143	113	71
14. Vandalism	52	23	12	48	40
15. Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	340	327	247	288	307
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	148	97	108	69	106
17. Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	191	118	156	159	150
18. Narcotic Drug Laws:					
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives; Heroin, etc.	77	92	60	44	(79)
Marijuana	388	441	372	348	(141)
Synthetic Narcotics	51	27	18	52	(62)
Other (barbiturates, benzedrine, etc.)	274	133	178	58	(29)
19. Gambling					
Bookmaking (horse and sport book)				3	0
Number and Lottery				7	0
All other Gambling	8	6	6		
20. Offenses against Family and Children	5	15	43	135	148
21. Driving while Intoxicated	4,641	2,676	1,783	1,758	1,564
22. Liquor Laws	445	449	425	645	610
23. Drunkenness	1	2	3,222	7,394	8,278
24. Disorderly Conduct	2,042	1,895	1,515	1,106	1,200
25. Vagrancy	7	14	8	21	24
26. Road and Driving Laws	1,723	1,673	1,689	1,660	1,236
27. Parking Regulations	1,076	1,274	2,300	1,580	1,176
28. Traffic and Motor Vehicle	2,093	1,890	1,800	1,801	1,510
29. All Other Offenses (except traffic)	1,116	1,096	924	928	889
Total Part II.	16,758	14,001	16,555	19,514	18,667
GRAND TOTAL	19,274	16,284	18,559	21,112	19,884

ADULT ARRESTS (Formal Charge) — By Age Group

CLASSIFICATION:	1973							Total
	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-Up	
1. Felonious Homicide:								
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter	8		7	2	3	1	5	26
Manslaughter by Negligence								
2. Rape	22	12	6	4			1	45
3. Robbery (Holdup)	184	35	11	17	3	3	4	257
4. Aggravated Assault	48	19	8	11	2	7	2	97
5. Burglary (Breaking and Entering)	212	47	32	11	9	1	5	317
6. Larceny: \$25.00 and Over	142	51	15	12	18	8	8	254
Under \$25.00	737	178	106	74	82	60	164	1,401
7. Automobile Theft	88	16	8	3	3		1	119
Total Part I	1,441	358	193	134	120	80	190	2,516
8. Other Assaults	457	249	168	124	84	67	80	1,229
9. Arson	3	3		2		1	2	11
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	69	42	35	13	12	4	8	183
11. Fraud	117	106	71	50	52	27	32	455
12. Embezzlement	1	1				2	1	5
13. Stolen Property (buy, receive, possess)	122	31	19	14	4	3	4	197
14. Vandalism	30	7	4	6	1	1	3	52
15. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	163	60	39	27	20	15	16	340
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	93	34	14	4	3			148
17. Sex Offenses (except Nos. 2 & 16)	56	37	29	20	15	12	22	191
18. Narcotic Drug Laws:								
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	49	14	11	3				77
Marijuana	299	65	18	3	2	1		388
Synthetic Narcotics	34	9	5	1	1	1		51
Other dangerous non-narcotic Drugs	198	45	18	3	5	2	3	274
19. Gambling:								
Bookmaking (horse & sport book)								
Number & Lottery								
All other Gambling	1	2	3		2			8
20. Offenses against Family & Children	1	2	1	1				5
21. Driving Under the Influence	1,172	833	669	508	421	391	647	4,641
22. Liquor Laws	220	47	28	40	29	43	38	445
23. Drunkenness				1				1
24. Disorderly Conduct	925	371	245	153	121	95	132	2,042
25. Vagrancy	2	1	2				2	7
26. Road and Driving Laws	995	349	172	87	55	25	40	1,723
27. Parking Regulations	491	278	149	69	41	18	30	1,076
28. Traffic and Motor Vehicle	1,079	408	238	124	86	59	99	2,093
29. All Other Offenses (except Traffic)	514	183	103	87	67	65	97	1,116
Total Part II	7,091	3,177	2,041	1,340	1,021	832	1,256	16,758
GRAND TOTAL	8,532	3,535	2,234	1,474	1,141	912	1,446	19,274

ADULT ARRESTS (Formal Charge) — By Sex, Color, Nativity

	1973				Native Born	Foreign Born	Total
	Male	Female	White	Others			
1. Felonious Homicide:							
Murder and Non-neg. Homicide	23	3	13	13	25	1	26
Manslaughter by Negligence							
2. Rape	45		28	17	44	1	45
3. Robbery (Holdup)	238	19	119	138	254	3	257
4. Aggravated Assault	91	6	56	41	95	2	97
5. Burglary (Breaking and Entering)	304	13	236	81	315	2	317
6. Larceny: \$25.00 and Over	196	58	197	57	250	4	254
Under \$25.00	923	478	1,032	369	1,364	37	1,401
7. Automobile Theft	117	2	77	42	119		119
Total Part I	1,937	579	1,758	758	2,466	50	2,516
8. Other Assaults	1,104	125	718	511	1,205	24	1,229
9. Arson	7	4	8	3	11		11
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	124	59	127	56	181	2	183
11. Fraud	219	236	341	114	449	6	455
12. Embezzlement		5	2	3	5		5
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	177	20	148	49	196	1	197
14. Vandalism	49	3	38	14	52		52
15. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	317	23	173	167	338	2	340
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	23	125	75	73	143	5	148
17. Sex Offenses (except Nos. 2 and 16)	174	17	146	45	190	1	191
18. Narcotic Drug Laws: Opium or Cocaine & Deriv.	67	10	63	14	76	1	77
Marijuana	342	46	334	54	385	3	388
Synthetic Narcotics	41	10	48	3	50	1	51
Other dangerous non-narcotic Drugs	222	52	238	36	271	3	274
19. Gambling:							
Bookmaking (horse and sport book)							
Number and Lottery							
All Other Gambling	8		7	1	6	2	8
20. Offenses against Family & Children	5		3	2	5		5
21. Driving Under the Influence	4,308	333	3,943	698	4,585	56	4,641
22. Liquor Laws	346	99	227	218	439	6	445
23. Drunkenness	1			1	1		1
24. Disorderly Conduct	1,734	308	1,283	759	2,010	32	2,042
25. Vagrancy	6	1	6	1	6	1	7
26. Road and Driving Laws	1,605	118	1,285	438	1,703	20	1,723
27. Parking Regulations	1,010	66	751	325	1,066	10	1,076
28. Traffic and Motor Vehicle	1,984	109	1,339	754	2,078	15	2,093
29. All other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,007	109	745	371	1,107	9	1,116
Total Part II	14,880	1,878	12,048	4,710	16,558	200	16,758
GRAND TOTAL	16,817	2,457	13,806	5,468	19,024	250	19,274

ADULT ARRESTS (Formal Charge) — Disposition

1973

CLASSIFICATION:	Work House	Fine	Probation	Sent. Susp.	Dism.	Not Guilty	B.W. Iss.	Dist. Court	Disp. Undetermined	Total
1. Felonious Homicide:										
Murder and Non-neg. Manslaughter					7			18	1	26
Manslaughter by Negligence										
2. Rape					2			42		45
3. Robbery (holdup)	2	1	1	1	22		1	230		257
4. Aggravated Assault	1	1	2	16	16		1	75		97
5. Burglary (Breaking and Entering)	1	1	13	22	22	3	6	270		317
6. Larceny: \$25.00 and Over	7	4	10	18	23		10	200	1	254
Under \$25.00	215	247	9	584	215	29	96	3	3	1,401
7. Automobile Theft	2		1	1	8		3	103	1	119
TOTAL PART I	228	254	13	610	315	32	117	941	6	2,516
8. Other Assaults	182	71	6	411	402	59	90	2	6	1,229
9. Arson	1				1			8	1	11
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	1			3	13		11	154	1	183
11. Fraud	34	23		262	88	7	24	10	7	455
12. Embezzlement				2					3	5
13. Stolen Property: buying, rec'g. & poss.	6	4	1	14	24	1	9	136	2	197
14. Vandalism	6	1		15	8		3	19		52
15. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	39	47	1	109	91	19	33	1		340
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	8	10	1	46	25	2	24	32		148
17. Sex Offenses (except nos. 2 & 16)	21	18	3	56	42	8	12	30	1	191
18. Narcotic Drug Laws:										
Opium or Cocaine and Derivatives	1			9				67		77
Marijuana	17	41	1	61	51	3	11	202	1	388
Synthetic Narcotics				2			1	48		51
Other Dangerous non-narcotic Drugs	17	26	1	64	52	3	16	95		274
19. Gambling:										
Bookmaking (horse and sport book)					6		1			8
Number and Lottery					2					5
All other Gambling	1	1		1						
20. Offenses against Family & Children	33	19	2	20	17	7	10	3	4,540	4,641
21. Driving Under the Influence	33	110	1	100	143		15		33	445
22. Liquor Laws										
23. Drunkenness	1									1
24. Disorderly Conduct	223	395	6	829	395	59	127	2	6	2,042
25. Vagrancy	2	1		3						7
26. Road and Driving Laws	12	30		11	32	6	6	2	1,624	1,723
27. Parking Regulations	8	52	2	9	6	3	7	1	992	1,076
28. Traffic and Motor Vehicle	11	9	3	12	14	2	7	3	2,032	2,093
29. All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	207	133	4	344	237	34	54	45	58	1,116
TOTAL PART II	864	992	32	2,370	1,663	213	457	860	9,307	16,758
GRAND TOTAL	1,092	1,246	45	2,980	1,978	245	574	1,801	9,313	19,274

MINNEAPOLIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
JUVENILE DIVISION
ARRESTS AND VIOLATIONS

OFFENSES:	1972			1973		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Absenting	170	455	625	260	545	805
Assault, Aggravated	60	6	66	47	8	55
Assault, Simple	250	152	402	288	118	406
Auto Theft	473	25	498	359	20	379
Riding in Stolen Auto	232	47	279	169	45	214
Burglary of Business	295	10	305	374	15	389
Burglary of Dwelling	409	30	439	544	45	589
Curfew	278	93	371	264	109	373
Damage	308	42	350	320	23	343
Disorderly Conduct	208	75	283	230	57	287
Drinking	237	89	326	231	84	315
Forgery	11	12	23	20	16	36
Miscellaneous	116	47	163	138	82	220
Narcotics	341	92	433	371	155	526
*Prostitution	0	20	20	0	0	0
*Rape	7	0	7	0	0	0
Receiving	149	11	160	142	20	162
Robbery	203	50	253	264	45	309
*Sex	31	2	33	65	26	91
Shoplifting	370	463	833	363	485	848
Tampering	110	7	117	73	1	74
Theft from Auto	75	6	81	101	3	104
Theft of Bike	96	3	99	53	1	54
Theft from Business	143	13	156	179	29	208
Theft from Dwelling	80	16	96	61	12	73
Theft from Person	114	31	145	130	35	165
Trespassing	85	9	94	33	3	36
Weapons	70	3	73	69	5	74
TOTAL	4,921	1,809	6,730	5,148	1,987	7,135

*Handled by Sex Division prior to 3/72

REFERRED TO:	1972			1973		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Juvenile Court	3,002	874	3,877	3,249	1,006	4,255
Div. of Youth Conservation	321	83	403	329	106	435
Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare	65	73	138	60	109	169
Closed by Juvenile Div.	1,533	779	2,312	1,510	766	2,276
TOTAL	4,921	1,809	6,730	5,148	1,987	7,135
ARRESTED BY:						
Juvenile Div. Officers	1,838	941	2,779	1,950	928	2,878
Other Officers	3,083	868	3,951	3,198	1,059	4,257
Jointly	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,921	1,809	6,730	5,148	1,987	7,135
REPEATERS:						
On Probation	1,014	234	1,248	993	236	1,229
On Parole to D.Y.C.	321	83	404	328	108	436
Other Repeaters	2,327	641	2,968	2,447	756	3,203
TOTAL	3,662	958	4,620	3,768	1,100	4,868
% of Juveniles Handled			68.6			68.2

MISSING JUVENILES

	1972	1973
Reported Missing	6,224	6,594
Located	4,849	5,402
Canceled	1,398	1,232
Still Missing at Year's End	451	411

JUVENILE BUREAU
1973 AGE CHART - MALES

OFFENSE:	9 & Under	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Absenting	7	5	11	18	35	45	42	60	37	260
Assault-Aggravated	1	0	1	2	0	8	7	16	12	47
Assault-Simple	10	9	13	34	26	39	47	56	54	288
Auto Theft	0	0	3	6	26	50	82	117	75	359
Riding Stolen Auto	0	2	3	8	14	34	36	45	27	169
Burglary of Business	13	19	16	30	35	63	69	57	72	374
Burglary of Dwelling	15	15	22	49	73	77	97	116	80	544
Curfew	2	2	6	8	25	39	60	83	39	264
Damage	31	16	21	49	57	47	31	41	27	320
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	1	11	22	24	35	55	80	230
Drinking	0	0	0	4	10	22	54	57	84	231
Forgery	1	2	0	3	1	2	3	0	8	20
Miscellaneous	2	1	8	4	14	17	32	32	28	138
Narcotics	2	5	5	16	34	59	75	80	95	371
Rape	0	0	0	1	0	6	2	7	8	24
Receiving	2	0	2	7	14	15	29	39	34	142
Robbery	5	3	12	19	25	43	27	74	56	264
Sex	4	2	2	3	5	7	5	8	5	41
Shoplifting	18	19	22	41	52	51	72	49	39	363
Tampering	0	0	1	2	3	8	25	23	11	73
Theft from Auto	0	1	3	5	8	16	19	24	25	101
Theft of Bike	3	2	4	5	14	8	5	9	3	53
Theft from Business	3	7	9	6	10	36	46	37	25	179
Theft from Dwelling	3	4	2	7	10	14	7	8	6	61
Theft from Person	1	5	7	16	25	20	21	23	12	130
Trespassing	3	0	0	3	8	5	2	5	7	33
Weapons	0	0	1	1	4	6	11	26	20	69
TOTAL	126	121	175	358	550	761	941	1,147	969	5,148

JUVENILE BUREAU
1973 AGE CHART - FEMALES

OFFENSE:	9 & Under	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Absenting	0	3	6	29	92	133	128	106	48	545
Assault-Aggravated	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	8
Assault-Simple	0	5	7	9	26	33	11	12	15	118
Auto Theft	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	4	2	20
Riding in Stolen Auto	1	0	0	0	6	13	13	9	3	45
Burglary of Business	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	15
Burglary of Dwelling	1	2	2	4	7	5	11	6	7	45
Curfew	0	1	1	7	13	24	26	22	15	109
Damage	0	1	7	1	2	3	4	3	2	23
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	2	6	5	13	12	19	57
Drinking	0	0	0	2	9	10	12	24	27	84
Forgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	8	16
Miscellaneous	0	1	2	3	7	17	12	21	19	82
Narcotics	1	3	6	8	18	30	27	33	29	155
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	14	24
Receiving	0	1	0	0	3	3	8	2	3	20
Robbery	0	0	0	2	11	17	4	6	5	45
Sex	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Shoplifting	6	8	25	45	86	88	98	74	55	485
Tampering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Theft from Auto	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Theft of Bike	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Theft from Business	1	2	1	3	12	3	0	3	4	29
Theft from Dwelling	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	2	2	12
Theft from Person	1	0	3	4	11	8	3	4	1	35
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	5
TOTAL	11	29	64	128	318	409	386	361	281	1,987

JUVENILE BUREAU

1973 ARRESTS BY AGE BRACKET

OFFENSES:	Under 12 Grades	12-14 (Junior)	15-17 (Senior)	Total
Absenting.....	32	352	421	805
Assault-Aggravated.....	2	14	39	55
Assault-Simple.....	44	167	195	406
Auto Theft.....	3	92	284	379
Riding in Stolen Auto.....	6	75	133	214
Burglary-Business.....	53	132	204	389
Burglary-Dwelling.....	57	215	317	589
Curfew.....	12	116	245	373
Damage.....	76	159	108	343
Disorderly Conduct.....	3	70	214	287
Drinking.....	0	57	258	315
Forgery.....	3	7	26	36
Miscellaneous.....	14	62	144	220
Narcotics.....	22	165	339	526
Prostitution.....	0	0	24	24
Rape.....	0	7	17	24
Receiving.....	5	42	115	162
Robbery.....	20	117	172	309
Sex.....	8	16	19	43
Shoplifting.....	98	363	387	848
Tampering.....	1	13	60	74
Theft from Auto.....	4	32	68	104
Theft of Bike.....	10	27	17	54
Theft from Business.....	23	70	115	208
Theft from Dwelling.....	9	38	26	73
Theft from Person.....	17	84	64	165
Trespassing.....	3	19	14	36
Weapons.....	1	13	60	74
TOTAL.....	526	2,524	4,085	7,135
% of Juveniles Handled.....	7.3	35.4	57.3	100.

JUVENILE BUREAU

SCHOOL SAFETY PATROL

The School Safety Patrol consists of four officers — one supervisor and three patrolmen — who assist principals and teachers in 93 elementary schools in organizing their School Safety Patrol and safety programs. Each officer is assigned to 31 elementary schools. Monthly programs are held in each school with a variety of movies and talks being presented to the children covering many police related topics. The officers also patrol their districts for driving violations, traffic engineering problems and other hazards to youngsters.

The week before school starts, a training program is held at ten centrally located schools for prospective patrols. A total of ten 3-hour instructional classes are held during this week, and in 1973 approximately 860 students participated in this program.

A sincere thank you is extended to the civic and private organizations and businesses who have assisted us in making this program a success.

Our program for 1973 can be summed up as follows:

	Number	Attendance
Safety Film Showings.....	311	74,742
Classroom Lectures.....	1,250	34,389
Patrol Meetings.....	563	15,723
P.T.A. Lectures.....	21	
Senior Citizens Lectures.....	11	
School Intersections Surveyed.....	345	
Driving Violation Citations.....	33	
Parking Violation Citations.....	93	
Bike Testing Program.....	7	693
Accidents Investigated.....	19	
Kindergarten Round-ups.....	5	
Field Trips.....	3	
Elementary Schools with Patrols.....	93	
Violation Cards Turned in by Patrols.....	467	
Current Enrollment of Children Protected in Minneapolis Public and Parochial Elementary Schools.....	36,598	

Several changes have been made in school patrol equipment including new blaze orange plastic patrol belts, six foot flag poles, reflectorized tape applied to the school patrol flags, and many P.T.A.'s are making blaze orange winter parka's for their patrols.

Our special January recognition ceremony, where patrol members are awarded Identification Cards and Lapel Badges has been so well received that it will now be a permanent part of the School Patrol Program.

The Third Grade "Junior Police Officer Program" has been turned over to the School Patrol. Last year ten schools were involved. Thirty-six are scheduled for 1974. The program consists of the following. The officers will make three visits to each third grade class to acquaint the youngsters with the role and work of a policeman, and making them conscious of ways to prevent crime. The third visit each child will be made a Junior Police Officer by presenting them with an Identification Card and Gold Badge.

Student Pedestrian accidents for 1973 showed an increase of two over 1972. This total of 222 is still the third lowest since 1952.

Congratulations to parents, teachers, school patrol officers, Minneapolis Police and the children of the Minneapolis Schools for doing their part in making the past year safer for everyone.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE

TYPE OF ACCIDENT:	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Total 1973	Total 1972
Fatal Accidents	9	12	4	9	18	52	36
Personal Injuries	813	635	512	640	1,465	4,065	4,032
Property Damage	767	594	569	601	1,721	4,252	3,999
TOTAL	1,589	1,241	1,085	1,250	3,204	8,369	8,067

TOTAL ENFORCEMENT FOR 1973

TYPE OF VIOLATION	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Univ.	Park	Traffic	Total 1973	Total 1972
Illegal Speeding	826	477	308	749	671	122	316	813	4,282	5,191
Fail to Yield	115	37	30	65	71	23	4	59	404	452
Drive Wrong Way	141	66	25	87	45	20	6	48	438	510
Illegal Overtaking										1
Passed Stop Sign	108	53	53	132	109	31	42	51	579	741
Ignore Traffic Signal	998	522	166	396	347	75	65	683	3,252	3,565
Followed Too Close	2	3	1	8	4	1		6	25	31
Illegal Turning	814	185	51	143	263	115	37	540	2,148	2,324
Failed to Signal	113	46	27	136	79	9	1	46	457	520
Under Influence	469	208	145	559	226	39	3	432	2,081	1,430
Careless Driving	722	294	194	650	330	80	59	887	3,216	3,564
Other Hazardous	167	38	47	61	73	10	2	46	444	476
TOTAL HAZARDOUS	4,475	1,929	1,047	2,986	2,218	525	535	3,611	17,326	18,805
Illegal Equipment	1,298	759	327	608	751	45	39	1,077	4,904	4,701
Illegal Brakes	3	1		4	2				10	13
Other Non-hazardous	1,495	578	533	715	1,210	1,924	538	2,337	9,330	8,036
License	1,264	547	409	1,127	1,025	67	60	995	5,494	5,022
Pedestrians	120	37	6	57	204	82	4	102	612	845
Hit and Run	531	185	135	263	270	1,137	1,381	395	4,297	2,224
Meter Parking	1,087	1,014	6	7	503	16,333	2,160	124,920	146,030	146,555
Miscellaneous Parking	19,008	3,701	1,533	2,770	4,582	26,121	2,349	55,099	115,163	114,163
Obstructing Traffic	3,622	573	147	437	1,455	2,623	12	11,651	20,520	22,867
TOTAL NON-HAZARDOUS	28,428	7,395	3,096	5,998	10,002	48,332	6,543	196,576	306,360	304,426
TOTAL ALL VIOLATIONS	32,903	9,324	4,143	8,974	12,220	48,857	7,078	200,187	323,686	323,231
Hazardous - 1972	3,421	2,071	1,183	3,244	2,788	547	480	5,071	18,805	
Non-Hazardous - 1972	21,060	8,233	3,449	7,108	11,872	36,087	4,196	212,421	304,426	
TOTAL ALL VIOLATIONS	24,481	10,304	4,632	10,352	14,660	36,634	4,676	217,492	323,231	

TRAFFIC BUREAU

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENTS-BY TYPE	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
Motor Vehicle vs. Pedestrian	579	549	505	576	596
Motor Vehicle vs. Motor Vehicle	6,602	6,466	5,840	6,127	6,211
Motor Vehicle vs. Railroad Train	13	6	15	14	13
Motor Vehicle vs. Bicycle	251	187	198	149	96
Motor Vehicle vs. Animal			1		
Motor Vehicle vs. Fixed Object	60	48	56	129	131
Motor Vehicle vs. Other Object	1	21	12	8	5
Overturned in Roadway	34	22	15	20	12
Ran Off Roadway	789	738	765	623	613
Other Non-Collision	39	30	31	21	42
Total Accidents	8,368	8,067	7,438	7,667	7,719

PERSONS KILLED-By Type of Accident	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
Motor Vehicle vs. Pedestrian	26	16	18	25	24
Motor Vehicle vs. Motor Vehicle	20	8	13	8	13
Motor Vehicle vs. Railroad Train	1			1	1
Motor Vehicle vs. Bicycle		2		1	2
Motor Vehicle vs. Animal					
Motor Vehicle vs. Fixed Object	1	2		2	1
Motor Vehicle vs. Other Object		1			
Overturned in Roadway					
Ran Off Roadway	4	6	5	7	7
Other Non-Collision		1		1	
Person Killed by Railroad	52	36	38	45	48

PERSONS INJURED-By Type of Accident	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
Motor Vehicle vs. Pedestrian	580	559	523	574	601
Motor Vehicle vs. Motor Vehicle	5,034	5,253	4,989	5,238	4,978
Motor Vehicle vs. Railroad Train	10	7	14	11	10
Motor Vehicle vs. Bicycle	248	187	204	156	97
Motor Vehicle vs. Animal			2		
Motor Vehicle vs. Fixed Object	58	47	49	92	83
Motor Vehicle vs. Other Object		21	10	1	4
Overturned in Roadway	38	23	17	22	7
Ran Off Roadway	399	386	429	367	378
Other Non-Collision	29	30	29	17	36

Total Persons Injured	6,396	6,504	6,266	6,478	6,194
Personal Injury Accidents	4,068	4,032	3,854	3,919	3,770
*Property Damage Accidents	4,252	3,999	3,546	3,705	3,900
*Accidents per 100,000 Population	1,468	1,857	1,712	1,765	1,510
*Accidents per 100,000 Auto Registrations	2,666	2,809	2,613	2,819	1,692

*Majority of Non-injury property damage accident reports (excluding H & R) Discontinued November 1, 1968.

*1970 Census for City of Minneapolis is decreased 48,472.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
TYPE OF VEHICLE INVOLVED:					
Private Passenger Car	12,372	12,273	11,200	11,626	11,724
Truck or Commercial	1,262	1,051	912	838	755
Taxicab	38	89	66	93	80
Bus	170	147	104	75	70
Motorcycle	235	145	59	68	62
Motor Scooter or Motor Bike	32	77	139	130	97
Other Not Stated	861	751	798	964	1,142
AGE OF DRIVER:					
16 Years or under	266	247	235	236	213
17-19 Years	1,224	1,147	1,095	1,221	1,129
20-24 Years	2,475	2,435	2,204	2,135	2,082
25-34 Years	2,730	2,555	2,183	2,101	1,976
35-44 Years	1,165	1,227	1,145	1,134	1,163
45-54 Years	1,169	1,152	994	1,042	976
55-64 Years	850	824	740	685	636
65-74 Years	386	378	360	359	329
75 Years and older	190	169	156	155	91
Not Stated	2,180	2,098	2,082	2,386	2,702
SEX OF DRIVER:					
Male	7,963	7,869	7,081	7,095	6,813
Female	2,632	2,388	2,144	2,050	1,888
Not Stated	2,040	1,975	1,969	2,309	2,596
CONTRIBUTING CIRCUMSTANCES INDICATED:					
1. Speed too fast	159	277	295	579	1,128
2. Failed to yield right of way	1,122	1,094	1,057	1,087	901
3. Drove left of center	168	141	113	142	245
4. Improper overtaking			18	73	112
5. Passed stop sign	139	118	97	75	7
6. Disregarded traffic signal	944	883	856	778	810
7. Followed too closely	752	775	883	670	345
8. Made improper turn	114	120	119	141	161
9. Other improper driving	4,217	3,845	3,062	2,755	2,418
10. Inadequate brakes	17	39	57	53	33
11. Improper lights		2	4		
12. Had been drinking	25	47	96	367	593
PEDESTRIAN ACTIONS:					
1a. Crossing or entering roadway at intersection	307	287	257	316	291
1b. Same—not at intersection	193	187	159	169	181
2a. Walking in roadway—with traffic	11	9	15	4	20
2b. Same—against traffic	4	3	2	5	9
3. Standing in roadway	4	8	10	6	8
4. Getting on or off other vehicle	5	8	2	5	1
5. Pushing or working on vehicle in roadway	3	1	6	2	4
6. Other working in roadway		1	1	1	
7. Playing in roadway		1		3	2
8. Other in roadway	2	1	1		3
9. Not in roadway	5	5	3	2	3
10. Not stated	72	64	86	85	103

TRAFFIC BUREAU

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
ROAD SURFACE CONDITION:					
Dry	5,201	4,503	4,227	4,571	4,486
Wet-Muddy	1,900	1,864	1,658	1,858	1,355
Snowy-Ice	830	1,166	1,136	870	1,513
Not Stated and Other	437	534	417	368	365
FATALITIES—By Age Group					
0- 4 years	1	1	2	2	3
5- 9 years	3	4	1	2	2
10-14 years		1	3		1
15-19 years	10	3	3	5	1
20-24 years	4	6	6	6	8
25-34 years	6	3	4	3	4
35-44 years	3	1	1	2	5
45-54 years	7	5	8	5	2
55-64 years	5	2	4	3	8
65-74 years	4	6	5	5	4
75 and Over	9	3	4	12	10
Not Stated		1			
INJURIES—By Age Group					
0- 4 years	281	306	236	275	239
5- 9 years	267	290	264	304	286
10-14 years	224	208	219	208	231
15-19 years	1,031	938	976	1,176	1,070
20-24 years	1,377	1,380	1,477	1,331	1,363
25-34 years	1,346	1,308	1,111	1,135	1,069
35-44 years	526	596	593	635	591
45-54 years	521	554	541	545	548
55-64 years	427	453	429	436	388
65-74 years	225	288	265	290	274
75 and Over	154	149	152	142	117
Not Stated	17	34	3	1	18
ACCIDENTS—By Hour of Occurrence					
12:01- 6:00 A.M.	1,425	1,307	1,333	1,420	1,637
6:01- 7:00	103	108	114	100	100
7:01- 8:00	240	228	213	193	194
8:01- 9:00	227	209	197	162	174
9:01-10:00	199	208	164	166	137
10:01-11:00	255	253	227	204	187
11:01-12:00 Noon	339	278	231	246	232
12:01- 1:00 P.M.	369	404	313	275	254
1:01- 2:00	333	311	297	297	274
2:01- 3:00	384	378	345	358	325
3:01- 4:00	478	477	417	417	322
4:01- 5:00	561	534	495	457	442
5:01- 6:00	499	501	424	491	409
6:01- 7:00	433	378	369	341	385
7:01- 8:00	388	357	374	396	405
8:01- 9:00	387	398	335	360	374
9:01-10:00	328	397	360	371	385
10:01-11:00	393	376	376	377	394
11:01-12:00 Midnight	461	397	379	423	426
Not Stated	566	568	525	613	663

TRAFFIC BUREAU
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

MONTH OF OCCURENCE:	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
January	685	652	651	779	705
February	592	705	627	612	625
March	696	630	564	616	639
April	667	614	484	574	538
May	763	620	594	581	600
June	752	625	619	631	639
July	697	657	611	605	574
August	665	749	570	618	593
September	664	628	545	588	547
October	746	704	741	703	709
November	555	583	644	609	759
December	887	900	758	751	790

PERSONS KILLED—By Months

January	2	1	2	5	4
February	2	3	2	2	3
March	8		2	2	3
April	3	1	6	3	2
May	4	6	3	4	2
June	5	5	1	3	3
July	2	1	4	4	3
August	4	2	4	4	5
September	4	3	4	3	3
October	6	7	7	3	10
November	3	5	2	7	9
December	9	2	4	5	1

PERSONS INJURED—By Months

January	524	490	537	579	417
February	417	546	458	438	426
March	517	482	450	463	467
April	528	494	388	510	476
May	654	580	558	574	533
June	599	546	596	529	599
July	543	608	548	512	514
August	479	644	488	524	500
September	519	502	535	490	481
October	571	551	644	696	591
November	414	413	484	525	611
December	631	648	580	638	579

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATH RATES:

Per 100,000 Population	12.0	8.3	9.4	10.3	9.1
Population (Per 1970 Census)				434,400	
*Registered Vehicles in Minneapolis (Approximately)				278,870	
Per 100,000 Auto Registrations	16.7	12.9	14.4	16.5	9.9

*Excludes Trailers and tax exempt cars
*1970 Census for Minneapolis is decrease of 48,472

TRAFFIC BUREAU

VIOLATIONS

REVENUE

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
January	28,681	29,273	26,228	23,102	31,519	\$ 235,940.00	\$ 242,688.50	\$ 174,729.00	\$ 178,223.30	\$ 195,930.00
February	26,784	26,845	28,914	27,084	28,273	210,877.50	233,726.00	190,827.00	148,899.50	164,678.50
March	34,206	32,303	39,483	30,429	30,544	268,366.00	311,772.00	291,048.00	203,249.50	188,885.00
April	29,046	26,334	26,843	25,173	25,913	241,501.00	220,587.35	208,269.54	202,919.00	228,676.00
May	25,429	26,096	25,151	23,525	26,482	220,333.00	236,764.50	179,721.50	179,676.00	195,363.40
June	22,626	23,926	22,920	22,388	23,307	176,726.50	242,595.00	183,280.00	190,009.75	189,662.77
July	23,716	21,955	23,343	21,862	23,397	188,676.00	138,819.50	156,338.50	184,450.80	165,157.00
August	24,316	28,256	23,924	25,241	22,827	193,117.00	199,438.00	218,262.00	183,822.00	171,555.00
September	24,511	27,197	22,177	24,482	23,762	179,799.00	191,583.00	177,380.50	182,385.50	154,771.00
October	29,977	26,394	24,441	26,095	27,629	190,120.00	221,429.58	171,858.56	293,604.60	177,210.00
November	30,466	29,965	30,673	26,951	23,704	193,715.00	199,283.00	198,722.00	186,691.50	166,329.00
December	23,928	24,687	26,956	21,694	30,178	169,067.00	176,690.00	172,522.00	225,589.00	161,757.00
Total	323,686	323,231	311,053	298,026	317,535	\$2,468,238.00	\$2,615,367.43	\$2,322,958.70	\$2,359,520.45	\$2,159,974.67

Booked Cases

6,459

6,598

6,136

9,065

9,121

LICENSE INSPECTION DIVISION

	No. of Licenses	Revenue From Fees	Penalties Paid	Total
Liquor — On Sale	4	\$ 7,386.50	\$ 299.35	\$ 7,685.85
Liquor — Off Sale	2	1,050.00	100.00	1,150.00
Beer — On Sale	9	1,687.50	328.75	2,016.25
Beer — Off Sale	10	250.00	250.00	500.00
Dry Cleaning	2	75.25	11.00	86.25
Mechanical Amusement	4	531.75	125.00	656.75
Parking	6	372.50	21.20	393.70
Plumbing & Heating (Call-in)		2,600.00		2,600.00
Pool Tables	1	71.00	35.50	106.50
Second Hand Dealer	4	196.00	14.70	210.70
Used Cars	6	461.00	109.90	570.90
NSF Checks	24	15,088.75	1,076.40	16,165.15
TAXES collected (Real Estate & Sales)		98,048.01	814.92	98,862.93
Liquor License Applications Inv.	42	5,082.00		5,082.00
Beer License Applications Inv.	48	2,928.00		2,928.00
License fees retained (Beer/Liquor denials and withdrawals)	17	1,877.00		1,877.00
*Gun Permits Fees collected	139	3,475.00		3,475.00
Renewal fees (1973)	42	420.00		420.00
Taxi Cab Drivers Applications	1,672	11,251.50		11,251.50
		\$152,851.76	\$3,186.72	\$156,038.48
			TOTAL	\$156,038.48

*49 applications granted —
no fees collected
14 pending — no fees

END