

**ST. LOUIS
METROPOLITAN
POLICE
DEPARTMENT
1974
ANNUAL
REPORT**

*Tracing two centuries
of law enforcement
in St. Louis
in honor of our nation's
bicentennial celebration*

30014

DUPLICATE

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

1200 CLARK AVENUE, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

**to the
honorable members
of the
board of aldermen:**

This is the third report of this Board. It contains statistical information for calendar year 1974 and the Department's financial statement for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1975.

Perhaps the year's most significant development concerns not the past budget, but the current budget which ends April 30, 1976.

We are particularly pleased to report that, in light of the city's financial problems, the Department's current budget at \$39,970,890 is only \$446,400 or 1.1 per cent higher than the previous year's budget as published on page 20 of this report.

In view of a 15.5 per cent increase in the Consumer Price Index from June 1974 to June 1975, holding the Department's budget to almost the same amount in successive years showed, in the words of Mayor John H. Poelker, "an unprecedented sense of responsibility."

The Mayor was speaking at a dinner last June 4 honoring 12 Department members and the Planning and Development Division for their efforts in saving the taxpayers of St. Louis \$1.5 million by holding the budget to a minimum, while continuing to meet the Department's obligation of protecting the city. Those honored received Outstanding Service Awards from the Board and keys to the city from Mayor Poelker. The recipients were:

Lt. William Armstrong	Robert Kummer
Robert Barton	Edwin Lanwerth
Col. Eugene Camp	William McCoy
Sgt. Kirby Conover	Lt. Gerald O'Connell
Kenneth Dames	Edward Rowley
Lt. Col. Adolph Jacobsmeyer	Lt. Col. David Walsh

In confronting the budget problem, the Board could not ignore the financial needs of our police officers and other

members of the Department. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment maintained, from the beginning of budget talks late in 1974, that a pay raise for city employees this year would be impossible. While the Missouri General Assembly is authorized to make St. Louis police pay raises mandatory on the city, the Assembly traditionally does so only if the city's leaders approve such a raise in legislative hearings.

Facing this reality, the Board requested, and received, a pay raise for police officers on terms acceptable to the city. The raise is for amounts up to seven per cent of present salaries. By public commitment, the Board will not grant the raise during this fiscal year unless other city employees are given pay increases.

In another move affecting city finance, the Board voted on May 1 to make monthly, rather than annual, payments of "activity created funds" to the city. The funds amount to almost \$500,000 a year and are derived from the sale of police reports and records, the training of St. Louis County officers in the Greater St. Louis Police Academy, private watchmen's fees and other sources listed under Receipts on page 20. The change was made at the city's request and City Treasurer Paul M. Berra said in a letter to the Board, "Your awareness of the dire financial straits confronting the city in the coming fiscal year and your



Col. Mehan



Judge Stewart

willingness to help alleviate this financial burden is appreciated."

On December 11, Col. George T. Mehan, Jr., was sworn in as a member of this Board, replacing Joseph G. Stewart, who was appointed to the Missouri Court of Appeals, St. Louis Division, by Gov. Christopher Bond in August.

The theme of this report, "Two Centuries of Law Enforcement in St. Louis," has been chosen in honor of our nation's upcoming bicentennial celebration. This theme has been selected at this time because our next annual report will not be published until the fall of 1976, near the end of the bicentennial. The Board and members of the Department will endeavor to maintain the peaceful heritage enjoyed by St. Louisans for more than two centuries.

Sincerely,

Theodore D. McNeal, President	Edward J. Walsh, Jr., Vice-President	Mrs. John W. Seddon, Treasurer	George T. Mehan, Jr., Purchasing Member
John H. Poelker, Mayor	Eugene J. Camp, Chief of Police	Curtis Brostron, Secretary to the Board	

Budget hearings are not always somber, Lieutenant Colonel Atkins Warren, right, Inspector of Police, learns as he explains an item he requested in the 1975-76 budget. From left are Chief of Police Eugene Camp; Mayor John Poelker; Police Commissioners Edward J. Walsh, Jr., Theodore D. McNeal, George T. Mehan, Jr. and SaLees Seddon; Board Secretary Curtis Brostron, and budget committee members Kenneth Dames, Edward Rowley, Edwin Lanwerth and Robert Kummer.

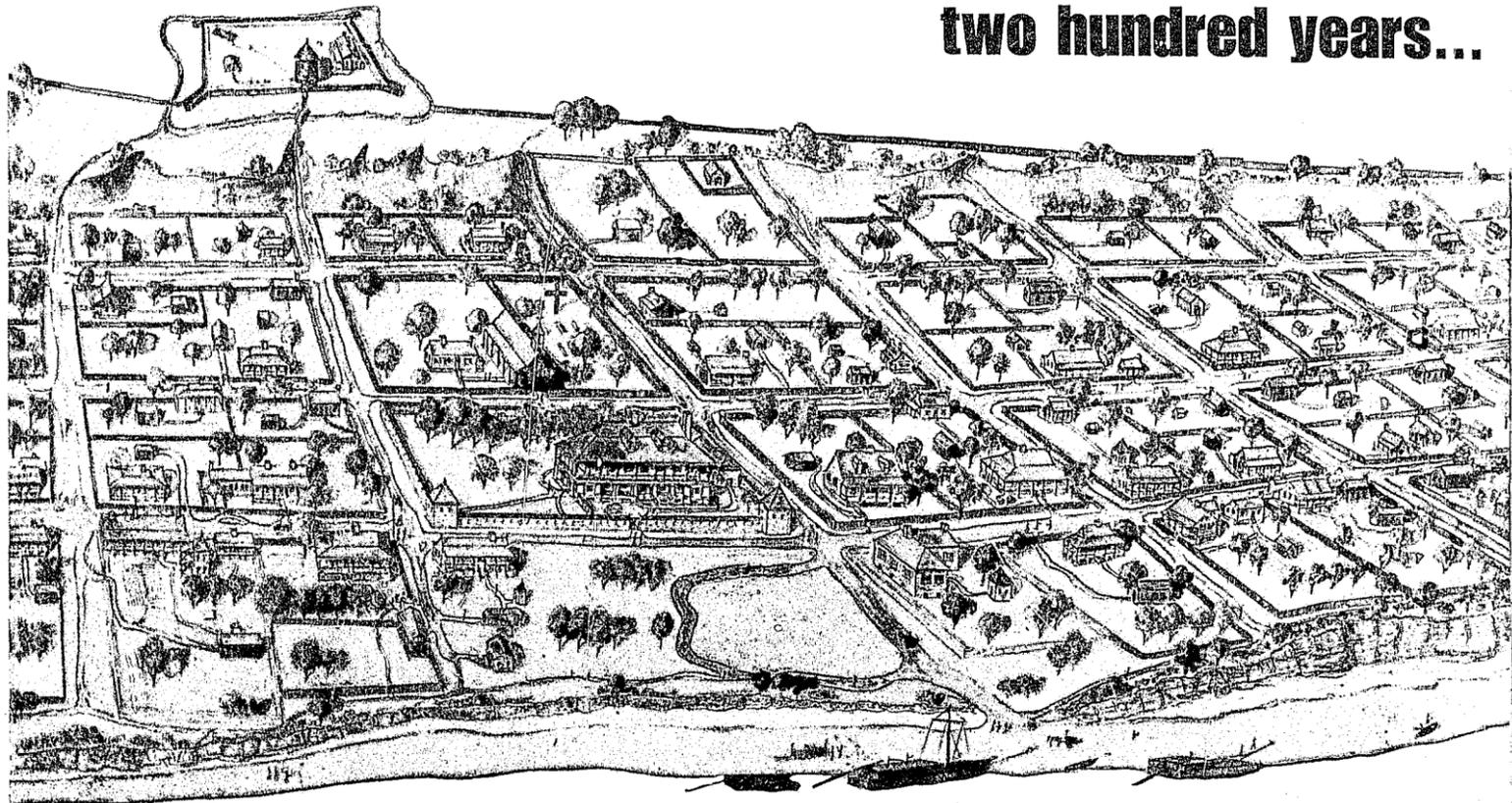


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COVER: The three flags which have flown over St. Louis rest atop the Department seal. The flags are those in use by the nation which ruled this area at the time each nation assumed control: the fleurs-de-lis (lilies) of France, the shield and crown of Spain and the fifteen stars and fifteen stripes of the United States' flag in 1804. The keepers of the peace in St. Louis under each regime are at right.

two hundred years...



CREDITS: In addition to individuals mentioned elsewhere, the Department is grateful to the Missouri Historical Society, the St. Louis Board of Education and the Alfred J. Young Collection of New York City for photographs and artwork used in this report.

St. Louis in 1794, as rendered by local artist N. L. Wayman, who based this water color painting on old maps, drawings and descriptions of buildings. Wayman also made the drawing of the courthouse on Page 5.

■ St. Louis began in 1764, ten years before the Boston Tea Party raised the curtain on the American Revolution.

The need for law enforcement in our city came later, at whatever moment one member of the community willfully did harm to another. We may safely infer that the city's first crime was handled by military personnel, who assumed police responsibilities until full-time law enforcement became necessary.

As the history that follows shows, the St. Louis Police Department has met its responsibilities admirably and, throughout its 211-year history, our city has remained relatively calm.

True, we are now plagued with the problems shared by most older large American cities, intensified by our geographic limitations. But we have avoided the riots of recent years as we avoided the post-World War I riots which exploded across the river. And, except for two skirmishes, we kept both the Revolution and the Civil War from our streets.

From the beginning St. Louis has had a unique and peaceful character. Although settled by the French, bearing the ill-fated flag of their homeland, our city was never under French rule. Its citizens welcomed the rightful authorities who took control, first the Spanish, then the United States. Although part of a slave state, St. Louis remained true to the Union in the Civil War. The selling of slaves on the Courthouse steps ended long before the Thirteenth Amendment became law in 1865, simply

because the people no longer wanted slavery.

Perhaps location is a key to this unique Spirit of St. Louis. Our city sits in the center of the nation, five states on each side, two above and two below, at the junction of two great rivers which are the historic waterways of our country. St. Louis, therefore, is not typical of any region, but blends the qualities of all into a spirit of temperance and moderation.

St. Louisans tend to consider themselves conservative, slow to act, but the pages that follow show that in law enforcement advances we often have been in front.

Both the moderate, peaceful quality of our city and the innovations pioneered here are tributes to the great men and women in the history of our city and the St. Louis Police Department. Because so many individuals, living or recently deceased, have contributed so greatly to the Department's history, it is impossible to mention them all. Therefore, the names of persons involved in events occurring after World War I have not been used. In such cases the item contains enough data to lead researchers to needed identifications through Department annals.

The reader will find some events reported here to be unrelated to law enforcement. Such events, nevertheless, are major milestones in the city's history. Others have been deemed interesting enough to be included. Each apparently unrelated event serves to place law enforcement in its chronological perspective as it relates to the city's history in general.

law enforcement in St. Louis

1764

February 14. A trading post is established by Pierre Laclède and Auguste Chouteau on the Mississippi River which they name in honor of Louis IX, patron saint of France. Unknown to Laclède, the territory has been ceded to Spain in the Treaty of Paris.

At first the settlers, armed for protection against Indians, are strongly bound by the bonds of mutual friendships and common interests and the restraints of law are not needed to preserve public order.

1765

July 17. Captain Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, the French commander of Fort de Chartres on the east side of the Mississippi, relinquishes his post to the British and moves his command to St. Louis. Here he assumes the functions of governor and his soldiers maintain order, awaiting the new Spanish commander. In essence St. Louis is now the capital of Upper Louisiana.

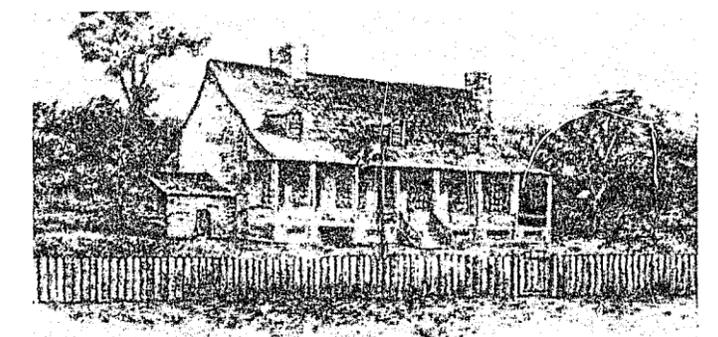
1768

August 11. Captain Francisco Rios, a Spanish officer, arrives in St. Louis to take formal possession of Upper Louisiana in the name of Charles III of Spain. However, he exercises no civil authority and the government remains under control of St. Ange, a practical accommodation to the temper of inhabitants opposed to the transfer to Spain.

1770

May 20. Captain Don Pedro Piernas arrives in St. Louis with his wife, six officers and twenty private soldiers to take command, as lieutenant governor and commandant, of the Upper Mississippi for

the Spanish. These soldiers and those that follow are much in the nature of a military police patrol, responsible for preserving peace and order and protecting life and property.



1774

At a cost of approximately \$165, a jail (a room measuring ten feet by twenty feet) is constructed, attached to Pierre Laclède's house which then stood on an area now bounded by First, Second, Market and Walnut Streets. A section of the jail is used by Captain Piernas as a government office.

1776

March 5. While the Revolution is brewing in the colonies, St. Louisans are establishing their city as a fur trading center. There being very little coin in the nation, furs are the dominant medium of exchange. On this day Governor Francisco Cruzat decrees a set of regulations on the kind, quality and condition of furs delivered to fur merchants by traders who deal with the Indians.

1780

May 26. An Indian expedition, organized by the British and led by three renegade Frenchmen, attacks St. Louis. Forty citizens are killed in the city's only armed involvement in the Revolutionary War. Using the city's cannon, the townsmen repulse the invaders on the same day.

1803

April 30. The Louisiana Purchase is signed in Paris by Secretary of State James Monroe and R. R. Livingston, the American minister to Paris, representing President Thomas Jefferson. The territory, which covers 827,192 square miles west of the Mississippi, was acquired at a cost of \$15 million.

December 20. The United States takes title to Louisiana in New Orleans from France which had reacquired it from Spain in 1800. This was the largest peaceful transfer of land until modern times.

**THREE FLAGS FLY OVER ST. LOUIS;
LEWIS AND CLARK OPEN THE WEST**

1804

March 9. Three Flags Day. France had not resumed command at St. Louis. The Spanish flag is lowered and the French tri-color raised. The overjoyed French inhabitants ask that it fly through the night. "No Frenchman in St. Louis slept that night....They were toasting and dancing.

March 10. The French flag is lowered and the flag of the United States, with its fifteen stars, is raised. Formal possession of the Louisiana Territory is taken by the United States.

May 14. The exact boundaries of the purchase are unknown and President Jefferson is understandably eager to determine precisely what he has purchased. He authorizes an exploratory venture under his secretary Meriwether Lewis, who in turn asks a friend, Lieutenant (later General) William Clark, to join him. St. Louis -- the Gateway to the West -- is the obvious starting point for such an undertaking. It is the first of the series of expeditions that opened the west.

Lewis and Clark launch their journey of discovery, heading north and west. They reach the Pacific on November 15, 1805, and return to St. Louis on September 23, 1806. Each later serves as Governor of Missouri...Lewis, 1805-09 and Clark, 1813-21.

December 18. The Court of Quarter Sessions (later to become the County Court) of the District of St. Louis holds its first session in the inn of Emilien Yosti. The Court of Quarter Sessions takes its name from the quarterly sessions it holds on the third Tuesday of March, June, September and December.

December 20. The Court of Quarter Sessions rents from Jacques Claymorgan, at a fee of \$15 per month, a house near his dwelling to be used as a prison and spends \$133.40 for repairs to the house. This same court orders the payment of money advanced for the compensation of "services performed as patrol in the town of St. Louis" -- the first known record of patrol activity.

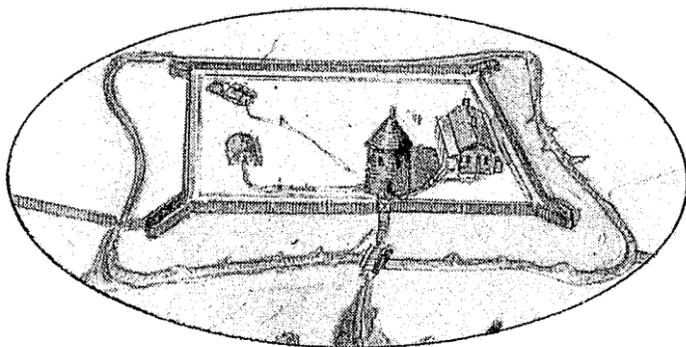
November 3. James Rankin is appointed the first treasurer and sheriff of St. Louis.

1805

April 29. Rankin is fined \$6.33 for insolence and contempt of court. He is replaced in June by Josiah McLanahan.

1806

April 4. Permission is requested and obtained from the territorial governor to use the military guardhouse in the fort on the hill as a jail until one can be built.



1808

July 23. More than two-thirds of the citizens vote to incorporate St. Louis as a town, but the required approval of the Court of Common Pleas is not given until November 9, 1809.

September 21. This is the earliest recorded date of a local constabulary, described as four men and a captain of patrol.

1811

February 9. An ordinance passed by the Board of Trustees confirms the constabulary (1808 above) which is further to be assisted by every free male citizen eighteen years of age and older, each of whom is now required, in his turn, to serve a four-month tour of duty without pay as a "Protector of the Peace" or to provide a substitute (or pay a \$1 fine) if he is unable to serve. This service provision was dropped eight years later.

1812

The Missouri Territory is organized, with St. Louis as its capital.

This picture of the riverfront, from the collection of local attorney Eric P. Newman, is an enlargement of an engraving on a \$10 bank note issued by the Bank of St. Louis in 1817.



1817

A jail constructed of stone is begun on the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets; it is completed three years later.

The first building used as a courthouse is James Beard's blacksmith shop, altered for the purpose. A forty-foot by seventy-foot room, situated on the west side of Third Street between Almond and Spruce Streets, it is used as a place of amusement when court is not in session.

1818

January 31. The first police captain is appointed, at a salary of \$500 per year, to head the local force. His patrol plan assigns three men to each of the three wards to serve as Night Watch between the hours of 9 p.m. and sunrise. Annual salary of Watch men: \$365 plus fines.

February 17. The Board of Trustees authorizes its chairman to rent a room for the Watch and to provide firewood.

October 21. The Register (i.e.: registrar -- the official recorder or keeper of records) of St. Louis is authorized to borrow by subscription from citizens ("which money shall be allowed on their taxes") money to be used to pay the Watch men.

1820

March 3. Henry Clay's Missouri Compromise bill is passed by Congress, allowing slavery in Missouri, but not elsewhere in the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30', the southern state line of Missouri.

1821

August 10. Missouri enters the Union as the 24th state.

The courthouse moves twice this year: first from the remodeled blacksmith shop to an old frame building on the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets, and from there to the Baptist Church on the southeast corner of Third and Market Streets.

**ST. LOUIS IS INCORPORATED AS A CITY;
DR. LANE IS ELECTED FIRST MAYOR**

1822

December 9. The State of Missouri incorporates the City of St. Louis.

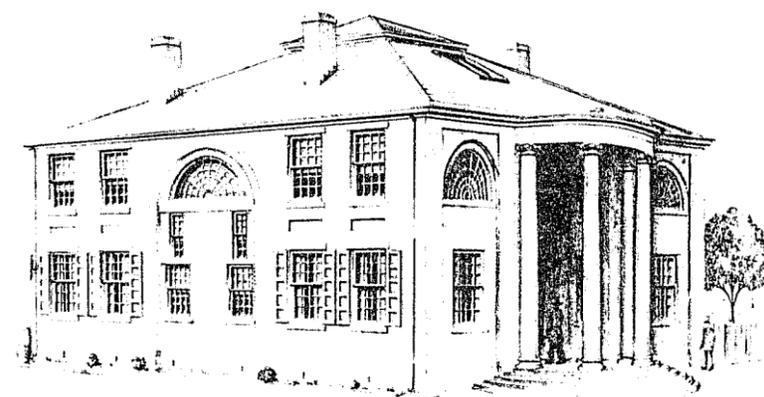
1823

Dr. William Carr Lane is elected St. Louis' first mayor and appoints Sullivan Blood as constable. Blood selects Otis Reynolds as his deputy.

1826

The first courthouse (The Old Brick St. Louis Courthouse) stands on the west side of Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, on the site of the present Old Courthouse.

February 23. A local ordinance reestablishes the Watch and the drafting of peace-keepers, ordering the registration of all males eighteen to sixty years of age (excepting clergy, invalids, and paupers) for patrol duty. There is no compensation for this duty.



1831

The Mayor is authorized to "accept the services of respectable citizens or to hire a sufficient number of men of good moral character" to establish the Night Watch, which for years has had an erratic, inefficient existence.

1836

The State Penitentiary at Jefferson City is established.

1837

The first Day Watch is established and the Night Watch is reorganized. Three men from each of the city's wards serve at night; one man from each ward serves during the day. The first Captain of the Night Watch is Frederick W. Beltzhoover.

1839

A City Guard of sixteen men is established to replace the Watch. The annual salary per man is set at \$500.

The office of City Constable is abolished and Elliott Lee is appointed by the Mayor as City Marshal and head of the City Guard.

1841

The City Guard is now composed of one Captain (John Gay), three lieutenants and twenty privates.

The City Workhouse is located at Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue.

1846

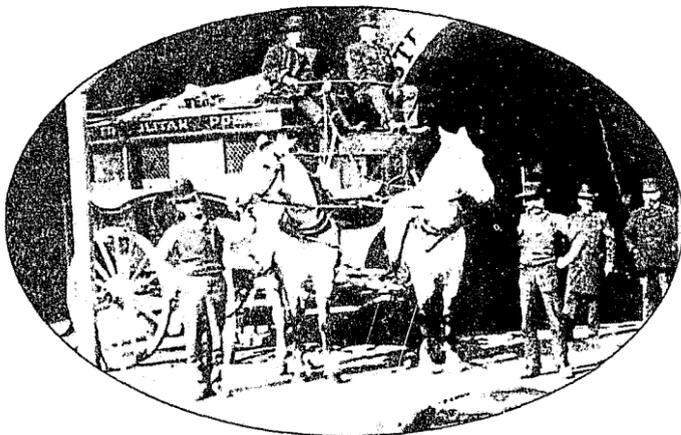
August 7. The Police Department is established by ordinance. The Department includes the City Marshal (who acts as chief of the Department) with a day force of one lieutenant and seven privates and a night force of six lieutenants and forty-two privates and the keeper of the Calaboose.

1849

Famines, wars and revolutions in Europe bring many immigrants to St. Louis.

May 17. The city's worst river-connected disaster occurs. A fire is discovered about 9 p.m. on the steamer White Cloud, and before it is brought under control, it claims three lives, destroys thirty steamboats, and lays waste many blocks of riverfront businesses. The property loss is set at \$10 million.

Running parallel to the fire is the city's second cholera epidemic which, before it runs its course (ending August 1), claims 4317 lives. City dwellers begin moving west.



1850

This year a wagon -- roughly similar to a stage coach -- is provided to carry prisoners to jail. This is the first horse-drawn "Black Maria" or "paddy wagon" in St. Louis.

The Department presently has nine officers, called policemen, for day duty and fifty-five officers, called the Night Guard, for night duty. The age bracket for peace officers is twenty-one to fifty years of age. The police badge is a metal star.

1856

Daniel A. Rawlings is entered in the record book at the Register's office as the first Chief of Police at a salary of \$1200 per year. The office is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor, John How. The Department now consists of a Chief of Police, three captains, three assistant captains, ten sergeants and 150 policemen.

**GOVERNOR APPOINTS FIRST POLICE BOARD;
MISSOURIANS VOTE AGAINST SECESSION**

1861

January 4. Claiborne F. Jackson, a Southern sympathizer, is sworn in as Governor of Missouri.

February 18. In a statewide election, initiated primarily by pro-Union St. Louisans, delegates opposed to secession are overwhelmingly elected to a special convention on secession. The

vote is 110,000 to 30,000.

March 27. Led by Governor Jackson, the Missouri Legislature passes the Police Control Bill, which places the control of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department in the hands of a Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Thus Governor Jackson attempts to combat the city's prevailing pro-Union position by influencing St. Louis through its police department. State control, however, is not unusual for the times. Police departments in several other major cities also are regulated by state governments.

April 10. The first Police Board, James A. Brownlee presiding, takes office.

April 12. The South fires on Fort Sumter and the Civil War begins.

April 17. Governor Jackson refuses President Abraham Lincoln's request for four Missouri regiments proclaiming, "Not a man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry out such an unholy crusade."

July 31. The state convention declares the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacant and names Hamilton R. Gamble Governor. The Brownlee Police Board remains in office and completes its four-year term. The principle of state control remains to the present day.

May 10. Captain (later General) Nathaniel Lyon captures 800 state militiamen sent to St. Louis by Governor Jackson on a six-day "maneuver" and occupying a tract at Grand and Lindell Boulevards known as Camp Jackson. Disguised as a woman, Captain Lyon had ridden through the camp on May 9 and found indications of a planned attack on the arsenal, the largest depository of Federal arms and ammunition in the Midwest. Supplemented by veterans of the unsuccessful German revolution of 1848, all of whom hold strong anti-slavery views, Captain Lyon commands a force of 10,000. The militiamen surrender without a struggle.

As the Union forces are leading their prisoners to the arsenal, at the foot of today's Arsenal Street, bystanders hurl rocks and fire pistols at the Union soldiers. Some of the soldiers fire back, killing several bystanders and wounding many. Outstate Missouri becomes the scene of bloody battles, but the Camp Jackson incident is the only Civil War interruption of the city's history of tranquility, despite strong animosity between the Unionists and the minority secessionists.

1866

The Steamboat Detective Police Force is organized to protect steamboats from fires, robberies, vandalism and thefts of freight.

1867

The Lafayette Park Substation of the First District is built. The building still stands in Lafayette Square.

1868

Police Headquarters, which has been located at 14 Chestnut Street, moves to rented quarters at 215 Chestnut Street.

A police and municipal telegraph system is installed, linking the four police districts with Headquarters.

1869

The Department organizes its first School of Instruction and new

men are required to attend the school two hours daily for one month in addition to being placed on a tour of duty each night with an experienced officer. They receive "thorough and systematic instruction in theory and practice as to their powers and duties." If, at the end of this training period, a man is judged incompetent, he is rejected. If he is judged capable, he is examined by a doctor and, if approved, receives his commission and is assigned to full duty.

1871

The first national police convention, a forerunner of the organization known as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is held in St. Louis at the invitation of Chief James McDonough. One hundred and twelve police officials attend the convention and discuss uniform crime reporting, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, and the increase in crime following the Civil War. A permanent police chief's organization is established in Omaha in 1893.

1872

City growth requires a fifth police district.

1873

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Life Insurance Association is established. It exists today as the St. Louis Police Funeral Association.

1875

The city is divided into six police districts: the First at Pennsylvania and Robert Avenues; Second, south side of Soulard Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets; Central (or Headquarters), in the Four Courts Buildings, southeast corner of Twelfth and Clark Streets, with a substation at 215 Chestnut Street; Third, southwest corner of Seventh and Carr Streets; Fourth, northeast corner of Tenth and North Market Streets, with a substation at 3907 Broadway; and Fifth (or Mounted) District, 2835 Market Street.

1876

October 22. The city separates from St. Louis County under a charter approved on August 22. The rapidly expanding city, finding disparities of interest with the county and desiring "home rule," had sought the separation.

1881

All district stations and police headquarters are now directly connected by telephone.

The Missouri Legislature passes a bill creating the St. Louis Police Relief Association.

1882

The first alarm box for police service is installed at Sixth and Market Streets.

1889

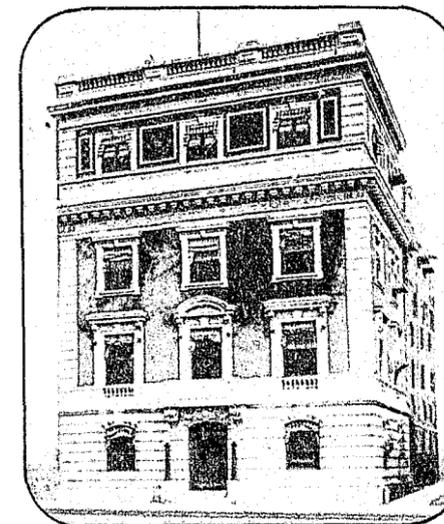
January 15. The Reform School for Boys at Booneville opens.

1893

August 1. The Mounted Police Station in Forest Park opens.

1894

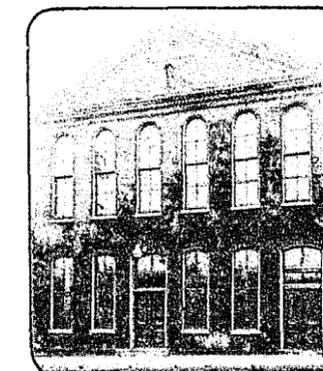
The first annual convention of the National Chiefs of Police Union is held in St. Louis at the invitation of Chief Lawrence Harrigan. (In 1902, the present name, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is selected.) Subsequent conventions are held here in 1904, 1921 and 1962. The IACP will



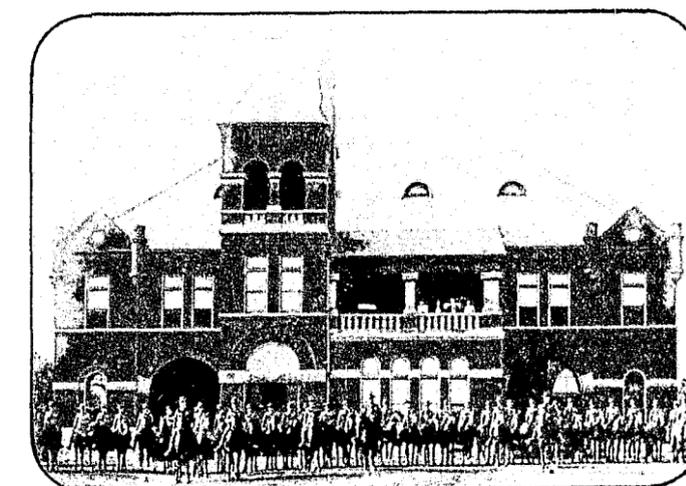
*HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
at 206-210 South Twelfth Street,
used from 1907 to 1928*



*SECOND DISTRICT STATION
at Ninth and Wyoming Streets,
used from 1880 to 1937.*



*THIRD DISTRICT STATION
at 714 Lafayette Street,
used from 1873 to 1937.*

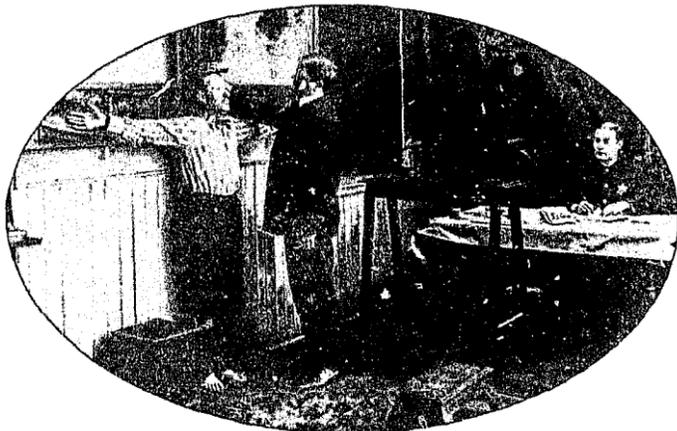


*MOUNTED POLICE STATION
in Forest Park,
used from 1893 to 1936*

convene here again in 1980.

1897

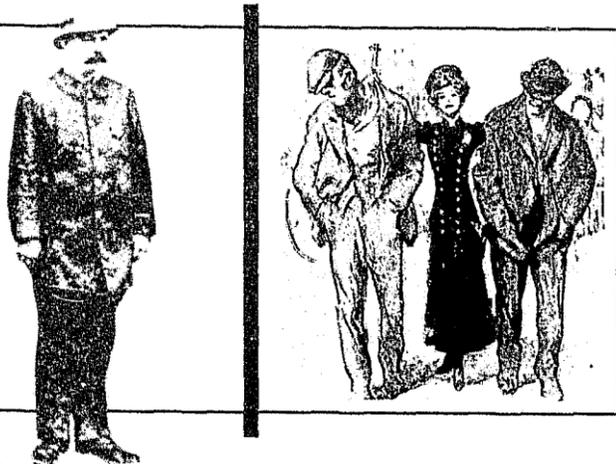
June 17. The Bertillon system of identification, developed by Alophonse Bertillon (1853-1914), a French criminologist and Chief of the Department of Identification in the Prefecture of Police of the Seine, is introduced into the Department. It is based on a detailed measuring and recording of various parts of a criminal's body, plus scrupulous noting of personal characteristics, scars, markings, thumb impressions, photographs and comparable data.



**DEPARTMENT GROWS TO 1266 OFFICERS
'MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS... AT THE FAIR'**

1900

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department now has 1266 officers for the city's population of 575,238. Officers are uniformed in loose, creaseless trousers, "McClelland" collars on jackets buttoning to the throat, celluloid shirt collars and high bowler hats. The men work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and receive no vacation. Probationary patrolmen receive \$65 per month; patrolmen receive \$90 per month. Purchase of uniforms and equipment is the personal responsibility of each officer.



1902

Fingerprinting replaces the less accurate Bertillon system and becomes a part of Departmental procedures. In St. Louis Lt. John M. Shea was instrumental in making this Department the first in the nation to adopt this new method of identification.

1904

A locally manufactured automobile called the St. Louis made by the Dorris Motor Car Company is purchased by the Department and put into service. It is described by a local newspaper of the day as "the finest and speediest automobile that skill can build or money can buy."

Motor traffic control is imperative this year, when Forest Park is the setting for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (the World's Fair). The Park is a favorite haunt of "scorchers," a slang term of the day describing drivers who touch forty miles an hour in areas with a six-miles-per-hour speed limit. The city's first motorized traffic unit is known locally as the "Scorching Squad."

The City License Collector's records show that 778 resident and 161 visitors' automobile licenses were issued in 1904. That year there were 298 violations, 109 for careless driving, 65 for driving over sidewalks and 124 for fast driving on streets.

The first Olympic games in the United States are held here, at Francis Field.

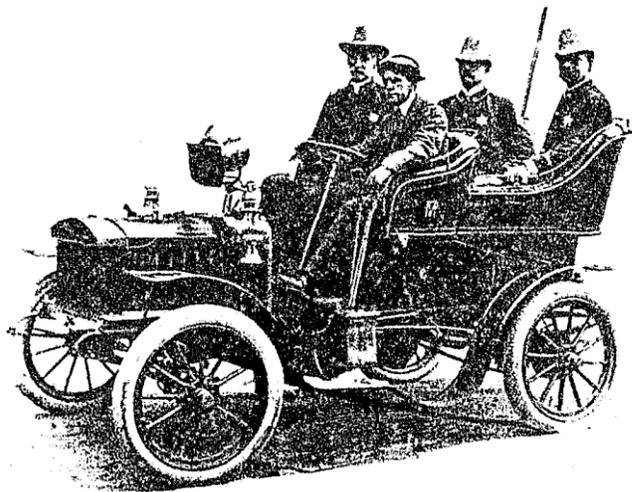
1907

Police Headquarters moves from the west wing of the old Four Courts building to a new location at 206-210 South Twelfth Street, presently the location of the Board of Election Commissioners.

The first solo motorcycle is put into Departmental service.

1908

The world's first motorized patrol wagon, a Studebaker Electric, is purchased by the Department. It is powered by storage batteries which require daily re-charging.



1909

The Department now has three automobiles: the traffic unit car (also commonly known as the Skidoo Wagon) and a car each for the Chief of Police and the Chief of Detectives.

1912

April 2. The first issue of The Police Journal is published.

1915

The first St. Louis policewoman, called a matron, is appointed: Matron Laura Kinkead. Matron Kinkead is a civilian (not commissioned) employee, experienced in social work and appointed to a position created by the Board of Police Commissioners. She serves in the area of parolee guidance.

A new jail is completed on Fourteenth Street between Market and Chestnut Streets.

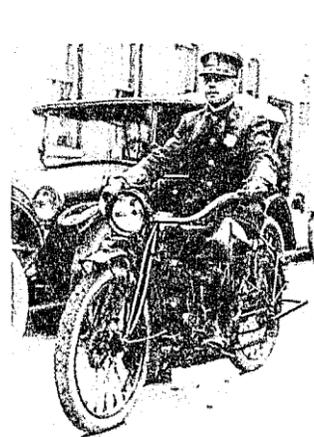
1919

The rank of turnkey is authorized.

January 16. Prohibition is ratified, greatly adding to the Department's enforcement and investigative responsibilities.

1920

A teletype system is installed to carry messages from Headquarters to all units of the Department.



1921

September 4. The Department makes its first broadcast over radio station WEB (later WIL) operating from the Chase Hotel. Although much of the equipment is "homemade," the event marks the beginning of an important phase of modern police activity.

September 21. The first fixed-to-mobile transmission is successfully made with a deForrest "buzzer" telephone mounted on a table hung from the robe rail in the tonneau of a Packard sedan and a seven-wire ship-type aerial overhead.

1923

The Department puts into use a twelve-by-five-foot shadowbox in which suspects are viewed by victims and witnesses while facing spotlights. Thus the viewer's identity is protected. A crude affair, it cost about \$90. It has been copied and modified all over the country. It precedes the modern showup (lineup) room with a stage, adjustable lighting and seats for officers, victims and witnesses.

A Traffic Division is formed and the present shield type of police badge replaces the star.

1925

The patrolman's pay is raised from \$1740 to \$2160, an increase of almost 30 percent.

Two Mounted District substations are closed: The Clifton Heights Substation at Clifton and Columbia Avenues, opened in 1896 and the Baden Substation at Pelham Avenue and North Broadway, opened in 1899.

1927

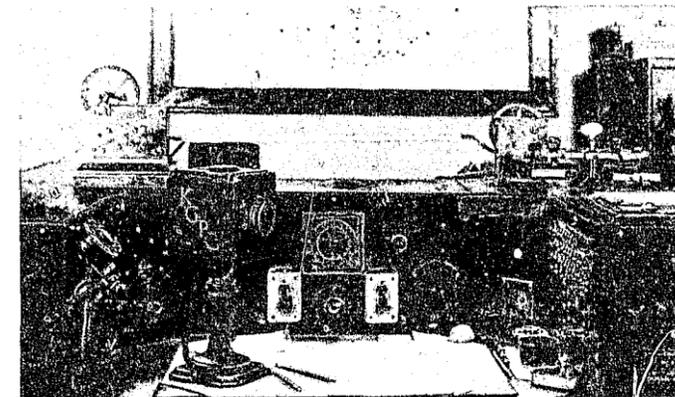
Construction begins on the present Police Headquarters and Academy buildings, to be completed in 1928.

1928

The Departmental Research Bureau opens. It was the forerunner of the Department's Crime Laboratory.

1930

August 12. The Department's radio station KGPC, its antenna located on the roof of Police Headquarters, begins broadcasting. The call letters are at the time interpreted by imaginative officers as meaning "Keep Going, Police Coming!" - an encouragement to an involved citizen to "hang in there."



1931

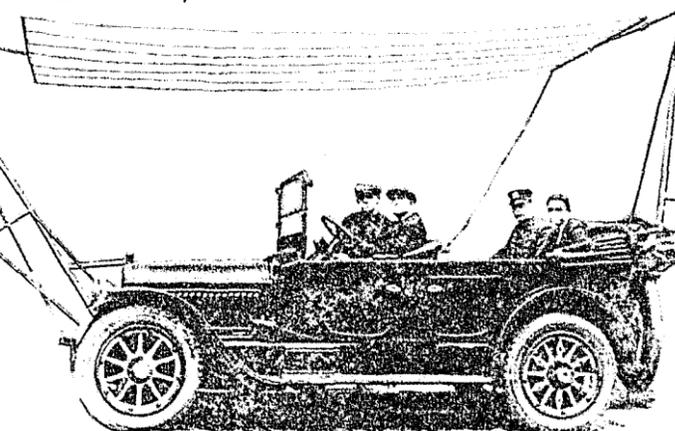
The Missouri State Highway Patrol is formed.

1933

December 5. Prohibition is repealed.

1935

The Departmental Research Bureau (1928) is reorganized into a crime laboratory.



1937

December 16. The last Mounted District, in the city's southwest sector, is renamed the Second District as homes and commercial buildings replace farmland, formerly patrolled by horse riding police officers. The alignment of police districts remains basically the same for twenty-three years. (See 1960)

1939

Construction on seven new district station houses, begun in 1930, is completed. Details on original costs and construction dates may be found in Table 10 of this annual report.

September 16. Broadcast of a weekly safety education program entitled "So It Can't Happen To You?" begins over Radio Station KXOK in the interest of safety for pedestrians and motorists.

1940

November. An amendment to the Missouri Constitution is adopted providing for non-partisan selection of judges of the Missouri Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal, as well as certain other judges in St. Louis and Jackson County. Beginning in 1950, the Missouri non-partisan court plan is adopted by twenty-one other states.

1943

June 1. In answer to the growing problem of juvenile crime, the Department establishes the Crime Prevention Division, precursor of the present Juvenile Division.

1944

After nineteen years, the patrolman receives another raise, to \$2400.

April. The rank of corporal is instituted to provide more opportunity for promotion from the rank of patrolman. The appointment of corporals is discontinued in 1957. Ten corporals presently remain.

1947

The patrolman's pay goes to \$2646.

Small district libraries are consolidated to form the Police Library. It becomes the largest police department-owned library in the nation.



Methods of selecting recruits for training are improved and refined and the training at the Academy is expanded to twelve (now sixteen) weeks. Training is modeled after the FBI program, making this Department the first in the nation to adopt the now widely used FBI concept.

Installation of FM radio equipment for the entire Department begins.

1948

One to five-year pay increments for patrolmen are approved. The first year patrolman receives \$2700.

An automated data processing system to provide faster, more accurate information storage and retrieval is installed in the Department. This was the forerunner of our present system which is now linked on a computer-to-computer basis with the data banks of law enforcement agencies all over the nation.

1949

The first year patrolman's pay goes to \$3228.

10

Police radio station KGPC is now in constant contact with all squad cars and with FM equipment on ninety motorcycles.

1950

An intoximeter (chemical equipment to breath-test the amount of alcohol in the blood of traffic offenders) is made standard equipment.

1951

The first year patrolman now receives \$3660.

July 26. The city's first fully commissioned policewomen are appointed.

All police cars and certain solo and tri-car cycles now have two-way radio communications.

1953

This Department's Technical Arts Section, believed to be the nation's first, is formed. It specializes in technical diagrams, charts, sketches, crime scene drawings and portraits of wanted subjects based on witnesses' descriptions.

1955

Pay increments go to fifteen years, with the first year patrolman earning \$4320.

July 1. With an authorized strength of ninety-five officers and eighteen civilians, the new St. Louis County Police Department begins operations.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews convenes in St. Louis, marking the start of the nation's first police-community relations program. Police-Community Relations Committees are established here to help the Department and citizens work together in a closer relationship and with greater understanding of each other's problems.

1956

The compulsory retirement age is set at sixty-five years.

The rank of merit patrolman, with additional pay of \$390 annually, is created. It was discontinued with a pay raise effective February 11, 1968.

1957

The pay of the one-year patrolman is raised to \$4600 a year.

The Planning and Research Division, later to be expanded into the Planning and Development Division, is established.

The Mobile Reserve is created. This is a select group of officers operating when and where crime is heaviest.

The Police-Community Relations unit in the Department is expanded to a division under a full-time director.

A high school education is required of new police officers.

1958

The Department work week is shortened to forty-four and one-half hours.

Adoption of a Canine Corps program is approved and five men are sent to London for training in the care and handling of police dogs.

October 21. Canine teams begin to patrol the city's streets.

1959

The Missouri Supreme Court, in Priest v. Gunn, upholds the



principle of state control of the Department.

1960

March 11. Three station houses are closed: the Fourth at Tenth and Carr Streets, the Seventh at Grand and Magnolia Avenues and the Eleventh at 14 North Newstead Avenue. The Department operates out of eight neighborhood station houses with the Fourth District housed at Headquarters.

Periodic audits of crime reporting by the Governmental Research Institute begin.

The first female turnkeys are appointed.

1961

The first year patrolman now receives \$5340.

The Department is the first in the nation to institute three innovations: portable two-way radios, a Decoy Squad and two-way teletype communications.

1962

The Traffic Violation Bureau moves from Headquarters to City Hall. Officers for the first time are permitted to issue summons for one court day in a 21-day period.

1963

A 40-hour work week is inaugurated and a Traffic Analysis Section is established.



A Police Cadet program (now being phased out) begins.

The Seventh District station at Union and Page is closed because of the poor condition of the building. Seventh and Eighth District officers work out of the Deer Street station house, under one commander.

DEPARTMENT BECOMES WORLD'S FIRST TO USE REAL-TIME POLICE COMPUTER

1964

The Department is one of the first to have a computer and the world's first to have an exclusively police-oriented real-time computer file. A vehicle file, it enables an officer on the street to know in moments if a vehicle has been involved in a crime.

Officers begin wearing loose-fitting zipper style jackets, replacing the confining buttoned jackets and Sam Browne belts. The latter now is worn on formal occasions.

1965

The one-year patrolman's pay is raised to \$6370 as increments go to twenty-one years, the present scale.

Officers begin wearing name tags on their uniforms.

November 10. The Board makes the first citizen awards for law enforcement assistance and life saving.

1966

February 2. The first Citizen Police Reserve class, twenty-eight men, is sworn in.

February 21. At the urging of District residents, the station house at Union and Page is reoccupied.

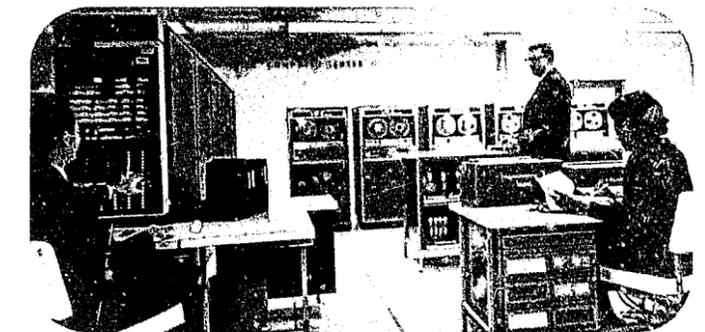
May 2. The first black is appointed to the Police Board.

November 2. The world's first detoxification center sponsored by a police department is dedicated here. The alcoholic is treated as a sick person, not a criminal. Started under a \$160,000 Federal grant, the program now is administered by the State Hospital.

The Department begins a scholarship program, paying the tuition of officers who attend college while off duty.

1967

August 21. This Department becomes the nation's first to be connected, on a computer-to-computer basis, with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) files kept by the FBI.



August 22. A three-day training course for watchmen employed or seeking employment in private security is initiated. Word of this program brings numerous inquiries from departments across the nation. Caught in the problems and pressures of an exploding public concern with personal and property security, coupled with limited budgets, they see private security personnel as auxiliaries to regular policemen.

1968

The pay of the one-year patrolman is raised to \$6877 annually.

11

A Watchman Division is established to be responsible for the training, licensing, guidance and regulation of security personnel working in St. Louis.

May 13. Authorized secondary employment for officers is approved.

June 19. The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act becomes law. Under it the Federal government begins paying the tuition of officers attending college, and the foundation is laid for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

August 22. The first black officer promoted to major receives his badge.

To keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for police service, the Complaint Evaluation Section is created to screen calls from the public.

1969

The one-year patrolman's pay is increased to \$7800.

The National Association of Police-Community Relations Officers is formed in St. Louis and this Department's P-CR Director is elected secretary-treasurer.

The Academy is renamed the Greater St. Louis Police Academy as the first class of city, county and municipality officers begin training together September 21.

October 1. This Department's chief is installed as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

1970

The first year patrolman's salary goes to \$8190 a year.

January 15. The Women's Crusade Against Crime is formed, an outgrowth of an organization dedicated to preserving a city neighborhood threatened with blight. It becomes a leading force in a multitude of effective crime prevention programs.



March 14. This Department becomes the world's first to have its own television station as WBF80, a high microwave frequency educational channel, goes on the air. Televised roll calls in all districts and other units become standard procedure as up-to-the-minute vehicle (hot sheet) changes and wanted persons descriptions are televised. St. Louis County and certain municipal departments are equipped to receive the telecasts at their roll calls. The system's equipment was purchased and the WBF80 studio built with \$200,000 donated by St. Louis business firms.

March 16. Certain uniformed officers are selected to receive six weeks' training in narcotics, giving all districts and other field

units their own trained narcotics specialists to cope with the growing drug problem.

May 1. A fringe benefit program begins, providing life and health insurance for Department members.

1971

February 15. The first college credit course is offered via Department television.

May 17. City and county officers begin taking in-service training together for the first time.

July 25. An education incentive program for officers is approved, stipulating additional annual pay of \$416 for those with an associate's degrees (or sixty hours' credit) and \$806 for a bachelor's degree or higher. Presently 341 officers are receiving incentive pay.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS CENTER GOES OPERATIONAL; CITY RECEIVES \$20 MILLION 'IMPACT' GRANT

1972

The first year patrolman now receives \$9022 annually.



January 10. The new Communications Center becomes operational. It increases the number of working radio channels from six to twelve, three of which are used for inquiries and information, allowing additional radio time for assignments.

January 12. City residency becomes required of all newly hired civilian employees.

January 13. It is announced in Washington D.C., that St. Louis is one of eight major cities to share equally in the \$160 million "Impact" program aimed at reducing stranger-to-stranger violent crime and burglary. The money is to be disbursed through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and its recipients include not only members of the criminal justice system, but certain community agencies. It is expected that the last of the Department's share of the city's \$20 million (about \$7.5 million) will be expended by the end of calendar 1976 on the final installation of automated vehicle monitoring devices (the FLAIR system) in all 200 district patrol and detective cars.

Most of the Department's Impact funds are used to expand various crime prevention programs, the most widespread being the Overtime Foot Patrol. Impact funds are also applied to programs inaugurated earlier. These are the Burglary Prevention Unit, Police Citizen Reserve, Police Youth Corps, Evidence Technician Unit, Mounted Police and Team Counseling of Hard

Core Delinquents. Started with Impact funds are the Community Service Officers Program, Multi-Media, FLAIR and Operation Ident, the latter conducted in cooperation with the Women's Crusade Against Crime.

The Police Reserve Unit is established by the State of Missouri, giving members full police powers while on duty.

1973

The first year patrolman's pay now is \$9464.

February 2. The first black is named President and the first woman becomes a member of the Police Board.

February 28. The first meeting of the Police Board open to the public is held.

April 16. Two women are sworn in as police officers, the first since 1956, raising the number of female officers to fourteen. At present there are thirty-two women police officers.

May 9. City residency becomes a condition of employment for all new police officers.

November 7. The first officers promoted under new eligibility procedures receive their badges of higher rank. Among the promotees is the Department's first female sergeant.

November 29. The Greater St. Louis Police Academy Board of Managers, ten enforcement officials and citizens from the city, the county and suburban municipalities, holds its first meeting. The city and county Police Boards appoint five members each to the Board of Managers, who form a liaison between the Academy and the Police Boards, and also assist in the training of Jefferson, Franklin and St. Charles County officers.

Primarily by replacing the Academy's indoor pistol range with classrooms and utilizing Headquarters garage space, the Academy is expanded.

December 30. The formal opening of the Seventh District station at 5240 Enright Avenue in Yalem Community Center is held.

1974

The first year patrolman now receives \$9022 annually.

January 1. The Regional Justice Information System (REJIS) is incorporated and thirty-nine of seventy-one Department Computer Center workers become part of the LEAA-assisted corporation. REJIS provides computer services for police, courts and corrections in the city, county and St. Charles, Jefferson and Franklin counties. The computer hardware is moved from the Department to the REJIS offices at 1017 Olive Street.

May 6. The Council on Municipal Performance, a nonprofit New York research group, names this Department's crime audit the nation's best. An earlier study by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration ranked St. Louis second among thirteen police agencies surveyed in accuracy of crime records.

August 14. The Board accepts the FLAIR system from its developer and manufacturer, the Boeing Company of Wichita. Third District cars are the first to receive the system.

August 28. The Board issues new complaint procedures designed to enhance fairness to both citizen and officer in complaints concerning an officer's conduct.

October 7. The Blockwatcher program, under which citizens

report suspicious activities to the Department, is renamed the Crime Blocker program. The name change is due to the program's expansion, under the Women's Crusade, to St. Louis County, where residences are not necessarily located within a city block structure. The new name also serves to remind participants to report potential crimes observed when away from home.

October 9. The Tactical Anti-Crime Team (TACT), a special unit of officers usually operating undercover or in "mod" apparel, becomes operational. The unit concentrates on high crime areas and single locations, responding to and seeking to arrest upsurges in specific types of crime.

December 26. The Board drops height requirements for police officer applicants.

1975

January 13. A new director of training begins work after having been selected through a national search conducted by the Academy Board of Managers.

March 5. The Sex Offense Investigation Section, better known as the Rape Squad, is made permanent after functioning since January 16, 1974. The unit is composed of five male and five female officers working in mixed pairs under a woman sergeant.

March 11. The first hearing of a citizen complainant who appealed the Department's decision is held under the new complaint procedures.



March 3. The first eight-cylinder compact patrol cars go into service in an effort to conserve gasoline and save money. The first administrative and detectives' cars, six-cylinder models, arrived on December 12, 1974.

April 23. The Department's police entrance test is eliminated at the request of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, pending the development of a new test which will be equitable to all applicants.

April 30. The Chief of Police announces that St. Louis will host the 1980 convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

June. The Women's Crusade receives a \$110,000 LEAA grant to help other cities form similar organizations.

August 9. The Governor of Missouri signs into law a bill passed by the Missouri Legislature authorizing a pay raise up to seven percent and a night watch shift differential of five percent for St. Louis Police Officers. The shift differential is effective September 28, but the pay raise will not be made during fiscal 1975-76 unless other city employees receive pay raises.

TABLE 1

INDEX CRIMES BY MONTH AND CLEARED BY ARREST
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974

INDEX CRIMES (1)	January (2)	February (3)	March (4)	April (5)	May (6)	June (7)	July (8)	August (9)	September (10)	October (11)	November (12)	December (13)	1974 TOTAL (14)	1974 Cleared by Arrest (15)	1974 Per Cent Clearance (16)	1973 Per Cent Clearance (17)
GRAND TOTAL	4707	4945	4785	4903	4948	5179	5987	6520	6242	6376	5698	6110	66400	13307	20.0	21.4
Percent of Total	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.8	9.0	9.8	9.4	9.6	8.6	9.2	100.0			
Murder	14	11	17	17	11	22	21	17	20	15	19	18	202	170	84.2	79.1
Forcible Rape	29	27	30	15	31	25	26	26	30	21	29	43	332	156	47.0	46.0
Rape Attempts	8	17	4	9	8	10	9	16	8	10	4	10	113	67	59.3	47.0
Total	37	44	34	24	39	35	35	42	38	31	33	53	445	223	50.1	46.2
Robbery:																
Highway	241	212	263	229	289	275	331	382	310	352	390	443	3717	601	16.2	15.9
Business	116	62	66	46	80	59	65	65	85	136	108	142	1030	273	26.5	25.6
Miscellaneous	54	42	45	31	43	32	33	44	60	60	50	59	553	149	26.9	27.4
(Weapon)	(295)	(200)	(238)	(168)	(255)	(218)	(216)	(281)	(302)	(358)	(362)	(442)	(3335)	(651)	(19.5)	(19.9)
(No Weapon)	(116)	(116)	(136)	(138)	(157)	(148)	(213)	(210)	(153)	(190)	(186)	(202)	(1965)	(372)	(18.9)	(18.0)
Total	411	316	374	306	412	366	429	491	455	548	548	644	5300	1023	19.3	19.2
Aggravated Assault:																
Gun	41	52	74	81	78	87	98	86	79	79	69	73	897	498	53.7	54.3
Knife, etc.	72	59	69	71	56	80	79	77	64	66	51	54	798	429	55.9	62.0
Other Weapon	75	63	113	103	127	138	139	157	125	142	110	101	1393	815	58.5	58.7
Hands, Fists, etc.	21	28	22	36	22	25	34	30	21	41	14	28	322	195	60.6	57.3
(Other Assaults)*	246	277	354	343	378	364	387	361	329	393	290	325	4047	2998	74.1	72.2
Total	209	202	278	291	283	330	350	350	289	328	244	256	3410	1937	56.8	58.1
Burglary:																
Residence Day	601	528	569	642	640	633	742	708	567	882	786	737	8065	2117	25.4	24.7
Residence Night	358	327	378	416	436	488	613	645	857	447	420	460	5845	1254	22.6	23.7
Other Day	103	86	78	84	90	82	117	146	137	146	124	101	1294	273	21.6	21.7
Other Night	399	356	302	335	369	346	397	488	530	445	347	397	4711	863	18.3	22.5
(Forcible Entry)	(1048)	(906)	(902)	(1021)	(1089)	(1042)	(1206)	(1287)	(1457)	(1306)	(1173)	(1198)	(13635)	(3344)	(24.5)	(25.3)
(No Force)	(328)	(295)	(320)	(369)	(367)	(406)	(554)	(568)	(489)	(477)	(409)	(378)	(4960)	(882)	(17.8)	(18.3)
(Attempted)	(85)	(96)	(105)	(87)	(79)	(101)	(109)	(132)	(145)	(137)	(95)	(119)	(1290)	(287)	(22.2)	(24.7)
Total	1461	1297	1327	1477	1535	1549	1869	1987	2091	1920	1677	1695	19885	4513	22.7	23.7
Larceny	2006	2403	2064	2113	1990	2228	2486	2831	2524	2736	2441	2619	28441	4154	14.6	14.5
Auto Theft	569	672	691	675	678	649	797	802	825	798	736	825	8717	1255	15.4	21.6

*Not included in total

TABLE 2

INDEX CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICTS
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974

Police District (1)	Murder (2)	Forcible Rape* (3)	Robbery (4)	Aggravated Assault (5)	Total Person Crime (6)	Burglary (7)	Larceny-Theft (8)	Auto Theft (9)	Total Property Crime (10)	GRAND TOTAL (11)
	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total	% of 1974 Total
GRAND TOTAL	202	445	5300	3410	9357	19885	28441	8717	57043	66400
1	6	22	145	115	288	1468	2247	591	4306	4591
2	4	17	175	102	298	1178	2968	748	5192	5192
3	26	65	798	627	1516	3626	5143	1442	10211	11727
4	26	30	434	206	696	1043	3551	666	5260	5956
5	17	40	594	410	1061	2150	2260	775	5185	6246
6	16	52	568	331	967	2296	2433	1225	5954	6921
7	55	105	1062	714	1936	3975	3080	1152	8207	10143
8	28	48	737	445	1258	1845	1912	765	4522	5780
9	24	66	787	460	1337	2304	4847	1353	8504	9841

*Includes Attempts.

TABLE 3

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PART I AND II OFFENSES BY AGE AND SEX
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Both Sexes (4)	16 & Under (5)	17-20 (6)	21-24 (7)	25-34 (8)	35-44 (9)	45-54 (10)	55-64 (11)	65 & Over (12)								
GRAND TOTAL - ALL CLASSES	22660	4331	26991	2624	442	4654	673	4158	1279	5584	1177	2692	434	1799	212	810	69	339	45
Percentage--All Classes	84.0	16.0	100.0	9.7	1.6	17.2	2.5	15.4	4.7	20.7	4.4	10.0	1.6	6.7	0.8	3.0	0.3	1.3	0.2
PART I CLASSES																			
TOTAL PART I CLASSES	8427	1310	9737	1332	218	2148	251	1703	239	2079	324	691	150	315	73	108	34	51	21
Percentage--Part I	86.5	13.5	100.0	13.7	2.2	22.1	2.6	17.5	2.5	21.4	3.3	7.1	1.5	3.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Criminal Homicide																			
a) Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	225	33	258	15	1	68	0	55	8	52	10	15	10	11	3	5	1	4	0
b) Manslaughter by Negligence	10	4	14	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	200	1	201	22	0	44	1	48	0	57	0	19	0	9	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery	1129	67	1196	203	12	381	21	230	16	251	11	38	4	19	2	3	1	4	0
Aggravated Assault	1599	343	1942	115	34	263	38	277	44	507	93	241	78	131	36	43	13	22	7
Burglary	2136	83	2219	505	18	605	17	416	24	421	17	140	4	32	3	14	0	3	0
Larceny--Theft	2831	767	3598	459	152	673	172	606	143	717	188	215	51	107	28	37	19	17	14
Auto Theft	297	12	309	12	1	113	2	70	4	72	5	21	0	6	0	3	0	0	0
PART II CLASSES																			
TOTAL PART II CLASSES	14233	3021	17254	1292	224	2506	422	2455	1040	3505	853	2001	284	1484	139	702	35	288	24
Percentage--Part II	82.5	17.5	100.0	7.5	1.3	14.5	2.4	14.2	6.0	20.3	4.9	11.6	1.6	3.6	0.8	4.1	0.2	1.7	0.1
Other Assaults	2090	331	2421	232	77	322	51	434	52	582	83	287	43	149	16	62	7	22	2
Arson	56	14	70	9	1	10	0	5	2	11	3	10	5	9	2	2	1	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	51	28	79	4	1	4	4	12	7	17	14	10	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Fraud	188	68	256	7	5	25	21	39	16	72	21	29	4	12	1	2	0	2	0
Embezzlement																			
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	176	15	191	48	2	17	1	32	5	42	2	23	4	8	1	5	0	1	0
Vandalism	292	21	313	136	17	37	1	30	2	48	1	28	3	11	1	2	0	0	1
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1376	122	1498	69	5	219	17	244	20	400	30	126	14	87	5	42	5	12	1
Prostitution and Commercial Vice	255	1491	1746	0	5	19	157	33	807	82	476	50	34	45	2	14	0	12	10
Sex Offenses*	309	10	319	13	5	41	0	49	0	78	4	51	1	62	0	11	0	4	0
Narcotic Drug Laws	2330	172	2502	198	15	777	59	702	52	523	42	89	3	34	1	6	0	1	0
Gambling	1806	91	1897	13	0	88	1	120	7	446	26	392	23	399	27	225	5	123	2
Offenses Against Family & Children	121	15	136	1	0	12	5	24	4	47	4	26	1	10	1	0	0	0	0
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	684	45	729	0	0	32	1	54	3	153	19	176	10	166	9	85	3	18	0
Liquor Laws	410	84	494	72	3	160	17	32	6	37	16	32	17	40	11	24	8	13	3
Drunkenness	290	12	302	1	0	1													

TABLE 5 PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH CERTAIN OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (1)	Arrested (Taken Into Custody)* (2)	Total Persons Charged by Police** (3)	WHITE ARRESTED		NEGRO ARRESTED		TOTAL ARRESTED*		
			Male (4)	Female (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	White (8)	Negro (9)	Both (10)
GRAND TOTAL--ALL CLASSES	26991	12068	6448	1039	16213	3291	7487	19504	26991
Percentage			23.9	3.8	60.1	12.2	27.7	72.3	100.0
PART I OFFENSES									
TOTAL PART I CLASSES	9737	4211	1867	333	6561	976	2200	7537	9737
Percentage			19.2	3.4	67.4	10.0	22.6	77.4	100.0
Criminal Homicide									
a) Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	258	137	29	3	196	30	32	226	258
b) Manslaughter by Negligence	14	14	4	1	6	3	5	9	14
Forcible Rape	201	83	38	1	162	0	39	162	201
Robbery	1196	604	145	21	984	46	166	1030	1196
Aggravated Assault	1942	637	435	50	1165	292	485	1457	1942
Burglary	2219	828	450	29	1686	54	479	1740	2219
Larceny-Theft	3598	1816	696	222	2135	545	918	2680	3598
Auto Theft	309	92	70	6	227	6	76	233	309
PART II CLASSES									
TOTAL PART II CLASSES	17254	7857	4581	706	9652	2315	5287	11967	17254
Percentage			26.6	4.1	55.9	13.4	30.6	69.4	100.0
Other Assaults	2421	1326	674	102	1416	229	776	1645	2421
Arson	70	33	25	3	31	11	28	42	70
Forgery and Counterfeiting	79	78	12	10	39	18	22	57	79
Fraud	256	207	73	24	115	44	97	159	256
Embezzlement									
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving									
Possessing	191	39	54	5	122	10	59	132	191
Vandalism	313	141	125	9	167	12	134	179	313
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1498	777	320	15	1056	107	335	1163	1498
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1746	323	114	177	141	1314	291	1455	1746
Sex Offenses***	319	265	166	1	143	9	167	152	319
Narcotic Drug Laws	2502	1432	730	80	1600	92	810	1692	2502
Gambling	1897	66	84	6	1722	85	90	1807	1897
Offenses Against Family and Children	136	96	46	5	75	10	51	85	136
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	729	492	346	31	338	14	377	352	729
Liquor Laws	494	324	239	38	171	46	277	217	494
Drunkness	302	295	161	8	129	4	169	133	302
Disorderly Conduct	2343	289	878	118	1176	171	996	1347	2343
Vagrancy	194	147	110	4	78	2	114	80	194
All Other Offenses	1764	1527	424	70	1133	137	494	1270	1764

*Juveniles and Adults
**Number of persons who were arrested excluding those released by police during the past year. Adults only.
***Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution.

TABLE 6 AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES, VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES: 1974 Compared with 1973 (1)	1974		1973		VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1974 Compared with 1973 (1)			1973		
	Units (2)	Per Cent (3)	Units (4)	Per Cent (5)	Amount Stolen (2)	Amount Recovered (3)	Per Cent Recovered (4)	Amount Stolen (5)	Amount Recovered (6)	Per Cent Recovered (7)
TOTAL ALL RECOVERIES	7,891		9,251		\$24,398,588	\$12,133,422	49.7	\$22,293,032	\$11,340,504	50.9
Automobiles Stolen in City Recovered Automobiles	8,717		9,618		Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 1,147,337	4.8	\$ 1,005,513	\$ 39,250	3.9
a. Automobiles Reported Stolen in City and Recovered in City	5,597	70.9	6,619	71.5	Jewelry and Precious Metals	1,113,080	3.6	985,447	49,162	5.0
b. Automobiles Stolen Locally and Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	1,109	14.1	1,306	14.1	Furs	89,076	.7	76,414	7,390	9.7
Total Recovery of Local Thefts	6,706	85.0	7,925	85.7	Clothing	647,628	7.2	593,903	43,773	7.4
c. Automobiles Recovered Locally and Stolen in Other Jurisdictions	1,185		1,326		Miscellaneous	7,437,183	12.5	5,766,028	724,543	12.6
					Sub-Total	10,434,304	10.2	8,427,305	864,118	10.3
					Locally Stolen Autos	13,964,284	79.3	13,865,727	10,476,386	75.6

**TABLE 7 COMPLAINTS AGAINST
POLICE OFFICERS**
January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS (1)	Unfounded (2)	Exonerated (3)	Sustained (4)	Not Sustained (5)	Total (6)
TOTAL	73	73	86	274	* (4) 510
Physical Abuse	26	17	4	126	(3) 176
Verbal Abuse	3	1	5	42	51
Improper Attitude or Manner	8	14	19	37	78
Lack of Police Action	8	8	8	12	36
Improper Handling of Assignment	7	8	46	14	75
Unjust Arrest, Summons, etc.	4	21	1	13	39
Money and/or Property Missing	10	1	2	15	(1) 29
Harassment	4	3	0	14	21
Attempt Bribery	2	0	0	1	3
Property Damaged by Police	1	0	1	0	2

*cases pending

EXPLANATION OF COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS

(Rule 7, Section 7.013, 1970 Manual)

Unfounded — The complaint was not based on facts, as shown by the investigation; or the incident complained of did not occur.

Exonerated — The action complained of did occur, but the investigation disclosed that the actions were reasonable, lawful and proper.

Not Sustained — Insufficient evidence available to either prove or disprove the allegations in the complaint.

Sustained — Investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to support the allegations in the complaint.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN

Grand Total	124
Directly resulting from citizen complaints	86
Board Hearing-Written Reprimand	1
Resigned-under investigation	2
Resigned	1
Demoted--to rank of Lieutenant	1
Demoted for six months	1
Dropped from Rolls	1
3 Recreation Days	1
2 Recreation Days	1
1 Recreation Day	1
32 Hours court and/or overtime	1
16 Hours court and/or overtime	5
8 Hours court and/or overtime	1
Watchman License Revoked	1
Written Reprimand & Complainant Reimbursed	3
Written Reprimand	27
Oral Reprimand and pay 1/2 cost of damage	2
Oral Reprimand	16
Complainant Reimbursed	2
Cautioned and Reinstucted	4
Cautioned	4
Reinstucted	6
Review of Orders, etc.	1
Referred to Legal Division	1
No Action Taken	2
Violations of Department regulations found while investigating citizen complaints	38
40 Hours court and/or overtime	2
Written Reprimand	3
Oral Reprimand	13
Cautioned and Reinstucted	2
Cautioned	3
Reinstucted	13
Review of Orders, etc.	2

**TABLE 8 TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT,
ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES**

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT: 1969 through 1974						
TYPE OF OFFENSE (1)	1974 (2)	1973 (3)	1972 (4)	1971 (5)	1970 (6)	1969 (7)
GRAND TOTAL	359,069	330,886	377,962	379,515	329,795	337,431
Hazardous						
Speeding	23,660	29,649	33,316	35,564	35,198	33,841
Careless Driving	2,136	2,195	2,568	3,079	3,193	3,619
Electric Signal	13,158	12,703	15,837	15,618	13,858	14,421
Stop Sign	6,716	6,126	9,945	10,282	7,892	8,542
Improper Passing	221	163	2,102	2,039	1,340	45
Improper Turn	12,767	10,654	11,805	9,825	6,281	5,825
Pedestrian Violation	2,407	1,389	792	630	793	1,019
Driving While Intoxicated	713	886	1,131	1,282	1,030	815
All Other	15,374	14,374	14,862	13,789	12,999	11,840
Total Hazardous	77,132	78,139	92,358	94,108	82,584	79,967
Non-Hazardous						
Parking	259,656	232,599	261,219	259,971	255,553	235,941
All Other	22,261	20,148	24,385	25,436	21,658	21,523
Total Non-Hazardous	359,069	330,886	285,604	285,407	247,211	257,464

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES: 1969 through 1974

(1)	1974 (2)	1973 (3)	1972 (4)	1971 (5)	1970 (6)	1969 (7)
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	24,117	25,241	24,216	22,824	24,926	25,897
Property Damage Accidents	17,772	18,663	17,601	16,201	17,515	17,676
Injury Accidents	6,294	6,672	6,527	6,532	7,314	8,098
Fatal Accidents	51	86	88	91	97	123
TOTAL, Injured and Killed	9,301	9,944	9,771	9,902	11,169	12,445
Persons Injured	9,249	9,855	9,676	9,803	11,067	12,319
Persons Killed	52	89	95	99	102	126
(Pedestrian Fatalities)	(21)	(40)	(38)	(41)	(59)	(54)
(Other Fatalities)	(31)	(49)	(57)	(58)	(43)	(72)

**TABLE 9 NUMBER OF POLICEMEN,
TOTAL RADIO CALLS,
TOTAL FLEET MILEAGE**

Year	1955 through 1974	
	Number of Policemen*	Number of Calls* Mileage**
1955	1,880	279,167 6,327,509
1956	1,937	288,927 6,517,998
1957	1,920	338,223 6,815,359
1958	2,001	386,223 8,702,871
1959	1,966	451,165 9,988,414
1960	1,915	468,566 9,904,354
1961	1,889	489,231 10,309,552
1962	1,809	544,929 10,503,809
1963	1,831	599,556 11,172,483
1964	1,852	629,526 10,906,386
1965	1,987	626,354 11,152,978
1966	2,035	651,575 11,457,725
1967	2,043	713,413 11,712,945
1968	2,013	758,970 11,713,871
1969	2,067	633,911 12,021,968***
1970	2,220	631,142 13,006,554***
1971	2,229	662,873
1972	2,232	696,370 13,285,939 (est.)
1973	2,232	870,473 13.6 million (est.)
1974	2,226	908,361 15.1 million (est.)

*As of December 31
**Year ending March 31
***Year ending April 30

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (DISTRICT AREA AND POPULATION)
December 31, 1974

DIVISIONS (1)	Original Cost of Building (Including Land) (2)	Year Built (3)	Population of District 1970 Census (4)	Area in Square Miles (5)	Cruising Patrols (6)	Autos (7)	Tri-Cars (8)	Trucks (9)	Cushman Vehicles (10)	Motorcycles (11)	Other (12)	Call Boxes (13)
TOTAL	\$3,988,250.99		622,034	61.37	29	487	37	14	7	15	28	713
Board of Police Commissioners												
Chief's Office					1	48					2	
Bureau of Inspection						12						
Bureau of Field Operations:						7					8	
Commander's Staff						10						
Districts:												
First	168,944.44	1931	81,244	8.85	2	16	2					62
Second	126,543.06	1937	84,315	11.79	2	19	2	3				81
Third	136,998.87	1937	123,006	9.78	2	34	2					146
Fourth (In Headquarters)			27,285	3.86	2	19	3					111
Fifth	148,925.83	1939	51,029	4.34	2	23	2					78
Sixth	185,234.38	1930	59,372	11.16	2	24	2					66
Seventh	53,990.00	1907*	88,054	4.75	2	30	2					58
Eighth	130,087.18	1937	56,534	2.81	2	21	2					46
Ninth	140,941.29	1937	51,195	4.03	2	25	2					65
Juvenile Division						17						
Tactical Deployment	80,178.49	1941				1						
Canine Section	35,200.75	1959				25						
Mobile Reserve Section					1	22					1	
Traffic Safety Section						20	15		6	15		
Prisoner Processing Division					2	1						
Communications Operations Division						2		1				1
Bureau of Investigation						53						4
Bureau of Services						4						6
Headquarters and Gymnasium	\$2,516,448.78**	1926										
Police Garage	264,757.92	1923						7				2
Motor Services (Extra Pool)					7	43	3					
Buildings Division						1		3				1
Canine Training Division						1						2

*No longer in use; new station at the Yalem Center, 724 N. Union Blvd., opened Dec. 30, 1973

**Excludes cost of work in progress during year

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL BY RANK
December 31, 1974

	BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS																		Bureau of Services	Bureau of Investigation	Recruits-Training	Communications
	AREA I			AREA II			AREA III			SPECIAL OPERATIONS												
	Chief's Office	Bureau of Inspections	Commander's Staff	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	Ninth District	Sixth District	Seventh District	Eighth District	Juvenile Division	Prisoner Processing	Commander's Staff	Mobile Reserve	Canine					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)**
2226 COMMISSIONED TOTAL	8	148	30	21	112	122	253	180	148	167	151	191	144	72	70	70	69	40	93	137		
4 Police Commissioners (Colonel)	4*																					
1 Secretary to the Board	1*																					
1 Chief of Police (Colonel)		1																				
4 Lieutenant Colonel		1	1	1																		
6 Major		1	1	4																		
22 Captain		2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
49 Lieutenant		4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
225 Sergeant		15	16	2	10	10	22	14	18	18	16	16	10	10	8	4	4	3	7	22	2	3
10 Corporal																						
1738 Police Officer																						
204 Over 21 Years		1	16	3	2	14	8	10	8	11	5	15	8	5	7	13	13	5	7	32	21	
209 16-20 Years		3	21	2		16	20	14	6	7	10	8	12	8	9	7	8	6	13	15	24	
263 11-15 Years		1	18	1	2	18	18	22	24	9	14	12	17	20	17	3	14	12	10	11	20	
575 6-10 Years		1	23	1	1	16	28	89	53	36	54	32	54	41	25	8	27	20	7	23	36	
194 5 Years			2		3	3	25	29	27	22	12	31	22	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	5	
95 4 Years			1		1	2	2	20	9	11	18	10	7	12								
110 3 Years					2	3	1	14	18	5	11	14	10									
87 2 Years					11	14	10	10	4	8	14	9	5									
1 Begin First Year				1																		
140 Probationary Police Officer		42			17	10	2	8	2	5	17	17	6			1	13					
31 Turnkey		2	1		2	3		1		1		1				20						

*Not included in total

**Included in Bureau of Services

TABLE 12

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, December 31, 1974

1 Academy Director	24,000		1 Library Assistant	7,566	9,152
1 Accounting Supervisor	14,690	17,758	21 Mechanic, Auto	10,036	12,090
1 Administrative Assistant I	9,594	11,570	4 Mechanic Body Repair	10,504	12,688
7 Administrative Assistant II	12,090	14,690	3 Mechanic Lead	11,024	13,312
1 Building Superintendent	15,392	18,590	1 Mechanic, Lead Body Repair	11,570	13,962
1 Building Superintendent Assistant	12,090	14,690	1 Medical Director	12,090	14,690
2 Carpenters	10,036	12,090	1 Medical Director Assistant	10,504	12,688
1 Cashier	7,228	8,710	1 Medical Director Associate	18,590	22,542
1 Cashier Assistant	6,604	7,956	6 Microfilm Operator	6,318	7,566
4 Clerks: Accounts	7,228	8,710	1 Motor Service Superintendent	13,962	16,592
7 Chief	7,956	9,594	1 MT/ST Operator	6,604	7,956
3 Coding	6,032	7,228	1 MT/ST Composer Operator	7,228	8,710
1 Coding, Lead	6,916	8,320	1 Multilith Operator, Lead	8,710	10,504
3 Control	6,318	7,566	4 Multilith Operator	7,956	9,594
1 Control Lead	6,916	8,320	3 Painter	10,036	12,090
9 Crime Coding	6,318	7,566	1 Parts Manager	7,956	9,594
18 Dispatcher	7,228	8,710	1 Parts Manager Assistant	6,604	7,956
1 Distribution	6,032	7,228	1 Paymaster	11,570	13,962
3 District	6,032	7,228	1 Personnel Director	20,514	24,856
1 Editorial	6,604	7,956	1 Personnel Director, Assistant	16,146	19,526
17 File	5,746	6,916	1 Personnel Interviewer	7,956	9,594
3 Identification	6,032	7,228	1 Personnel Technician	12,688	15,392
17 Kardveyer	6,318	7,566	1 Photographer, Chief	9,152	11,024
1 Legal	6,604	7,956	4 Photographer I	7,566	9,152
2 Mail	5,746	6,916	2 Photographer II	8,710	10,504
25 Office	6,032	7,228	3 Physician	9,594	11,570
1 P.A.O.	7,228	8,710	1 Plumber	10,504	12,688
1 Perpetual Inventory	6,318	7,566	1 Police Legal Advisor	16,952	20,514
3 Processing	6,318	7,566	1 Preventative Maintenance Inspector	11,024	13,312
3 Property	6,916	8,320	2 Production Technician	8,710	10,504
1 Property, Chief	8,710	10,504	1 Production Technician Senior	9,594	11,570
25 Radio	6,318	7,566	1 Program Director	15,392	18,590
1 Receiving	6,318	7,566	2 Programmer Analyst II	14,690	17,758
9 Record	6,318	7,566	1 Programmer Analyst Senior	16,146	19,526
1 Senior	6,318	7,566	1 Public Information Assistant	9,152	11,024
1 Senior I	6,604	7,956	1 Purchasing Director	16,952	20,514
1 Statistical	7,956	9,594	1 Radio Installer	6,318	7,566
1 Stock Control	6,916	8,320	1 Radio Repair Shop Foreman	12,090	14,690
45 Teleprocessing	6,318	7,566	6 Radio Technician	10,504	12,688
1 Commissioned Employment Supervisor	13,962	16,952	2 Receptionist	6,318	7,566
1 Communications Specialist	16,952	20,514	6 Record Clerk Supervisor	9,152	11,024
1 Community Relations Director	19,526	23,634	1 Records Superintendent	16,146	19,526
1 Community Relations Manager	13,312	16,146	1 Registered Nurse	8,710	10,504
2 Complaint Evaluation Officers	6,318	7,566	1 Registered Nurse I	10,504	12,688
1 Controller	19,526	23,634	1 Repair Service Manager	12,090	14,690
1 Criminalist, Chief	16,146	19,526	1 Repair Service Manager Assistant	7,566	9,152
3 Criminalist I	12,688	15,392	4 Research Assistant	12,688	15,392
1 Criminalist II	13,962	16,952	1 Research Specialist	9,594	11,570
2 Custodian Foreman, Assistant	6,604	7,956	3 RJE Terminal Operator	7,228	8,710
45 Custodian I	6,032	7,228	1 Secretary, Board	23,500	
1 Custodian II	6,318	7,566	1 Secretary Executive	9,152	11,024
1 Data Processing Coordinator	10,504	12,688	1 Secretary Medical	9,152	11,024
1 Dextigraph Operator	6,604	7,956	14 Secretary	8,320	10,036
1 Director, Bureau of Services	21,502	26,052	1 Serologist	12,688	15,392
9 Driver	6,032	7,228	6 Stable Attendant	6,032	7,228
1 Editor	12,090	14,690	12 Stenographer	7,228	8,710
2 Electrician	10,504	12,688	2 Stockhandler	6,032	7,228
1 Employee Benefit Representative	12,688	15,392	1 Supply Superintendent	13,962	16,952
1 Fingerprint Technician Supervisor	8,320	10,036	24 Switchboard Operator	6,032	7,228
6 Fingerprint Technician	6,916	8,320	2 Television Technician	11,570	13,962
1 Foreman	7,956	9,594	40 Typist A	6,318	7,566
1 Forms Control Supervisor	8,710	10,504	1 Uniform Inspector, Assistant	6,318	7,566
1 Grants Assistance Manager	16,952	20,514	3 Utilityman Supervisor	7,228	8,710
1 Grant Financial Analyst	14,690	17,758	34 Utilityman	6,318	7,566
2 IDMO Operator	6,604	7,956	1 Utility Service Manager	8,710	10,504
1 Job Analyst	13,962	16,952			
1 Keypunch Supervisor	8,320	10,036			
8 Ke					

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES, CASH BASIS (NOTE A) Year Ended April 30, 1975

RECEIPTS:		EXPENDITURES:	
City Treasurer:		Appropriated (Note C):	
Maturity of investments	\$ 300,000	Salaries:	
Sale of police reports and records	189,652	Police	\$26,509,313
Claims for lost or damaged equipment	36,987	Civilian	5,258,904
Sale of scrap and excess	3,981	Special personal services	198,920
Expenses reimbursed	1,913	Supplies (Schedule 1)	1,653,278
Academy recruit training	82,813	Materials (Schedule 2)	302,467
Private watchmen's identification card processing fees	79,685	Equipment (Schedule 3)	819,741
Military prisoners' maintenance	10,400	Contractual services (Schedule 4)	2,202,856
Interest on investments	12,781	Fringe benefits:	
Miscellaneous	3,198	Civilian pensions	\$321,578
	721,410	Civilian social security	298,278
		Hospital and medical insurance	631,643
		Group life insurance	326,399
		Fixed and miscellaneous charges (Schedule 5)	549,756
			39,073,133
Other:		Other funds:	
Police Relief Association	\$ 10,753	Police Relief Association	10,753
Employee advances	2,032	Employee advances	1,776
Private watchmen's badge deposits	11,050	Private watchmen's badge deposits refunded	10,935
Interest on investments	1,380	Scholarship program	124,345
Scholarship program	115,000	Purchase of investments	300,000
Miscellaneous	14,425	Miscellaneous	15,956
	154,640	City Treasurer	447,304
Federal and private grants and contracts (Note B)	2,309,531		911,069
	\$ 3,185,581	Federal and private grants and contracts (Note B)	2,166,433
			\$42,150,635

DETAILS OF VARIOUS APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES Year Ended April 30, 1975

SUPPLIES (Schedule 1):		EQUIPMENT (Schedule 3):		FIXED AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES (Schedule 5):	
Office	\$ 169,475	Office	\$ 49,663	Vehicle licenses	\$ 7,660
Printed forms	83,604	Printing and reproducing	41,795	Real estate rental	18,863
Automotive	885,798	Automotive	656,713	Surety bonds and insurance	812
Janitor	38,637	Medical and laboratory	450	Travel and miscellaneous	157,011
Medical and laboratory	24,206	Maintenance	6,133	Contributions:	
Light bulbs	3,929	Air conditioners	1,595	Cash matching funds for grants administered by:	
Food for prisoners	34,181	Garage	6,719	Department	172,761
Small tools	3,215	Communication	22,556	Other regional agencies	39,678
Uniforms	255,197	Guns and revolvers	20,581	Detoxification center	80,000
Training	9,708	Miscellaneous	13,536	Legal and damage	53,775
Mounted patrol	20,467			Freight and express	1,072
Photo and art	26,669			Special purpose	18,124
Canine	10,980				\$ 549,756
Communication	35,199	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES (Schedule 4):			
Armory	28,849	Postage	\$ 26,052		
Data processing	438	Telephone and teletype	198,253		
Miscellaneous	22,706	Office services	9,595		
	\$1,653,278	Repairs:			
		Automotive	162,822		
		Building	287,658		
		Equipment	66,305		
		Data processing equipment rental and service	188,604		
		Advertising	4,686		
		Cleaning services	29,437		
		Light and power	58,270		
		Heating services	80,927		
		Computer and systems service--REJIS	1,078,919		
		Miscellaneous	11,328		
			\$2,202,856		
MATERIALS (Schedule 2):					
Construction	\$ 14,828				
Electrical	3,492				
Plumbing and heating	8,363				
Painting	10,009				
Automotive	263,487				
Materials for barricades	2,288				
	\$ 302,467				

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Board of Police Commissioners
The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri

We have examined the statement of financial activities, cash basis and the details of various appropriated expenditures (Schedules 1 through 5) of The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the year ended April 30, 1975. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The method of recording expenditures as described in Note A is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as specified in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' industry audit guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units," which requires the use of the accrual basis of accounting for budgetary funds. The effect of this departure from generally accepted accounting principles on the accompanying statement is indeterminable.

In our opinion, the aforementioned statement of financial activities, cash basis, presents the cash receipts and expenditures of The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the year ended April 30, 1975 on the basis described in Note A to the financial statement which basis is consistent with that of the preceding year. Further, in our opinion, the information as to details of various appropriated expenditures (Schedules 1 through 5) is presented on the basis described in Note A to the financial statement.

TOUCHE ROSS & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

St. Louis, Missouri
July 3, 1975

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
Year Ended April 30, 1975

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(1) Accounting basis:
The Department maintains its records on the cash basis. The Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, upon receipt of properly approved vouchers, makes payments of expenditures on behalf of the Department. Expenditures are recorded on the Department's records when approved vouchers are submitted to the Comptroller of the City. No provision for accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses or purchase commitments as of April 30, 1975 is made in the accompanying statement.

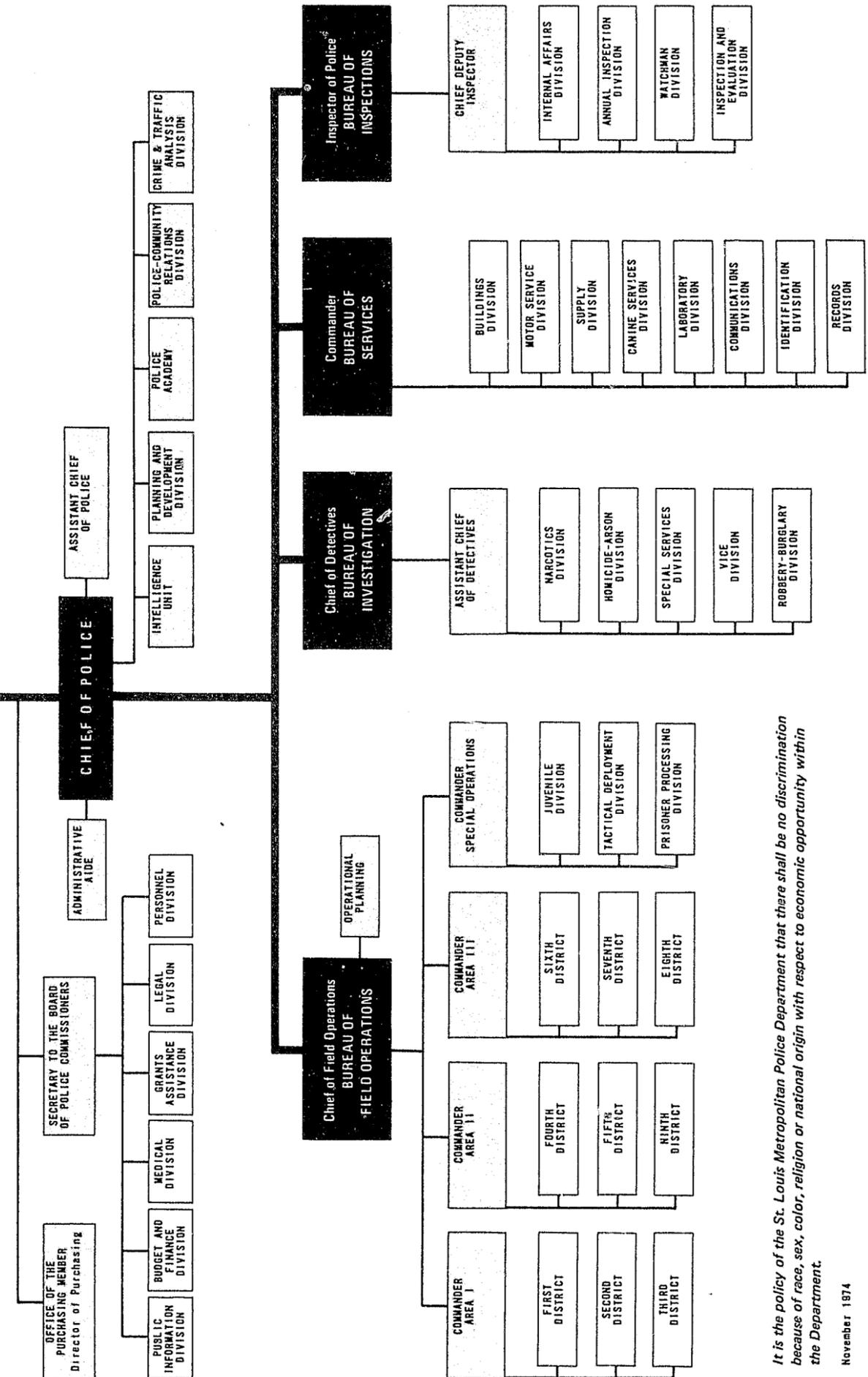
(2) Receipts:
The statement includes recorded cash revenues and deposits received by the Department. Cash revenues received directly by the City of St. Louis, Missouri resulting from police services are not included in the accompanying statement.

NOTE B - FEDERAL AND PRIVATE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS:

Amounts shown for receipts and expenditures of federal and private grants and contracts exclude both cash matching funds and in-kind contributions which are reported as appropriated expenditures in the accompanying statement.

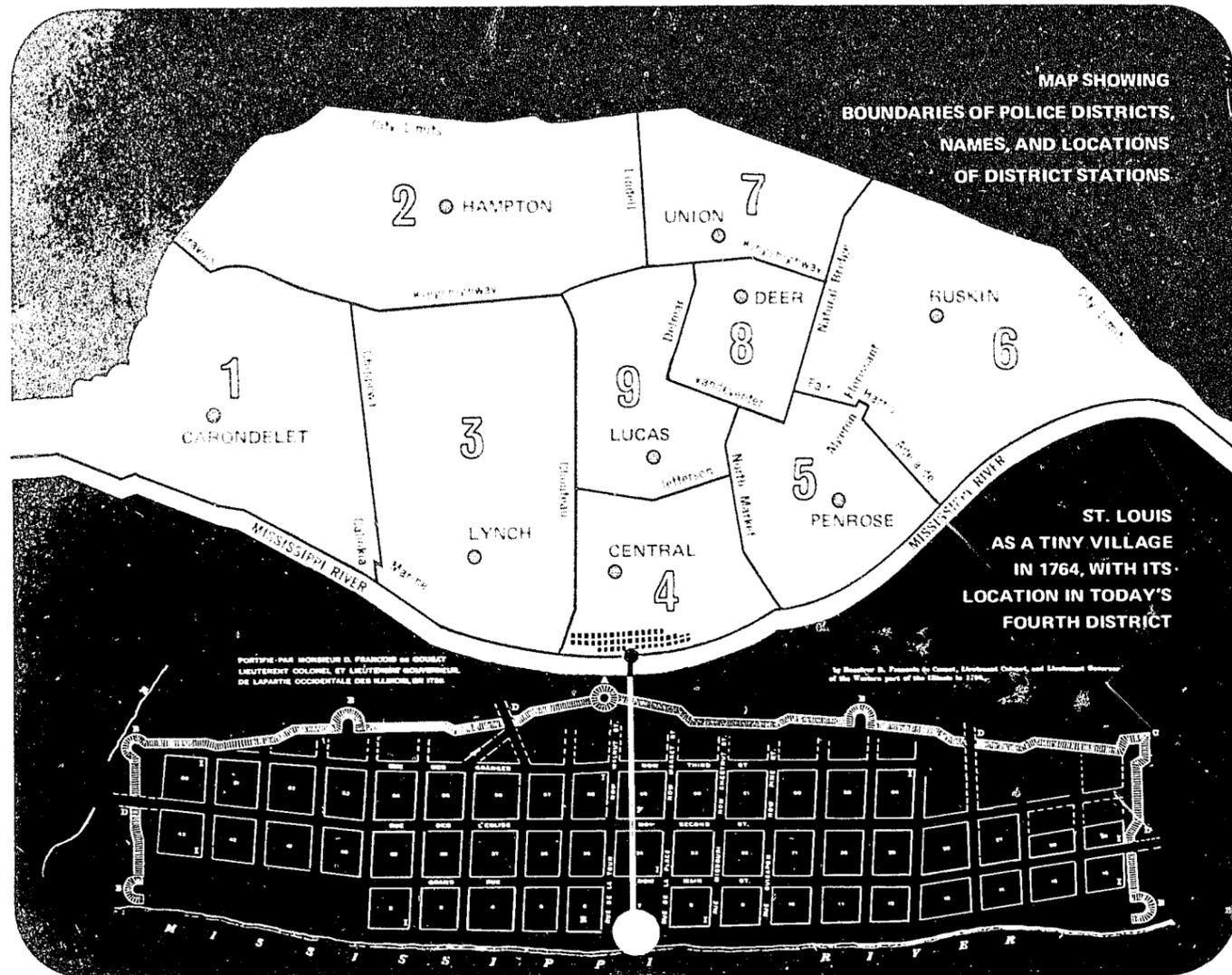
NOTE C - APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES:
The Department's budget appropriation for the year ended April 30, 1975, pursuant to Ordinance 56734 of the City of St. Louis totaled \$39,524,490. The appropriated expenditures aggregated \$39,073,133 and resulted in an unexpended appropriation of \$451,357 for the year ended April 30, 1975.

ORGANIZATION CHART
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF ST. LOUIS



It is the policy of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department that there shall be no discrimination because of race, sex, color, religion or national origin with respect to economic opportunity within the Department.

November 1974



END

ST. LOUIS
 METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
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