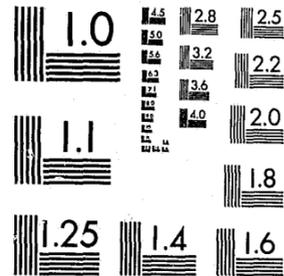


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

# ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

1/07/83

CRS  
9-21-82

## ST. PAUL POLICE



83706



### annual report 1981

U.S. Department of Justice 83706  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  
**St. Paul Police Department**

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.



**GEORGE LATIMER**  
Mayor

**CITY OF SAINT PAUL**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE**  
WM W MCCUTCHEON, CHIEF OF POLICE  
101 East Tenth Street  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-1111



GEORGE LATIMER  
MAYOR

**NCJRS**

MAY 24 1982

**ACQUISITIONS**

The Honorable George Latimer  
Mayor, City of St. Paul  
347 City Hall  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Mayor Latimer:

I am pleased to submit to you the 1981 Annual Report of the Saint Paul Police Department's activities. Our goal is to provide quality service and protection to the 270,000 citizens of Saint Paul in a professional manner, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The following pages affirm that this goal was met in 1981.

The Saint Paul Police Department is prepared not only to react to citizen requests for service, but also to constantly explore better methods and processes in providing police services to meet the demands of a changing City.

In carrying out our responsibilities, we will continue to work with individual citizens and neighborhoods as we are aware we cannot begin to confront crime problems without citizen participation and cooperation.

Together, we will work to insure the safety and vitality of the City of Saint Paul.

Sincerely,

*Wm W. McCutcheon*  
Wm. W. McCutcheon  
CHIEF OF POLICE



**WILLIAM McCUTCHEON**  
Chief of Police



**JAMES S. GRIFFIN**  
Deputy Chief  
Patrol Division



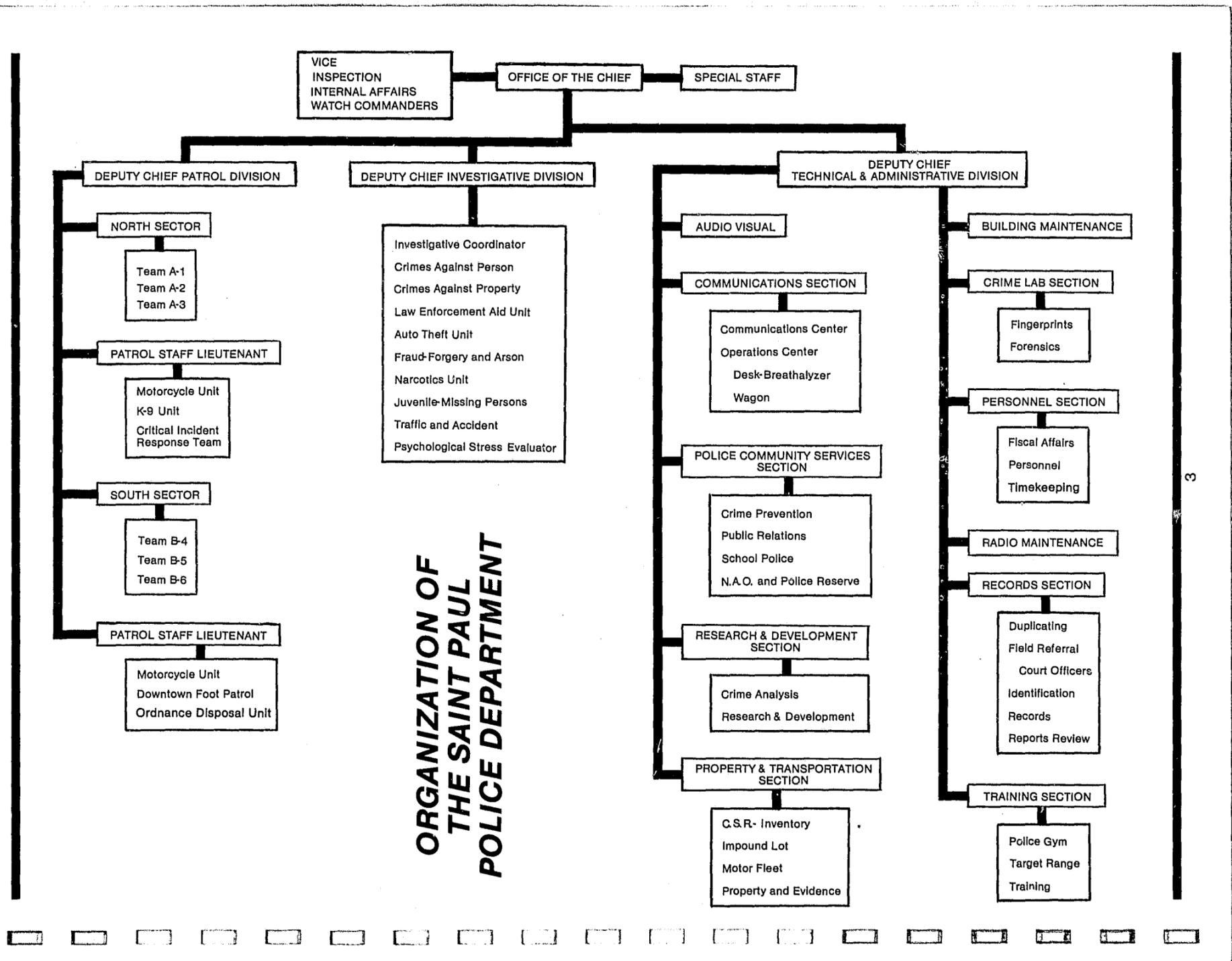
**ROBERT F. LABATHE**  
Deputy Chief  
Investigative Division

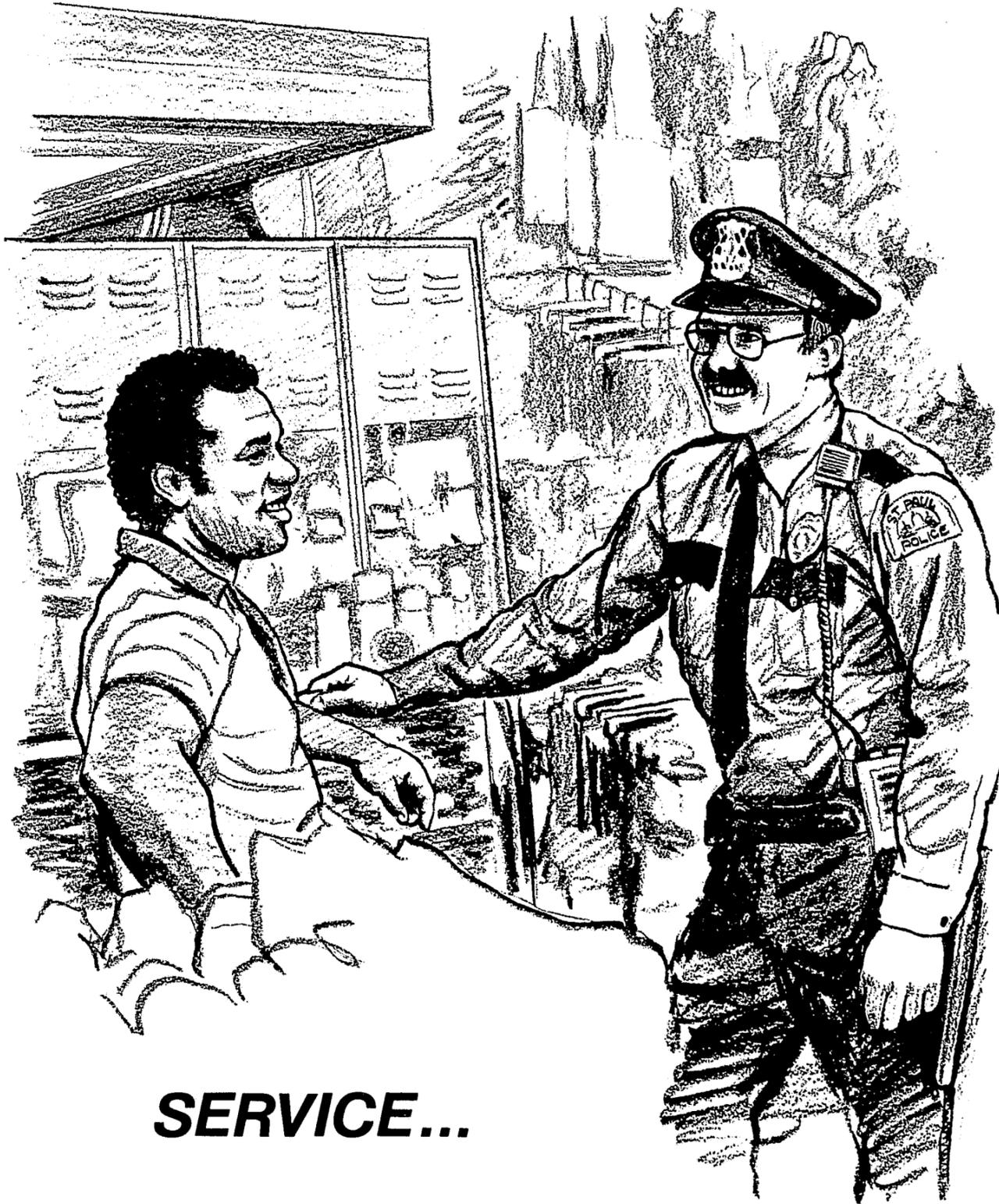


**DONALD J. BLAKELY**  
Deputy Chief  
Technical and  
Administrative Division



**ORGANIZATION OF  
THE SAINT PAUL  
POLICE DEPARTMENT**





**SERVICE...**

Television has painted a picture of police as "crime fighters" and most people restrict their image of police to this picture. Often forgotten, however, just as important and real, are the services provided by the Department. In fact, more citizens in St. Paul are reached through the service function than any other role the Department performs. Approximately 50% of the calls responded to by the Department in 1981 were of service and not "crime fighting" nature. In addition, the Department was involved in many activities not included by this tally method. These activities ranged from attending community meetings to giving directions and information.

Despite the decrease in population from 1970 to 1980, the number of housing units in St. Paul actually increased from 104,126 to 108,384. There were more households potentially requesting service in 1981 than ever before.



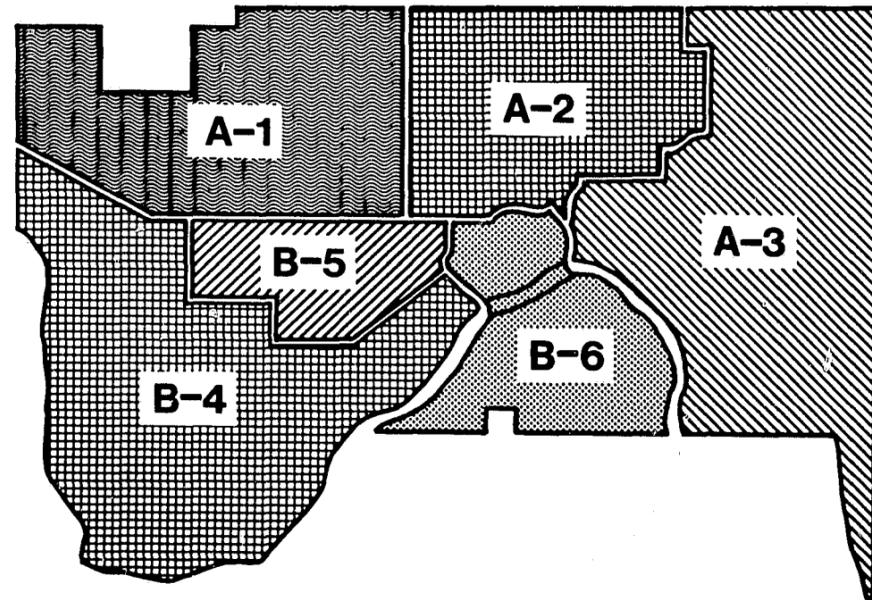
## TEAM POLICE

1981 marked the fourth year of Team Policing. The actual move towards Team Policing, however, began in the late '60's when it became apparent that the Department would no longer be able to simply respond to calls for service. Citizen demands made it apparent that the Department must move into the community it served.

Over time, Team Policing evolved to the form it has today. In 1981, six distinct geographic and community areas were served, each with its own team office, a lieutenant responsible 24 hours a day for problems which required police attention and a staff of officers and supervisors acquainted with the neighborhoods and businesses.

## CALLS FOR SERVICE BY TEAM AREA

| Team Area    | 1980           | 1981           | #             | Change      | % |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| A-1          | 21,631         | 22,991         | +1,360        | +6.3        |   |
| A-2          | 27,123         | 27,698         | +575          | +2.1        |   |
| A-3          | 24,352         | 25,624         | +1,272        | +5.2        |   |
| B-4          | 25,983         | 26,575         | +592          | +2.3        |   |
| B-5          | 21,790         | 23,185         | +1,395        | +6.4        |   |
| B-6          | 21,893         | 21,730         | -163          | -0.7        |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>142,772</b> | <b>147,803</b> | <b>+5,031</b> | <b>+3.5</b> |   |



## DOWNTOWN SKYWAY SYSTEM

The two-and-one-half miles of the Downtown Skyway System and the large indoor park area of Town Square presented a unique service need. Seventeen officers patrolled the Downtown area on foot with several assigned specifically to the Skyway System. In 1981 officers responded to approximately 370 calls for service in the Skyway System and Town Square. These calls ranged from disturbances to thefts to aiding persons who were ill. In addition, these officers provided a police presence that instilled a feeling of security in the downtown community.

As use of the indoor system by the public increased it became obvious that special rules were needed. The Department worked closely with the City Council to draw up an ordinance which would prohibit certain conduct in the Skyway System and in other indoor public areas. The purpose of this ordinance was to provide for the free movement of traffic, insure the safety and comfort of the citizens utilizing the skyways and to prevent property damage.



This ordinance was approved in late May of 1981. In addition to conduct guidelines it also provided for a five-member Skyway Promotion Committee, which has a Department representative. The Department continues to be actively involved with the revitalization of Downtown St. Paul.

## INTERPRETERS

The latest population estimates indicate that St. Paul has a population of approximately 10,000 Indo-Chinese, of which 80% are Hmongs (refugees from the mountainous region of Laos). One of the many difficulties experienced by these refugees is that of communicating with the police when they are victims, witnesses or suspects of crime. Not being able to communicate can be frustrating to both the person involved and the police officer. Further, it can potentially impede the apprehension of a suspect of a crime or even endanger the safety of a crime victim.

The communication difficulties are not only in terms of the obvious language barrier but also in terms of misunderstandings which arise from cultural differences. The American concept of due process is not readily understood by people who have traditionally tried to resolve disputes within the family. Nor is the culture of the Indo-Chinese people fully understood by most police officers.



In an attempt to overcome these problems and better serve the Indo-Chinese community the Department has worked closely with the Lao Family Community Incorporated and the Minnesota Refugee Resettlement Office. The result of this interaction was the hiring of two Indo-Chinese Community Service Officers, David Yang and Gnia Dua Kong, with funding from the Lao Family Community, Incorporated. Yang and Kong work as interpreters as well as performing regular C.S.O. duties.

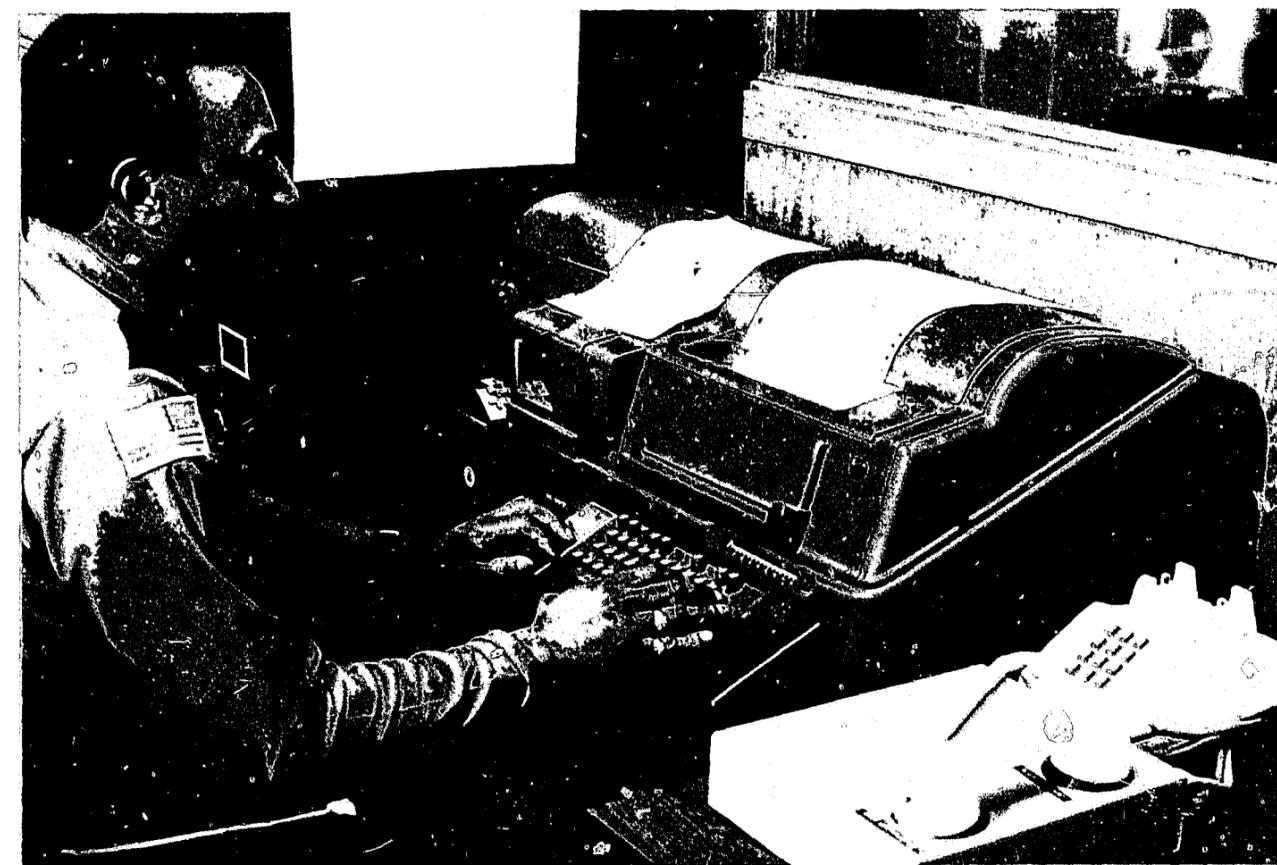
From late July of 1981, when Yang and Kong started, through the end of the year they were used as interpreters in 102 instances. As they become more acquainted with the American system of law enforcement, they will be conducting community relations seminars for their fellow refugees as well as training seminars for police officers on Lao customs and culture.

## TELETYPEWRITER SERVICE

The Indo-Chinese population of St. Paul is not the only faction that experiences difficulty in communicating. The hearing and speech impaired citizens also have this problem. There are approximately 10,000 of these citizens in St. Paul.

In order to better serve this group, on June 12, 1981 the Department installed a Teletypewriter or TTY system in the Police Communication Center. The TTY enables impaired persons to communicate their messages to the police in a typewritten form via telephone lines.

Currently the Department has one TTY line. This special number, 292-3777, is used for all emergency services including requests for police, fire and medical aid.



## SPECIAL EVENTS

Parades! Marathons! Walks! Concerts! Besides the 147,803 calls for service which police officers responded to, many hours were devoted toward the policing of special events. Over 1,000 hours were devoted to the 1981 St. Patrick's Day festivities alone at a cost of \$14,000. Eighteen concerts received police services with the largest, the Rolling Stones concert, requiring a total of 1,523 man hours. The Department provided service at 37 parades, six walks, 17 runs and a dozen or more "other" activities. The State Fair, the protection escorts provided for politicians, plus the many other special details required of patrol personnel add to the diversification of patrol duties.



## NAO AND RESERVE OFFICERS

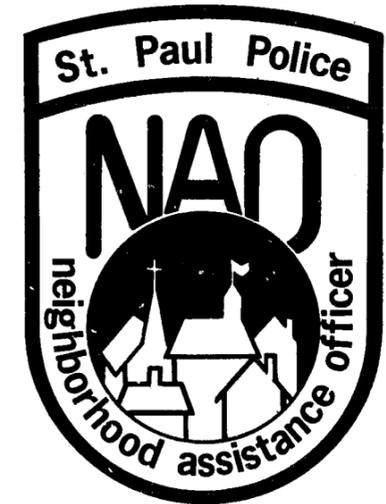
The Department serves the citizens of St. Paul and in turn the citizens serve the Department. In 1981, 34,765 hours were volunteered by citizens acting in the capacity of Neighborhood Assistance and Reserve Officers.



The well-trained Reserve Officers augmented the Department in situations which would have taken regular patrol officers off their beats. Reserve Officers were used for traffic and crowd control in such things as Civic Center events, parades, the State Fair and runs, walks and marathons.

NAO's bridged communication between the police and the neighborhoods they served. These trained individuals relieved police officers of some non-enforcement duties and low priority calls for service where no police action was required. Last year NAO's had contact with approximately 54,000 citizens of St. Paul. NAO's made crime prevention literature drops, house and business checks and attended numerous meetings and community events.

To the 80 NAO's and 100 Reserve Officers - Thank you!



# PROTECTION...



Citizens rightfully expect their Police Department to protect and safeguard their lives and property. Protection is afforded by the police officers responsible for upholding the laws which defend or guard persons and property from attack, loss and annoyance. As indicated by the statistics this is not a simple responsibility.

## PART I OFFENSES

|                    | Actual       |              | Percent Change | Arrests     |             |             | Clearance Rate (%) |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
|                    | 1980         | 1981         |                | Juvenile    | Adult       | Total       |                    |
| Homicide           | 16           | 13           | -18.8          | 0           | 5           | 5           | 53.8               |
| Rape               | 140          | 197          | +40.7          | 15          | 48          | 63          | 46.7               |
| Robbery            | 876          | 1061         | +21.1          | 106         | 198         | 304         | 30.0               |
| Aggravated Assault | 1000         | 1038         | +3.8           | 137         | 364         | 501         | 80.8               |
| Burglary           | 7297         | 7964         | +9.1           | 445         | 418         | 863         | 11.8               |
| Theft              | 11443        | 11364        | -0.7           | 1071        | 708         | 1779        | 23.0               |
| Auto Theft         | 1362         | 1162         | -14.7          | 101         | 117         | 218         | 27.2               |
| Arson              | 202          | 227          | +12.4          | 32          | 18          | 50          | 17.6               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>22336</b> | <b>23026</b> | <b>+3.1</b>    | <b>1907</b> | <b>1876</b> | <b>3783</b> | <b>22.4</b>        |

In 1981 Total Part I Offenses increased by 3.1% and arrests for these offenses increased by 1.6%. The clearance rate improved in 1981. In 1980, 19.5% of all Part I Offense cases were cleared. In 1981, 22.4% of these cases were cleared.

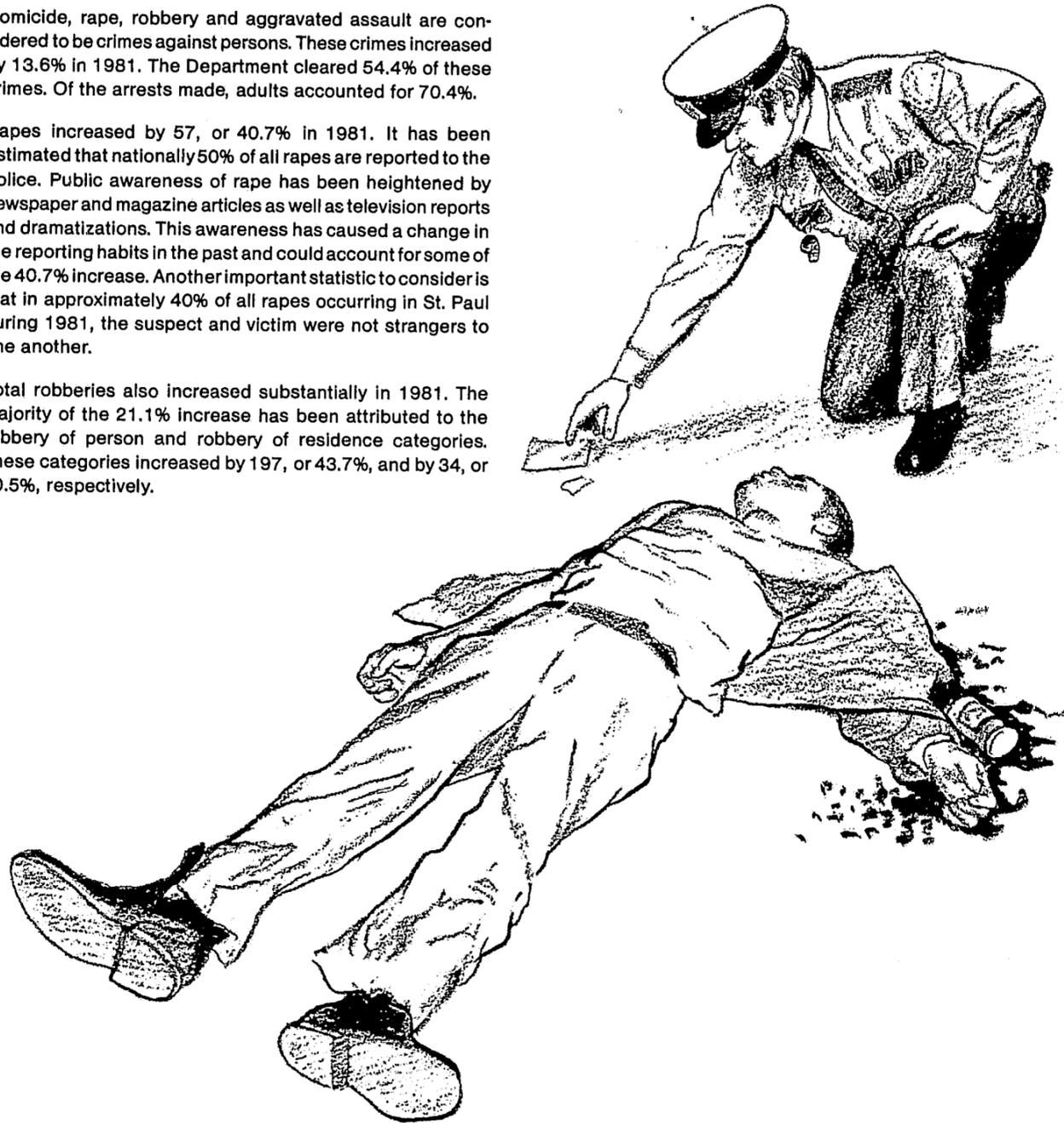
Part I Offenses can be divided into two major categories, crimes against persons and crimes against property. While violence directed at individuals appeared to be on the increase, property crimes, as a whole, held fairly steady. Adults tended to be more responsible for the violent crimes while juveniles were more involved with property crimes.

## CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault are considered to be crimes against persons. These crimes increased by 13.6% in 1981. The Department cleared 54.4% of these crimes. Of the arrests made, adults accounted for 70.4%.

Rapes increased by 57, or 40.7% in 1981. It has been estimated that nationally 50% of all rapes are reported to the police. Public awareness of rape has been heightened by newspaper and magazine articles as well as television reports and dramatizations. This awareness has caused a change in the reporting habits in the past and could account for some of the 40.7% increase. Another important statistic to consider is that in approximately 40% of all rapes occurring in St. Paul during 1981, the suspect and victim were not strangers to one another.

Total robberies also increased substantially in 1981. The majority of the 21.1% increase has been attributed to the robbery of person and robbery of residence categories. These categories increased by 197, or 43.7%, and by 34, or 40.5%, respectively.



Robberies of commercial establishments such as gas stations and retail establishments actually declined in 1981. These robberies decreased by 57, or 20.8%.

While homicide decreased in 1981, the clearance rate was slightly less than previous years. Investigators devoted thousands of hours trying to unravel some of the most puzzling homicides of recent years. Unfortunately, not all cases were successfully solved and the investigations continue.

The community has supported the Department in these investigations. In November, citizens joined with police to search for a missing six-year-old girl who sadly turned out to be another victim of violence. The child, who disappeared from a church, was found a day later, dead, her body stuffed into a dumpster.

The public also aided investigators by responding to the Department's requests for information. Citizens supplied information which enabled officers to reconstruct the activities of a young couple who were victims of chloroform poisoning. Citizens also provided descriptions of possible suspects in the brutal stabbing death of an 18-year-old girl. The girl's bloodied body was discovered by three young boys on the unfinished I-35E right-of-way.

While the above crimes remain unsolved, the active support of the community in these investigations is greatly appreciated.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS EVALUATOR



One new aid for investigators is the Psychological Stress Evaluator (P.S.E.) which the Department began using in January of 1981. The P.S.E. is a tape recording and charting device which enables a trained operator to determine voice stress in answers given to yes or no questions. The device actually enables the operator to measure the severity of voice stress exhibited by the subject.

Currently there are two trained operators. These officers formulate the questions used, administer the examination and evaluate the results. This process takes four to six hours of time.

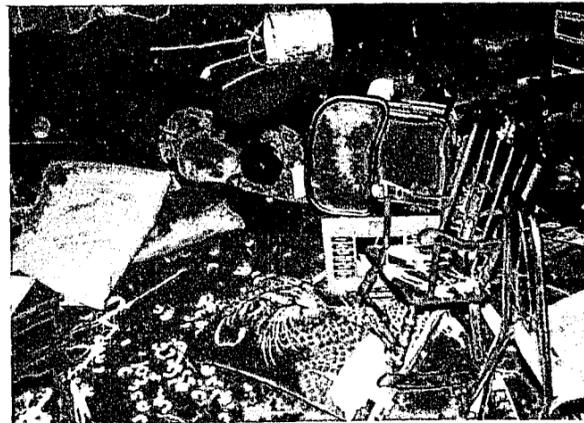
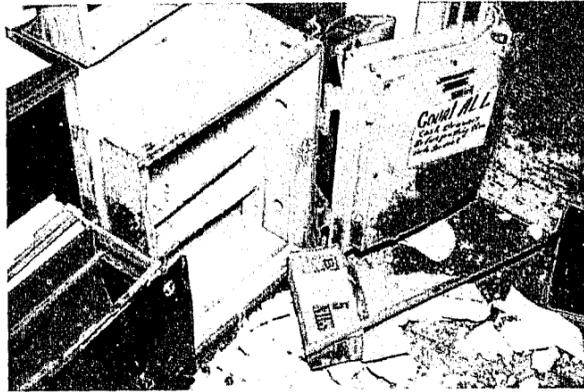
In 1981, 225 appointments were made for P.S.E. examinations. There were 138 actual examinations performed, 55 "no shows" and 32 cancellations. Of the 32 persons that called to cancel their appointments, three did so stating they were guilty of the offense.

Five subjects confessed to the offenses while under examination. One of these cases was a major arson in which the subject has since pled guilty and been sentenced. Another subject admitted responsibility in a traffic accident which destroyed a \$24,000 intersection control system. This admission enabled the city to assign responsibility for that destruction.

The results from the first year of operation were promising. It is hoped that it will be possible in the future to train additional officers in the operation of the P.S.E.

## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

The property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson increased by 2.0% in 1981. The Department cleared 18.9% of these cases. Of the arrests made, juveniles accounted for 56.7%.



## CRIME PREVENTION CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Crime Prevention Curriculum Development Project sponsored by the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company is aimed at 9th graders enrolled in the St. Paul School System. The purpose of this project is to share the problems of property crimes with juveniles who are the major offenders.

Officers from the Department's Crime Prevention Unit conduct a six-week course as part of the student's social studies curriculum. Class presentations utilizing audio-visual aids, small group discussions, tours of crime scenes and dialogues with victims show students the cost of crime in both monetary and emotional terms. Students also see how a property crime is handled from the time committed through investigation and the judicial process. Probation officers, lawyers, judges, insurance spokespersons and fire fighters also participate to complete the picture.

The Project began during the 1980-1981 school year with one school. Five schools are participating in the 1981-1982 school year. The Project has received positive support from educators and was presented at the 1981 MEA Convention by a Crime Prevention officer. Pre and post surveys of students show that attitude changes toward crime, the police and the community have occurred as a result of the class.

## COUNTER-FORCE

Residential burglary, the property crime that the public is probably the most concerned about, increased by 9.4% in 1981. This increase was minimized in part by Counter-Force, a new program which was implemented on April 1, 1981. The Program's intent is to reduce residential burglaries by a concerted effort on behalf of both the police officers and the citizens of St. Paul.

The thrust of Counter-Force consists of three main points: a comprehensive campaign in the news media, public presentations, community meetings and advertising to depict the problems to the public and request their assistance in confronting the crime of burglary; inter-department activity designed to promote coordination between units to more effectively address the burglary problem; and the assignment of Patrol personnel to the Burglary Unit with the specific assignment of apprehending offenders.

Before the Program's implementation, the 1981 burglary rate was approximately 25% ahead of the previous year's. Within a few weeks after implementation the rate of increase had dropped and remained somewhat consistent with 1980 figures for the remainder of the year.

Perhaps a more impressive result is the increase in burglary charges filed with the County Attorney's Office. In 1981 there were 212 burglary charges filed as compared to 132 in 1980. This is an increase of 61%. A good share of these arrests were directly attributed to the Counter-Force Program.

During the course of the Program the Department has received excellent support from the community. This, combined with the improved Department efficiency, indicates a successful program.



## TRAFFIC AND ACCIDENT



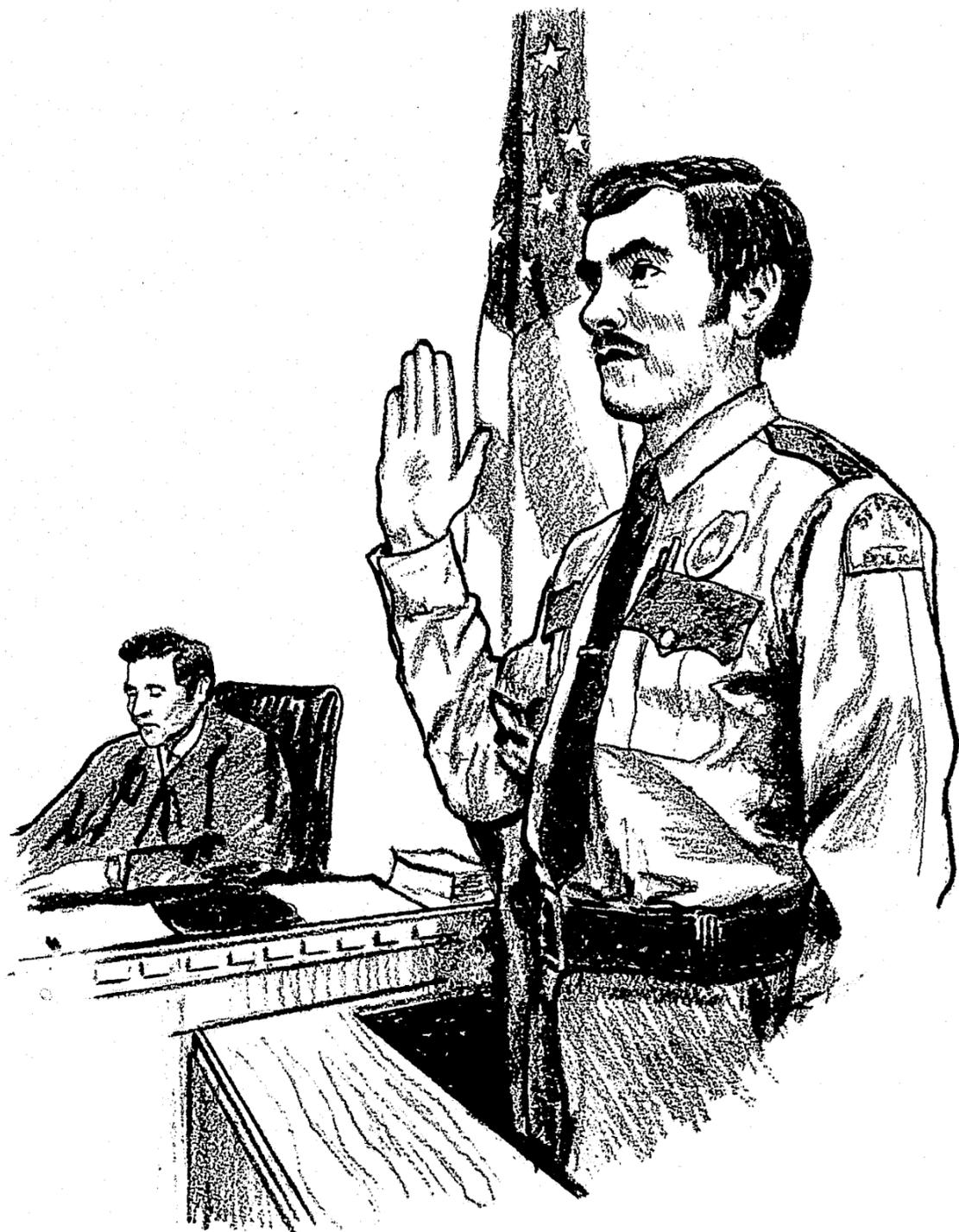
For the third year in a row the city of St. Paul has shown significant improvement in its accident rate. There were 10,264 accidents in 1981, a decrease of 5.2% from the previous year. Nineteen persons were killed in 1981 compared to 24 in 1980. Injuries also decreased. In 1980 there were 3,123 persons injured in traffic accidents. In 1981 there were 2,978.

The Department, and in particular the Traffic and Accident Section, has played an important role in these reductions. In 1981, there were seven officers assigned to traffic cars. The officers were responsible for 825 radar operations at 229 sites. They issued 3,099 citations.

The Traffic and Accident Section was also responsible for investigating traffic accidents and performing DWI tests. Last year St. Paul had 3,315 hit and run accidents. Of these, 1,372 were considered solvable. Clearances were made in 61% of the solvable cases. While DWI arrests decreased by 110, or 11.0%, the actual DWI tests performed increased by 38, or 2.6%.

The Traffic and Accident Section was involved in many facets of the traffic picture. In 1981 this section spent 68 hours in training Department personnel. In addition, it spent 18 hours in Driver Education training and four hours in school bus seminars. The Traffic and Accident Section also represented the Department by serving on various committees such as the MTC Planning Board, the Downtown Planning Board and the State School Bus Committee.

# PROFESSIONALISM...



The level of service and protection provided for the citizens of St. Paul is a direct result of the professionalism of their Police Department. Professionalism does not come without effort.

## TRAINING

July 1, 1979 marked the beginning of the mandatory licensing and education program for Minnesota Law Enforcement Officers. Each St. Paul Officer must now complete 48 hours of Board approved education during each three year licensing period. The activities of the Training Section makes it possible for the officers to meet these requirements.

In 1981, the Training Unit conducted courses ranging from job stress to civil liability. A new offering that was well received in 1981 was the Information Transfer Course. The objective of this course is to acquaint participants with basic principles of communications and to provide them with skills in making presentations utilizing visual aids and developing effective written materials. Also new this year was a two-phase Police Supervisor Course designed to improve the skills necessary in coaching and developing subordinates. All first line Patrol Supervisors, as well as Team Commanders attended this course.

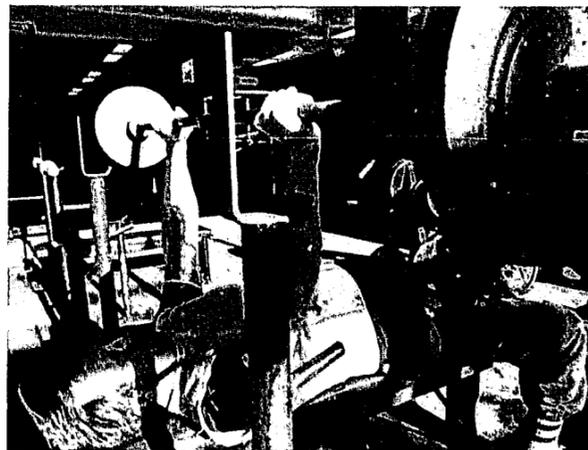


All sworn personnel are also required to practice and qualify on the indoor target range once each month, September through May and at the outdoor range once each year. These exercises allow an officer to demonstrate his/her proficiency and familiarization in handling a service revolver. In 1981, 2,545 hours were spent at the indoor range and 2,116 hours at the outdoor range.



The year 1981 saw the beginning of the mandatory fitness program. The intent of this program is to improve on the job performance and morale while reducing the risk of heart attack, job-related injuries and absenteeism due to illness. This program is also intended to decrease disability and Worker's Compensation claims. Each officer participates in three one-hour on duty exercise periods each week.

In all, the Training Section oversaw 36,438 hours of educational, physical and firearm training of Department personnel in 1981.



## PROMOTIONS

The following officers, listed with their new titles, were promoted in 1981:

Sgt. Charles E. Anderson  
 Sgt. John J. DeNoma  
 Sgt. Robert B. Fletcher, Jr.  
 Sgt. Robert H. Kumagai  
 Sgt. Michael J. Lofgren  
 Sgt. Edward T. Lundholm  
 Sgt. James L. Lundholm  
 Sgt. William L. MacDonald  
 Sgt. Michael J. Maynard  
 Sgt. Michael R. Morehead  
 Sgt. Francis S. O'Brien  
 Sgt. Daryl E. Olson  
 Sgt. Darryl E. Schmidt  
 Lt. Michael T. Smith

## RETIREMENTS

The following officers, listed with their years of service, retired during 1981:

Off. Gordon H. Anderson (24)  
 Off. Bernard L. Brown (27)  
 Off. Roger M. Conway (20)  
 Capt. Theodore C. Fahey (33)  
 Off. Richard P. Granberg (24)  
 Off. Glenn L. Hansen (20)  
 Det. Kenneth F. Johnson (32)  
 Capt. Gerald C. Kissling (32)  
 Sgt. Willard B. LaBathe (20)  
 Sgt. Robert J. Masson (27)  
 Sgt. Cecil J. Moser (24)  
 Lt. Robert L. Pavlak (32)  
 Off. Robert G. Plaster (26)  
 Off. Leonard E. Renfro (25)  
 Off. Sylvester A. Schwartz (40)  
 Off. James H. Wright (24)  
 Off. Robert J. Zasada (26)

The following civilians, listed with their years of service, retired during 1981:

Gertrude M. Bertrand (4)  
 Walter G. Hawkins (20)  
 Patrick J. McConville (20)  
 Dorothy W. Seawell (28)

## OBITUARIES

The following officers died during 1981:

Det. William H. Crowell (Retired)  
 Capt. Richard J. Ferber (Retired)  
 Capt. Lyle E. Gillson (Retired)  
 Det. Earl H. Harken (Retired)  
 Sgt. James A. Hedman  
 Off. Raymond J. Hermann  
 Det. Lt. Carl P. Mayer (Retired)  
 Det. Daniel P. McLaughlin (Retired)  
 Off. Walter L. Meyers (Retired)  
 Off. John J. O'Brien  
 Det. Arthur F. Pagel (Retired)  
 Lt. Paul L. Ridley (Retired)  
 Det. Herbert W. Scott (Retired)  
 Off. David Solle (Retired)  
 Sgt. Gary R. Swanson

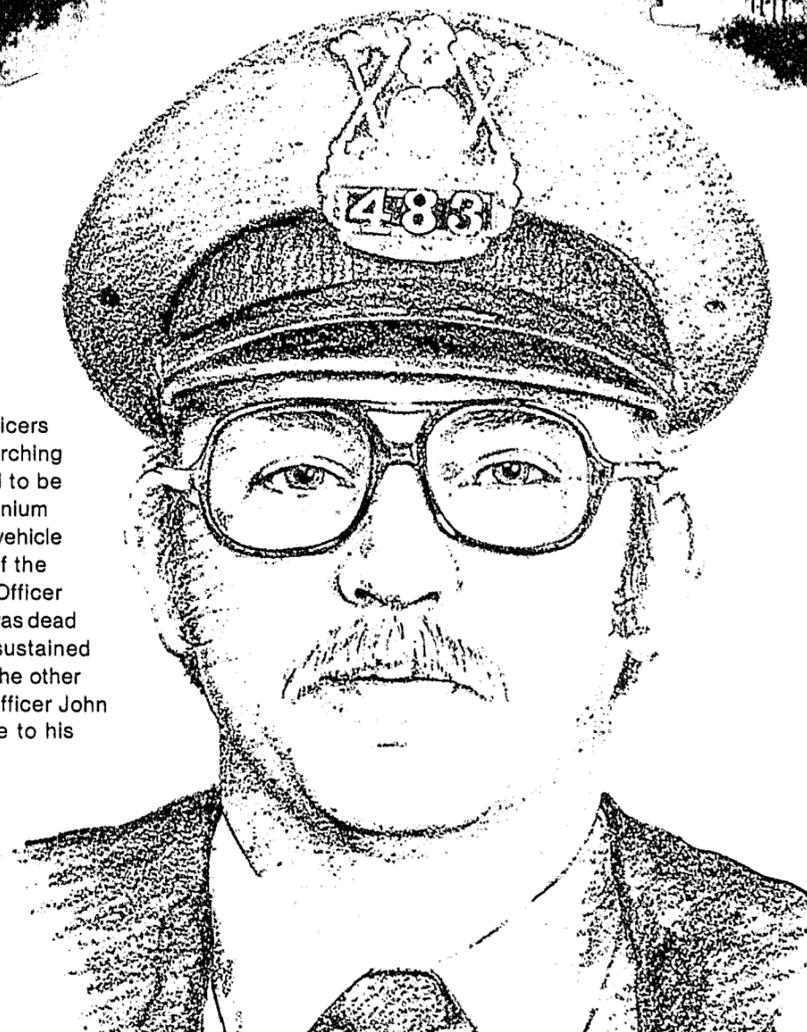
The following civilians died during 1981:

Kenneth J. Dwyer  
 Margery M. Gerber (Retired)  
 Sheldon J. Levine





Shortly before midnight on April 16, 1981, Officers John J. O'Brien and Richard P. Fillmore were searching on St. Paul's East Side for a vehicle reported to be recklessly driven. At the corner of Forest and Geranium their squad was involved in an accident with that vehicle which contained three teenagers. The force of the accident threw both cars into a nearby house. Officer O'Brien, a ten-year veteran of the Department, was dead at the scene and his partner, Officer Fillmore, sustained critical injuries. The driver and a passenger of the other vehicle were also killed. Through his death, Officer John O'Brien made the ultimate sacrifice in service to his fellow man.



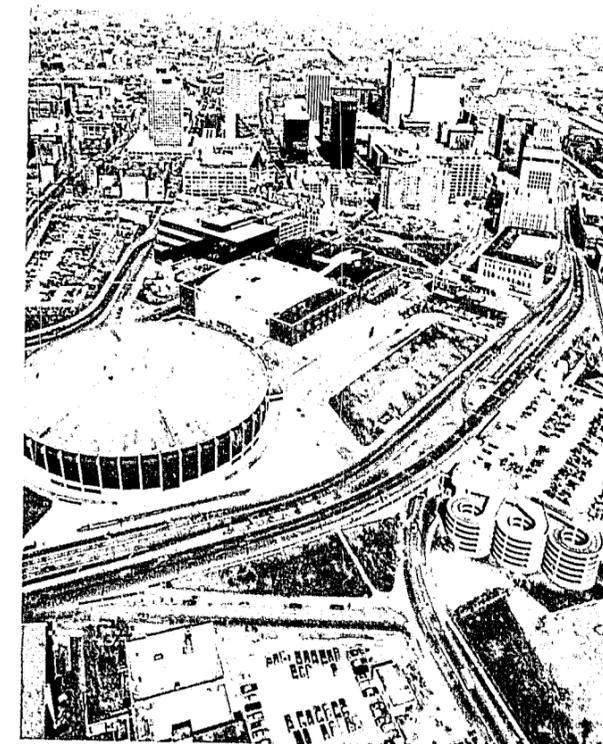
## BUDGET

The Department spent \$17,646,969.23 in 1981. Being a service rendering department, 88% of these costs were in salaries. In 1981 the Department had 522 sworn personnel and 139 civilians on the payroll.

The future of the Federal, State and in turn City budgets will greatly influence the operating level of the Department. Doing more with less will no doubt become a realization rather than a possibility. The Department is planning ahead and looking at new innovations to try and continue the level of service and protection provided in the past.

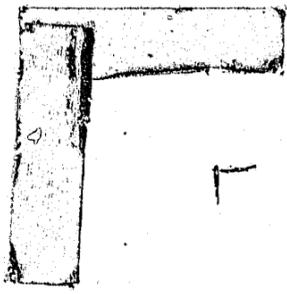
In an attempt to reduce fuel costs, the Department converted ten 1980 Plymouth Fury marked squads to a dual fuel system of propane and gas. Unfortunately, while the cost of propane is almost half that of gasoline, the cost of fueling the vehicles, coupled with the reduced MPG performance of the vehicle and the low percentage of propane use compared to gasoline have negated any fuel cost savings.

One money saver that did work for the Department was the conversion of telephone service to the Dimension 400 System offered by Northwestern Bell. Dimension 400 is a fully electronic communications system that allows multiple conversations on just a single path. The end result is a significant reduction in hardware and therefore, cost. The savings have been in excess of \$2,000, or 20% per month since the implementation of this system in October of 1981.



## TO THE FUTURE

The Department has made significant accomplishments during 1981 and past years and is justly proud of its record. However, it is also keenly aware that it cannot rest on these past laurels. The Department must look to the future. Planning, therefore, continues to be an integral and ongoing process of the Department as it looks forward to serving and protecting the citizens of St. Paul in the most professional way possible.



**END**