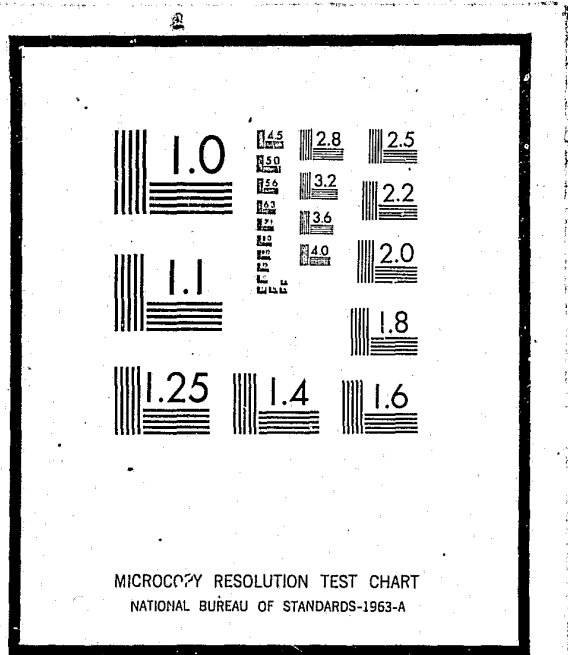


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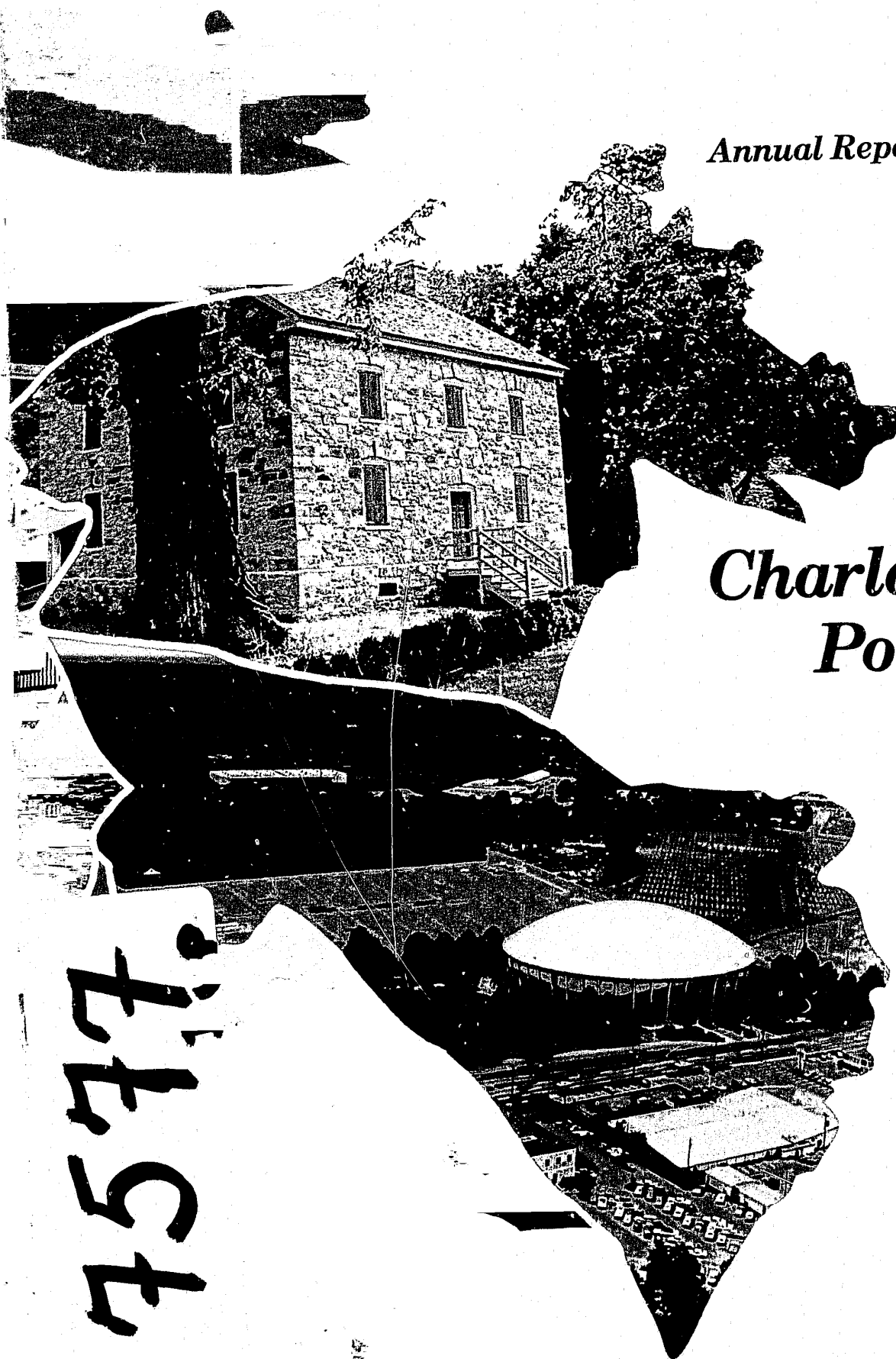
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*Annual Report/1974*

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Charlotte Police Department —  
Charlotte, North Carolina  
Annual Report 1974

## A Message From The Chief



The fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 has been one of progress for the Charlotte Police Department. While steadfastly adhering to the fundamental principles of law enforcement, the Department adjusted its methods of policing in order to adapt to changing times. Those adjustments have enabled us to progress significantly towards achieving our most basic goal — keeping the peace.

Again this year our department is numbered among the nation's leaders in solving major crimes. This is evidenced by a clearance rate of more than twenty-six per cent in the category of part one offenses. Also, as a result of the Department's traffic enforcement program, 1287 fewer traffic accidents occurred on the streets of Charlotte with eighteen fewer auto fatalities as compared to last year.

Today's rapidly changing society has created many new problems for law enforcement. It has become increasingly vital for us to keep abreast with the social and technological changes that are occurring. Sophisticated tools and modern methods must be brought to bear on these new problems and innovative techniques found to fight the old ones. We have concluded that we must get more public involvement. Towards this end, in March, 1974, the Department implemented Team Policing.

Team Policing is a method of providing police service by which a small group of officers, called a team, provides all police services for a specified area. In this way the Department can deliver the highest quality police service to the public while encouraging citizen

cooperation and participation in crime and traffic accident prevention. Through this method of policing we anticipate a reduction in crime, an increase in the detection and apprehension of criminal offenders, and an enhancement of the police image in the community.

Much of the credit for a successful year must go to the officers on the street as they are still the basic component of law enforcement. Their hard work, long hours, and constant effort to be the best have been the key to making this year a good one. Also, we recognize that the support of local government and the community at large is a vital part of our effort to make the City of Charlotte a desirable place in which to live. Indeed our strength is in the knowledge that we have the support of those we serve.

*J. C. Goodman, Jr.*

J. C. Goodman, Jr.  
Chief of Police

## The Community We Serve



On January 24, 1974, the City of Charlotte annexed an additional 32 square miles, thus bringing the area within the city limits to a total of 104.9 square miles. The 44,000 inhabitants of the three annexed areas increased the city's population to an approximate 302,000, making Charlotte the 50th largest city in the United States. Police services were immediately extended to the annexed areas and on the same afternoon that annexation occurred, patrol cars were assigned to those areas.

Fiscal year 1973-1974 was also a year of change within the Charlotte City Government. It was an election year for the City's officials. The new City Council

which took the oath of office on December 1, 1973, included four re-elected Council members — Fred D. Alexander, Milton Short, James B. Whittington and Joe D. Withrow — and three new Council members — Kenneth R. Harris, Pat Locke, and Neil Williams. These Council members together with the re-elected mayor, John M. Belk, and the Council — appointed city manager, David A. Burkhalter, have continued to support and encourage the Department in its efforts to provide quality police services to the Charlotte community. An indication of this support is the more than 8 million dollars allocated for the operation of the Department during fiscal year 1973-1974.

## The Team Concept



In the fall of 1970, the Charlotte Police Department initiated a new manpower deployment system — the District System — by which the city was divided into five patrol districts. Although this system enabled an improvement in the quality of police services, the Department continued to seek even better means and techniques for providing its services to the community. Thus on March 3, 1974, the Department implemented Team Policing.

Team Policing is not an altogether new concept. The term originated in Aberdeen, Scotland immediately following World War II. "Team Policing" was begun there as an effort to combat the low morale and boredom experienced by officers patrolling quiet streets alone.

A second form of team policing, called "Unit Beat Policing" appeared in 1966 in the town of Accrington, County of Coventry, England. Due to a shortage of manpower, Accrington was seeking a method to effectively utilize its limited manpower resources.

Team policing was first used in the United States in Tucson, Arizona and was modelled after the Aberdeen system; but by 1973, the team concept had been tried in a number of American cities of varying size. In these cities, it had the combined purpose of improving police services to the community and increasing the job satisfaction of patrol officers. A team was usually assigned to a specific neighborhood and had the responsibility for providing all police services in

that area. It was intended that each team work as a unit and establish and maintain close contact with the community in order to prevent crime and maintain order.

In the Police Foundation's publication "Team Policing: Seven Case Studies", the following elements are described as being basic to the team concept:

#### Organizational Elements

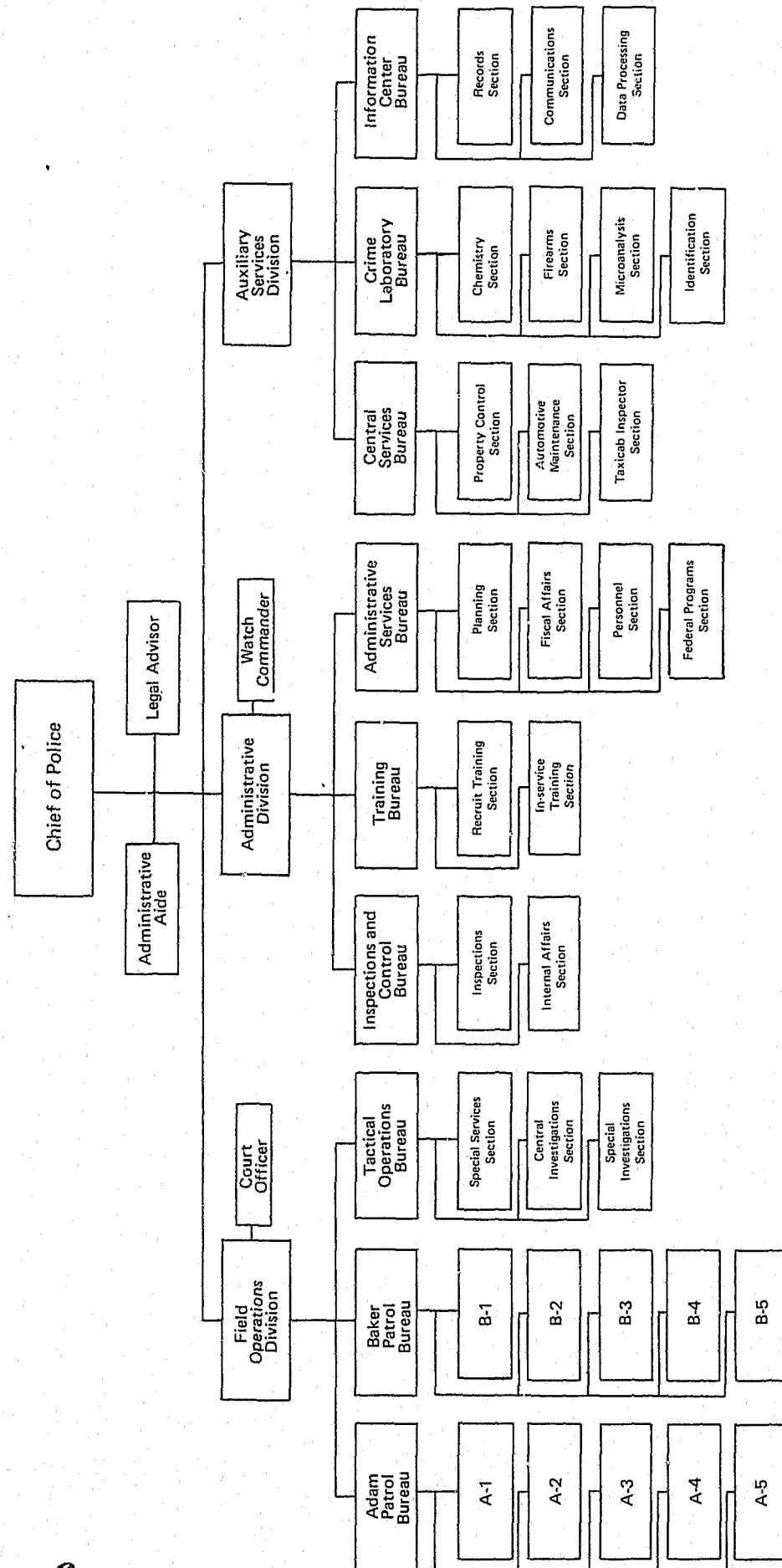
1. Geographic stability of patrol:  
i.e. permanent assignment of teams of police to small neighborhoods.
2. Maximum interaction among team members, including close internal communication among all officers assigned to an area during a 24-hour period, seven days a week.
3. Maximum communication among team members and the community.

#### Organizational Supports

1. Unity of supervision.
2. Lower-level flexibility in policy-making.
3. Unified delivery of services.
4. Combined investigative and patrol functions.

The Charlotte Police Department has utilized these elements in its implementation of team policing, with a special emphasis on community participation. The Charlotte community has responded enthusiastically to the team concept and it is anticipated that this enthusiasm will contribute greatly to the success of this innovative program.

# Organization



**BUREAU STRENGTH — JUNE 30, 1974**

BUREAU	POLICE PERSONNEL		CIVILIAN PERSONNEL	
	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL
Administration and Staff	12	12	4	4
Team Personnel	406	409	11	11
Investigations	38	34	2	2
Training	4	6	1	1
Administrative Services	7	7	6	6
Special Services	14	14	1	1
Information Center	32	32	44	43
Crime Laboratory	10	10	19	15
Central Services	6	6	18	18
<b>Total Department</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>101</b>

**DEPARTMENTAL GROWTH  
1970-1974**

POLICE PERSONNEL			TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL			CIVILIAN PERSONNEL		
YEAR	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL	YEAR	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL	YEAR	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL
1970	444	438	1970	535	528	1970	91	90
1971	476	469	1971	580	569	1971	104	100
1972	502	502	1972	609	607	1972	107	105
1973	531	522	1973	641	626	1973	110	104
1974	529	530	1974	635	631	1974	106	101

**JOB CLASSIFICATION  
June 30, 1974**

POLICE PERSONNEL			CIVILIAN PERSONNEL		
POSITION	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL	POSITION	ALLOCATED	ACTUAL
Chief of Police	1	1	Crime Laboratory Director	1	1
Assistant Chief of Police	3	3	Assistant Attorney II	2	2
Major	4	4	Criminalist III	1	1
Captain	13	13	Criminalist II	2	2
Lieutenant	19	19	Fingerprint Identification Supervisor	1	1
Garage Supervisor	1	1	Police Training Supervisor	1	1
Police Data Processing Supervisor	1	1	Auto Mechanic Foreman	1	1
Sergeant	64	64	Computer Programmer I	2	2
Intelligence Officer	4	2	Fingerprint Identification Technician	3	2
Internal Affairs Officer	2	2	Research Assistant I	1	1
Community Relations Officer	3	2	Crime Laboratory Technician I	6	4
Communications Center Supervisor	5	5	Radio Dispatcher	4	4
Helicopter Pilot	3	3	Budget Analyst I	1	1
Planning and Research Officer	1	1	Auto Mechanic II	1	1
Detective	10	7	Auto Mechanic I	5	5
Vice Control Officer	12	10	Accounting Clerk	1	1
Criminal Investigations Officer	31	36	Records Technician	7	7
Youth Officer	12	10	Clerk Steno II	4	4
Crime Laboratory Officer	9	9	Records Clerk	26	26
Patrolman	327	333	Clerk III	5	5
<b>Total City Personnel</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>526</b>	Clerk Typist II	4	5
			Clerk Steno I	14	12
			Meter Checker	2	2
			Auto Serviceman	5	5
			Clerk II	2	2
			<b>Total City Personnel</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>97</b>
*Detective	1	1	*Criminalist I	3	3
*Vice Control Officer	3	3	*Research Assistant I	1	1
*Total LEAA Personnel	4	4	<b>Total LEAA Personnel</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total Police Personnel</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>Total Civilian Personnel</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>101</b>

Note: All positions preceded by an asterisk (\*) are funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.



The Adam-1 team is assigned to the central business district, a land area of approximately 1.5 square miles. Although the area has a residential population of approximately 2100, many thousands more come into the area each day to work and shop. The team of about forty officers, including supervisors and investigators, is commanded by Lieutenant K. N. Carpenter.

The Adam-1 area is primarily a business area of retail stores and multi-storied office buildings. However there are residential sections in the southeastern and southwestern portions of the area. The southeastern residential section is comprised of single-story and two-story single-family dwellings housing middle and upper-middle income families. The southwestern residential section consists of single-story dwellings housing low-income families and the Strawn Apartments — a housing complex for elderly citizens where the main source of income is social security benefits.

The major problems confronting the Adam-1 team members are traffic congestion and storebreakings. Due to the large concentration of businesses within this area, the offenses of storebreaking, larceny, shoplifting and larceny from auto are the predominant ones reported to the police.

The Adam-1 team personnel are assigned to three permanent shifts and a fourth shift whose members are assigned as needed. This fourth shift is currently being used as a tactical unit. When not functioning as a reinforcement shift (overlapping the second and third shifts), they are used to saturate high crime rate areas or on other special assignments.

The five Adam-1 sergeants rotate shifts every six weeks, and each sergeant will eventually rotate through each of the three permanent shifts, the reinforcement shift, and a shift as the Administrative Sergeant. The Adam-1 commander schedules his working hours in conjunction with his sergeants and in response to the day-to-day needs in the Adam-1 area.

All members of the Adam-1 team meet once a month to establish the team's objectives and work schedules for the month to come. In addition, there is also a supervisor's meeting and a shift meeting for each of the team's four shifts. Investigators meet with all shifts to inform them of suspects who are wanted both in the Adam-1 area and other areas of the city.

The Adam-1 team has employed several different programs to establish contact with the Adam-1 community. Team members have participated in business, civic, and neighborhood meetings. A Team-Sponsored Neighborhood Baseball Team has been organized and there are plans for other team-sponsored sports teams. The Adam-1 team has also operated a Community Relations Van which has gone into the residential communities to show various business and home security programs to those citizens who either do not have transportation to get to the Law Enforcement Center or who cannot travel far due to age or infirmity. Team members of all ranks have participated in these programs and the business and residential communities in the Adam-1 area have responded in a positive and reinforcing manner.

## Adam-1



## Baker-1

The Baker-1 area is a land area of approximately two square miles, located to the east of the downtown area. It is primarily a residential area, with a population of approximately 12,000. This area also has several concentrations of small businesses, two major recreational facilities (Park Center and Memorial Stadium), and a medical complex which includes Presbyterian Hospital and the Charlotte Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital.

The residential sections in the Baker-1 area are comprised mainly of single-family dwellings for working class families. However, two housing projects in the area — Earle Village and Piedmont Courts — also house many elderly citizens, whose main source of income is social security benefits.

Assaults, both aggravated and non-aggravated, are the predominant type of offense reported in this area. However, functions at Park Center and Memorial Stadium usually generate a number of larcenies from automobiles.

The Baker-1 team, which has forty members including supervisors and investigators, is commanded by Lieutenant D. R. Glenn. Supervisors and investigators work rotating shifts, but patrol officers are assigned to permanent shifts. A team meeting is held each month where information is exchanged among team members.

Officers with Family Crisis Intervention training have been utilized to deal with the large number of

assaults which occur in the Baker-1 area, many of which stem from domestic situations. Their efforts are reflected in the 33-1/3% reduction in the number of assaults reported during the first three months of team policing, when compared to the corresponding time period of the previous year.

Baker-1 team members have established contact with their community in several ways. They sponsored a Police Athletic League baseball team and have plans to sponsor other types of sports activities for youths in the Baker-1 area. Team members have met with various church groups and have set up meetings with residents of Earle Village and Piedmont Courts. Residents of these two neighborhoods have requested that these meetings be set up on a regular basis so that they can get to know the Baker-1 officers and inform them of the police-related problems they are having. Such meetings have already resulted in the solution of one problem. Residents' social security checks were being stolen from their mailboxes, but a concentration of preventive patrol has virtually put an end to this type of larceny in those neighborhoods.

Other community activities include a monthly meeting with the Belmont-Villa Heights Community Action Group and a self-protection seminar for women students at King's College. All of these programs have gotten an enthusiastic response from Baker-1 residents.



## Adam-2



The Adam-2 area is a land area of approximately 17 square miles which is bounded on the east and north by the Southern Railroad tracks, on the west and south by Irwin Creek. It has an approximate population of 41,000.

This area presents a variety of enforcement problems due to its diversity. The area includes small businesses, large warehouses, production plants, apartment complexes, single-family dwellings, and housing projects. The income of the residents in this area ranges from very low to high-middle.

The Adam-2 team is commanded by Lieutenant G. D. Bridges and has forty-four members, including supervisors and investigators. Team members are divided into three regular shifts and a fourth shift which is used mainly to patrol the business areas at night in an attempt to combat the storebreakings that occur there.

Storebreakings and other burglaries are two of the predominant types of crime in this area. Other predominant crimes are assaults and larcenies of bicycles. The Adam-2 team uses computer printout information to pinpoint problem areas and devise methods of dealing with those problems. An example of this tactic is the use of the fourth shift during daylight hours to combat housebreakings. This tactic resulted in a 32% reduction in the number of housebreakings during the month of April, 1974.

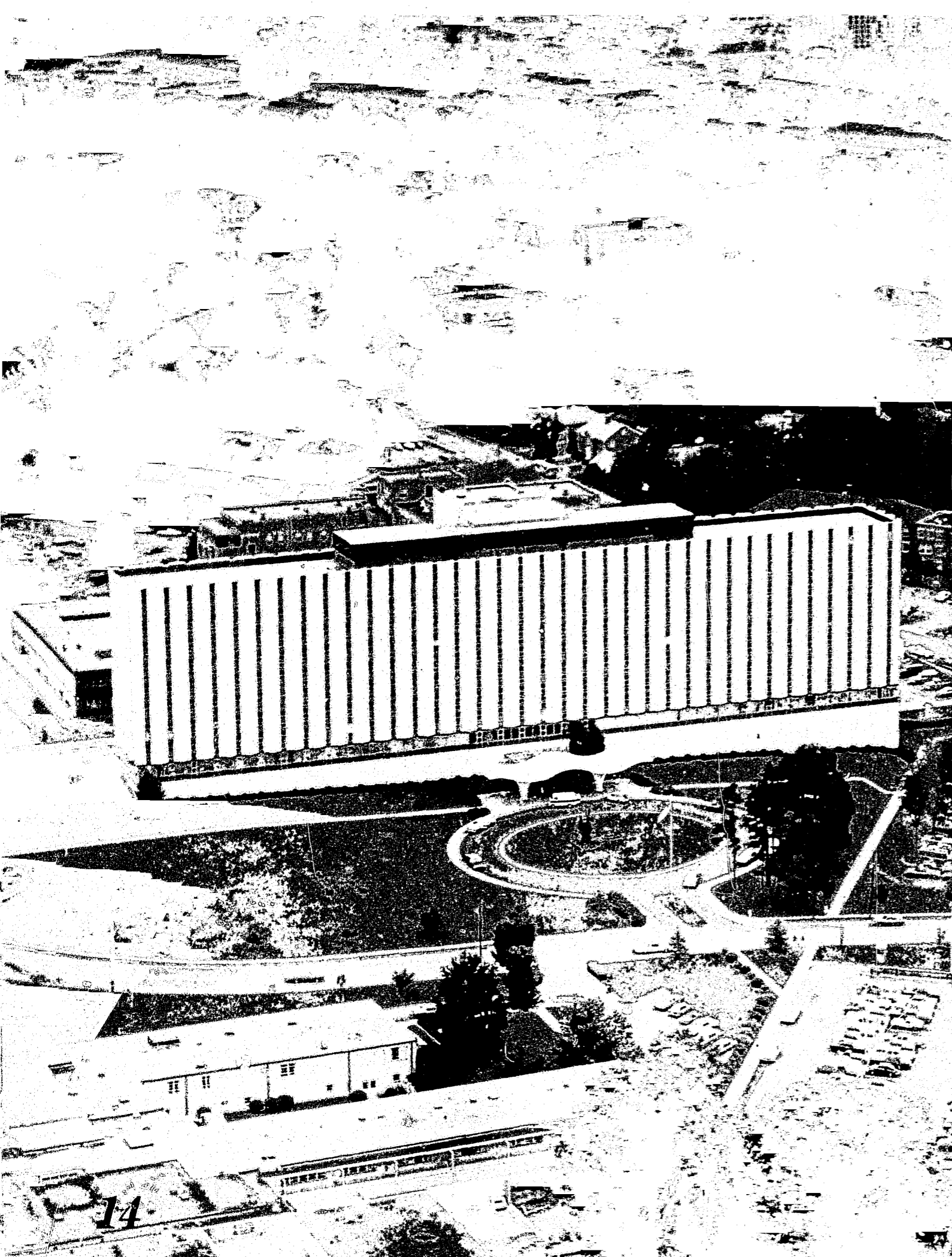
The investigators on the Adam-2 team prepare a monthly information bulletin on persons known or suspected of being involved in criminal activities.

These investigators also meet with investigators from other team areas and check printouts daily for pertinent information to be passed on to the line patrol officers.

Adam-2 personnel have done several things to encourage community involvement in their law enforcement and crime prevention activities. They formed a baseball team for juveniles living within the Adam-2 area, and also formed boxing teams for these youths. Team members have also set up meetings and given speeches to various groups in this area, emphasizing neighborhood watches to prevent housebreakings and other methods for community participation in crime prevention.

Adam-2 team members have experienced minor incidents of anti-police sentiment in the lower-income housing projects; but all in all, the Adam-2 community has responded quite favorably. Community leaders have been very cooperative and helpful, and the businesses and apartment managers in the area have expressed a great deal of enthusiasm for team policing.





## Baker-2

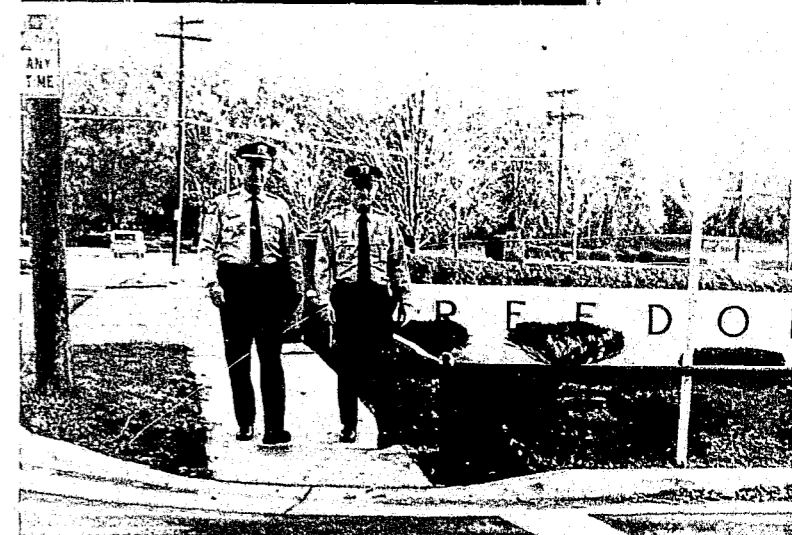
The Baker-2 area is comprised of approximately seven square miles of land area and contains a population of approximately 33,000. The area is a fairly diverse one, containing small businesses, office buildings, the city's largest hospital, two major city parks, a women's college, and residential sections which range from low-income to high middle-income. The Baker-1 area has remained fairly stable during the past few years. Numerous apartment complexes and single-family dwellings have been built; but the area has remained essentially the same.

The predominant types of crime occurring within this area are larcenies, forcible storebreakings and housebreakings. Due to the number of schools located in the Baker-2 area, the team has problems with truant students. There are also several lounges located within this area which present special enforcement problems.

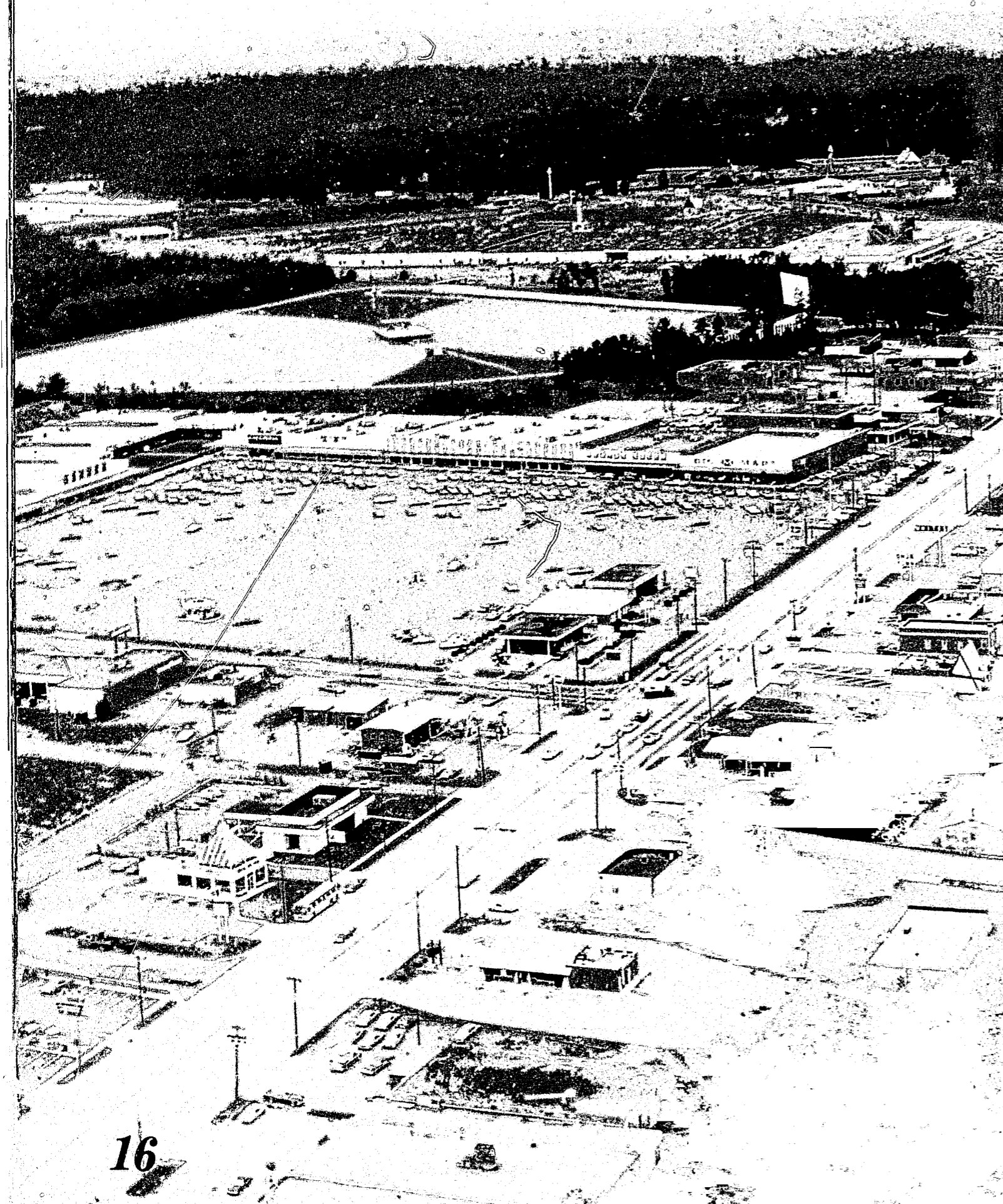
The Baker-2 team has thirty-five members, including supervisors and investigators, and is commanded by Lieutenant T. W. Williams. The team members work three regular shifts and a fourth, relief shift. This fourth shift patrols the census tracts which have a high incidence of storebreakings and conducts security checks for all businesses within the Baker-2 area.

The investigators on the Baker-2 team hold meetings to exchange information among themselves and to share information with other team investigators. Computer printouts are reviewed daily by these investigators, and any pertinent information is passed on to the patrol officers at roll call. At the beginning of each tour of duty, the patrol officers also check the Department's Daily Bulletin, which lists offenses committed during the previous twenty-four hours and gives descriptions of suspects and stolen property.

The Baker-2 team has received a very good reaction from the residents of this area. Team members have spoken to many citizen groups and have emphasized community involvement in crime prevention. They have also made regular contacts with apartment complex managers to discuss security measures for that type of housing. They have also experienced rewarding results from the formation of a baseball team for juveniles residing in the Baker-2 area.



The Police Reserves, a group of citizens who volunteer their time and energy to assist regular patrol officers, have been of great help to the members of the Baker-2 team. These Reserve officers have assisted in crowd and traffic control during special events at Freedom Park and Latta Park, and it is this type of community involvement and participation which enables team members to do their job more thoroughly and effectively.



The Adam-3 area covers a land area of approximately 10 square miles and has a population of close to 24,000. It is primarily a residential area, with the exception of the Freedom Drive and Wilkinson Boulevard business districts. The residential areas vary from mainly low-income in the Walnut Avenue, Trade Street, and Tuckasegee Road sections to mainly middle-income in the Westchester, Westerly Hills, and Enderly Park sections.

This area has seen some growth and change during the past few years, predominantly along Freedom Drive where several new shopping areas have been developed. Other changes have occurred in the make-up of several neighborhoods. These areas, primarily those off Morgan Street, have changed from predominantly white to predominantly black neighborhoods. However, the income level in these neighborhoods has remained essentially the same.

Six elementary schools, one senior high school (Harding High), and one junior high school (Spaugh Junior High) are located in the Adam-3 area. However, Adam-3 youngsters have been somewhat short-changed in the area of recreational facilities. There are several baseball fields for adults and Little League teams, but there are no planned recreation programs for younger children and very few playgrounds for them.

The Adam-3 team has thirty-nine members, including supervisors and investigators and is commanded by Lieutenant C. Y. Ross. Most of the team members work the three regular shifts. However, a fourth shift is used during the peak hours of calls for service and for special assignment to trouble spots. One officer is assigned to serve all warrants within the team area, and an Administrative Sergeant handles office duties and checks computer printouts for information that should be passed on to the officers in the field.

Adam-3 has two investigators (one on the second

shift and one on the third shift) who meet roll-call each day to exchange information with the patrol officers. These two investigators' hours overlap those of the youth investigators so that information can be exchanged there also.

There have been several enforcement problems facing the officers on the Adam-3 team. There is a considerable amount of traffic congestion in the Freedom Drive area, housebreakings have been increasing in the residential areas, and there has also been an increase in the number of larcenies due to the increasing number of retail stores in the area. In addition, the Adam-3 team has attempted to bring about a decrease in the number of accidents occurring in this area, especially accidents involving personal injuries. This campaign has been somewhat successful in that personal injury accidents were decreased during the month of May; but it is hoped that it will be even more effective as it proceeds.

The focal point of the Adam-3 team's community contact is its office in the Freedom Mall Shopping Center. This office was provided by the merchants in the Freedom Mall. Since it opened on March 20, 1974, thousands of people have visited the office. Self-Protection Seminars for women and Shoplifting Seminars for merchants have been held there. It has also been the site of boxing matches for young people and bicycle registration campaigns. Many people in the area have offered their services to help operate the office and make it a center for community participation.

The team has also gone out into the community to explain the team concept. They have met with church groups, the local Merchants Association, and have gone into the schools. The response they have received has been very enthusiastic. Team members are saying that they will continue these efforts until all the people in the area are reached and given an opportunity to be part of the team concept.

## Baker-3

The Baker-3 area, located in the southernmost part of the city, is the largest of the ten team areas. It has a land area of over twenty-three square miles. Its population of more than 52,000 is also larger than that of any other team area. This area is a fast-growing one. During the past five years, many housing developments, apartment complexes and condominiums have been constructed and many more are either being planned or are now under construction. Also, a major shopping center (South Park) and a complex of office buildings along Park Road have all been built within the past five years.

This area is predominantly residential, with housing varying from the low to the high-income brackets. However, the area is primarily an affluent one. Many schools are located here, both public and private, and the recreational facilities include the newly-opened Park Road Park as well as many private facilities such as swim clubs and golf courses. Health facilities include the Randolph Road Clinic and Wilmouth Hospital.

The primary enforcement problems facing the Baker-3 team are housebreakings, larcenies, and damage to property. There are a large number of adolescents living in this area who also present special enforcement problems. Incidents involving these young people, such as alcohol and drug abuse and

vandalism, contribute significantly to the total number of offenses occurring in this area.

Another problem confronting Baker-3 officers is related to the large size of the area. Baker-3 officers sometimes have to travel many miles to get from one call for service to another. This problem is compounded by the fact that new streets are continually being added and also by the fact that much of the Baker-3 area was part of the land annexed by the city in January, 1974, and is therefore unfamiliar to many of the officers.

There are thirty-nine officers on the Baker-3 team, including supervisors and investigators; and the team is commanded by Lieutenant B. J. Smith. The team has a special enforcement unit which has been given the primary responsibility of reducing the number of housebreakings occurring in the area. This unit also holds neighborhood seminars and gives speeches to interested groups, emphasizing community involvement in crime prevention. This unit has also been active in setting up Bicycle Registration and Businessmen Awareness programs. Baker-3 team members have also been active in Little League baseball in their area and hope that programs such as these will continue to bring them into closer contact with Baker-3 residents.



## Adam-4

The Adam-4 area is a land area of approximately eight square miles and has a population of more than 33,000. The area is primarily a residential one. One high school (West Charlotte), one junior high school (Northwest Junior High), and four elementary schools are located in this area. Johnson C. Smith University, a four-year college with a predominantly black enrollment, is also located in the Adam-4 area.

The Adam-4 team has thirty-eight members, including supervisors and investigators, and is commanded by Lieutenant M. C. Moore. The team's officers work three regular shifts and two relief shifts. All officers and sergeants work rotating shifts. Men are sometimes taken from these regular shifts and given special assignments. For instance, in June, 1974, two men from two different squads were assigned to special day-time hours to combat the rising number of housebreakings occurring during that time. These officers were successful in reducing the number of housebreakings during that month.

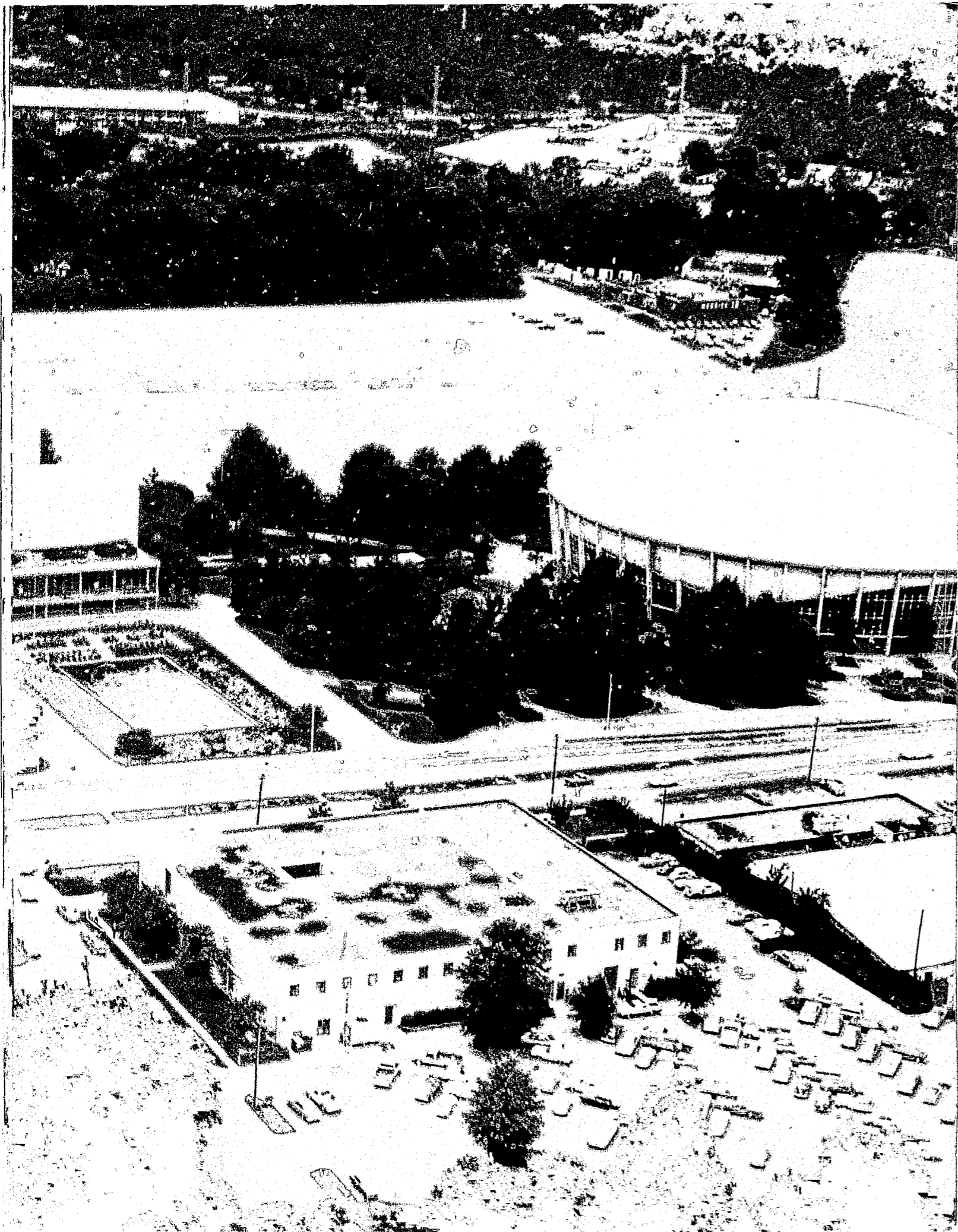
The predominant types of offenses reported from the Adam-4 area are housebreakings, assaults, storebreakings, and larcenies. The Adam-4 team also has a problem with traffic congestion at Belhaven Boulevard and Interstate-85 during peak traffic hours.

The Adam-4 team has made many contacts with the Adam-4 community. Supervisors as well as patrol officers have met with church groups, clubs, community centers, schools, and students at Johnson C. Smith University to answer questions about the team concept. They have also given speeches to such groups about personal and home safety.

Team members have also begun a campaign to contact all the businesses in the Adam-4 area. The purpose of these contacts is to update old "C.P.D." emergency numbers and install new ones. These emergency numbers are placed on the door or window of a business. If a business is burglarized, the investigating officer can contact the owner who in turn can determine what has been taken and can secure his business against vandalism. This campaign has given the officers an opportunity to get to know businessmen in the area and advise them about proper security techniques. It is hoped that personal contacts such as these will develop into a fully cooperative relationship between Adam-4 team members and the residents of the Adam-4 area.



## Baker-4



The Baker-4 area is a land area of more than thirteen square miles. Approximately half of this land area was acquired in the annexation which took place January 24, 1974. The area has a residential population of about 29,000; but many more people come into the area each day, traveling to and from work or shopping.

This area contains three of the main traffic arteries of the city — Central Avenue, East Independence Boulevard, and Monroe Road. There is a very high concentration of congestion on these streets during the peak traffic hours, and traffic congestion is therefore one of the main problems facing Baker-4 team members.

There are also many businesses located along these three streets. Central Avenue consists mainly of small one-owner businesses and small shopping centers which serve the nearby residential areas. Although there has been some construction of apartment complexes on Central Avenue near the city limits, the area has changed very little during the past few years. East Independence Boulevard and Monroe Road, on the other hand, have experienced rapid growth during the same period of time. East Independence Boulevard, which is known locally as the "Gold Coast", continues to develop rapidly. Shopping centers, car dealers, chain supermarkets, restaurants, and other businesses cover almost the entire length of this thoroughfare from Pecan Avenue to McAlpine Creek. Monroe Road is also an area of rapid growth, but contains more apartment complexes and housing developments than businesses.

One high school, three junior high schools, five ele-

mentary schools, and two private schools are located in the Baker-4 area. There are also several parks located near the residential sections.

There are thirty-eight officers on the Baker-4 team, including supervisors and investigators; and the team is commanded by Lieutenant G. C. Hager. The team meets together once a month and there is a free exchange of information at these meetings. Officers also receive pertinent information and instructions at roll call before each tour of duty.

The predominant types of criminal offenses reported in the Baker-4 area are housebreakings, storebreakings, larcenies from automobiles, and larcenies of bicycles.

Baker-4 team members have utilized several programs for establishing contact with the Baker-4 community. They have given speeches and shown films to various civic clubs, community organizations, and schools. Officers have handed out car bumper stickers and "emergency number" telephone stickers and have conducted bicycle registration campaigns at apartment complexes and in other residential areas. They have also sponsored teams for the Police Athletic League.

The Baker-4 officers feel that the person-to-person contacts they made when handing out stickers and the relationships they developed with the youth in the area through P.A.L. have been the most successful. Citizen response to the team concept has been expressed by a desire to be of help, and it is hoped that this spirit of cooperation will bring the community and the team members into closer contact.

## Adam-5

The Adam-5 area includes over ten square miles of land area and has a population of approximately 26,000. The area is bounded on the south and east by the Southern Railroad tracks, on the west by the newly-constructed Interstate-77, and on the north by the city limits. The area to the north of Interstate-85, near Derita, is part of the land annexed by the city on January 24, 1974.

Adam-5 is a diverse area which has industries, warehouses, construction companies, shopping centers, small businesses, apartment complexes, low-income housing developments, and middle-income residential areas within its boundaries. The area has undergone much change recently, especially in the Greenville section. This section is part of an urban renewal project. Substandard housing in the area has been torn down to make way for new and better housing. This project has included the construction of a neighborhood center which is already providing recreational facilities and other services to the residents of this section.

The team assigned to the Adam-5 area has thirty-seven members, including supervisors and investigators. The team is commanded by Lieutenant J. W. Sloop. The team's patrol officers work permanent

shifts. However, the sergeants rotate shifts, giving them the opportunity to work with each officer on the team. Information is exchanged among team members during the monthly team meeting and during roll-call before each tour of duty. From time to time, officers are taken from their regular shifts and are assigned to handle a particular problem. The team has used this method to deal with housebreakings and storebreakings and they report that in most cases where this method has been used, arrests have been made and cases cleared.

Housebreakings and storebreakings are the predominant crimes in this area; but problems have also been caused by groups of youths roaming the streets in some of the low-income neighborhoods. One attempt to help solve this problem was the sponsoring of a baseball team for youths in the Adam-5 area.

Team members have also contacted schools, churches, and clubs within the Adam-5 area. They have held meetings with these groups to answer questions about the team concept. The response has been good, and even street contacts have indicated that the team concept and the Adam-5 team are being well-accepted by the community.



## Baker-5

The Baker-5 area is a land area of more than sixteen square miles, and includes a small section which was annexed by the city on January 24, 1974. The area is primarily residential and has a population of over 49,000.

There are thirty-nine officers on the Baker-5 team, including supervisors and investigators; and the team is commanded by Lieutenant H. M. White. The uniformed officers are assigned to three shifts, giving each officer the shift he prefers in as many cases as possible. These officers are assigned permanently to a shift and change their duty hours only when the workload indicates that a change is necessary. The number of men on each shift is also determined by the workload.

All members of the Baker-5 team meet together on the last Thursday of each month. These meetings give the officers an opportunity to exchange information and discuss complaints and problems. The team's plainclothes investigators also meet each week with investigators from the other nine teams to exchange information about cases which cross team boundaries.

The Baker-5 team has used several special techniques which have proved to be successful for them. One of these techniques involves a form of in-service training. Two uniformed patrol officers are assigned as trainees to work with the Team's plainclothes investigators. At the end of four weeks, two different patrol officers are given this assignment. In this way, each patrol officer will be given the opportunity of learning investigative techniques.

Another procedure used by the Baker-5 team is the assignment of one patrol officer to foot patrol duty in the North Charlotte neighborhood, around 36th Street and Davidson Street. A third procedure placed officers on special assignment to census tract areas that were experiencing an unusually high rate of housebreakings. Through the use of proper investigative techniques and by informing the residents about proper security measures, these officers reduced the number of housebreakings in tracts 15 and 16 by 34% and reduced those in tract 9 by 50%.

Baker-5 team members have also been successful in establishing contacts with the Baker-5 community. The team's officers have contacted over one hundred businessmen in the high crime tracts and have instructed them in proper security precautions. They

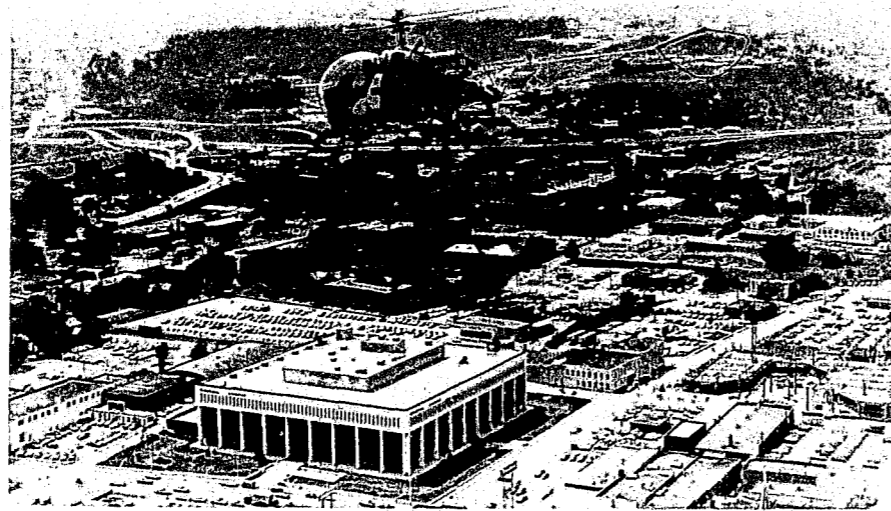


have issued more than seventy-five emergency numbers to such businesses. These emergency numbers are posted on the door or window of the business. If that business is broken into during the night or over the weekend, the officer who discovers the break-in or who is called to the scene can notify the owner immediately. In this way, the owner can determine what has been taken and can secure his business against vandalism.

The Baker-5 team also has a "Ride-Along" program. Citizens are allowed to ride with officers during regular patrol duty. This program has noticeably increased the participating citizens' awareness of the problems faced by the Baker-5 team members.

Team members have also prepared and delivered speeches to civic clubs and churches in the Baker-5 area. The team has received many letters of appreciation, and Baker-5 residents have also volunteered much information which has been of help to the team members. These are both indications of the enthusiastic acceptance of the team concept in the Baker-5 area.

# Tactical Operations



The Tactical Operations Bureau has undergone some changes since the implementation of team policing; but its main purpose has remained the same — to provide supplemental and support services to the Patrol Bureau.

When team policing was implemented in March, 1974, the Tactical Operations Bureau was comprised of the Tactical Section, the Helicopter Analysis Section, and the Special Services Section. The Tactical Section functioned as a highly flexible, mobile detachment which was assigned selectively to areas and times of high crime occurrence and accident hazards. In the reorganization of the Tactical Operations Bureau which occurred on June 21, 1974, this Tactical Section was absorbed into the teams.

During this transition, the Helicopter/Analysis Section has maintained the same functions — serving as a highly mobile force utilized to reduce the incidence of specific types of crime and to support ground units in the prevention of crime, the apprehension of offenders, and the enforcement of laws. It tabulates reported incidents of crime and traffic accidents according to various factors (i.e., location, time of day, day of week, etc.), and plots general trends or patterns in criminal activities and traffic movement. This section is now a unit of the Special Services Section. The other units in the Special Services Section provide resources such as crime prevention material, projectors, and other specialized equipment to the teams for their use in community meetings and other community relations projects. It also provides coordinators for the Police Athletic League and the Explorer Scouts



and coordinates all School Safety activities and related police/school functions. The Police Reserves, who provide additional personnel for special events, are also part of the Special Services Section.

When the Tactical Operations Bureau was reorganized in June, 1974, the Central Investigations Section and the Special Investigations Section became part of this bureau. At that time, most of the investigators in the Central Investigations Section were assigned to the individual teams, leaving a nucleus of fourteen investigators who investigate major crimes and conduct follow-up investigations that are referred to them by the team investigators. The Special Investigations Section has the responsibility of detecting, preventing, and neutralizing subversive and organized criminal activities. Also, this section investigates known or suspected cases of narcotic and dangerous drug law violations, prostitution, gambling, and illegal sales or use of alcoholic beverages.

The Auxiliary Services Division includes three bureaus — the Information Center Bureau, the Central Services Bureau, and the Crime Laboratory Bureau. The services provided by these bureaus were changed very little with the implementation of team policing.

There was, however, one major change in the Information Center Bureau. Shortly after team policing was implemented, the Word Processing Unit was added to the Information Center Bureau. This unit is a federally-funded project which originated as a report writing system for the Criminal Investigations Bureau. Funds from this project purchased portable dictating machines to be used by the investigators in the field and an IBM Magnetic Card "Selectric" typewriter to be used for form letters. This unit has since been moved to the Information Center Bureau and has been expanded to provide typing services for all the bureaus of the Department. These services include typing supplemental and investigative reports, form letters, and correspondence for staff officers.

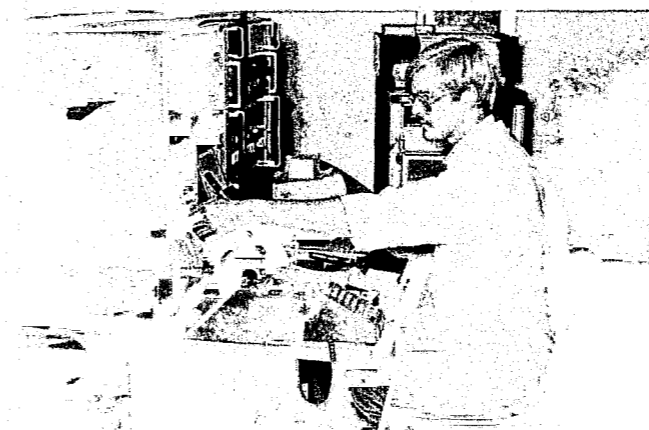
The other sections in the Information Center Bureau are the Records Section, which processes and maintains recorded information of various types for use by the general public, the Department, and other governmental agencies; the Communications Section, which receives complaints and provides dispatching services; and the Data Processing Section, which designs and performs systems analysis on new computer programs and maintains documentation on all computer programs pertaining to the Department.

The Central Services Bureau contains three sections — the Property Control Section, which issues supplies and equipment to all Departmental personnel and maintains an inventory of all equipment, evidence, and stolen or found property; the Automotive Maintenance Section, which provides the maintenance for all the Department's automotive equipment; and the Taxicab Inspector Section, which conducts inspections of taxicabs, issues licenses to taxicab drivers and in general provides for the safety of the public in connection with the operation and use of taxicabs.

# Auxiliary Services



The Crime Laboratory Bureau provides laboratory analysis services for the Charlotte Police Department and for other agencies in the eight-county Central Piedmont region. This bureau's four sections, the Chemistry Section, the Firearms Section, the Microanalysis Section and the Identification Section, provide services which include firearms identification, chemical analysis, instrumental analysis, document analysis, photographic services, comparative micrography, and chemical tests for intoxication or drug use.





## Administrative Division

The Administrative Division is comprised of the Watch Commanders, the Inspections and Control Bureau, the Administrative Services Bureau, and the Training Bureau.

The Watch Commanders serve as executive staff assistants to the Chief of Police and conduct staff inspections and internal investigations to determine if established policies, procedures and regulations designed by the Department are being enforced and if desired results are being attained.

The Inspections and Control Bureau investigates complaints of police personnel mis-conduct and conducts investigations of the operations of the Department.

The Administrative Services Bureau is comprised of four sections — the Planning Section, the Federal Programs Section, the Fiscal Affairs Section, and the Personnel Section. This bureau provides for the Department's management and operational planning, the monitoring of projects funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.), the preparation and coordination of the Department's annual budget, and the determination of and provision for the personnel needs of the Department.



## Training Bureau



The Training Bureau is comprised of two sections — the Recruit Training Section and the In-Service Training Section — and is responsible for administering, directing, and supervising recruit and in-service training for the Department.

During fiscal year 1973-1974, the Training Bureau acquired a civilian Training Director, whose main responsibility will be the development and initiation of the Department's career development training program. He will also work closely with other members of the bureau in determining facility, personnel and program needs for the recently approved Police-Fire Field Training Academy.

Also during the past fiscal year, this bureau has conducted four Basic Recruit Schools and graduated a total of fifty-seven officers. The curriculum of these recruit schools has been extended from twelve to fourteen weeks, in order to include two weeks of simulated field training exercises.

The bureau also gave approval of and made arrangements for officers' attendance at a total of seventy-five different schools, conferences, workshops, and seminars. Much of the funding for this type of training was provided by the Governor's Committee on Law and Order, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) and the Governor's Committee on Highway Safety.

# Crime And Arrest

OFFENSE	PART I OFFENSES FISCAL YEARS 1974 AND 1973		
	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		PERCENTAGE CHANGE
	1974	1973	FY 1973-FY 1974
Homicide	63	57	+10.5
Rape	80	63	+27.0
Robbery	771	730	+ 5.6
Aggravated Assault	1040	1192	-12.8
Burglary	6987	4696	+48.8
Larceny	8933	6971	+28.2
Auto Theft	1146	869	+31.9
*Total Offenses	19,020	14,578	+30.5

\*On January 24, 1974, the City of Charlotte annexed 32 square miles of land, containing a population of 43,000. The impact of that annexation upon this index has not yet been evaluated.

OFFENSE	PART I OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST FISCAL YEARS 1974 AND 1973		
	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE
	FY 1974	FY 1973	FY 1973-FY 1974
Homicide	59	47	+25.5
Rape	39	34	+14.7
Robbery	206	227	- 9.3
Aggravated Assault	634	653	- 2.9
Burglary	1561	938	+66.4
Larceny	2156	1770	+21.8
Auto Theft	329	259	+27.0
Total Offenses	4984	3928	+26.9

OFFENSE	ARRESTS ADULT AND JUVENILE FISCAL YEARS 1974 AND 1973		
	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		PERCENT CHANGE
	FY 1974	FY 1973	FY 1974-FY 1973
Homicide	64	51	+25.5
Rape	32	22	+45.5
Robbery	203	234	-13.3
Aggravated Assault	582	618	- 5.8
Other Assaults	2191	2260	- 3.1
Burglary	876	724	+21.0
Larceny - Theft	2515	2024	+24.3
Auto Theft	231	149	+55.0
Arson	22	18	+22.2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	97	57	+17.5
Fraud	2175	2170	+ 0.2
Embezzlement	42	41	+ 2.4
Stolen Property	32	30	+ 6.7
Vandalism	595	488	+21.9
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing	257	280	- 8.2
Prostitution and Vice	25	16	+56.3
Sex Offenses	58	108	-46.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	904	688	+31.4
Gambling	63	28	+125.0
Offenses Against Family and Children	492	595	-17.3
Driving Under the Influence	1260	1820	-30.8
Liquor Laws	70	119	-41.2
Drunkenness	8541	9422	- 9.4
Disorderly Conduct	164	197	-16.8
Loitering	5	-	-
Escapes and Runaways	317	211	+50.2
Hazardous Violations	968	1313	-26.3
Non-Hazardous Violations	1160	1040	+11.5
Miscellaneous	2283	1921	+18.8
Total Arrests	26,194	26,644	- 1.7

# Peace Officer's Memorial Day

In the early morning hours of June 5, 1973, Officer James Claude Stanton was assaulted, overpowered, and shot four times while responding to a domestic assault call. Consequently, Officer Stanton was awarded the Police Silver Cross. The presentation was made on "Peace Officers Memorial Services" day, May 15, 1974, at the Law Enforcement Center. Officer Stanton was one of the first to receive such an award from the Police Department's newly instituted "Awards Program".

The Police Department instituted its "Awards Program" in February of 1973. The program recognizes unusual performance of police officers while executing their office, and recognizes individual citizens who render a service which aids the Police Department in carrying out its objectives.

There are five degrees of awards in the department's program. They are: (1) The Medal of Valor which is the highest and most esteemed award given by the Police Department. This medal is awarded to members of the department who, while serving in an official capacity, distinguish themselves conspicuously by heroic action beyond the call of duty. (2) The Medal of Merit which is awarded to members of the Department who, while serving in an official capacity, distinguish themselves by meritorious service. (3) The Police Silver Cross which is awarded to members of the Department who receive serious or critical injuries while performing official police duties and the Gold Cross which is presented to the families of officers who suffer death in the line of duty. (4) The Certificate of Commendation which is awarded to members of the Department who distinguish themselves through the accomplishment of an outstanding service to the Police Department or the community. (5) The Certificate of Appreciation which is awarded to the private citizen or Department employee who performs an outstanding act or service which aids the Department in carrying out its objectives.

Other awards presented this year on "Peace Officers Memorial Services" day were:

Certificate of Commendation to Officer Larry David Walker for the manner in which he took control of the incident in which his riding partner, J. C. Stanton, was seriously wounded. Officer Walker is credited with saving Officer Stanton's life.

Certificates of Commendation to Officer J. E. Sorrow and Sergeant H. L. Wilkins for the capture of five bank robbery suspects on July 9, 1973, and the recovery of \$15,000.

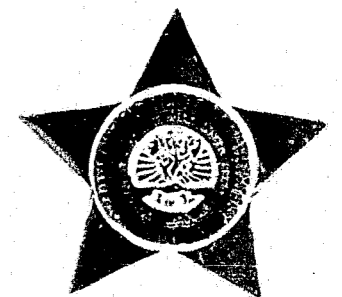
Certificate of Commendation to Officer R. L. Riggsbee whose acute observation resulted in the capture



of two suspects and the recovery of money taken during the armed robbery of a grocery store.

Certificate of Commendation to Officer W. T. Love whose observation and actions, while off-duty, led to the apprehension of four armed robbery suspects.

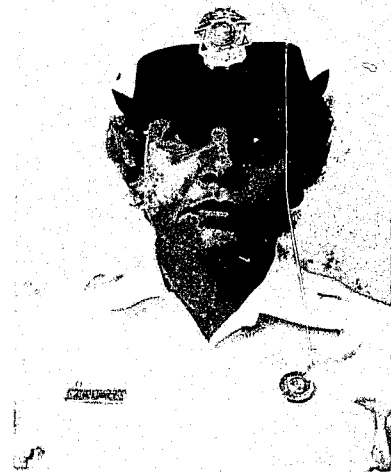
Certificate of Appreciation to Mr. James Stephenson and Mr. Sam Anderson whose quick action in reporting a bank robbery led to the capture of five suspects by Officer J. E. Sorrow and Sergeant H. L. Wilkins.



## Retirements



**Lawrence W. Ballentine**  
Born: 7/2/13  
Employed: 4/1/38  
Retired: 3/31/74



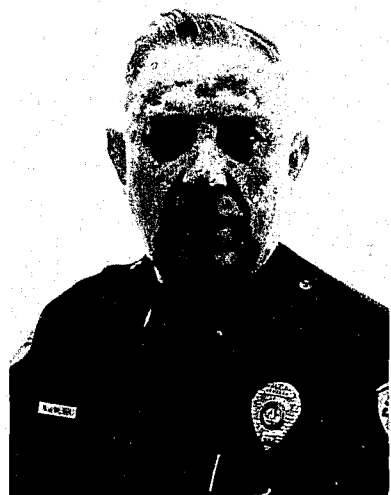
**Ann McKinney**  
Born: 11/21/18  
Employed: 7/29/52  
Retired: 4/30/74



**Maurice G. Stubbs**  
Born: 8/19/28  
Employed: 4/1/53  
Deceased: 2/17/74



**John A. Nichols**  
Born: 3/18/09  
Employed: 4/1/38  
Retired: 3/31/74



**M. J. Wilson, Sr.**  
Born: 6/19/20  
Employed: 9/15/50  
Retired: 1/1/74

## In Memoriam

# *Credits*

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**END**