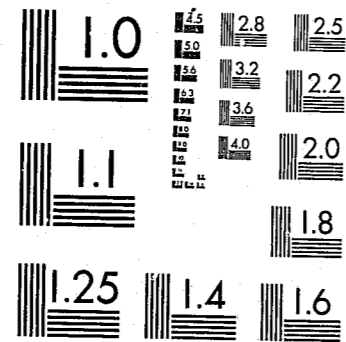


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*There is no higher religion than human service.  
To work for the common good is the greatest creed.*  
—Albert Schweitzer



## Progress Through Professionalism

MF 1

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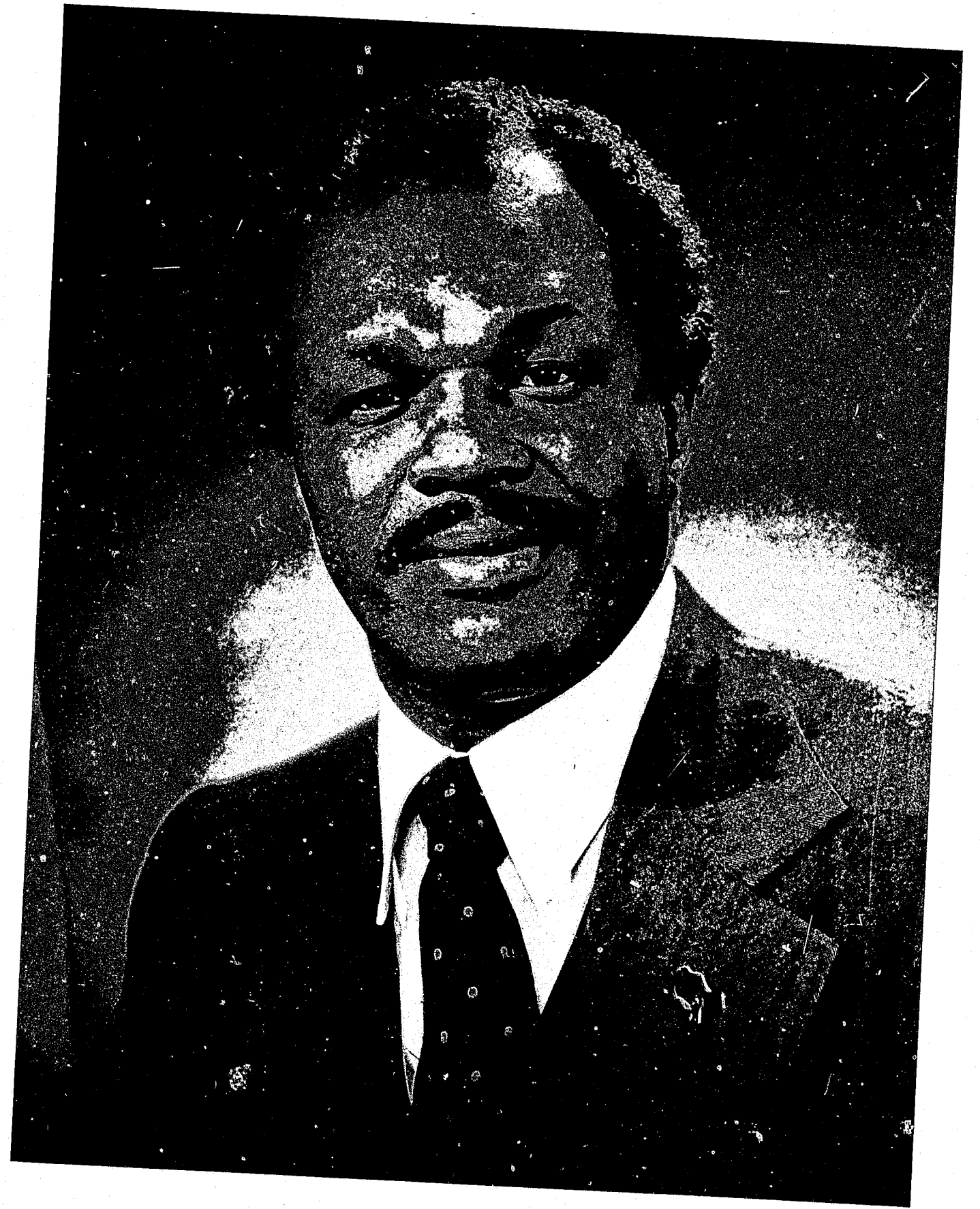
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**Metropolitan Police Department  
Washington, D.C.**

## **Fiscal Year 1979 Annual Report**

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*Marion S. Barry, Jr.  
Mayor  
Washington, D.C.*



## Office of the Chief of Police

*Burtell M. Jefferson  
Chief of Police*

As the decade of the '70s draws to a close and we think back over the preceding ten years, we can be proud of the progress our Department has achieved through professionalism. As we strive to accomplish our mission, the professional quality of the Department is reflected all around us, in our daily interaction with the community and with ourselves.

As documented by this annual report, our primary mission — the prevention and detection of crime — has become a joint effort between a professional department and a concerned community. The Patrol Districts' Advisory Councils and the Advisory Council to the Chief of Police continue to perform a vital role in keeping us in touch with each other and abreast of issues of concern to the community and to the Department. Our community centers have become a focal point for citizens of the District of Columbia to meet with us, individually, to solve problems of mutual concern. Similarly, programs created to encourage citizen participation, such as Operation Identification, have continued to contribute to the growth of professionalism and the spirit of cooperation between the police and the community.

In addition to strengthening the bond between the police and the community, the '70s have also produced important internal changes within the Department. We are smaller in size, younger in age, better educated than ever before, and we are more cohesive in our professional outlook and our determination to conduct ourselves according to the highest standards set by our vocation. The advances we have achieved through professionalism are characterized by our progressive attitude toward training, management, crime prevention and detection, and the application of the latest techniques of criminology, as well as by the emphasis we have placed on people — our most vital internal resource.

Page after page, this annual report is testimony to the fact that, sworn or civilian, it is the employees of this Department who, in the final analysis, have made us a professional Department. We have demonstrated beyond a doubt that although we are a diverse group, both male and female, and various ethnic groups, we can successfully work together toward a common goal — protection of life and property in the District of Columbia.

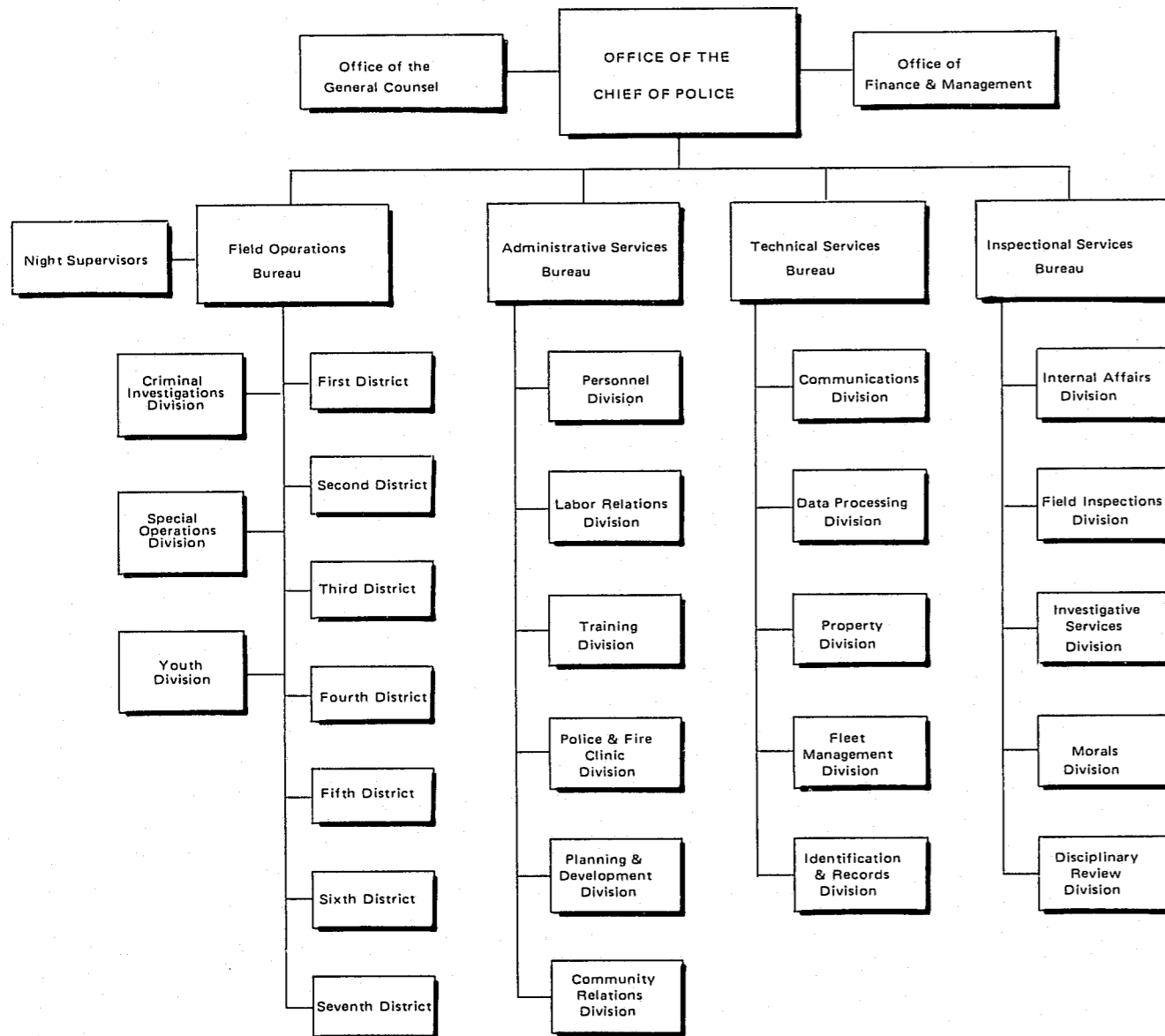
Now, as we leave the '70s behind and look forward to the decade of the '80s, it is with the assurance that we are on a solid foundation headed in the right direction. Whatever the next ten years may bring, we can all be proud that through professionalism, we served as the impetus.



*Burtell M. Jefferson*

*Burtell M. Jefferson  
Chief of Police*

ORGANIZATION



Vernon S. Gill  
General Counsel

## Office of the General Counsel

The relationship of the General Counsel to the Police Department is analogous to that of house counsel to a corporation. The General Counsel, Deputy General Counsel Richard S. Brooks, and Assistant General Counsels Frank R. Newett and Kenneth W. Barrett provide the Chief of Police with staff assistance in planning and directing comprehensive programs reflecting current law and recent legal trends. Attorneys of the Office of General Counsel utilize their understanding of the police function and their legal expertise to provide legal advice to the Chief and Department on a broad range of existing and projected police procedures, as well as problems of specific investigations. Moreover, the General Counsel, staff attorneys, and the Court Liaison Division are responsible for establishing and maintaining liaison and cooperation with the Courts, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the D.C. Corporation Counsel's Office, and other members of the Bar for the purpose of exchanging information and seeking their opinion on all matters which impact upon the Department and the criminal justice system.

During Fiscal Year 1979, attorneys of the Office's Legal Services Division provided legal counsel, often on the scene, in such areas as police investigations and related matters, and in the conduct of parades or demonstrations. In addition, staff attorneys prepared civil litigation report letters and draft pleadings; represented the Department or Chief of Police in labor negotiations, in court motions and before administrative boards; decided FOIA on behalf of the Chief of Police; and analyzed new legislation, legal trends and court opinions for implementation into Department policy and training.

Notably, attorneys assisted in establishing, monitoring and analyzing interim procedures for prisoner processing as ordered by the U.S. District Court in the pending case of *Lively v. Cullinane*. Also, the General Counsel served as Chairman of a Joint Police and Fire Department Regulations Development Committee to draft proposed rules and regulations pursuant to Section 801(d) of D.C. Act 2-300, the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978. The Deputy General Counsel continued to serve as Chairman of the Department's Use of Service Weapon Review Board, and the Board reported an overall decrease of 18% in use of firearms, mace, and blackjack/baton for Fiscal Year 1979.





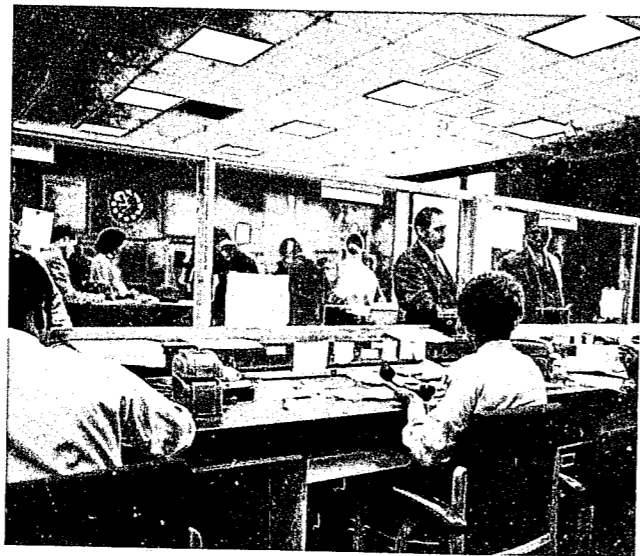
Inspector Fred Thomas  
Director

## Court Liaison Division

The Court Liaison Division is involved in the daily liaison with the various courts, the United States Attorney's Office, the Corporation Counsel's Office, and individual members of the Department. During Fiscal Year 1979, the Division identified problem areas and implemented new cost-effective programs that eliminated needless, but costly court attendances by our officers and witnesses, while maintaining case quality.

On June 4, 1978, the Court Liaison Division established a Court Monitor Section to monitor police officer attendance in court for efficiency (excessive/unnecessary court time) and quality of performance (how well prepared for court proceeding; how testimony of the officer is received by the court; compliance with dress codes; etc.). Full staffing was attained at the beginning of the fiscal year, and as a first priority, the Monitor Section undertook the task of monitoring the efficiency phase. Since comparable data for the first ten months of Fiscal Year 1978 and Fiscal Year 1979 show no significant change in the number of "New Cases Presented to the Court" (arrests) during the comparable period, a noticeable decrease of officers appearing (-24%) and hours consumed (-32%) in court can be attributed to the efforts of the Monitor Section during Fiscal Year 1979.

A part of that effort also involved the cooperation of other agencies within the court. A "Status Hearing" concept was initiated by the Criminal Division of D.C. Superior Court as a means for reducing police/witness time in court in misdemeanor and traffic cases. Ofttimes, cases are disposed of as the result of a negotiated plea, nolle, dismissal, diversionary program, or sentencing. Under the new "Status Hearing" concept, witnesses are only required to appear in court when a case has been scheduled for trial. Officer scheduling and notification were altered accordingly. This program was effective and resulted in considerable savings to the Department since it also reduced court appearances by police officers and witnesses.



During Fiscal Year 1979, this Section recommended that the papering schedule for citation release cases be extended from ten (10) to twenty (20) days from the date of arrest, thereby reducing the number of members working the midnight and evening tours of duty required to respond to court while off-duty with compensation for off-duty appearances. In addition, the prosecutorial offices have extended their office hours to facilitate papering of these cases. As a result, most officers are now able to paper their cases while on duty. Statistics of the Division's Case Review and Court Processing Sections indicate that the Division has maintained a "no-show" and late court appearance rate of less than one percent, and a "no-paper" rate (in the Superior Court Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office) of less than 19 percent.



Inspector Isaac Fulwood, Jr.  
Director

## Office of Finance and Management

As with any law enforcement agency, an effective financial management program is necessary to ensure proper utilization of department funds and resources. Our Office of Finance and Management has this responsibility, and provides services that include: funds control and accountability; voucher processing; payroll services; budget formulation and justification; and allocation of manpower and resources. Although these tasks are of a recurring nature, they were performed by the staff of this Office in a timely and expedient manner.

In cooperation with the Minority Business Opportunity Commission, this Office endeavored to ensure that minority business enterprises participating in the Department's contracting and procurement activities received proper consideration. A new coding system was established to identify minority businesses, and to ensure prompt payment to these vendors. This Office has set its goals, and we can see that a path has been mapped to ensure that minority enterprises continue to receive appropriate consideration for Department contracts. During the past Fiscal Year, a total of \$1,000,000.00 in contracts was awarded to minority businesses.

To increase the efficient operation of this Office, our payroll data was computerized during Fiscal Year 1979. This new program is in keeping with the Department's continuing effort to utilize the most up-to-date technology available. The cost of operating each branch of this Department is now available from the computer in a matter of seconds.

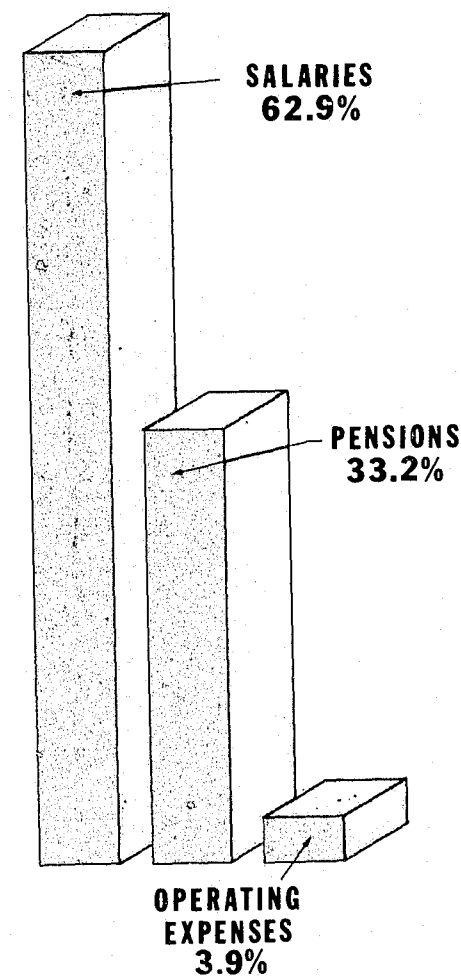
The staff of this Office devoted considerable manpower to coordinate and assist in implementation of the new District of Columbia Financial Management System. Weekly conferences and work sessions were attended by members of this Office to accomplish the initial phases of implementation. The Department has now converted to the new Financial Management System, and all financial information is available in the computer.



Job announcements were prepared to facilitate the selection of qualified civilian applicants for non-front line police positions that will be civilianized during the next year. Seventeen (17) uniform positions have already been converted for civilianization. Although this is an enormous task that will be accomplished in several phases over the next few years, the end result will ensure the most economical and efficient use of the resources and manpower of this Department.

# Department Resources Budget Appropriations

UNIT	TOTAL BUDGET	PERCENT OF DEPARTMENT BUDGET
<b>Administration</b>		
Chief of Police	\$ 137,400	0.09
Office of General Counsel	650,600	0.42
Office of Finance and Management	696,900	0.45
<b>Field Operations Bureau</b>		
Field Operations Officer	323,600	0.21
Seven Police Districts	58,220,200	37.74
Criminal Investigations Division	5,020,200	3.25
Youth Division	1,708,800	1.11
Special Operations Division	8,060,800	5.23
<b>Administrative Services Bureau</b>		
Administrative Services Officer	359,500	0.23
Community Relations Division	767,100	0.50
Planning and Development Division	582,300	0.38
Training Division	1,258,600	0.82
Personnel Division	704,200	0.46
Police and Fire Clinic Division	980,500	0.64
Labor Relations Division	83,900	0.05
<b>Technical Services Bureau</b>		
Technical Services Officer	155,400	0.10
Identification and Records Division	4,310,900	2.79
Communications Division	1,900,300	1.23
Property Division	973,200	0.63
Data Processing Division	1,480,100	0.96
Fleet Management Division	3,868,700	2.51
<b>Inspectional Services Bureau</b>		
Inspectional Services Officer	67,600	0.04
Internal Affairs Division	976,500	0.63
Field Inspections Division	585,600	0.38
Morals Division	2,091,100	1.36
Investigative Services Division	873,900	0.57
Disciplinary Review Division	142,600	0.09
<b>Police Pension and Relief</b>		
Payments to Pensioners	44,087,600	28.58
Payments to Beneficiaries	7,179,000	4.65
Police Support Activity	6,010,200	3.90



Salaries and Benefits	\$ 96,980,500
Pensions	51,266,600
Other Operating Expenses	6,010,200
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>\$154,257,300</b>

## Salaries

### Police

SALARY CLASS AND TITLE	SERVICE STEP								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Class 1:</b> Police Officer	\$15,577	\$16,047	\$16,827	\$17,605	\$18,847	\$20,095	\$20,875	\$21,654	\$22,431
<b>Class 3:</b> Detective	19,471	20,446	21,419	22,392	23,365	24,339	25,312	—	—
<b>Class 4:</b> Police Sergeant Detective Sergeant	21,156	22,210	23,271	24,333	25,392	26,447	—	—	—
<b>Class 5:</b> Police Lieutenant	24,453	25,681	26,904	28,125	29,347	—	—	—	—
<b>Class 7:</b> Police Captain	28,972	30,421	31,871	33,316	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Class 8:</b> Police Inspector	33,583	35,262	36,948	38,362	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Class 9:</b> Deputy Chief of Police	39,411	42,077	44,750	47,421	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Class 10:</b> Assistant Chief of Police	46,730	49,845	52,960*	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Class 11:</b> *Chief of Police	54,048	57,324*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Civilian

	SERVICE STEP									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	7,210	7,450	7,690	7,930	8,170	8,410	8,650	8,890	8,902	9,126
2	8,128	8,399	8,670	8,902	9,002	9,267	9,532	9,797	10,052	10,327
3	8,952	9,250	9,548	9,846	10,144	10,442	10,740	11,038	11,336	11,634
4	10,049	10,384	10,719	11,054	11,389	11,724	12,059	12,394	12,729	13,054
5	11,243	11,618	11,993	12,368	12,743	13,118	13,493	13,868	14,243	14,618
6	12,531	12,949	13,367	13,785	14,203	14,621	15,039	15,457	15,875	16,293
7	13,925	14,389	14,853	15,317	15,781	16,245	16,709	17,173	17,637	18,101
8	15,423	15,937	16,451	16,965	17,479	17,993	18,507	19,021	19,535	20,049
9	17,035	17,603	18,171	18,739	19,307	19,875	20,443	21,011	21,579	22,147
10	18,760	19,385	20,010	20,635	21,260	21,885	22,510	23,135	23,760	24,385
11	20,611	21,298	21,985	22,672	23,359	24,046	24,733	25,420	26,107	26,794
12	24,703	25,526	26,349	27,172	27,995	28,818	29,641	30,464	31,287	32,110
13	29,375	30,354	31,333	32,312	33,291	34,270	35,249	36,228	37,207	38,186
14	34,713	35,780	37,027	38,184	39,341	40,498	41,655	42,812	43,969	45,126
15	40,832	42,193	43,554	44,915	46,276	47,637	48,998	50,359*	51,720*	53,081*
16	47,889	49,485	51,081*	52,677*	54,273*	55,869*	57,465*	59,061*	60,657*	
17	56,099*	57,969*	59,839*	61,709*	63,579*					
18	65,750*									

\*The rate of pay is limited by Section 5308 of Title 5 of the United States Code.

## Field Operations Bureau



Assistant Chief Maurice T. Turner, Jr.  
Field Operations Officer

*Our police officers on the street are more attuned to their responsibilities to the public than ever before.*

The Field Operations Bureau is responsible for all primary police tasks, and provides coverage of the city at all hours of the day and night. Fiscal Year 1979 was a progressive year that was characterized by the innovative programs and crime-fighting techniques implemented by our field forces. Our patrol forces are the representatives of the Department, and each individual officer bears the burden of responsibility when crime is on the increase. They seek and preserve public favor by constantly demonstrating impartial service to law, and rendering individual service and friendship to the citizenry. Their present role far ex-

ceeds that intended for law enforcement officers. Perhaps the greatest cause of the success achieved in our patrol operations is the individual officer's commitment to law enforcement, and his effective portrayal as a psychologist, counsellor, community-services officer, and negotiator. Indeed, the achievements of this Bureau during Fiscal Year 1979 were responsive to the needs of the community, and this Department's commitment to ensure that this city is a place where people can comfortably live, work or visit.

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

**Night Supervisors** .....

Members of the rank of Inspector staff the Field Operations Bureau on a 24-hour basis; assume direct authority and responsibility for the department in the absence of the Chief of Police; and respond to serious or unusual incidents occurring in the city.

**Seven Police Districts** .....

Members protect life and property by preventing crime, enforcing the law, preserving the peace, and apprehending criminals.

**Criminal Investigations** .....

Members conduct city-wide criminal investigations of specific felonies and crimes requiring extensive follow-up investigations, or the use of specialized skills.

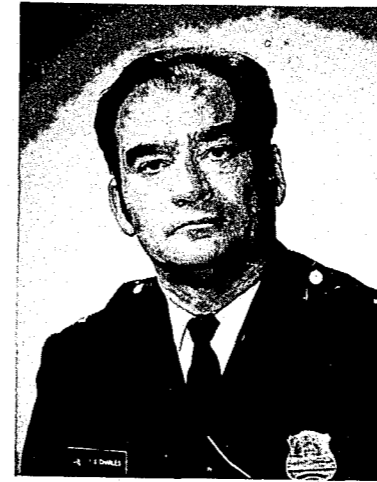
**Special Operations** .....

Members control traffic, enforce vehicle regulations, investigate accidents, utilize selective traffic enforcement and educational materials to further the prevention of vehicle and pedestrian accidents; provide extra tactical personnel to respond to unusual law enforcement situations and events.

**Youth** .....

Members provide the expertise needed for the proper handling of police cases involving juveniles, investigate missing persons cases, and carry out programs specifically designed to prevent juvenile delinquency.

## Night Supervisors



Inspector Francis G. Charles



Inspector Bryant A. Hopkins

The Field Operations Bureau is staffed on a twenty-four hour basis by officials of the rank of Inspector who are designated as "Night Supervisors". Except during the day-work tour of duty, the Night Supervisors assume direct authority and responsibility for the Department.

Timely notification by the Communications Division, and continued monitoring of radio frequencies enable the Night Supervisors to respond to serious or unusual incidents occurring in the city. On the scene, these officials render guidance to watch commanders and ensure compliance with prescribed procedures. During large demonstrations or disorders, the Night Supervisors continually monitor radio frequencies to coordinate activities.



Inspector Hayward B. Long



Inspector James P. Shugart





Deputy Chief Albert W. Ferguson  
Commander

## First District

A variety of law enforcement problems exist in the First District. Police services for citizens in public housing, government offices, and the downtown shopping area require a high degree of flexibility to deal with crime patterns that are constantly changing. True success, however, is overcoming the many obstacles that emerge in the law enforcement profession.

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1979, serious crimes such as burglaries, robberies, and assaults plagued this District. Patrols were increased, and law enforcement measures

focused on these crimes which have a strong, negative effect on the citizenry. High crime areas were saturated with scootermen, casual clothes, and uniformed tactical personnel. Crime prevention brochures were distributed to the citizenry and area businesspersons. Community leaders were encouraged to implement crime prevention measures in their homes and business places. This intensive, coordinated effort not only contributed to a significant reduction in crime, but also resulted in numerous arrests. Increased attention was also directed to crimes occurring in the gay community. A special task force, comprised of police officials and representatives of the Gay Activist Alliance, was established to develop measures aimed at reducing crime. A good working relationship has been developed as a result of this coordinated effort. A special cumulative crime map for gay-frequented areas was established in order to maintain up-to-date information on crime patterns, and to facilitate effective deployment of patrol officers.

As pickpocketing is a particular problem in the area of bus terminals, a special Casual Clothes Pickpocket Detail was established. Uniformed footmen and scooter patrols were also deployed in the area of the Greyhound and Trailways bus terminals. The effectiveness of this program was realized after the first six months — 386 misdemeanor arrests had been made.

The First District continued its effort to maintain an open line of communication with the people. One of the most important things that can be accomplished through good police-community relations is a coordinated effort to prevent crime. A Crime Prevention Education Program was implemented, and members of the Community Relations Services Unit contacted residents to encourage their participation in the Operation Identification Program. As a result, 25% of the residents contacted voluntarily participated in the program.



Deputy Chief Loyd W. Smith  
Commander

## Second District

Innovation was the key for the progressive development of programs in our Second District. The enthusiastic reception of new concepts, and the motivation and dedication of the officers created the teamwork that is so necessary and effective in the war on crime.

This District's patrol concept was reorganized in January, 1979. To increase crime reduction, a "sector system" was implemented to ensure better utilization of manpower and resources. Under this system, each sector is provided with equal numbers of officials, officers, and equipment to operate. Additionally, the canine functions were centralized within the Support Unit under the direct supervision of a sergeant.

An automated gasoline dispensing machine was installed in this District. Under the old system, a member was required to come into the stationhouse and complete a required form before gasoline could be dispensed. The new system enables the member to communicate the necessary information to station personnel from the pump by utilizing a speaker. The vehicle is observed in the stationhouse on a closed-circuit television, and all gasoline dispensed is automatically recorded by the gasoline dispensing machine. This new technology not only reduces the amount of time involved in gasoline dispensation, but is also a more accurate system for the accountability of gasoline.

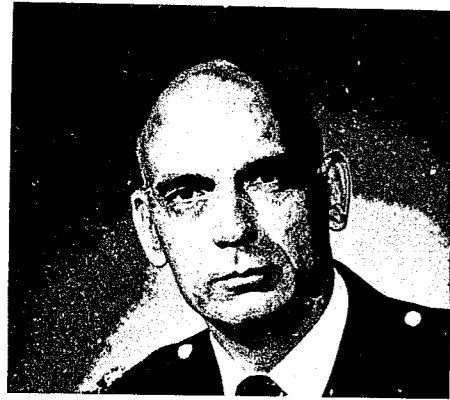
In February, 1979, a 15-man station Universal Gym was installed. Since installation of the gym, many members have utilized the equipment on a regular basis to keep themselves physically fit.

A Gambling and Liquor Unit was established and is comprised of a sergeant and four investigators. Specialization of this activity provided tangible results in the months following its implementation. A large-scale gambling operation resulted in thirteen coordinated raids and un-

covered gambling interests in Las Vegas, Nevada. This investigation was concluded with the seizure of gambling related paraphernalia, and a substantial amount of cash. Additionally, members of the Vice Unit investigated "street vendors" in the Georgetown area. This investigation was concluded with the seizure of narcotic paraphernalia, and the execution of arrest warrants for eight persons for violations of the Controlled Substances and Uniform Narcotics Acts.



The Second District continued its fund-raising program for the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club. During Fiscal Year 1979, a total of \$8,361.00 was collected, \$4,500.00 of which was raised by the Fourth Annual Softball Game between police officers and celebrities.



Deputy Chief William R. Dixon  
Commander

## Third District

The Third District improved a number of their social services programs to establish a cooperative relationship with the citizenry, and to promote a joint crime prevention effort. Additionally, new crime-fighting techniques were employed and patrols were increased to deter crime.

The Youth Services Section conducted classroom presentations in the public schools to promote an awareness of the criminal justice system among juveniles. This program provided juveniles with detailed information concerning the laws of the District of Columbia, as well as an understanding of the system and the level of conduct expected of them by society. A juvenile-related crime prevention program was also established by this section. Juveniles who have been involved in criminal matters are encouraged to participate in this program. This program is designed to monitor the juvenile's behavior and involve the individual in programs such as the Summer Youth or the Explorer Programs.

The Operation Identification Program, in which citizens engrave household items and/or vehicle accessories with their social security numbers, was translated into Spanish by the Community Services Section. This information has been disseminated throughout the heavily populated Spanish-speaking community within the confines of the Third District.

To combat narcotic activity along the 14th Street corridor, a special foot patrol detail was established. The increased patrol has resulted in numerous arrests and impeded the narcotic traffic in the area. The bicycle patrol is yet another innovative crime-fighting technique employed in the Third District. Utilizing bicycles as the mode of transportation,

casual clothes personnel concentrated their patrol activities in high crime areas. This new technique has proven very effective and resulted in a number of arrests.



For the benefit of the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club, the Community Services Section sponsored a marathon. Approximately 180 civilian and police members participated in this event. Contributions resulting from the marathon totalled \$750.00.



Deputy Chief Charles M. Troublefield  
Commander

## Fourth District

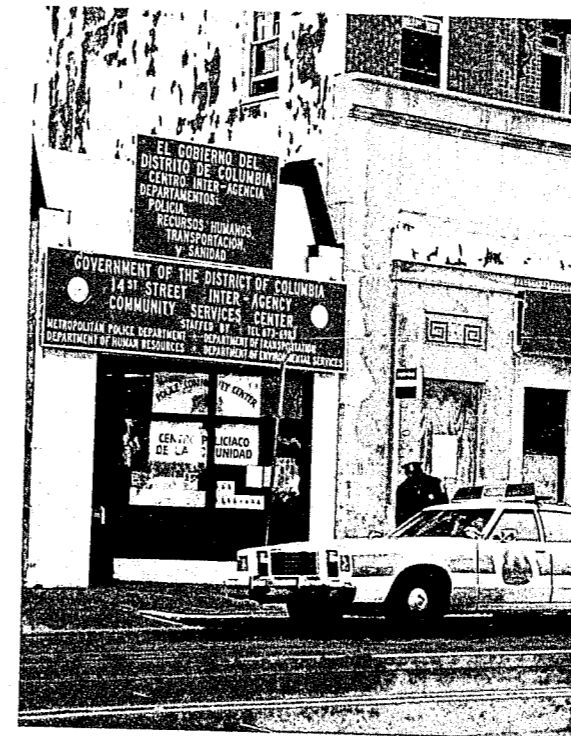
With emphasis on crime reduction and community concern, the Fourth District instituted aggressive programs aimed at crime prevention, and endeavored to promote a spirit of cooperation and understanding between the police and the community.

Incidents occurring in public schools are a growing concern in our Fourth District. A School Services Squad has been established to handle complaints involving the schools and the students. Members of this special squad periodically check the school grounds, and consult with school administrators concerning police-related matters. The squad member assigned to the school also prepares all

necessary reports, and conducts all follow-up investigations of incidents that occur on the school property. This new concept not only provides the officer with insight into the problem areas in the school, but also encourages involvement by school administrators and students in crime-related matters.

A Special Problems Squad has also been established in this District and concentrates on "crime patterns" that emerge involving larceny, robbery, burglary and sex offenses. This Squad is comprised of uniformed officers, casual clothes officers, and a detective with a high level of investigative expertise. Whenever crime patterns emerge, this special squad is formed and concentrates on the problem areas. Prompt and efficient investigation of crimes, coupled with high visibility of patrol officers, are deterring factors that can effectively eliminate the problems.

The D.C. Government Interagency Community Services Center has been tremendously successful in bringing governmental services closer to the community. This Center, which houses members of the Metropolitan Police Department, and the Departments of Environmental Services, Human Resources and Transportation, processed over 2,000 complaints during the first six months of the year. This combined community services effort has strengthened the civic associations in the area, and increased citizen awareness and participation in community activities.





Deputy Chief Carl V. Profater  
Commander

## Fifth District

In order to maintain close communication with the citizenry, the Fifth District developed new programs designed to help the police and the public work together in harmony. In addition, new crime-fighting programs were implemented to achieve its law enforcement objectives.

The Crime Analysis Unit instituted a Crime Prevention Program to educate and inform citizens about crime problems. Crime prevention literature was disseminated, community meetings were held, and citizens were encouraged to implement crime prevention measures in their homes. This program was well received by the community and resulted in a significant decrease in crime.

A Tactical Auto Unit, comprised of five officers and one investigator, was established to specifically investigate reports of stolen automobiles. During Fiscal Year 1979, this new Unit was instrumental in recovering 227 stolen automobiles and arresting 69 persons.

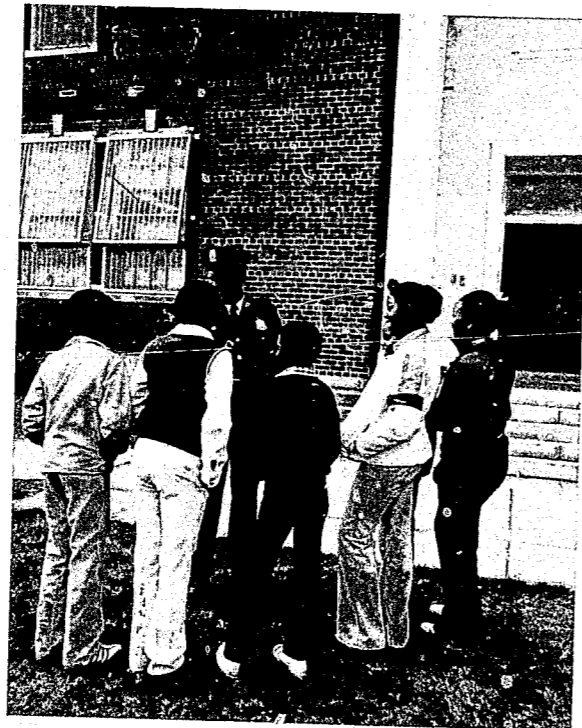
A Juvenile Truancy Enforcement Program has been established for the purpose of locating truants, and identifying those individuals in need of supervision by parents, social services agencies, and school authorities. This Program has contributed toward a reduction in crime, and promoted a spirit of cooperation among the police, parents, and school authorities.

Three Community Information Centers opened during Fiscal Year 1979. These Centers, which are staffed by Community Services personnel, serve as mini-police stations where complaints are processed and our officers help the citizens solve their problems.

Through vigorous enforcement of the Traffic Regulations, this District reduced the number of traffic and pedestrian fatalities in the area. Special attention to traffic violations, and a concerted teamwork approach were the key factors in achieving this reduction. In Fiscal Year 1978, 13 deaths occurred as a result of traffic accidents. In Fiscal Year 1979, however, only 6 traffic related deaths occurred — a 54% reduction of the 1978 figure.

On August 12, 1979, the District's three sectors were reduced to two, with a permanent midnight section for both sectors. It is anticipated that this new concept will contribute toward crime reduction, ensure proper utilization of manpower and equipment, and improve the overall morale of the members of this District.

A number of community programs were sponsored by the Fifth District personnel, including the "Double Dutch" program for girls, a flea market, and picnics for the neighborhood children at Sandy Point Beach and Fort Hunt Park in Virginia.



Deputy Chief Theodore R. Carr  
Commander

## Sixth District

To strengthen the bond between the police and the community, the Sixth District commenced new programs to involve area residents in the Department's crime prevention programs. Members of this District attended a number of in-service training programs to receive specialized training in new law enforcement techniques, and to develop a sensitivity to the needs of the citizenry.

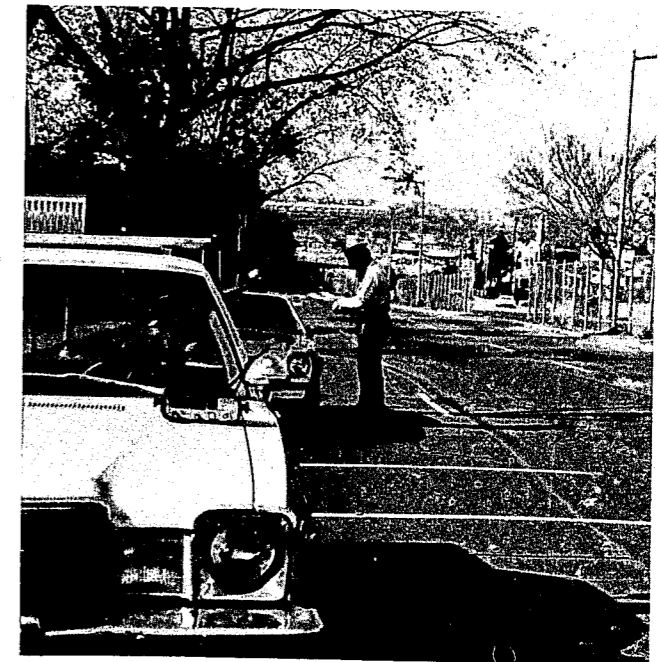
The Community Services Section coordinated with the property managers and the presidents of the tenant associations in the eight public housing properties located in this District to determine the specific needs of the residents and management in terms of police service. A "contact officer" has been assigned to handle non-emergency problems. In addition, this officer attends the monthly tenant association meetings to provide crime-prevention information, and to keep abreast of the concerns of the community. A dialogue has been established between the police and the residents. This cooperative relationship that permits an exchange of information has resulted in improved police services for public housing residents.

The Investigative Section handled numerous cases, and emphasis was placed on quality investigations that would result in convictions. 918 cases were closed with the arrest of 471 individuals. This new investigative approach ensures the removal of recidivists from the community, and is an effective deterrent to crime since the apprehension risk is so great.

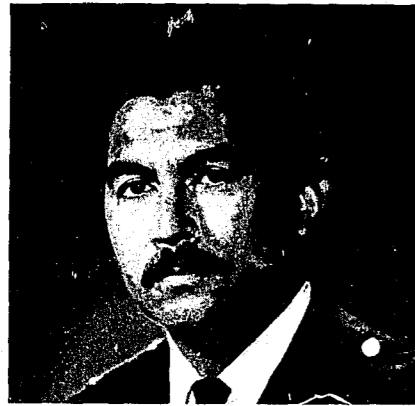
The Vice Section effected a number of arrests for violations of the narcotics laws. Intensive investigations that subsequently resulted in the execution of search warrants concluded with the arrest of 174 individuals, and seizure of narcotics with an estimated street value of \$25,000.00.

As an aid in the enforcement of traffic regulations, this District instituted the use of radar enforcement units. Eighty-two (82) officers were trained in the proper use of this equipment. The use of this new equipment, together

with the special attention that was directed to drivers operating under the influence of alcohol, contributed to a 25% reduction in this District's traffic fatality rate.



On April 28, 1979, a 10,000 meter (6.2 miles) run was coordinated to raise funds for the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club. 1,088 runners participated in this event, to include Congressman Romano Mazzolli, Judge William Pryor, and our own — Deputy Chief Theodore Carr, Commander of this District.



Deputy Chief James K. Kelly  
Commander

## Seventh District

Working together in the Seventh District to define and attack the causes of crime has produced the desired results. Embarking on a campaign to solicit support and cooperation from community leaders, school faculty and students, and civic association members, this District was able to reduce the number of larcenies, burglaries, and robberies occurring within its boundaries.

There are nine (9) separate public housing properties within the confines of the Seventh District. The Community Services Unit designated two (2) officers as Public Housing Coordinators. These officers meet with property managers and tenant association presidents on a regular basis to discuss the needs of the community. But most important — these officers are successful in establishing better rapport between the police and public housing residents.



Increasing drug activity and armed robberies prompted this District to establish a special task force to combat these crimes. An eight (8) member task force, working under the supervision of a sergeant, reduced drug traffic and arrested a number of individuals perpetrating serious crimes. In connection with these arrests, 37 firearms, \$14,040.25 in cash, and \$29,661.00 worth of illicit drugs were seized.

A rash of street robberies perpetrated by a "Jogger Robber" plagued this District from November, 1978 to May, 1979. In the early morning hours, this individual, dressed

in a jogging outfit and armed with two (2) revolvers, committed numerous robberies and fled into a wooded area. In an effort to apprehend the "Jogger Robber", the area was saturated with uniformed and casual clothes personnel. A helicopter was also available for aerial surveillance. On May 31, 1979, at 0500 hours, the "Jogger Robber" struck another victim and was pursued by uniformed personnel. The police helicopter pilot monitored the "Jogger Robber's" direction of travel, and advised the ground patrols when the subject stripped off his jogging outfit. The suspect's efforts to flee proved fruitless as the officers closed in. Repeated instructions to the suspect to surrender were unheeded. The "Jogger Robber" aimed his two (2) revolvers at the officers, and was subsequently shot and killed. Approximately forty (40) robberies were closed with the apprehension of the "Jogger Robber".



The Seventh District sponsored a number of programs and affairs for the youth in the area. Endeavors of this nature provide activities for the youth, and are effective in deterring juvenile-related crimes. Little League Baseball Teams, field trips, and summer picnics are but a few of the many community services activities sponsored by this District during Fiscal Year 1979.

## Crime Data by Police District

Classification of Offenses	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Criminal Homicide</b>								
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	185	25	11	42	35	21	21	30
Manslaughter by Negligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Rape (By Force)</b>	389	62	30	58	43	64	55	77
Assault with Intent to Rape	81	16	3	13	17	10	10	12
Carnal Knowledge	64	7	—	5	13	12	16	11
Attempt Carnal Knowledge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Rape Offenses</b>	534	85	33	76	73	86	81	100
<b>Assault</b>								
By Gun	792	125	29	149	92	124	107	166
By Knife or Cutting Tool	863	152	46	178	106	152	84	145
By Other Dangerous Weapon	1,011	214	57	204	113	139	130	154
By Hands, Fists, etc. (Aggravated)	116	10	12	18	12	22	23	19
Other Assaults (Non-Aggravated)	1,639	366	222	243	189	182	164	273
Police Assaults	188	26	30	33	17	20	19	43
<b>Total Assault Offenses</b>	4,609	893	396	825	529	639	527	800
<b>Robbery</b>								
Highways, Streets, etc.	4,375	1,088	364	751	491	540	440	701
Commercial House	451	103	56	55	56	85	40	56
Gas or Service Station	92	17	7	5	13	17	14	9
Chain Store	130	18	25	7	17	42	15	6
Residence (Anywhere on Premises)	387	55	16	85	63	62	39	67
Bank, Credit Union and Other	85	21	37	8	4	10	2	3
Miscellaneous	1,223	278	91	257	138	149	118	192
<b>Total Robbery Offenses</b>	6,743	1,580	596	1,168	782	905	668	1,044
Armed, Any Weapon	3,065	660	306	525	279	438	324	533
Strong Arm, No Weapon	2,944	732	230	497	429	396	279	381
Attempt	734	188	60	146	74	71	65	130
<b>Burglary</b>								
Residential, Night	2,140	300	265	274	320	297	251	433
Residential, Day	5,499	775	601	835	755	838	556	1,139
Residential, Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Residential, Night	2,504	507	393	414	342	412	163	273
Non-Residential, Day	2,923	554	694	509	338	424	140	264
Non-Residential, Unknown	49	7	10	11	2	11	4	4
<b>Total Burglary Offenses</b>	13,115	2,143	1,963	2,043	1,757	1,982	1,114	2,113
Unlawful Entry, No Force	8,619	1,461	991	1,209	1,205	1,452	763	1,538
Forcible Entry	3,564	513	855	705	403	423	232	433
Attempt	932	169	117	129	149	107	119	142
<b>Larceny</b>								
Pocket Picking	607	178	216	124	11	44	13	21
Purse Snatching	1,627	324	135	264	241	238	145	280
Shoplifting	2,392	967	648	166	232	110	93	176
From Auto, Not Accessory	8,085	2,161	1,347	1,418	1,060	1,055	444	600
Auto Parts, Accessories	5,560	1,054	848	602	943	957	527	629
Bicycles	1,468	284	410	188	192	181	93	120
From Buildings	6,289	1,389	2,416	971	509	449	184	371
From Coin Machine	508	72	110	92	89	59	39	47
All Other	1,409	213	245	166	234	211	165	175
<b>Total Larceny Offenses</b>	27,945	6,642	6,375	3,991	3,511	3,304	1,703	2,419
\$200 and Over	4,077	956	1,258	605	390	464	171	233
\$50 to \$200	9,981	2,395	2,490	1,352	1,252	1,220	527	745
Under \$50	13,887	3,291	2,627	2,034	1,869	1,620	1,005	1,441
<b>Auto Theft</b>	3,431	700	437	420	477	487	493	417
<b>Total Part 1 Offenses</b>	54,671	11,669	9,559	8,284	6,945	7,210	4,408	6,596
<b>Total Crime Index Offenses</b>	54,671	11,669	9,559	8,284	6,945	7,210	4,408	6,596
<b>Total Part 2 Offenses</b>	18,701	3,783	2,611	4,771	1,799	1,758	1,554	2,425
<b>Grand Total (Part 1 and Part 2)</b>	73,372	15,452	12,170	13,055	8,744	8,968	5,962	9,021

## Annual Awards For Valor

Since inception of the Awards for Valor in 1929, meritorious service by members of the department has been recognized annually during a civic ceremony. Each year, a selection committee scrutinizes the recommendations submitted by this department and selects those members who will receive these coveted awards.

Officer Constant B. Pickett, Third District, was the recipient of the Gold Medal. The Gold Medal for Valor is the highest award for meritorious service, and is awarded to only one member of the department. This award is in recognition of



**Officer Constant B. Pickett**  
Gold Medal for Valor

On May 20, 1979, Officer Constant B. Pickett distinguished himself when he twice entered a burning house to rescue several people trapped inside. Although Officer Pickett suffered excessive smoke inhalation, he did not seek treatment until the investigation had concluded, and the person responsible for setting the fire had been arrested.



**Officer Roy M. Bradley**  
Silver Medal for Valor

On October 31, 1978, Officer Roy M. Bradley distinguished himself when he rescued a missing six-month-old child in the proximity of the Anacostia River. The missing child was located near a retaining wall, and was partially submerged in silt. Officer Bradley leaped from the retaining wall and sank to his waist in the mud. He was then able to wade forward and save the child.

an act of personal bravery and self-sacrifice, above and beyond the call of duty, and involving risk of life or great bodily harm.

Silver Medals were awarded to Officers Joe L. Henderson and Roy Bradley, Second District, and Officer Jeffery T. Hoop of the Sixth District. The Silver Medal for Valor is awarded to one or more individuals who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary or unusual heroism in connection with the performance of an act involved with the profession.



**Officer Joe L. Henderson**  
Silver Medal for Valor

On November 14, 1978, Officer Joe L. Henderson, while off-duty and in an automobile body shop, distinguished himself when he successfully outwitted two armed robbers. The armed men accosted Officer Henderson and two other men, and held them at gunpoint. Officer Henderson was able to move behind a nearby car and divert the robbers' attention. He identified himself as a police officer and advised the subjects that his revolver contained special police bullets that would penetrate the van behind which they were hiding. The subjects, believing Officer Henderson had special police bullets, discarded their weapons and surrendered.



**Officer Jeffery T. Hoop**  
Silver Medal for Valor

On October 31, 1978, Officer Jeffery T. Hoop distinguished himself when he assisted Officer Roy M. Bradley in saving a six-month-old child who was submerged in silt along the banks of the Anacostia River. The six-month-old child had been reported missing, and was subsequently located near a retaining wall partially submerged in silt. Officer Bradley leaped from the retaining wall and sank in the mud, but he was able to wade forward to save the child. Officer Hoop, lying on his stomach, reached down and retrieved the child, and then pulled Officer Bradley to safety.



*Deputy Chief William C. Trussell*  
Commander

The successful investigation of criminal activity involving robberies, homicides, sex offenses, burglaries, check and fraud offenses, arsons, and other serious offenses requires the specialized skills and investigative expertise of members assigned to the Criminal Investigations Division. This Division provides assistance to the Field Operations Bureau by conducting investigations of city-wide crime problems.

The Homicide Branch's Open Case Squad, which is comprised of eight (8) homicide investigators, concentrated its efforts on unsolved murders. Between January, 1979 and October, 1979, this Squad successfully closed twenty-two (22) murder cases. On September 9, 1979, the Robbery Branch organized a Special Assignment Squad on an experimental basis. In lieu of investigating "cases", members of this Squad investigated "suspects" who had previously been charged with armed robbery, gun violations or related offenses. This Squad was successful in closing sixty-one (61) previously open robbery cases after the first month of operation.

Members of the Auto Desk Unit worked jointly with investigators from the Atlanta, Georgia Police Department's Auto Squad to investigate an auto theft ring. The stolen automobiles, bearing duplicate serial plates from the Ford Motor Company's Plant in Atlanta, Georgia, indicated penetration of the company's security system. One vehicle was recovered in the District of Columbia as a result of this investigation.

The Burglary Unit was instrumental in developing and implementing a system for computerization of pawned articles by serial number. This new system eliminates the need for District Detectives to respond to headquarters to review the pawn records. A computerized listing of all pawned articles is now provided to the Districts on a weekly basis.

In cooperation with the Prince George's County Police Department, the United States Postal Service, and the United States Attorney's Office, the Check and Fraud Unit conducted an eight-month investigation of a loosely knit illegal operation, wherein fake identification cards and real bank account numbers were used by individuals to steal \$250,000.00 from area banks and liquor stores. This investigation was a success and concluded with the arrest of 102 persons.

## Criminal Investigations Division

During Fiscal Year 1979, the Consumer Fraud Unit investigated a local attorney and a physician who conspired to defraud insurance companies over the last three (3) years. A Consumer Fraud Unit investigator and an investigator from the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute worked together on this investigation. When the investigation concluded, the two suspects were charged with mail fraud and false pretenses. In one particular automobile repair fraud case, a citizen contracted the services of an auto repair facility for engine repairs. Over a period of time, the auto repair facility "misplaced" the vehicle. The vehicle was abandoned on the street and subsequently impounded by the department. Criminal fraud was determined following inspection of the vehicle by the department's auto fraud expert mechanic, Mr. Bobby J. Gooch. The status of the vehicle was reclassified from "abandoned property" to "evidence". This type of fraud is typical when consumers contract the services of unqualified mechanics.





Deputy Chief Robert W. Klotz  
Commander

## Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division provides specialized expertise and equipment on a city-wide basis in unusual law enforcement circumstances. This Division also complements the patrol forces by deploying personnel in high-crime areas as targeted by crime analysis personnel.

The Harbor Branch initiated a direct mail registration system to obtain a more concise audit of registered vessels. Since January 1, 1979, a total of 3,478 vessels were registered. To ensure boating safety, navigational aids designating restricted speed areas and dangerous situations were purchased and placed at various locations on the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. The Boating Safety Handbook was revised and published during Fiscal Year 1979. This revision contains the new boating regulations, and other information concerning the District of Columbia's waterways.



The Detail and Support Branch handled a number of details that included control of traffic during parades and gatherings, crowd control during demonstrations, and security support for Secret Service and State Department agencies. This Branch is alerted whenever demonstrations require massive details or activation of the Civil Disturbance Unit. For more than four (4) weeks during February and early March, 1979, the entire Special Operations Division was committed to maintaining order when farmers from across the nation formed a tractorcade and entered the District of Columbia to protest. A strategic plan was developed and employed. This Division was successful in effectively controlling the demonstrators' activities so as not to disrupt the operations of the city government.

In November, 1978, the Traffic Enforcement Branch began operating the Alcohol-Speed Enforcement Unit's Mobile Test Van. District officers are assisted in processing arrests of individuals driving under the influence of alcohol. Considerable time has been saved as the result of this program. The arresting officer's "downtime" has been reduced from 1.5 hours to 25 minutes.

A specialized force, Rappelling Operations for Police Emergencies (R.O.P.E.) was added to the existing barricade teams. This new team is comprised of twenty (20) officers trained in helicopter and building rappelling. Whenever barricades or other emergency situations arise, and access to the building is impossible from stairways or other areas, the R.O.P.E. team will be utilized. In addition, this team is able to assist Fire Department personnel with rescue operations at high-rise buildings when the standard fire apparatus is ineffective.

The Special Tactics Branch performs specialized tasks that range from bomb disposal to service of warrants and control of demonstrators. The city-wide incidents that this Branch handled during Fiscal Year 1979 are best described by the report submitted on behalf of the members of this Branch, who are undoubtedly "Proud to Be".

### The Year in Review for the Special Tactics Branch

"Officer! Officer!" shouted the proverbial, little old lady. "Did I hear you say you were assigned to the Special Tactics Branch of the Special Operations Division? Well, there are a few questions that I would like to ask you."

"What have we done this year to make me look so proud you ask? Well, let me think. We've been involved in thirteen (13) barricaded situations . . . demonstrations so many, I've lost count. I've been called a Nazi, a Communist, a fascist pig, a liberal, and anti-American. Me — anti-American? Have they forgotten that I fought in that crazy Asian war — but — oh, well. Let's see. The communists hit me on the head with a bottle. The Iranians kicked me in the shin. I lost my raincoat running away from a big tractor when the farmers visited Washington. I burned my tongue drinking a hot cup of coffee on Metro Bus Number 8619 (my "home away from home" during the same detail). I lost my cross-strap during the Lebanese/Syrian Embassy battle. You don't remember that one? Well, there's this civil war going in Lebanon, and UGH! Oh, wait! I lost my flashlight and my lunch during the Sandinista de Liberacion take over of the Nicaraguan Embassy. I think I know who ate my lunch though. I got frost bite, and I sprained my back during a barricaded criminal incident on Kendall Street, and I suffered heat exhaustion at the barricade on 48th Street. I got high when the Yippies blew smoke in my face, and I felt very low standing next to those big rigs during the Independent Truckers' Strike. During the gas shortage, I waited in line for two (2) hours so I could get to work, and then I directed traffic around more gas lines.

Things have been coming pretty fast lately. Anti-Nuclear Demonstrations, Women's Strike for Peace, Free Palestine Committee, Free the Embassy Five, the cabbies, Tom and Jane — I think they're on our side now. I saw them at the American University the other night. They're into decentralization of large corporations and solar power. But, let's get back to this good earth.

Lumps, bumps, burns, cold coffee, day-old newspapers. Sadat, Begin, peace and war. The Shah of Iran, General Somoza. Love-ins, smoke-ins, signs, banners, fists, flowers and drums. One million people on the Mall, and I'm going to be on the altar with the Pope! Need I say more? Madam! Madam! You can close your mouth now. I haven't even told you about how I had to lose fourteen (14) pounds so I could jump (rappel — gulp!) off a helicopter ninety (90) feet off the ground."

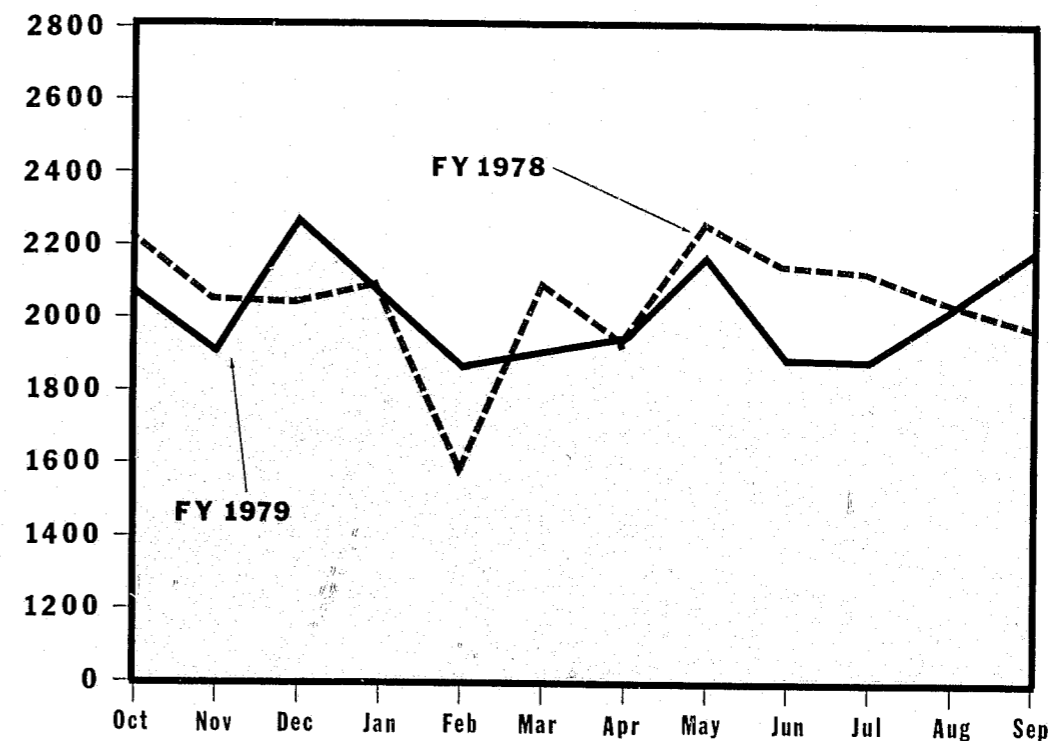
Signed,  
Proud to Be

## Traffic Accidents

### Accident Summary

CAUSES	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	FATAL
1. Speeding	1,209	16
2. Defective Brakes	263	0
3. Following Too Close	1,598	1
4. Auto Right of Way	2,425	4
5. Pedestrian Right of Way	178	1
6. Improper Turn	937	0
7. Yield Sign	20	0
8. Red Light	1,016	0
9. Flashing Light	125	0
10. Directional Signal	55	0
11. Stop Sign	383	0
12. Drunk Driving	874	4
13. Improper Passing	275	0
14. Wrong Way/One-Way Street	87	0
15. Wrong Side of Street	437	0
16. Improper Starting/Backing	953	0
17. Defective Vehicle or Equipment	115	0
18. Pedestrian Violation	745	22
19. No Charge/Hearing Set	1,033	0
20. Full Time and Attention	5,796	1
21. Changing Lanes Without Caution	1,450	0
22. Failure to Set Hand Brake	62	0
23. Opening Door To Traffic	143	0
24. Driving Under the Influence of Drugs	10	0
25. Other	4,131	1
TOTAL	24,320	50

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS



## Accidents by Day of the Week

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	TOTALS
TOTAL	2,985	3,175	3,173	3,432	3,374	4,150	4,031	24,320
FATAL	9	5	4	9	11	4	8	50

## Accidents by Police District

DISTRICT	TOTAL	FATAL	NON-FATAL	NO INJURY
First	4,363	10	1,556	2,797
Second	4,830	13	1,480	3,337
Third	2,689	4	928	1,757
Fourth	3,590	5	1,349	2,236
Fifth	3,523	5	1,413	2,114
Sixth	2,174	3	881	1,291
Seventh	3,140	10	1,241	1,889
TOTAL	24,320	50	8,848	15,422



Deputy Chief Roland W. Perry  
Commander

## Youth Division

Establishing effective programs to control juvenile-related crimes has demanded total involvement by the staff of the Youth Division. Children (the future of this city) require special police services to provide guidance in criminal matters, and to protect them from increasing child abuse and neglect and sexual exploitation. This Division was host to a number of athletic events designed to deter delinquent and criminal behavior. In addition, public disclosure of the problems of child abuse and sexual exploitation of juveniles have been the topics at seminars, community organization meetings, and in-service training.

To increase investigative expertise in the field of child abuse and neglect, liaison was established with the District of Columbia Medical Examiner's Office. Every member of the Division was briefed about the medical aspects involved in child abuse. As a result of training received from the Medical Examiner, and attendance at other select seminars, in excess of 90% of the cases investigated resulted in convictions.

Achieving a reduction in the number of juveniles involved in prostitutional activities is the primary objective of the Juvenile Sexual Exploitation Section. Citizens of the residential and business community, and the procurers themselves have been made aware that the Department is monitoring and investigating these cases. This open line of communication between the police and the community has had an overall effect in reducing juvenile sexual exploitation. In addition, cooperation between uniformed officers and members of the Juvenile Sexual Exploitation Section has directly affected the recruitment of juveniles by procurers.

The Delinquency Prevention Section hosted a number of athletic activities for the boys and girls of this city. A basketball program, consisting of 47 boys' teams and 15 girls' teams played a total of 942 games that were officiated by

personnel assigned to this Section. In addition, the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club won the 12 and 14-years-old competition at the National Police Athletic Basketball Tournament in Marion, Indiana.

During Fiscal Year 1979, several forty-hour training sessions were conducted by members of this Division to train District Youth Services personnel in the proper methods for handling juvenile offenders. Representatives of the Metro Transit Police, U.S. Capitol Police, National Zoological Police, and the Armed Services Police attended these training sessions.



## Arrests – Juveniles

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	SEX	AGE						Total Under 18	RACE	
		10 and Under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17		White	Non-White
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter 01	M	—	—	—	3	4	3	10	—	10
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape 02	M	1	1	6	4	7	3	22	—	23
	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Robbery 03	M	8	31	129	156	153	119	596	—	628
	F	—	3	14	8	2	5	32	—	—
Aggravated Assault 04	M	3	13	42	49	46	36	189	9	229
	F	—	5	18	10	7	9	49	—	—
Burglary — Breaking or Entering 05	M	36	65	219	215	181	124	840	—	—
	F	1	7	9	4	2	2	25	24	841
Larceny — Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) 06	M	25	82	259	278	248	145	1,037	—	—
	F	4	12	24	28	26	24	118	13	1,142
Motor Vehicle Theft 07	M	—	8	65	100	116	83	372	—	—
	F	—	—	2	5	4	3	14	10	376
Other Assaults 08	M	3	8	59	30	37	35	172	—	—
	F	—	2	17	11	7	6	43	3	212
Arson 09	M	4	1	6	1	—	1	13	—	—
	F	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	17
Forgery and Counterfeiting 10	M	1	1	—	2	3	6	13	—	—
	F	—	—	3	2	2	5	12	1	24
Fraud 11	M	—	—	3	2	1	6	12	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Embezzlement 12	M	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Stolen Property; Buying Receiving, Possessing, Etc. 13	M	2	4	23	17	20	14	80	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	81
Vandalism 14	M	7	21	38	32	43	19	160	—	—
	F	1	2	4	7	2	2	18	4	174
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing 15	M	—	1	9	11	25	11	57	—	—
	F	—	—	—	4	4	1	9	2	64
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice 16	M	—	1	—	3	3	6	13	—	—
	F	—	—	3	8	7	15	33	6	40
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution) 17	M	13	7	22	16	5	4	67	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Drug Abuse Violations 18	M	1	2	28	61	117	90	299	—	—
	F	—	1	7	—	9	11	28	13	314
Gambling 19	M	—	—	1	2	4	3	10	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Offenses Against Family and Children 20	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Driving Under The Influence 21	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor Laws 22	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkness 23	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct 24	M	—	5	14	24	44	41	128	—	—
	F	—	1	4	1	9	8	23	5	146
Vagrancy 25	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) 26	M	3	4	25	36	32	29	129	—	—
	F	—	—	4	1	1	5	11	2	138
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4,552</b>

## Our Reserve Corps,

Since 1950, the Reserve Corps has functioned as an integral unit of the Department. The Corps members voluntarily complement the regular force by providing services that cover the entire spectrum of community services. Along with officers of the regular force, the volunteer members of the Reserve Corps serve with valor and distinction to make this city a safer place to live.



Inspector Roland S. Fletcher  
Commander



## Our Citizen Advisors,



## Advisory Council to the Chief of Police

The Advisory Council to the Chief of Police provides the Chief with direct information and recommendations from citizens on their specific community needs. The Council also advises the Chief on the implementation of proposed programs to develop neighborhood awareness, cohesiveness, and responsibility for crime problems among the citizenry. Additionally, the Council advises the Chief, as appropriate, on any matter of a police/community nature.

This degree of citizen-police interdependence promotes a greater degree of mutual understanding and trust, while hopefully reducing the level of public apathy. The Council [which is composed of the seven (7) District Advisory Council Chairpersons, a representative of Youth, Senior Citizens, the Hispanic and Gay Communities, and an at-large representative who is the Vice-Chairman] is chaired by Bishop John T. Walker and meets monthly.

## And Our Spiritual Advisors.



Left to right: Dr. W. Kenneth Lyons, Dr. William Bishop, Rev. James J. Powderly, Rabbi Simeon Kobrinetz, and Rev. R. Joseph Dooley.

Our Police Chaplains provide the spiritual guidance and advice our officers need to endure the unusual stress involved in the profession. In times of death, serious injury, or serious illnesses of members of the Department, the Chaplains respond immediately to provide spiritual aid and comfort.



## Administrative Services Bureau



Assistant Chief Marty M. Tapscott  
Administrative Services Officer

*Administrative support services were improved to ensure the effective management of the Department, and to provide our field forces with the guidance and resources necessary to meet the challenges of this demanding, sophisticated, and complex society.*

The Administrative Services Bureau is responsible for the management of the Department's administrative functions. A complex organization such as ours demands effective support services. Inasmuch as our individual officers are the focal point for the citizenry, and are the backbone of the Department, it is incumbent upon the support elements at the other end of the spectrum, to ensure that our field forces project the progressive movement of this Department. To accomplish this goal, however, each component of the Administrative Services Bureau remained sensitive to the needs of our officers and made great strides to ensure the delivery of the most effective and efficient services in the areas of employment, counselling, planning and research, labor relations, community relations, and medical services.

Our Equal Employment Opportunity Program, which is a high-priority program, has undergone reorganization to give the program new emphasis and meaning. An Equal Employment Opportunity Officer was appointed and is

responsible for the continuous review of policies, procedures, or assignments to identify and correct discriminatory practices that have adverse impact upon minorities and/or females. This Department is committed to establishing an effective Affirmative Action Plan, and we are closer to making that commitment a reality.

Our Employee Assistance Program provides confidential counselling and referral services to members of this department experiencing medical or personal problems that interfere with their job performance. Employees of the department, both sworn and civilian, may request or be offered counselling services. Confidential interviews are conducted, counselling and referral services are provided, and the employee's progress is carefully monitored until his/her job performance has returned to an acceptable level.

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

- Community Relations .....
- Planning .....
- Clinic .....
- Personnel .....
- Training .....
- Labor Relations .....

Members develop and promote programs to improve police relations with the community and the news media, and administer a public information program for disseminating timely and factual information concerning Department operations.

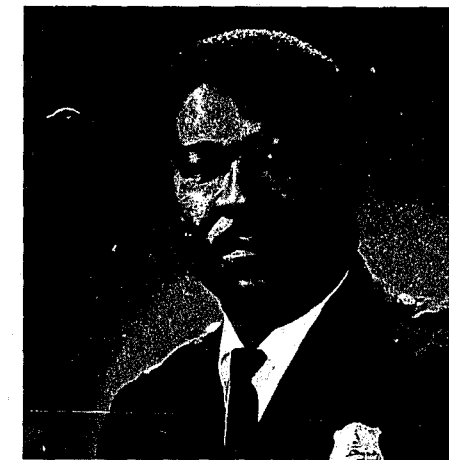
Members develop and disseminate departmental policies, procedures and programs; make long-range planning and organizational analyses; and review department operations to improve procedures and ensure optimum utilization of resources.

Members minister to the health needs of the force.

Members recruit new employees and subsequently provide effective personnel and employment-related services.

Members develop, administer, supervise, coordinate and evaluate training programs for sworn and civilian employees of the department.

Members provide the department's viewpoint to the unions which represent officers and sergeants, and the non-supervisory wage grade employees in such matters as pay negotiations and working conditions.



Deputy Chief Houston M. Bigelow  
Director

## Community Relations Division

In a large metropolitan area such as Washington, D.C., a good community relations effort results from ideas that are developed into definite programs designed to serve the needs of the community, and to support the officers in the field who are in constant contact with the citizenry. The Community Relations Division develops, administers, and promotes programs to improve police relations with the community and the media. This Division also maintains liaison with other public and private agencies to ensure that cooperation between the Department and these groups is achieved to the fullest extent possible.

During Fiscal Year 1979, this Division was involved in a number of community relations programs in its continuing effort to maintain an open line of communication with the citizenry. The Public Information Branch coordinated and scheduled press conferences to ensure timely release of information to the media. These conferences involved crime index data, criminal cases, promotions, policy changes, and other issues of interest to the public. This Branch made all the necessary arrangements for the Annual School Safety Patrol Parade which involved scheduling, obtaining permits, and news coverage for the event. Approximately 80,000 spectators watched as safety patrols from 200 schools, and marchers from 33 musical units participated in this annual event.

As pedestrian safety is a particular concern in the District of Columbia, the Community Liaison Branch and the D.C. Department of Transportation instituted a D.C. Walker



Safety Program. Statistics show that youngsters are involved in most of the accidents. A puppet, the "D.C. Walker", is used by officers to relate and establish traffic safety rules in the minds of children in prekindergarten through sixth grade. In addition, a colorful animated slide presentation was designed to impress upon the youngsters the importance of safe walking.

A Crime Prevention Van was purchased by the Department and funds were received from the United Planning Organization to equip it with the latest crime prevention hardware. This van is available, upon request, to the community through civic meetings, church groups, and for crime projects.

To meet the needs of the Hispanic community, a police officer was designated as the Hispanic Coordinator. In keeping attuned to the law enforcement needs of the Hispanic community, the Coordinator attended meetings with the various Hispanic organizations. The Coordinator continually explores and evaluates methods by which the Department can enhance its effort to fulfill its commitments to the Hispanic community. A definite improvement in our police-community relations effort in the Hispanic community has been achieved.





Inspector Rodwell M. Catoe  
Director

## Planning and Development Division

Long range planning, organizational analyses and the continual review of department policies and procedures by the Planning and Development Division have produced tangible results. Research, coordination, and evaluation of proposed, and existing programs have resulted in improved procedures and programs that ensure optimum utilization of resources.

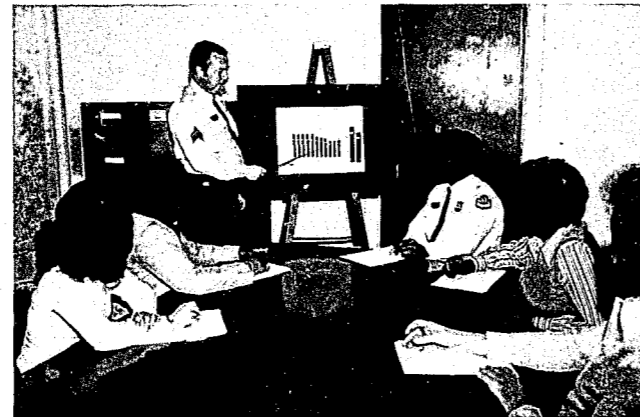
Various programs were implemented as a result of grant funding obtained for the Department by the Special Projects Section. A \$405,637.00 grant was received from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for police services programs. Programs implemented as a result of this grant include training in traffic services, funding of special equipment and patrols for selected traffic enforcement and pedestrian safety, accident investigation, and traffic safety educational materials. A \$10,000 grant was also received from the United Planning Organization to equip a Crime Prevention Mobile Van. This vehicle enables the Department to present crime prevention educational programs to all city residents within their community.

A Family Disturbance Intervention Program was developed and is designed to bring citizens in need of services in contact with the appropriate organizations. The Department and the city are now capable of measuring the nature and extent of domestic violence. The Special Projects Section also conducted a study to evaluate the effectiveness of the police baton. As a result of this study, a new baton has been selected for use by members of the Department. The new baton has a lifetime guarantee and is less expensive, yet much stronger than the old model.

The Directive Development Section was successful in consolidating numerous General Orders to reduce the flow of paperwork. During Fiscal Year 1979, a total of 21 General Order Changes were published. These changes consisted of revisions to forty-two (42) orders, rescission of twenty (20) orders, and the addition of five (5) orders. Department policies and procedures affected by these changes include the organization of the Department, investigation of complaints of sexual harassment, deployment of casual clothes personnel, and prisoner processing.

In order to ensure the safe storage of Department records, the Management Programs Section developed a microfiche system for the Administrative Files Unit. The originals of the Department's historical records can now be shipped

to safe storage at the Washington National Records Center. A department-wide survey of forms was conducted for the purpose of consolidating and eliminating forms. As a result of this survey, 61 form letters, 243 UN forms, 14 D/P Forms and 20 PD Forms were rescinded. In administering the Space Control Program, this Section coordinated the renovation and relocation of a number of units to include the Employee Assistance Program Office, Organized Crime Branch, the Training Division's Outdoor Pistol Range, and the First District Headquarters. A significant reduction in copier costs was achieved during Fiscal Year 1979. Copier costs totalled \$122,681.14 — a \$26,955 reduction of the 1978 cost. Administering the Police Identification Folder Program is yet another responsibility of this Section. During Fiscal Year 1979, additional identification cards were designed and issued for the benefit of retired members and members whose police powers had been revoked.



The functions of the Statistical Information Section were transferred to this Division in August, 1979, thus enabling the Department to improve planning and program development activities. Crime pattern statistical information was developed by this Section for the Department of Transportation. Analysis of this information resulted in a reduction of street lights, and considerable savings for the District of Columbia Government. This Section is studying crime patterns in housing developments to determine the feasibility of assigning police details within the areas.



Inspector Joseph J. Latella  
Director

## Police and Fire Clinic Division



Doctor Robert F. Dyer  
Chief, Professional Services Branch

Improvements in the delivery of medical services by the Police and Fire Clinic Division are important factors that contributed to the reduction of sick leave usage and disability retirements by members of the Department during Fiscal Year 1979. The professional and administrative staff of this Division provide medical care, physical and psychiatric examinations, laboratory diagnostic procedures, and outside referral services to protective services personnel. Members of the Metropolitan Police and D.C. Fire Departments, U.S. Park Police, U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division, and annuitants of the Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Board receive medical services at the Clinic.

Pre-operative overview by the supervisory nurse was initiated by the nurse and proved very effective as a requirement for all protective service patients scheduled for elective surgery. Physical exams were performed on pre-

operative patients by the physicians, and several conditions which prevented anesthesia were reported.

Exposure to lead in the indoor pistol range was of particular concern to the staff of this Division. Members assigned to the range were administered the D.A.L.A. Test (a laboratory test to determine initial traces of lead in the body). Individuals showing abnormal D.A.L.A. levels were transferred from the range, and the clinic staff followed-up with complete histories, physical examinations and other studies, to include the serum lead level. A comparison with lead preventive studies elsewhere in the United States has proven that this procedure is one of the most medically effective, and cost-contained programs in the country.

The practice of administering the three-hour glucose tolerance test has been discontinued. A new medical procedure, the plasma glucose test, was instituted to more effectively diagnose diabetes mellitus. This new test not only saves time since the three-hour glucose tolerance tests were eliminated, but also results in savings since the multiple individual tubes and blood tests are no longer necessary.

A number of studies were initiated that directly affected the overall operation of the Clinic. To comply with the provisions of the Privacy Act, administrative procedures were developed and implemented to ensure the confidentiality of medical and psychiatric records. A plan has been developed whereby total utilization of the knowledge, abilities and skills of the nursing staff can be achieved. In addition, procedures and guidelines were established for the operation of the Therapy Unit within the Division. It is anticipated that this new Unit will reduce the cost of therapy, which was previously provided by a private corporation on a fee for service basis.





Arlene V. Davis  
Director

## Personnel Division

The Personnel Division initiated a number of special projects to provide effective personnel and employment-related services to the Department. Surveys of the duties and responsibilities of Department positions were conducted to ensure proper classification. These studies resulted in new job descriptions and realignment of staffing patterns. Continued surveys will ensure compliance with personnel laws, and the rules and regulations of the District of Columbia Government. Career development will also be enhanced through application of personnel-management programs that ensure proper position classification and utilization of positions.

The Data Processing Division was reorganized as a result of a classification survey. Position descriptions were revised, and staffing patterns were realigned. A similar survey of the Communications Maintenance Branch and subsequent analysis resulted in a recommendation that the employees in the General Schedule be classified as Wage Grade to enhance career progression.

During Fiscal Year 1979, the Recruiting and Placement Branch recruited and screened a number of applications for positions in the Department. One-hundred and fifty-two (152) police, and fifty-five (55) civilian applicants were appointed as a result of this recruiting effort. The Selective Certification Program yielded a total of nineteen (19) Spanish-speaking police officers. Intensified recruiting efforts will continue in order to increase the number of Hispanics within the Department. This recruiting program will include radio and newspaper advertising, fliers, and community job seminars.

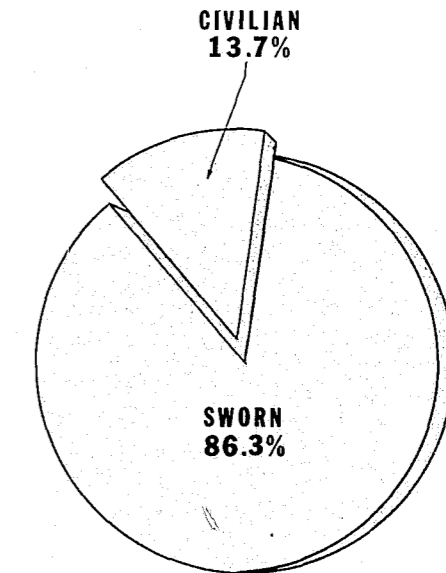
In September, 1979, this Division assisted in planning an executive level working conference which was held in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. This conference, which was attended by the Mayor and all Department officials of the rank of Inspector and above, was conducted to enable top management to develop specific goals and priorities to provide a valuable direction for the Department. Conditions that impact on the Department's mission, such as inflation, energy shortages, and public confidence in government services, were discussed. Collectively, the conference participants were able to identify programs and methods of operation that will ensure that essential police functions are carried out in an efficient and professional manner.



## Civilian

Office of the Chief of Police	2
Office of the General Counsel	7
Office of Finance and Management	34
Field Operations Bureau	97
Administrative Services Bureau	116
Inspectional Services Bureau	23
Technical Services Bureau	367
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>646</b>

## Distribution of Personnel



## Police — By Rank and Unit As of September 30, 1979

Rank or Grade	Total	Office of Chief	Gen. Cnsl.	Fin. & Man.	Field Oper.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	CID	YD	SOD	Adm. Serv.	Tech. Serv.	Insp. Serv.
Chief of Police	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Chief of Police	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Deputy Chief of Police	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	—
Inspector	19	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4
Captain	50	1	—	—	—	4	5	4	4	4	5	6	4	1	3	3	2	4
Lieutenant	176	—	2	1	1	15	16	16	15	16	14	17	9	3	10	13	16	12
Sergeant	547	1	8	1	2	59	55	54	42	44	30	40	27	11	45	32	42	54
Detective	499	—	—	—	—	37	36	46	30	31	20	26	147	17	7	11	—	91
Officer	2,549	—	11	1	—	364	322	302	271	275	177	237	5	41	226	92	206	19
Master Patrol Officer	86	—	—	—	—	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	—	—	11	—	—	—
Other Technicians	128	—	—	1	—	12	13	16	9	14	8	14	6	3	4	—	25	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>188</b>

## Personnel Actions: Additions and Separations

### Ten Year Summary

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	**1977	1978	1979
<b>Additions to the Force:</b>										
Recruited During Fiscal Year	1,398	1,260	753	309	301	368	30	49	121	151
Returned From Military Leave	—	1	18	25	7	6	2	3	—	—
Other (Reinstatements, etc.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Separations from the Force:</b>										
Resigned	283	465	405	343	379	220	168	92	72	66
Retired	143	137	105	124	112	116	119	123	126	104
Involuntary Separations by Retirement Board	—	3	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—
Dropped During Probation	40	94	49	11	4	9	11	3	2	2
Dismissed	1	2	3	5	3	3	19	17	15	5
To Military Leave	4	45	47	19	—	3	1	—	—	—
To Uniform Div. U.S.S.S.	21	22	4	1	15	6	17	—	3	—
Reassigned as a Civilian	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Deceased	7	9	6	5	7	5	6	5	8	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>181</b>
Increase or Decrease/Prior Year	+901	+484	+150	-175	-218	+11	-312	-189	-108	-29
On Rolls Beginning of Fiscal Year	3,535	4,436	4,920	5,070	4,895	*4,691	4,702	4,354	4,165	*4,102
On Rolls End of Fiscal Year	4,436	4,920	5,070	4,895	4,677	4,702	4,390	4,165	4,065	4,073
Authorized Strength for Fiscal Year	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	4,750	4,750	4,200	4,200	4,170
Vacancies*	664	180	30	205	423	48	360	37	135	97

\*Adjusted

\*\*New Fiscal Year Time Period



Inspector Ronal D. Cox  
Director

The very first phase of each law enforcement officer's career begins at our Training Division. Newly hired recruits undergo intensive training to ensure physical fitness, and to obtain the knowledge and skills necessary to enforce the laws of the District of Columbia. The law enforcement profession is continually developing progressive training programs to ensure that officers are well-trained, and are able to render the best possible service to the community they serve. The Training Division staff keeps abreast of innovative training programs. As new programs are developed and implemented, all sworn members of the Department return to this Division to take advantage of the training programs.



On March 16, 1979, a Crisis Intervention Training Program was instituted to improve our officers' skills and knowledge in Family Disturbance Intervention. Staff members of the Training Division and Saint Elizabeth's Hospital instructed officers in the areas of mental illness, family abuse, safety precautions, and methods for defusing hostile situations.

During Fiscal Year 1979, the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Training Program was expanded to include civilian members of the Department. Sworn and civilian employees, performing practical exercises on a first-aid mannequin were instructed in administering emergency treatment for bleeding, shock, common types of unconsciousness, and airway obstructions.

The first Canine Explosive/Narcotic Detection Seminar was conducted by the Canine Training Section in April,

## Training Division

1979. Law enforcement officers representing twenty-seven (27) police departments attended this seminar. Upon completion of the course, each attendee was presented with a certificate by this Department.



In September, 1979, the outdoor firing range was opened, and members of the Department received in-service training to facilitate shotgun certification. In addition, eighteen (18) firearms training classes were conducted for recruit officers. Each recruit was taught a 40-hour training curriculum which included instruction on when an officer may use deadly force, basic marksmanship fundamentals, gun nomenclature, care, cleaning, and safety.

The feasibility of implementing a Management by Objective System as the Department's management concept is under study. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in coordination with the Training Division staff, has conducted MBO classes for all officials (lieutenant and above) and approximately 90% of the sergeants to elicit their comments and recommendations. In view of the scope and complexity of this new management concept, further evaluation is necessary before a decision can be made regarding implementation.



Inspector Melvin A. Winkelman  
Director

## Labor Relations Division

As the Department's chief labor relations representative in the collective bargaining process, the Labor Relations Division has endeavored to promote harmonious labor relations, and ensure the effective administration of labor-management policies. Serving as the Department's chief negotiator in the collective bargaining process, reviewing policy changes and conducting inquiries to resolve labor disputes are a few of the challenging tasks this Division handles to protect the interests of the Department and its employees.

A reduction in the number of grievances filed against the Department was achieved in Fiscal Year 1979. The Department's policy for resolution of grievances requires that all grievances receive impartial consideration, and that they be resolved at the lowest possible level. A coordinated effort by this Division and other management personnel effectively reduced the number of grievances filed against the Department. The number of complaints filed was reduced from a high of thirty-six (36) in Fiscal Year 1978, to a low of fifteen (15) in Fiscal Year 1979. Additionally, six (6) of the grievances filed in Fiscal Year 1978 proceeded to arbitration, while only one (1) proceeded to arbitration in Fiscal Year 1979. These figures represent a 58% decrease in the number of grievances filed against the Department, and an 83% decrease in the number of grievances that proceeded to arbitration.

This Division provided coordination, advice and guidance to various officials in reference to contract interpretation and labor problems. In addition, three (3) training sessions were conducted to provide management personnel with information necessary to effectively administer labor-management policies.

As the chief negotiator for the Department, this Division is involved in the collective bargaining process, and assists in labor-matters in both formal and informal contacts between management and labor representatives. Formal contract negotiations are underway to establish working condition contracts with the American Federation of

Government Employees (Local 3444), and the International Brotherhood of Police Officers (Local 442). It is anticipated that working condition contracts will be reached following negotiations and resolution of issues.

The responsibility for ensuring that policy changes conform with negotiated agreements between management and labor also rests with this Division. During the year, this Division consulted with unions about seven (7) personnel practices or policy changes. Coordination is of paramount importance in the labor-management process for two reasons. One, it ensures that policy changes conform to existing contracts. And, two, it promotes a spirit of cooperation between management and labor representatives.



## Technical Services Bureau



Assistant Chief Charles E. Rinaldi  
Technical Services Officer

*We improved our technology so that it works for the patrol forces.*

The Technical Services Bureau is responsible for providing the front-line units with the most efficient and effective communications, identification, records, computer, vehicle, and property services. In today's society, as concepts become more sophisticated, and the methodology more complex, more and more police organizations rely on their computer systems to replace routine clerical tasks, store large amounts of data, and provide responses at a moment's notice. However, the newest technological tools are only effective if they help our officers on the street. With this in mind, this Bureau endeavored to increase our data

base technology to ensure prompt and efficient services to our field forces.

During Fiscal Year 1979, this Bureau increased its support services by automating a number of new programs and systems. The accomplishments of this Bureau typify the Department's continued effort to implement the most up-to-date and innovative programs to ensure its overall mission.

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

- Identification** ..... Members provide criminal record, photographic, mail, messenger, weapon registration and printing services; technical expertise for firearm, ballistic, fingerprint, questioned document and crime scene examinations; and maintain the central prisoner processing and holding facility.
- Property** ..... Members provide uniforms, office supplies and equipment; maintain a carpenter shop; store and control evidence, contraband, lost and found property and impounded vehicles; and repair office machines and service weapons.
- Data Processing** ..... Members coordinate and develop data processing methods to ensure optimum use of computer resources; conduct feasibility studies for implementation of automated system adaptation; develop and design new programs; and evaluate and monitor system performance.
- Communications** ..... Members record and classify requests for police assistance received by telephone or radio; assign these calls to the appropriate unit for action; operate the teletype system; act as the focal point for entries and inquiries into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Washington Area Law Enforcement System (WALES); and maintain communication equipment.
- Fleet Management** ..... Members maintain, repair, and inspect all department vehicles; operate a preventive maintenance program; operate a motor pool; operate departmental cranes; and ensure the approval of specifications and requests for new vehicles.



Inspector Allan D. Wolf  
Director

## Identification and Records Division

The Identification and Records Division provides a variety of technical and administrative functions ranging from departmental recordkeeping to firearms ballistics examinations and fingerprinting. Employees with specialized skills and administrative expertise are integrated within this Division to provide services that are so diverse, yet of the utmost importance in the day-to-day operation of the Department.

In October, 1978, an obsolete and antiquated microfiche jacket system was replaced with an A.B. Dick System 200. This new system provides immediate access to criminal history filing. Approximately 40,000 criminal history records were converted to this new system during Fiscal Year 1979.



To further enhance the Department's effort to fulfill its commitment to the Hispanic community, a Spanish-speaking employee was hired in the Criminal History Section. This new employee will assist the large number of Spanish-speaking citizens requesting record clearances and visa information.

The "turn-around time" involved in processing physical evidence is of extreme importance since investigative data must be provided on a timely basis to the units and the Court. An evidence technician is being detailed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory to conduct forensic examinations on hair and fiber evidence. It is anticipated that "in-house" processing of physical evidence will reduce the "turn-around time" by one (1) or two (2) months.

Data gathered in connection with the Firearms Control Regulation Act of 1975 was entered into WALES (Washington Area Law Enforcement System) by the staff of the Firearms Registration Section. Additionally, this Section was assigned the responsibility for administering the State Revenue Officers' Registration Act. A registration process was developed, and approximately 800 applicants were registered during Fiscal Year 1979.

The U.S. House of Representatives' Select Committee on Assassinations selected our Firearms Identification Section to assist in the re-examination of firearms evidence surrounding the deaths of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mr. George Wilson, Section Chief of the Firearms Identification Section, was presented with a plaque and a letter of appreciation for outstanding service by Congressman Louis Stokes, Chairman of the Select Committee on Assassinations.



Inspector Richard E. Tilley  
Director

## Property Division

Acquisition, dissemination, and accountability of Department equipment is the responsibility of the Property Division. Practical as well as financial aspects are considered in administering a centralized property control program that serves the needs of the Department.

Non-perishable medical supplies are now stored by this Division, and are issued directly to the Police and Fire Clinic Division. It has been determined that financial savings for the Department result from bulk purchases of medical supplies.

The Material Management Branch implemented procedures to establish better controls over equipment and supplies. Tasks that were previously contracted to outside firms were accomplished by this Branch and resulted in considerable savings to the Department. An enclosed medium-duty truck was purchased for the Warehouse Section during Fiscal Year 1979. Although this Section is equipped with two (2) open-stake bodied trucks, the new enclosed truck now makes deliveries in inclement weather possible. The addition of this truck has improved delivery time. Items are now delivered within two (2) days of receipt. In addition, the relocation of the First and Sixth Districts was managed by this Section utilizing the new truck.

With many members experiencing considerable delay in receiving new uniform clothing, the Clothing Equipment Services Section discontinued the quarterly system for ordering uniforms from the contractor. An alternate bi-annual ordering system has been implemented to ensure that a six-month supply of the most commonly requisitioned uniform sizes are in stock at all times.

Thirty (30) old and troublesome typewriters were evaluated by the Typewriter Shop and subsequently used as trade-ins on new electric typewriters. A \$5,320.00 savings achieved as a result of this effort provided funds for the purchase of sixteen (16) new manual typewriters for the Department. The Carpenter Shop completed a total of 237 jobs throughout the Department at a material cost of \$14,709.80. The complete remodeling of the Sex Offense Branch, Criminal Investigations Division, was one of the major accomplishments for the Carpenter Shop.

Uniform procedures have been established to strengthen the supply system and to establish control over the inventory. Improved accountability has resulted since access to the supply room has been limited to regularly assigned personnel. A recent physical inventory of expendable supplies revealed the greatest percent of accuracy ever recorded in the Property Division.



The Inventory Management Section is implementing an automatic data processing system which will provide internal stock locations, pricing computations, and re-order and consumption levels. Once this system is operational, this Section will be able to identify unneeded and overstocked items to establish effective stock levels.



Deputy Chief Charles J. Corcoran  
Communications and Data Processing

## Communications and Data Processing



Inspector Clay W. Goldston  
Director

## Communications Division

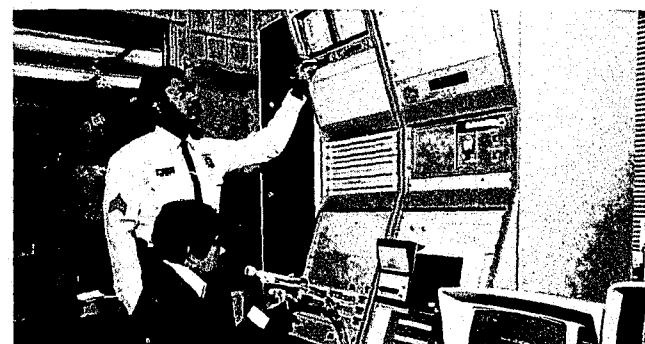
The officers in the field rely on our dispatchers in the Communications Division to provide fast and effective radio contact in order to respond to emergencies, and to assist them when they are in trouble. An effective and sophisticated communications network is necessary to achieve this goal. During Fiscal Year 1979, this Division implemented a new communications system. The Department and this Division reap the benefits of this new technology.

The Computer Aided Dispatching System (CAD) was implemented during Fiscal Year 1979. The Telephone Clerks, utilizing cathode-ray tube type terminals, enter the radio run data. Real-time data is now available to determine the number of assignments in the system, and the average time it takes a dispatcher to assign calls for service. Information available as a result of CAD will assist District Commanders in plotting crime statistics, determining workload and assigning scout car beats. Implementation of this system has reduced the number of persons required to operate a radio zone, and has eliminated the need for keypunch operators to enter radio run data into the WALES (Washington Area Law Enforcement System) terminal.

The Telecommunications Branch coordinated with the Department of Transportation to establish a procedure for entering vehicle information into the WALES data files to assist citizens in locating stolen or towed vehicles. During the year, this Branch processed approximately 52,000

vehicles that were towed by this Department, and the Department of Transportation. (Approximately 19,000 vehicles were processed during Fiscal Year 1978.) This 52,000 figure represents a 275% increase in the number of towed vehicles processed by this Branch.

On December 1, 1978, the National Emergency Aid Radio (NEAR) Program was implemented. Six (6) citizens band radio base stations and seventeen (17) mobile citizens band radios are utilized to provide Channel 9 monitoring coverage. One hundred and ten serviceable 23-channel citizens band radios were issued to employees of the Department for installation in their private automobiles, with the stipulation that they monitor Channel 9 while off-duty.



## Communications

### Telephone Reporting Branch

	FY 1978	FY 1979
Larceny	1,323	1,656
Larceny from Auto	3,778	4,481
Animal Bite	393	172
Stolen Bicycles	616	565
Stolen Tugs	210	365
Stolen Auto	857	1,012
Property (Lost and Damaged)	3,838	3,865
Destroying Property	591	647
Missing Persons	288	397
Other	134	169
Additional Information	1,417	1,123
Accidents (Hit and Run)	1,451	1,574
Total Original Reports	14,896	16,026
Assignments No Reports Necessary	11,698	13,115
Total Assignments Handled	26,594	29,141

### Radio Calls

First Shift	141,910
Second Shift	217,662
Third Shift	285,643
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>645,215</b>

### Miscellaneous Incidents Investigated by the Police Department Incidents by District

Fiscal Year

Incident Investigated	Total	1-D	2-D	3-D	4-D	5-D	6-D	7-D
Animal Bite	1,367	179	92	141	257	259	185	254
ABC Violation	68	6	32	4	18	6	—	2
Auto Interstate Recovery	933	117	49	64	93	155	236	219
Bomb Threat/Scare	469	137	124	55	42	67	18	26
Crane Violation	15	—	—	3	2	2	5	3
Damage to Property	2,243	404	308	223	344	396	214	354
Death	1,760	198	241	278	363	373	112	195
Fall	253	79	46	52	29	22	7	18
Fire - Suspicious Origin	164	37	16	34	20	25	16	16
Injury	1,334	353	172	166	171	185	105	182
Mental Observation	903	179	127	113	149	133	88	114
Missing Person	5,011	621	221	969	873	654	484	1,189
Overdose	332	26	37	68	32	55	22	92
Property Lost	7,066	1,625	1,948	832	801	826	386	648
Property Recovered	2,757	679	564	472	346	280	165	251
Policeman Injured (On Duty)	886	150	121	150	112	118	110	125
Sick Case	713	222	106	97	78	89	71	50
Special Police Violations	11	3	2	1	2	1	2	—
Stop and Frisk	259	63	35	80	22	18	18	23
Suspected Proceeds of Crime	782	157	135	152	80	120	37	101
Vending Violations	135	76	4	5	—	—	9	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,461</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>3,903</b>

## Calls for Police Service

Code	Type Call	2400-0800 Shift	Avg. Time On Call (In minutes)	0800-1600 Shift	Avg. Time On Call (In minutes)	1600-2400 Shift	Avg. Time On Call (In minutes)
0100	Homicide	39	106	34	98	45	108
0200	Rape	464	61	265	70	455	51
0300	Robbery	3,205	37	3,732	38	7,290	38
0400	A.D.W.	880	50	722	55	1,569	49
0500	Burglary	6,839	38	10,591	41	11,837	37
0600	Larceny	5,385	32	21,086	34	15,814	33
0690	Stolen Bike	160	28	802	27	1,118	27
0700	Stolen Auto	2,592	31	4,981	33	4,702	32
0800	Simple Assault	3,839	26	4,302	30	8,634	28
1400	Destruction of Property	1,871	31	2,721	32	3,549	34
1800	UNA/CSA	473	20	836	07	1,555	07
4002	Animal Case	856	24	1,787	29	2,208	32
4003	Burglar Alarm/Holdup	13,331	17	13,193	13	18,730	17
4006	Disorderly	34,933	18	31,726	21	73,129	20
4009	Juveniles	565	11	1,424	25	3,502	20
4012	Man with _____	1,002	16	1,055	21	2,432	23
4014	Police in Trouble	230	12	172	18	488	17
4015	Prowler	1,813	21	111	22	1,017	18
4016	See Complainant	963	32	1,642	27	2,311	30
4017	Shooting	429	20	230	22	841	24
4019	Transport	406	29	857	35	1,535	31
5000	Incidentals	10,943	33	25,036	30	26,511	31
5050	All Other	28,397	18	32,811	20	44,321	21
6001	Traffic Accident	9,030	34	23,475	30	24,318	32
6002	Traffic Complaint	9,675	25	29,821	26	22,160	25
6011	Traffic Accid MPD	108	55	147	38	203	58
6091	Traffic (Hit & Run)	1,808	41	4,012	31	4,734	35
6121	Traffic (DWI)	1,674	07	91	15	635	17
Total		141,910	24	217,662	27	285,643	26

District	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh
Total Calls	118,375	99,944	94,617	90,268	97,754	57,165	87,062
% of Total	18.3	15.5	14.7	14.0	15.1	8.9	13.5



Inspector Charles J. Shuster  
Director

## Data Processing Division

Application of the most modern data base technology is indeed a valuable and necessary law enforcement tool. In a city such as ours, the computer system must be capable of providing up-to-date information in a matter of seconds to the officers in the field. Problem solving, decision-making, and data analysis are also dependent upon an effective information system with multi-dimensional attributes. During Fiscal Year 1979, the Data Processing Division increased the capacity of our information system through installation of additional equipment, and implementation of programs to permit storage and retrieval of additional law enforcement data.

This Department's Computer Center was expanded to provide the D.C. Department of Transportation with full data processing services. To handle the increased workload of the D.C. Department of Transportation, an additional IBM 370/158 Central Processing Unit (CPU) with peripheral equipment was installed. This new equipment also serves as a back-up unit for the existing CPU, and will eliminate down-time in the event of failure of either unit.

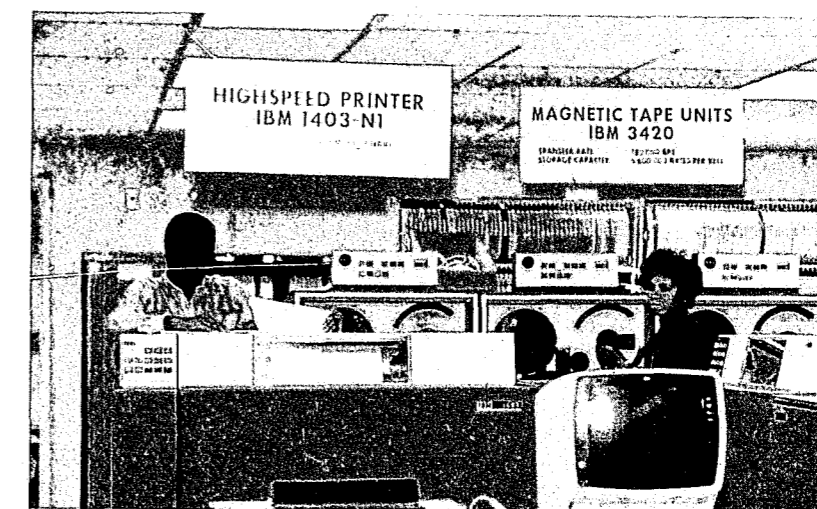
By utilizing limited duty personnel, physical security of the Computer Center was increased and restricted to au-

thorized personnel who were issued distinguishable passes. Additionally, to prevent disclosure of classified passwords during log tape dumps, the systems software containing the WALES security sign-on tables was modified.

Robbery investigations were enhanced through the development and implementation of a Robbery Activity Modus Operandi System (RAMOS). This new system identifies unique methods of operation by offenders perpetrating robbery offenses. Access to this data provides investigators with profiles for comparison to known offenders.

A Court Administrative Message System (CAMS) was developed for implementation. When this system is operational, court attendance dates will be transmitted to units or individuals by the Court Liaison Officer.

To facilitate retrieval of prisoner data during mass arrest situations, a Field Arrest Data Entry Program (FADE) was developed and tested. This program permits prompt retrieval of arrest data, and will be utilized whenever the Prisoner Control Unit is activated.







Inspector George P. Day, Jr.  
Director

## Fleet Management Division

Maintenance of the Department's motor vehicle fleet for our most important resource — the officer patrolling the streets — is the responsibility of the Fleet Management Division. This Division ensures top performance of Department vehicles through periodic inspections, repairs, and preventive maintenance.

During Fiscal Year 1979, the Department's authorized fleet was increased to 929 motor vehicles. 114 new 1979 Plymouth Volares and 107 new 1979 Chevrolet Malibus were added to the fleet in accordance with the Department's commitment to utilize compact vehicles. In addition to reducing the size of new vehicles, reduced engine displacements will be utilized to increase fuel efficiency. Of significant interest, the Chevrolet Malibus were purchased from a local dealer under the provisions of the Minority Contract Act of 1976, thus marking the first time the Department contracted with a local dealer to supply our vehicle fleet.



The Service Vehicle continues to inspect 4-wheeled vehicles prior to these vehicles responding for the annual inspection. To eliminate the need for a vehicle inspection at the Fleet Management Division, the Service Vehicle mechanic conducts the inspection at the unit. Minor repairs are also handled in the field by the Service Vehicle mechanic, thereby reducing the workload at the Vehicle Maintenance Branch.

Mechanics assigned to this Division continued to rebuild carburetors, power steering pumps, alternators, drive shafts, rear end differentials, transmissions, windshield wiper motors and air conditioning units. A savings of \$15,143.15 in automotive parts expenditures has resulted from this undertaking. To facilitate more thorough and more frequent inspections of vehicles, a test program was initiated in which selected vehicles were lubricated at six week intervals or 4000 miles, whichever came first. The initial results were favorable; however, further evaluation will continue and may result in a complete change in the lubrication schedule.

During Fiscal Year 1979, the Accident Review Section processed 472 accidents involving Department vehicles. Monies collected from individuals found at fault for damages to Department vehicles totalled \$46,630.96.

An Interagency Task Force to Review the District's Fleet Maintenance Practices was established to examine current fleets, to include policies and procedures for acquisition, maintenance and disposal. The Director of this Division was appointed to serve on a Technical Task Force to provide research and analysis. Various options for improving fleet operations have been developed for submission to the Interagency Task Force to Review the District's Fleet Maintenance Practices.

## Police Vehicle Data

### Fleet Strength

Classification	Total
Automobiles	
Marked Scout Cars	138
Marked Cruisers	166
Unmarked Cruisers	192
Station Wagons (Marked)	12
Patrol Wagons	18
*Utility	47
*Cranes	10
*Buses	2
Motorcycles	14
Motorscooters	327
Terminal Equipment	3
Trailers	18
Helicopters	5
Boats	7
Total Operating Units	888
*Total Service Units	59
Total Marine Units	12
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>959</b>

Accidents By Tour of Duty	
0000-0800	114
0800-1600	154
1600-2400	166
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434</b>

Accidents By Day of Week	
Sunday	55
Monday	63
Tuesday	65
Wednesday	60
Thursday	60
Friday	68
Saturday	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434</b>

Accidents By Unit	
1-D	68
2-D	48
3-D	55
4-D	49
5-D	47
6-D	40
7-D	55
SOD	40
CID	8
YD	5
Admin. Services	0
Tech. Services	13
Insp. Services	5
Field Oper.—COP	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434</b>

Vehicle Action	Injury	Property Damage	Total
Run	33	70	103
Patrol	94	168	262
Emergency	14	24	38
Pursuit	5	26	31
Parked	—	14	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>448</b>

Accident Review Board Findings	
Preventable	146
Non-preventable	288
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434</b>

## Inspectional Services Bureau



Assistant Chief Robert L. Rabe  
Inspectional Services Officer

*Conscientious effort was expended to ensure the integrity of the Department.*

The Inspectional Services Bureau provides a variety of support services to the field forces. This Bureau, which is comprised of five (5) Divisions, inspects organizational elements, suppresses vice activity, gathers and analyzes criminal intelligence information, resolves disciplinary actions in accordance with Department procedures, and investigates incidents involving members of the Department to ensure the good conduct and integrity of our personnel.

The investigators and the inspectional teams are moving forward to better the Department. Through additional training to provide our officers with expertise in other fields,

and the expansion of investigative activities to cover a wide range of internal and criminal activities, each component has striven to supply the maximum impetus needed to accomplish the mission of this Bureau. While internal problem areas were identified during the past Fiscal Year, we can be proud that through the conscientiousness and dedication of the members of this Bureau, the integrity of the Department was protected. Personnel and procedures will continue to be monitored to ensure that our Department reflects a professional and progressive police organization.

The primary tasks assigned to this Bureau are as follows:

### Morals .....

Members investigate and suppress illegal vice activities involving gambling, liquor, narcotics and obscenity; and provide liaison in vice enforcement matters requiring intra and interdepartmental or agency communication or cooperation.

### Investigative Services.....

Members gather and analyze intelligence data on the criminal activities of persons, groups and organizations that conspire to obstruct justice or violate criminal statutes; coordinate with local, state and federal investigative agencies on criminal matters of mutual concern; and administer the Department's responsibilities in connection with commercial security and detective agencies.

### Internal Affairs .....

Members provide advice and investigative assistance in alleged incidents of criminal activity or serious infractions of disciplinary rules by members; identify and monitor situations that may be conducive to all areas of police activity where conditions may threaten the integrity of the Department; and investigate and provide other assistance in matters of a criminal nature originating in other District of Columbia agencies.

### Field Inspections.....

Members provide inspectional services of personnel, material resources and procedures to locate and identify operational or administrative deficiencies for correction; and administer the occupational health and safety management program.

### Disciplinary Review .....

Members review reports submitted to the Chief of Police requesting disciplinary action; recommend appropriate disposition of charges; and administer appropriate disciplinary action as directed by the Chief of Police.



Inspector Charles Light  
Director

## Morals Division

Considerable progress has been made by this Department in suppressing vice activities, and investigating violations of gambling, liquor, obscenity, and narcotics laws. This specialized function is the responsibility of our Morals Division. The investigators assigned to this Division are front-line forces themselves and possess the expertise, resourcefulness, and esprit de corps necessary in investigating vice activity.

During Fiscal Year 1979, the Diversion Investigative Unit investigated a number of medical professionals violating the Controlled Substances Act. Four (4) doctors, four (4) pharmacists, three (3) registered nurses, and five (5) licensed practical nurses were arrested and convicted as the result of these investigations. Each of the doctors convicted lost their authority to prescribe or dispense controlled substances.

A joint effort by members of the Narcotic Branch and the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate high level heroin and cocaine operations was a success. Twenty-seven (27) arrests were made when this investigation concluded, twenty-four (24) of which resulted in convictions. In addition, \$68,000.00 in cash, nine (9) automobiles, nine (9) guns, and a substantial amount of heroin and cocaine were seized.

Major gambling figures were the subjects of investigation by the Gambling, Liquor, and Obscenity Branch. Surveillance activities and large-scale raids resulted in the arrest of several persons, and the seizure of large amounts of gambling related paraphernalia, money and firearms. One investigation involved a gambling operation handling over one million dollars annually. On July 10, 1979, in a joint effort with the Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and the Fairfax County Police Departments, a total of ten (10) warrants were executed. Records and sports-betting wagers that were seized revealed that the gambling operation involved approximately fifty (50) bookmakers and numbers writers in the area.

To improve the investigative services of the Gambling Squad, investigators have been permanently assigned to the Squad. With a 90% change-over in personnel, followed up by intensive training, cases handled by this Squad have improved significantly. The large number of major gambling figures arrested is in itself evidence of their achievements.





Inspector Edward Kreilis  
Director

## Investigative Services Division

The Investigative Services Division gathers and analyzes information on the criminal activities of persons, groups, and organizations that conspire to obstruct justice or violate criminal statutes. This Division concentrated its criminal intelligence activities on cigarette smuggling, fencing operations, frauds, embezzlements, and other organized crime activities involving major gambling operations, narcotics, pornography, and prostitution. The thoroughness of these investigations culminated in the arrest of 63 persons, and the seizure of cash and merchandise valued at \$6,668,235.



Investigators worked closely with Drug Enforcement Administration personnel investigating major narcotics operations. These investigations were successful and concluded with the arrest of approximately twenty-five (25) major violators. One investigation involved an organized narcotic operation which was based in Holland. This organization, operating on an international level, imported heroin into the Washington Metropolitan Area for sale. Six (6) defendants were arrested, indicted, and found guilty as a

result of this investigation. Several other defendants involved in the case are still awaiting trial.

Members of this division were instrumental in effecting the arrest and subsequent conviction of an individual for violation of the new Federal law governing the interstate smuggling of cigarettes. This individual faces a maximum fine of \$100,000, a five-year jail term, and possible prosecution for violation of the tax laws.

Participation in training schools and seminars has provided additional investigative expertise to members of this Division. A White Collar Crime Course, sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provided our investigators with a better understanding of accounting records as they pertain to commercial crimes. A Gem Identification Course, sponsored by the Zale Jewelry Corporation, provided valuable information concerning the identification, appraisal, and utilization of information obtained from gems and metals. In addition, members of this Division attended monthly meetings of the Combined Law Enforcement Intelligence Group (CLEIG) to discuss the impact of organized crime and corrupt practices in the public and private sectors. Approximately sixty (60) officials, representing state, local, and Federal agencies attended the meetings hosted by the Division.

A confidential, in-depth study entitled "Organized Crime's Involvement in the Pornography Industry" was prepared and disseminated nationally. The cooperation of sixty-eight (68) local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies contributed to the successful publication of this document.

The Security Officers' Management Branch of this Division processes and investigates private detective agencies, security guards, and special police commissions. Subsequent field inspections are also conducted by this Branch to ensure compliance with the laws, and conformance with standard conduct and uniform regulations. During Fiscal Year 1979, this Branch processed 223 detective agency applications, issued 3,200 special police commissions, and certified 2,423 security guards.



Inspector Alphonso D. Gibson  
Director

## Internal Affairs Division

During Fiscal Year 1979, the personnel of our Internal Affairs Division strived to accomplish their overall mission to ensure the good conduct and integrity of the Department. Investigations of misconduct and violations of the law were thorough, and the success of the investigations is attributable to the high degree of proficiency and expertise of the investigators assigned to the Division.

A total of 83 confidential investigations were initiated, and involved misconduct and unlawful activities by members of the Department and other District of Columbia Government agencies. Most notable, was an investigation of a fraud scheme which was based in the District of Columbia and extended to the West Coast. A group of con-artists, comprised of a convicted felon, a local businessman, active, former and retired members of the Department, lured professionals and businessmen to the District of Columbia and swindled them out of as much as \$140,000.00 each. A team of highly motivated investigators successfully closed this investigation. The impact of this intense investigation was felt across the nation, as the incident received nationwide publicity. Components of the criminal justice system

and the media lauded this Department and expressed satisfaction with the thoroughness and success of this investigation.

The Casualty Investigation Branch, which investigates violations of the D.C. Police and Firemen's Retirement and Relief Act and reported sick leave abuse by members of the Department, brought about significant improvement in our sick leave and retirement programs. Of the total 104 members who retired from the Department in Fiscal Year 1979, only 28 members retired on disability. In addition, the number of members on extended sick leave was reduced from 106 per month in Fiscal Year 1978, to 76 per month in 1979 — a reduction of 28%.

This Division also provided staff assistance to the Use of Service Weapons Review Board, which reviewed 99 cases during the year. Additionally, a total of 78 polygraph examinations were requested during the year. Of this total, 37 polygraph examinations were administered by personnel of this Division





*Inspector Robert L. Zink  
Director*

## **Field Inspections Division**

The Field Inspections Division conducted numerous inspections and studies of Department resources, procedures and personnel to locate and identify operational or administrative deficiencies. During Fiscal Year 1979, the inspectional activities of this Division brought about substantial improvements, and had a far-reaching impact on the operation of the Department.

A study of the investigative function was initiated by the Procedures Evaluation Branch. This study revealed procedural inconsistencies and a need to reevaluate the entire investigative function for the purpose of establishing uniform procedures and guidelines. As a result, a working committee was established to review the investigative process. It is anticipated that the findings and recommendations of this committee will have significant impact on the effectiveness of the investigative process.

The Crime Reporting Branch audited a number of files and records maintained by the Department to ensure the integrity of the reporting process. A project was undertaken to review the preparation and classification of crime reports for the purpose of identifying potential vulnerabilities in the reporting process. The inspection team strived to establish a complete history of each report, from the time the complainant first had contact with the police until the conclusion of the investigation. Additionally, complainants were interviewed by members of the inspection team to obtain their comments relative to the police services rendered. Inspections of this type not only encourage proper classification and investigation of crimes, but also provide input from the citizenry that impacts on our overall crime reporting system.

The Material Resources Branch inventoried the special weapons assigned to the Civil Disturbance Unit Storeroom for accountability, and to update inventory records maintained by the Property Division. As a result of deficiencies discovered in the recordkeeping system, this Branch recommended that procedures be developed to ensure accountability of all special weapons. The make and serial numbers of all special weapons are now entered into the computer. Additionally, this Branch also inspected the

gasoline pumps at the various police districts for proper security measures. These inspections revealed a lack of security that could easily result in loss of gasoline and damage to gasoline dispensing equipment. To alleviate this problem, the Department's General Order has been revised, and proper security measures have been implemented.

A Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention Program was implemented in the First District with the objective to reduce departmental motor vehicle accidents. Through the use of tachographs, members of the Safety Management Branch monitored and evaluated driving habits. Daily analyses identified drivers with poor habits. Counselling sessions were held with offending drivers and improvement was immediately noted.



*Inspector John C. Connor  
Director*

## **Disciplinary Review Division**

Thorough investigation into complaints and disciplinary actions against members of the Department ensure the efficiency and integrity of the force. A well-disciplined force — one which voluntarily and ungrudgingly conforms to all departmental rules and regulations — can best be achieved through established disciplinary procedures that ensure prompt investigations to clear the innocent, establish guilt, and facilitate suitable disciplinary action. The Disciplinary Review Division is responsible for reviewing reports and resolving disciplinary matters in accordance with established Departmental procedures.

Minor violations of the rules and regulations of the Department by members are handled at the division level. Division commanders are empowered to conduct summary hearings and impose penalties in the form of warnings, reprimands, and pecuniary fines not to exceed \$50.00.

Cases that are serious enough to exceed the authority of division commanders, but not serious enough to warrant trial board action, are handled by the Disciplinary Review

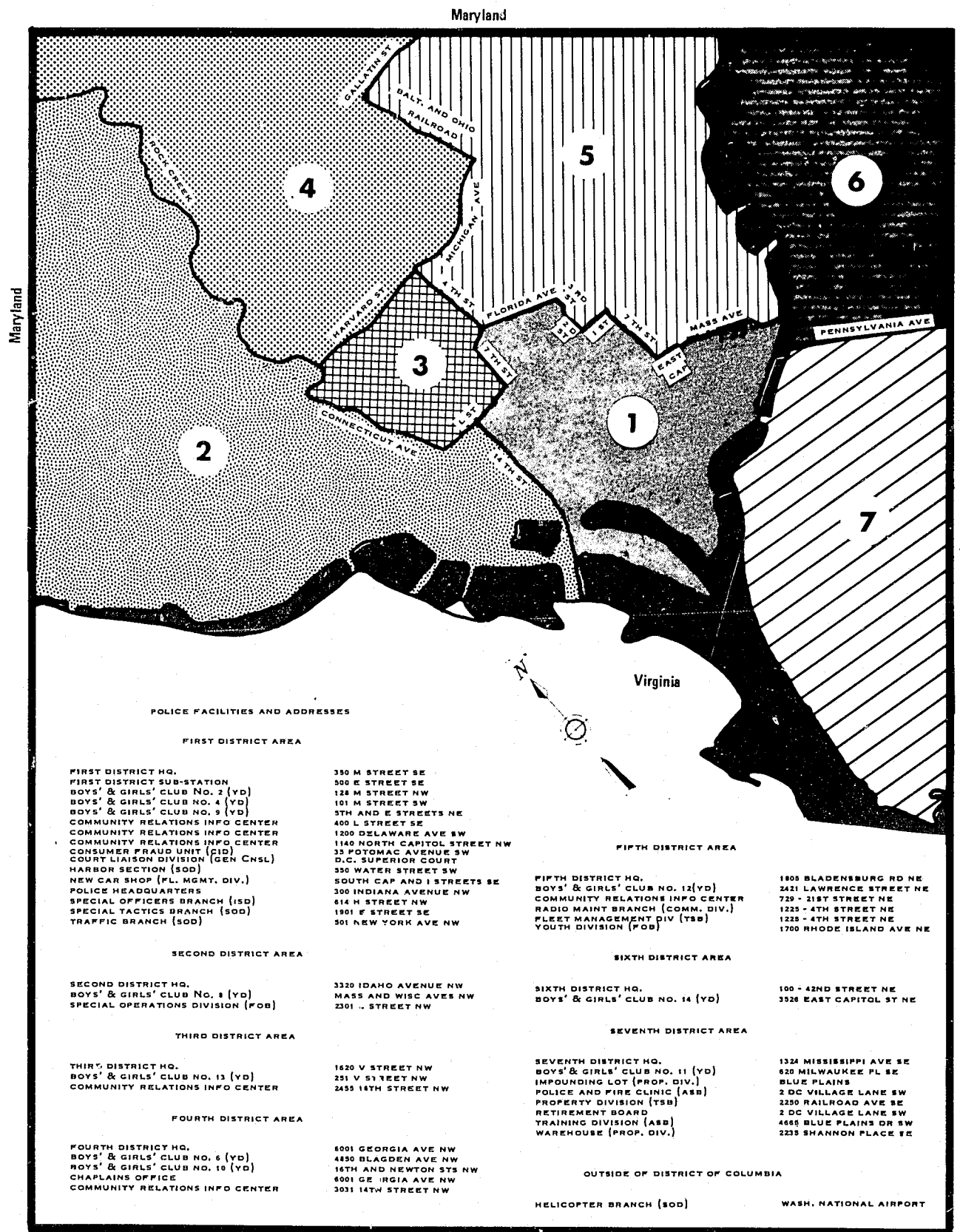
Division. During Fiscal Year 1979, the Disciplinary Review Officer reviewed reports, held hearings, and disposed of 20 cases involving misconduct by members of the Department.

Depending on the nature or the severity of the charges, this Division may recommend that formal written charges be brought against the individual member, and that the case be resolved by a Police Trial Board. In those cases, this Division, at the direction of the Chief of Police, submits written charges and specifications to the accused officer and selects the panel members for the Police Trial Board. A total of thirty-seven (37) Trial Board cases were handled by this Division during Fiscal Year 1979.

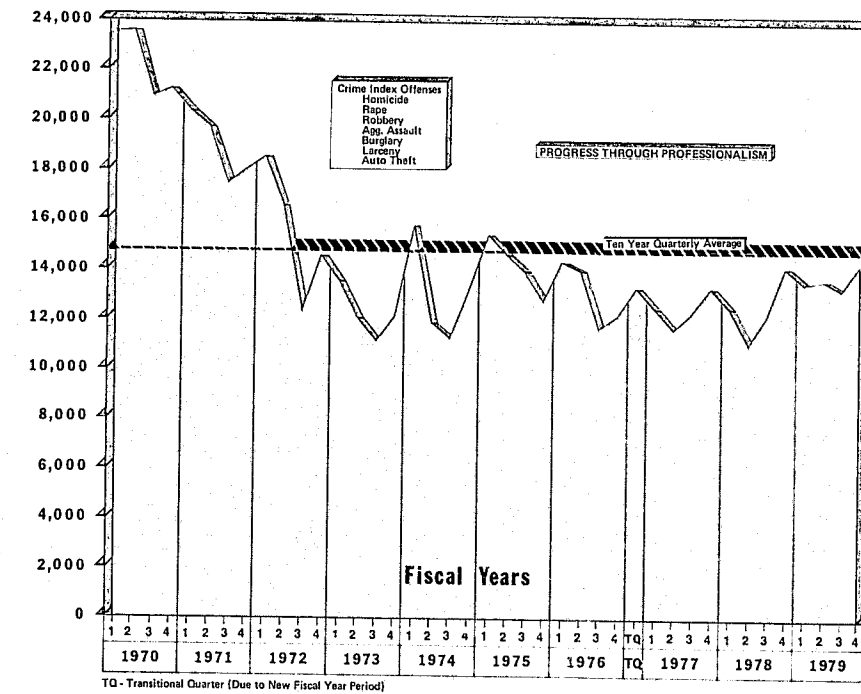
This Division has initiated preparation of a procedural handbook to be utilized by panel members selected for Police Trial Boards. It is anticipated that utilization of standardized procedures will ensure that all cases adjudicated by Police Trial Boards are in accordance with established procedures.



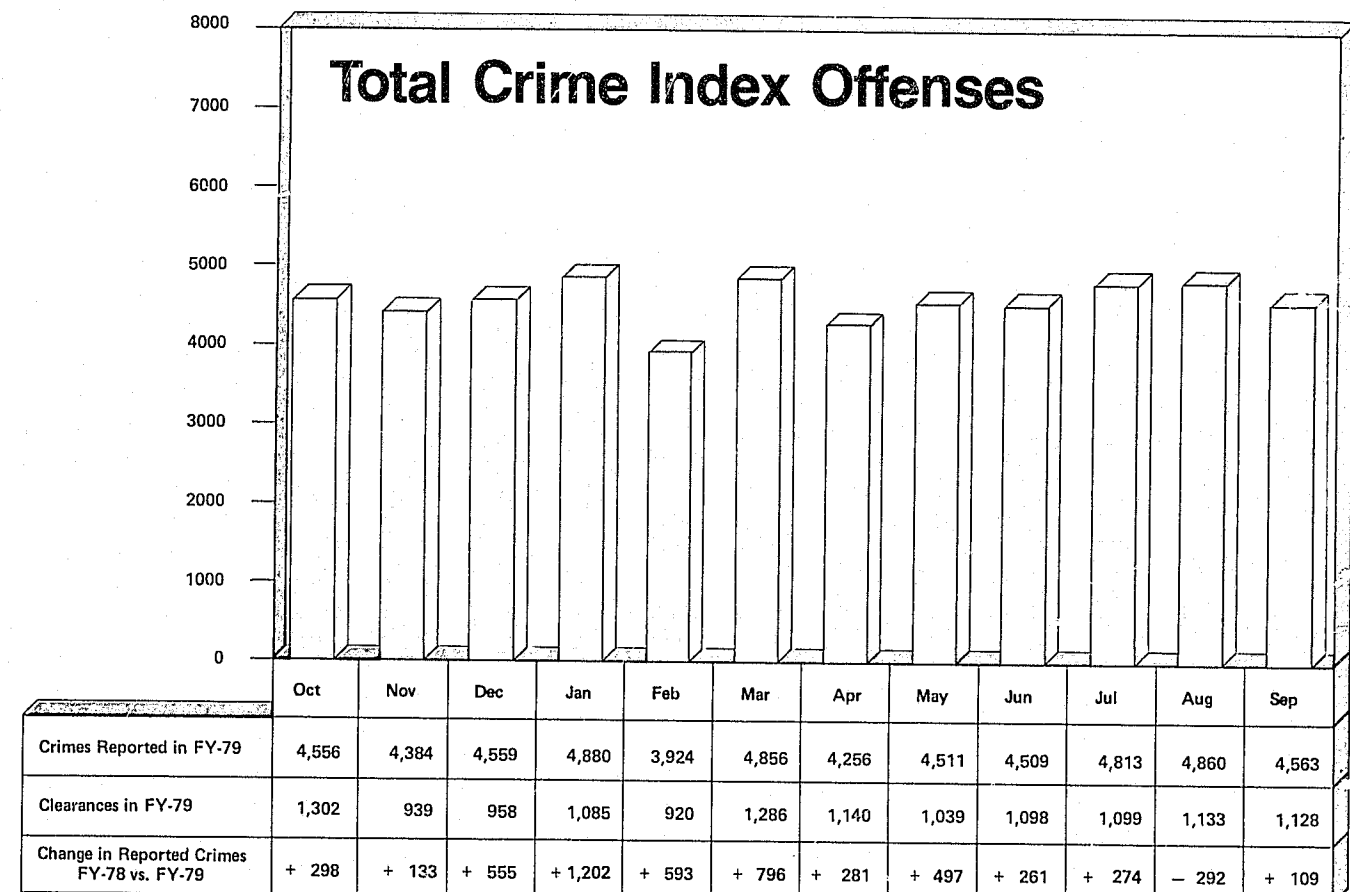
# Washington, D.C., by Police Districts With Locations of Police Facilities

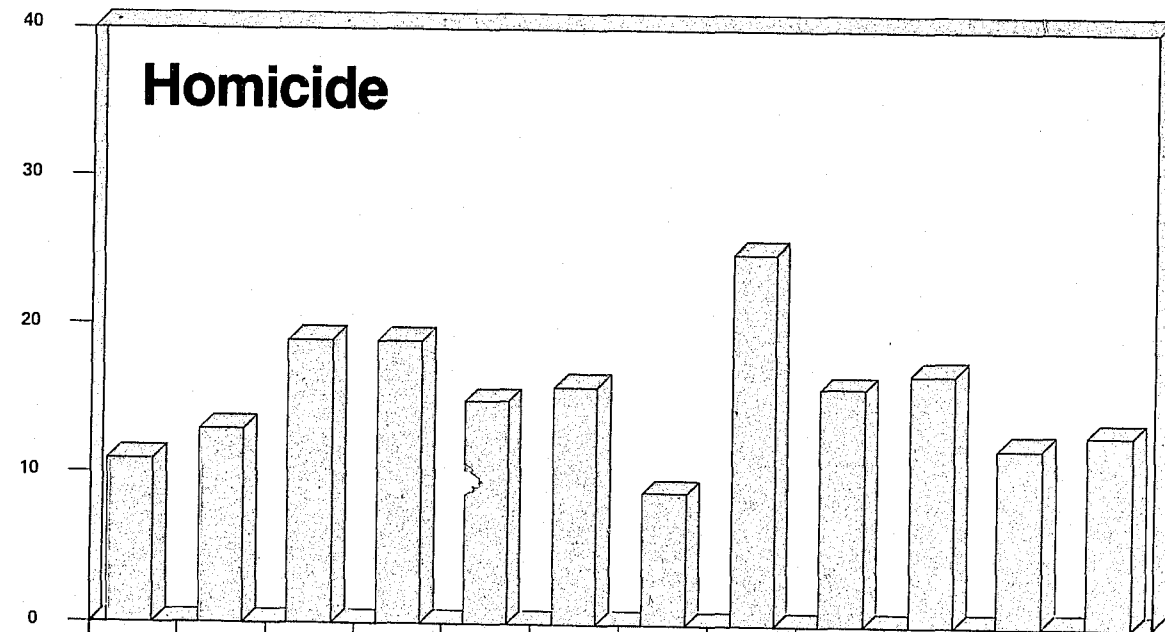


## CRIME INDEX OFFENSES Quarterly Totals

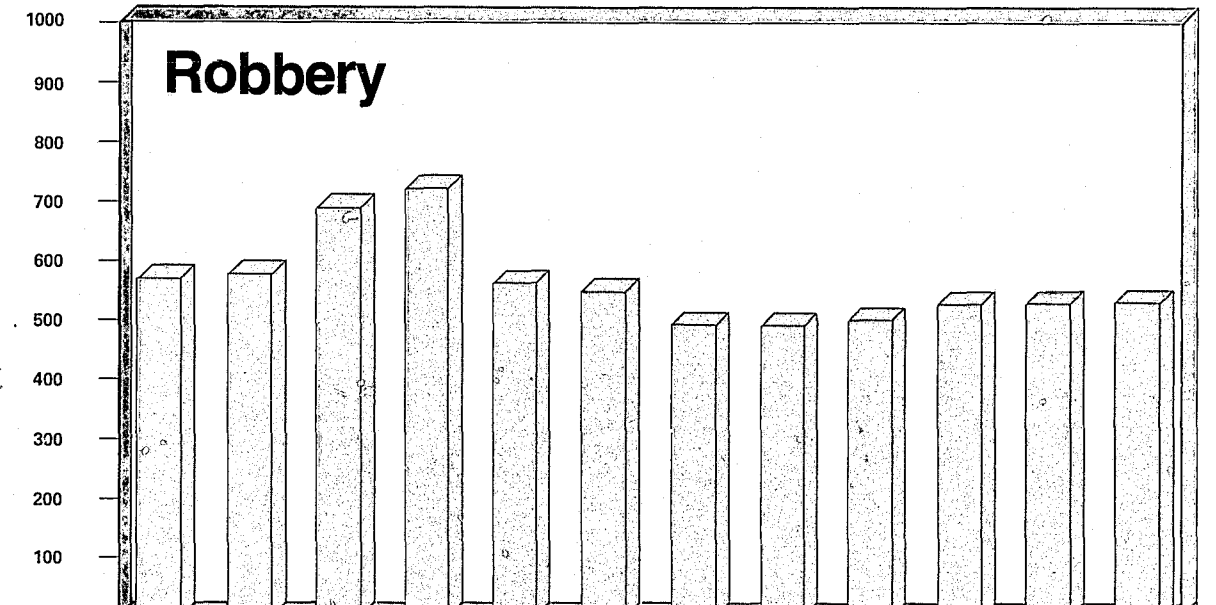


## Total Crime Index Offenses

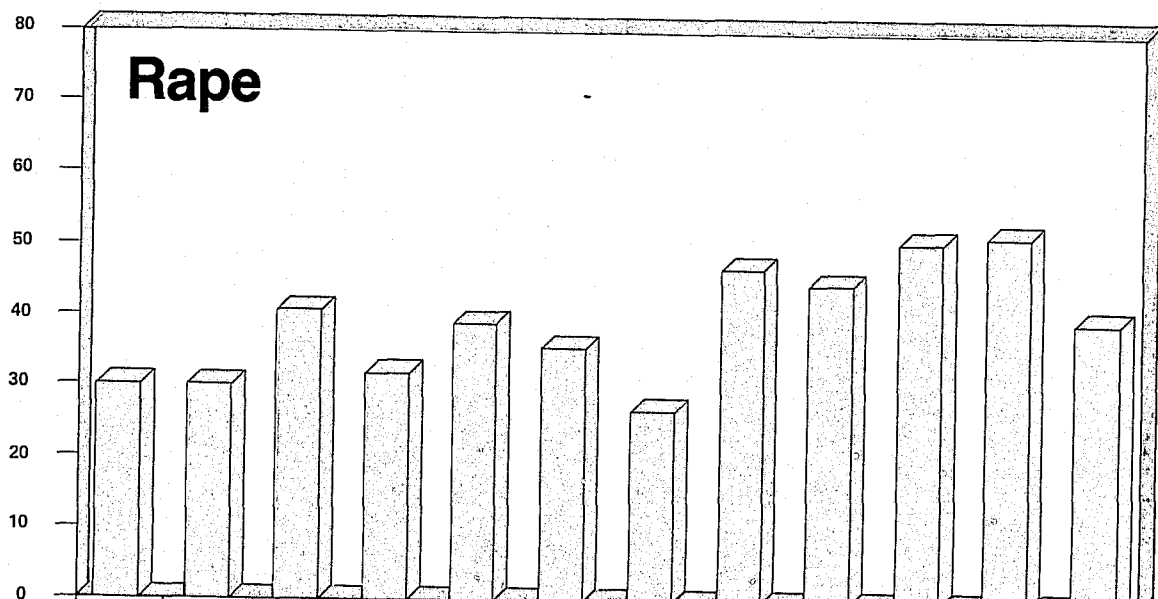




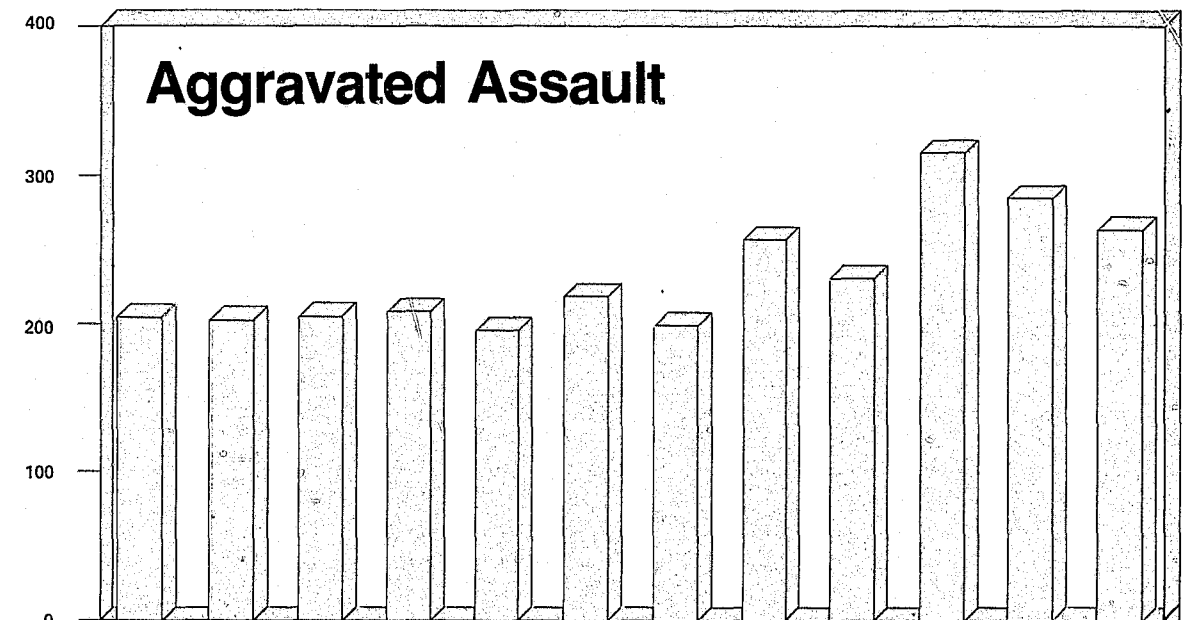
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	11	13	19	19	15	16	9	25	16	17	12	13
Clearances in FY-79	14	12	12	10	8	15	6	20	19	15	11	8
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	- 4	- 3	+ 9	+ 7	+ 2	+ 4	- 9	+ 13	- 3	+ 2	- 5	- 15



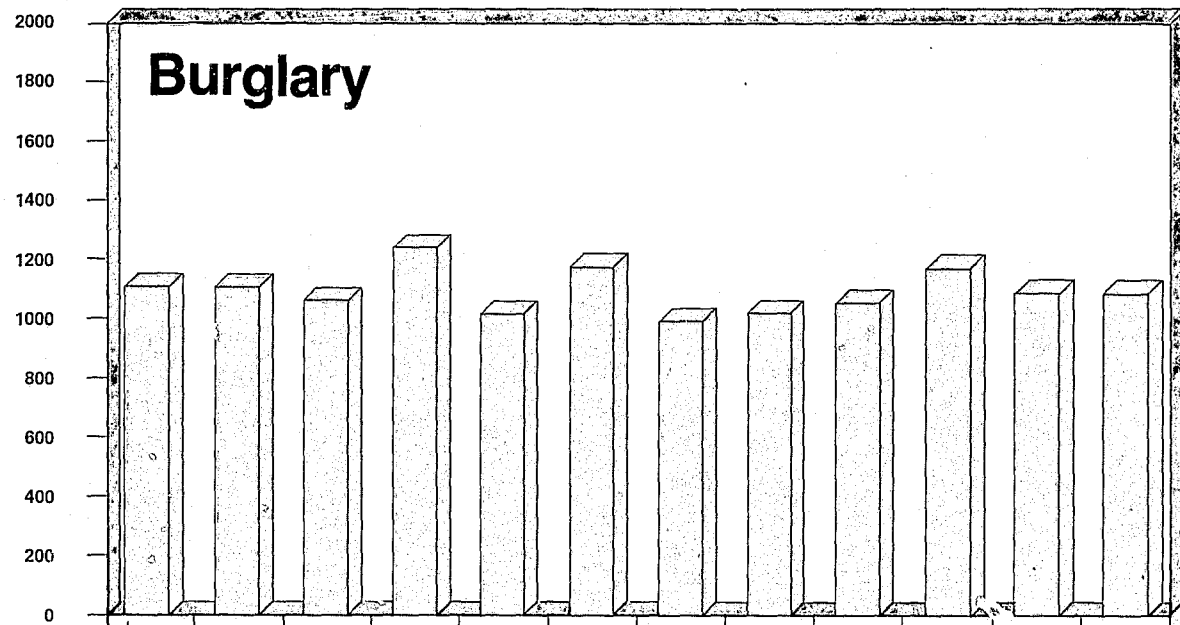
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	570	578	691	723	562	548	493	491	500	528	529	530
Clearances in FY-79	155	176	165	144	228	226	200	172	136	161	235	224
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	- 3	- 10	+ 88	+ 135	+ 125	+ 17	+ 59	+ 24	+ 65	+ 9	- 34	+ 10



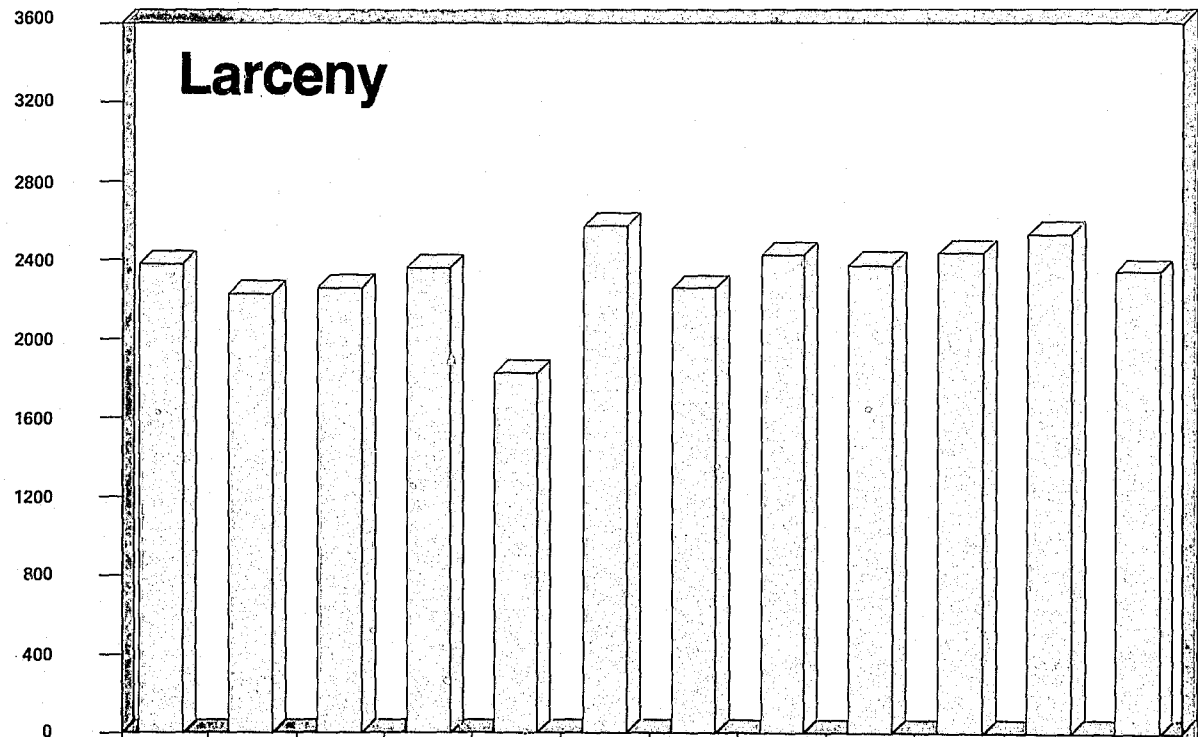
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	30	30	41	32	39	36	27	47	45	51	52	40
Clearances in FY-79	17	39	22	25	28	26	18	36	34	32	31	21
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	- 9	+ 4	+ 14	+ 7	+ 26	+ 2	- 16	- 11	- 9	+ 7	+ 3	+ 14



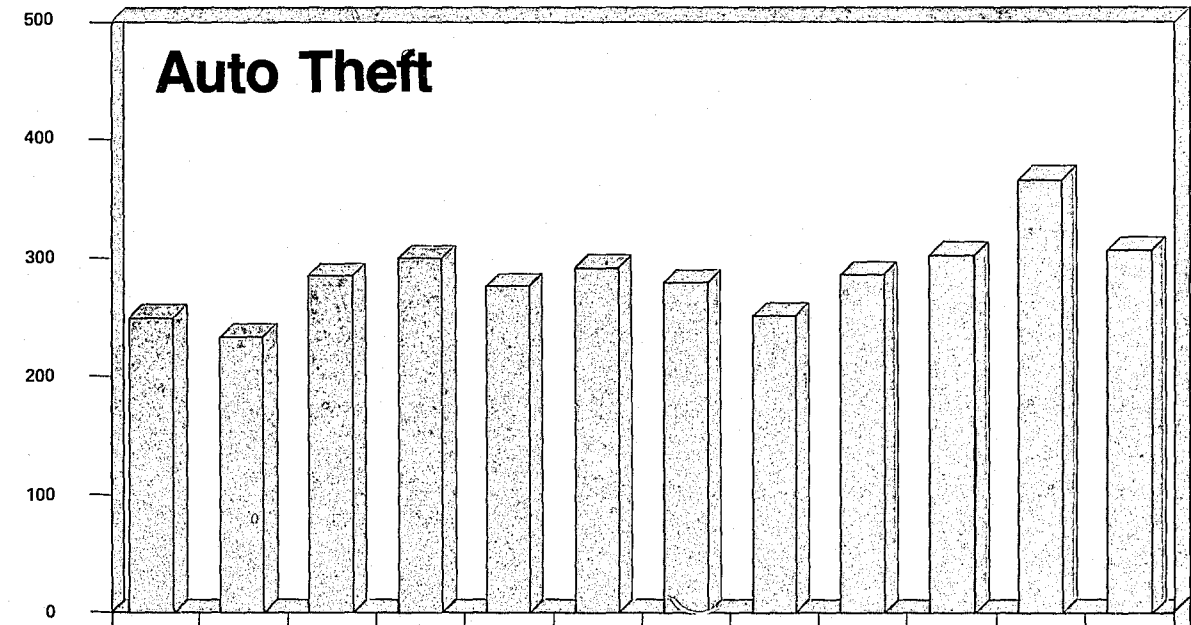
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	204	202	205	209	195	219	199	257	230	314	285	263
Clearances in FY-79	161	136	137	142	143	177	131	171	187	206	211	209
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	- 7	+ 19	+ 5	+ 33	+ 29	+ 17	+ 4	+ 21	- 7	+ 99	- 20	+ 60



	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	1,107	1,108	1,068	1,244	1,014	1,171	993	1,018	1,054	1,168	1,089	1,081
Clearances in FY-79	502	228	166	309	182	317	283	231	223	224	202	223
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	+ 122	+ 78	+ 104	+ 378	+ 203	+ 228	+ 29	+ 81	+ 5	+ 11	- 215	- 102



	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	2,384	2,219	2,250	2,353	1,822	2,575	2,255	2,422	2,377	2,434	2,526	2,328
Clearances in FY-79	403	321	406	382	285	475	466	359	442	381	363	361
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	+ 213	+ 69	+ 282	+ 558	+ 152	+ 507	+ 196	+ 377	+ 200	+ 167	- 78	+ 122



	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Crimes Reported in FY-79	250	234	285	300	277	291	280	251	287	301	367	308
Clearances in FY-79	50	27	50	73	46	50	36	50	57	80	80	82
Change in Reported Crimes FY-78 vs. FY-79	- 14	- 24	+ 53	+ 84	+ 56	+ 21	+ 18	- 8	+ 10	- 21	+ 57	+ 20

Category	Index Crime Offenses			Index Crime Clearances				Rate Change
	Oct. 1977 Through Sept. 1978	Oct. 1978 Through Sept. 1979	Percent Change	Oct. 1977 Through Sept. 1978		Oct. 1978 Through Sept. 1979		
				Total	Percent	Total	Percent	
Homicide	187	185	-1.1	156	83.4	150	81.1	-2.3
Rape	438	470	+7.3	287	65.5	329	70.0	+4.5
Robbery	6,258	6,743	+7.8	2,043	32.6	2,222	33.0	+0.4
Aggravated Assault	2,529	2,782	+10.0	1,794	70.9	2,011	72.3	+1.4
Burglary	12,193	13,115	+7.6	2,628	21.6	3,090	23.6	+2.0
Larceny	25,180	27,945	+11.0	4,714	18.7	4,644	16.6	-2.1
Auto Theft	3,179	3,431	+7.9	535	16.8	681	19.8	+3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,964</b>	<b>54,671</b>	<b>+9.4</b>	<b>12,157</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>13,127</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>





## Weapons Used in Specific Offenses

Weapon	Homicide	Robbery	Aggrvtd. Assault	Weapon	Homicide	Robbery	Aggrvtd. Assault
Air Rifle	—	10	46	Kicked	1	40	99
Automobile	—	—	—	Knife	44	358	691
Ax	—	—	4	Knife, Switch Blade	—	5	6
Blackjack	—	3	9	Lamp	—	—	2
Blunt Instrument	—	—	—	Lye	—	1	5
Bottle	—	30	174	Razor	—	12	45
Brass Knuckles	—	2	1	Revolver or Pistol	85	2,443	695
Brick	—	12	52	Rifle	2	10	26
Can Opener	—	—	—	Rubber Hose	—	—	—
Chair	—	1	15	Sharp Instrument	2	13	53
Cleaver	—	—	5	Shotgun	4	162	82
Club	1	20	65	Shovel	—	1	3
Dish	—	—	1	Stick	—	61	126
Fists	—	662	20	Stone	—	—	24
Flat Iron	—	—	2	Teeth	—	3	7
Fork	—	1	5	Water Glass	—	—	5
Hammer	4	6	29	Other—Specified &	—	—	—
Hands	7	2,276	11	Not Above	7	272	278
Hatchet	—	1	2	Unknown	28	299	85
Hot Water	—	1	15				
Ice Pick	—	4	9				
Iron Pipe	—	34	85				
				TOTAL	185	6,743	2,782

## Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted

Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Type of Weapon				Type of Activity	Total Assaults by Weapon A	Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Wpn. D	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. E
		Firearm B	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument C	Other Dangerous Wpn. D	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. E						
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20	2	1	2	15	8. Ambush—no warning	1	—	—	1	—
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	2	2	—	—	—	9. Mentally deranged	—	—	—	—	—
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	3	3	—	—	—	10. Traffic pursuits and stops	36	3	—	15	18
4. Attempting other arrests	59	8	1	9	41	11. All other	42	7	2	14	19
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	4	—	—	4	—	12. TOTAL (1-11)	188	28	5	51	104
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	5	1	—	—	4	13. Number with personal injury	96	9	—	24	63
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	16	2	1	6	7	14. Number without personal injury	92	19	5	27	41
15. Time of assaults		A.M.		22	21	4	4	5	9		
		P.M.		10	21	22	29	11	30		
		12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00			

## Roll of Honor

"From hence your memory death cannot take."

— William Shakespeare

Dedicated to the Police Officers who have given their lives in the performance of their duty.

Doyle, Francis M.	Dec. 29, 1871	Davis, Robert W.	Jan. 1, 1940
Fowler, John H.	Sept. 9, 1884	Cummins, Charles F., Jr.	June 12, 1940
Passau, Fritz	May 17, 1889	Blackwell, Otho L.	June 13, 1940
Crippen, Americus N.	Nov. 5, 1889	Gaile, Uel M.	Aug. 19, 1940
Constantine, Adolphus C.	Sept. 10, 1891	Rosenberg, Irving	Feb. 15, 1942
Slack, Junius B.	Nov. 27, 1891	Johnston, Charles R.	May 9, 1943
Smith, John J.	July 7, 1904	Weston, William J., Jr.	March 5, 1945
Yetton, William E.	Nov. 9, 1908	Downs, Donald W.	Sept. 1, 1946
Mathews, William H.	March 5, 1909	Hamilton, Harry E.	Nov. 1, 1946
Gawen, Willie R.	March 2, 1915	Taylor, Richard H.	Dec. 13, 1946
Conrad, John A.	May 21, 1918	Estes, Hubert W.	May 16, 1947
Dunigan, David T.	May 21, 1918	Donoghue, Mortimer P.	Sept. 15, 1948
Kidwell, Lester M.	July 11, 1918	Beacham, Grady A.	Dec. 2, 1948
Wilson, Harry	July 21, 1919	Cassels, George W.	July 12, 1953
Armstrong, James E.	Dec. 20, 1919	Myers, Lester G.	Nov. 13, 1958
McKimmie, Oscar A.	Jan. 17, 1920	Shelton, Harold K.	May 3, 1959
Bradley, Preston E.	Feb. 21, 1921	Brereton, Donald	Jan. 7, 1960
Hayden, Samuel C.	Feb. 27, 1921	Dodson, Terrell M.	April 17, 1960
Chinn, George D.	Oct. 20, 1921	Hunter, Elmer L.	March 20, 1963
Keleher, Edmund P.	Jan. 10, 1922	Higginbotham, David C.	Dec. 7, 1963
Stange, Frederick G.	Feb. 28, 1923	Handwerk, Robert D.	Jan. 24, 1964
Purcell, John	Oct. 17, 1923	Donovan, Martin I.	July 9, 1964
Leisinger, Raymond C.	Aug. 28, 1924	Willis, Marcus P.	Dec. 27, 1965
Koontz, Claude C.	Nov. 30, 1925	Stocker, Marvin L.	March 23, 1966
Skinner, Earl A.	June 9, 1926	Ponton, Russell W.	May 2, 1967
Busch, Leo W. K.	Sept. 28, 1926	Silvia, Gilbert M.	Nov. 25, 1967
Helm, James G.	Feb. 11, 1928	Dorsey, Lawrence L.	Feb. 2, 1968
Rupe, Claude O.	Oct. 14, 1928	Williams, Eugene I.	Feb. 27, 1968
McAuliffe, John F.	Jan. 21, 1929	Williams, Stephen A.	July 2, 1968
Buchanan, William S.	April 18, 1929	Ivery, Willie C.	Nov. 15, 1968
McDonald, Harry J.	July 22, 1929	Cody, Michael J.	July 14, 1969
Alexander, Edgar P.	Nov. 16, 1929	Hawfield, David C.	July 14, 1969
Kaylor, Rose H.	Dec. 10, 1929	Nairn, Allan L.	Nov. 30, 1969
Bauer, Frederick W.	June 6, 1930	Rose, David H.	Feb. 20, 1971
Scoville, Frank J.	Sept. 24, 1930	Fisher, Glenn P.	March 10, 1971
Taylor, Jessie L.	May 17, 1931	Young, Jerard F.	May 21, 1971
Poole, Charles D.	Aug. 4, 1931	Sigmon, William L.	May 25, 1971
Gelhar, Arthur H.	Aug. 8, 1931	Harwood, Dana E.	Sept. 25, 1972
Swanson, Elmer A.	July 6, 1932	Hassell, Ronnie W.	Dec. 2, 1972
Shinault, George D.	Aug. 14, 1932	Jones, George D., Jr.	March 24, 1973
Sinclair, Raymond V.	Dec. 28, 1934	Cobb, Gail A.	Sept. 20, 1974
Nussbaum, Frank L.	Feb. 16, 1936	Acri, Michael J.	Oct. 16, 1976
Jones, Paul W.	March 15, 1936	Wilson, Bruce W.	April 26, 1977
Wessells, Ernest T.	April 23, 1938	Carr, Bernis, Jr.	Feb. 16, 1978
Conklin, Richard T.	June 5, 1938	Giguere, Richard F.	June 6, 1979
Grant, Raymond E.	Aug. 14, 1939	Jackson, Alfred V.	June 6, 1979

## Police Chiefs – Past and Present

William B. Webb	Sept. 1861- 1864
A.C. Richards	Dec. 1, 1864-Jan. 28, 1878
Thomas P. Morgan	Feb. 2, 1878-Nov. 29, 1879
William G. Brock	Dec. 1, 1879-April 1, 1883
William M. Dye	April 1, 1883-June 30, 1886
Samuel H. Walker	July 1, 1886-Dec. 1, 1886
William C. Moore	Dec. 8, 1886-July 12, 1898
Richard Sylvester	July 18, 1898-April 1, 1915
Raymond W. Pullman	April 1, 1915-Feb. 22, 1920
Harry L. Gessford	April 19, 1920-Dec. 1, 1921
Daniel Sullivan	Feb. 11, 1922-Oct. 1, 1925
Edwin B. Hesse	Oct. 6, 1925-April 1, 1929
Henry G. Pratt	April 1, 1929-Nov. 1, 1931
Pelham D. Glassford	Nov. 16, 1931-Oct. 20, 1932
Ernest W. Brown	Oct. 22, 1932-Nov. 1, 1941
Edward J. Kelly	Nov. 1, 1941-Feb. 1, 1946
Harvey G. Callahan	Feb. 1, 1946-June 30, 1947
Robert J. Barrett	July 1, 1947-Nov. 30, 1951
Robert V. Murray	Dec. 1, 1951-Dec. 1, 1964
John B. Layton	Dec. 1, 1964-July 31, 1969
Jerry V. Wilson	Aug. 1, 1969-Sept. 30, 1974
Maurice J. Cullinane	Dec. 15, 1974-Jan. 11, 1978
Burtell M. Jefferson	Jan. 12, 1978-

*We Pause to Understand and Recognize the Important Role of*

### A Policeman's Wife

A policeman's wife  
Is a hard thing to be;  
It makes a rough life,  
I'm sure you'll agree.

When he's on midnights,  
You sleep alone;  
When you wake up,  
It's to the sound of a phone.  
Your husband says "Honey,  
It happened again.  
I've got to go to court,  
I'll be home when I can."

He finally gets home,  
Sleeps the rest of the day;  
Then gets up just in time,  
To be on his way.

The next shift is evenings.  
You have nothing to do;  
But try to keep yourself busy,  
So you won't feel so blue.

You try to stay up  
To see him at midnight;  
But with children to care for,  
It becomes quite a fight.

Then comes his day shift,  
And you finally feel  
Your spirits will lift—  
It just can't be real.

You're looking forward to dinner  
In a normal family way;  
But the phone rings again,  
And you hear him say:

"I've just made an arrest,  
And there's paperwork to do;  
I'll see you later, and  
I love you".

The life of a policeman's wife  
Is a little harder than most,  
But every one of us goes through it,  
From coast to coast.

It's really worth  
All the frustration  
Because we can be proud  
Of our husband's occupation.

It takes a certain kind of man  
To make a good cop,  
Their job is far from easy,  
We should give that some thought.

By Mrs. Renee Davis

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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