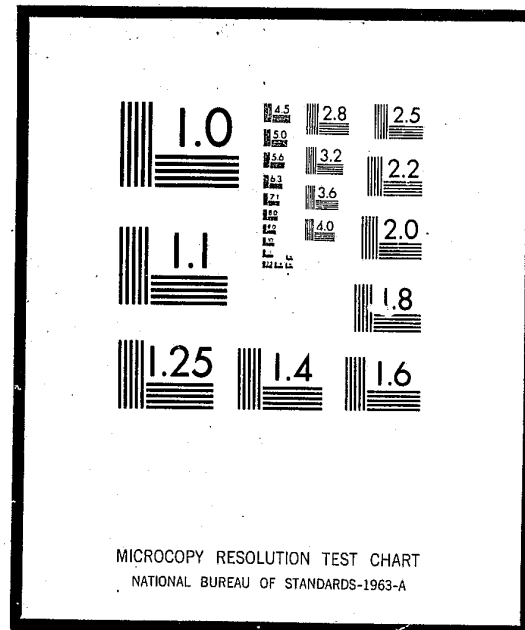


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 5/29/75

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY THE CITY OF WHITE PLAINS

ANNUAL REPORT



1973-1974

JAMES J. DWYER
COMMISSIONER

15091

4



JAMES J. DWYER

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

To The Honorable Common Council:

Dear Sirs:

It is my pleasure to submit the Annual Report on the Department of Public Safety for the fiscal year 1973 - 1974. This report is submitted in narrative form, statistics, graphs and photographs and is an accounting of the Departments of Fire, Police, Weights and Measures, Seizing and Impounding of Dogs and Other Animals, Transportation Facilities, Auxiliary Police and Volunteer Fire Department and includes reports from the Examining Board of Stationary Engineers and the Examining Board of Motion Picture Operators.

During 1972, the Fire Department responded to 1,257 alarms vs. 1,433 alarms in 1973, an increase of 14%. Fire losses for 1973 were down considerably over the preceding year. Building losses amounted to \$143,012 and contents \$56,606 for a total of \$203,618. This represents a 34% reduction over losses recorded in 1972.

The Police Department statistics reveal that during the year 1972, the Police responded to 30,753 calls which included crimes of all types, complaints and various services, including aid calls, compared to 35,697 in 1973, an increase of 16.1%. The total crime picture for our City during the calendar year 1973 revealed an increase of 1.2% over the previous year; while the national rate revealed the crime rate increased 5%.

PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

I feel in my brief message, compelled to mention the fact that 33.2% of all arrests made by our Police Department (excluding public intoxicants) are young people whose ages vary up to and including age nineteen. I should also like to mention that a tremendous amount of the department's time is spent on the problems relative to the young people of our City since we find that many of the youngsters we come in contact with have a complete disregard for any form of law and order.

Through our own departmental planning and Federal Funding Grant Programs, we continue to seek methods TO REDUCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME BY STOPPING CRIME BEFORE IT HAPPENS BY MAKING PERSONS AND PLACES LESS VULNERABLE TO ATTACK.

You will note from this report, that demands on the Department of Public Safety are increasing considerably. I should also like to call to your attention the fact that we are meeting the demands by implementing improved methods to increase our effectiveness and the productivity of the Department.

In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to thank you and every member of the Council, as well as all the City Department Heads, for their excellent cooperation throughout the year. My thanks also to the Westchester County Sheriff's Department, Chiefs of Police throughout the County and all State and Federal Agencies for their splendid cooperation in matters of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

James J. Dwyer
James J. Dwyer
Commissioner of Public Safety



DAILY STAFF MEETING

LEFT TO RIGHT: John W. Weir, Chief of Fire; J. Stewart Henry, Chief of Police, James J. Dwyer, Commissioner of Public Safety; and John M. Dolce, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY TOTAL PERSONNEL	
COMMISSIONER	1
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	1
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PHYSICIAN	1
CIVILIANS (PUBLIC SAFETY, FIRE & POLICE).....	12
SEALER OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES	1
POLICE DEPARTMENT	200
FIRE DEPARTMENT	175
TRANSPORTATION SUPERVISORS	2
PARKING GUARDS	18
SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS	40
POLICE MATRONS	2
TOTAL PERSONNEL ...	453

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL GRANTS TO DATE

RECEIVED		PENDING		UNDER STUDY	
TITLE	AMOUNT	TITLE	AMOUNT	TITLE	AMOUNT
1. Portable radios	\$ 8,563.	1. Radio System Upgrade	\$250,000.	1. Public Intoxicants	Undet.
2. Community Relations	2,400.	2. Teletype Syst. Upgrade	10,000.	2. Minority Recruitment	Undet.
3. Video Training #1	6,666.	3. Telephone Recording	25,000.	3. Defensible Space	Undet.
4. Video Training #2	11,000.	4. Portable Radio Upgrade	25,000	4. Microfilm Recording	Undet.
5. Vascar Speed Enforcement	10,108.	5. Transcribed Reports	5,000.	5. Neighborhood Police Team	Undet.
		6. Police Library	10,000.		

PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION



CIVILIAN STAFF

FEES COLLECTED

July 1, 1973 - May 31, 1974

Rooming House License Fees	\$ 1,040.00
Cabaret License Fees	1,000.00
Coin Operated Laundry Establishment Fees	200.00
Sound Device Permits	90.00
Oil Burner Permit Fees	280.00
Refrigeration Permit	107.00
Refrigeration Operation License Fees	2,055.00
Refrigeration Stationary Engineer License Examination Fees	175.00
Stationary Engineer License Fees	1,395.00
Motion Picture Operator License Fees	105.00
Flamable Liquid Installation License Fees	55.00
Flamable Liquid Storage License Fees	2,785.00
Blasting Permits	260.00
Ammunition Storage	125.00
Explosives Storage	600.00
Transportation of Explosives	60.00
Finishing Shop	15.00
Police Department Reports and Good Conduct Letters, Photographs, and Miscellaneous	6,061.00
Taxi Driver License Fees	3,465.00
Taxicab License Fees	3,772.00
Christmas Tree Permits	52.00
Bicycle License Fees	212.00
Miscellaneous	103.00
TOTAL	\$23,957.00

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The functions of the Weights and Measures Official are to safeguard the entire public whom he serves in all matters involving the commercial determination of quantity - to see to it that whenever merchandise or service is brought or sold by weight or measure, a just weight or a just measure is delivered, and that fraud, carelessness, and misrepresentation in all "quantity" aspects of such transactions are eliminated.



During the year 1973, all the commercial weighing and measuring devices in use within the City of White Plains were inspected and tested to insure compliance with State Law. Each device was tested and inspected at least twice, some inspected three or more times. In addition to these routine inspections, unexpected visits were made for the purpose of making special tests in check weighing. Several thousand pre-packaged commodities were weighed before being made available for purchase by the consumer.

Some of the local ordinances that this Bureau has responsibility for enforcement of are as follows:

Going-Out-Of-Business Sales, Auction Sales, Transient Retail Merchants, Second-Hand Dealers, Peddlers, and Rummage Sales.

It is imperative, for consumer protection, that inspections be made under these ordinances so that fraudulent practices do not prevail. This Bureau is also responsible to see that the proper licenses and permits are in effect in these premises and several inspections are made during the sales period to insure that no merchandise has been added to the original inventory, which had been submitted to the Commissioner of Public Safety at the time of the application of a Going-Out-Of-Business Sale.

INSPECTIONS MADE IN 1973

1150 scales found correct & sealed	21 Notice of violations issued
54 condemned for repair	0 Summonses & Court cases
451 weights tested & sealed	10 Sale signs & gasoline price signs in violation of City Ordinance were removed
4 weights confiscated	75 Inspections made of stores advertising items at bargain prices to insure advertised items available
489 gasoline pumps tested & sealed	37 complaints made from consumers & investigated
22 gasoline pumps condemned for repair	100 observations of methods used in weighing & dispensing commodities
12 measuregraphs tested	4540 Commodity Label sign inspections found correct
8451 pre-packaged food items tested before sale to consumer	224 Commodity labels found incorrect & ordered removed from sale until correctly labelled
174 packages condemned for incorrect pricing & short weight	
35 fuel oil trucks & bulk plant meters tested	
3 meters condemned for repair	
29 inventory inspections (Going-Out-Of-Business, Auctions, Rummage Sales, Transient Retail Merchants)	

EXAMINING BOARD OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS

Roland Brault, Chairman
William F. Rice
Chief John W. Weir

The examining Board of Stationary Engineers has the responsibility of licensing of stationary engineers and refrigeration operators and insuring compliance with laws and ordinances governing operation of such equipment.

Stationary Engineers are licensed if found competent by due examination, given by the Chief of the Fire Department, and experience to take charge of and operate a high-pressure steam generating plant.

Refrigeration Operators are licensed if found competent by due examination, given by Chief of the Fire Department, to take charge of and operate a refrigeration system of over fifty (50) ton capacity.

During the year 1973, the following examinations were held:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>APPLICANTS</u>	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>FAILED</u>	<u>UNQUALIFIED</u>
Chief Operator's License	1	1		
First Class Operator's License	2	2		
Second Class Operator's License	10	6	4	
Refrigeration Operator's License	<u>39</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
	52	41	11	0

EXAMINING BOARD OF MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS

The Examining Board of Motion Picture Operators has the responsibility of licensing of such after an examination in regard to an applicant's practical knowledge of motion picture apparatus, film, booths, and equipment, the proper safety precautions to be used therewith and the laws and ordinances governing them.

During the year of 1973, there were two applicants for Motion Picture Operators' Licenses, both of whom successfully passed.



JUDGES OF THE
CITY COURT

LEFT TO RIGHT:

Honorable Leslie Levine,
Associate City Judge

Honorable Vincent DelTufo
Associate City Judge

Honorable Santi L. Carnevali,
City Judge

Honorable James B. Reap,
Acting City Judge

CORPORATION COUNSEL



STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT:

Irwin Stuart Bilgore
Senior Assistant Corporation
Counsel

Richard M. Gardella,
Assistant Corporation Counsel

Anthony J. Grant,
Assistant Corporation Counsel

SEATED, LEFT TO RIGHT:

Douglas L. McGuire,
Senior Assistant Corporation
Counsel

John F. Holden, Jr.,
Corporation Counsel

Morton H. Zucker,
Deputy Corporation Counsel

POLICE DEPARTMENT



ADMINISTRATION



J. STEWART HENRY
CHIEF OF POLICE



JAMES F. DUFF
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

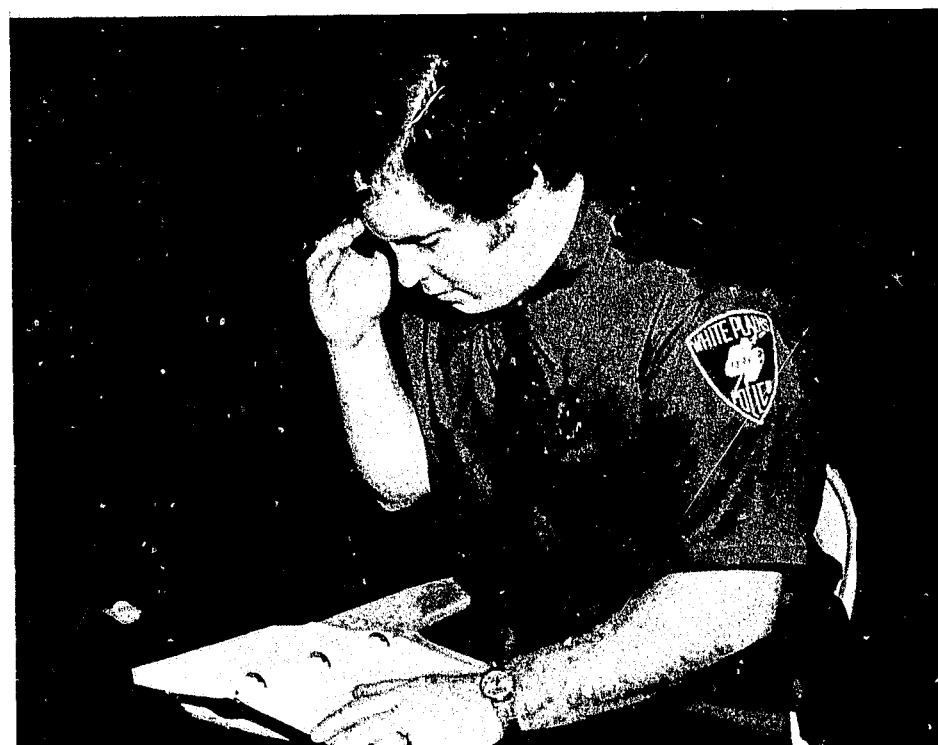
The Police Department has the never-ending task of prevention of crime and protection of life and property.

On the avenue of prevention of crime, a constant evaluation of patrol methods and procedures is being undertaken on a daily basis. Police officers are assigned in plainclothes to areas that experience high incidents of crimes, such as Criminal Mischief and Larceny. The officers work various shifts, patrol in private vehicles and are in constant communication with police headquarters via portable radios. In addition, this year we have more uniform men on both foot and motor patrol to act as a deterrent to crime.

One of the most important functions of a police department is the training of its officers. This year, in addition to our monthly training program, each officer was given an advanced First Aid training course, which included phases of the Emergency Medical Techniques. This training is part of that which is given to medical personnel such as ambulance attendants. The function of the police officer is to administer first aid and sustain life until supporting help arrives.

On April 1, 1974, a new system was instituted in City Court whereby the District Attorney's Office now has jurisdiction over prosecutions. This has been an aid to police officers as the prosecutors are available everyday, with an office in police headquarters, to assist in preparing court informations and assisting in questions of law.

TRAINING



RECRUIT TRAINING

Pictured above is one of the new recruits sworn in by the department during the past year undergoing the first of a long series of training sessions conducted by the department.

After taking the oath of office, a recruit next undergoes 120 hours of departmental training and orientation during which time he is familiarized with departmental rules and regulations, certain basic departmental procedures, basic firearms training and the laws related to the use of firearms, is made familiar with the police facility and operations, as well as the city as a whole, and is issued the equipment necessary to function effectively as a police officer.

The recruit then spends 280 hours at the Municipal Police Training School where he learns the laws relating to the vehicle & traffic code, penal law, criminal procedure law and related matters.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Year-round, in-service training continued during the past year for all members of the department, with special emphasis placed on those topics needed in the daily line of duty; first aid, accident investigation, arrest procedures, summons procedures, new laws, vice enforcement, including gambling and narcotics, and departmental rules and regulations.

Patrolman Robert VanVoorhies, of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, attended advanced schools conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the courses of Fingerprinting and Photography.

Detective Sergeant Michael Harrington attended a two week course in advanced criminal investigation at the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C.

PATROL FORCE

This unit, consisting of one Captain, five Lieutenants, twelve Sergeants, 110 Patrolmen and two civilians, is the largest, most active, and most visible unit within the Police Department.

The 1973 workload, as compared with the previous year, has increased 16.1%, but worthy of note is the 75.2% increase of 1973 as compared with 1970 which was one of the first years of operation "CRIME STOP", a highly successful program initiated by the Department which actively solicits information from citizens and which is promptly investigated by members of the Patrol Force and/or other investigative department personnel as the particular case warrants.

To increase productivity, the scheduling system within the Patrol Force was revised during the year to provide more manpower to those hours when activity is greatest and to reduce the manpower on less active hours. This was accomplished through the establishment of the special patrol division to routinely patrol certain specified sectors, and by a stepped-up plainclothes anti-crime unit whereby more manpower was drawn from the Patrol Force to combat recurring criminal situations which could only be solved by continuous stake-outs.

To increase the flexibility of the available Patrol Force during those hours when manpower was reduced, virtually all foot patrol posts were eliminated during certain hours when those patrolmen who would have been on foot are assigned to radio motor patrol units in active areas.

PATROL FORCE ACTIVITY	1972	1973	% Inc. or Dec.
CALLS RESPONDED TO BY PATROL FORCE: (Includes Auto Accidents & Aided Cases)	19,595	23,687	+ 20.9%
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE	5,373	5,381	+ 0.1%
PERSONAL SUMMONSES ISSUED	3,432	4,475	+ 30.4%
ARRESTS	2,353	2,154	- 8.5%
TOTAL	30,753	35,697	+ 16.1%

PATROL FORCE



ENERGY CRISIS

The late 1973 and early 1974 shortage of gasoline brought long lines of motorists to those gasoline stations who had an available supply and in turn created traffic and related problems for the patrol force.

Not only was the job of keeping lanes of traffic open the task of the police officer, but it was also his duty to cool tempers of motorists who quickly became irate with each other, as well as the situation in general.

Thousands of man-hours were expended by the Patrol Force and the Traffic Division before the shortage was alleviated since long lines were formed in some areas as early as 5:30 a.m. and continued on until the early evening hours.

Major traffic tie-ups were averted only through the excellent cooperation shown by gas station operators, as well as the motoring public.

PATROL FORCE

PATROL FORCE CAPTAIN

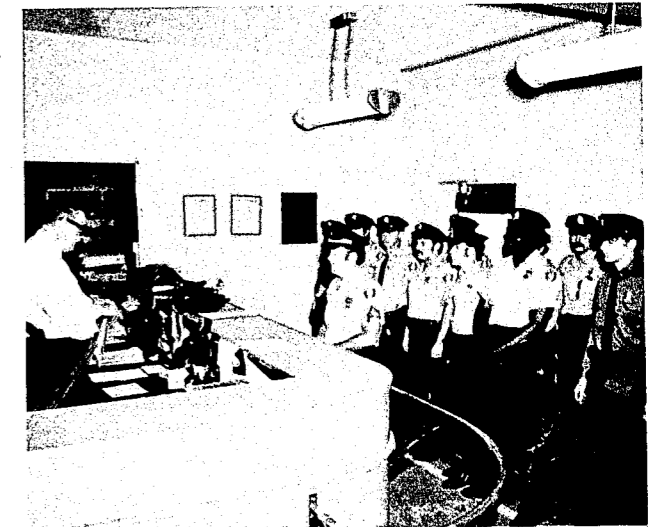
The Captain assigned to the Patrol Force is the night supervisor of all police operations within the City and has the responsibility for the assignment of patrol force members to those areas where they will be most effective.



DESK LIEUTENANTS

Five Lieutenants are assigned within the Patrol Force as desk officers on a round-the-clock basis with the responsibility of supervising and coordinating all police activity during their tour. They are also responsible for inspecting and recording all reports of police activity and all summonses issued during their tour of duty.

Pictured at left instructing an outgoing night platoon before their start of duty is one of these lieutenants.



PATROL SERGEANTS

The ten Sergeants assigned as first-line supervisors of the Patrol Force are the superior officers closest to patrolmen assigned to field duty and continually rate and evaluate the performance of such patrolmen.

Pictured at right at the scene of a labor demonstration is a Patrol Sergeant giving advice and instruction to those members of his command assigned to maintain order at the site.

PATROL FORCE



RADIO MOTOR PATROL

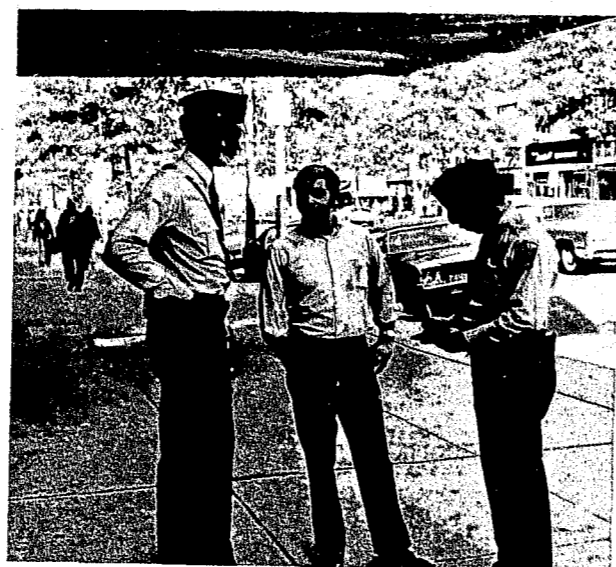
Usually the first on the scene of any crime or incident, the patrolmen assigned to Radio Motor Patrol have gained years of experience in all aspects of patrol duties before their assignment to R.M.P.

Usually manned by one patrolman, new and more flexible departmental procedures instituted during mid-1973 allow for assignment of two patrolmen to certain vehicles during specific periods of the day and should provide better service to the public.

Conspicuously marked radio equipped vehicles carry emergency equipment consisting of oxygen tanks, first-aid kits, inflatable splints, blankets, fire extinguishers, road flares, crowd control equipment and equipment for emergency road conditions.

When not engaged in a "radio run", these vehicles routinely patrol within clearly defined sectors as a crime preventative measure and during calendar year 1973 logged approximately 700,000 miles on patrol, the majority of which was accumulated during preventative patrol.

Early 1974 also saw the replacement of 14 line vehicles with newer model cars.



FOOT PATROL

A number of changes were made in foot patrol procedures during the past year to increase productivity of the members assigned to this unit.

Beat patterns were changed to put foot patrolmen where they are needed when they can accomplish the most and certain foot posts were eliminated during slack hours and the personnel re-assigned to radio motor patrol.

An example of the flexibility attained within this area is the assignment of a patrolman to a patrol beat in the downtown business area for four hours a day, where previously he was assigned to guard duty of prisoners before the City Court. This change was accomplished through the cooperation of the City Court in giving priority to calling cases which require a police guard of the arrested person. This one change allowed the Department to gain approximately one thousand hours of extra patrol time during the year.

Members of the patrol force were used during the entire year in a stepped-up plainclothes anti-crime program with highly satisfactory results.

PATROL FORCE



COMMUNICATIONS

The nerve center of police operations, the communications section received approximately 100,000 phone calls during the year, which in turn required the dispatching of sector cars on 23,687 radio runs.

The two-channel, low band simplex radio frequency currently in use by the department, although adequate for present conditions, is undergoing intensive study to determine its adequacy for the projected high density buildings within the Urban Renewal area of the City. A grant application has been submitted for federal funding of this project through the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1968 and is now in the initial stages of processing.

Use of an automated data processing type card for radio dispatches has allowed the department to reduce the number of forms per radio dispatch from three separate forms to one simple card type form with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of processing dispatch calls.

Personnel assigned to this unit during the year remained the same: one patrolman on each of the three tours of duty aided by one civilian on each 8-to-4 and 4-to-12 tour.



TELETYPE

The police teletype system, a vital information gathering tool for police agencies throughout the country, is due for an even greater improvement during mid 1974 when new on-line computer terminals will be installed at this location. This modern technology will provide the men in the field with an even more rapid response to their inquiries. An illustration of such inquiries is when a field patrolman observes what he believes to be a suspicious vehicle. He contacts the communications section by radio asking for a check on the plate number - an inquiry via teletype is sent to Albany and within minutes, a reply is received stating whether the vehicle is wanted or has been reported stolen anywhere in the United States. The new equipment will provide even more information in only a fraction of the time.

It may also be noted that the White Plains Police Department is rated as one of the top departments in the State for making inquiries through this system and has led to the arrest of many wanted persons and the recovery during 1973 of 273 stolen vehicles.

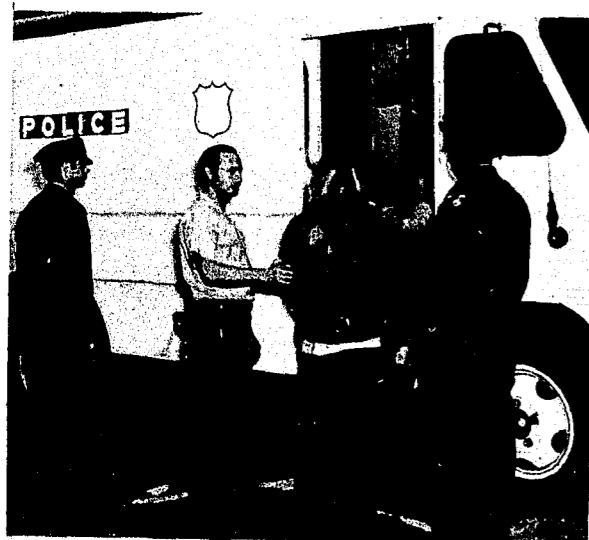
During 1973, the Department transmitted 2,062 messages with no increase over 1972, and received 78,452 messages, an increase of 41% over 1972.

PATROL FORCE

VERTICAL PATROL

The two-man teams assigned to vertical patrol of housing project areas, both the interior of the buildings and the surrounding exteriors, are under the direct supervision of a Sergeant from the Special Patrol Division.

Ten men of the Patrol Force are assigned to the Special Patrol Division to provide round-the-clock patrol of these housing areas and place special patrol emphasis on the guidance of the youth in the community.



PATROL WAGON DRIVER

The one patrolman on each tour of duty assigned to this unit has responsibilities of guarding and transporting prisoners, station-house security, replenishing vehicle supplies that are expended during a tour, and related clerical duties.

Pictured at left, in the process of moving prisoners from the stationhouse lockup to the County Jail after arraignment, is the wagon driver and members of the patrol force assigned to assist such movement.



TRANSPORTATION SUPERVISOR UNIT

The two members of this unit, special police officers with limited police powers, have the responsibility of patrolling the railroad station and bus terminal and keeping undesirables from frequenting these key transportation hubs. Close harmony and cooperation with regular members of the department is maintained through the supervisory officers of the department.

Pictured at right, pointing out a hazardous condition to a regular police officer, is a Transportation Supervisor on duty at the railroad station departure platform.

PATROL FORCE

CALLS RESPONDED TO BY PATROL FORCE	1972	1973
AUTO ACCIDENTS	2,207	2,560
REPORTS OF LOST LICENSE PLATES OR DOCUMENTS	166	199
AIDED CASES	3,063	3,341
REPORTS OF LOST OR FOUND PROPERTY	395	460
ALARMS OF FIRE (INCLUDES 180 MALICIOUS FALSE ALARMS IN 1973, 167 IN 1972)	747	871
COMPLAINTS RE:		
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
NOISE	458	586
YOUTHS	578	913
ANIMALS	487	581
ALL OTHERS	480	821
	2,003	2,909
PARKING COMPLAINTS OR ABANDONED VEHICLES TOWED AWAY	672	1,145
DISTURBANCES:		
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
DOMESTICS	591	1,003
FIGHTS, DISPUTES	846	1,006
	1,437	2,009
INTOXICATED PERSONS	287	769
SUSPICIOUS CARS, PERSONS OR NOISES INVESTIGATED	1,226	1,841
PROWLER CALLS	146	161
BURGLAR AND HOLD-UP ALARMS	1,768	2,101
OPEN DOORS FOUND BY PATROLMEN	377	348
REPORTS OF CRIMES AND OFFENSES	3,540	3,631
ABANDONED/STOLEN CAR RECOVERIES *	61	273
ACTIVITY REPORTS ON SPECIFIED AREAS *	744	0
REPORTS OF REPOSSESSED AUTOS	31	50
BOMB SCARES	34	24
BICYCLES: LOST, FOUND, STOLEN OR RECOVERED	121	280
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS (PUBLIC UTILITY OR DPW MATTERS; LOST CHILDREN; MISPLACED PROPERTY; NOTIFICATIONS; BLOOD-RUNS, ETC.)	570	715
*Denotes change in recording system instituted in 1973		
TOTAL	19,595	23,687

PATROL FORCE

AIDED CASES

		1972	1973
INJURED BY ASSAULT:	Aggravated	133	84
	Non-Aggravated	70	238
		203	322
TAKEN ILL:	Cardiac	320	197
	Epileptic	*	91
	All others including misc. calls	1,309	1,014
			1,629
INJURED:	In fall, Pub.Pro.	241	263
	In fall, Priv.Pro.	217	235
	All Others	*	259
		458	757
PRISONERS, TAKEN ILL OR INJURED :		*	96
POLICE OFFICER:	Injured on duty	*	45
	Injured making an arrest	*	18
	Taken ill on duty	*	25
		64	88
ANIMAL BITES:		214	210
NARCOTIC RELATED ILLNESSES:		99	49
MENTALLY DISTURBED PERSONS:		121	104
ATTEMPTED SUICIDES		25	30
MATERNITY CASES		20	23
MISSING PERSONS		113	164
D.O.A. (DEAD ON ARRIVAL) FROM ALL CAUSES		117	106
UNFOUNDED AID CALLS		*	90
TOTAL		3,063	3,341

* DENOTES NOT AVAILABLE

PATROL FORCE

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE	1972	1973	% Increase or Decrease
FELONIES			
Murder	1	2	+ 100.0%
Rape	5	9	+ 80.0
Robbery	49	78	+ 59.2
Assault	133	84	- 37.6
Burglary	463	488	+ 5.4
Grand Larceny (over \$250)	159	161	+ 1.2
Grand Larceny - Auto	190	271	+ 43.2
Crim. Possession Stolen Property	30	12	- 60.0
Fraud	7	4	- 42.8
Forgery	61	34	- 44.2
Arson	2	6	+ 200.0
Sex Offenses (except rape)	5	3	- 40.0
Dangerous Drug felonies	36	34	- 5.6
Dangerous Weapon Felonies	8	17	+ 112.5
Driving while intoxicated	0	1	+ 100.0
Gambling	5	9	+ 80.0
Criminal Mischief	3	18	+ 600.0
All Other Felonies	7	3	- 57.1
TOTAL ALL FELONIES	1,164	1,229	+ 5.6%
MISDEMEANORS & VIOL'S.			
Assault	132	238	+ 80.3%
Possession of Burglar's Tools	2	3	+ 50.0
Petit Larceny (under \$250)	1,595	1,534	- 3.8
Jostling & Accosting	2	0	- 100.0
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	42	40	- 4.8
Fraud	5	1	- 80.0
Prostitution	2	0	- 100.0
Sex Offenses	4	4	0.0
Dangerous drug misdemeanors	92	129	+ 40.2
Dangerous weapon misdemeanors	12	16	+ 33.3
Driving While Intoxicated	34	31	- 8.8
Endangering Welfare of Child	2	6	+ 200.0
Liquor Laws	4	0	- 100.0
Theft of Services	0	14	+ 100.0
Vehicle & Traffic Law Arrests	58	34	- 41.3
Offenses against public order	0	24	+ 100.0
Gambling Misdemeanors	36	26	- 27.7
Criminal mischief	845	994	+ 17.6
Criminal Trespass	49	25	- 49.0
Local Ordinances	88	23	- 73.8
Escape	0	1	+ 100.0
All Other Misdemeanors	173	124	- 28.3
Public Intoxication	745	676	- 9.3
Disorderly Conduct	287	209	- 27.2
TOTAL ALL MISD. & VIOL'S.	4,209	4,152	
TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	5,373	5,381	+ 0.1%

PATROL FORCE

MAJOR CRIMES

	1972	1973	% Increase or Decrease
MURDER	1	2	+ 100.0%
RAPE	5	9	+ 80.0%
ROBBERY	49	78	+ 59.2%
AGRV. ASSAULT	133	84	- 37.6%
AUTO THEFT	190	271	+ 43.2%
LARCENIES *	1,754	1,695	- 3.4%
BURGLARY	463	488	+ 5.4%
APARTMENT	113	113	
PVT. HOME	136	161	
COMMERCIAL	214	214	
TOTAL ALL	2,595	2,627	+ 1.2%

NATIONAL CRIME RATE + 5.0%

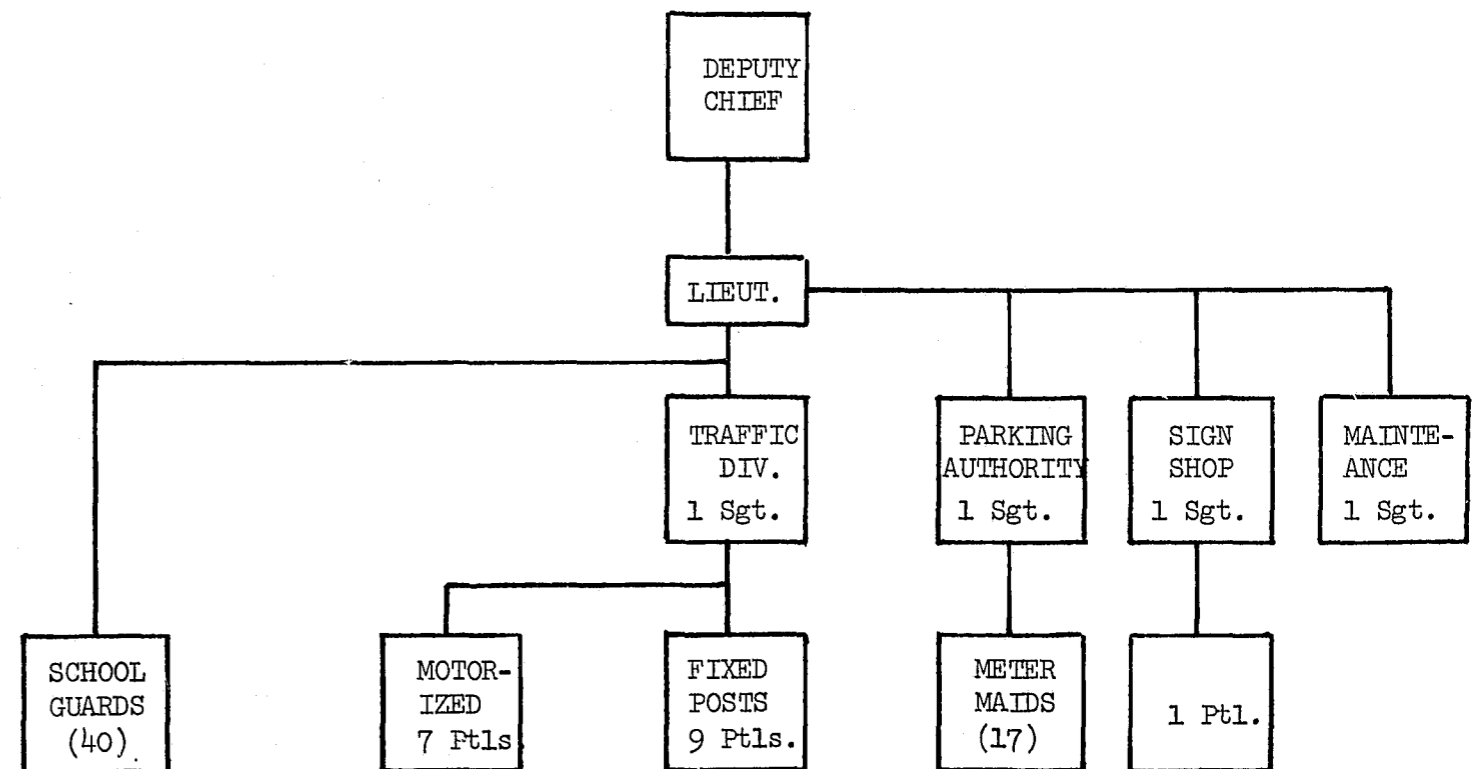
WHITE PLAINS RATE + 1.2%

* 1972 statistics adjusted to reflect change in national crime reporting to include all larcenies, whereas previous reporting method reflected only larcenies over \$50.

TRAFFIC DIVISION



Pictured above is a member of the Traffic Division on duty at a busy intersection controlling the movement of traffic. Members of this unit are also charged with the enforcement of vehicular and traffic laws, the enforcement of parking ordinances, as well as general police duties within the assigned area of their patrol. Traffic posts and boundaries are under continual evaluation and changes are made when necessary to conform to new traffic patterns which evolve as the Urban Renewal Project and other new buildings progress.



TRAFFIC DIVISION

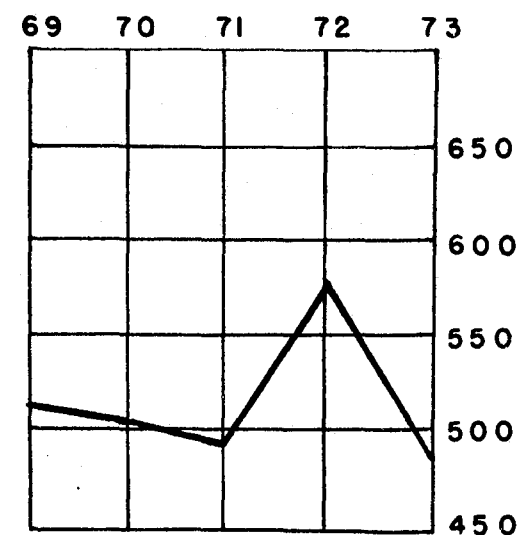
PERSONAL SUMMONSES ISSUED

	1972	1973		1972	1973
MOVING VIOLATIONS:			LICENSE & REG. VIOLATIONS		
Speeding	462	1,007	No Inspection Sticker	302	141
Red Light	452	482	DRIV. Lic. Viols.	267	240
U-Turn	313	197	Registration Viols.	192	165
Full Stop	86	77	Lic. Plate Viols.	36	37
Improper Turns	78	144	No Insurance	93	182
Driv. left of pavement markings	30	28		890	765
Fail to Comply	25	40	PARKING VIOLATIONS:		
One-way Street	50	48	Double Parking	111	30
Fail to Signal	5	1	All Other Parking	8	7
School Bus	12	7		119	37
	1,513	2,031	CITY ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS:		
EQUIPMENT VIOLS.			Dog Violations	347	264
Muffler Viols.	46	38	Littering	1	3
Tire Violations	27	31	Taxi Violations	20	24
Lighting Viols.	72	20	Noise Ordinance	11	6
Brake Viols.	6	3	Snow Removal	0	2
No MC Helmet	3	0		379	299
	154	92	MISCELLANEOUS VIOLS.:	19	137
PROCESSED FOR CITY COURT:			TOTAL ALL	3,432	4,475
Scofflaws	0	917			
All Other	358*	197			
	358	1,114			

* 1972 City Court Summonses (all other) includes an undetermined amount of scofflaw summonses in total.

TRAFFIC DIVISION

AUTO ACCIDENTS WITH INJURIES

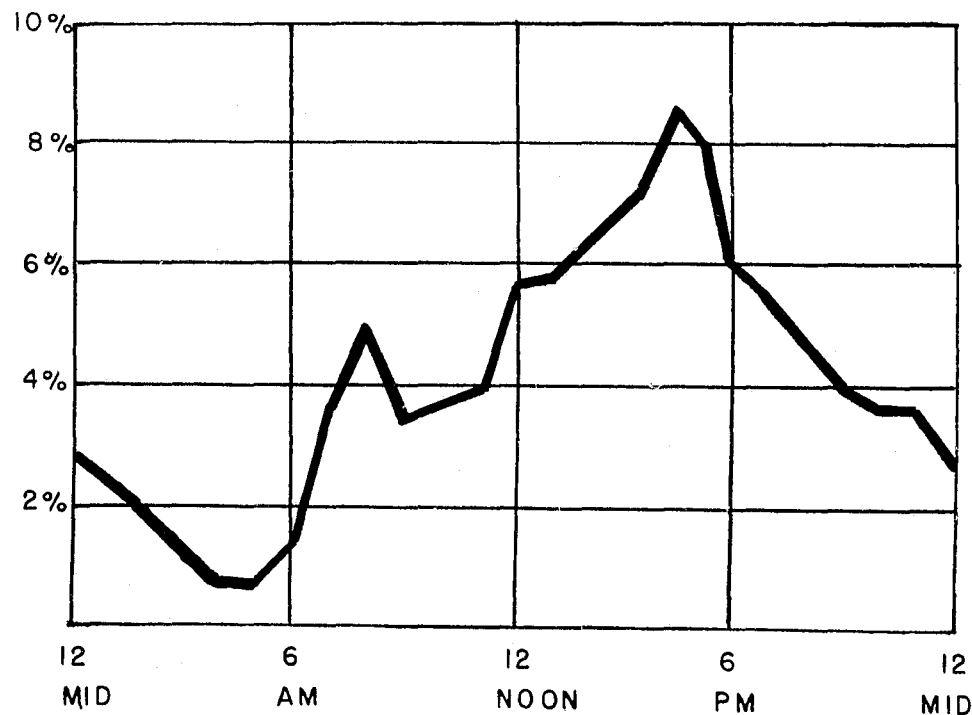
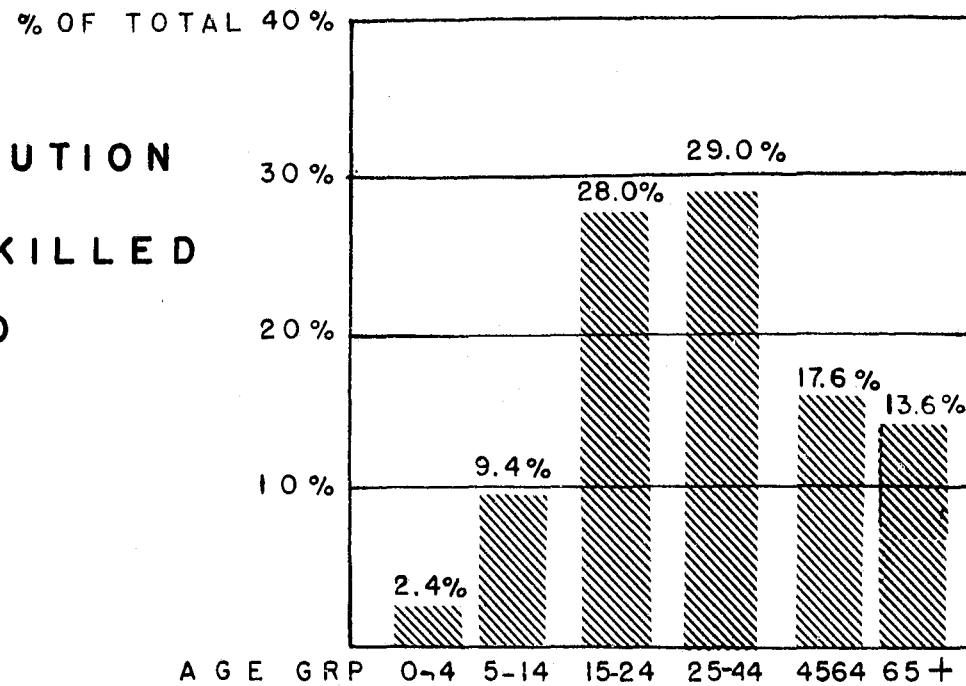


1969 - 516 (includes 4 fatalities)
 1970 - 507 (includes 2 fatalities)
 1971 - 496 (includes 3 fatalities)
 1972 - 572 (includes 2 fatalities)
 1973 - 487 (includes 9 fatalities)

	1972		1973	
	Fatal	Other Inj.	Fatal	Other Inj.
Overtuned	0	3	0	2
Other non-collission	0	11	0	7
Pedestrian	0	91	3	84
MV in transport	0	344	3	287
Parked MV	0	26	0	32
Railway train	0	0	0	0
Bicyclist	0	15	1	20
Animal	0	0	0	0
Fixed object	2	80	2	54
Other object	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	2	570	9	487

TRAFFIC DIVISION

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED



ACCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY

TRAFFIC DIVISION

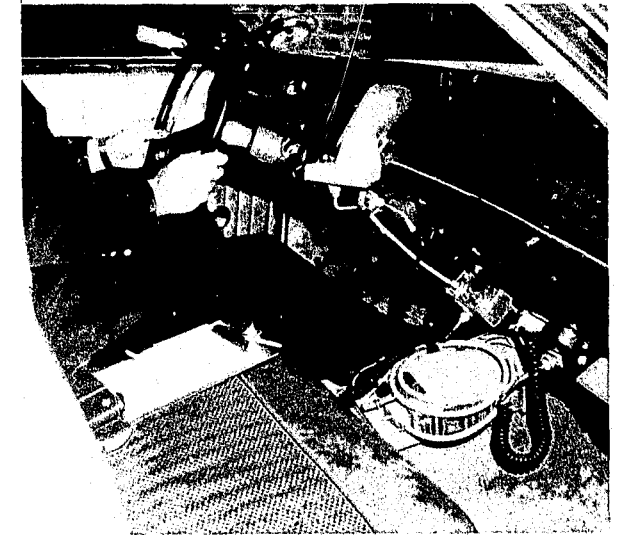


MOTORIZED

The motorized section of the Traffic Division is mainly responsible for the enforcement of Vehicle & Traffic Laws and City Ordinances. Particular attention is paid to the dispersal of and/or issuance of summonses to the double parkers on main thoroughfares as this type of violator severely inhibits the smooth flow of traffic.

The eight members of this unit, six in radio cars and two on motorcycles, work staggered hours to provide maximum coverage and also are assigned to special events such as parades, ceremonies, labor disputes or unusual events which require additional manpower.

Because of their mobility, the officers assigned to this unit are able to quickly respond to correct traffic conditions where the flow of traffic has been impeded.



SPEED ENFORCEMENT

The two patrolmen assigned to the speed enforcement unit are not just limited to their duties of issuing summonses for violation of the speed ordinances, but also use the equipment to conduct surveys in conjunction with the City Engineering Department of the Department of Planning and Traffic.

During the past year, 1007 summonses were issued for speed violations, an increase of 118% over the 462 summonses issued during 1972.

The majority of these summonses were issued by the radar crew and the patrol force units equipped with VASCAR speed enforcement units.

The photograph above shows the installation of one of the three federally funded VASCAR (Visual Average Speed Computer And Recorder) units in use by the Department, which are used by conspicuously marked police vehicles.

TRAFFIC DIVISION



PARKING-SCOFFLAW UNIT

The seventeen (17) Meter Guards assigned to this unit are under the supervision of a Sergeant and have the task of enforcing meter parking and related street and structure parking. During 1973, this unit issued 111,343 parking summonses for the following violations:

Meter Parking	99,140
Overtime parking	2,847
No parking zones	4,470
Restricted parking	735
Bus & cab stand	830
Loading zone	1,705
Double parking	238
Fire hydrant	154
Crosswalk	412
Sidewalk	271
Driveway	181
Twelve inches from curb	252
Parked wrong direction	108

The mere issuance of a summons does not complete the responsibility of this unit, as the meter guards must be prepared to substantiate the charges in Court, if necessary, and have been called upon to testify in such matters on numerous occasions during the year.

The supervising sergeant of this unit also follows up on those cases involving flagrant violators who ignore numerous written warnings about unpaid parking tickets. If repeated contact with a scofflaw does not attain results, the violator's car may be towed from a public parking area and impounded at police headquarters until the appearance of the owner in City Court to answer the unpaid summonses.

During 1973, two-hundred and twenty-three (223) cars were towed and impounded as scofflaw violators and had outstanding against them 7,003 unpaid parking tickets, which resulted in the levying of \$35,893.00 in fines in City Court. Another fifty-three (53) vehicles were brought to Police Headquarters in lieu of a tow and the owners voluntarily appeared to satisfy the tickets against them.

Another twenty (20) vehicles were towed from metered parking spaces on the street or in parking structures where they had been abandoned by their owners.

The supervising sergeant of this unit also maintains close liaison with members of the Warrant-Scofflaw Unit to achieve a coordinated effort against such violators, as well as closely monitoring the City Data Processing Unit charged with keeping up-to-date listings of scofflaws.

TRAFFIC DIVISION



SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS

The forty (40) School Crossing Guards are assigned to those posts where there is considerable vehicular and pedestrian traffic in school areas and are assigned at the hours that school children are going to or coming from school.

Pictured above, with a superior officer of the Police Department, are some of the School Crossing Guards while undergoing the continual training required by the Department for the proper control and direction of the movement of traffic.

From the beginning of September to the end of June, these Guards are exposed to all kinds of inclement weather; rain, snow, heat and cold.

Although they are considered part-time employees, they have one of the most important jobs....protecting the lives of your children.



TRAFFIC-PLANNING

The one Sergeant and one Patrolman on detached duty from the Police Department to the Traffic & Planning Division have coordinated the City's efforts to shift responsibility of traffic sign and traffic light installation and maintenance from the Police Department to that of the civilian-manned Traffic and Planning Department.

These officers are currently supervising the civilians who have replaced police officers, through attrition, and gradually turning over complete operation of this important function to civilian personnel.

The responsibilities of this unit includes the fabrication of all street signs, as pictured above, and their subsequent installation and maintenance, and the installation and maintenance of all traffic control signs and their repair when necessary, at any hour of the day or night, and painting of street lines and pavement markings.

TRAFFIC DIVISION



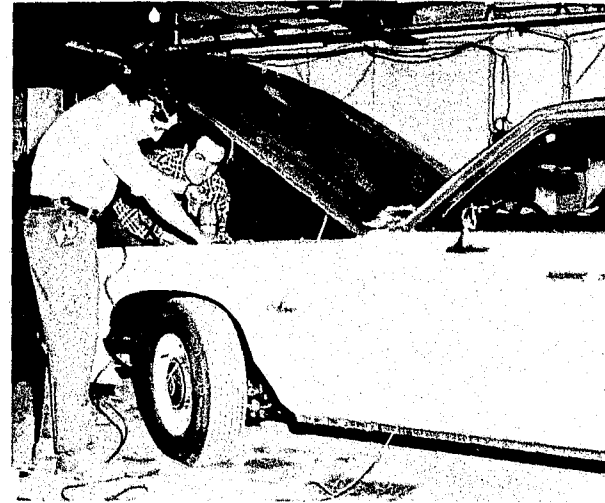
ANIMAL ENFORCEMENT

During the past year, the one patrolman assigned to this unit has patrolled over 7,000 miles in answer to the 581 dog complaints received by the department, an increase of 94 complaints over the previous year.

During the year, 165 summonses were issued for violation of city ordinance relating to allowing a dog to run at large and another 225 summonses were issued for violating the city ordinance relating to failure to license a dog.

While 226 stray dogs were picked up by this unit and turned over to the animal shelter pound, many other complaints were settled amicably by this unit by interviewing the persons involved and obviating the need for any court action.

A number of successful prosecutions were undertaken in City Court against the owners of dogs who had attacked persons or other animals which led to the dogs being ordered destroyed, taken away or some other restrictive condition.



MAINTENANCE

The one Sergeant assigned to the maintenance unit has the responsibility of maintaining inventory controls on departmental equipment and coordinating the maintenance schedule of motorized equipment. Although most vehicular maintenance is done at the City Garage, minor maintenance repairs, as well as the installation and repair of all equipment peculiar to police vehicles, i.e., sirens, radios, lights, flasher lights, and related equipment are done at Police Headquarters.

A considerable sum of monies was saved during the past year by initiating an in-house repair system for portable radios and institution of a "cascade" system for replenishing oxygen tanks used by motorized units.

This unit is currently undertaking an extensive survey regarding the feasibility of replacing departmental radio equipment with more modern UHF radio equipment and is preparing the data necessary for requesting federal funding for such project.

DETECTIVE DIVISION



This unit, commanded by a Captain and assisted by one Lieutenant and one Sergeant, is complemented by 24 detectives and one civilian clerk.

One of the major revisions in the Detective Division is a new system of receiving, recording and storing of property and contraband, either seized during raids and arrests or that property voluntarily turned in by citizens such as guns.

Under the new system, a property clerk will be in charge of the property and have sole responsibility for its safekeeping. Each piece of property will be numbered, classified and stored according to its category. By this new system, we will be able to tell almost at a glance what property we have, how long we have had it, what case it refers to and when it can be destroyed. The property clerk will also disburse property upon request of an officer, only after a written letter is presented. The property then becomes the responsibility of the other officer. This system differs from the old one in that one man will take sole responsibility for all property, a complete history will be kept for all property and it will be stored behind steel doors with only the property clerk having the keys.

Pictured above, at the City Incinerator, while destroying seized narcotics which are no longer needed for Court purposes, are Commissioner of Public Safety James J. Dwyer (right) and undercover operatives of the Vice Control Unit.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

CLEARED CASES 1973

MURDER	100 %
RAPE	66 %
ROBBERY	26 %
AGR. ASLT.	45 %
BURGLARY	30 %
LARCENY	22 %
AUTO THEFT	17 %

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY - CASES OPENED



DETECTIVE DIVISION



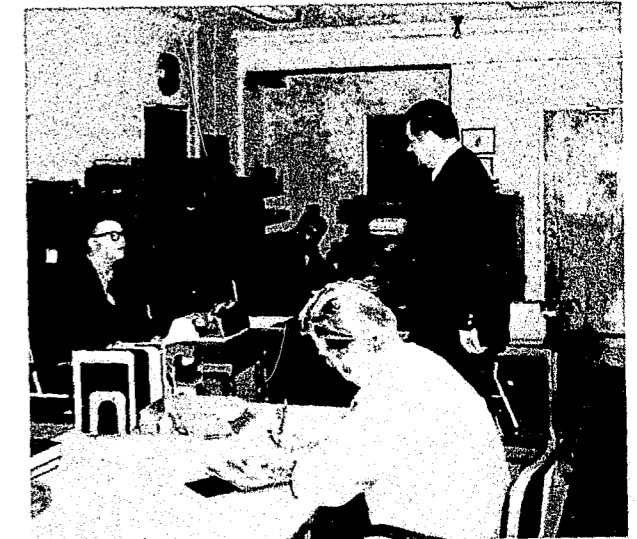
VICE CONTROL UNIT

This unit, since its inception eight years ago, has been responsible for the arrest and conviction of hundreds of persons for violation of the laws related to gambling, drug abuse, and illicit sales of liquor.

Currently staffed by six detectives and under the command of one Lieutenant, this Unit in 1973 was directly involved with the arrest of 170 persons for narcotic violations and 35 gambling violations.

During the year, 35 search warrants were issued by the City Court and executed by this unit, who based much of their investigative information on the use of their own undercover police operatives, as well as those from the County Sheriff's Office.

Pictured above are members of the Vice Control Unit with seized marijuana plants taken during a raid on a local illegal narcotics outlet.



GENERAL DUTY

Complaint, investigation, follow-up, arrest, arraignment, preliminary hearing, grand jury, final disposition in court - that is the routine of the general duty detectives. The ten detectives assigned to this unit, in two-man teams, carry the major case-load of the Detective Division and are usually the first investigators on the scene of a crime. They then stay with an investigation from the initial report right on through the final ending in court.

Investigations by this unit are not limited to the City of White Plains. Many times their cases lead them to other communities in Westchester County and very often out of New York State.

These detectives work closely with detectives from other departments exchanging information and knowledge concerning criminals and criminal activity. During the past year, this unit investigated a total of 1,745 cases.

DETECTIVE DIVISION



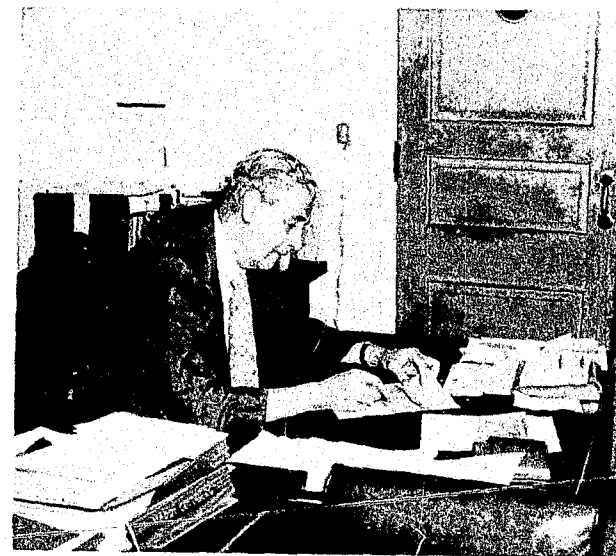
SECURITY INVESTIGATOR

Responsibility for background investigation of Police Department applicants falls upon the one detective assigned to this unit.

During the past year, 297 such interviews were held encompassing applicant interviews, personal interviews and character references.

Investigations of this sort involve many hours of travel and foot work, checking neighbors, neighborhoods, past employers, educational institutions, as well as the general character of the applicant.

Due to the highly confidential nature of these investigations, this detective must act as his own secretarial and clerical staff and must maintain his records in the most secure and highly confidential of manner.



WARRANT - SCOFFLAW UNIT

Modernization is the key word within this unit of the department, which has a complement of one Detective and one Patrolman. This unit makes extensive use of data processing facilities to keep pace with those parking violators who ignore numerous written warnings about unpaid parking tickets.

First contact with the violator is by telephone in order to bring about an amicable settlement. If this fails, the violator is served with a City Court Summons commanding his personal appearance (during 1973, 917 such summonses were issued encompassing 18,097 parking violations). If the case is still unresolved, an arrest warrant is issued and the person is brought before the court and/or his car is impounded.

DETECTIVE DIVISION



YOUTH BUREAU

The Youth Unit, staffed by four detectives, experienced in working with youth, serves to prevent delinquency and provide guidance to the young people of the community, as well as serve as a referral agency for troubled youth.

During the past year, 138 youths were arrested by this unit, as compared with 209 during 1972, a decrease of 34%. The importance of this unit can be gauged by the number of youth related complaints investigated by the patrol force, as detailed on preceding pages; 2,328 in 1973 compared with 1,516 in 1972, an increase of 54%.

An integral part of this unit is the Public Speakers Bureau, which makes experienced police officers available as lecturers on police related topics such as drugs, delinquency and safety. Interested community serving agencies such as schools, churches or associations have taken advantage of this unit on numerous occasions during the past year.



One of the functions of the Youth Unit is to assist in the direction of the Police Boys Club and the Police Girls Club, which have grown to a combined membership of over 400 youths since its inception in 1967 by Public Safety Commissioner James J. Dwyer.

One of the prime objectives of these clubs is to weld a closer relationship between the members of the police department and the youth of the community, as well as giving guidance and direction to prevent these young people from ending as a statistic in the Youth Bureau files.

The clubs meet at least one week-day night every week at White Plains High School, where the Board of Education has allowed them full use of school facilities including swimming pool, gymnasium, shower, and locker facilities. The clubs also sponsor a number of field trips during the warm weather months which have provided educational as well as cultural and athletic benefits to the participants.

**DETECTIVE DIVISION
YOUTH BUREAU**

ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH:	AGE OF DELINQUENT				1973	1972
	10 and under	11-12	13-14	15	TOTAL	TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES:						
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	5	0	5	13
Agrv. Assault	0	0	0	3	3	5
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	1	1	22	24	48	71
Burglary	0	4	6	4	14	43
Total Index Crimes					70	132
NON-INDEX CRIMES:						
Arson	2	1	0	0	3	0
Non-Agrv. Assault	0	0	4	1	5	0
Dangerous Drugs	0	0	0	4	4	6
Disorderly conduct	0	0	6	3	9	0
Stolen Property	0	0	4	6	10	0
Weapon	0	0	1	0	1	0
All others:	0	0	10	15	25	59
Unauthorized use motor vehicle	19					
V&T	1					
Off. against public order.....	4					
Mischief	1					
TOTAL NON-INDEX CRIMES:					57	65
TOTAL LOCAL ARRESTS	3	6	58	60	127	197
ARRESTED FOA (for other authority)					11	12
YOUTHS IN CONTACT WITH (Not arrested)					176	141
TOTAL					314	350

**DETECTIVE DIVISION
YOUTH BUREAU**

WHITE PLAINS POLICE BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS



The White Plains Police Boys Club and White Plains Police Girls Club were formed in 1967 through the efforts of Commissioner James J. Dwyer, Lieutenant George Rooks, Detective Donald Shamley and William "Sandy" Macfarlane of General Foods Corporation.

The Clubs have some 400 members and are directed by our Youth Detectives Joseph Ambrose, Stephen Hanak, Richard Wheelan and Walter Williams, with very regular assistance from Detective Kenneth Lee, and occasionally other police personnel volunteers.

The boys program is at the White Plains High School where we have the use of two gymnasiums and a swimming pool, and meets once a week with the program being sports which includes swimming, wrestling, gymnastics, etc.

We have two life guards at the pool supplied by the Department of Recreation.

The White Plains Girls Club meets weekly in the YWCA where they have a variety of programs which include swimming, dancing, beauty culture, movies and other activities which are supervised by the professional staff of the YWCA.

The program is supported financially by donations from several large corporations located in the City of White Plains, New York.

During the summer months, field trips are taken to professional baseball games, picnics, holiday parties, etc.

The objectives of the Clubs are up-grading the Police image among minority groups, particularly teenagers, bringing the parents and their children together with the Police to show that they can work together, and to demonstrate, through the activities of the Clubs, sportsmanship and regard for each other and all people.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

YOUTH BUREAU

WHITE PLAINS POLICE BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS



AUXILIARY SERVICES



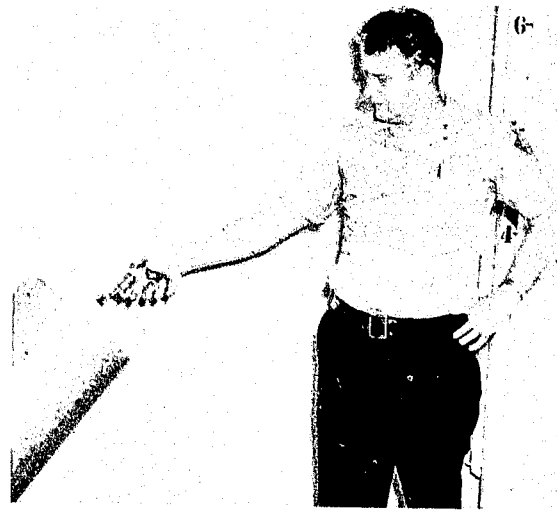
RECORDS DIVISION:

All reports and records regarding crime and activity are forwarded to this unit where they are translated into machine language for automated data processing. The data processing unit then processes all input's and automatically prepares the reports required by national and state information centers.

Based on police activity, this unit is compiling a data base which will be used in the future for allocating departmental resources and personnel to those sectors where they will be most effective.

This unit is responsible for maintaining the criminal files on all arrested persons which now number close to 17,000, and continually up-dates such files in accordance with law. Any requests for information regarding a criminal background, regardless of where such request originates, is channeled to this unit where it is carefully screened before releasing any information.

AUXILIARY SERVICES



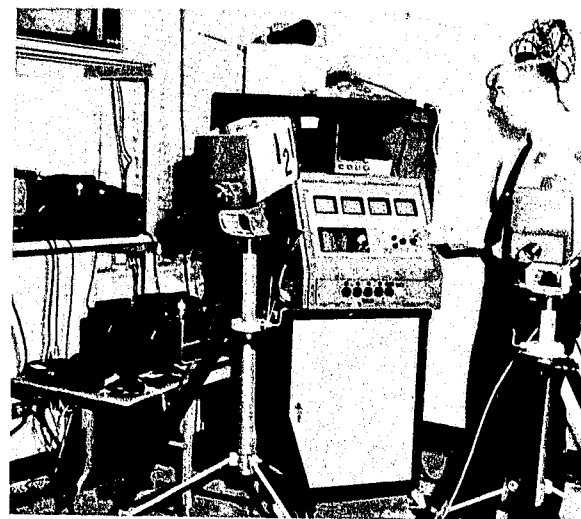
B. C. I.

The three patrolmen assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) are responsible for the photographing and fingerprinting of all arrested persons, as well as the initial processing of crime scenes. Virtually all evidence seized by members of the department is turned over to this unit for processing and/or testing with the exception of narcotics seizures, which require more extensive laboratory analysis.

Round-the-clock coverage is afforded by the use of a duty chart unique to this unit, which places these officers on stand-by recall for late night tours and weekends.

These officers also maintain and update the photographic file of arrested persons, as well as the record and disposition file of arrests. They are also available to city residents during business hours for fingerprinting for such various purposes as visas, licensing or applicant purposes.

Pictured above is a BCI staff member test firing a weapon seized by a member of the patrol force. The results of such test will be made available for court purposes and later ballistics testing.



TECHNICAL SERVICES UNIT

The one patrolman assigned to the Technical Services Unit (TSU) is responsible for preparing the material which is to be made into video programs for the closed circuit television in-service training program.

Since its creating in 1971, this unit has completed 45 hours of training programs which are continually shown to members of the department.

This officer also coordinates the training of personnel assigned to communications duties with particular emphasis placed upon the updated state teletype system as well as training in proper procedures for radio and telephone communications.

Other functions of this unit include the preparation of charts and slides used as audio visual aids, graphic material for departmental forms and publications, including the annual report issued by the department and maintaining up-to-date organizational charts and schedules.

Pictured above, while editing a semi-completed training tape is the one patrolman assigned to this unit with only a small portion of the equipment necessary for professional taping.

AUXILIARY SERVICES



CITY COURT

The one patrolman assigned to clerical duties with the City Court acts as a liaison officer between the Court, the Police Department, and since April 1, 1974, with the members of the District Attorney's staff who are responsible for criminal prosecution in the local court.

His duties include preparation of police records necessary for cases on the daily calendar, documents necessary for the Court, and after final disposition of a case, he must ensure that proper entries are made in all police records.

He also assists in the movement of prisoners who have been held in the local lockup prior to their court appearance and is responsible for maintaining order while the court is in session.

Prior to January 1, 1974, a member of the round-the-clock patrol force was assigned daily to assist in the movement of prisoners. However, close cooperation between the Court and the Police Department has halved this time and this officer is now reassigned to foot patrol for half a day, thereby gaining approximately 1,000 hours of patrol time yearly.



SCOFFLAW UNIT

The patrolman assigned to plainclothes duties in the scofflaw unit performs a key function in the drive against those violators who continually ignore parking tickets and the resultant overdue notices.

After parking tickets are issued and still unsettled in Court, when due, a violator is first issued a computer printed warning notice of such overdue tickets. If still ignored, the ticket(s) are then turned over to the Scofflaw Unit where it goes through three stages before the final settlement. The first stage, performed by this unit, entails a telephonic contact with the violator and if still unsuccessful, a Court summons requiring the personal appearance of a named person is issued and served upon him.

If this, too, is ignored, then the Court issues a warrant for the arrest of the violator, which may entail the towing, impoundment and storage of his or her vehicle.

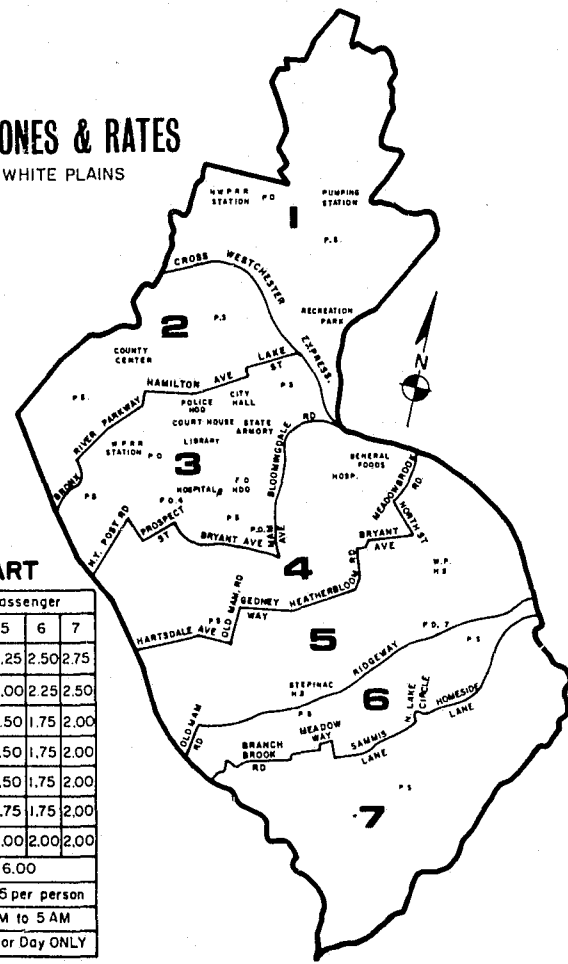
Close coordination between the enforcement units involved in this process has led to measurable success and subsequent reduction in the number of uncleared cases.

AUXILIARY SERVICES

LICENSE DIVISION

TAXICAB ZONES & RATES

CITY OF WHITE PLAINS



RATE CHART

Zone Charges - One Passenger							
Zone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.50	2.75
2	1.25	1.10	1.10	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50
3	1.25	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
4	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
5	2.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00
6	2.50	2.25	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00
7	2.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Rate for Hourly Hire — \$6.00
 Additional Passengers .25 per person
 50¢ Extra per Trip - 12 AM to 5 AM
 Livery Cab Rate - By Hour or Day ONLY

Pictured above is the new Taxicab Rate Chart which is posted in every licensed taxi or livery vehicle, and which reflects the late 1973 rate change and the increased number of meter zones (seven as compared with the previous six), which is the result of an extensive study made by this unit.

This unit has the responsibility of investigating and processing the various permits and licenses which are required whether by state law or local ordinance. During 1973, this unit processed the following license applications:

TYPE	NUMBER
Bicycle	786
Dog census	3,474
Gun permits	68 *
Gun dealer	9 *
Peddlers	26 *
Rooming houses	73
Taxi Drivers	564 *
Window cleaners	35 *
Miscellaneous	85 *

The types noted with an asterisk (*) required fingerprinting, criminal history record checks, and extensive background checks before the issuance of any license or temporary permit.

In addition, this one-man unit processed 103 Division of Motor Vehicle revocations, 278 Board of Elections voters checks, and processed the local licensing of 136 taxi and livery vehicles.

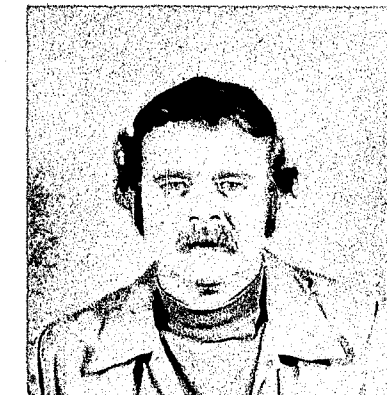
This unit also investigates complaints against licensed persons or premises which, during 1973, resulted in 22 hearings held before the Commissioner of Public Safety.

AWARDS



WESTCHESTER-ROCKLAND NEWS

HONOR AWARD



DETECTIVE JOHN MARKEY

DETECTIVE CAPTAIN BERNHARD SEIT

Detective Captain Bernhard Seit and Detective John Markey were cited for their actions which led to the apprehension of an escaped convict, who after pulling several robberies, was cornered in a section of this City where he was holding a woman and four infants hostage at knifepoint. Long hours of negotiation with the cornered suspect, who was holding an eight-inch butcher knife against the throat of a three-year old, proved fruitless and the suspect was captured only after being overpowered by Captain Seit and Detective Markey after the child was removed from danger by means of a ruse.

MUNICIPAL POLICE RECRUIT TRAINING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



PTL. EDMUND G. KARDAUSKAS

Patrolman Edmund G. Kardauskas, a new member of the Department, was cited for his academic achievement while attending the state mandated Municipal Police Recruit Training School for all new police officers. Patrolman Kardauskas received the second highest academic rating in his class, which consisted of police officers from all communities in Westchester County, as well as certain New York City agencies and was also President of his Class.

AWARDS



Chief of Police J. Stewart Henry and Detective Austin Avery.

POLICEMAN OF THE YEAR EXCHANGE CLUB AWARD

Detective Austin Avery was honored by the Downtown Exchange Club of White Plains as the Policeman of The Year in recognition of his consistently superior work in the field of criminal investigation.

WESTCHESTER-ROCKLAND NEWS HONOR AWARD

Detective James Stead was cited for his vigilance on patrol during a late tour of duty which led to the arrest of three burglary suspects and the recovery of a considerable amount of stolen property.



Daniel F. McMahon, Sheriff of Westchester County (left), James J. Dwyer, Commissioner of Public Safety (right) with Detective and Mrs. James Stead.

PROMOTIONS



JOSEPH J. LYNCH

TO THE RANK OF SERGEANT :

Patrolman : July 11, 1960
Sergeant : September 10, 1973
Assignment : Patrol Force

TO THE RANK OF SERGEANT :

Patrolman : December 17, 1957
Sergeant : October 3, 1973
Assignment : Special Patrol Division



MARTIN P. EGAN

RETIREMENTS



Pictured left to right are: Deputy Chief James F. Duff presenting retirement shields to Sergeant William Maccabee and Police Officers John Maginess and Roger Coleman.

WILLIAM MACCABEE retired on August 24, 1973, after twenty years of distinguished service during which he served in all assignments within the Patrol Force and Detective Division and supervisory posts with the Patrol Force, Detective Division and Vice Control Unit.

JOHN MAGINESS retired on July 31, 1973, after twenty-eight years of service with the Department, during which time he was assigned to the Patrol Force, Detective Division, and up until the time of his retirement with the Traffic Division.

ROGER COLEMAN retired on November 23, 1973 after twenty-two years of service, during which time he was assigned to the Patrol Force and Auxiliary Services Unit where he served as a fingerprint technician and photographer.

JOHN HILDEBRANDT retired on January 25, 1974 after twenty years of service with the Department, during which time he was assigned to all aspects of the Patrol Force.

The Department thanks these men for their dedicated years of unselfish dedication to duty and the contributions they made towards building the Department and we extend to them our best wishes for long, healthy and prosperous retirements.

AUXILIARY POLICE



line car in said area. Since this car is used on a rotation basis amongst the Auxiliaries, other Auxiliaries ride with a regular line car one night a week during the same hours.

Having qualified in the handling of small-arms, each Auxiliary Police Officer is equipped, while on duty, with a regular .38 caliber Police revolver. The arming of said Auxiliaries permitted them, amongst other things, to make an arrest of a suspect who was subsequently charged with murder and an arrest of a person who was in the process of committing a burglary and who was later charged with the possession of burglary tools and a stolen car.

During the year, in addition to their field duties, the Auxiliaries undergo constant training in first aid, narcotics, crowd control, Penal Law, etc., to keep them abreast of current changes.

Under the direction of the Civil Defense Director of the City of White Plains, these same members, plus a reserve of over thirty-five (35) members, make up the Auxiliary Police Unit of Civil Defense, which unit can be activated in the event of a national emergency or disaster.

Commissioner of Public Safety James J. Dwyer (right) presenting an award for 25 years of distinguished service as an Auxiliary Officer to Sergeant Anthony DiDona (2nd right) as Lieutenant Michael Bellantoni and Captain Robert Krauss look on.

The Auxiliary Police, as it is commonly called by the general public, is in reality the Auxiliary Division of the White Plains Police Department. As a volunteer group of over 30 men, having achieved this status after six months of probationary training on the job, they have performed almost 6,000 hours of peace officer duty during 1973 with the Police Department.

Under the command of Auxiliary Captain Robert Krauss, with the assistance of Auxiliary Lieutenant Michael Bellantoni and two Sergeants, these men perform weekly tours of duty between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and Midnight.

Two members of the Division are assigned to car Number 75, an Auxiliary Police Vehicle, which patrols the quiet untravelled residential areas of the City of White Plains and acts as a "back-up" car for the regular

* * *

BUREAU OF

F

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R

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BUREAU OF FIRE

APPARATUS



ENGINE No. 1

1963 Maxim

500 Gallon Capacity
Pumps 1,000 per minute

ENGINE No. 2

1972 Maxim

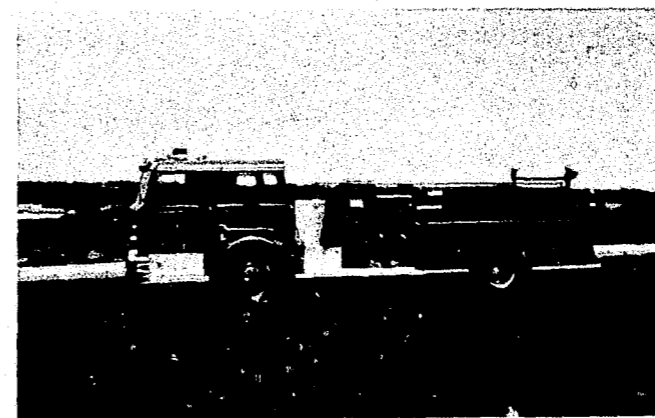
500 Gallon Capacity
Pumps 1,000 per minute



ENGINE No. 3

1969 Maxim

500 Gallon Capacity
Pumps 1,000 per minute



BUREAU OF FIRE
APPARATUS



ENGINE No. 4

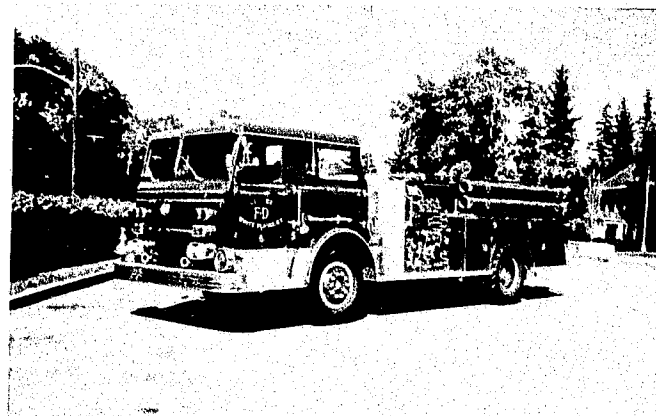
1969 Maxim

500 Gallon Capacity
Pumps 1,000 per minute

ENGINE No. 6

1972 Maxim

500 Gallon Capacity
Pumps 1,000 per minute

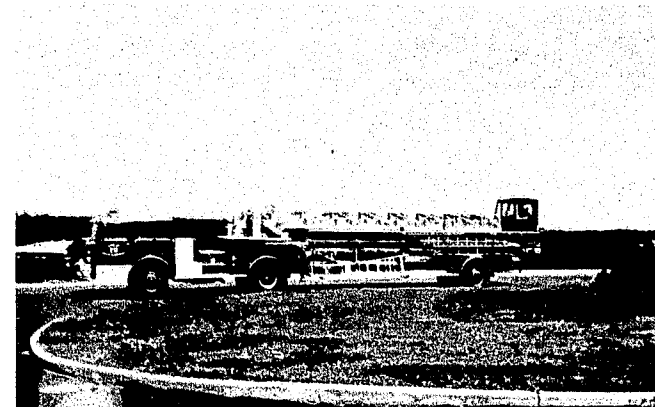


ENGINE No. 7

1965 Maxim

500 Gallon Capacity
Pumps 1,000 per minute

BUREAU OF FIRE
APPARATUS



TRUCK No. 1

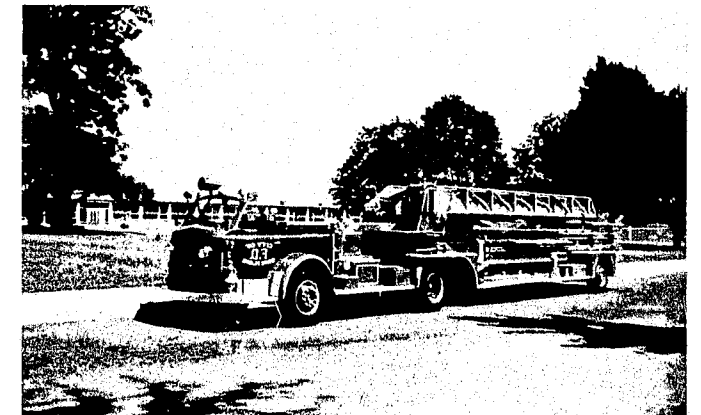
1971 Maxim

100 Ft. Aerial Tractor
Drawn Tiller Wheel

TRUCK No. 2

1957 American LaFrance

100 Ft. Aerial Tractor Drawn
Tiller Wheel



TRUCK No. 3

1968 Maxim

100 Ft. Aerial Tractor
Drawn Tiller Wheel

BUREAU OF FIRE

The estimated fire losses for the past year were down considerably over the proceeding year. Building losses were \$147,012 and contents \$56,606 for a total of \$203,618. This represents a 34% reduction over losses in 1972.

Our number of alarms increased by 14% over 1972. The total being 1,433. This includes fires, emergency situations and investigations, plus false alarms. Individual figures are reported elsewhere in this report.

Prompt response by this department, coupled with early reporting of fires, accounted for the decrease in losses.

More important, was the loss of a civilian life due to the effects of a fire in an apartment on Battle Avenue.

There were eight (8) civilians injured by fire and related causes. Firefighters that sustained injuries totaled 12.



REAR VIEW - NORTH STREET HOUSE FIRE

BUREAU OF FIRE

Building fires that totaled over \$5,000 in losses are:

House, North Street.....	\$46,000
Taxpayer building, Mam'k. Avenue.....	\$11,000
House, Midchester Ave....	\$ 7,700
Apartment, Old Mam'k. Road.....	\$ 6,000
Apartment, Old Mam'k. Road.....	\$35,000
House, Monroe Drive.....	\$10,000

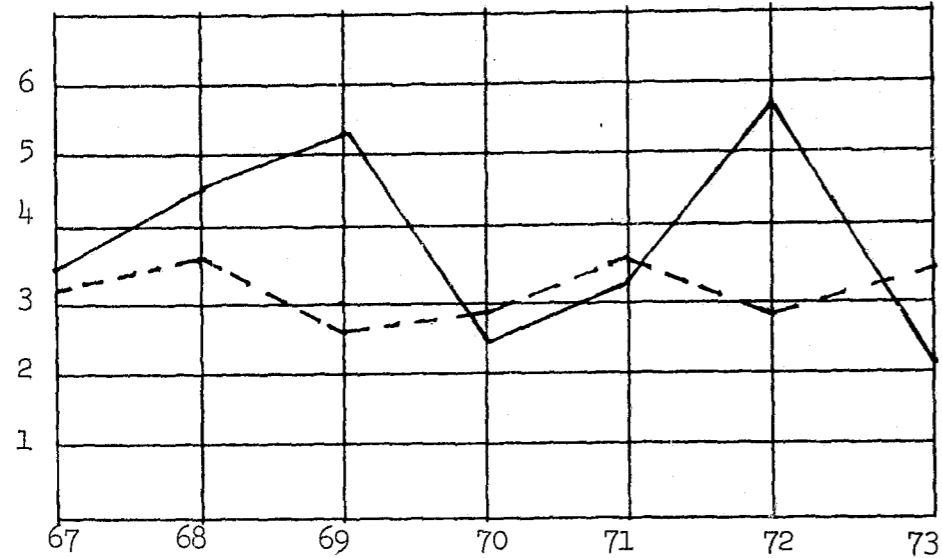
A comparison of the various building types involved for the past three years follows:

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Apartments	115	105	114
Dwellings	104	95	111
Comm. Residential	11	5	4
Stores & Offices	53	46	46
Manufacturing	1	7	1
Schools & Colleges	5	8	7
Institutions	11	10	10
Public assembly	4	2	8
Storage & Farms	4	2	5
Misc. Buildings	22	14	7
	<u>330</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>313</u>

As can be seen from the above, the main increase in building fires this past year centered about Commercial/Residential and Stores and Office Buildings. Apartment and private dwellings showed an increase of approximately 20%, yet this increase was far below the percentage increase of the foregoing of 114%. This is a trend that we shall watch and analyze to make a determination as to reasons for this sharp increase in these categories.

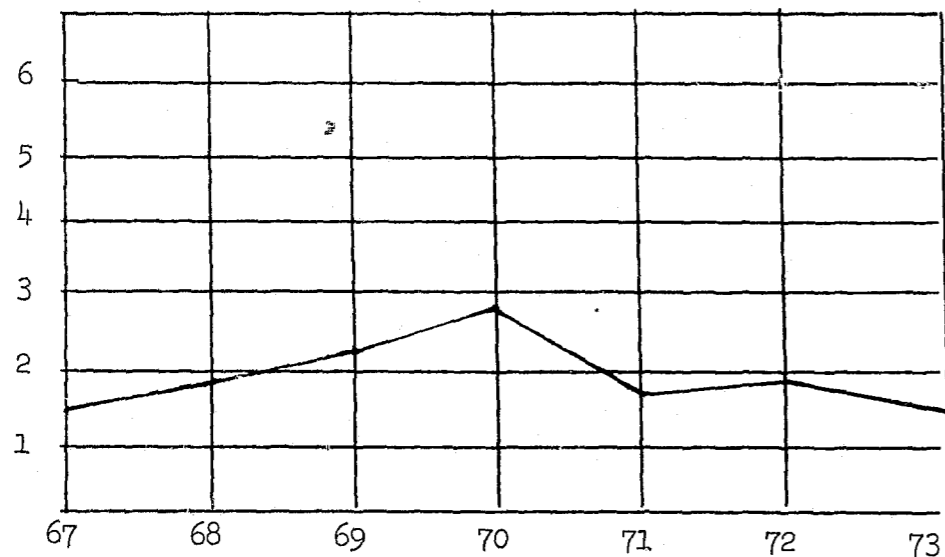
BUREAU OF FIRE

DOLLAR LOSS AND BUILDING FIRES



The solid line is estimated fire losses in one-hundred thousand dollar blocks. The Broken line denotes building fires in blocks of one-hundred.

COMPARISON GRAPH OF FALSE ALARMS*



Blocks are in one-hundred alarms each.

*This includes Malicious False Alarms only.

FALSE ALARMS

TYPE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
*Street Box	5	9	8	6	10	19	20	13	5	25	18	5	143
Mechanical	4	1	2	1	1	3	5	3	2	0	1	0	23
Unnecessary Alarms	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Human error	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sprinkler Surge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Telephoned false	2	3	0	2	3	4	1	5	0	1	0	0	21
Mistaken alarms	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Accidental false	2	0	1	1	2	4	2	0	2	3	1	3	21
Wrong location	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	17	16	12	10	16	32	28	22	9	30	20	9	221

* Indicates malicious false alarms.

Malicious false alarms have decreased by about 15% from the previous year, this being the lowest number (164) in the past five years. (See chart)

When a trend is developed in a certain area relative to false alarms, the Police Department is notified and on certain "key" days, personnel are assigned to watch the alarm boxes in that area. This has paid off in the apprehension of persons responsible for the false alarms.

These persons do not realize that when the apparatus responds on a false alarm, it leaves a section of the City unprotected as far as time is concerned. That is, all companies have cover companies that will respond to the alarms in the territories they are covering, but the distance to cover is greater and a time dealy is inevitable. Time is why we are here, to get to the scene in the fastest, possible time to keep a fire in the small stages for extinguishment. Each moment a fire burns, the larger it gets. The possible danger to life in these circumstances is greater, not only to residents in other sections of the City that are under a reduced response to their homes, but also to the personnel riding the apparatus and other persons in their vehicles that may be involved in vehicle accidents during the course of an alarm.

There would be over \$200,000 in apparatus responding to the usual alarm, not counting the tools and equipment that are carried on each rig. The possibility of injuries is great and the monetary loss to firefighters, civilians and the City, (in salaries) could be very high. People guilty of sending false alarms do not consider personal risks to firefighters and property damage that might result from their actions.

FIRE PREVENTION



The activities of this Bureau centered on inspections as listed on the following page. These inspections are just part of the overall job that this Bureau accomplishes throughout the year.

In order to provide the public safety that is required, the men work hand in hand with personnel of the Building Department to see that requirements of the Fire Code are adhered to by builders, both commercial and private. Plans are submitted to this department and they are gone over by the Chief, Fire Prevention Bureau and the Fire Alarm Electricians in order to receive an O.K.



A big job now being undertaken is that of redoing our entire Fire Prevention Code to conform with new regulations set up by Federal and State Agencies, along with local changes. These regulations must be approved by the City Corporation Counsel first and then approved by the Common Council and enacted into Law.

Practically every departmental agency in the City is consulted at one time or another before a regulation is submitted to the Law Department for enactment as a code.

A free service offered to the public is an inspection of any home in the City by our men. Hazards that are found are reported to the home owner only and there is no action taken against the owner by us. This service not only aides the home owner, but it helps to familiarize our personnel with physical hazards that may be encountered should we be called to that particular location for fire or other emergency services. A total of 3,578 hours was spent in the fire prevention programs to industries and schools as presented by members of the department.

FIRE PREVENTION

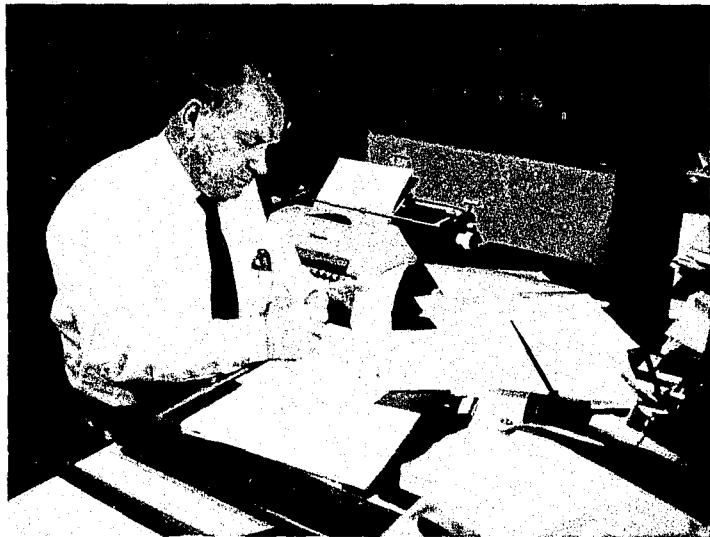
<u>TYPE OF INSPECTION</u>	<u>INSPECTED</u>	<u>RECHECKS</u>
Air Conditioning	52	
Auto Body Shops	12	
Blasting & Blasting Sites	7	
Building Under Construction	5	
Cabarets	14	
Churches	53	
Clubs	17	
Complaints	161	
Defective Heating Units	16	
Fire Drills	184	
Flammable Liquid Storage	113	
Government Buildings	17	
Hospitals	2	
Investigations	466	
Investigation for Oil Burner Permit	24	
Investigation for Refrigeration Permit	26	
Multiple Residence	474	45
Nursing & Proprietary Homes	64	
Nursery Schools and Day Care Centers	30	
Office Buildings	6	
Oil Burner (Miscellaneous)	18	
Oil Burner (Final)	42	
Public Assembly	54	
Rooming House	67	24
Schools	35	
Siamese Connections	7	
Standpipe	2	
Sprinklers	3	
Stores and Basements	212	
Swing Joints	4	
Tank Test - fuel oil	13	
Tank Test - gas	4	
Tanks out-of-service	5	
Theatre	3	
Violation Ticket Issued	187	242
Christmas Inspections	220	
	<u>2,619</u>	<u>311</u>

GRAND TOTAL: 2,930

TRAINING



DR. ANTHONY MARANO (RIGHT)
"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PHYSICIAN"



DEPUTY CHIEF W. McMAHON
"DEPARTMENT TRAINING OFFICER"

Public Safety Physician, Dr. Anthony Marano, is shown at a training session held for the instructors at headquarters. At this particular session, Dr. Marano gave the latest information on performing external heart massage and resuscitation. The officers attending will pass this along to the members at one of our daily training classes.

Training is not limited to the drill school area where the usual evolutions are practiced. It is given in the fire stations by Lieutenant instructors and the scope of the material runs from First Aid, fire service functions, building construction and inspections, to practically every facet of public service that may be encountered in the aspects of the firefighters' job.

A total of 2,700 hours were spent in training of new men and of up-dating the older men on the modern techniques of fire fighting and fire administration.

A report is made on each member annually as to his fitness in the routine duties in the fire station, on the training grounds, his general appearance and conduct and, of course, at the scene of an emergency. These reports are discussed with the member if he is not up to the standards of the department.

Deputy Chief W. McMahon, training officer, is shown going over the reports as submitted by the company officers on the men in their groups. He and all the other deputies must evaluate the men in the groups before the reports are submitted to the Chief.

TRAINING



FIREFIGHTER A. P. HICKEY

Firefighter Hickey has continued his education by attending Westchester Community College during the evening hours. By so doing, he has become the first Firefighter in the City to obtain an Associate Degree in Fire Administration and Fire Safety. It took Art four years of studying to accomplish this and he has the following courses to his credit: English 1 & 2, Psychology 1 & 2, Fire Strategy, Fire Administration, Organization and Management, Human Relations, Public Relations, Criminal Investigation, Structural Drafting, Construction Methods and Materials, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Chemistry of Fire Science, Algebra, Physics and Hydraulics. Art continued his education after finishing public schools in White Plains, where he has been a life-long resident. This is just a part of his educational plans, as he will continue to further himself, particularly in Fire Administration.

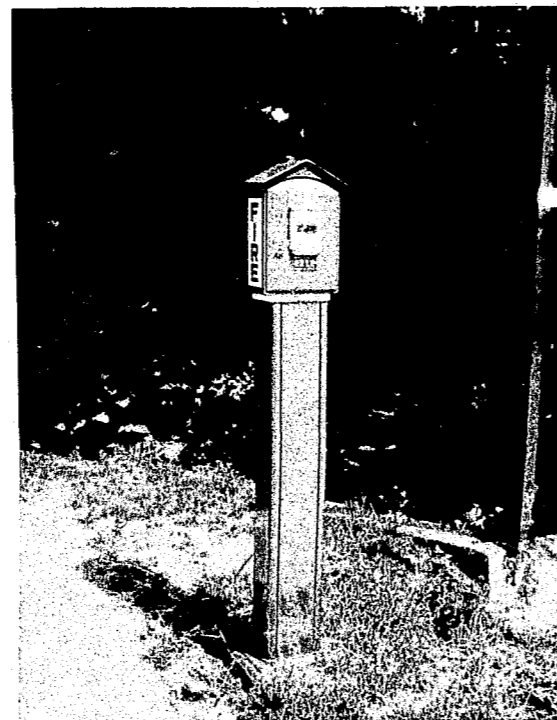
FIRE ALARM BUREAU



OLD

This is the new type of fire alarm box pedestal now being used in the City. It replaces the old cast iron type that became too expensive to manufacture. The new type is more modern in design and tends to blend in with our local architecture more so than the old style.

It might be noted here that the old orange globes that used to adorn the top of the old pedestals are not being replaced when damaged. Vandalism has increased the cost of replacement. A new program of fire alarm box "lighting" for location is now in progress.



NEW

The replacement of old underground cable and the taking down of bare overhead wires constituted the greater part of the time of our fire alarm electricians. The old cables are being replaced with a new self-supporting type (on over-heads) that should last for many decades without any premature disintegration or fraying. New cable is also being used where re-routing is called for in the Urban Renewal areas.

Our electricians also do the wiring in the fire stations, keeping our communication system in working order, such as the radios and telegraphs, and the vocalarm system, which connects all stations with voice and supplementary alarm follow-up.

MECHANICAL



ADJUSTING BRAKES ON ENGINE

Our mechanic, Henry Ascolillo, has been kept very busy this past year with the usual amount of repairs on our apparatus and cars. The first half of the year, we had the services of Superintendent of Apparatus, Charles Stahlin. However, Charlie retired in June of 1973 and a report of this is elsewhere in the book.

There is always something to do on either the fire engines, or cars, whether emergency in nature or routine, such as tune-ups or lubrications.

In the course of responding to emergency situations, our equipment tends to get damaged due to the nature of emergency operations. It then becomes the problem of the mechanical department to make the repairs in the fastest, most economical manner.

We are fortunate in that we have always had the highest qualified men in our mechanical section to keep us always on the road.



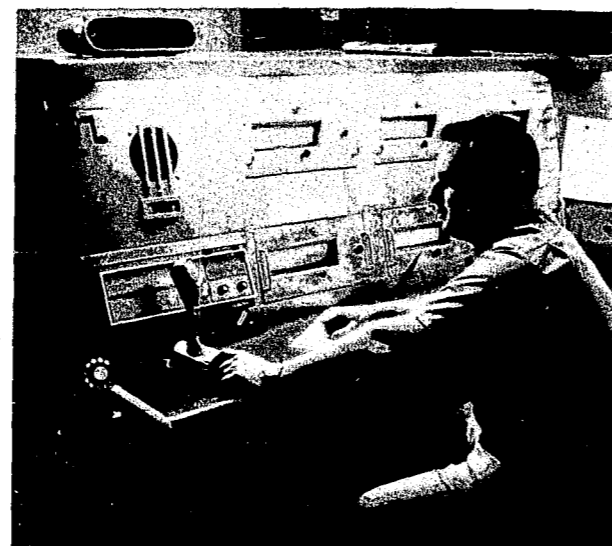
ADJUSTING LADDER LOCKS

STRUCTURE OF AN ALARM



An alarm is received by our dispatcher either by telephone or an automatic fire alarm box. If received by phone, he obtains the location and type of emergency; a fire or smoke in a building requires that a full assignment be dispatched to the location. This usually means three engines and one truck company and a total of about 16 men that are assigned to the apparatus.

The Deputy Chief in charge of the group on duty also responds with his firefighter aide. In order for the dispatcher to send the nearest equipment to the scene, he must check the master street index in his office, which has all the numbers of the buildings on the street along with the companies that respond to the location. Also, the number of the nearest fire alarm box to the building is noted for transmittal over our telegraph system to all fire houses and police department. The dispatcher then sends a signal over a public address system in all the fire stations that indicates an alarm will be broadcasted.



Next, the pertinent information is given to all companies, along with those that are to respond. Then, the dispatcher transmits the number of the nearest fire alarm box to the stations via our telegraph system.

The number of the box is punched out in a series of holes on a paper tape. These are counted to determine the number, and the man on housewatch duty, in each station looks up that number on an index card, which not only gives the apparatus to respond on each alarm, but also what companies are to cover the apparatus out on the alarm. This system is a safety set up to eliminate the possibility of a company failing to receive an alarm due to mechanical failure of one of the systems. Once the apparatus is on the way, the dispatcher again gives the location over our radio to all equipment. The Deputy Chief acknowledges this to the dispatcher.

STRUCTURE OF AN ALARM



This procedure changes a little when a person pulls a street box. Again, all stations in the City receive the box number via the telegraph tape and verify the location of the box to respond. The dispatcher also receives this info and checks his assignment card to verify location and then he will broadcast via radio the location as stated before.

Upon reaching the location, the first company will radio to the dispatcher the apparent situation. Usually in the case of a fire, the deputy chief will notify the dispatcher as to what is going on after he has made his "size-up" of the fire. This "size-up" will determine if additional equipment and manpower will be needed or that some of the equipment on hand can be sent back to quarters. As is the case of a car fire, trash and grass fires where only one company is needed, extra equipment is sent back in-service by radio enroute back from location. The reason for this is to always have ready all the equipment for a serious fire, so manpower not needed at a small fire is returned as soon as possible from each alarm.



Space does not allow us to go into every possible situation that may arise at a fire scene, nor could we predict every situation, but here is what could happen in the case of a fire in an apartment in a building equipped with a standpipe water system. This is an installation that has the hose on racks or reels in hallways or stairwells.

Let us assume that we have received the alarm from a neighbor that smells smoke. We are dispatched to the location and the first engine company to arrive will go to the apartment with the following equipment: a dry chemical fire extinguisher (25 lb. cap.), an axe and another forcible entry tool, plus 100 feet of 1 1/2 inch dacron hose equipped with nozzle and thread adapter reducer. The second engine company will don Scott Air Paks and proceed to the apartment and one member will take an additional length of 100 feet of hose for possible extension on the first length.

STRUCTURE OF AN ALARM



The third engine company will hook the nearest hydrant to their pump and then hook the pump to the siamese connection of the standpipe system to provide additional water pressure if needed. If there is a life hazard involved, the truck company will search and ventilate the apartment using the tools carried with them.

The first engine crew will hook their hose line-up to the standpipe systems main valve on the floor below that of the fire and proceed into the apartment after the door has been opened (usually with an axe forced between the door and jamb, or by knocking out the lock with a lock breaker carried by the truck company officer). They will hold the fire, if possible, until the arrival of the men of the second engine company with the air masks. They then will fight the fire until other personnel don masks and assist.

Truck company members, as stated, will search and ventilate as conditions warrant, i.e., within the apartment or from the apartment above or by use of ladders. This is all part of the initial size-up and pre-planning of the building from past alarms or inspections.

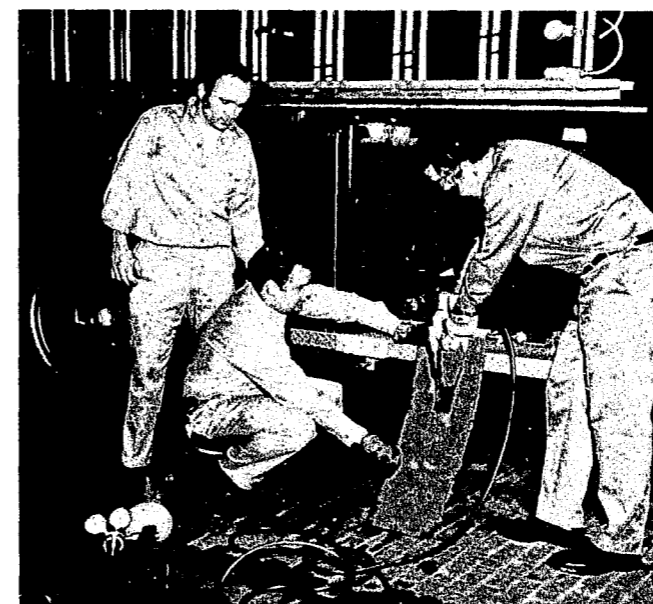


In responding to and fighting fires, some of the things that are involved in the "size-up" are:

Time of day (nights mean people are sleeping), weather conditions (may hamper response if hazardous road conditions exist), occupancy (both life and dangerous conditions that may be encountered such as nursing homes, paint stores, as examples).

The whole idea is do we have enough on hand to do the necessary job in the quickest and safest manner? This question must be answered by the first to arrive on the scene or the first arriving officer, depending on the circumstance

NEW EQUIPMENT



Lieutenant W. McFadden demonstrates the use of our new pneumatic chisel. This tool facilitates cutting metal such as that used in automobiles. When an accident occurs where it is necessary to cut into a roof panel, this tool can be easily hooked up to the air supply of the engine and the air power is obtained. The connection can be seen under the running board. In the event this tool is needed at a place where the engine can not reach, a regular Scott Air Tank will supply the required pressure for a period of five (5) minutes of continuous use.

Other new equipment, not shown, is a lock breaker and portable drill used for forcible entry work. These new tools allow our men to utilize manpower to a higher degree of efficiency over the older methods.

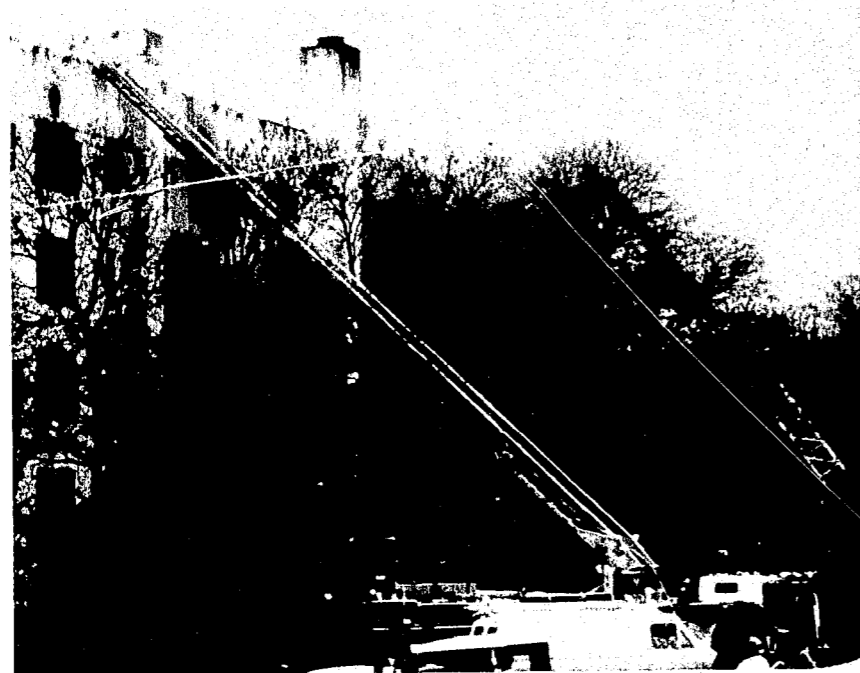


The Deputy Chief's car has been replaced with a 1974, 4-door, 4-wheel drive Chevrolet Suburban.

The 4-wheel drive will enable the vehicle to respond under difficult situations, such as heavy snowstorms, and in addition, in connection with the present and planned construction of large buildings in White Plains. The vehicle will be able to travel over rough terrain into construction sites. The increased capacity for equipment makes it a safer vehicle.

The Deputy Chief's car responds to all alarms and carries special emergency equipment, such as forcible entry tools, lock breakers, extinguishers, air masks, gas and water plugs, sprinkler tools, elevator keys, red flares, radiation survey instruments, portable lights and first aid equipment, including oxygen. Another major change in the vehicle is the color, from red to high visibility lime yellow. This will be a safety factor for night operations.

MUTUAL AID



The picture above is the scene of a multiple alarm fire in Port Chester this past year. Through Mutual Aid, this department sent a Truck Company to assist the local firefighters in quelling the fire.

Mutual Aid was started in 1928 between fire officers of the various communities and a more formal arrangement was made in 1929 at the Fire Chiefs Emergency Plan of Westchester County. This plan remained in effect under that name until February 29, 1960 when the Westchester County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution, as submitted by a committee of County Officers Departments of the County of Westchester, when it became known as the Westchester County Fire Mutual Aid Plan. The Board of Supervisors has recognized the mandate of State Law pertaining to Mutual Aid Fire Plans and has appointed a Fire Coordinator, three deputy coordinators and a fire advisory board to comply with the requirements.

The plan is available to any fire district, department (paid and volunteer) by application through the coordinator. The participating departments make their equipment and manpower available to those who call for aid in the event of an emergency that cannot be handled with the local forces and/or equipment. Practically all the municipalities and communities of the County now belong. Besides regular meetings, there is a monthly meeting of the Board of Directors to discuss matters relating to the plan.

We have responded to requests for aid nine (9) times since the last report. The communities that have received aid are: West Harrison, Fairview and Port Chester.

AWARDS



Firefighter Charles Belton is shown holding the plaque that was presented to him at a luncheon held by The Exchange Club of Downtown White Plains. The Club makes the "Firefighter of the Year" award annually to the most deserving member of the bureau. Charlie received his nomination by the Chief after rescuing a woman from her bedroom during a fire on Main Street this past May 30, 1973. She was found during a search and was apparently overcome by the smoke and fumes of the fire.

Photo: Courtesy Butler Studios

PROMOTIONS

TO DEPUTY CHIEF



A. J. CIOCCA
Deputy Chief, Group 2

Deputy Chief Ciocca joined the Department on November 16, 1954. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on March 5, 1962. On the retirement of Deputy Chief Charles Allen on July 30, 1973, he attained his present rank of Deputy Chief in charge of Group 2.

TO RANK OF LIEUTENANT



ROBERT BOGART
July 16, 1973

ROBERT McCLELLAND
July 16, 1973



THOMAS KAUFFMAN
July 16, 1973

LeROY COMBS
July 16, 1973



RETIREMENTS



CHARLES ALLEN was appointed to the department on October 1, 1947. He rose in rank to Lieutenant in 1955 and to Deputy Chief in 1962. At the time of his retirement, on June 30, 1973, he was Deputy in charge of Group 2. Prior to his joining this profession, he was in the U.S. Navy from November 1935 through October 1945. Mr. & Mrs. Allen now reside in Brigantine, New Jersey.



CHARLES STAHLIN served under four chiefs, starting in April 1946. Soon after joining as a fireman, he assisted the department mechanic and took over as Master Mechanic when the vacancy arose in 1951. In July of 1957, he was appointed to the position of Fire Equipment Maintenance Superintendent, which position he held until his retirement on June 30, 1973. Charlie was a Navy veteran serving from January 1942 to December 1945. He had received two commendations while in this department, one was for former Mayor Michaelain for rescue work at a Fire on Colonial Road. Charlie and his wife still reside in White Plains with their two sons and two daughters.



JOSEPH VASAMI started with us in July, 1950. At the time of his retirement, June 29, 1973, Joe was the driver of Engine 2, located at Hamilton Avenue and North Lexington Avenue. He had seen duty at all the firehouses in the City at one time or another. Joe is a veteran of the Army Air Corps, serving from August 1943 to November, 1945. The Vasami's live in Scarsdale and have one son.

RETIREMENTS



ROCCO MAGNOTTA joined this force in November, 1951. He is a veteran, having served in the Army from April 1946 through November 1946. Mr. & Mrs. Magnotta have two sons and still live in the White Plains area.



EDWARD LATTANZIO was appointed to this force on April 8, 1953. At the time of his retirement, he was stationed at Station 7. He is a veteran having served in the Army from 1945 to 1947. Ed is the father of one son and two daughters.



JOSEPH FAULKNER was appointed to this force in August of 1943. He served under Chiefs Griffen, MacDonald, Brady and Weir. Joe is the last of the Faulkner brothers to retire from this job. He was preceded by brothers Bill and John. Presently, he and his wife live in a new home in Florida.



MRS. JAMES D. O'NEILL started with our Department on October 15, 1954 when Edward J. MacDonald was Chief. She was promoted to Stenographic/Secretary on July 1, 1959. Mary has been a lifelong resident of White Plains attending parochial and public schools here. She has two married daughters, Mary O'N Nelson and Elizabeth O'N Carter and one granddaughter, Jeannine Marie plus one grandson Sean Thomas.

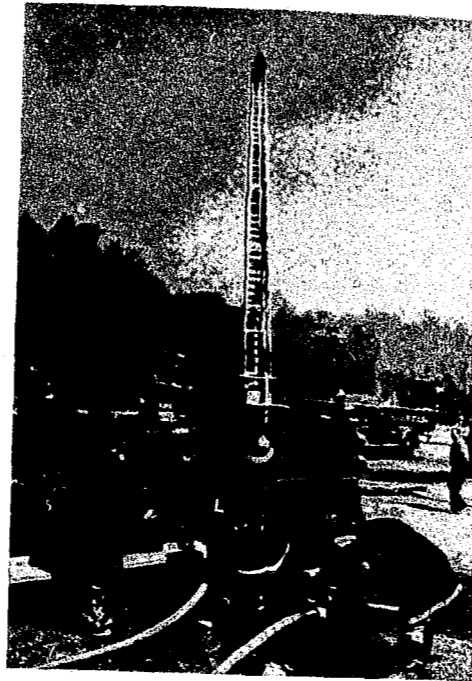
BUREAU OF FIRE



Pictured above is a team of United Airlines Stewardess and the team of members of the Professional Firefighters Association of White Plains, New York. These people got together in their spare time and played a benefit softball game for the Muscular Dystrophy Association at the Recreation Park. The members also distributed and picked up donation canisters for this worthwhile cause. The game will be repeated again this year and a large turnout is expected. This is only one of the charitable activities of the organization.

VOLUNTEER DIVISION

The seven volunteer companies received a total of 516 hours of training this past year. This total is for time spent at the drill school grounds and at special in-quarters training at the various fire houses. The picture at the right shows some of the members making a hook-up for a ladder pipe operation at the drill school. The 200 members of the Volunteer Division spent a total of 590 hours on fire duties, 177 hours of which constituted mutual aid to outside departments.



This photo depicts members that participated in Fire Prevention Week activities. They assisted the members of the paid department by passing out literature to passersby at two locations in the City. To attract attention, an old hose cart was used as a back-drop for the occasion. First Assistant Chief, Volunteer Division, R. W. Hilyer, and 14 of his men gave 70 hours of time to perform this beneficial duty.

IN MEMORIAM



THOMAS CONKLIN, known to all his many friends as "Chester" succumbed to injuries received from a fall while off duty. Chester was appointed to the force on April 2, 1949 when Abbot Griffen was Chief. He served as driver of Truck 2 at the time of his death. A veteran in Ordinance of the U.S. Army, he was discharged as a staff sergeant. Besides his wife, Josephine, he leaves three sons all of which reside in White Plains. Chester's brother, Lawrence, is Lieutenant-in-charge of our Fire Prevention Bureau.

DONALD J. CAMPBELL, deceased March 3, 1973 (retired at time of death). He held the ranks of Lieutenant in 1937 and Captain in 1943. He retired on August 1, 1945.

ALDEN T. CUETT, deceased February 15, 1974. He was appointed to the department on January 15, 1919 and retired on August 1, 1945.

EDWARD V. LOWRIE, deceased December 14, 1973. He was retired at the time of his death. Appointed to the department on April 1, 1917 and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in January of 1932. He retired on March 1, 1949.

We extend our sympathies to the families of our former brothers and offer our prayers in their behalf.