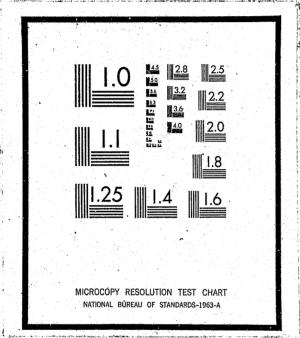
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Date filme

NCJRS

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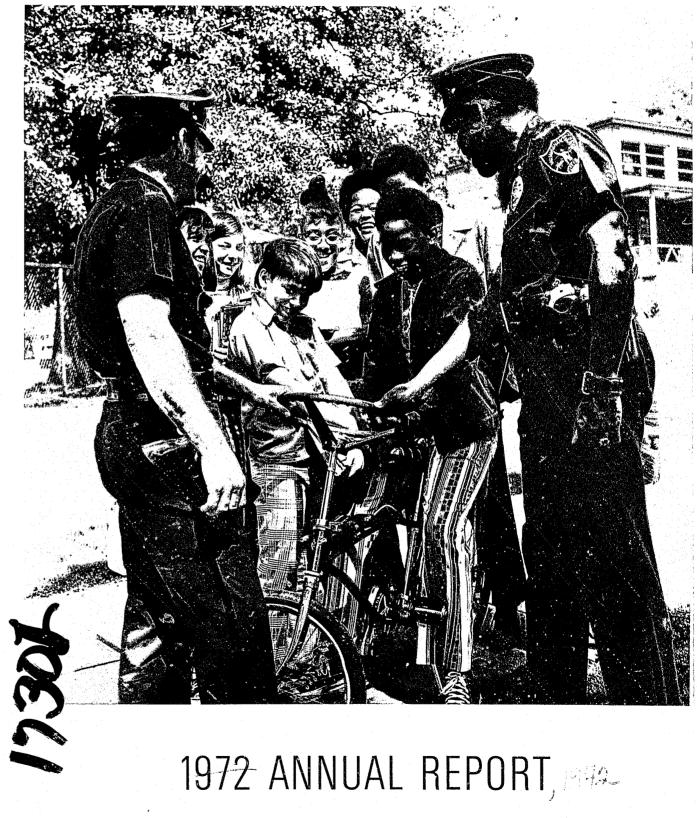


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

BIRMINGHAM POLICE DEPARTMENT



CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE Birmingham, Alabama 35203

JAMES C. PARSONS CHIEF OF POLICE

April 11, 1973

GEORGE G. SEIBELS, JR.

MAYOR

Honorable Mayor George G. Seibels, Jr. City Hall Building Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Dear Mayor Seibels:

The year nineteen hundred seventy-two marked a period of progress for the Birmingham Police Department. Innovation and success created an esprit de corps envied by other police departments around the nation. I hasten to commend you and the City Council for the support afforded during the year.

To attempt a list of the projects undertaken during nineteen hundred seventy-two would be an arduous task; however, implementing the records administration report was most significant and deserves special mention. Creation of a Scientific Evidence Unit and a Special Enforcement Detail promises improved police capability. Control of policy and procedure regulations have improved internal discipline and drastically reduced citizen complaints. Improved radio communications and record storage have resulted in the diminution of police response to citizen calls for service.

In my opinion, the success we have experienced must be attributed to the entire membership of the Department. Challenging tradition and a willingness to improve police service is the hallmark of a professional law enforcement agency, and these attributes we do possess.

Very truly your's limes Tarsons

/James C. Parsons Chief of Police







JCP:ss

CHIEF PARSONS

MAYOR SEIBELS

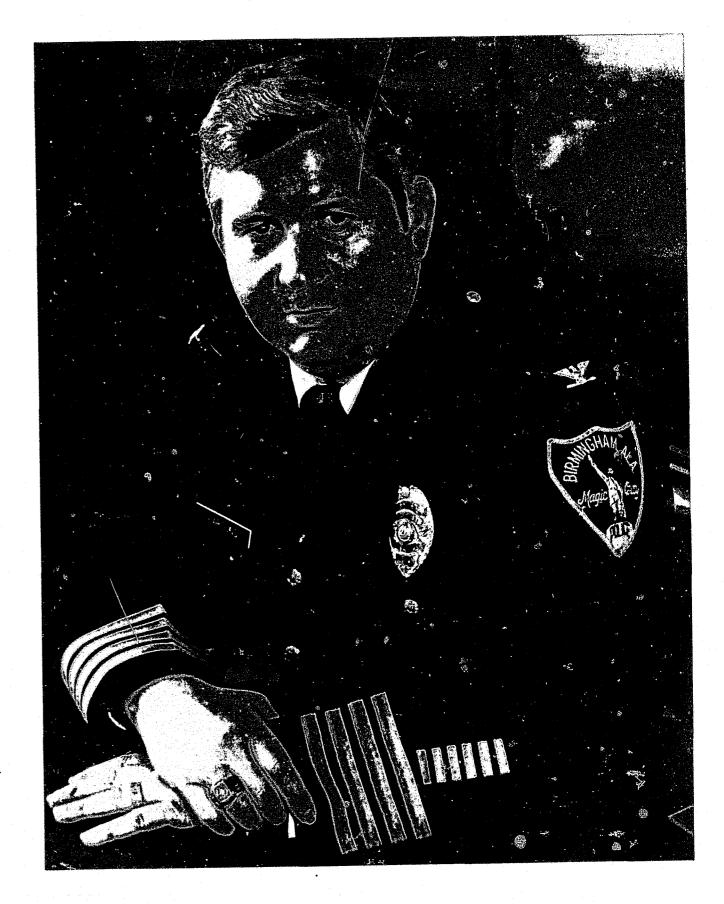
Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession ... law enforcement.



JAMES C. PARSONS

CHIEF OF POLICE

DEDICATED TO:

9

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Birmingham Police Department is one of the more progressive law enforcement agencies of cities with a population of 300,000 or more. It has an authorized enforcement strength of 639 sworn officers, averaging 2.12 men per 1,000 population and 7.81 per spuare mile. This Department provides 24-hour police services with precincts in the central, eastern, and western areas. It has a Communications network which has tie-in terminals with the Alabama Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center. Many other modern innovations have recently been implemented to give better protection to citizens and visitors.

Warrior of God, man's friend and tyrant's foe. Now somewhere dead far in the waste Soudan. Thou livest in all hearts, for all men know This earth has never borne a nobler man.

Alfred Lord Tennyson

IN MEMORIAM

POLICE OFFICERS KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY

J. W. Adams G. W. Kirkley W. P. Walton J. W. Little Dumas Little Ray Payne A. A. Manley E. T. Lewis L. E. Buckalew F. J. Harris J. M. Early H. E. Pore J. T. Moser N. E. Wolfe F. R. Brockman A. L. Harris K. L. Spencer Henry L. Thompson



HENRY L. THOMPSON

March 27, 1900 March 27, 1900 March 18, 1902 November 7, 1908 April 23, 1924 February 28, 1927 May 26, 1927 March 23, 1928 May 23, 1931 February 8, 1935 April 15, 1935 June 30, 1936 January 31, 1939 July 12, 1941 November 3, 1953 May 4, 1969 July 13, 1969 October 16, 1972 City of Birmingham, Alabama

OFFICIAL BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1972

- CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL

Police:

1 Police Chief S-34 4 Deputy Police Chiefs S-26 11 Police Captains \$-24 29 Police Lieutenants S-21 1 Superintendent of Polico Records S-21 1 Radio Engineer S-21 123 Police Sergeants S-19 7 Communications Technicians S-19 (3) 1 Personnel Officer S-18 22 Motorcycle Patrolmen S-17 1 Senior Fingerprint Technician S-17 406 Patrolmen Š×16 4 Policewomen S-16 1 Police Statistician S-15 1 Police Photographer S- 14

Prison:

1 Chief Warden S-24 1 Assistant Chief Warden S-20 1 Maintenance Mechanic S-18 (3) 5 Senior Wardens S-16 2 Senior Maintenance Repairmen S-16 (3) 1 Laundry Supervisor S-14

1 Police Property Clerk S-13 1 Senior Stores Clerk S-13 6 Fingerprint Technicians S-13 5 Secretaries S-13 5 Radio Dispatchers S-12 1 Senior Clerk S-11 21 Police Service Clerks S-11 1 Traffic Citation Officer S-10 15 Intermediate Stonographers \$-9 5 Telephone Operators S-9 6 Intermediate Clerks S-8 12 Police Cadets S-7 7 Clork Typists S-5 1 City Doctor

<u>700</u>

1 Food Service Supervisor S-13 31 Wardens S-13 1 Farm Supervisor S-13 4 Practical Nurse-Matrons S-13 <u>1</u>Nursing Services Supervisor S-17

49

Taken From: "City of Birmingham, Alabama Official Budget For the Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 1972

11.

Police Department Salarios Wagos Exponses Equipment

Prison Salaries Exponsos Equipment

BUDGET

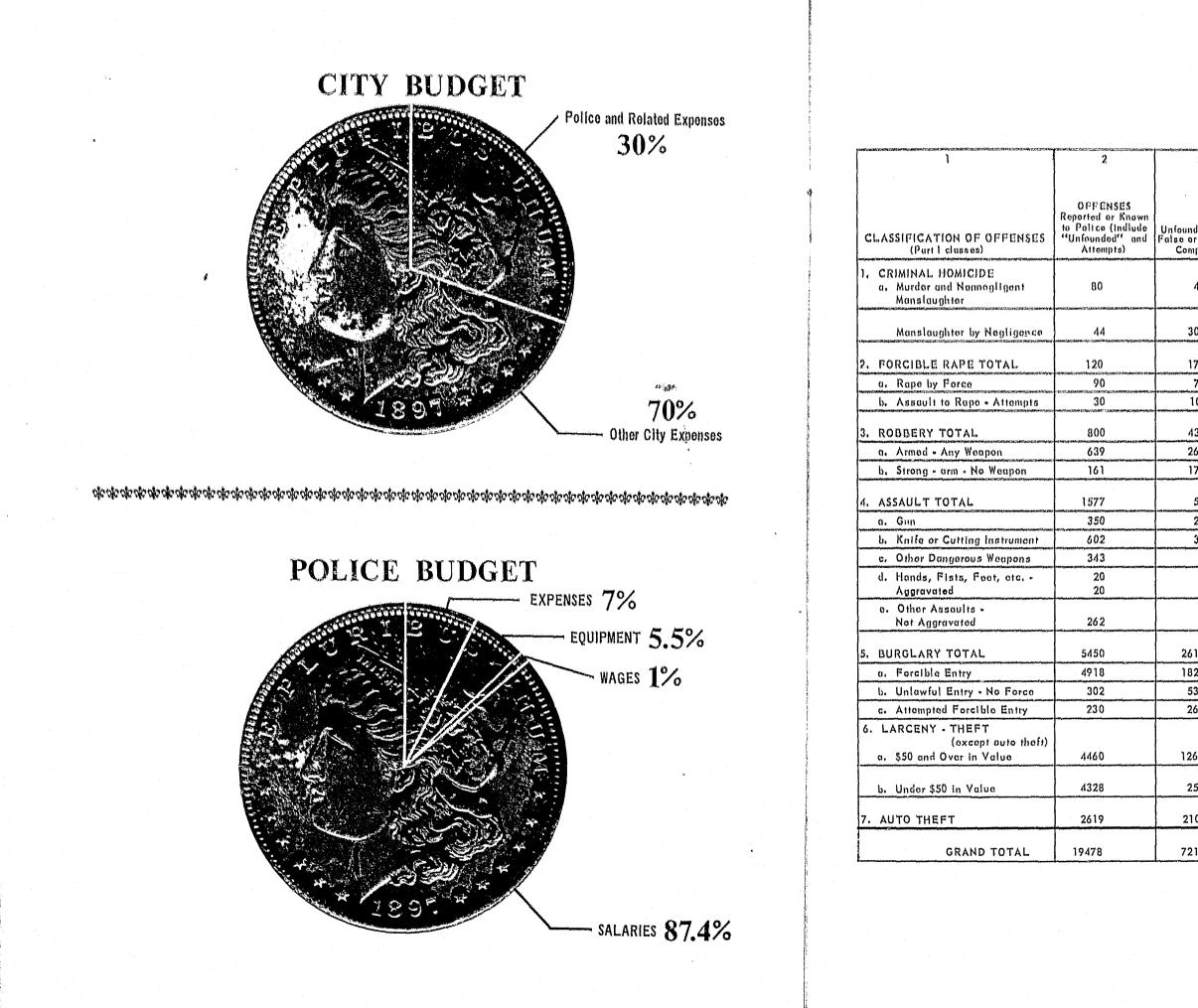
\$5,836,300
9,400
470,000
365,000
\$6,680,700

\$ 354,784 165,000 4,475 \$ 524,259

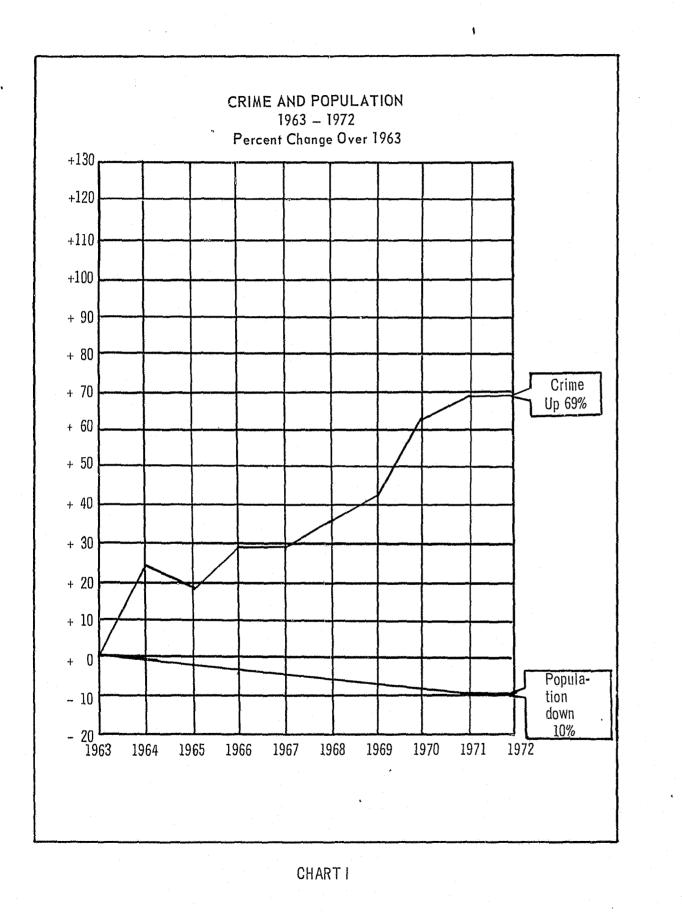
Total

Total

Taken From: "City of Birmingham, Alabama Official Budget For the Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 1972"



Aufor the Costan Inner Anna Canadana an Inner Anna Inner	A - MARKEN & DECEMPTOR OF MARKEN & CALMAR AND A	n a la tanan di sana di	No in the New York and the statement of the second statement of the second statement of the second statement of	
3	4	5 Number of OFFENSES Cleared by Arrest This Year		
Infounded, 1.e., alse or Baseloss	Number of Actual OPFENSES (Column 2 Minus Column 3)	o Total Offenses	b By Arrest of Persons Under 18	
Complaints	(Include attempts)	Cleared	(included in 5a)	
4	76	. 63	2	
30	14	11	and a second	
17	103	74	10	
7	83	61	9	
10	20	13	1	
43	7 57	262	22	
26	613	212	16	
17	144	50	6	
5	1572	729	36	
2	348	131	12	
3	599	287	16	
	343	165	7	
	20 20	3 3		
	262	143	1	
261	5189	905	130	
182	4736	796 102		
53	249	84	24	
26	204	25	4	
126	4334	1032	291	
25	4303 454		181	
210	2409	479 109		
721	18757	4009	781	



Birmingham has experienced an increase in major crimes of 69 percent over the base year 1963. Numerically speaking, this is an increase of 7,656 crimes. Our population for the same period of time has declined 10 percent, or 27,456. (Chart I)

The racial composition of Birmingham's population is 57.7 percent, white, 42.0 percent black, and .5 percent other. The median age is 30.3 years with 32.6 percent of the population under age 18 and 11.8 percent 65 years old and over. These figures are taken from the report prepared by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, based on their census taken in 1970.

Major crimes or Part I offenses are used interchangeably and include: murders; manslaughters; rapes; robberies; all assaults, aggravated and simple; all larcenies, grand larceny and petit larceny; and auto thefts. The crimes reported in these areas were down .01 percent from 1971 to 1972 or a total of two crimes less.

Major crimes are classified into two categories, crimes of violence, and crimes against property. Crimes of violence include; murder, manslaughter, assaults, rapes, and robberies, Crimes against property include: burglaries, larcenies, and auto theft. Compared to the base year 1963 violent crimes decrease in 1965 and increased by 80 percent in 1972. Crimes against property for the same period of time increased 108 percent Crimes against property have shown a steady increase during this ten-year period until 1971. From 1971. to 1972, crimes against property decreased approximately two percent while crimes of violence increased ten percent.

Murders increased during the past ten years by 54 percent and showed a decrease from 1971 to 1972 of 7.3 percent, or a numerical decrease of six murders. the greatest increase in murders and the rate per 100,000 population increased proportionally, to 15 percent per 100,000 population.

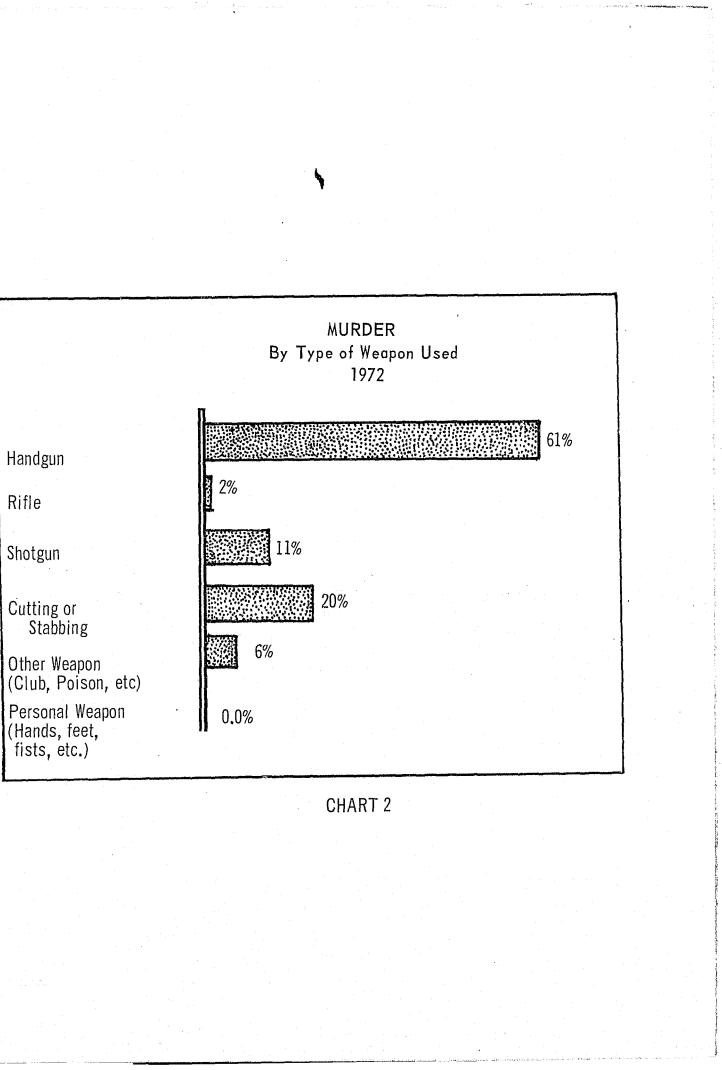
Handguns were the most prevalent weapons used to commit murder, a knife or sharpedged object was the next most frequently used weapon. (See Chart Two) Deaths from cuttings or stabbings were 20 percent of all murders. When determining the number of murders committed, the figures used reflects all persons who have died as a result of the willful act of another, without regard to the process of law. This means that even though a murder is ruled justifiable by the legal authorities, it is still counted as a murder. The only deaths resulting from the willful act of another that are not counted as murder are the shooting of a felon by a law enforcement officer or private citizen. An example would be the case of a person being robbed shooting or otherwise killing the person committing the crime or a law enforcement officer killing a person who is in the process of committing a felonious act. The taking of the felon's life is not counted as murder in this report, nor the report published by the F. B. I.

Aggravated assaults had its peak year of increase over 1963, during 1970. During this period of time there was an increase of 59 percent. Aggravated assaults have decreased since 1970 throught 1972 by 22 percent, 10.8 percent of this decrease was during the year 1972. There was an increase of 37 percent in aggravated assaults, 1972 over the base year 1963. The rate of aggravated assaults per 10,000 population was up only two percent, 1972 over base year 1963.

A crime rate is considered a victim risk rate in that it demostrates the risk of becoming a victim of crime. Forcible rapes have increased 221 percent over 1963. The increase 1972 over 1971 was 5.1 percent or an increase of five rapes. There are 119,966 females in the City of Birmingham, 16 years of age or older. Since rapes are a crime peculiar to the female population, the rate of risk is one out of every 1,165 based on the number of rapes committed during 1972.

Robberies increased 286 percent over the past ten years. The greatest increase of robberies in any one year was during 1972 when robberies increased 62.7 percent. The rate per population was one robbery for every 398 persons living in Birmingham. According to statistics published by the F. B. I., In 1971, 70 percent of the robberies committed were in cities with a population over 250,000. Even though Birmingham's increase in robberies during 1972 was dramatic, the numerical count does not exceed the average robberies for cities with a population ranging from 300,000 to 350,000. Birmingham has been very fortunate in the past to have had a favorable robbery rate, thus when Birmingham's rate rose to the national average, the increase was significant.

Burglaries, have been on the increase for the past ten years with a slight recession during 1967, 1968, and 1969. The recession did not last long and when it ended burglaries increased at a greater rate than they had prior to the recession. An over-all view



of the ten-year period indicates an 80 percent increase. Burglary is the forceful or unlawful entry into a business or residence. Fifty-two percent of residential burglaries occur during the daytime. In 1970, there were 99,916 housing units in Birmingham; according to the 1972 rate of residential burgiaries, one housing unit out of every 37 will be burglarized. The 1971 Uniform Crime Report states, "Burglary is a crime of stealth and opportunity, committed by amateurs and professionals alike. Prevention and detection of burglaries are most difficult for law enforcement agencies due to the tremendous volume of these offenses." Business burglaries are almost as numerous as the residential burglaries. In Birmingham the ratio of residential burglaries is 51 percent while 49 percent are businesses, (including offices). Most business burglaries occur at night, approximately 67 percent of business burglaries occur at night.

Larceny is the theft or unlawful taking of an item of value belonging to someone else. The most prevelant type of larceny in Birmingham involves the theft of auto parts and accessories. The larceny rate for items over \$50,00 in value have increased 122 percent during the past ten years. This has been a rate increase per each 10,000 population of 79 percent. During 1972, larcenies over \$50.00 decreased .4 percent. Inflation was probably the major factor in the exchange of this increase and decrease.

Auto Theft experienced increase in 1971 over the base year 1962 by 212 percent, however, during 1972 there was a substantial decrease from 1971. The over-all picture depicts an increase of 161 percent in 1972 over 1963. Numerically, auto thefts showed the greatest decrease (485) in 1972 over 1971, than any other major crime. The crime rate per 10,000 population of auto thefts in 1972 is 49 percent greater than it was in 1963.

Auto thefts include cars reported stolen even though they are recovered unharmed which was obviously a young person taking the car for a "joy ride." It also includes motorcycles stolen. The recovery rate for stolen autos is 67 percent, which according to a spokesman for the F. B. I., is one of the largest recovery rates in the nation. The clearance rate of auto theft cases is 19 percent.

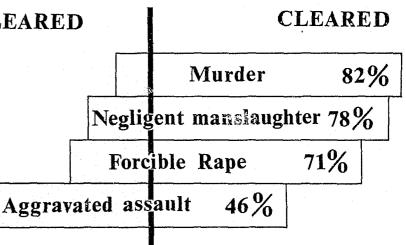
Chart 3 shows the clearance rate pictorially.

Juvenile arrests have risen over the past six years by 1,000+ individuals as shown in Chart 4. The year 1972 had an increase of 500 juveniles arrested over 1971. The juvenile arrest chart includes all persons under age 18 arrested.

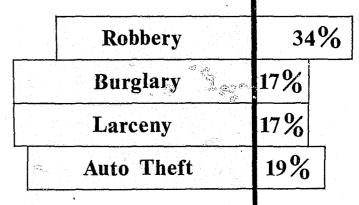
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST 1972

AGAINST PERSONS

NOT CLEARED



NOT CLEARED

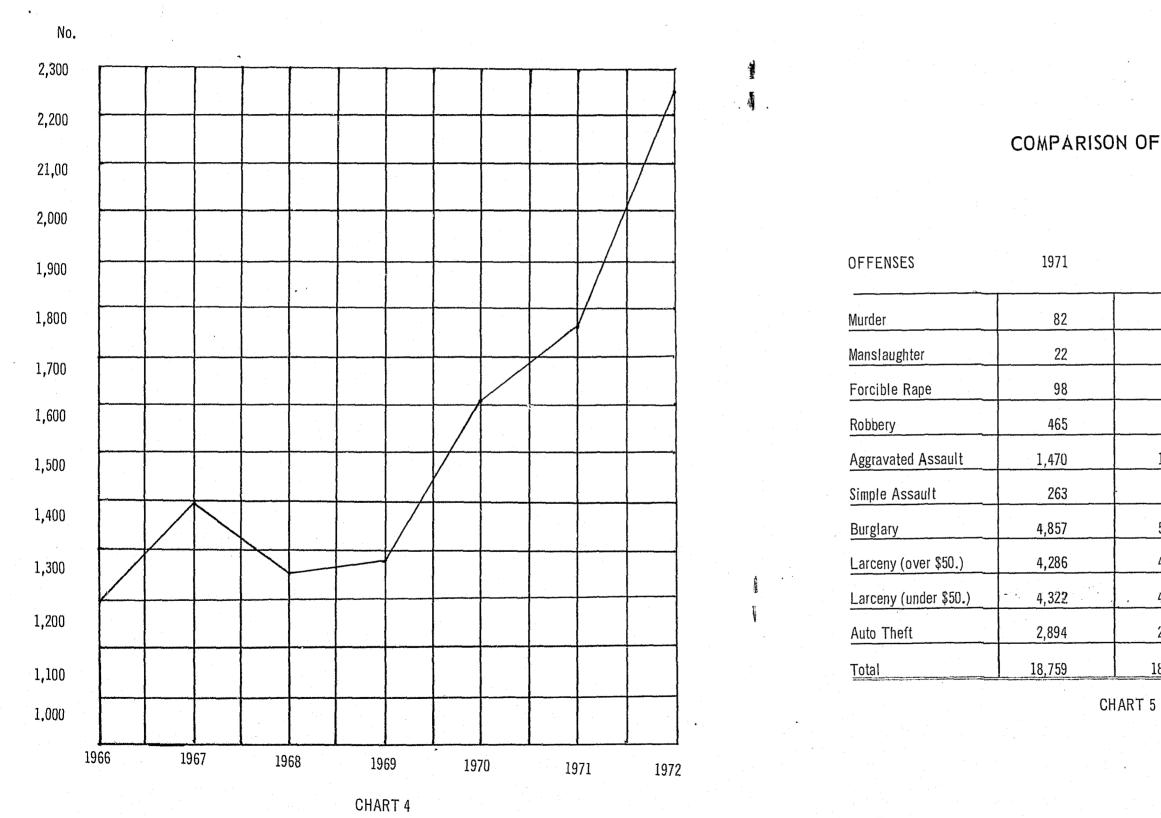


AGAINST PROPERTY



CHART 3

JUVENILE ARREST GRAPH (AGE, 18 and Under)



COMPARISON OF MAJOR CRIMES

1972	Numerical Increase (-)	Percent Increase (-)	
76	-6	-7.3%	
14	-8	36.3%	
103_	+5	+5.1%	
797	+292	+62.7%	
1,310	-160	-10 8%	
262	-1	-0.3%	
5,189	+332	+6.8%	
4,334	+48	+1.1%	
4,303	-19	-0.4%	
2,409	-485	-16.7%	
18,757		-0.01%	



VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN IN 1972

PROPERTY BY TYPE AND VALUE

Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen in B'ham.		
(1)	Stolen (2)	Recovered (3)	
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 573,130	\$ 53,396	
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	112,426	13,556	
(C) Furs	6,578		
(D) Clothing	92,500	22,480	
(E) Locally Stolen Automobiles	3, 118, 082	2,078,644	
(F) Miscellaneous	1,809,975	273,843	
TOTALS	\$6,012,691	\$2,441,919	



- NIGHT CHIEF

SPECIAL UNITS REPORT

WHISKEY DETAIL

1970 - 1471 . 1971 - 1080 1972 - 862 NARCOTICS DETAIL TOTAL ARRESTS 1970 - \$52,567 1971 - \$51,393 1972 - \$36,254 UNTAXED WHISKEY DESTROYED 1969 - 528 Gallons TOTAL FINES 1970 - 511 Gallons 1971 - 294 Gallons 1972 - 242 Gallons AUTOMOBILES CONFISCATED 1970 - 2 1971 - 3 1972 - 2 GAMBLING DETAIL TOTAL ARRESTS 1969 - 922 1970 - 1088 1971 - 882 1972 - 709 TOTAL ARRESTS - ALL DETAILS 1970 - \$30,323 1971 - \$28,238 1972 - \$24,945 LOTTERY CARS CONFISCATED 1969 - 3 TOTAL FINES - ALL DETAILS 1970 - 2 1971 - 5 1972 - 2 VICE DETAIL - -TOTAL SENTENCES - ALL DETAILS 1970 - 1826 1971 - 1873 1972 - 1287

TOTAL FINES

1969 - \$73,815 1970 - \$83,587 1971 - \$103,814 1972 - \$95,122	
1969 - 188 1970 - 326 1971 - 326 1972 - 351	
1969 - 3,929 1970 - 4,711 1971 - 4,146 1972 - 3,231	
1969 - \$154,312 1970 - \$167,807 1971 - \$185,685 1972 - \$174,226	

TACTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT

Tactical Operations Unit was formed on December 1, 1973 by compiling all the Solo Motor Units with the members of the former Tactical Squad. This unit now consists of 34-Patrolmen, 5-Sergeants, and 1-Lieutenant, under the Command of Captain C. H. Pitts. The primary objective of this unit is to have available at all hours highly mobile task forces suitably trained that they can report to the scene of any disorder of nature disaster and perform whatever task is necessary without disrupting the normal patrol function.

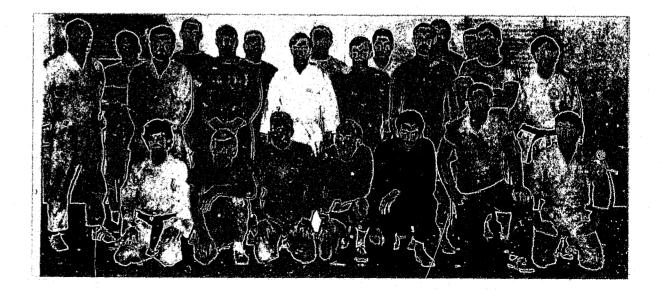
This unit has been divided into five (5) fire teams, each under the command of the Sergeant which will be trained to handle every weapon in the police department's arsenal. All personnel are receiving training in military crowd dispersing formations and tactics. Each fire team will be on call for a week at a time on a rotational basis and will be able to report to the scene of any crime or disorder within a reasonable period of time, prepared to take whatever action is deemed necessary.

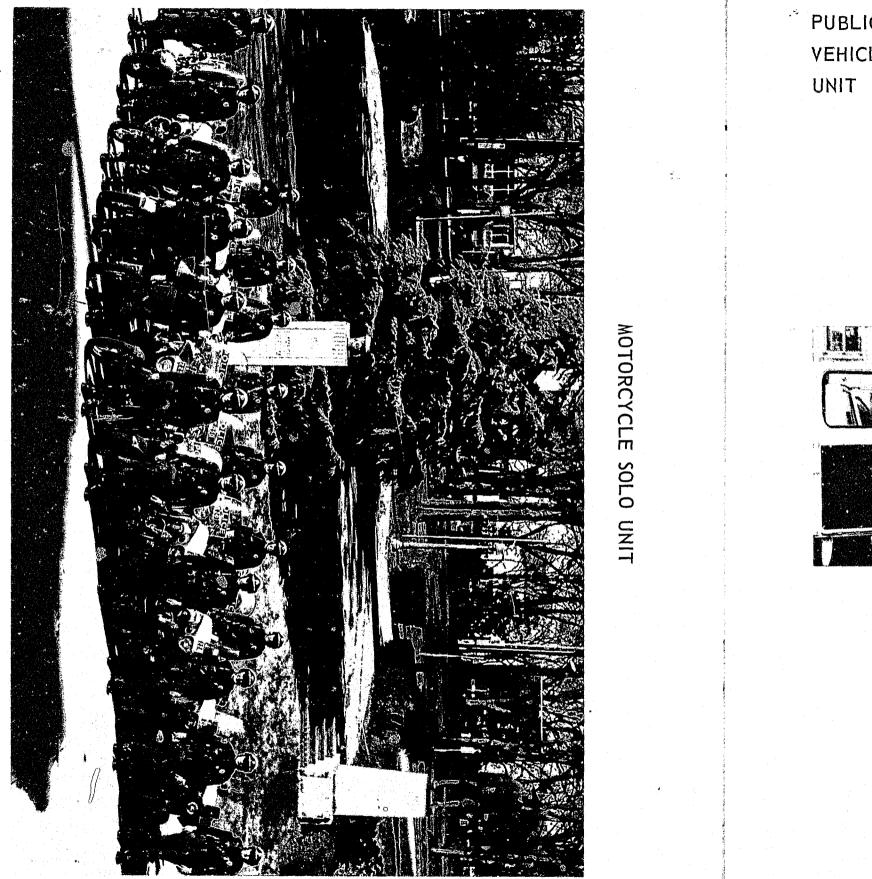
Certain selected members of the unit are being trained as K-9 specialist anti-sniper specialist and demolition specialist. To better prepare these men to perform their assigned task from a physical standpoint, each member of the Tactical Operations Unit is presently enrolled in a 12-week Karate Training course instructed by Mr. Ronnie Woodard of Japanese National Karate Center and other members of his staff.



TACTICAL







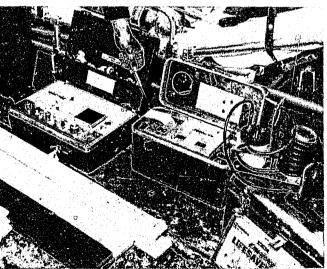
PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLE INSPECTION UNIT





Yellow Cab Co. 和相同

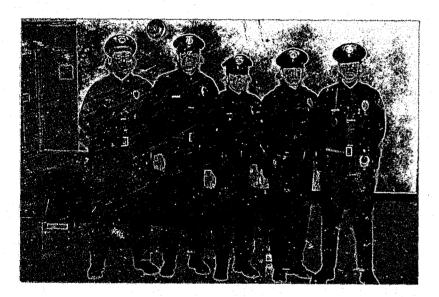


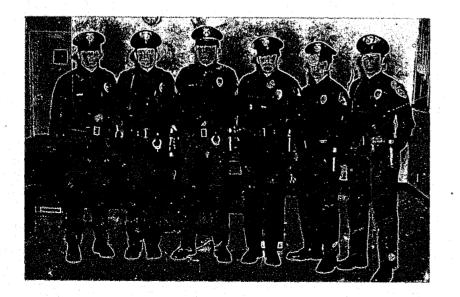


UNIFORMED DIVISION PATROL

Page 1



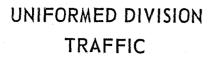


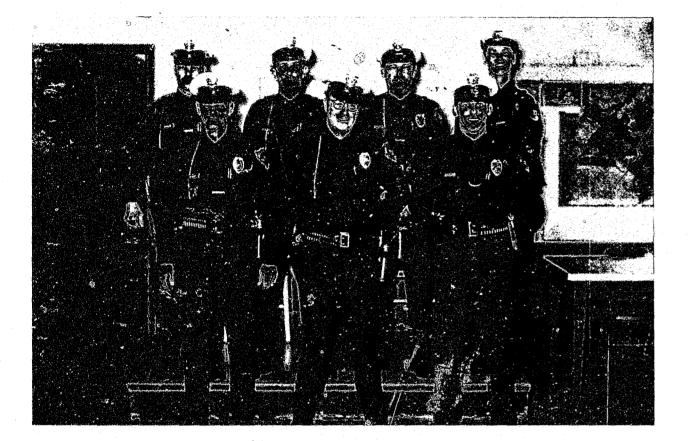




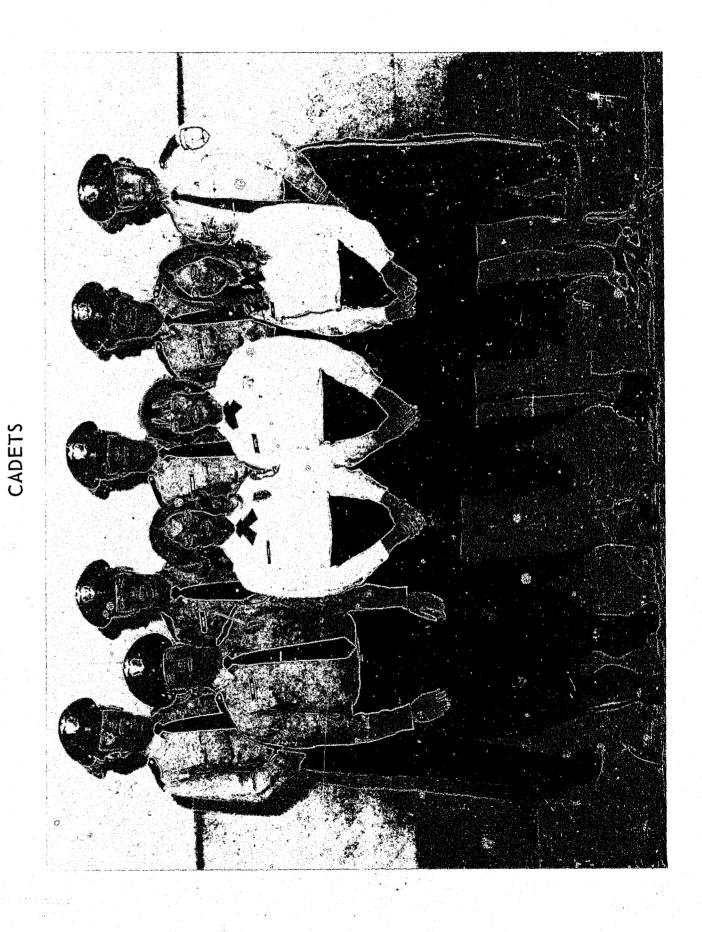
UNIFORMED DIVISION PATROL

Page 2









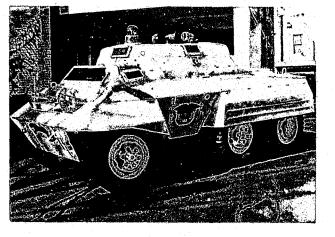
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT Page 1

PERSONNEL CARRIER

•



ARMORED CAR

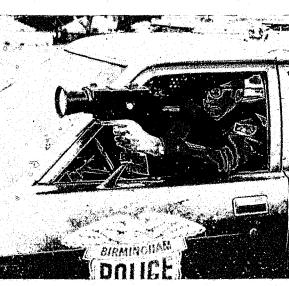




MIRACODE



POLYGRAPH





SPECIAL EQUIPMENT Page 2

INTOXIMETER





SPEEDGUN

1972 ACCIDENTS COMPARED TO 1971

TYPE OF MOTOR		THIS YEAR TO DATE		TOTAL SAME PERIOD LAST			
		ALL ACCIDENTS	PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED	ALL ACCIDENTS	PERSONS ACCIDENTS	PERSONS INJURED
1.	Over- turning	2	1	1	24		10
2.	Other non- Collision	3					
3.	Pedestrian	275	19	256	296	29	281
4.	MV in Transport	13231	16	1856	13457	22	3034
5.	MV on other Roadway			S			
<u>6.</u>	Parked MV	1780	<u> </u>		1146	2	115
7,	Railway Train	26	4	9	19	1	17
8.	Pedal- Cyclist	27		25	21		19
9.	Anima	1					
10.	Fixed object	12	2	3	74	1	36
11.	Other object	1223	5	365	1042	12	452
12.	erind and incoming of the state of the state					<u></u>	
	TOTALS	16580	48	2632	16079	67	3964

Birmingham Police Department

Prepared By Planning and Research Bureau

Printed By City of Birmingham Print Shop

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