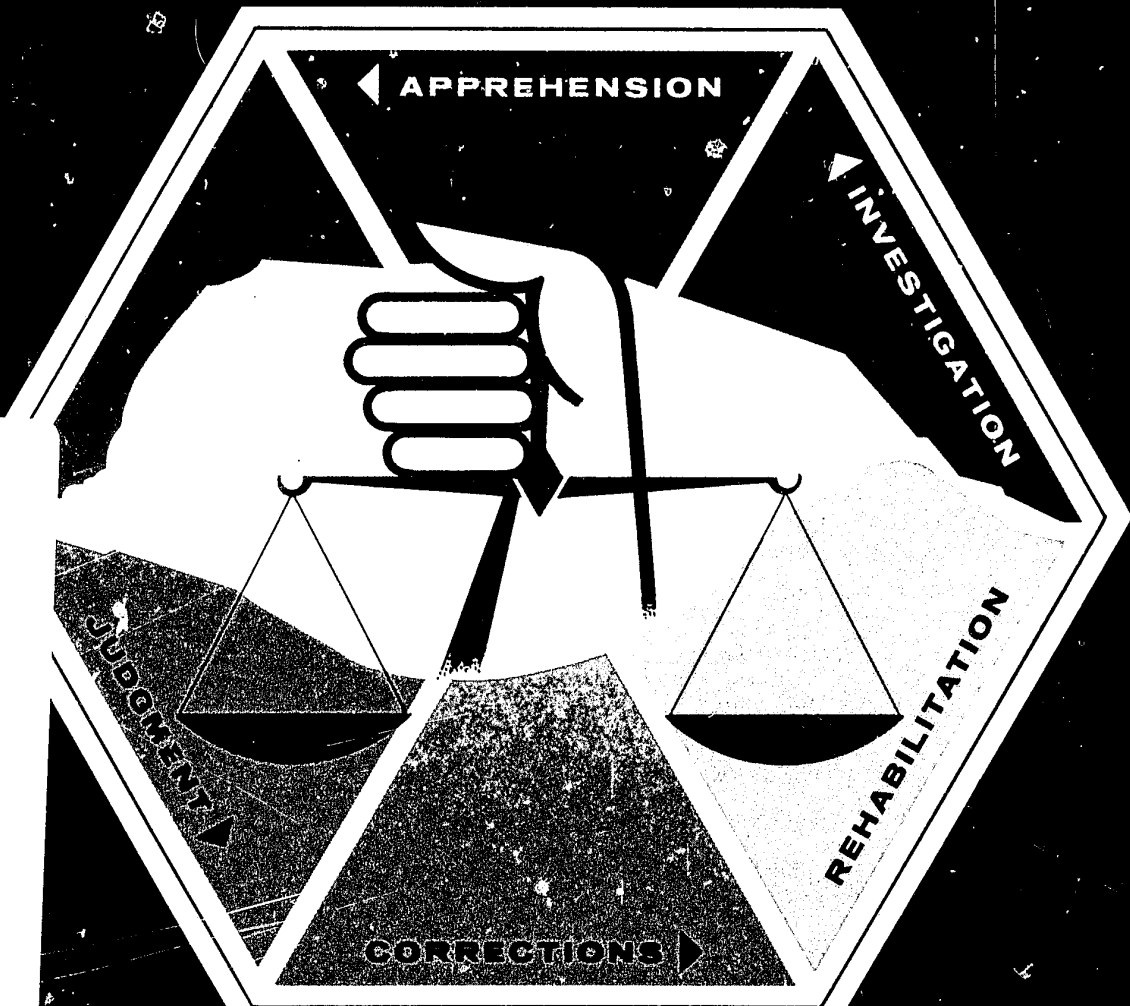


"The greatest need of the community
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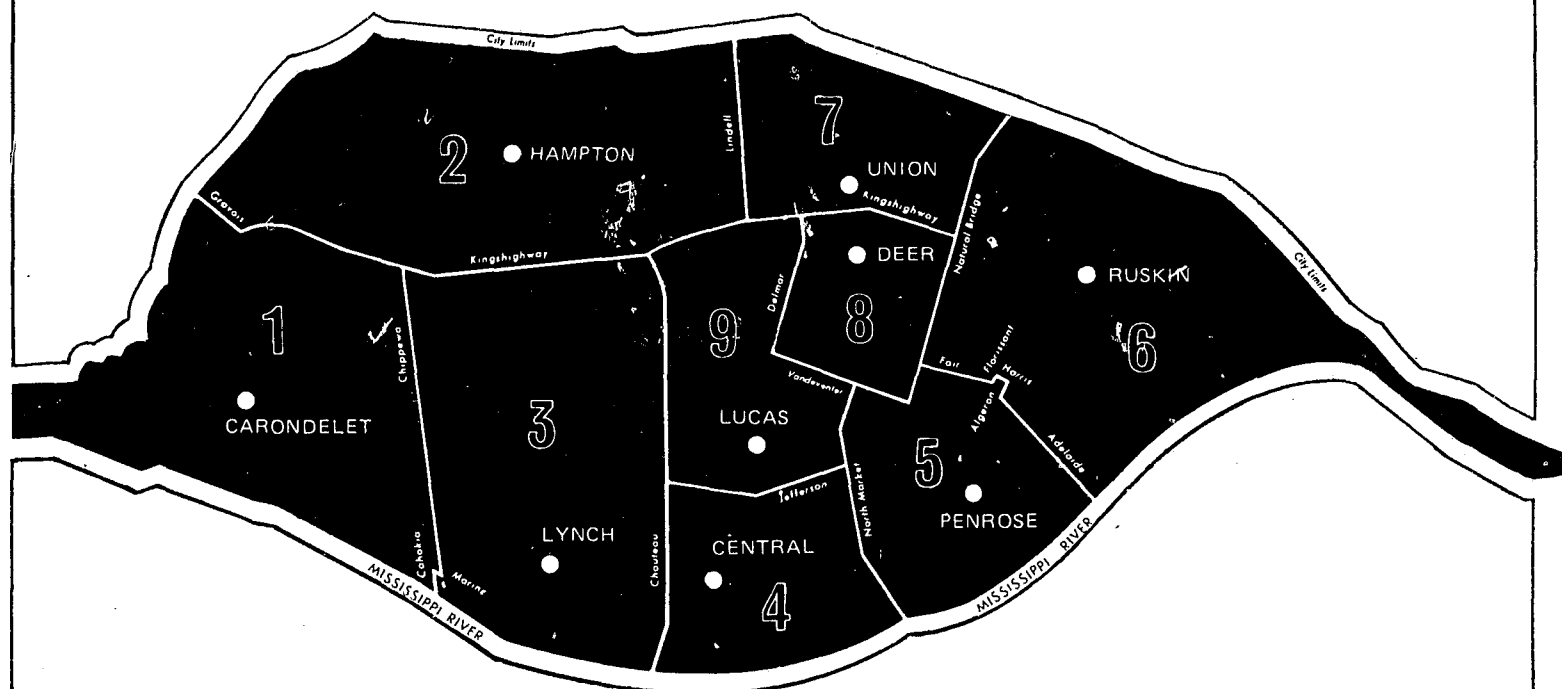
COL THEODORE WNEAL



17351

ANNUAL REPORT ST. LOUIS-METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT, 1977



MAP SHOWING
BOUNDARIES OF
POLICE DISTRICTS,
NAMES,
AND LOCATIONS
OF DISTRICT STATIONS

table of contents

2	Letter of Transmittal	14	TABLE 1: Index Crimes By Month And Cleared By Arrest	17	TABLE 7: Complaints Against Police Officers
4	Highlights . . . 1973/1974	14	TABLE 2: Index Crimes By Police Districts	17	TABLE 8: Traffic Enforcement, Accidents And Fatalities
5	Federal Financial Aid	15	TABLE 3: Persons Arrested For Part I And Part II Offenses By Age And Sex	17	TABLE 9: Number Of Policemen, Total Radio Calls, Total Fleet Mileage
6	Perspective	15	TABLE 4: Juveniles Arrested By Police Districts	18	TABLE 10: Distribution Of Plant And Equipment
7	Police Reserve Unit	16	TABLE 5: Persons Arrested And Charged With Certain Offenses By Race And Sex	18	TABLE 11: Distribution Of Commissioned Personnel By Rank
8	Blockwatcher	16	TABLE 6: Auto Thefts And Recoveries, Value Of Property Stolen And Recovered	19	TABLE 12: Civilian Personnel
8	Sex Offense Investigation Unit			20	Statement of Financial Activities Year Ended April 30, 1974
8	Witness Protection Program			20	Accountants' Report
10	Business Burglary Prevention Program			Inside Cover	Organization Chart
11	Larceny And Residential Burglary Prevention				
13	Youth Programs				
13	Conclusion				

MEMBERS

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PRESIDENT
EDWARD J. WALSH, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPH G. STEWART
PURCHASING MEMBER
MRS. JOHN W. SEDDON
TREASURER
JOHN H. POELKER
MAYOR
CURTIS BROSTRON
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

1200 CLARK AVENUE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI 63103



HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

This is the second report of this St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners which began its term February 2, 1973. The statistical section of this report covers the calendar year 1973. Financial data covers total expenditures for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1974.

When considering the report of police expenditures, it is important to remember that this Department is independent of local administrative and logistical support. The City of St. Louis does furnish funds for the Department's operation, out of which the Department must purchase services normally provided by the municipality in other cities. In practically every other police department in the nation, services such as building maintenance and improvements, garage facilities, automotive fleet operations and basic utilities are furnished by the city. This makes it appear that the total expenditures budgeted by this Department are proportionately higher than in cities of comparable size. The comparisons are deceptive.

The Department incurs additional expenditures by providing services not included in the responsibilities of most other major city police agencies. These include sanitation inspections and enforcement, and providing police officers at polling places, major athletic contests, and at civic events such as special days, parades and other observances.

The theme of this report is "community participation," together with the Department's effort to increase the respect for and confidence in the Department. Community response has been very good.

Many programs have been independently established by citizens to assist the Department. Simultaneously, other programs are conducted within the Department to attain similar objectives. Others are coordinated as a joint effort.

Several key citizen programs are highlighted in this letter. Many other programs have contributed greatly, but space does not permit detailed discussion of all of them. We are grateful to all

participating citizens and sincerely ask for their continuing support.

COMMISSION ON CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Organized under an ordinance dated December 29, 1969, the Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement serves as a coordinating agency for police, corrections, juvenile agencies, courts and community action, bringing citizen involvement and review into the city's criminal justice programs. It fosters communication among police, other agencies and the community. It oversees the city's \$20 million federally financed High Impact crime prevention program.



Mrs. James S. McClellan, cochairman of the Women's Crusade Against Crime, urges a church congregation to cooperate with police officers.

WOMEN'S CRUSADE AGAINST CRIME

In 1970, the Women's Crusade Against Crime was formed at the request of former Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes to assist in passing an "anti-crime" tax increase and bond issue. Among its numerous current programs are Whistle Stop to encourage citizens to use whistles to attract attention in a crime situation, Town Meetings at the state and national level to bring citizens and criminal justice agency officials together to discuss mutual problems, and a Secret Witness Program permitting a person to report crime information with identification by Secret Witness number. The Women's Crusade actively supports Blockwatchers, Operation Ident and other Police Department programs. The basic concepts of this organization are being expanded statewide with the purpose of bringing about improvements in the criminal justice system. The Women's Crusade

has brought citizen participation in police work to a high level and in a manner that could not otherwise have been achieved.



Chief of Police Eugene J. Camp, left, and ministers plan a Churches Against Crime event which includes police officers speaking from the pulpit.

CHURCHES AGAINST CRIME

In June 1973, ministers in 135 Negro Baptist churches delivered sermons, based on a speech by Colonel Theodore D. McNeal, urging greater involvement by the black community in the fight against crime. Ministers urged their congregations to work with police officers by reporting crimes, assisting in investigations, and identifying and testifying against criminals. Since that time, other faiths, with both black and white members, have joined in this effort against crime. They have all been very helpful in gaining cooperation and understanding of the police function at the grass roots level.

BACKSTOPPERS

For many years, prominent civic, professional and business leaders in the community have maintained

a fund to be used for the assistance of widows and children of police officers and firemen killed in the line of duty. They also advise survivors and assist them in meeting personal problems and financial obligations. Their efforts have been very helpful to police morale. The Backstoppers remind officers that the community does care.

The Board is grateful to other organizations which have supported the Department and its mission. They include: the Buddy Fund for financing the Police Athletic League, St. Louis media for public service messages and space, private security forces for assisting in providing on-premise security for business and industry, National Conference of Christians and Jews for support of dialogue to promote understanding in the community, the St. Louis business community for support of the Relief Association softball game and purchase of program advertising, police football team sponsors, the Lilly Foundation for its Aid to Victims of Crime program, donors of horses and dogs to mounted and canine units, and the hundreds of businesses and individuals whose contributions and actions have supported Police Community Relations programs.

The Board further wishes to acknowledge the support provided by the Missouri General Assembly, the Governor, Grand Jury Association of St. Louis and the many public and private agencies that participate in the forensic process.

Sincerely,

J. D. McNeal Theodore D. McNeal, President
Edward J. Walsh Jr. Edward J. Walsh Jr., Vice-President
Mrs. John W. Seddon Mrs. John W. Seddon, Treasurer
Joseph G. Stewart Joseph G. Stewart, Purchasing Member
John H. Poelker John H. Poelker, Mayor
Eugene J. Camp Eugene J. Camp, Chief of Police
Curtis Brostron Curtis Brostron, Secretary to the Board

Before adopting changes in complaint procedures, the Police Board met with citizen group representatives.



At one such meeting, Board members are, clockwise from top left: Col. Seddon, third, Mayor Poelker, fifth, Col. McNeal, sixth, Col. Walsh, seventh and Col. Stewart, ninth.

An expression in brick and mortar of the Department's community participation is the new Seventh District station in the Yalem Community Center, 724 N. Union Blvd. A West end landmark since 1927, the building houses a branch of the Juvenile Court, City Recreation Division programs, Missouri University Extension Division classes, the Area major's office and police-community relations personnel in addition to the district police operation.

The city and county police boards began holding informal meetings to discuss matters of mutual concern out of which grew the present Board of Managers for the Greater St. Louis Police Academy, chaired by Col. SaLees Seddon. The Board has area-wide representation.

Computer files on missing and wanted persons became fully active. Criminal history and persons of interest files were computerized. The Regional Justice Informational System (REJIS) was incorporated and the Board approved the transfer of 39 of 71 Computer Center workers to REJIS effective Jan. 1, 1974. Ownership of most computer hardware also went to REJIS. In recent years the computer has served elements of the criminal justice system in Region 5 of the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council with federal assistance. REJIS expands the service to police, court and corrections officials in Region 5, which includes the City of St. Louis and St. Louis, St. Charles, Jefferson and Franklin Counties.

The Sex Offense Investigation Unit, composed of five male-female teams of officers, was formed. Supervised by Sergeant Celeste Ruwwe, the Department's first woman officer promoted to that rank, the unit concentrates on rape cases.

The Department returned \$681,754 to the city in unused budget, plus \$447,304 in cash revenue received for various services during fiscal 1973-74.

To insure a prompt and fair disposition of citizen complaints and Department disciplinary procedures, under which the rights of both citizens and police are respected, the Board adopted a new policy on complaint procedures. In establishing the new procedures, the Board incorporated suggestions from various civic organizations and individual Department members.

To ease the financial burden on persons required to post bond for violations of city ordinances, the Board established a nominal bond system which requires a \$50 cash deposit on a \$500 bond to secure a prisoner's release. The entire amount is returned on the accused person's appearance in court.

In January 1974 Col. McNeal received the Globe-Democrat's Humanities Award for 1973 and in March 1974 Col. Walsh was presented with a Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Fulfilling a commitment made on taking office, the Board instituted a system to make promotions as objective and fair as possible.

A new recreation schedule was implemented. It reduced the number of consecutive days on duty for officers and the number of times they were obliged to report back to work on short watch changeovers. The new schedule did not reduce patrol coverage.

In response to a request from three patrolmen, the Board changed the Department's policy on ammunition. In addition to the regular ammunition, the Department now provides an alternate type preferred by many officers. The new policy includes additional

training in the use of hand guns and shotguns and the issuance of fresh ammunition twice a year instead of once annually.

To help alleviate the gasoline shortage and hold down operating expenses, the Board authorized the gradual replacement of 234 eight cylinder administrative and detective cars with smaller models.

The Missouri Legislature approved a salary increase of 5 percent for city police officers, effective Aug. 13. Effective on the same date was a 5 percent raise for Department civilian employees.

In view of the city's financial plight, the Board cut an already austere budget by more than \$1.5 million and submitted it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in April, then at the city's request, promised to reduce it by another \$500,000.

Arrangements were made with the Circuit Attorney's Office to speed up the release of officers from court standby through earlier notification.

The Highway Unit was doubled, from three to six cars, and radio contact was established between the highway cars and KMOX Radio's Don Miller in Copter One, giving rush hour drivers the benefit of traffic observations from the air and from the ground.

A clause was added to the Department's standard purchasing contract, asserting in writing that the Department reserves the right to cancel a contract with any supplier who discriminates against persons because of race, sex, religion or national origin.

The Mounted Police Patrol stables in Forest Park were fireproofed and renovated.



The move of the Seventh District station to the Yalem Community Center enables the Police-Community Relations Division to utilize the center's recreational facilities and offer new programs, including swimming lessons for girls. At right, officers and neighborhood youths get up a game in the two-court Yalem gym. The center also has two handball courts and a well-used auditorium.

federal financial aid

The St. Louis Police Department receives federal financial assistance, directly and indirectly, from various sources. Since 1972, the most direct source has been the High Impact program against stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary. St. Louis was one of eight major cities awarded \$20 million each under a three-year concentrated effort. The program is funded by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and is administered locally by the Mayor through the St. Louis Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement. The Impact program provides funds for projects involving courts, prosecution, defense, corrections and juvenile problems, in addition to police work. By the end of 1975, the Department will have expended its \$7 million share.

DEPARTMENT IMPACT PROGRAMS

The Department's High Impact programs are: TEAM COUNSELING (See page 13) OVERTIME FOOT PATROL

This program utilizes police officers during their off-duty hours to walk beats in high-crime areas. In addition to some excellent arrests, the patrol has increased community confidence.

BURGLARY PREVENTION UNIT (See page 10) OPERATION IDENT (See page 11)

COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS Concentrating their efforts in the Sixth District, the Community Service Officers (CSOs) assume various administrative and other non-police duties, thus releasing police officers for crime patrol coverage.

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN UNIT By providing equipment and overtime pay, this program increases crime scene coverage by specially trained officers. They gather and preserve evidence, building stronger criminal prosecution, and free patrol officers for crime prevention duty.

MOUNTED POLICE PATROL Expands mounted police patrol from Forest Park to other city areas by providing overtime pay for mounted officers.

FLÉET LOCATION AND INFORMATION REPORTING (FLAIR)

St. Louis is the first city in the nation to use an automated vehicle monitoring system. FLAIR will greatly decrease response time and increase safety for police officers. The program, developed by the Boeing Company, is being tested in the Third Police District and will be expanded city wide in 1975.

MULTI-MEDIA With the cooperation of the mass media, this program advised citizens on crime prevention.

PARTICIPATION IN OTHER IMPACT GRANTS

The Department also plays a role in several other programs. Those with a relatively high ratio of police participation are:

PROJECT TO INCREASE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (PISA)

Officers of the Department's Juvenile Division, working overtime, form part of a team with Board of Education social workers and Juvenile Court officers to counsel youths found on the street during school hours.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC)

TASC offers voluntary diagnostic checks of certain suspects brought in to the Department's Prisoner Processing Division to determine if the use of narcotics is a factor in their criminal involvement. If the suspect is dependent on narcotics, he is given the opportunity to accept treatment.

MOBILE WARRANT SERVICE

Initiated by the Circuit Attorney, this service is available in district stations during peak weekend activity hours to reduce the time gap between arrest and the issuance of warrants. The procedure reduces overtime and delay to officers by removing the need for an officer's appearing at the Circuit Attorney's office after his regular tour of duty. Also, suspects on whom warrants are not issued are released immediately, rather than being held until the Circuit Attorney's office opens.

TENANT UPLIFT SECURITY

Security personnel at the city's low-rent public housing developments were trained by Department instructors at the Police Academy. Other programs receiving Impact funds have less police involvement than those above. Nevertheless, they have their effect on the total crime situation in the City of St. Louis. Several are aimed at juvenile problems. Included are home detention, education, rehabilitation, development of work skills, counseling, treatment and juvenile supervision assistance.

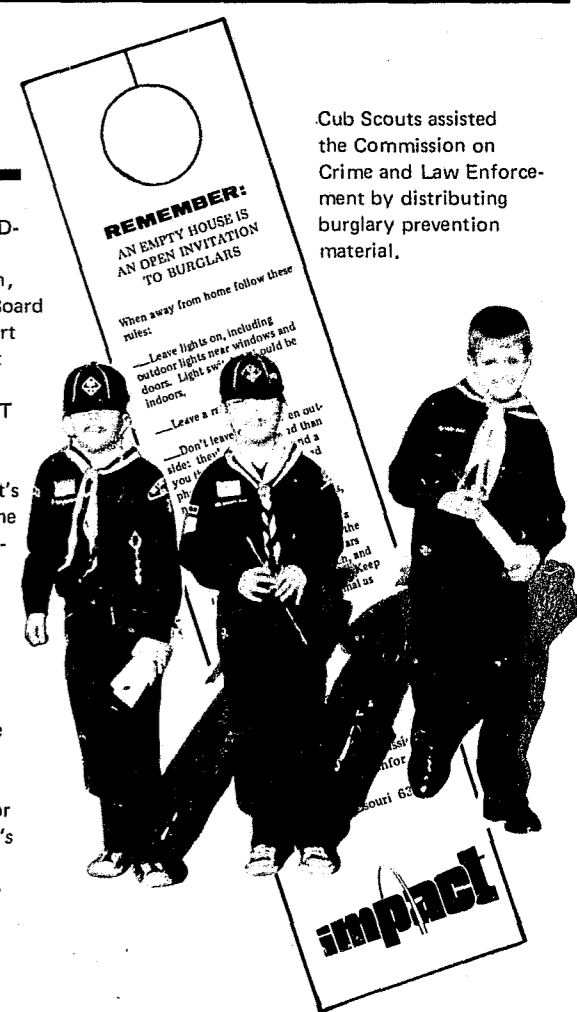
Also stressed under Impact are programs aimed at helping the convicted criminal before and after his release from confinement. These include rehabilitation centers such as Dismas House and Magdala House, parole and probation services and counseling.

REGIONAL GRANTS

In calendar 1973, Region 5 LEAA "block" grants totaling \$1 million were allocated to the St. Louis Police Department out of a regional total of \$3.5 million. Region 5 includes the City and St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin and Jefferson Counties.

Grants involving the St. Louis Police Department included:

- Expanding and improving classroom space for the Greater St. Louis Police Academy, a regional facility located in this Department's Headquarters complex; Human relations programs, audio-visual equipment and other teaching aids were included in the expansion.
- Crime laboratory facilities, which provide services for the region's smaller police departments.



Cub Scouts assisted the Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement by distributing burglary prevention material.

- The regional computer, which until the creation of the Regional Justice Information System in January 1974, was this Department's responsibility.
- Police-Community Relations providing liaison officers in St. Louis high schools. (See page 13)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

These programs assist the Department in meeting its many traffic responsibilities. U.S. Department of Transportation Funds are provided through the Missouri Division of Highway Safety. TRAFFIC RECORDS SYSTEM Provides personnel who maintain traffic statistics.

SPECIAL VEHICLE ACQUISITION In 1973, three new interstate patrol automobiles were furnished, raising the number of these cars to six. These carry the 13-foot high scissors style directional lights and an array of special equipment designed to aid the distressed motorist.

FATAL ACCIDENT REDUCTION THROUGH ENFORCEMENT (FARE)

By providing funds for paying Traffic Safety officers for overtime, this program improved safety on the city's streets and highways. It increased arrests for improper, especially drunken, driving.

DRUG PREVENTION

The Drug Enforcement Administration brings together the resources of local Missouri and Illinois Police agencies and federal agencies through federal funding in a massive attack on the highly mobile drug problem.

perspective

"The greatest need of the community is to reestablish confidence in and respect for the criminal justice system, particularly in the Police Department."

COL. THEODORE D. McNEAL



When Governor Christopher S. Bond appointed this Board about 20 months ago, he asked for one major commitment—that it be responsive to the needs and wishes of the citizens.

Through day-to-day contact with police work, it was obvious that citizens desperately wanted a real reduction in crime. They wanted to use their streets in greater safety. There were neighborhoods where crimes were not being reported, where too many citizens—the poor, the young, the black—had lost confidence in and respect for the criminal justice system. These values had to be reestablished.

The criminal justice system encompasses the following functions: investigation, apprehension, prosecution, judgment, corrections and rehabilitation. Police operations concentrate on the beginning of the process—investigation and apprehension. However, this Board realizes that improvement of the system requires the complete cooperation of all the agencies and institutions in the total criminal justice process.

Every move for change in the operation of the Department through interaction with other parts of the system and the citizens being served has been made with the goal of increasing confidence and respect. In no other way can the citizen cooperation so essential to effective police work be attained.

The Board believes there is a growing positive attitude in the community. This is evidenced by increased citizen involvement and support of the Department's many programs, as well as the establishment by citizens themselves of programs completely independent of the Department which seek to achieve the same goal mentioned at the beginning of this report.



POLICE RESERVE UNIT

The most prominent example of unselfish citizen support is found in the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Reserve Unit. Members receive three months of intensive training in the Police Academy in evening classes. During training and after graduation, a minimum of 20 hours per month of uncompensated service in a police capacity is required of each of the Unit's present 70 members. Service time averages 25 hours per month per member, the equivalent of 12 full time police officers.

While a reserve unit has been part of Department operations since 1966, the present program provides more extensive training and grants graduates the authority of full time officers to arrest and to carry firearms. Customarily, members patrol in the company of a regular police officer. In addition, the Unit is used for traffic and crowd control and at sporting and community events, enabling full time officers to carry on their regular assignments. Members are not permitted to carry weapons when off duty or performing plain-clothes assignments.

Citizens are more confident when uniformed officers are visible. Through their dedication and enthusiasm, these volunteer officers have earned the respect of regular officers as well as citizens.

Police Reserve Unit members are trained and authorized to carry arms while on duty. Their duties include assisting full time officers in various forms of patrol, in handling major civic events and in many other important aspects of police work.



BLOCKWATCHERS

Probably the most effective program available to any and all citizens is Blockwatchers, sponsored by the Police Community Relations Division. People are trained to observe and report emergencies to the police. A Blockwatcher number ensures anonymity while providing much reduced police response. Blockwatcher calls bypass the evaluation unit which normally screens incoming calls for police service. While this program has been in effect for several years, the Sixth District has the distinction of having more than 2,000 people serving as Blockwatchers. The Third follows with 1,500 program participants. Substantial numbers of Blockwatchers serve in other districts.

Blockwatchers are trained to be alert to situations that require police protection wherever or whenever they see such an incident. This practice prepares them to be active as an assistant to the police even while away from their particular neighborhood. An additional benefit of the program is the increased percentage in crime reporting in areas where Blockwatchers are active.

In the future, this program will be encouraged and extended.

About 70 citizens, known as Mobile Blockwatchers, voluntarily patrol their neighborhoods in their personal cars, working closely with district commanders. There are four such units in the city, two in the Third District and one each in the First and Sixth Districts.



SEX OFFENSE INVESTIGATION UNIT (Rape Squad)

Rape victims often are hesitant to report the crime to police. To assist the victim through her traumatic experience and to gain her support in reporting these crimes, a special Rape Squad was established and received special training. The five women and five men on the Squad, under the Department's first woman sergeant, work in male-female pairs.

The new squad investigates all reports of rape. Its members proceed in a manner that is least disturbing psychologically to the victim and increases the possibility of successful prosecution of the case. In addition, they protect the victim from retaliation by the rapist.



WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM

In criminal prosecution, victims or witnesses occasionally are reluctant to testify in court because they have been threatened to be harmed if they cooperate. To help calm such fears, the Department and the Circuit Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney have developed a procedure to provide special protection for threatened witnesses.

The Board requested the special program because of a concern for the safety of citizens and the importance of testimony in successful criminal prosecution.

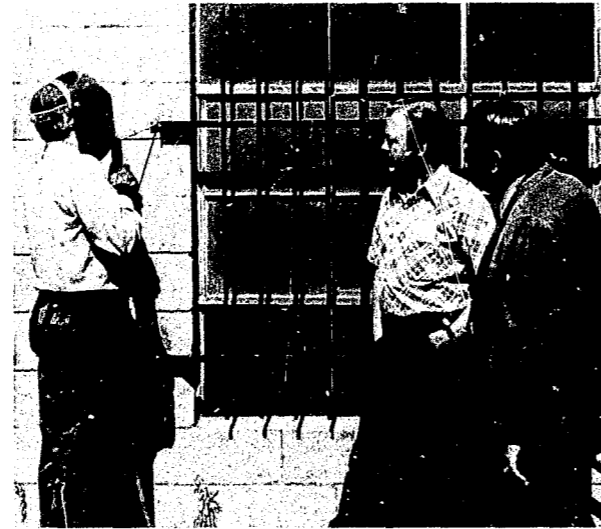
This is another example of the Board's efforts to build confidence in the Department and the criminal justice system.



BUSINESS BURGLARY PREVENTION PROGRAM

In 1971, the Department instituted a program to assist businesses in preventing burglaries. Officers received special training in burglary prevention at the University of Louisville, and the Department called upon the Chamber of Commerce, Associated Retailers, Downtown St. Louis, Inc., and neighborhood business organizations to assist in distributing anti-burglary information.

Businesses following the suggestions made by the Burglary Prevention Unit experienced a 41 percent reduction in burglaries during the period January 1, 1972 to October 1, 1973, in comparison with a like period before the improvements were made. If there is a series of burglaries in one location, a highly sophisticated alarm system is installed at Department expense to increase the possibility of apprehending an intruder.

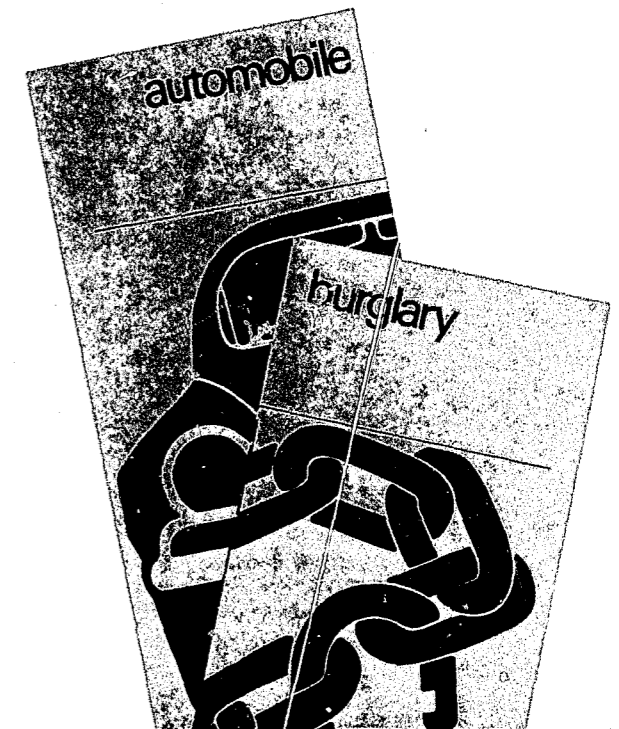


LARCENY AND RESIDENCE BURGLARY PREVENTION

The burglary prevention service has been extended to the home on a request basis. Via the mass media and by attending meetings of neighborhood groups, officers offer to survey homes and recommend ways to reduce vulnerability to burglary. Officers making the surveys do so on secondary employment under the High Impact program. They receive 80 hours' training by the regular burglary prevention unit staff before going into the field.

Also available, to homes or businesses, is the free use of an electric engraving tool for marking a driver's license number on valuable property under the Operation Ident program.

Operation Ident users enjoyed a drastic reduction in burglaries while the city's overall burglary rate increased. Ident also is utilized to mark business equipment, bicycles, auto accessories and other articles outside the home as a deterrent to theft. Items customarily kept in a car and auto accessories constitute the highest dollar amount of larceny in the city each year.





Under Team Counseling, youths are rewarded for good work.



The Police Youth Corps has many varied activities.



The Police-School Liaison program brings police officers and students into close contact.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

For many years, the Department has realized the importance of relating to the youth of the community. Some programs have been developed to establish a rapport between police and youths to keep them out of trouble. Others are designed to assist youngsters who have had difficulty with the law.

Four programs have special significance for this report because of their importance in communicating new ideas to specific youth groups. These include the (1) Team Counseling for Hard Core Delinquents, (2) Police Youth Corps, (3) Police-School Liaison Program, (4) the Police Athletic League.

TEAM COUNSELING FOR HARD CORE DELINQUENTS began in the summer of 1970. It was designed to develop a youth's attitude along normal social lines, using sports and other activities, which he shares with boys he already knows. The program is aimed at the frequent offender and his peers. Youths with the potential of becoming hardened adult criminals are prime candidates for this program.

Youth in the program are referred by the Juvenile Court and counseling and activities are provided by a team consisting of a police officer, a juvenile court officer, and a city recreation center director.

Of the total of 456 participants with a combined total of 1,030 prior arrests, 79 percent have not been re-arrested or charged with truancy or curfew violations since their involvement. Judging by these facts, the program appears to be redirecting the energy of troubled youths toward more socially acceptable activities.

THE POLICE YOUTH CORPS is designed to acquaint city youngsters from 12 to 18 years of age with their police and fire departments. City police officers and firemen serve as counselors to familiarize youths with both departments and also make available recreational activities and encourage members to seek careers in either department.

In March of this year there were 1,425 members in the Corps.

THE POLICE-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM was introduced experimentally in seven city public high schools in 1971. The following year, at the request of the Board of Education, the program was expanded to 11 public high schools in the city. Eleven officers, each working on an overtime basis of 20 hours per week, made approximately 2,000 student contacts each during the first year.

Two additional officers join the program for the 1974-75 school year, increasing the number of schools involved to 13.

The officer performs his tasks as a resident, friend, counselor, and listener to youths with personal problems. Through improved rapport with the students, he becomes

alert to the various problems which exist, such as drugs, peer problems, school rumbles, etc., and is available for confidential discussions with those involved. Through his contact and communication with the students, he is able to dispel rumors and act as a defusing agent before conflict develops.

THE POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE has been operating several years and is designed to provide supervised recreation for St. Louis youngsters 11 to 16 years of age. More than 1,000 youngsters participate in the program each summer. Officers are encouraged to serve as coaches and umpires in order to build a stronger bond between the Department and young citizens.

A Team Counseling affair is attended by, from left, Lt. William Relling, Police Juvenile Division commander; Chief of Police Eugene J. Camp; Mrs. Georgia Buckowitz, director of the St. Louis Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department, and Wilbert Long, Chief Juvenile Officer, St. Louis Juvenile Court.



conclusion

The programs described in the foregoing section are a few of the means by which some positive change in citizen attitude has been achieved. They are designed to involve citizens and the Department in a consolidated effort to strive toward the goals set forth when this Board took office.

We hope to strengthen existing programs, and we will search for additional innovative approaches to increase citizen-police cooperation to build confidence in and respect for the criminal justice system.

TABLE 1

INDEX CRIMES BY MONTH AND CLEARED BY ARREST
January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

INDEX CRIMES (1)	January (2)	February (3)	March (4)	April (5)	May (6)	June (7)	July (8)	August (9)	September (10)	October (11)	November (12)	December (13)	1973 TOTAL (14)	1973 Cleared by Arrest (15)	1973 Per Cent Clearance (16)	1972 Per Cent Clearance (17)
GRAND TOTAL	4807	5124	5299	5096	5186	5277	5853	5918	5594	5623	5421	4654	63852	13683	21.4	23.9
Percent of Total	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	9.2	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.5	7.3	100.0			
Murder	17	22	20	18	20	16	14	21	16	17	17	17	215	170	79.1	79.0
Forcible Rape	31	27	39	36	28	40	39	34	45	44	34	36	433	199	46.0	48.3
Rape Attempts	13	5	12	5	12	9	9	15	12	13	13	14	132	62	47.0	47.2
Total	44	32	51	41	40	49	48	49	57	57	47	50	565	261	46.2	48.0
Robbery:																
Highway	257	245	265	281	273	262	321	327	338	310	311	296	486	554	15.9	20.4
Business	106	78	77	95	112	95	103	110	111	105	111	118	1221	312	25.6	27.6
Miscellaneous	49	41	49	22	44	33	50	31	21	32	39	59	470	129	27.4	31.9
Total	412	364	391	398	429	390	474	468	470	447	461	473	5177	995	19.2	23.2
(Weapon)	(268)	(243)	(255)	(265)	(296)	(246)	(295)	(288)	(310)	(281)	(281)	(324)	(3352)	(667)	(19.9)	(23.3)
(No Weapon)	(144)	(121)	(136)	(133)	(133)	(144)	(179)	(180)	(160)	(166)	(180)	(149)	(1825)	(328)	(18.0)	(23.1)
Aggravated Assault:																
Gun	56	63	66	71	88	100	84	119	86	92	69	80	974	529	54.3	55.1
Knife, etc.	50	60	81	56	77	73	61	68	67	56	64	47	760	471	62.0	57.8
Other Weapon	78	84	117	101	122	136	144	136	136	101	83	89	1327	779	58.7	56.2
Hands, Fists, etc.	12	14	27	15	23	14	22	19	31	21	30	25	253	145	57.3	66.4
Total	196	221	291	243	310	323	311	342	320	270	246	241	3314	1924	58.1	56.8
(Other Assaults)	(270)	(265)	(345)	(351)	(346)	(355)	(352)	(364)	(369)	(367)	(342)	(289)	(4015)	(2900)	(72.2)	(70.7)
Burglary:																
Residence Day	668	647	690	690	600	602	589	605	755	751	795	572	7964	1971	24.7	34.2
Residence Night	349	354	450	398	417	386	522	509	435	452	411	350	5033	1191	23.7	31.4
Other Day	125	88	110	95	117	99	125	107	90	128	114	78	1276	277	21.7	31.2
Other Night	371	345	355	400	417	406	466	444	436	327	327	430	4760	1069	22.5	29.7
Total	1513	1434	1605	1583	1551	1493	1702	1665	1716	1694	1647	1430	19033	4508	23.7	32.1
(Forcible Entry)	(1117)	(1063)	(1127)	(1167)	(1141)	(1035)	(1164)	(1138)	(1221)	(1154)	(1121)	(1038)	(13486)	(3418)	(25.3)	(33.1)
(No Force)	(310)	(279)	(366)	(317)	(320)	(361)	(437)	(426)	(382)	(458)	(413)	(293)	(4362)	(797)	(18.3)	(27.4)
(Attempted)	(86)	(92)	(112)	(99)	(90)	(97)	(101)	(101)	(113)	(82)	(113)	(99)	(1185)	(293)	(24.7)	(37.3)
Larceny	1875	2339	2097	1924	1980	2187	2437	2467	2148	2268	2321	1887	25930	3752	14.5	13.4
Auto Theft:																
Joy Riding	290	320	381	409	384	321	343	319	310	336	208	196	3817	1298	34.0	38.1
All Other	460	392	463	480	472	498	524	587	557	534	474	360	5801	775	13.4	15.3
Total	750	712	844	889	856	819	867	906	867	870	682	556	9618	2073	21.6	25.6

TABLE 2

INDEX CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICTS
January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

Police District (1)	Murder (2)		Forcible Rape* (3)		Robbery (4)		Aggravated Assault (5)		Total Person Crime (6)		Burglary (7)		Larceny-Theft (8)		Auto Theft (9)		Total Property Crime (10)		GRAND TOTAL (11)		
	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	% of 1973 Crimes	Total	
GRAND TOTAL	215	100.0	565	100.0	5177	100.0	3314	100.0	9271	100.0	19033	100.0	25930	100.0	9618	100.0	54581	100.0	63852	100.0	622034
1	5	2.3	21	3.7	115	2.2	98	3.0	239	2.6	1180	6.2	1922	7.4	523	5.4	3625	6.6	3863	6.0	81244
2	1	.5	23	4.1	164	3.2	63	1.9	251	2.7	1002	5.3	2670	10.3	763	7.9	4435	8.1	4686	7.3	84315
3	26	12.1	123	21.8	734	14.2	618	18.6	1501	16.2	3124	16.4	4393	16.9	1505	15.6	9022	16.5	10524	16.5	123006
4	25	11.6	41	7.3	570	11.0	282	8.5	918	9.9	1260	6.6	3529	13.6	799	8.3	5588	10.2	6506	10.2	27285
5	34	11.2	64	11.3	681	13.2	453	13.7	1222	13.2	2463	12.9	2433	9.4	866	9.0	5762	10.6	6984	10.9	51029
6	19	7.0	48	8.5	505	9.8	262	7.9	830	9.0	2554	13.4	2135	8.2	1354	14.1	6043	11.1	6873	10.8	59372
7	49	22.8	119	21.1	1035	20.0	664	20.0	1867	20.1	3421	18.0	2836	10.9	1567	16.3	7824	14.3	9691	15.2	88054
8	40	18.6	56	9.9	605	11.7	439	13.2	1140	12.3	1746	9.2	1738	6.7	918	9.5	4402	8.1	5542	8.7	56534
9	30	14.0	70	12.4	768	14.8	435	13.1	1303	14.1	2283	12.0	4274	16.5	1323	13.8	7880	14.4	9183	14.4	51195

*Includes Attempts

TABLE 3

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PART I AND II OFFENSES BY AGE AND SEX
January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Both Sexes (4)	16 & Under (5)		17-20 (6)		21-24 (7)		25-34 (8)		35-44 (9)		45-54 (10)		55-64 (11)		65 & Over (12)	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
GRAND TOTAL--ALL CLASSES	21305	4053	25358*	3317	638	4927	771	3673	898	4502	960	2312	444	1558	230	742	79	274	33
Percentage--All Classes	84.0	16.0	100.0	13.1	2.5	19.4	3.0	14.5	3.5	17.8	3.8	9.1	1.8	6.1	.9	2.9	.3	1.1	.1
PART I CLASSES																			
TOTAL PART I CLASSES	8020	1426	9446	1682	319	2262	327	1521	247	1540	252	592	150	284	84	98	34	41	13
Percentage--Part I	84.9	15.1	100.0	17.8	3.4	23.9	3.5	16.1	2.6	16.3	2.7	6.3	1.6	3.0	.9	1.0	.4	.4	.1
Criminal Homicide																			
a) Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	182	19	201	6		55	1	41	5	40	6	24	3	6	3	5	1	5	
b) Manslaughter by Negligence	21	1	22	1		1		3		5	1	4		3		4			
Forcible Rape	253	1	254	38		62		55	1	68		21		7				2	
Robbery	1179	54	1233	246	14	436	13	227	17	211	6	45	4	16					
Aggravated Assault	1442	415	1857	137	63	251	52	279	56	380	104	189	79	130	45	56	11	20	5
Burglary	2006	83	2089	693	23	556	21	343	21	292	10	89	5	30	3	2	1	1	
Larceny-Theft	2618	848	3466	523	219	766	239	515	146	492	124	201	57	80	33	28	22	13	8
Auto Theft	319	5	324	38		135	1	58	1	52	1	21	2	12		3			
PART II CLASSES																			
TOTAL PART II CLASSES	13285	2627	15912	1635	319	2665	444	2152	651	2962	708	1720	294	1274	146	644	45	233	20
Percentage--Part II	83.5	16.5	100.0	10.3	2.0	16.7	2.8	13.5	4.1	18.6	4.4	10.8	1.8	8.0	.9	4.0	.3	1.5	.1
Other Assaults	1886	305	2191	252	76	356	50	362	43	477	66	253	44	119	22	54	3	13	1
Arson	65	6	71	20	2	14	1	5		17	2	5		3	1	1			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	27	24	51	1	2	2	3	10	5	7	8	4	4	2	1	1	1		
Fraud	177	64	241	5	4	29	17	36	18	74	19	20	5	10	1	3			
Embezzlement																			
Stolen Property; Buying, Possessing	228	17	245	88	5	30													

TABLE 5

PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH CERTAIN OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX
January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (1)	Arrested (Taken Into Custody)** (2)	Total Persons Charged by Police** (3)	WHITE ARRESTED		NEGRO ARRESTED		TOTAL ARRESTED*		
			Male (4)	Female (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	White (8)	Negro (9)	Both (10)
GRAND TOTAL--ALL CLASSES	9305	10990	5815	970	15489	3082	6785	18571	25356
Percentage			22.9	3.8	61.1	12.2	26.8	73.2	100.0
PART I CLASSES									
TOTAL PART I CLASSES	3616	3619	1684	314	6336	1112	1998	7448	9446
Percentage			17.8	3.3	67.1	11.8	21.2	78.8	100.0
PART II CLASSES									
TOTAL PART II CLASSES	5689	7371	4131	656	9153	1970	4787	11123	15910
Percentage			26.0	4.1	57.5	12.4	30.1	69.9	100.0
Other Assaults	1145	1146	597	69	1289	236	666	1525	2191
Arson	23	23	22	1	43	5	23	48	71
Forgery and Counterfeiting	42	42	8	4	19	20	12	39	51
Fraud	142	142	56	11	121	53	67	174	241
Embezzlement									
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving									
Possessing	31	31	59	2	169	15	61	184	245
Vandalism	68	71	132	13	142	27	145	169	314
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	489	489	254	9	951	78	263	1029	1292
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	233	233	19	123	102	832	142	934	1076
Sex Offenses***	135	138	112		112	6	112	118	230
Narcotic Drug Laws	1031	1031	717	116	1304	96	833	1400	2233
Gambling	120	127	96	9	1628	71	105	1699	1804
Offenses Against Family and Children	189	189	71	5	150	9	76	159	235
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	141	141	92	3	89	6	95	95	190
Liquor Laws	245	248	195	33	139	34	228	173	401
Drunkenness	124	126	87	7	72	4	94	76	170
Disorderly Conduct	680	2297	1048	160	1500	298	1208	1798	3006
Vagrancy	71	74	60	8	107	3	68	110	178
All Other Offenses	780	823	506	83	1216	177	589	1393	1982

*Juvenile and Adults
**Number of persons who were arrested excluding those released by police during the past year. Adults only.
***Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution

Errata:
Table 5, column (2) should have the same arrest totals for each offense as found in Table 5, column (10).

TABLE 6

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES, VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES: 1973 Compared With 1972 (1)	1973		1972		VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1973 Compared With 1972 (1)			1972		
	Units (2)	Per Cent (3)	Units (4)	Per Cent (5)	Amount Stolen (2)	Amount Recovered (3)	Per Cent Recovered (4)	Amount Stolen (5)	Amount Recovered (6)	Per Cent Recovered (7)
Automobiles Stolen in City	9,618	100.0	11,279	100.0						
Recovered Automobiles										
a. Automobiles Reported Stolen in City and Recovered in City	6,619	71.5	8,024	75.7						
b. Automobiles Stolen Locally and Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	1,306	14.1	1,359	12.8						
Total Recovery of Local Thefts	7,925	85.7	9,383	88.6						
c. Automobiles Recovered Locally and Stolen in Other Jurisdictions	1,326		1,211							
TOTAL ALL RECOVERIES	9,251	96.2	10,594	93.9						
GRAND TOTAL					\$22,293,032	\$11,340,504	50.9	\$20,468,944	\$11,129,266	54.4
Currency, Notes Etc.					\$ 1,005,513	\$ 39,250	3.9	\$ 979,834	\$ 36,681	3.7
Jewelry and Precious Metals					985,447	49,162	5.0	752,701	49,195	6.5
Furs					76,414	7,390	9.7	76,166	3,800	5.0
Clothing					593,903	43,773	7.4	462,628	32,131	6.9
Miscellaneous					5,766,028	724,543	12.6	4,672,560	612,487	13.1
Sub-Total					8,427,305	864,118	10.3	6,943,889	734,294	10.6
Locally Stolen Autos					13,865,727	10,476,386	75.6	13,525,055	10,394,972	76.9

TABLE 7

**COMPLAINTS AGAINST
POLICE OFFICERS**
January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS (1)	Unfounded (2)	Exonerated (3)	Sustained (4)	Not Sustained (5)	Total (6)
TOTAL	74	60	106	277	* (7) 524
Physical Abuse	29	20	3	130	(2) 184
Verbal Abuse	2	0	2	29	33
Improper Attitude/Manner	7	11	15	52	(2) 87
Lack of Police Action	7	1	13	11	32
Improper Handling of Assignment	11	14	64	11	(2) 102
Unjust Arrest, Summons, etc.	8	2	4	15	39
Money and/or Property Missing	6	0	4	21	(1) 32
Harassment	3	1	0	4	8
Attempted Bribery	0	0	0	3	3
Property Damaged by Police	1	1	1	1	4

*cases pending

EXPLANATION OF COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS
(Rule 7, Section 1.04, 1970 Manual)

Unfounded — The complaint was not based on facts, as shown by the investigation; or the incident complained of did not occur.

Exonerated — The action complained of did occur, but the investigation disclosed that the actions were reasonable, lawful and proper.

Sustained — Investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to support the allegations in the complaint.

Not Sustained — Insufficient evidence available to either prove or disprove the allegations in the complaint.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN

Total	106
Board hearing acquitted	1
Board hearing pending	1
Resigned	1
Demoted for six months	1
5 day suspension	2
2 day suspension and 2 recreation days	1
2 day suspension and 16 hours overtime	1
3 recreation days and complainant reimbursed	1
3 recreation days	1
2 recreation days and 24 hours overtime	2
2 recreation days	4
1 recreation day and 16 hours overtime	1
1 recreation day	1
24 hours overtime and written reprimand	1
Written reprimand and complainant reimbursed	4
Written reprimand	26
Oral reprimand and cautioned	1
Oral reprimand and complainant reimbursed	5
Oral reprimand	22
Cautioned and instructed	5
Cautioned	5
Reinstructed	11
Review orders	3
No action taken	3
Watchman license suspended 5 days	1
Watchman license suspended 90 days	1

TABLE 8

**TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT,
ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES**

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT: 1968 through 1973

TYPE OF OFFENSE (1)	1973 (2)	1972 (3)	1971 (4)	1970 (5)	1969 (6)	1968 (7)
GRAND TOTAL	330,886	377,962	379,515	329,795	337,431	346,501
Hazardous						
Speeding	29,649	33,316	35,564	35,198	33,841	35,422
Careless Driving	2,195	2,568	3,079	3,193	3,619	3,804
Electric Signal	12,703	15,837	15,618	13,858	14,421	15,123
Stop Sign	6,126	9,945	10,282	7,892	8,542	8,411
Improper Passing	163	2,102	2,039	1,340	45	95
Improper Turn	10,654	11,805	9,825	6,281	5,825	6,273
Pedestrian Violation	1,389	792	630	793	1,019	2,413
Driving While Intoxicated	886	1,131	1,282	1,030	815	742
All Other	14,374	14,862	13,789	12,999	11,840	13,293
Total Hazardous	78,139	92,358	94,108	82,584	79,967	85,576
Non Hazardous						
Parking	232,599	261,219	259,971	255,553	235,941	239,960
All Other	20,148	24,385	25,436	21,658	21,523	20,965
Total Non-Hazardous	330,886	285,604	285,407	247,211	257,464	260,925

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES: 1968 through 1973

(1)	1973 (2)	1972 (3)	1971 (4)	1970 (5)	1969 (6)	1968 (7)
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	25,421	24,216	22,824	24,926	25,897	24,461
Property Damage Accidents	18,663	17,601	16,201	17,515	17,676	16,422
Injury Accidents	6,672	6,527	6,532	7,314	8,098	7,939
Fatal Accidents	86	88	91	97	123	100
TOTAL, Injured and Killed						
Persons Injured	9,944	9,771	9,902	11,169	12,445	12,005
Persons Killed	9,855	9,676	9,803	11,067	12,319	11,890
(Pedestrian Fatalities)	89	95	99	102	126	115
(Other Fatalities)	(40)	(38)	(41)	(59)	(54)	(45)
	(49)	(57)	(58)	(43)	(72)	(70)

TABLE 9

**NUMBER OF POLICEMEN,
TOTAL RADIO CALLS,
TOTAL FLEET MILEAGE**
1954 through 1973

Year	Number of Policemen*	Number of Calls	Mileage**
1954	1,870	283,182	6,126,399
1955	1,880	279,167	6,327,509
1956	1,937	288,927	6,517,998
1957	1,920	338,223	6,815,359
1958	2,001	386,223	8,702,871
1959	1,966	451,165	9,988,414
1960	1,915	468,566	9,904,354
1961	1,889	489,231	10,309,552
1962	1,809	544,929	10,503,809
1963	1,831	599,556	11,172,483
1964	1,852	629,526	10,906,386
1965	1,987	626,354	11,152,978
1966	2,035	651,575	11,457,725
1967	2,043	713,413	11,712,945
1968	2,013	758,970	11,713,871
1969	2,067	633,911	12,021,968***
1970	2,220	631,142	13,006,554***
1971	2,229	662,873	
1972	2,232	696,370	13,285,939 (est.)
1973	2,232	870,473	13.6 million (est.)

*As of December 31
**Year ending March 31
***Year ending April 30
(NOTE: Decrease in number of calls after 1968 results from Complaint Evaluation Program, begun October, 1968)

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (DISTRICT AREA AND POPULATION)
December 31, 1973

DIVISIONS (1)	Original Cost of Building (including Land) (2)	Year Built (3)	Population of District 1970 Census (4)	Area in Square Miles (5)	Cruising Patrols (6)	Autos (7)	Tri-Cars (8)	Trucks (9)	Cushman Vehicles (10)	Motorcycles (11)	Other (12)	Call Boxes (13)
TOTAL	\$3,988,250.99		622,034	61.37	29	478	36	15	7	15	24	713
Board of Police Commissioners						8			1			
Chief's Office					1	35						
Bureau of Inspection						17					1	
Bureau of Field Operations:												
Commander's Staff						16					8	
Districts:												
First	168,944.44	1931	81,244	8.85	2	17	2					62
Second	126,543.06	1937	84,315	11.79	2	19	2	2			1	81
Third	136,998.87	1937	123,006	9.78	2	33	2					146
Fourth (In Headquarters)			27,285	3.86	2	20	3					111
Fifth	148,925.83	1939	51,029	4.34	2	21	2					78
Sixth	185,234.38	1930	59,372	11.16	2	21	2					66
Seventh	53,990.00	1907*	88,054	4.75	2	30	2					58
Eighth	130,087.18	1937	56,534	2.81	2	20	2					46
Ninth	140,941.29	1937	51,195	4.03	2	26	2					65
Juvenile Division						18					1	
Tactical Deployment	80,178.49	1941				1						
Canine Section	35,200.75	1959				26						
Mobile Reserve Section					1	22					1	
Traffic Safety Section						20	14		6	15		
Prisoner Processing Division					2	2						
Communications Operations Division						2		1			1	
Bureau of Investigation						53		1			2	
Bureau of Services						1					6	
Headquarters and Gymnasium	2,516,448.78	1926										
Police Garage	264,757.92	1923						7			1	
Motor Services (Extra Pool)					7	48	3					
Buildings Division						1		4				
Canine Training Division						1					2	

*No longer in use; new station at the Yalem Center, 724 N. Union Blvd., opened Dec. 30, 1973

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL BY RANK
December 31, 1973

	BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS																					
	Bd., Police Commissioners (1)	Chief's Office (2)	Bureau of Inspections (3)	AREA I			AREA II			AREA III			SPECIAL OPERATIONS						Bureau of Services (19)	Bureau of Investigation (20)	Recruits - Training (21)	Communications (22)**
				Commander's Staff (4)	First District (5)	Second District (6)	Third District (7)	Fourth District (8)	Fifth District (9)	Ninth District (10)	Sixth District (11)	Seventh District (12)	Eighth District (13)	Armed Division (14)	Canine (15)	Public (16)	Community (17)	Mobile (18)				
2232 COMMISSIONED TOTAL	2	119	55	20	103	116	255	185	151	172	145	209	149	71	75	60	55	42	78	137	11	
4 Police Commissioners (Colonel)	4*																					
1 Secretary to the Board	1*																					
1 Chief of Police (Colonel)		1																				
4 Lieutenant Colonel		1	1	1																	1	
6 Major		1	4																		1	
21 Captain		2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
51 Lieutenant		2	5	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	
235 Sergeant		13	23	2	10	11	22	13	16	17	18	18	14	10	7	5	4	3	6	23	6	
16 Corporal		2			1	1		1	1	2	1			2	2	1			1	3		
1772 Patrolman																						
Over 21 Years		32	7	1	15	10	14	8	12	8	18	8	5	10	10	10	5	7	23	21		
16-20 Years		20	9	1	14	13	10	8	6	6	7	8	7	7	10	12	6	10	13	28		
11-15 Years		17	1	1	19	22	26	20	12	9	9	19	16	11	3	12	9	12	9	19		
6-10 Years		23	3	1	22	25	64	38	28	58	43	54	41	30	5	27	21	7	21	33		
5 Years		5	1	1	3	3	28	28	15	19	3	30	15	5	3	3	3	2	3	2		
4 Years					2	26	28	26	28	16	35	20		2	3	2	1	1				
3 Years					2	27	9	10	13	13	11	15										
2 Years					2	24	15	18	3	9	11	7										
Begin First Year																						
93 Probationary Patrolman			3		14	20	6	12	2	2	6	8	5							11		
33 Turnkey		2			3																	

*Not included in total
**Included in Bureau of Services

TABLE 12

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, December 31, 1973

1 Academy Director	18,590	22,516	21	Mechanic, Auto	9,568	11,518
1 Accounting Supervisor	13,988	16,900	4	Mechanic, Body Repair	10,010	12,090
3 Administrative Assistant I	9,126	11,024	3	Mechanic, Lead	10,504	12,688
5 Administrative Assistant II	11,518	13,988	1	Mechanic, Lead Body Repair	11,024	13,286
1 Buildings Superintendent	14,664	17,706	1	Medical Director	11,518	13,988
1 Buildings Superintendent, Assistant	11,518	13,988	1	Medical Director, Assistant	10,010	12,090
2 Carpenters	9,568	11,518	1	Medical Director, Associate	17,706	21,476
1 Cashier	6,890	8,294	6	Microfilm Operator	6,006	7,202
1 Cashier, Assistant	6,292	7,566	1	Motor Services Superintendent	13,286	16,146
3 Clerks: Accounts	6,890	8,294	1	MT/ST Operator	6,292	7,566
Chief	7,566	9,126	1	MT/ST Composer Operator	6,890	8,294
Coding	5,746	6,890	1	Multilith Operator, Lead	8,294	10,010
Coding, Lead	6,578	7,930	4	Multilith Operator	7,566	9,126
Control	6,006	7,202	3	Painter	9,568	11,518
Control, Lead	6,578	7,930	1	Parts Manager	7,566	9,126
Crime Coding	6,006	7,202	1	Parts Manager, Assistant	6,292	7,566
Dispatcher	6,890	8,294	1	Paymaster	11,024	13,286
Distribution	5,746	6,890	1	Personnel Director	19,526	23,660
District	5,746	6,890	1	Personnel Director, Assistant	15,366	18,590
Editorial	6,006	7,202	1	Personnel Interviewer	7,566	9,126
File	5,460	6,578	1	Personnel Technician	12,090	14,664
Identification	5,746	6,890	1	Photographer, Chief	8,710	10,504
Kardveyer	6,006	7,202	4	Photographer I	7,202	8,710
Legal	6,292	7,566	2	Photographer II	8,294	10,010
Mail	5,460	6,578	3	Physician	9,126	11,024
Motor Services	7,202	8,710	1	Plumber	10,010	12,090
Office	5,746	6,890	60	Police Cadet	6,578	7,930
PAO	6,890	8,294	1	Police Legal Advisor	17,706	21,476
Perpetual Inventory	6,006	7,202	1	Preventive Maintenance Inspector	10,504	12,688
Processing	6,006	7,202	2	Production Technician	8,294	10,010
Property	6,578	7,930	1	Production Technician, Senior	9,126	11,024
Property, Chief	8,294	10,010	1	Program Director	14,664	17,706
Radio	6,006	7,202	1	Programmer Analyst I	12,688	15,366
Receiving	6,006	7,202	1	Programmer Analyst II	13,988	16,900
Record	6,006	7,202	1	Programmer Analyst Senior	15,366	18,590
Senior	6,006	7,202	1	Public Relations Representative	11,518	13,988
Senior I	6,292	7,566	1	Purchasing Director	15,366	18,590
Statistical	7,566	9,126	1	Radio Installer	6,006	7,202
Stock Control	6,292	7,566	1	Radio Repair Shop Foreman	11,518	13,988
Teleprocessing I	6,006	7,202	6	Radio Technician	10,010	12,090
Civilian Employment Supervisor	13,286	16,146	2	Receptionist	6,006	7,202
Commissioned Employment Supervisor	13,286	16,146	2	Records Clerk Supervisor	8,294	10,010
Communications Specialist	16,146	19,526	1	Records Superintendent	13,988	16,900
Community Relations Director	18,590	22,516	1	Registered Nurse	8,294	10,010
Community Relations Manager	12,688	15,366	1	Registered Nurse I	10,010	12,090
Controller	18,590	22,516	1	Repair Service Manager	11,024	13,286
Criminalist, Chief	15,366	18,590	4	Research Assistant	12,090	14,664
Criminalist I	12,090	14,664	1	Research Specialist	9,126	11,024
Criminalist II	13,286	16,146	3	RJE Terminal Operator	6,292	7,566
Custodian Foreman, Assistant	6,292	7,566	1	Secretary, Board	23,660	28,730
Custodian I	5,746	6,890	1	Secretary, Executive	8,710	10,504
Custodian II	6,006	7,202	1	Secretary, Medical	8,710	10,504
Dexigraph Operator	6,292	7,566	14	Secretary	7,930	9,568
Director, Bureau of Services	18,590	22,516	1	Serologist	10,504	12,688
Driver	5,746	6,890	1	Service Associate	13,286	16,146
Editor	11,518	13,988	3	Stable Attendant	5,746	6,890
Electrician	10,010	12,090	11	Stenographer	6,890	8,294
Employee Benefit Representative	12,090	14,664	2	Stockhandler	5,746	6,890
Fingerprint Technician Supervisor	7,930	9,568	1	Supply Superintendent	13,286	16,146
Fingerprint Technician	6,578	7,930	24	Switchboard Operator	5,746	6,890
Foreman	6,890	8,294	2	Television Technician	11,024	13,286
Forms Control Supervisor	8,294	10,010	42	Typist A	6,006	7,202
Grants Assistant Manager	16,146	19,526	1	Uniform Inspector, Assistant	6,006	7,202
Grants Financial Analyst	13,988	16,900	3	Utilityman Supervisor	6,890	8,294
IDMO Operator	6,292	7,566	34	Utilityman		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES, CASH BASIS (NOTE A) Year Ended April 30, 1974

RECEIPTS:		EXPENDITURES:	
City Treasurer:		Appropriated (Note C):	
Maturity of investments	\$ 360,000	Salaries:	
Sale of police reports and records	183,648	Police	\$25,020,673
Claims for lost or damaged equipment	40,392	Civilian	5,285,411
Sale of scrap and excess	5,354	Special personal services	179,340
Expenses reimbursed	6,914	Supplies (Schedule 1)	1,156,218
Academy recruit training	100,774	Materials (Schedule 2)	237,397
Private watchmen's identification card processing fees	77,266	Equipment (Schedule 3)	665,294
Military prisoners' maintenance	16,175	Contractual services (Schedule 4)	1,538,317
Interest on investments	14,153	Fringe Benefits:	
Miscellaneous	2,627	Civilian pensions	\$337,077
	807,303	Civilian social security	290,389
		Hospital and medical insurance	585,545
		Group life insurance	323,886
		Fixed and miscellaneous charges (Schedule 5)	869,439
			36,488,986
Other:		Other funds:	
Police Relief Association	\$ 9,441	Police Relief Association	9,441
Employee advances	3,737	Employee advances	3,558
Private watchmen's badge deposits	11,160	Private watchmen's badge deposits refunded	8,985
Interest on investments	1,265	Scholarship program	69,747
Scholarship program	77,175	Purchase of investments	360,000
Imprest accounts April 1, 1973 balances	9,000	Miscellaneous	12,421
Miscellaneous	11,595	City Treasurer	438,079
	123,373	Federal and private grants and contract* (Note B)	902,231
Federal and private grants and contracts (Note B)	2,141,397		2,301,596
	<u>\$ 3,072,073</u>		<u>\$39,692,813</u>

DETAILS OF VARIOUS APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES Year Ended April 30, 1974

SUPPLIES (Schedule 1):		EQUIPMENT (Schedule 3):		FIXED AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES (Schedule 5):	
Office	\$ 121,737	Office	\$ 38,711	Vehicle licenses	\$ 6,367
Printed forms	57,729	Printing and reproducing	11,537	Real estate rental	13,510
Automotive	592,889	Automotive	572,557	Surety bonds and insurance	6,176
Janitor	26,691	Medical and laboratory	3,404	Travel and miscellaneous expense	109,855
Medical and laboratory	23,102	Maintenance	2,165	Contributions:	
Light bulbs	3,370	Air conditioners	3,474	Cash matching funds for grants administered by:	
Food for prisoners	32,512	Garage	5,201	Department	433,203
Small tools	2,869	Communication	18,156	Other regional agencies	173,344
Uniforms	172,478	Guns and revolvers	6,192	Detoxification center	80,000
Training	7,980	Mounted patrol	1,083	Legal and damage	30,311
Mounted patrol	16,266	Miscellaneous	2,814	Freight and express	838
Photo and art	26,325		<u>\$ 665,294</u>	Special purpose	15,835
Cantine	9,444				<u>\$ 869,439</u>
Communication	23,348				
Armory	14,221				
Data processing	5,960				
Miscellaneous	19,297				
	<u>\$1,156,218</u>				
		CONTRACTUAL SERVICES (Schedule 4):			
		Postage	\$ 26,400		
		Telephone and teletype	191,994		
		Office services	8,795		
		Repairs:			
		Automotive	112,575		
		Building	415,013		
		Equipment	77,846		
		Data processing equipment rental and service	160,905		
		Advertising	5,434		
		Cleaning services	26,060		
		Light and power	63,931		
		Heating services	49,014		
		Computer and systems service--REJIS	316,748		
		Miscellaneous	83,602		
			<u>\$1,538,317</u>		
MATERIALS (Schedule 2):					
Construction	\$ 12,251				
Electrical	2,981				
Plumbing and heating	6,646				
Painting	4,755				
Automotive	208,429				
Materials for barricades	2,335				
	<u>\$ 237,397</u>				

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES Year Ended April 30, 1974

NOTE A--SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(1) Accounting basis:
The Department maintains its records on the cash basis. The Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, upon receipt of properly approved vouchers, makes payments of expenditures on behalf of the Department. Expenditures are recorded on the Department's records when approved vouchers are submitted to the Comptroller of the City. No provision for accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses or purchase commitments as of April 30, 1974 is made in the accompanying statement.

(2) Receipts:
The statement includes recorded cash revenues and deposits received by the Department. Cash revenues received directly by the City of St. Louis, Missouri, resulting from police services are not included in the accompanying statement.

NOTE B--FEDERAL AND PRIVATE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS:
Amounts shown for receipts and expenditures of federal and private grants and contracts exclude both cash matching funds and in-kind contributions which have been accounted for as appropriated expenditures in the accompanying statement.

NOTE C--APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES:

The Department's budget appropriation for the year ended April 30, 1974, pursuant to Ordinance 56505 of the City of St. Louis, totaled \$37,170,740. The appropriated expenditures aggregated \$36,488,986 and resulted in an unexpended appropriation of \$681,754 for the year ended April 30, 1974.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Board of Police Commissioners,
The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri

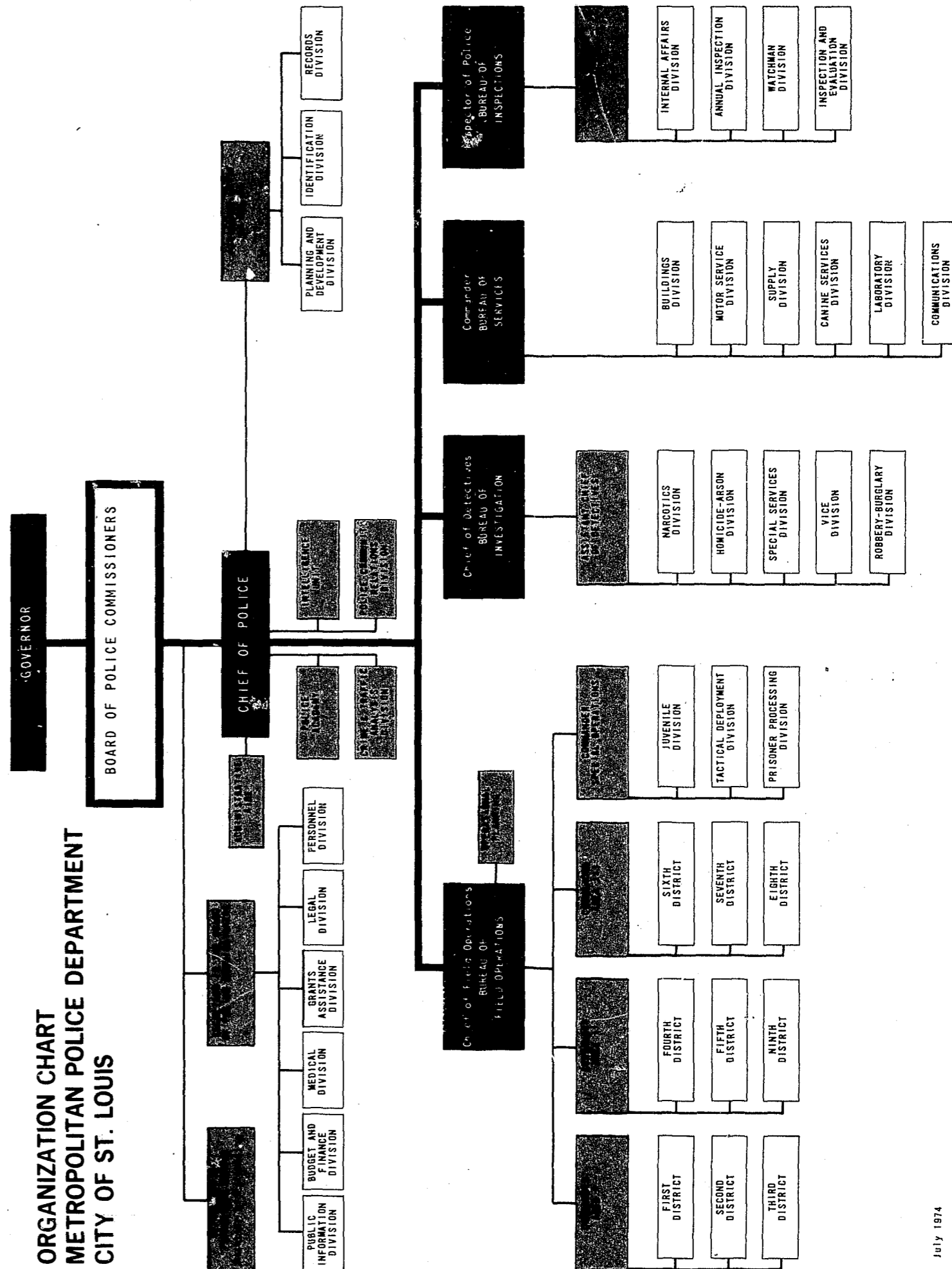
We have examined the statement of financial activities, cash basis (Note A) and the details of various appropriated expenditures (Schedules 1 through 5) of The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the year ended April 30, 1974. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned statement of financial activities, cash basis, presents fairly the cash receipts and expenditures (Note A) of The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the year ended April 30, 1974 on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Further, in our opinion, the information as to details of various appropriated expenditures (Schedules 1 through 5) are fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the statement of financial activities taken as a whole.

TOUCHE ROSS & CO.

St. Louis, Missouri
July 8, 1974

ORGANIZATION CHART METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF ST. LOUIS





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