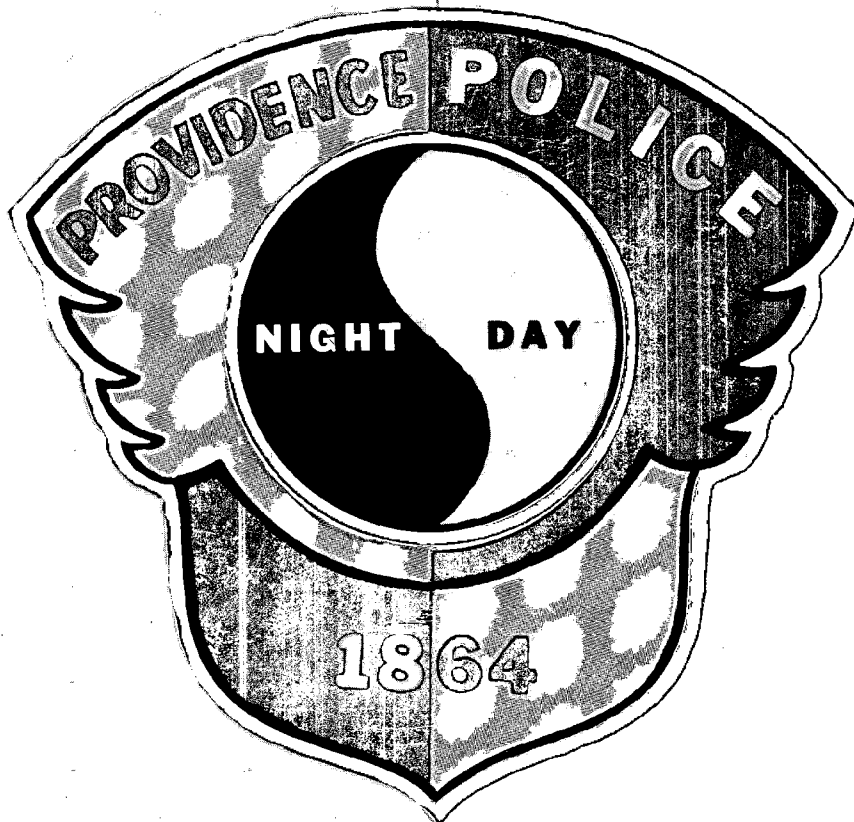


ANNUAL REPORT

1961



NINETY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

1961

FRANCIS A. LENNON
Commissioner of Public Safety

COL. WALTER E. STONE
Chief of Police

Compiled by
Bureau of Planning and Research

IN CITY COUNCIL

MAR 15 1962

READ:
WHEREUPON IT IS ORDERED ~~THAT~~
THE SAME BE RECEIVED.

N. Everett Whelan
CLERK

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PROVIDENCE

Providence Founded - 1636 (Incorporated: 1832)

Population (1960 U.S. Census) - 207,498 (ranked 56th in nation)
(1950) 248,674 43rd

Area - 18.91 square miles

Persons per Square Mile - 10,970

Vital Statistics - (1961) Births: 9,821 (1961) Deaths: 3,265

Altitude - sea level to 252.99 feet

Climate in 1961 - Total Precipitation: 49.56 in. Yearly Avg: 40 in.
Low Temp. minus 6 degrees High: 93 degrees

Total Number of Streets in City - approximately 2,400

Miles of Paved Streets - 366

Number of Street Intersections - approximately 4,500

Number of People in City Daily (est.) - 300,000
(between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.)

Number of Vehicles on Streets Daily (est.) - 186,000
(between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.)

Number of Dwelling Units in City - 71,212

Schools - 86 (enrollment: 40,628)

Colleges - 6

Museums and Art Galleries - 14

Libraries (public and semi-public) - 21

Service Stores - 1,914 (Downtown area: 287)

Retail Stores - 3,145 (Downtown area: 517)

Wholesale Houses - 785

Manufacturing Firms - 1,410

Parks and Recreation Areas - 1,006.6848 acres

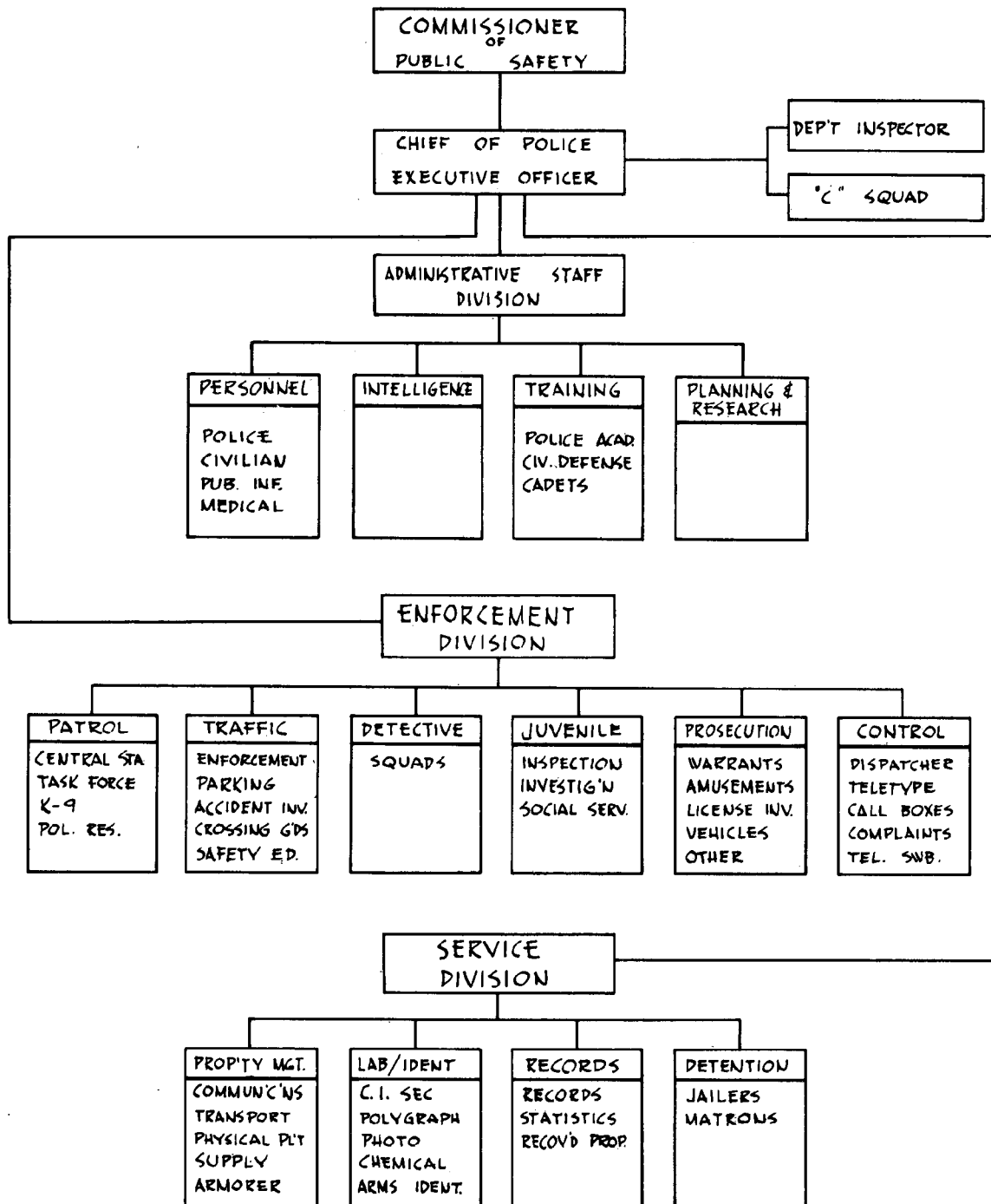
Police Department Established by City Ordinance - Aug. 12, 1864



HONORABLE WALTER H. REYNOLDS
Mayor of Providence

whose sympathetic understanding and wholehearted support made it possible to carry through the tremendous improvements in the police service to the citizens of Providence during the past year.

ORGANIZATION CHART PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT





HONORABLE FRANCIS A. LENNON
Commissioner of Public Safety



PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS

209 FOUNTAIN ST., PROVIDENCE 3, R. I.

COLONEL WALTER E. STONE, CHIEF OF POLICE



Honorable Francis A. Lennon
Commissioner of Public Safety

Dear Sir:

I am privileged to submit the Annual Report of the Providence Police Department for the calendar year 1961.

The personnel of this Department can be justifiably proud of this report to the people of Providence, for it serves as a permanent record of their success in reversing the upward trend of crime in the city. The percentage of crimes cleared last year was substantially higher than the national average and our own 1960 figure.

While these successes do highlight a year of progress, they do not reflect the entire picture of total police activity for the period. The following pages of this report similarly can tell only part of the whole 1961 police story. It was a year which also featured reorganization and some redeployment of personnel. The consolidation and alignment of various units in three main divisions with integrated functions has provided a span of control that permits the entire organization to function with greater operational ease.

Moreover, study and planning resulted in a redistribution of patrol and investigative forces in those areas of the city which showed the highest incidence of crime or need for miscellaneous police services. This was done in an effort to achieve maximum repressive action and, at the same time, to improve the quality of general police service in the entire community with an economy of manpower.

More modern patrol methods; some new equipment; qualitiveness of investigations; increased vice control action; better recruit, in-service and promotional training policies; greater strides in traffic and juvenile work; administration; new leadership - it is difficult to single out any one factor which totally accounts for the marked successes this department achieved in the past year. I am, however, convinced that the great majority of our personnel displayed a greater devotion to duty.

Finally, these pages do not describe the splendid service you personally gave to the citizens of Providence as head of their public safety departments. You pointed the way and did much to make it possible for the Providence Police Department to reach new horizons of police service in 1961. I am grateful for the constant support and cooperation you gave me.

WES/lt

Respectfully submitted,
Walter E. Stone
WALTER E. STONE
Colonel
Chief of Police



COLONEL WALTER E. STONE
Chief of Police

SALARY SCALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

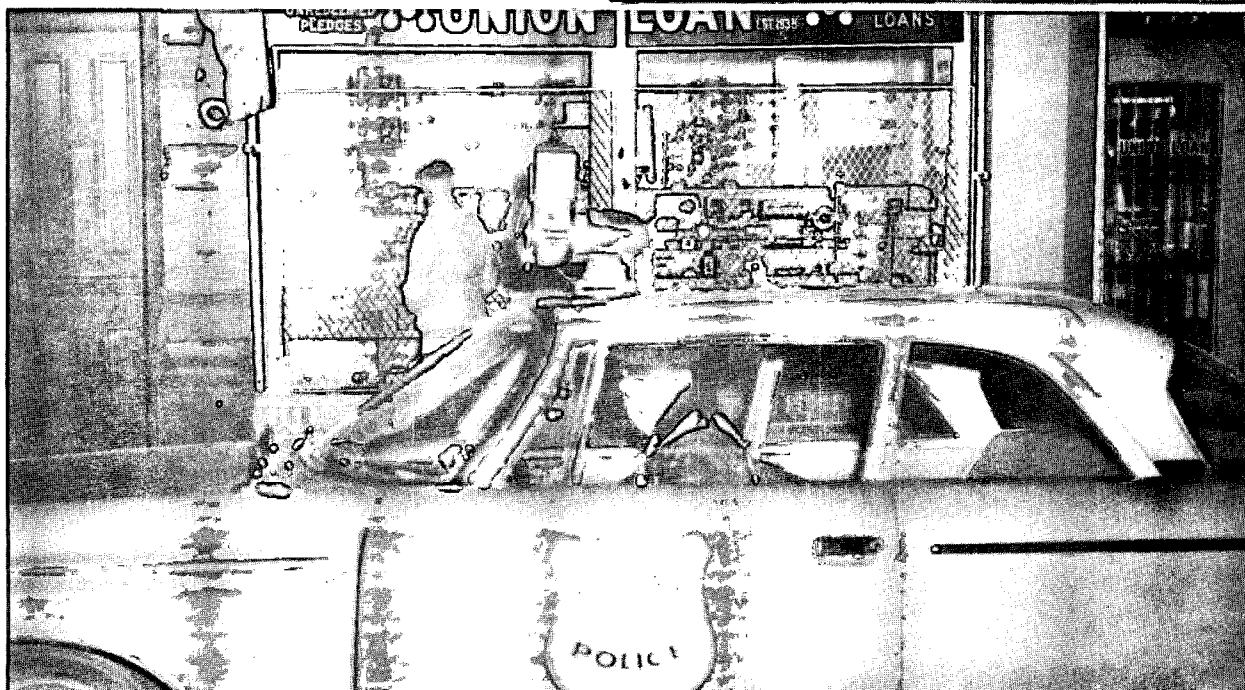
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY	CHIEF OF POLICE (\$10,024)	COMMANDER (\$7,665)	CAPTAIN (\$6,958)	LIEUTENANT (\$6,250)	SERGEANT (\$5,661)	PATROLMAN (\$4,644 - 5,029)	POLICEMAN (\$4,644 - 5,029)	TOTAL
CHIEF OF POLICE	1							1
"C" Squad					2	7		9
Department Inspector		1		1				2
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF DIVISION								
Commanding		1						1
Planning & Research				1	1	1		3
Intelligence Bureau					1	1		2
Personnel Director				1				1
Police Academy				1	1	1		3
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION								
Commanding		1						1
Patrol Bureau			1	7	28	232		268
Task Force					1	8		9
K-9 Corps						8		8
Traffic Bureau			2	3	10	55		70
Detective Bureau			1	2	7	29	1	40
Juvenile Bureau				1	2	16	3	22
Prosecution Bureau					1	3		4
License Inforcement					1	1		2
Control Center			3	1		19		23
SERVICE DIVISION								
Commanding			1					
Record Bureau					1	2		3
Property Management					1			1
Supplies						1		1
Armorer					1	1		2
Transportation						2		2
Lab/Identification					1	7		8
Detention Section					1	3		4
TOTAL	1	3	8	18	60	397	4	491

THE OLDEST BRANCH OF THE SERVICE

The Patrol Bureau is the basic line unit of the Enforcement Division and performs broad rather than specialized duties. Whether the call concerns a raccoon reluctant to retreat from a tree on a street, or an armed madman barricaded in a building, the invariable solution of the citizen "Somebody call a cop!" means, at least initially, another job for a member of the Patrol Bureau. Almost all of the 49,229 offenses and incidents reported and investigated by police in Providence during 1961 were handled to some extent by personnel of the Patrol Bureau.

It has long been said by many police experts, beginning with Sir Robert Peel in 1829, that the backbone of any police organization is its patrol division. This is the main section and is, to most people, the only real symbol of a police agency. Traditionally, people have wanted certain services from their police department - the protection of life, property, the public peace and good order. They not only have the right to demand these same protective services today, but also the many other vitally important police services which have been made necessary by an increasingly complex society.

There can be little doubt that our fellow-citizens have taken due notice of our modern techniques for preventing, detecting and combating crime - new police headquarters buildings, science laboratories, training academies, police cars with flashing red lights and 3-way radios - and all the other ultra-modern police equipment which can do almost everything but twirl a night-stick. None of this, however, will impress Mr. Citizen very much unless he can see an alert police officer in uniform walking or riding down the street ready to help him in a hundred different ways. The police officer he sees most often will be from the Patrol Bureau.



VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN IN PROVIDENCE IN
1961 COMPARED WITH THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Comparison by Type of Offense

Classification of Offense	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen	Average Value per Offense <u>Providence</u>	Average Value per Offense <u>National</u> *
			<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
ROBBERY	50	\$ 11,510	\$ 230	\$ 256
BURGLARY	1638	220,442	134	183
LARCENY	3534	254,288	72	74
AUTO THEFT	1258	881,894	701	830
TOTAL	6480	1,368,134	211	196

Comparison by Type of Property

Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent Recovered <u>Providence</u>	Percent Recovered <u>National</u> *
			<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
CURRENCY	\$94,198	\$4,623	4.9	9.1
JEWELRY	73,058	2,136	2.9	8.2
FURS	20,430	1,575	7.7	5.2
CLOTHING	38,049	4,556	11.9	10.7
AUTOS	881,894	836,866	94.9	92.4
MISCELL.	260,505	40,639	15.6	19.0
TOTAL	1,368,134	890,395	65.1	52.4

* Latest figure available

CRIME DECREASED IN PROVIDENCE IN 1961

Uniform Classification of Offenses	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	Percent Change	
			<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>
MURDER -----	4	4		
MANSLAUGHTER ----	1	2		100.
RAPE -----	7	7		
ROBBERY -----	72	50	30.5	
AGGR. ASSAULT ----	112	135		20.5
BURGLARY -----	1952	1638	16.1	
LARCENY -----	4628	3534	23.6	
AUTO THEFT -----	1709	1258	26.4	
<u>TOTAL</u> -----	8485	6628	21.9	<u>DECREASE</u>

(During the first nine months of 1961, crime increased 4% nationally.)

CLEARANCE OF CASES IMPROVED IN 1961

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Percent Clearance PROVIDENCE		Percent Clearance NATIONAL
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u> *
MURDER -----	100.	100.	92.3
MANSLAUGHTER ----	100.	100.	83.3
RAPE -----	100.	71.4	72.5
ROBBERY -----	32.	50.	38.5
AGGR. ASSAULT ----	81.2	78.5	75.8
BURGLARY -----	31.4	38.3	29.5
LARCENY -----	15.9	22.3	20.1
AUTO THEFT -----	15.1	32.1	25.7
<u>TOTAL</u> -----	20.4	29.6	26.1

* Latest figure available

CRIME INVESTIGATION ... Not a Mystical Art

Reduction of crime is directly related to the clearance of offenses. Investigation not only solves crimes that have occurred, but also serves as a crime prevention technique by identifying persons who would continue to engage in criminal activity unless apprehended. Crime investigation is not child's play, but neither is it a mystical art. It is application of sound police knowledge and techniques, tempered with common sense, and finished by a willingness to work doggedly. This is true not only for the detective, but also the uniform officer who is almost invariably the first to represent the Department at the scene of a crime.



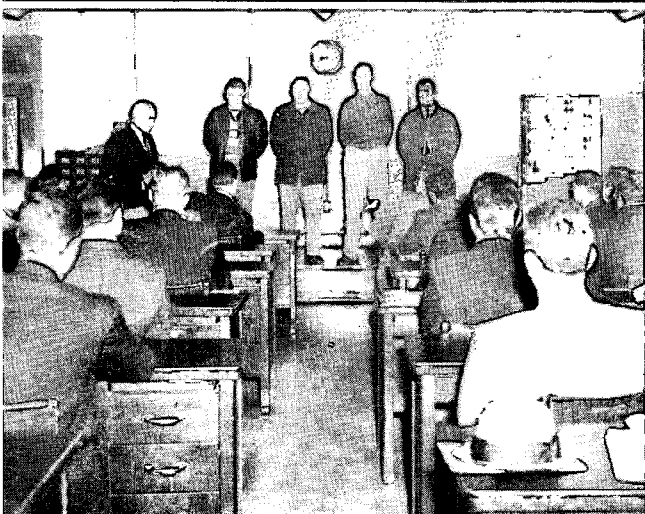
INVESTIGATION

The key man in a criminal investigation is the investigator himself, and the work he does makes demands upon his every source of mind and body. He deals in physical evidence and facts which sometimes appear only after intensive and tireless search - facts which must prove the crime and identify its perpetrator in court.



INTERROGATION

Interrogation is an old and difficult art, and the chance for clearing a case often depends on the investigator's ability to question witnesses and suspects. Talking with complainants, witnesses and suspects usually uncovers more evidence than any other media - who knows more about a crime than those involved in it?



THE LINE-UP

The police line-up serves two useful purposes. Witnesses to criminal acts are afforded the opportunity to identify suspects, and police officers are given the chance to acquaint themselves with the individual characteristics of known and suspected offenders. (Line-up shown posed by employees.)

DISTRIBUTION OF 1961 OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES BY MONTH

<u>OFFENSES</u>	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	<u>TOTAL</u>
Murder	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	7
Robbery	5	5	7	-1	3	3	6	7	2	4	4	5	50
Aggr. Assault	3	9	10	6	12	9	15	14	20	12	11	14	135
Burglary	195	169	135	180	127	95	112	132	155	96	94	148	1638
Larceny over \$50	89	71	139	104	101	101	74	87	76	83	79	98	1102
Larceny under \$50	165	139	245	219	225	220	190	214	228	228	189	170	2432
Auto Theft	<u>104</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>1258</u>
	562	480	649	623	566	546	482	559	615	507	470	569	6628

CLEARANCES

Murder	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	5
Robbery	3	5	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	25
Aggr. Assault	3	5	9	5	11	6	13	14	16	7	6	11	106
Burglary	65	29	14	82	58	62	50	82	83	23	46	33	627
Larceny over \$50	5	2	7	16	18	20	21	28	16	21	18	19	191
Larceny under \$50	19	13	13	34	49	69	83	92	58	57	77	34	598
Auto Theft	<u>40</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>404</u>
	136	64	60	213	164	209	207	269	193	164	164	119	1962

TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN PROVIDENCE FOR PAST 12 YEARS

YEAR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
1950	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	3	15
1951	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	1	12
1952	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	8
1953	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	11
1954	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	14
1955	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	3	3	1	17
1956	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	5	17
1957	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	16
1958	2	1	0	0	5	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	15
1959	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	15
1960	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
1961	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	14

PERSONAL INJURY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED AT THE SCENE BY THE POLICE - FOR YEARS 1951 - 61

1950 - 681	1956 - 898
1951 - 656	1957 - 902
1952 - 693	1958 - 841
1953 - 723	1959 - 944
1954 - 876	1960 - 1024
1955 - 928	1961 - 887

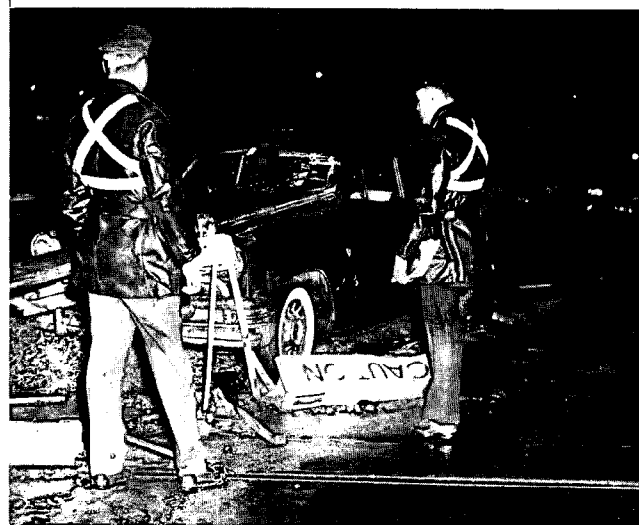


DIRECTION

An estimated 300,000 persons and 186,000 motor vehicles are in Providence daily between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. The vehicles, if placed in a line bumper-to-bumper would reach from here to Youngstown, Ohio. Getting them safely past approximately 4,500 intersections in Providence is a difficult task for all patrol members of the Police Department and the staffs of other public agencies having responsibility for the safe movement of highway traffic in the city.

INVESTIGATION

Thousands of lives and millions of dollars are tragically wasted in traffic accidents each year. In unskilled and reckless hands, the automobile has killed and injured more Americans than all of our wars combined, and has damaged more property than can be accurately estimated. Investigation proves that 90% of all accidents are caused by human failures of some description.



ENFORCEMENT

Symbol of our industrial genius, the motor-car each year has become more efficient, more powerful, and more comfortable. Today it offers greater potential than ever for pleasure and for profit. But its potential can never be realized until our millions of drivers obey all traffic laws. A motorist who practices safe driving habits has a better chance of enjoying his car to the limit of its - and his - long life.



ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

January 1st to December 31st, 1961

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

		Murder	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary (B&E)	Larceny	Auto Theft	Other Assaults	Forgery and Counterfeiting	Embezzlement and Fraud	Receiving Stolen Property	Illegal Possession Weapons	Prostitution and Comm. Vice	Sex Offenses	Offenses against Family	Violation Narcotic Drug Laws	Violation Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Vagrancy	Gambling	Drunken Driving	All Other Offenses	TOTAL
Under 15	M					1	103	83	20	16				2		4				1	95				338	663
	F					1	10	10	4	5						1				1	11				118	161
15-17	M			1	5	1	114	66	76	20	1		2	6		10				8	149		2		163	624
	F						2	13	2	1				1		2				1	12				115	149
18	M				2	4	18	24	21	7	1		5	7		3		2	2	22	9	1		2	24	154
	F							2						1					1	3	1				1	9
19	M				7	1	13	21	9	10	1		4	4		4		1		34	7	1			22	139
	F							6											1	2	1				1	11
20	M	1		1	4		5	7	7	6	1	1	2	7		5			1	39	12		2	1	17	119
	F					1		1		1										2	2				1	8
21	M		2	2	2	3	7	9	3	5	1		1	1		3		2		53	13	2	4		16	129
	F	1				1		1										1		11	3					18
22	M				4	4	5	6	3	3	1		3	4		2		1		63	6		2		13	120
	F							1				1								9	1	1				13
23	M				5	3	8	1	2	6			2	3		2				52	6		1	1	17	109
	F										1									5						6
24	M				3	3	5	4	3	7	3			1		1				41	9		2	1	19	102
	F							1					1							6					1	9
25-29	M	1			2	11	11	21	4	16	4	3	4	7		6	1	4		230	16	1	19	3	66	430
	F					4		5			1		1	1	3	3	5			29	2				7	61
30-34	M				3	8	14	19	1	14	3	2	3	1		5	1		1	201	9	2	19	5	47	358
	F					2		7		1			1	2	1			1		27		1		1	2	46
35-44	M	1		1	3	10	5	9	2	15	11	11	4	4		11	1	2	2	516	7		29	10	68	722
	F					2		4			1	1	2	1		1	1			60	2		2		3	80
Over 45	M				1	8	5	14	1	10	3	3	2	2	1	11		1	3	924	3	5	40	2	50	1089
	F					1		8							1	1				59				2	2	74
TOTAL	M	3	2	5	41	57	313	284	152	135	30	20	32	49	1	67	3	13	9	2184	341	12	120	25	860	4758
	F	1				12	12	59	6	8	3	2	5	6	5	8	6	2	2	215	35	2	2	3	251	645

COMPARISON OF TOTAL ARRESTS, 1960 - 1961

Uniform Classification of Offenses

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
MURDER -----	4	4
MANSLAUGHTER -----	1	2
RAPE -----	4	5
ROBBERY -----	29	41
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT -----	62	69
BURGLARY -----	327	325
LARCENY -----	431	343
AUTO THEFT -----	170	158
ASSAULTS -----	144	143
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING -----	37	33
EMBEZZLEMENT & FRAUD -----	31	22
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY -----	26	37
ILLEGAL POSSESSION WEAPONS ---	33	55
PROSTITUTION & VICE -----	10	6
SEX OFFENSES -----	116	75
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY -----	14	9
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS -----	11	15
LIQUOR LAWS -----	5	11
DRUNKENNESS -----	2445	2399
DISORDERLY CONDUCT -----	683	376
VAGRANCY -----	12	14
GAMBLING -----	69	122
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED -----	39	28
VIOLATION DRIVING LAWS -----	13,697	13,980
PARKING VIOLATIONS -----	10,205	10,555
VIOLATION MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS --	811	1,086
ALL OTHER OFFENSES -----	926	1,111
<u>TOTAL</u> -----	30,342	31,024

COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1960 - 1961

	Uniform Classification of Offenses		1961
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Court Referrals</u>
MURDER -----	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER -----	1	0	0
RAPE -----	0	1	0
ROBBERY -----	12	5	4
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ----	16	6	3
BURGLARY -----	213	224	184
LARCENY -----	224	178	111
AUTO THEFT -----	121	102	100
ASSAULTS -----	52	46	33
FORGERY -----	3	1	1
EMBEZZLEMENT -----	2	0	0
STOLEN PROPERTY -----	3	2	2
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS--	10	9	6
PROSTITUTION & VICE -----	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES -----	75	28	21
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	14	9	9
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS -----	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAWS -----	0	0	0
DRUNKENNESS -----	19	11	3
DISORDERLY CONDUCT -----	590	273	20
VAGRANCY -----	0	0	0
GAMBLING -----	0	1	1
DRIVING INTOXICATED -----	1	0	0
VIO. DRIVING LAWS -----	483	308	300
PARKING VIOLATIONS -----	0	0	0
VIO. MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS -	72	94	80
ALL OTHER OFFENSES -----	669	781	153
<u>TOTAL</u> -----	2,580	2,079	1,031

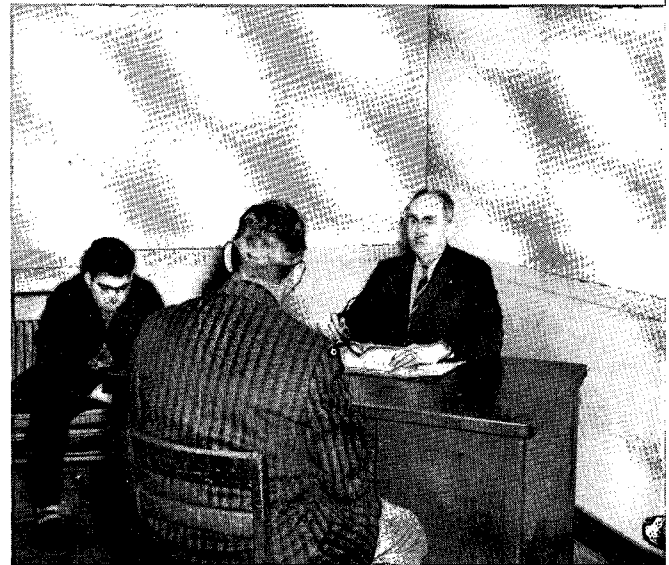
JUVENILE PATROL

A primary source for the discovery of juvenile offenses and offenders is patrol, both routine patrol by the entire force and more specialized patrol by policemen and policewomen of the Juvenile Bureau. Children who are only potential offenders see and appreciate good police coverage. Bus and railroad stations, cheap hotels, and all-night restaurants are checked. Potential delinquents often hang out in such places, and these locations are also good spots to check for runaways.



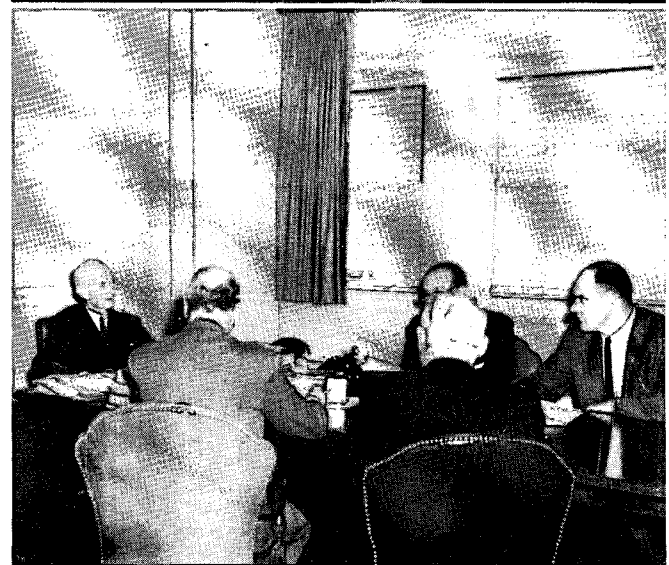
PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

The majority of children learn moral values from their parents who are the strongest influence in shaping a child's personality and behavior. Some parents, seeing a problem developing in their family, decide to do something about it before their children get into real trouble. At the Juvenile Bureau, officers are often able to make suggestions to parents which may quickly resolve the problem. The Bureau is also in a strategic position to serve as the bridge between the problem child heading for trouble and those community agencies, public and private, which offer professional services in the interests of child welfare.



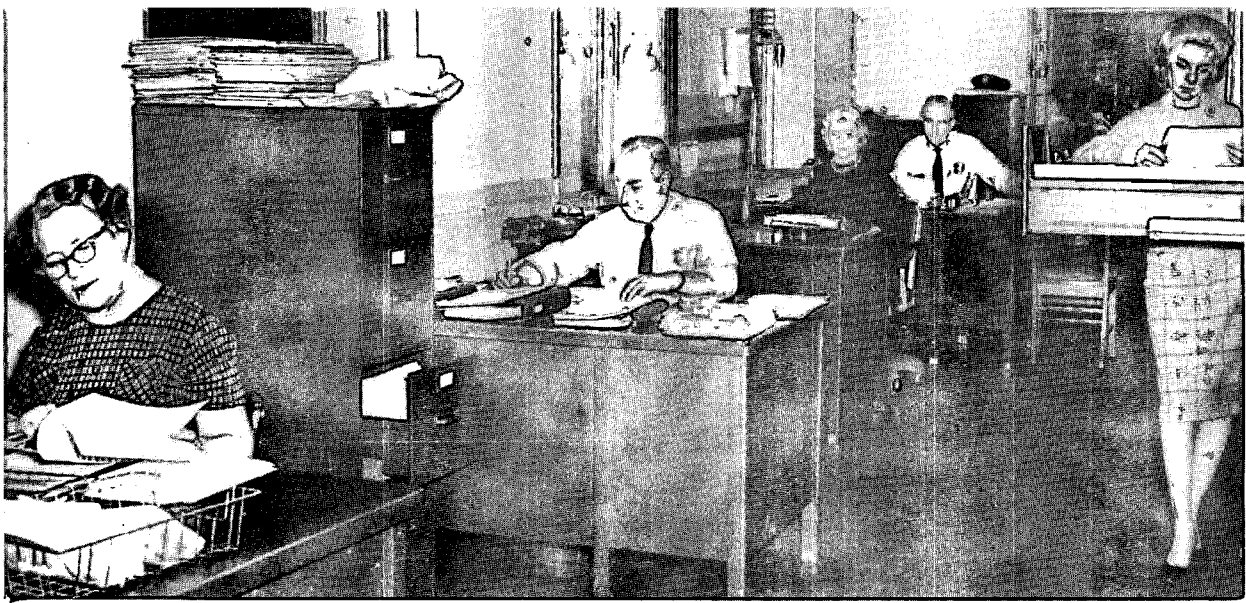
COURT RESPONSIBILITY

When police authority deems it necessary to bolster inadequate parental care resulting in delinquency or waywardness, the Family Court becomes the intermediary in formulating a plan for the rehabilitation of the juvenile. The primary responsibility of the Family Court in all types of cases involving juveniles is to secure for each child under its jurisdiction such care, guidance and control as will serve the child's welfare and best interests of the state. Each individual case is reviewed by the judge who confers with other court officers to insure that proper measures will be taken to salvage the child and to develop his emotional makeup in order that he can grow up to be a decent and well integrated citizen. The Juvenile Bureau referred 1,031 cases to the Family Court in the past year.



AN ANALYSIS OF THE 1961 TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN
THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE

FATAL ACCIDENTS -----	14
<u>Pedestrians Killed</u> -----	7
Females -----	3
Males -----	4
Children -----	0
(Youngest) -----	20 yrs.
(Oldest) -----	75 yrs.
<u>Operators Killed</u> -----	4
Females -----	0
Males -----	4
<u>Riders Killed</u> -----	3
<u>Youngest Oper. Involved</u> -----	16 yrs.
<u>Oldest Oper. Involved</u> -----	70 yrs.
<u>Hit & Run Fatalities</u> -----	1
Cleared by Arrest -----	1
<u>Drink Involved Pedestrian</u> -----	1
<u>Drink Involved Operators</u> -----	0
<u>Fatalities at Intersections</u> -----	7



THE DEPARTMENT MEMORY

Accurate and complete police records reveal in words and statistics a picture of most police problems and activities. A modern police department can be no more efficient than its record system. Unless data is recorded and filed in a logical and systematic way, it is impossible to fully coordinate large masses of facts, especially if those facts are gathered by a number of persons. The Bureau of Records is truly the "memory" of the Department. Here is where the 49,229 reports of the total 1961 offenses, auto accidents, missing persons, medical aided cases and other reports were processed, indexed and filed. Service by this unit was expanded last year by bringing in the Accident Prevention Bureau, and the joining of both staffs makes this section a complete statistical unit.

The installation of new IBM equipment permits the Bureau to furnish complete statistics on all reports by time, location and investigator. IBM lends itself to summarization and analysis necessary for the periodic appraisal of police services. The use of IBM thus makes it possible to turn a storehouse of information into effective weapons for solving police problems.

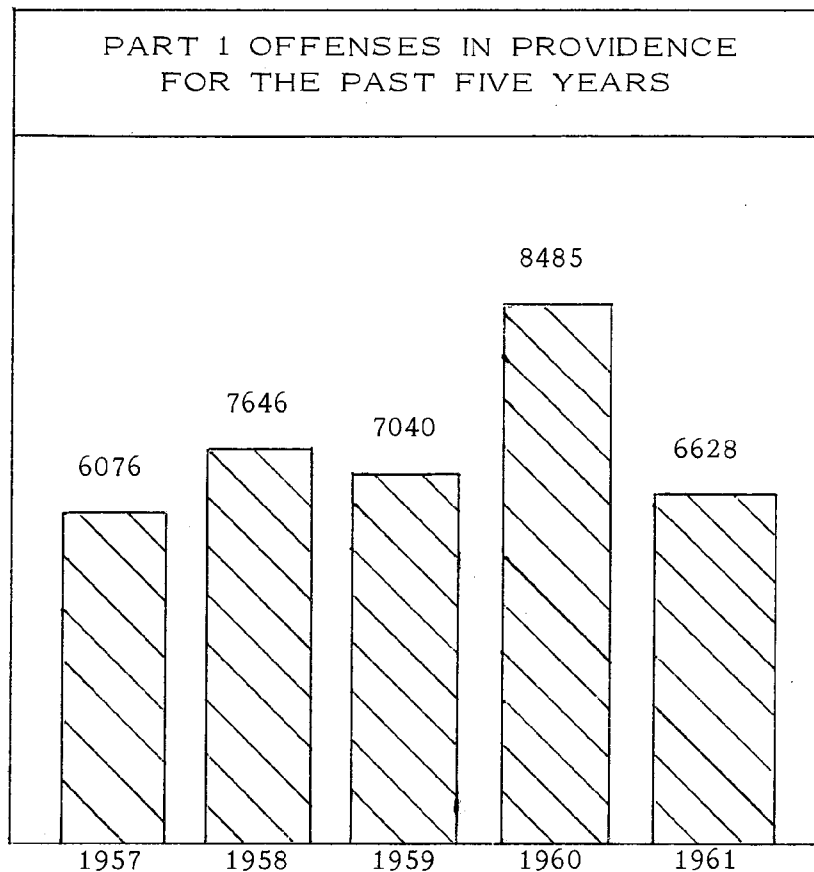
Another electronic "assistant" is the new photo-copy machine which has helped to speed up the flow of service to the many people who annually seek information from the Bureau relating to police reports. This modern device not only serves attorneys, insurance representatives and other private citizens, but also various units of the Department in the reproduction of special police documents and reports.





VICE CONTROL IS CRIME CONTROL

The control of vice has a significant effect on crime in the community. In Providence, for the past fifteen months, the regular activities of the Enforcement Division have been reinforced by the operations of the "C" Squad, a special anti-vice unit directly responsible to the Chief of Police. The organization and operations of this vice control squad assures a continuing and constant enforcement pressure which is undiminished by attention diverted to other duties. Communities in which vice flourishes attract criminals, and the presence of criminals invariably increases the amount of crime in the area. It is no coincidence that the dramatic reductions in the city's 1961 crime rate followed a year of energetic and uncompromising enforcement of all vice control laws by this squad and the line units of the Enforcement Division.





58 YEARS LATER

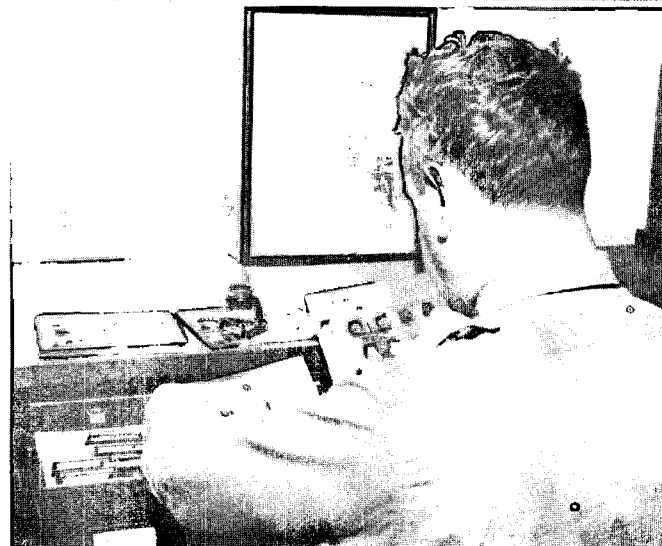
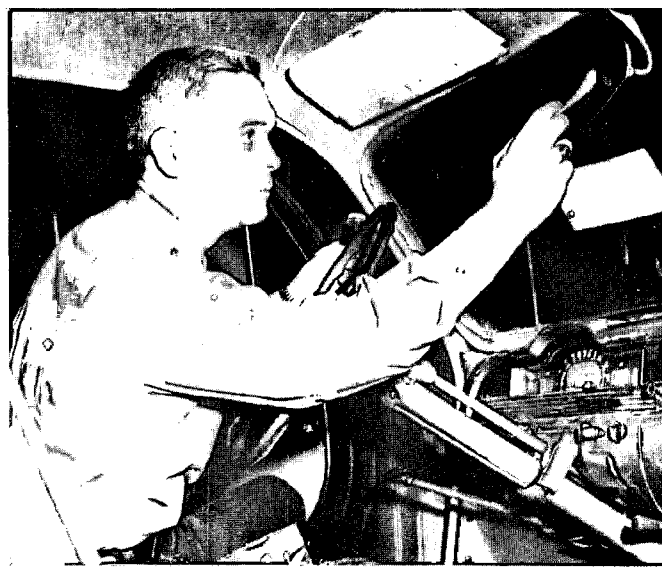
One of the first references in the United States pointing to the value of photography as a police weapon to fight crime was the article which appeared in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" in 1841. Part of this news-story read as follows: "When a discovery has been made in science there is no telling to what useful purpose it may afterwards be applied. The beautiful process invented by Daguerre, of painting with sunbeams, has recently been applied to aid the police in suppressing crime." One of the earliest mug shots taken by the Department Bureau of Criminal Identification is No. 22 - the year, 1903. Fifty-eight years later - No. 27,519. (Posed by employee) In 1961, the B.C.I. took its first mug shot in color.

THE CRIMINAL'S TOUCH

Briefly stated, evidence is that which serves to establish the fact of a crime or which might prove a clue to the identity of the perpetrator. Since the fingerprint system is the most easily used and positive means of personal identification, perhaps more weight and value is assigned to fingerprint evidence than to any other single item of evidence. 538 times in the past year the BCI men were called to crime scenes to search for latent fingerprints. (This figure does not include the many other calls for the photographing of crime scenes and traffic accidents.) BCI gets to the scene in a station wagon which is furnished with essential equipment needed for working with such evidence as fingerprints, footprints, tool impressions and tire marks.

A total of 70,000 sets of fingerprints are in files at the Bureau of Criminal Identification, 1,433 new sets having been added in 1961. All persons booked, with the exception of minor offenders and juveniles, are fingerprinted. Fingerprints are cleared through the F.B.I. files in Washington and the State Bureau of Criminal Identification.

Another file section in the BCI contains over 4,000 laundry, dry-cleaning and shirt markings which are of local, state and national origin. The laundry mark file is of invaluable aid to the police in identifying lost or stolen property. Its greatest value, however, is for the identification of dead bodies or persons suffering from amnesia as well as in cases of injury which produce prolonged unconsciousness. The laundry mark file was used successfully in a total of 16 Providence cases during 1961.





POLICE TASK FORCE

The number of uniform patrolmen on regular night beats in Providence is strengthened by the personnel of the Patrol Bureau assigned to the Mobile Task Force. This a tactical unit which represents a new and potent concept of modern police patrol. The squad is divided into 2-man teams for patrol in unmarked police cars during varied night-time hours. Men of the Task Force and K-9 Corps usually work the same hours. They can be scattered over a considerable area of the city, then suddenly pulled together as a unit to provide emergency police service, or fit a force to any area of criminal activity.

The greatest value of the new Task Force is in field interrogations when these men and all other patrol officers stop and question any suspicious person, or anyone on the streets during late and unusual hours. An average of 4,000 field interrogation reports are turned in monthly by all personnel. These reports go to the Bureau of Intelligence and are providing valuable information regarding the activities of known or suspected criminals in this area. Field interrogations cause only minor inconvenience to persons on legitimate business, and many of them upon being stopped have expressed their approval of this new method the Police Department is using to make Providence streets safer at night. A criminal or potential offender is less likely to commit a crime after having been stopped and identified by the police, certainly not in that area where a field interrogation report can place him by time and location.



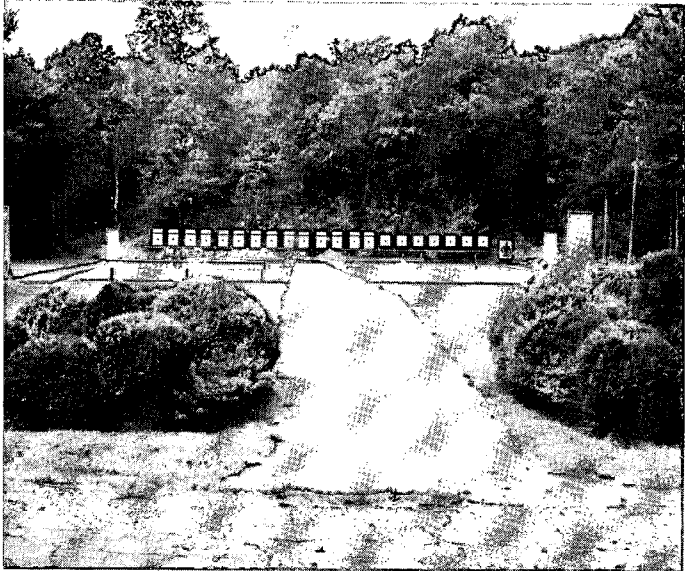
FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE OFFENSES REPORTED TO
POLICE IN 1961 AND THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen
1) ROBBERY		
Highway	15	\$ 1,231
Miscellaneous	35	10,279
Total	50	11,510
2) BURGLARY (B & E)		
Residence	477	81,574
Non-Residence (Stores)	1,161	138,868
Total	1,638	220,442
3) LARCENY *		
\$50. & over in value	1,102	211,600
\$ 5. to \$50. in value	2,210	42,325
Under \$5. in value	222	363
Total	3,534	254,288
4) AUTO THEFT		
Joy-riding	1,032	673,322
All others	226	208,572
Total	1,258	881,894
* (Nature of Larceny)		
Purse snatching	39	764
Pocket Picking	23	1,394
Shoplifting	69	1,008
Thefts from autos	914	124,528
Auto Accessories	960	30,827
Bicycles	525	11,740
All others	1,004	84,027
Total	3,534	\$ 254,288



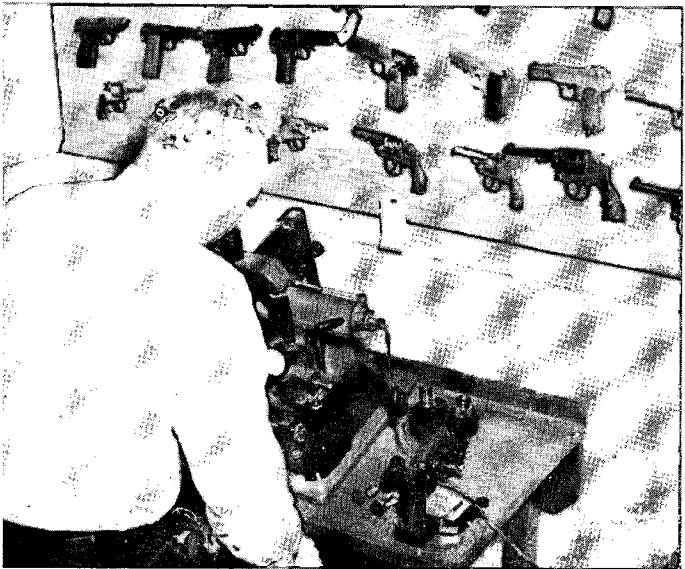
INSTRUCTION

The Department Firearms Instructor is demonstrating the proper position for double-action shooting from the hip, and is standing 7 1/2 yards from the silhouette target. This is the first phase of the Practical Police Course which is recommended by the F.B.I. Also included in this course is firing from prone, kneeling, and sitting positions. Members of the department are also required to shoot with either hand from behind barricades at various distances from the target.



QUALIFICATION

The Department Pistol Range, situated on a secluded half-acre in Scituate, R.I., ten miles from the city, is open to all members from Spring to early Fall for firearms practice and qualification. An indoor range in the Police Academy building is available to personnel at all other times. The State Firearms Law requires that every law enforcement officer must qualify annually with his service revolver. A total score of 195 out of 300, firing from a distance of 25 yards, is also required by this law. In the past year, 32% of our members were qualified as experts, 24.7% achieved a sharpshooter's rating, and 43.3% were qualified as marksmen.



IDENTIFICATION

The Department Firearms Identification Officer, who has been qualified as an expert witness by local state courts, makes microscopic comparison examinations to determine if the evidence bullet matches the test fire bullet from the evidence gun recovered at the scene of a crime. "An exact alignment of the striations on the peripheries of the evidence and test bullets must be effected at a sufficient number of points to prove that the evidence bullet was fired from the evidence revolver." (Some exacting language used by firearms experts who work at a police science which has to be exact if it is to be of any value in the prosecution of criminal cases.)



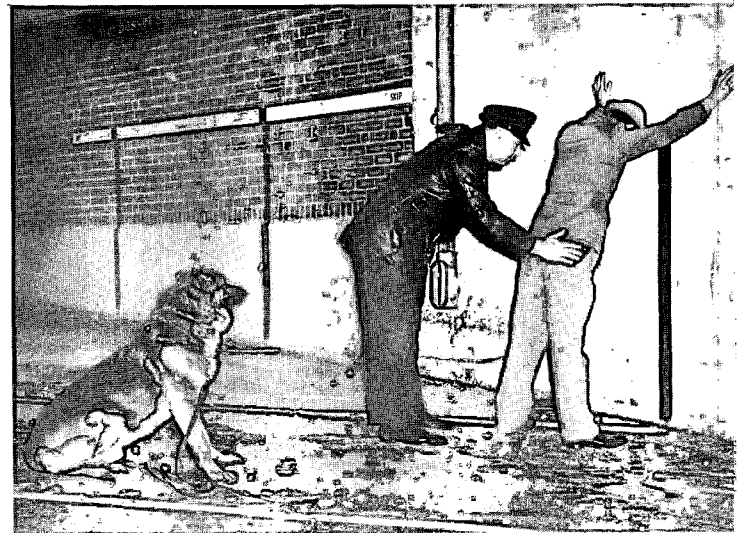
POLICE K-9 CORPS

Another new dimension was added to the Patrol Bureau last year - the K-9 Corps. The Corps now numbers 8 policeman-dog teams; another officer serves as the trainer, and he and his dog are also available for special calls. Like the Task Force, this select unit also supports regular night-time uniform patrols.

Someone once said, "Policemen are like soldiers who act alone." This is certainly not true in the case of a K-9 Corps member. He and his patrol dog are practically inseparable in their police and private life. The dog lives with his "partner", shares his days off, vacation and sick leave. One day every two weeks they take new and refresher training together to keep them both at peak performance. When assigned to regular patrol, their work hours are divided between foot patrol and motorized patrol; but, whether they travel on "six legs or four wheels", the team is never out of service. The officer is equipped with the new transistor radio designed for foot patrol. Three sleek new station wagons with double cages and other specifications designed for transporting patrol dogs are assigned to the Corps.

A K-9 officer is ready at any hour to bring his dog to the assistance of his fellow-officers on special calls and other police actions in which the effective use of a highly-trained patrol dog gives the police a needed tactical advantage. Ferreting out intruders in large buildings, armed felons in hiding, and preventing and repelling attacks on the police and other citizens are some of the difficult or hazardous police tasks which are made easier by the use of trained dogs.

When on routine duty, the K-9 Corps regularly patrols and makes security inspections in areas of used car lots, factory districts and other large and isolated areas which are always difficult to patrol and are favored by thieves. It is significant that since coverage of such areas by K-9 teams, burglaries, larcenies and other crimes of stealth in these sections have fallen below the 1960 rate.



PERSONNEL

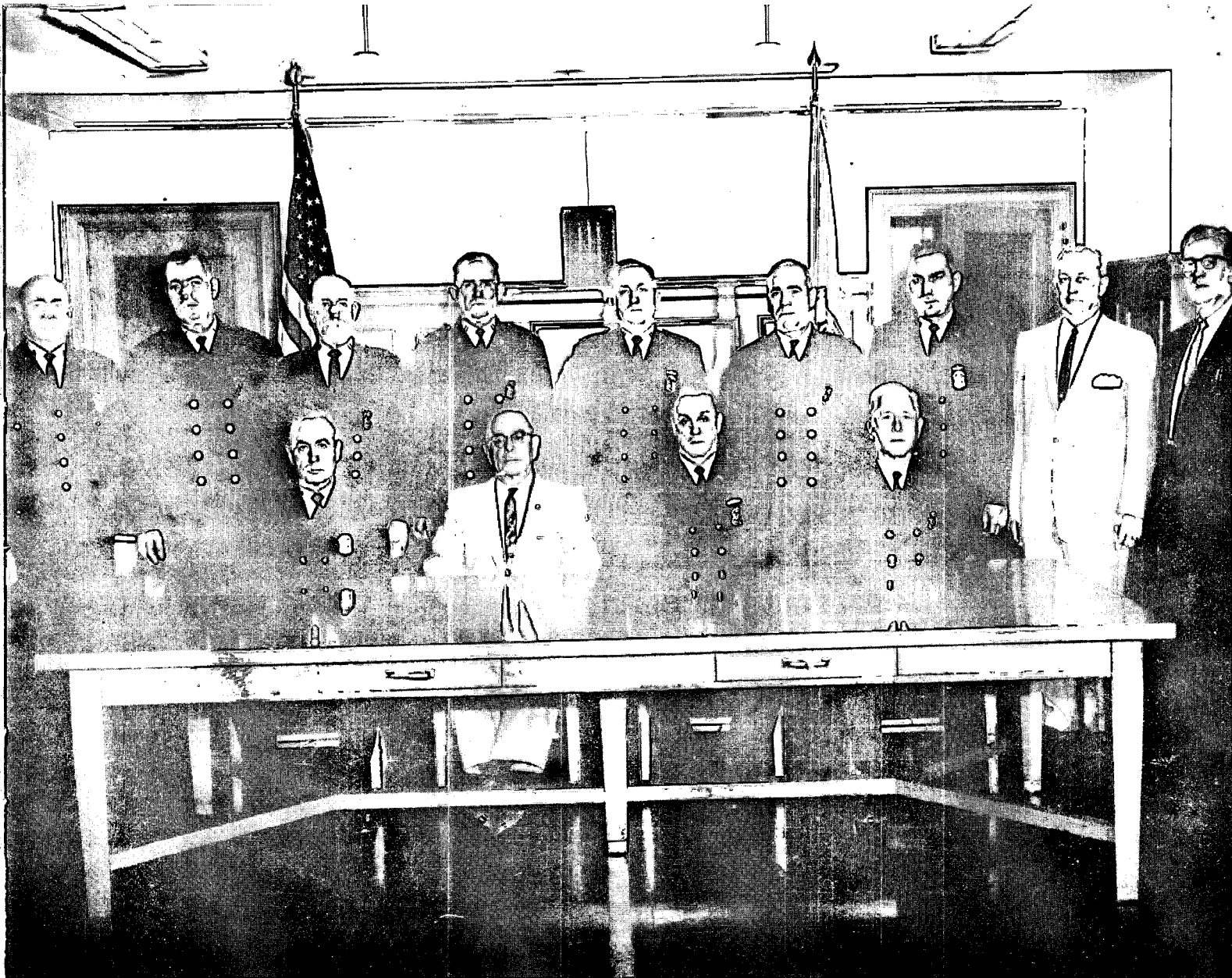
The mission of this bureau is to provide staff assistance to the Chief of Police in all matters affecting the appointment, promotion, separation, welfare, morale and discipline of all personnel. The unit director investigates all personnel grievances and problems which may affect the good of the Department or any of its members. Some of his most satisfying tasks include carrying out the functions of his office as they relate to promotions and commendations for personnel. Last year, a total of 23 policemen were advanced to higher rank. 73 department commendations for excellent police work were awarded to members. 11 patrolmen received departmental trial hearings for violations of rules and regulations.

THE INFORMATION MILL

Intelligence is knowledge, and knowledge is the information which a police department must have of individuals and organizations whose activities identify them with, or are characteristic of crime. This information comes to the Bureau of Intelligence in a variety of ways where it is investigated, evaluated and then disseminated to the other units within this Department and other law enforcement agencies. More than 43,000 field interrogation reports and 5,000 automobile listings were turned in to the Bureau by all patrol personnel. This mountain of information was reduced to special files of known and suspected criminals. The value of these files and the field operations of this unit is attested by the 3,500 requests for information this office received from detectives and other members. 1,100 similar requests came from other police departments and law enforcement agencies within the State, and 700 calls and visits from police officers outside Rhode Island.

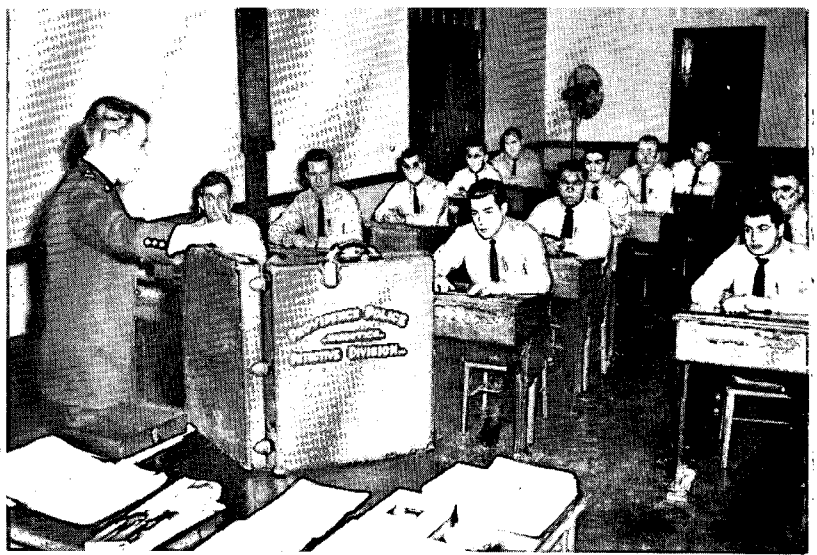
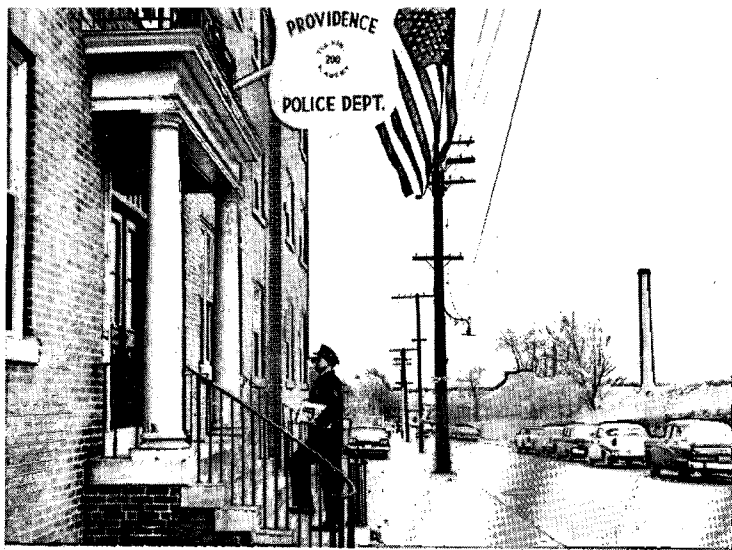
SERVICE BY STUDY, STATISTICS AND SLIDE-RULE

Planning may be considered the heart of administration. Without it, the objectives of a public service organization, particularly a law enforcement agency, cannot be achieved effectively and efficiently. The many services performed by a police department in a large city require constant review if they are to meet the needs of the community. The Bureau of Planning and Research has responsibility for making continuing estimates of the law enforcement situation as it affects the City of Providence. By the use of crime spot maps, by charts and graphs, and by crime statistics culled from police reports and files at the Bureau of Records, the planning unit is able to provide a daily picture of crime in the city. Research on current problems, preparation of information on proposed projects, review and revision of any operational or procedural plans already in use, field surveys to obtain data for planning and study purposes are some of the other duties and functions of this office. One of the most important accomplishments of this staff in the past year was the design of new police reports. The new reports can be completed by officers on the street at a saving of hundreds of man-hours which formerly were lost from active patrol to report-writing in the station.



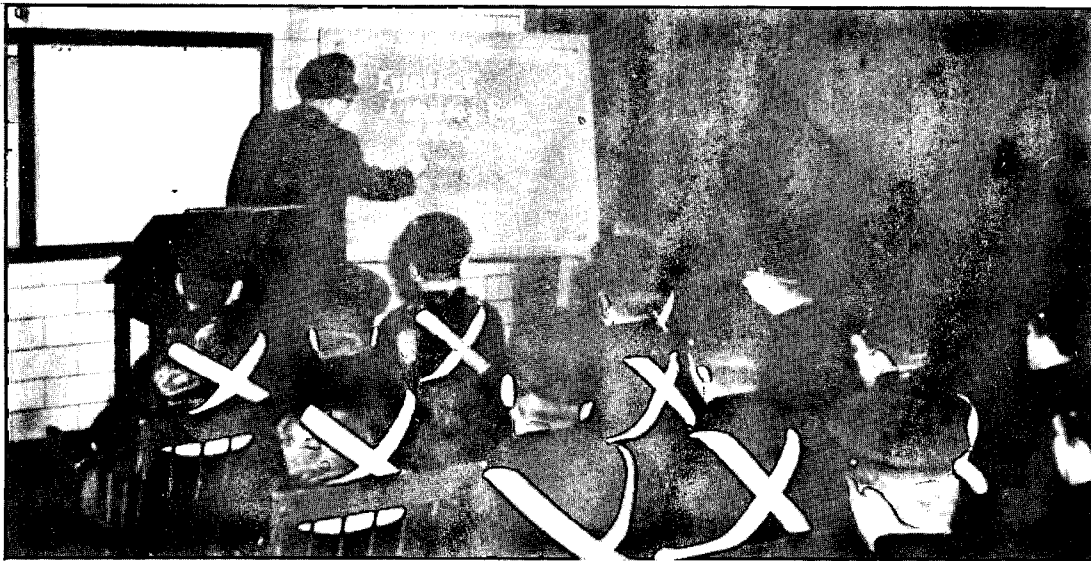
COMMAND CONFERENCES

If a police department is to function as a smooth, well-balanced machine, its various operating units must be properly coordinated. The grouping of department personnel in the Administrative Staff, Enforcement and Service Divisions has provided for the establishment of clear-cut channels of communications, authority and responsibility. Commanding officers of bureaus and divisions meet regularly with the Chief of Police for discussion of policies, plans and procedures affecting the entire organization and the police service it renders to the City of Providence.



" IF WE FAIL - THE FORCE FAILS "

Policemen don't come off assembly lines. Qualifying examinations and recruit training at the Providence Police Academy and practical experience in the field under constant supervision sifts them, molds them, and fits them into the pattern. Before a recruit can take his place on the street, he must have assimilated a wide field of knowledge. The Police Academy's primary job with a recruit is to make certain that in his first weeks as a probationary member of the Department, the young man forms proper attitudes and opinions of the service which are in the highest interests of the police profession to influence him during his entire career as a Providence Policeman. Another function of the training staff is to give recruit, in-service, and promotion classes that knowledge and training which will enable members to effectively and efficiently carry out accomplishment of the missions set forth by the police administration. A police department can only be as efficient as its training officers. The motto of any police academy might well be: "If we fail - the force fails."



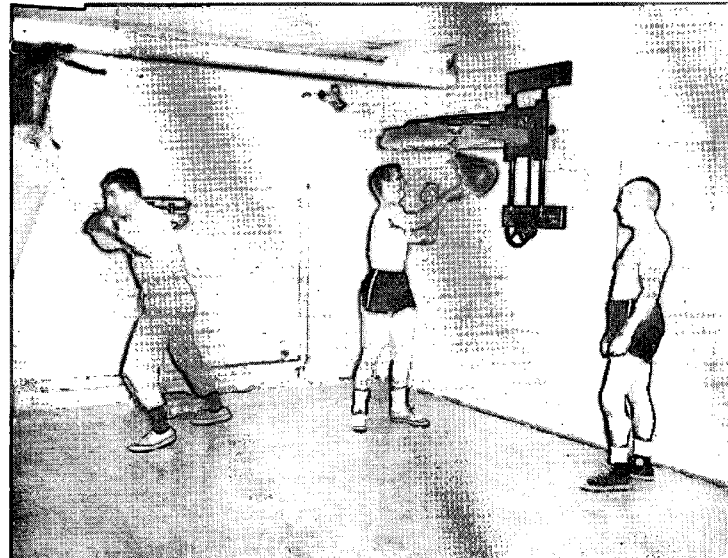
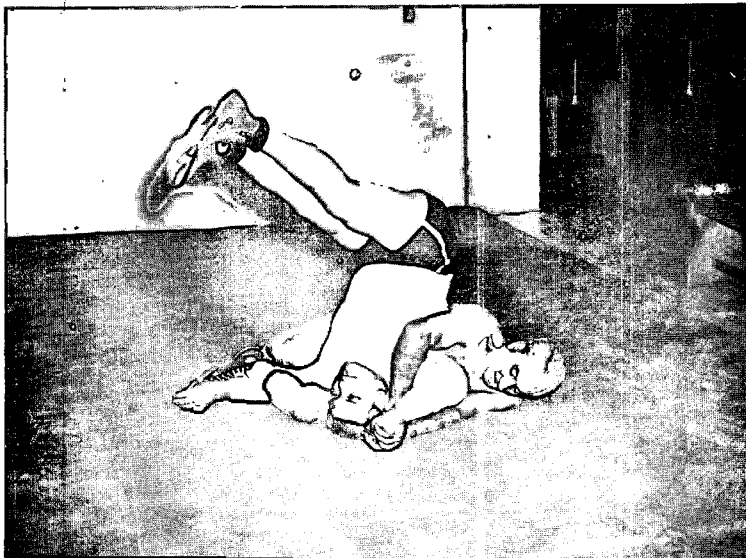
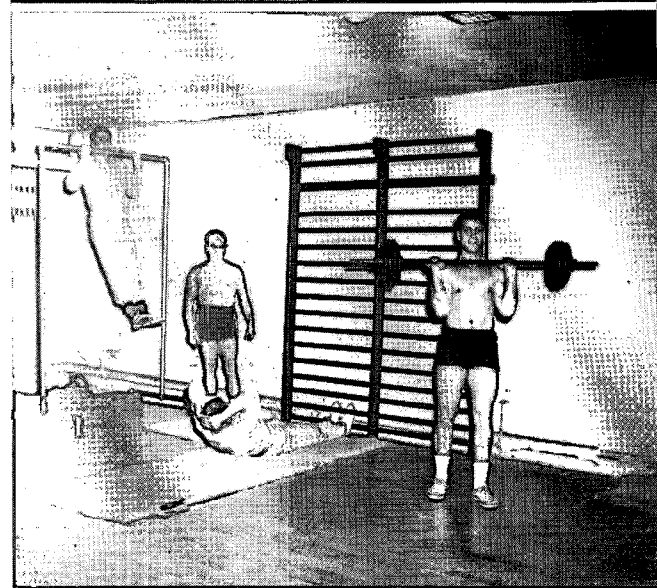
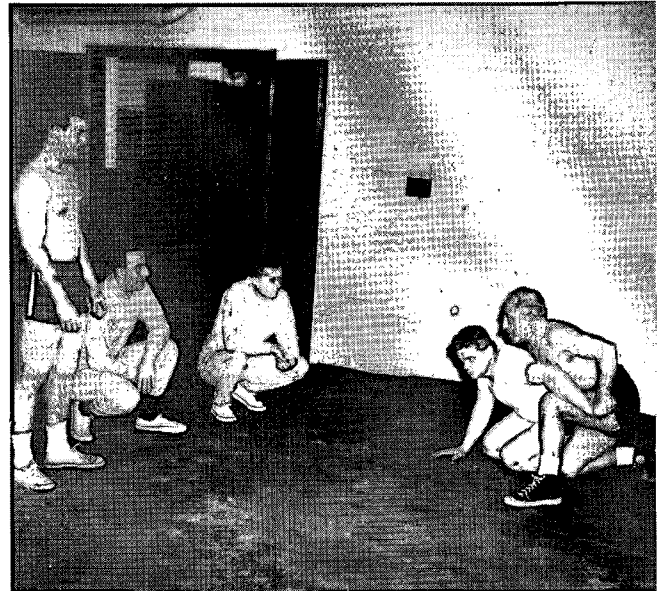
ROLL CALL TRAINING

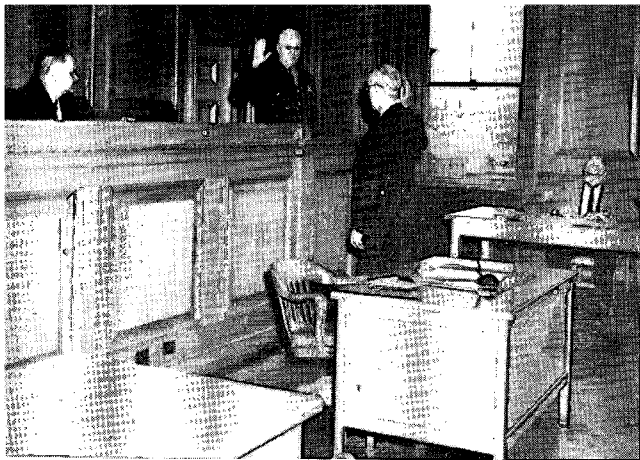
Continued training raises the level of competence of police officers and widens their background of knowledge which is so vital to the professionalization of the police service. Changes occurring in the police field resulting from today's increasingly complex society, new methods and procedures for giving better police service to the community, new laws and ordinances affecting general police work - all must be properly brought to the attention of our personnel if we are to increase efficiency and effect better public relations. This can only be done by constant training. Last May, this Department initiated an in-service training program - Roll Call Training. This method of instructing personnel is in addition to the annual in-service training classes at the Police Academy. Men of the Patrol and Traffic Bureaus attend brief training sessions prior to roll call three days each week. Instruction material is taken from training bulletins on selected subjects. The training bulletins for all personnel are prepared by the Police Academy staff. Roll call classes are conducted by field sergeants who have been given special courses in proper teaching methods.

KEEPING TRIM IN THE GYM

Since the inception of the recruit school training system in 1946, the Providence Police Department has stressed the importance of physical fitness and physical agility. Today, more than ever, the Police Academy is placing emphasis on this form of training. This is in line with the thinking of our Chief of Police, our Commissioner of Public Safety, and our President of the United States. Each has said, in essence, "A fit body makes a fit mind." President Kennedy also asserts that physical fitness in citizens is vital, not only to themselves, but to the welfare of the Nation.

Approximately 15% of the recruit's total time in training is spent on increasing his physical fitness. The recruit is taught some basic judo, boxing, wrestling, calisthenics, and close order drill. Such training not only increases his fitness and defensive ability, but also serves to develop unity of action and discipline. The Police Academy also incorporates these tactics in its refresher courses for in-service officers. The Department Physical Director, a full-time employee, conducts physical training classes in the gymnasium in the Police Academy building.





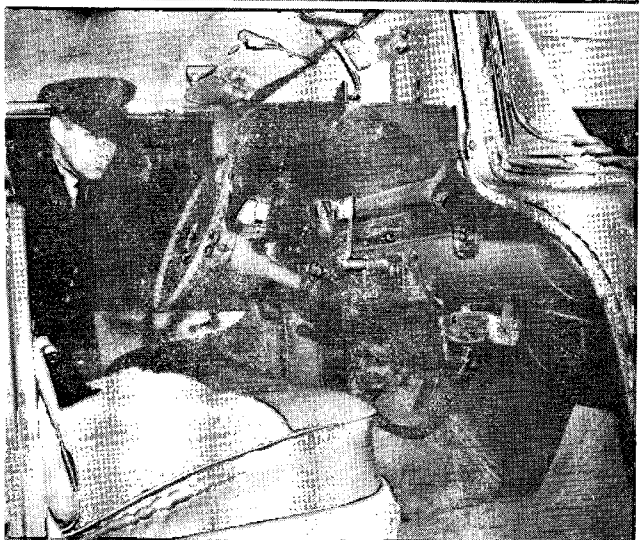
PROSECUTION

Jurisprudence is an exact and complex governmental function. End points of a segment of this legal process are law enforcement and the prosecution of law violators. The Bureau of Prosecution's records for the year 1961 indicate that 8,033 defendants were prosecuted in the Sixth District Court in Providence; and 25,083 persons were prosecuted in the Providence Police Court. Although the figures create impression, a far greater impression is obtained when one observes the cross currents of court room drama bringing about a blending of law and justice that epitomizes human rights, dignity, and the process of democratic freedom.



AMUSEMENT INSPECTOR

"VIGILANCE" is the code of the Department Amusement Inspector in his effort to maintain a class of entertainment that is free from indecent, impure or obscene human behavior. Motion pictures, literature, stage plays and records are but a few of the responsibilities that the Inspector must keep a wary eye on, lest objectionable entertainment might slip into the community.



SUPERVISOR OF VEHICLES

Regulatory powers of the Bureau of Licenses, City of Providence, extend into the field of hackney carriage power vehicles and hackney carriage operators. Responsibility for the supervision of the City's 170 cabs and 564 cab drivers rests with the Police Supervisor of Vehicles. Effective efforts on the part of this officer and the members of the patrol force combine to make certain that the local cab companies furnish the public with safe, convenient and courteous transportation.



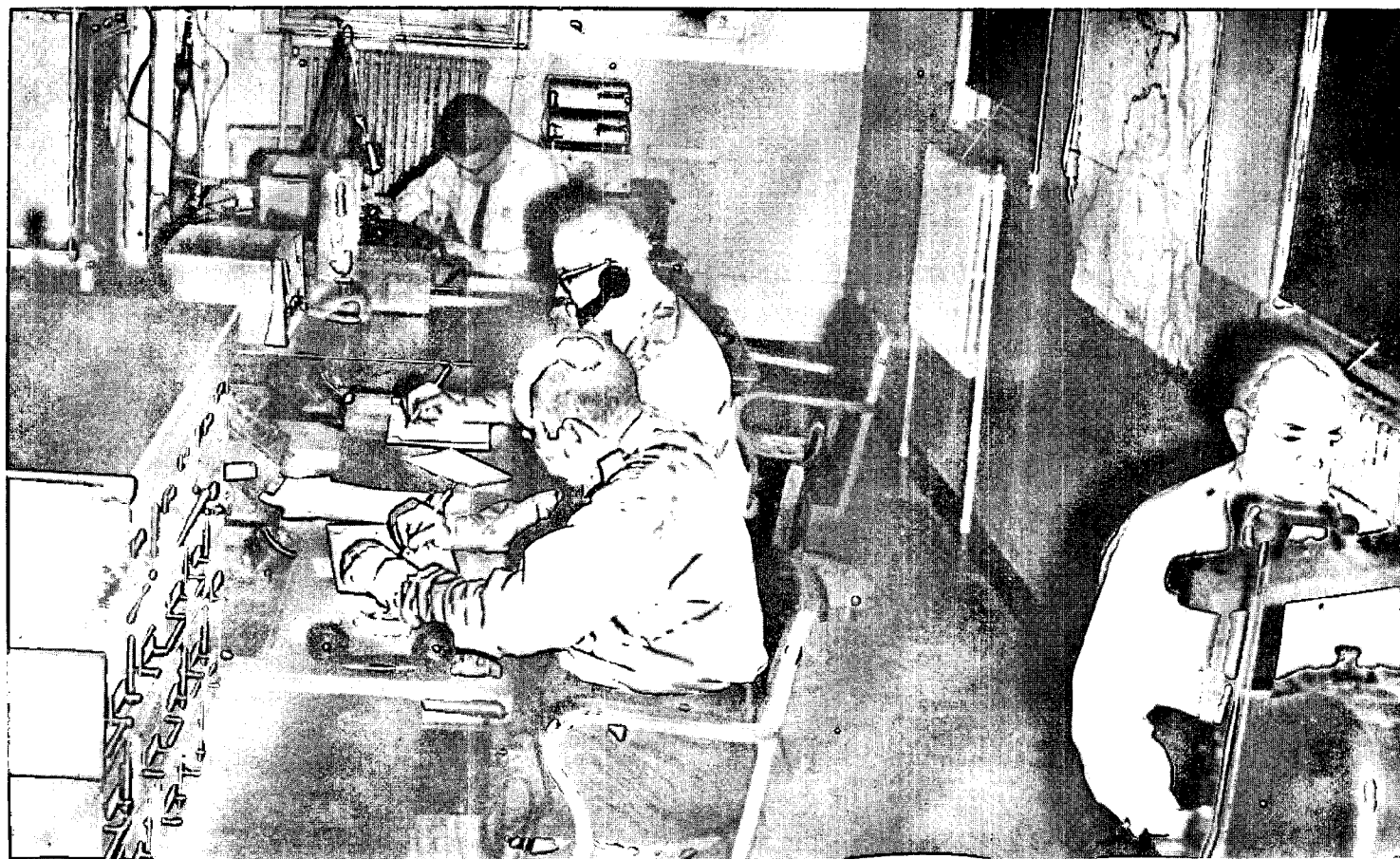
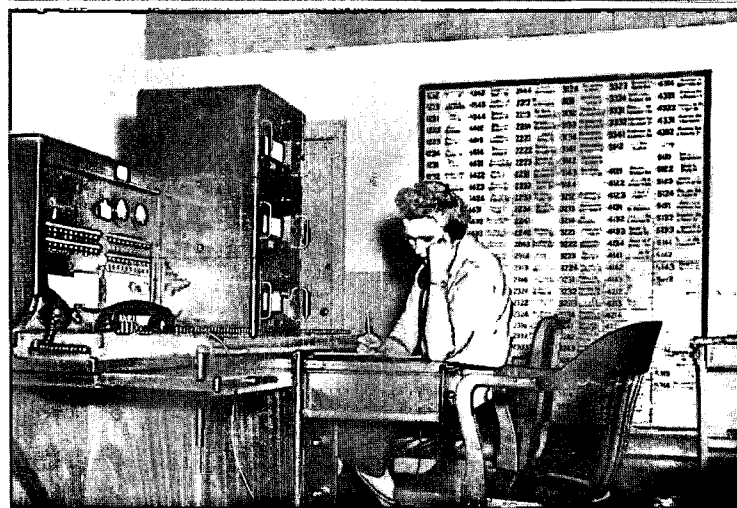
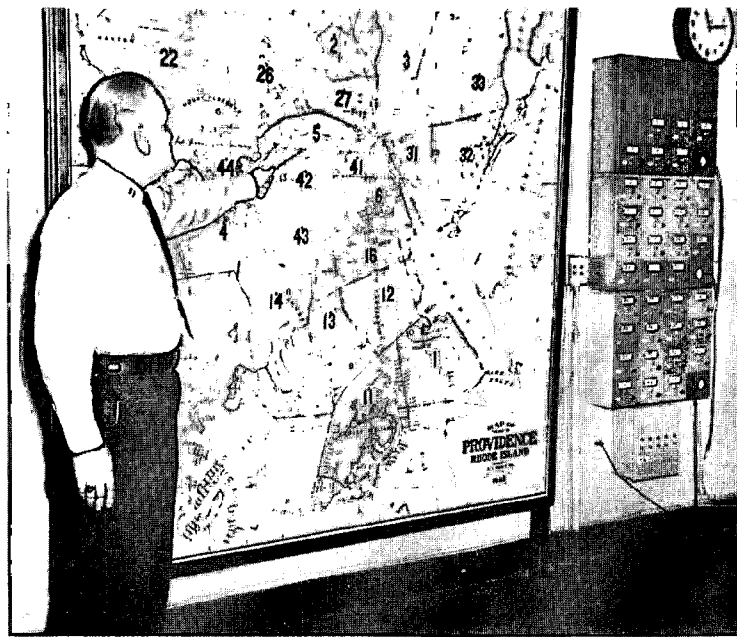
LICENSE INVESTIGATION

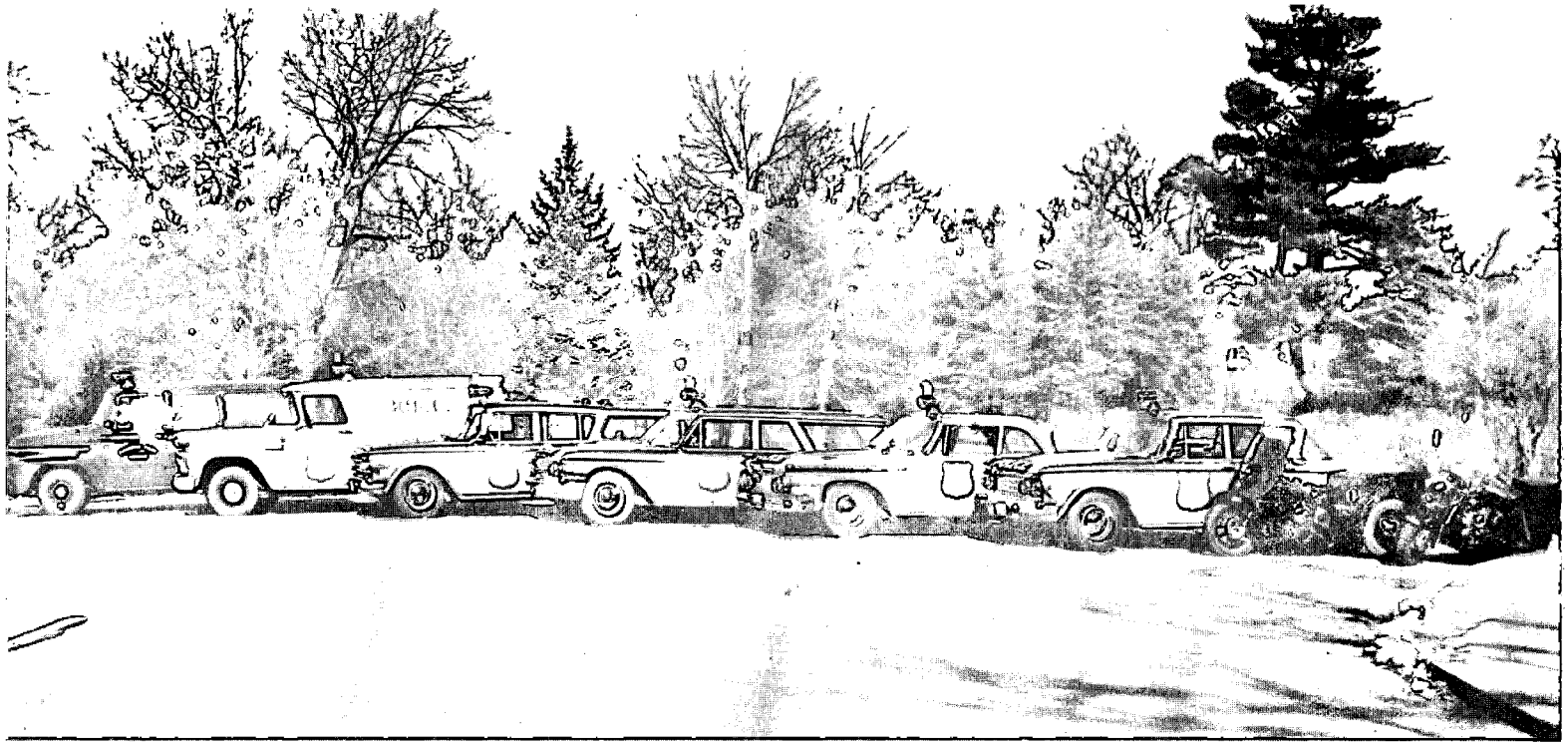
License investigation by the police is essentially the bedfellow of license enforcement. The old adage "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." is practised by the police investigator. His task is to dig into the applicant's background in order to establish his credibility. During the year 1961, 5,092 license applications of various types were investigated. Often, many undesirable applicants are discovered and are not recommended for a license; consequently, the probability of potential license irregularity diminishes.

COMMUNICATION & STORM CONTROL CENTER

The placid routine of a policeman on foot or mobile patrol may be interrupted at any time by the anguished cry of "Police!" - the most ancient form of police communications - or by a radio command from the dispatcher in the Control Center. Approximately 300 times daily the bulbs light up on telephone panels at the complaint desks a few feet away from the dispatcher, and each is a service call. The citizen may demand relief from a barking dog, or it could be a report of a holdup or serious accident. The daily 800 radio transmissions, the 150 teletypes sent and received, the 75 hourly rings and other calls from police officers using the 166 police call boxes on the streets in this City, indeed, and in fact, make the Communications Control Center the nerve center of the Police Department.

In an adjoining room is the Storm Control Center which is manned whenever severe snowstorms occur or when natural disasters threaten to strike the city. With direct telephone lines to the Fire and Public Works Departments, the local public transit company, and the Rhode Island Hospital, the combined operations of the Radio Communications and Storm Control Centers make the top floor at Police Headquarters a focal point in the city for the rendering of emergency public services.





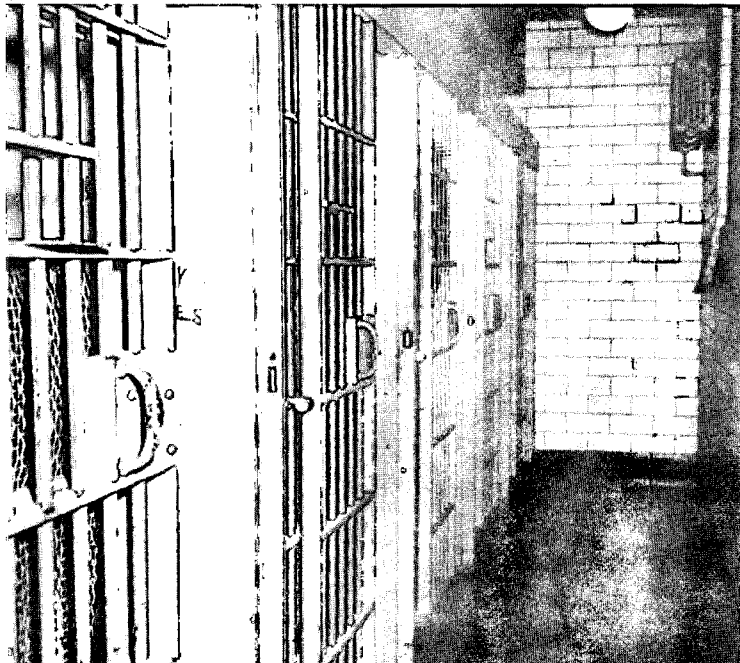
EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE

It takes more than bone and tissue to run a police department - it takes equipment - enough of it to stun the stock clerk in any large concern. It also takes the men and women of the Service Division, police officers and civilians, who are responsible for property management; the service, operation, installation, and maintenance of hundreds of police equipment items. A partial list includes: 112 radios of every description and type, 110 telephones, 166 police call boxes and the miles of wire and conduit which link them to a central control panel, 75 typewriters, and 700 police firearms of all type.

Add the "wheels" of this Department - the trucks, automobiles and motorcycles from which police work demands a high quality of performance. Public prestige requires that all motorized equipment also be presentable in appearance. At the present time the Providence Police Department rides on:

64 marked police cars
7 cruiser patrol wagons
6 station wagons

19 unmarked police cars
25 two-wheel cycles
8 three-wheel cycles



DETENTION

The detention section of a police department in a large city must be prepared to receive and hold all types of prisoners which can range from the happy drunk to the hardened killer. Last year in Providence, the Department Detention Bureau processed more than 3,500 persons charged with a variety of offenses. In addition to holding our own prisoners for court arraignment, the custodial staff handled a number of prisoners for other police departments and law enforcement agencies in the area who are not equipped with detention facilities. Detention quarters are also provided for juvenile offenders who are kept separated from adult confinement areas. All detention sections are in the Police Headquarters building and are regularly staffed by police officers and matrons around the clock.

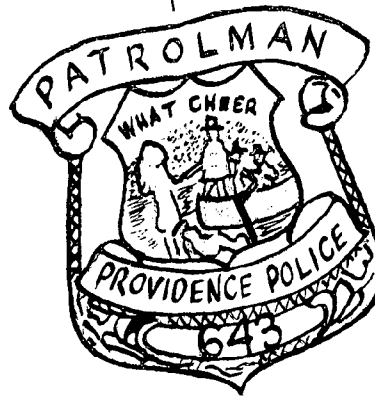
PUBLIC RELATIONS

In order to thrive any public agency that functions in the name of democracy must enlist the full measure of public good will. Without this sustaining power, the role of the agency in the community becomes less fluid, impotent and it eventually shrivels up. A police department by nature is a public agency and it is very much in need of this support if it is to be at all effective in suppressing those elements in society that seek to circumvent or otherwise undermine the principles of law, justice and social order.

To secure this support from the community an effective educative program must be maintained. Such a program requires the utility of all available communicative media for the dissemination of information regarding the needs, the problems, and the complexities of modern law enforcement. Throughout the year 1961 the Providence Police Department utilized a fresh and more aggressive public relations policy. From the fertility of this new policy the fruits of mutual understanding and bi-lateral co-operation should emerge.



Know Your



Police
Department

"Night & Day"

Your Policeman:

- HE IS ONE of 490 men dedicated to your protection and the protection of all who live in, work in, or visit the City of Providence, R. I.
- HE IS YOUR friend; to be called upon in any emergency.
- HE CAN BE your foe, if you are one of the lawless.
- HE REPRESENTS the law and his powers are derived from your mandate.
- HE IS A human being with all the qualities and failings of other human beings.
- HE IS A citizen and taxpayer with a great knowledge and respect for the laws of this nation and the reasons for their existence.
- HE IS A neighbor who has chosen law enforcement as his career.
- HE COMES from all walks of life, from all nationalities and varied religious beliefs.
- HE DEALS with people, and his constant contact with humanity often casts him in the role of psychologist, teacher, clergyman, parent or brother.

- HE IS, ABOVE all, the defender of all—regardless of race, color, creed or position in life.
- HE STANDS as a shield between the law abiding and the forces of evil and disorder—24 hours a day—7 days a week—52 weeks a year—for as many years as he is on the Force.
- HE DEALS in only one specialty—service—he does not sell it; he gives it.
- HE WORKS around the clock, often when most of you are asleep.
- HE IS ON duty constantly, even on his days off; and is subject to call even when on vacation.
- HE ENFORCES the law—all the laws—yet he does not punish; for that is not his function.
- IN AN EMERGENCY or if Police service is needed:

CALL: GASPEE 1-3121

PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WALTER H. REYNOLDS, *Mayor*

FRANCIS A. LENNON, *Commissioner*

FILED

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**CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.**