



PROVIDENCE POLICE  
1962

*Annual Report*

NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND  
1962

FRANCIS A. LENNON  
Commissioner of Public Safety

COL. HOWARD A. FRANKLIN  
Chief of Police

IN CITY COUNCIL  
MAY 2 1963

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

*D. Everett Whelan*  
CLERK

Compiled by Bureau of Planning and Research  
Photos by Bureau of Criminal Identification and Providence Journal



HONORABLE WALTER H. REYNOLDS

*Mayor of Providence*



HONORABLE FRANCIS A. LENNON  
*Commissioner of Public Safety*



COLONEL HOWARD A. FRANKLIN

*Chief of Police*

PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
HEADQUARTERS

209 FOUNTAIN AVENUE, PROVIDENCE 3, R. I.



Honorable Francis A. Lennon  
Commissioner of Public Safety  
City of Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Sir:

Although my tenure of office as Chief of Police did not begin until January, 1963, I take pleasure in submitting this annual report of the activities of the Providence Police Department for the year 1962. Serving as the Administrative Assistant to Colonel Walter E. Stone, my predecessor, I became aware of the enforcement policies which ultimately brought about the excellent record achieved for the year 1962. Indeed, the overall picture projects the enthusiasm and devotion to duty of every member of the Department for the attainment of this end.

As the report data indicates, the Providence Police Department has made tremendous strides in the field of law enforcement, forging ahead relentlessly to bring about a more vibrant police service to this community. While the percentage of crime reduction for last year does not exhibit a spectacular decrease over that of 1961, it is significant to note that it contrasts the national crime trend crime increase.

Truly, the pages of this report edify an example of an improved police service for the City of Providence and I am firmly confident that an even greater improvement is possible and will become apparent in 1963.

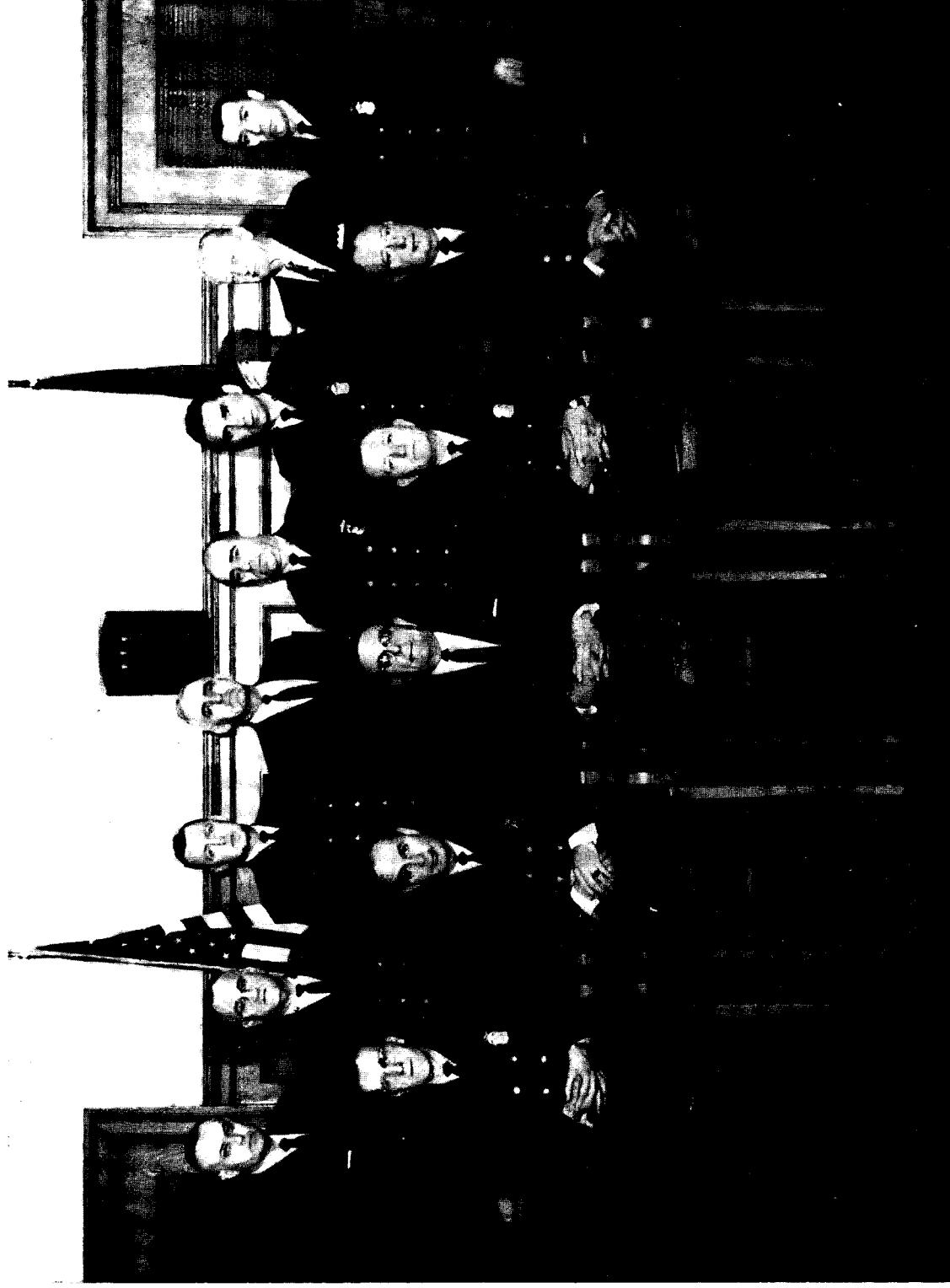
It is with a feeling of humility and a positive recognition of my entrusted responsibility to the people of Providence that I pledge myself to the task of continuing the pursuit of those law enforcement policies that will inevitably lend emphasis to the security of the life, property and welfare of every citizen in the community.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Howard A. Franklin".

HOWARD A. FRANKLIN  
Colonel  
Chief of Police

# COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT



(Seated, left to right) Comdr. Walter J. Cahill; Col. Howard A. Franklin, Chief of Police; Francis A. Lennon, Commissioner of Public Safety; Comdr. Joseph W. Neil; Comdr. George W. Wilding. (Standing) Lieut. Walter A. McQueeney; Capt. Alexander J. St. Pierre; Lieut. Alfred E. McCall; Capt. John L. Eddy; Capt. John F. Zubiago; Capt. Leo P. Trambukis; Capt. William E. May; Lieut. John J. Kilduff.

# DIVISION COMMANDING OFFICERS

COMMANDER THOMAS B. HEALEY  
Enforcement



COMMANDER WALTER J. CAHILL  
Administrative Staff



CAPTAIN JOHN F. ZUBIAGO  
Services

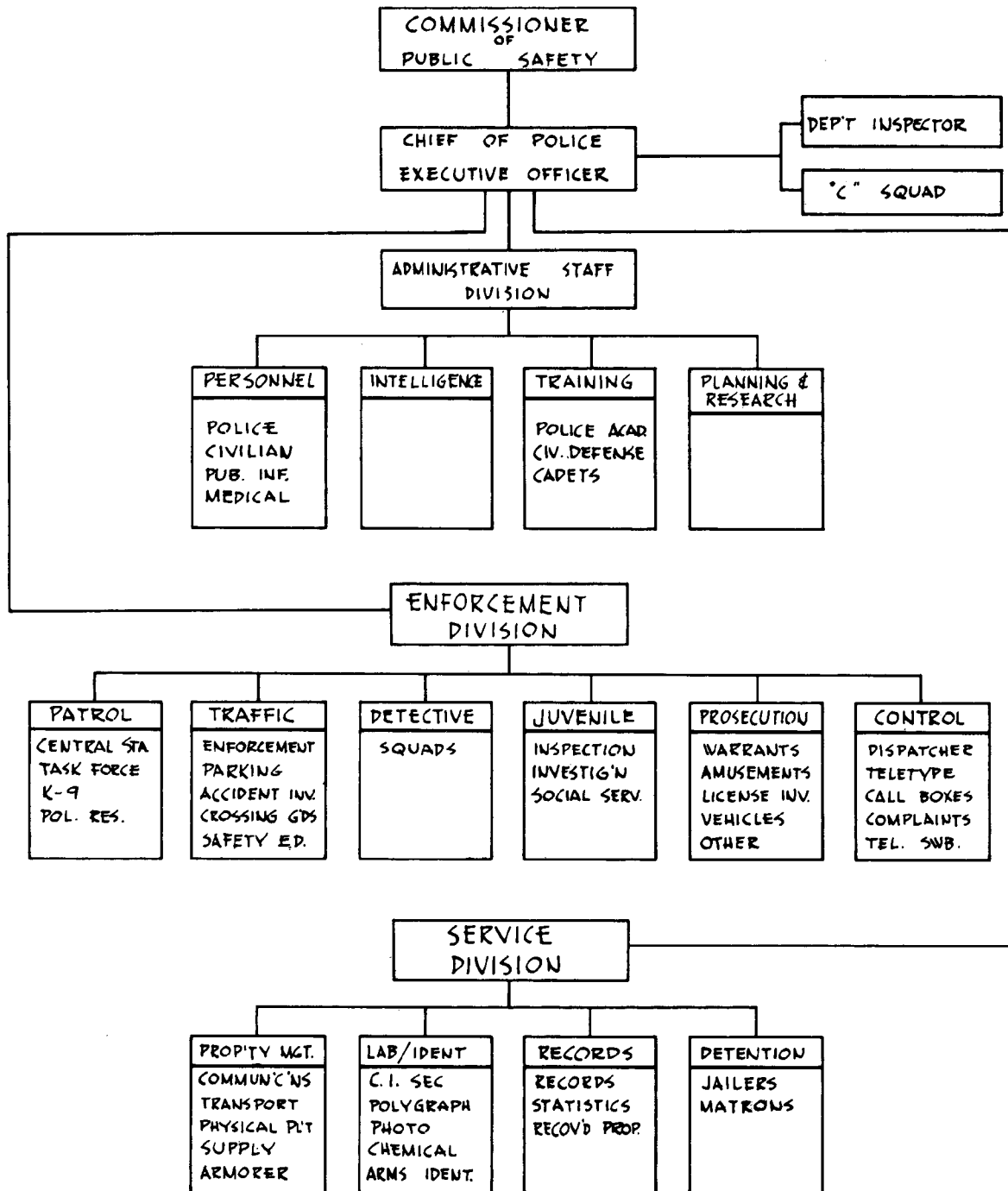




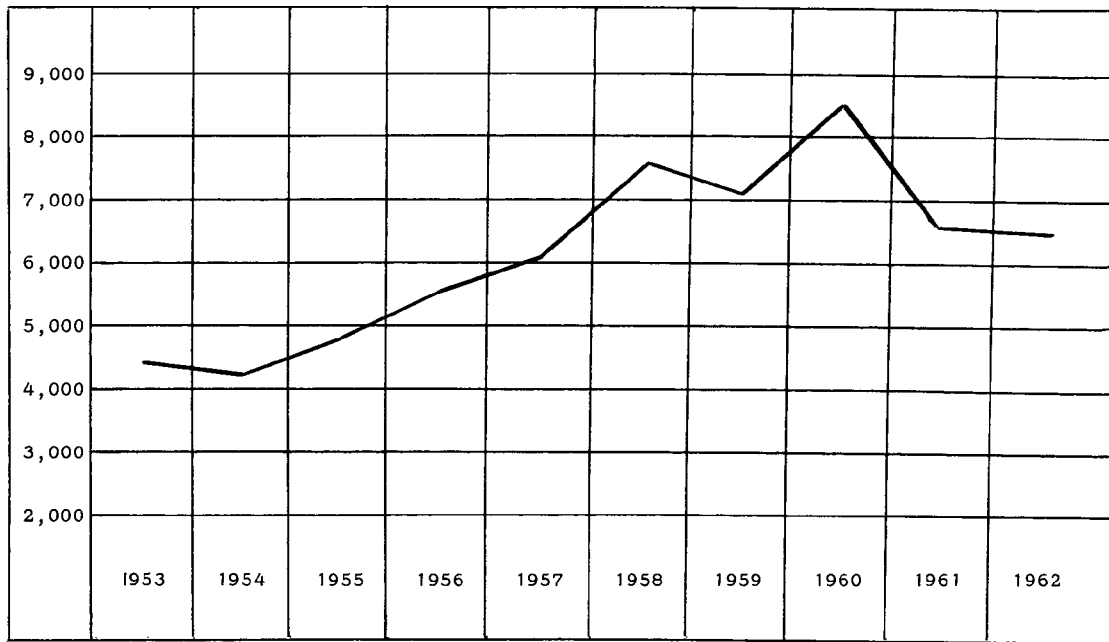
PRESENT SALARY SCALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

<div> <div>COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY</div> </div>	CHIEF OF POLICE (\$10,233)	COMMANDER (\$7,874)	CAPTAIN (\$7,167)	LIEUTENANT (\$6,459)	SERGEANT (\$5,869)	PATROLMEN (\$4,853 - \$5,237)	POLICEMEN (\$4,853 - \$5,237)	TOTAL
CHIEF OF POLICE	1							1
"C" Squad					2	6		8
Department Inspector				1				1
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF DIVISION								
Commanding		1						1
Planning & Research			1		1			2
Intelligence Bureau					1	1		2
Personnel Director				1				1
Police Academy				1	1	1		3
ENFORCEMENT DIVISION								
Commanding		1						1
Patrol Bureau		1	1	7	29	204		242
Task Force					1	6		7
K-9 Corps					1	8		9
Traffic Bureau			1	3	10	60		74
Detective Bureau			1	2	7	33	1	44
Juvenile Bureau			1	1	2	15	3	22
Prosecution Bureau					1	6		7
License Enforcement					1	1		2
Control Center			2	2		21		25
SERVICE DIVISION								
Commanding			1					1
Record Bureau					1	2		3
Property Management					1			1
Supplies						1		1
Armorer						2		2
Transportation						2		2
Lab/Identification					1	6		7
Detention Section					1	3		4
TOTAL	1	3	8	18	61	378	4	473

# ORGANIZATION CHART PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT



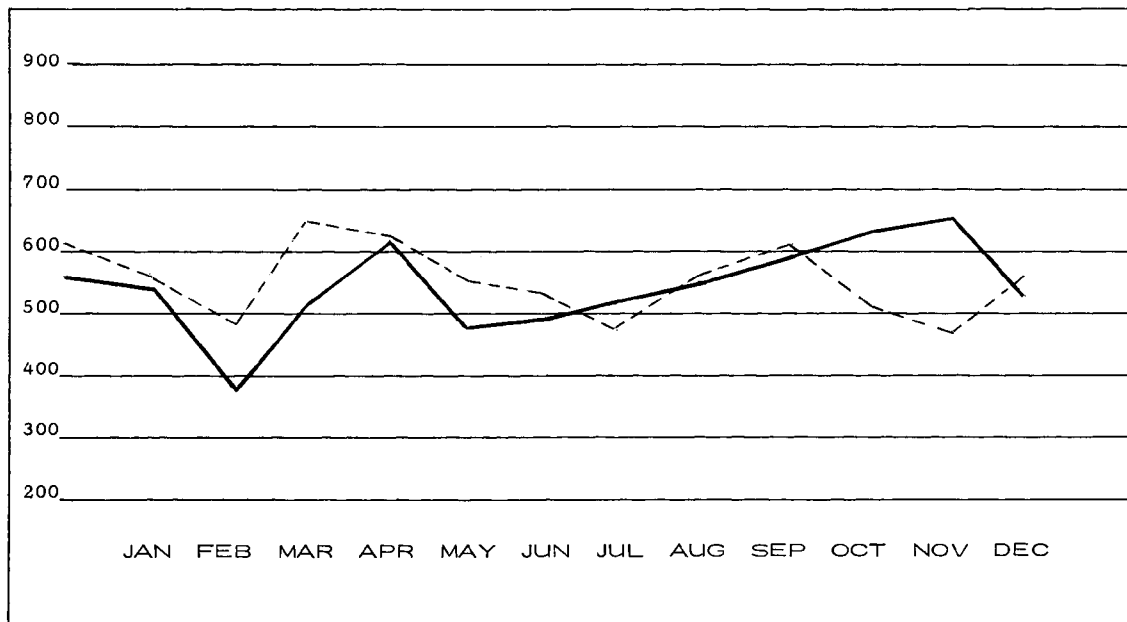
# SERIOUS CRIMES IN PROVIDENCE FOR TEN YEARS



# SERIOUS CRIMES IN PROVIDENCE BY THE MONTH

1961 - - -

1962 \_\_\_\_\_



# PATROL BUREAU



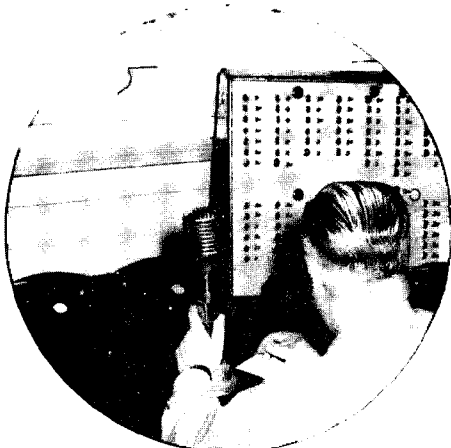
Comdr. Joseph W. Neil



"someone's in the cellar!"



"what address, lady?"



"calling car 33"



"on the way"

Of all the field services provided by a police department, the patrol function is the most basic. The uniform patrol unit of a department is responsible for all primary police tasks: the prevention and suppression of crime, the preservation of law and order, and the protection of life and property. The police mission is fulfilled by patrol - by putting men in uniform on the street in certain areas during designated times, so that the entire city is blanketed over twenty-four hours, with a conspicuous and omnipresent network of police officers. In the public's eye, police service is synonymous with the patrol function. The complexities of routine police work are ever-increasing, and requests and demands for new and unusual services add to the already manifold responsibilities of the Patrol Bureau. The new *modus operandi* used by criminals today demand increased alertness and perception on the part of all members, qualities which are becoming more and more apparent in the 242 men of the Patrol Bureau. These stalwart minions of the law, forming the city's front line of defense against onslaughts of the lawbreakers, have greatly improved the public's image of this Department in the past year. The prompt and efficient service given the public by these "men in blue" reflects their pride in accomplishment and the *esprit de corps* which is moving this department toward complete professionalization. In line with nationally recommended police procedures, coveted assignments and promotions are being awarded on the basis of merit and performance. The Providence Police Department is today maintaining standards of performance which are among the highest in the nation, efficiency in police service to this community being sustained largely by those in uniform who are the first to respond to your call for help.

## COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES 1961 - 1962

Uniform Classification of Offenses	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	Percent Change	
			<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>
MURDER	4	2	50.	
MANSLAUGHTER	2	7		250.
RAPE	7	8		14.2
ROBBERY	50	66		32.
AGGR. ASSAULT	135	201		48.8
BURGLARY	1638	1689		3.1
LARCENY	3534	3245	8.1	
AUTO THEFT	<u>1258</u>	<u>1323</u>		5.1
Total	6628	6541		

Last year, crime in the United States INCREASED 5%.

In Providence, crime DECREASED 1.3%, dropping for the second straight year.

## COMPARISON OF CLEARANCES 1961 - 1962

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Percent Clearance PROVIDENCE		Percent Clearance NATIONAL
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u> *
MURDER	100.	100.	93.1
MANSLAUGHTER	100.	100.	86.5
RAPE	71.4	100.	72.6
ROBBERY	50.	25.7	41.6
AGGR. ASSAULT	78.5	76.1	78.7
BURGLARY	38.3	39.9	30.
LARCENY	22.3	24.8	20.8
AUTO THEFT	32.1	22.6	27.8
Total	29.6	30.1	26.7

\* Latest figure available

# DISTRIBUTION OF 1962 OFFENSES AND CLEARANCES BY MONTH

OFFENSES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Murder	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manslaughter	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Rape	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	8
Robbery	5	3	3	13	5	2	1	3	10	7	9	5	66
Aggr. Assault	16	7	10	13	13	14	19	15	26	24	29	15	201
Burglary	168	134	132	122	106	92	126	147	165	183	170	144	1689
Larceny over \$50	81	46	85	72	57	90	63	80	66	81	78	72	871
Larceny under \$50	156	128	165	248	189	216	200	227	233	221	209	182	2374
Auto Theft	<u>121</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>1323</u>
	548	376	523	617	476	497	520	567	597	632	655	533	6541

## CLEARANCES

Murder	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manslaughter	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	7
Rape	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	8
Robbery	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	17
Aggr. Assault	15	5	4	10	12	11	16	13	19	14	22	12	153
Burglary	50	101	52	35	21	35	54	85	44	66	73	58	674
Larceny over \$50	31	19	23	7	5	14	13	16	7	11	21	13	180
Larceny under \$50	60	34	72	33	34	66	49	40	46	41	93	60	628
Auto Theft	<u>28</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>300</u>
	186	166	180	108	93	143	153	167	125	157	285	206	1969



Capt. John L. Eddy

# DETECTIVE BUREAU

The great bulk of the complaints of crime reported to the Police Department require investigation by the members of the Detective Bureau who handle all major crimes together with any minor offenses not cleared by immediate arrest. It is the responsibility of detectives to conduct the investigation, collect the evidence, identify and apprehend the suspect, prepare the case for presentation in courts and grand jury, following the case through to its ultimate conclusion. From the minute the detective gets an assignment, he also receives responsibility for handling the myriad details encumbered upon each complex investigation. The close relationship existing between the detectives themselves, and between they and their brother officers in uniform, creates a concerted team effort which, today, is reaching the highest degree of co-operation and mutual support ever attained in this Department. The Detective Bureau, cognizant of the fact that Providence is in the heart of the third most metropolitanized state in the country, maintains very close working arrangements with all surrounding police departments and government agencies. A detective in a large department such as this is engaged in a most unique profession; unique, because it finds him investigating a murder in a slum area; an hour later, an embezzlement in the office of a bank president; and at a moment's notice, traveling to any point in the nation to extradite a felon, or to complete some other phase of the work on his case. Flexible adaptability for instant adjustment as the occasion demands is certainly a prime requisite for the successful investigator. In 1962, the 43 members of the Detective Bureau conducted the staggering total of 16,444 investigations into crimes and incidents of all types which required some 95,000 man-hours - this includes the 9,145 extra hours of duty given by members of the Bureau. Upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Providence City Council in 1962 approved a 6% pay increment for all members of the Detective Bureau and the vice control unit. The marked success of this Department last year in surpassing the national level of crime clearances, while at the same time achieving a reduction in the number of crimes committed in Providence for the second straight year, was in no small measure due to the dedication and devotion to duty displayed by our plainclothes squads.



the evidence



the stakeout

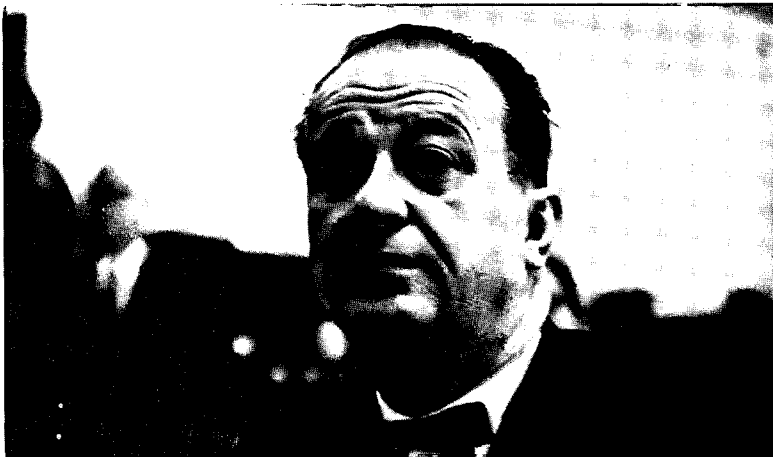


presenting the evidence



the apprehension

# THE LINEUP STUDY: POLICE FACES



photos by Thomas D. Stevens,  
Providence Journal



# COMPARISON OF TOTAL ARRESTS, 1961 - 1962

## Uniform Classification of Offenses

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
MURDER _____	4	2
MANSLAUGHTER _____	2	5
RAPE _____	5	12
ROBBERY _____	41	24
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT _____	69	134
BURGLARY _____	325	375
LARCENY _____	343	464
AUTO THEFT _____	158	181
ASSAULTS _____	143	253
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING _____	33	46
EMBEZZLEMENT & FRAUD _____	22	19
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY ____	37	103
ILLEGAL POSSESSION WEAPONS _	55	69
PROSTITUTION & VICE _____	6	8
SEX OFFENSES _____	75	122
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY _____	9	8
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS _____	15	20
LIQUOR LAWS _____	11	81
DRUNKENNESS _____	2399	2560
DISORDERLY CONDUCT _____	376	158
VAGRANCY _____	14	37
GAMBLING _____	122	46
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQ. _	28	48
VIOLATION OF DRIVING LAWS ____	13980	23379
PARKING VIOLATIONS _____	10555	9712
VIOLATION MOTOR VEH. LAWS ____	1086	2216
ALL OTHER OFFENSES _____	1111	1178
TOTAL _____	31,024	41,260

# COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1961 - 1962

## Uniform Classification of Offenses

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>Court Referrals</u>
MURDER _____	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER _____	0	0	0
RAPE _____	1	4	4
ROBBERY _____	5	4	4
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT _____	6	13	12
BURGLARY _____	224	233	171
LARCENY _____	178	241	161
AUTO THEFT _____	102	131	120
ASSAULTS _____	46	61	37
FORGERY _____	1	1	1
EMBEZZLEMENT _____	0	0	0
STOLEN PROPERTY _____	2	8	3
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS _____	9	20	14
PROSTITUTION & VICE _____	0	0	0
SEX OFFENSES _____	28	52	35
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY _____	9	8	8
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS _____	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAWS _____	0	9	9
DRUNKENNESS _____	11	5	1
DISORDERLY CONDUCT _____	273	39	34
VAGRANCY _____	0	0	0
GAMBLING _____	1	0	0
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQ. _____	0	0	0
VIOLATION DRIVING LAWS _____	308	236	212
PARKING VIOLATIONS _____	0	0	0
VIO. MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS _____	94	97	82
ALL OTHER OFFENSES _____	<u>781</u>	<u>877</u>	<u>152</u>
TOTAL _____	2,079	2,039	1,060

## ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

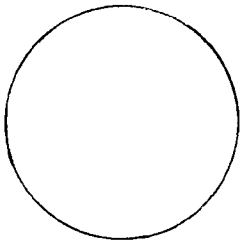
January 1st to December 31st

## 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	Driving Under Influence	All Other Offenses	TOTAL
Under 15	M					1	136	124	42	22			5	2		14					6				345	697
	F				1		15	29		8				1		4					1				117	176
15-17	M			4	1	10	85	78	86	27	2		1	15		13			10	3	35				269	639
	F				2	1		21	2	1				1		7			1		2				107	145
18	M				2	8	19	20	15	10			6	4		3		4	16	30	4		1	2	30	174
	F						2	1		1				1		1			3	2						11
19	M					6	13	21	7	13	1	2	10	4		5		1	22	53	11	2	1	1	26	199
	F					1		4			1				1	2			3	2					2	16
20	M		1		1	4	14	14	9	14	2	1	2	6		4		3	14	64	13	1		1	19	187
	F					1		2		1	1			2				3	7							17
21	M			2	3	9	12	7	3	13	1		6	5		4		2		77	11	2		1	16	174
	F						2	1					1		1	1				8	1				2	17
22	M				1	3	8	5		14	2		2			7		1	1	60	10	1		2	9	126
	F		1				1	2								1				5	1				1	12
23	M		1	1	2	3	14	7	4	7	3		2	3	1	3		2		73	5	1	1	2	20	155
	F					1	1	2		1								1	1	4					2	13
24	M					6	6	6	4	12	2	2	7	4		6		2		62	7			1	15	142
	F					1		1											9						3	14
25-29	M		1	4	4	24	20	21	3	43	7	6	14	8		5	1	2	2	293	26	7	2	5	43	541
	F					4	1	7	1		3		2		1	2	1			18	1			1	5	47
30-34	M		1		4	8	13	12	4	19	4	3	16	6	2	11	2	1	1	211	7	5	4	5	44	383
	F					3		2		3	1				1	1	1			38	1			1	2	54
35-44	M	2		1	3	17	12	22	1	28	11	4	16	4		10	2	1	2	516	8	10	11	17	56	754
	F					6		15			2				1	1	1			73		2	1		2	104
Over 45	M					16	1	23		16	3	1	13	3		15			2	889	8	6	24	9	36	1065
	F					1		17								2				63			1		7	91
TOTAL	M	2	4	12	21	115	353	360	178	238	38	19	100	64	3	100	5	19	70	2331	151	35	44	46	928	5236
	F		1		3	19	22	104	3	15	8		3	5	5	22	3	1	11	229	7	2	2	2	250	717

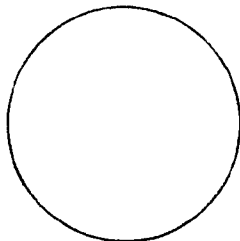
# 1962 ADULT-JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR SERIOUS CRIMES

MURDER



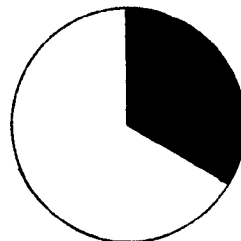
100% ADULTS

MANSLAUGHTER



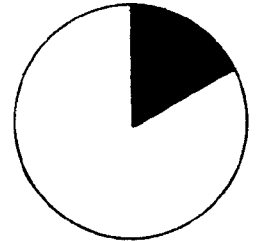
100% ADULTS

RAPE



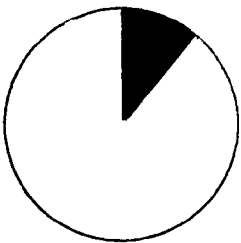
66.67% ADULTS  
33.33% JUVENILES

ROBBERY



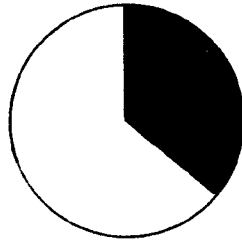
83.33% ADULTS  
16.67% JUVENILES

AGGR. ASSAULT



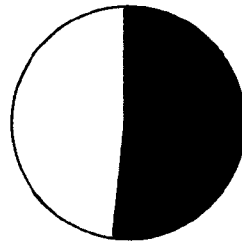
90.30% ADULTS  
9.70% JUVENILES

BURGLARY



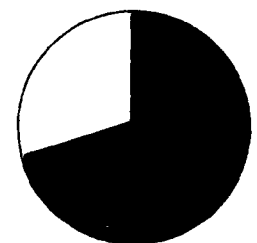
62.18% ADULTS  
37.82% JUVENILES

LARCENY



49.85% ADULTS  
50.15% JUVENILES

AUTO THEFT



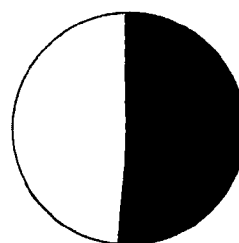
29.76% ADULTS  
70.24% JUVENILES

## TOTAL PART #1 OFFENSES

ADULTS



JUVENILES



49.77% ADULTS  
50.23% JUVENILES



Capt. William E. May

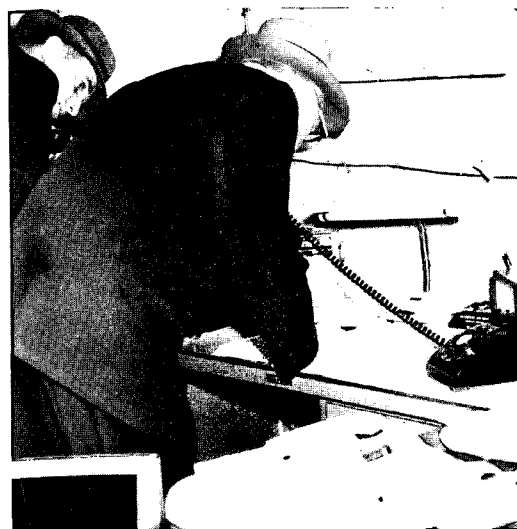
## JUVENILE BUREAU

Few functions of a police department are more important than preventing young people from getting into trouble, or handling youthful offenders after they do become involved with the police. This is the job of the Juvenile Bureau's 22 policemen and policewomen who are among the most dedicated in police service anywhere. In the complex life of today when moral and spiritual values do not always keep pace with the physical, too many youngsters, bewildered and confused, become involved in criminal acts. Some may be petty, others of a more serious nature. Organized in 1945, the Providence Juvenile Bureau was and is still assigned these vital functions: (1) the discovery of delinquency; (2) investigation of cause and factors; (3) making referrals to the proper agency; and (4) protecting young people from crime and criminal elements. Last year, 4,625 boys and girls under 18 years of age came in contact with the police at the Office of the Juvenile Bureau at Police Headquarters. 400 more boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years, all underprivileged, enjoyed the wholesome activities of the Providence Junior Police Camp by the sea at Point Judith, Rhode Island where the camping season was divided into four 2-week periods. Arts and crafts, sports and games, first aid and individual swimming instruction, plenty of good food and fresh air - few boys' camps could offer more, or have trained juvenile officers as camp counselors. In addition, thousands more of our young people saw Bureau personnel in the field at schools, athletic contests, as the coaches of baseball and basketball teams, or at those places favored by juveniles as hangouts. Unfortunately, in 1962, juveniles continued to have an impact on crime in Providence, 50.23% of the total arrests for Part I crimes being youngsters under 18 years. Most of these juvenile arrests were for the specific crime of auto theft, and most of this was joyriding. The full resources of this Department will be applied to this serious community problem which will face us again in 1963. Every car owner can help in this problem by locking his ignition and doors and taking the keys; by this simple act requiring only a minute of your time, you will be removing the temptation of some unthinking young person to steal for the first time - stealing a car which very easily could lead to a lifetime of crime, even take a life on the highway. Get to know your Juvenile Bureau whose existence arises out of a philosophy of jurisprudence which holds that the youthful offender is not a criminal at law in the same sense as is the adult. The Providence Police Juvenile Bureau gives effect to this philosophy. Our primary purpose in the matter of juvenile work is crime prevention.



# VICE LAW ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement of vice laws in Providence is spearheaded by the function of the "C" Squad unit. The importance of vice control lies not only in the prevention of vice offenses, but in the prevention of related offenses which are a product of vice. That is, the narcotics user is primarily a violator of the drug laws, but the crimes he will commit to support his habit such as theft and burglary, are proportionate in frequency to the extent of vice conditions permitted to exist in the community. Any city which winks at gambling, narcotics, prostitution or other morals violations offers an invitation to an outside criminal element to come in. Providence is not an "open" city. Stringent vice control is maintained here and in this manner the people of Providence are protected from organized criminal activity. Vice control takes planning. When any enforcement action is taken, it must be based upon evidence and information gathered in sufficient amount to gain conviction of all persons involved in the unlawful activity. This method of enforcement is necessary since vice offenders are not usually known to operate in public view. In 1962, the "C" Squad maintained its enforcement pressure against vice with 48 gamblers charged with 71 gambling offenses; 23 subjects were charged with 27 narcotics offenses; 21 persons for prostitution; 66 for liquor law violations; and the owners of 50 licensed establishments were brought before the Providence Bureau of Licenses for hearing of violations. On several occasions during the past year, the "C" Squad worked in co-operation with agencies of the state and federal governments who also have responsibility for the repression of vice. Close liaison existed with the United States Attorney and United States Marshal in the interchange of information concerning the sustained attack against all vice operations in the city.



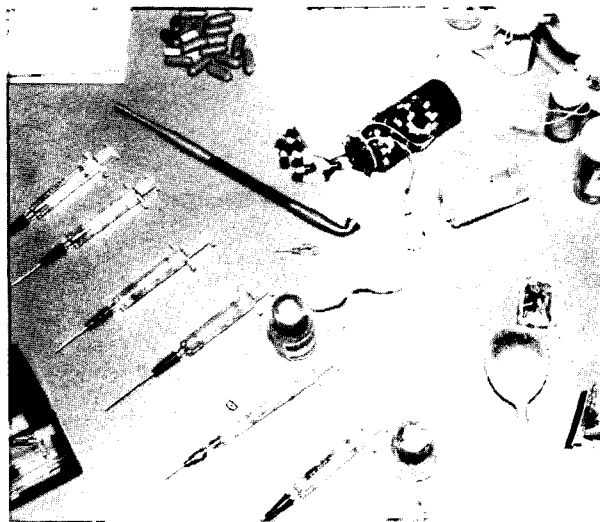
raiders 'taking' bets



planning the raid



punch boards & slot machines



narcotics ruin lives



Capt. George W. Wilding

## TRAFFIC CONTROL

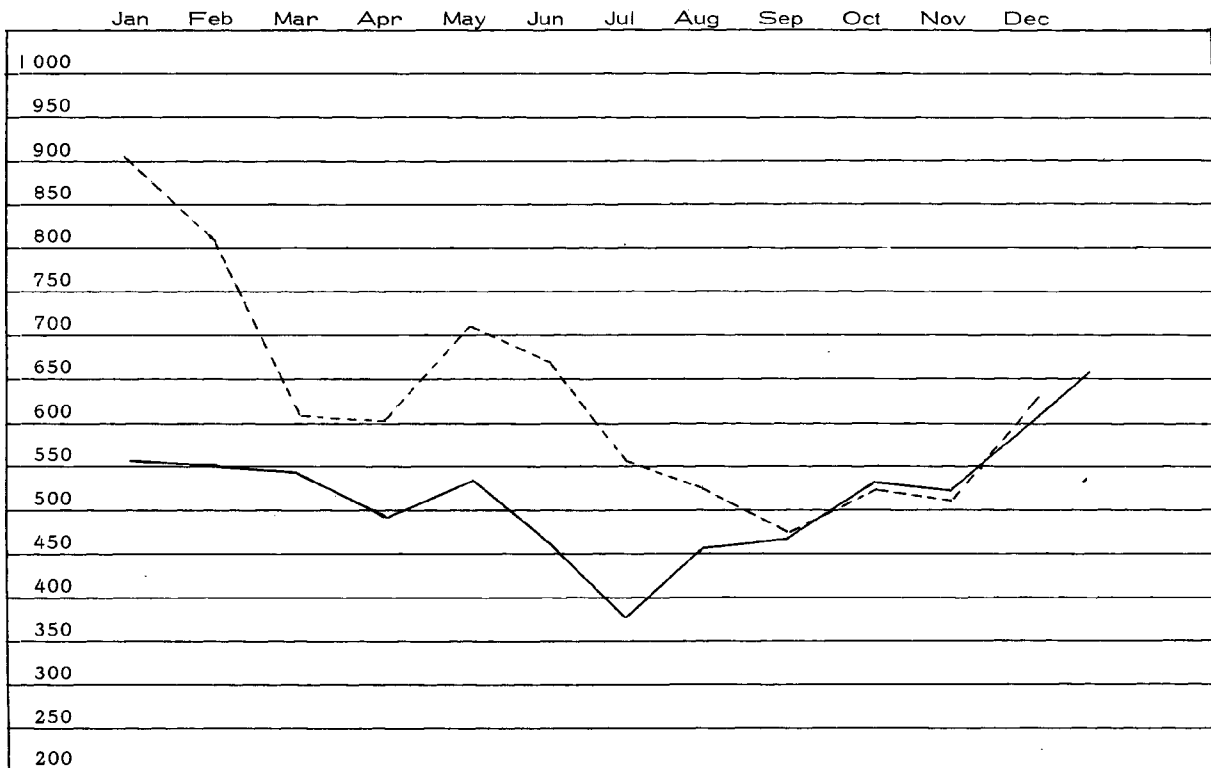
The true gravity of the traffic situation in this city can probably best be understood if it is related to the total crime problem. During 1962, murder claimed 2 victims in Providence - traffic accidents on the streets of our city took 21 lives, some of them children. Injured in highway accidents reported to the police were 964 people as compared to 632 victims of crimes against persons, such as assault, rape, robbery and other crimes of violence. A moment's reflection over these figures should be more than ample to convince anyone that traffic law enforcement remains a major problem for the Police Department.

In population ratings, Providence is the 56th largest city in the United States (1960 federal census figures), and one of the most congested, having 2 1/2 times more people per square mile than the average city in our population class. (Only in cities of over 1 million people does the number per square mile begin to come close to our 11,000 per square mile, and only the largest cities like New York, Chicago and Detroit have more residents per square mile.) Congested living conditions results in congested traffic conditions with traffic control and enforcement of road and driving laws vitally necessary to the life of the community. The 18.91 square miles of Providence are crisscrossed by 366 miles of paved streets with over 4,500 intersections. A steady stream of out-of-state traffic pours into the city on U.S. Routes 1, 6, 44 and state arterials. The city is the hub of a metropolitan area serving more than 800,000 persons. Over 300,000 of these people travel to or through Providence daily to work, to shop or for recreation, and the streets are taxed in excess of that for which they were designed. The present freeway construction program which is changing the face of the city will, when completed, become an integral part of the community's traffic pattern, and will help to reduce the magnitude of the traffic problem and exert considerable influence on the economic development of Providence. The responsibility for expediting the flow of traffic on freeways will be another assignment for the Traffic Bureau which will take on even more responsibilities as suburban development continues to encourage a decentralized pattern of living, resulting in more vehicles on the highways, greater distances traveled, and an ever-increasing accident potential.

Pitted against this daily traffic avalanche are the 77 men of the Traffic Bureau. Their overall objective is not, as some are wont to believe, to hand out traffic citations, but rather to keep traffic moving in an orderly manner so the streets of Providence will be safe for everyone. Observance of traffic laws and parking regulations will help these men and may save your life.



# TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE



1961-----Total: 6,984

1962———Total: 5,565

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO PROVIDENCE POLICE FOR YEARS 1961 - 1962

	1961	1962
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	6,984	5,565
FATALITIES	14	21
Adult Pedestrians	7	5
Child Pedestrians	0	7
Operators	4	3
Riders	3	6
INJURY ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATED AT SCENE	887	752
PROPERTY DAMAGE ACCIDENTS	6,083	4,792
PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS	303	308
PERSONS INJURED	1,027	964



# Accidents Can Be Prevented



All traffic law enforcement assignments of Traffic Bureau personnel are selectively made on the basis of the city's accident experience. An alert Accident Prevention and Analysis Section is the traffic memory of this Department and maintains vigil over our accident control program. Accident trends are immediately noted, evaluated, and the information is transmitted to the Traffic Bureau which correlates it with the selective enforcement program and the deployment of personnel. The selective enforcement program was started in 1962 and is best judged by the marked reduction in total accidents in Providence last year, particularly personal injury accidents. While the number of fatalities did increase alarmingly last year over the previous year, (contrary to the widely accepted traffic enforcement principle which provides that when enforcement is high, and personal injury and property damage accidents are down as happened here last year, fatalities are lower) it is significant that six of the victims were children of pre-school age, too young for our school traffic safety education program. The twenty-one fatal accidents last year are of grave concern to the Police Department. A stepped-up traffic safety education program has already been inaugurated for 1963. In the past year, the accident records system was refined, revised and expanded to keep abreast of changing traffic law enforcement and accident investigation techniques. Experimentation is continual in this Department which constantly looks for new and better methods of meeting our many responsibilities to the citizens we serve. None is more important to us than helping to save the lives of our fellow citizens in our daily use of the streets of the city. This is a job big enough for 207,498 people - everyone in Providence. YOU can help by walking and driving carefully.

## SCHOOL SAFETY



In 1962, the Providence Police School Safety Officer visited 91 public schools and 41 parochial and private schools to deliver 250 traffic safety talks to 59,456 Providence school children. Carrying the message of highway safety to our youngsters at school, the laudable efforts of our school crossing guards who assisted in the instruction on the street, the driver education classes in city high schools and by the Rhode Island Registry of Motor Vehicles at Police Headquarters - all was part of the concerted effort last year to alert tomorrow's citizens to their responsibility in this motorized civilization. The adults were not overlooked either, for a great part of the Mayor's Traffic Safety Committee's public traffic safety education program was aimed at them. The Providence Journal Company, all local radio and television stations, and interested public and private agencies all helped to get hundreds of traffic safety announcements before the citizens of this community. The Department's selective traffic enforcement program was given wide coverage by The Journal which ran a prominent news series focusing attention on those intersections having the highest accident experience and what the police were doing to reduce the frequency of accidents. Police traffic safety exhibits, safety talks to citizens young and old, distribution of thousands of printed winter safe-driving messages, the use of police cars with sound equipment during peak hours in the downtown business district and other shopping areas in Providence - last year's reduction of accidents certainly reflects the fine efforts of police officers and so many others interested in community safety. This Department salutes all citizens who helped in any way. We, in '63, are counting on you again.

## TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN PROVIDENCE FOR PAST TEN YEARS

YEAR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
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
1962	1	2	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	21



### PROTECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Providence has 87 school crossing guards, and in 1962 these women directed 39,865 school children across streets in every section of the city. The Police Department is extremely thankful to be able to report that since crossing guards first went on duty in 1951 there has not been a fatality or serious injury of a school child at any intersection served by these women who devote themselves to the safety of our school children. This is truly a most impressive record, one these ladies are justly proud of. YOU can help them to preserve this remarkable record by using extreme caution every time you drive near a school area.

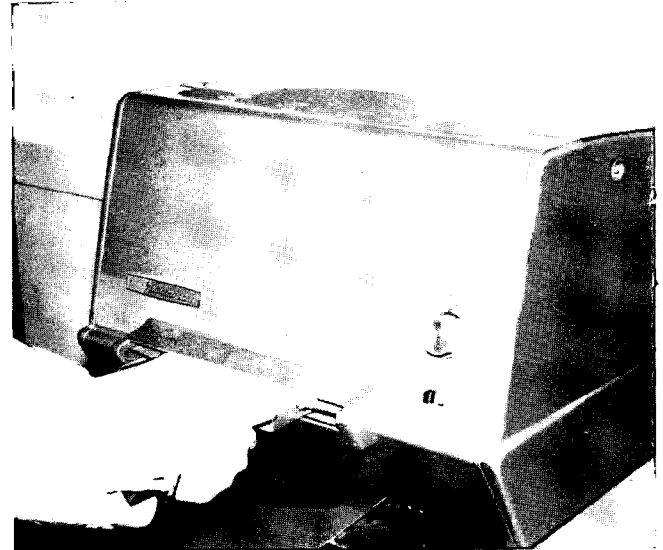
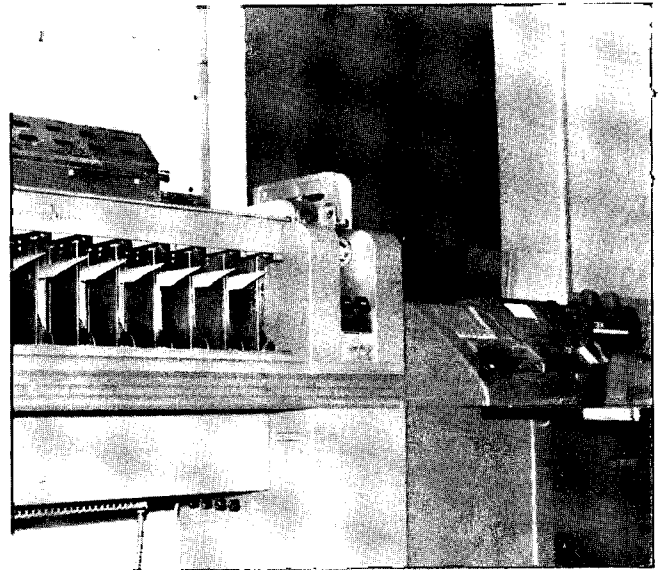


### METER CHECKERS

These uniformed ladies-of-the-law enforce the parking regulations in the downtown core area. They are a familiar sight to thousands of shoppers and others whose business brings them to the hub of the city. 12 women are currently employed for meter-checking duty, and their employment has released police officers for more active police services. The purpose for which this unit was organized, to provide effective use of on-street parking facilities, is efficiently being accomplished by our checkers, thereby ensuring a more full and impartial use of the 1,685 parking meters in Providence.

# RECORD BUREAU

A central records bureau is the information center of a police department and its work is an important measure of police services in the community. It is the official memory of the department and provides factual information necessary for proper police administration and evaluation of accomplishment. From the first days of the F.B.I.'s "Uniform Crime Reporting System", this Department has been widely known for the completeness and accuracy of its records as handled by the Record Bureau. At this public office on the second floor at the Headquarters building the files yield a large picture of the kind and amount of crime in Providence, cases solved by the police, the city's traffic accident experience and enforcement, reports of the thousands of police service calls handled annually by police officers, missing person reports, lost and found items, and all the other miscellaneous records necessary to provide the "chronicle of crime" and police work in this city. Each day, commanding officers of all units are furnished a copy of the Consolidated Daily Report giving them the number of offenses, arrests, and a traffic analysis for the previous day with monthly and yearly comparison by the date. This report summary is the barometer of crime and enforcement in this community on a day-to-day basis; obviously, it is watched closely by all superior officers in the Department and by patrolmen who see it posted on bulletin boards in all guard rooms. In 1962, a total of 48,429 police reports were taken by members of the Department and processed, IBM coded and filed in the Record Bureau. New IBM equipment was purchased and the new data processing system has provided a fast and accurate method of recording the myriad police statistics produced by each police work day. Over 90,000 IBM cards were punched last year. The Record Bureau bought a new photo copy machine for reproduction of police reports within seconds. The new model expedites internal record and report processes, while at the same time being a source of revenue in its constant service to attorneys, insurance investigators, and hundreds of private citizens in need of official police report copies.



## PROPERTY ROOM

The Property Room, part of the Record Bureau, is charged with the care of all lost, stolen and abandoned property, money or other property alleged to have been illegally obtained, and all articles and property taken from persons arrested for any cause. Gaming implements seized as evidence in dozens of gambling raids by the Providence Police last year are also stored here. With the more than 1,100 different items received for storage during 1962, the Property Room is beginning to look more and more like the bargain basement of a large department store.



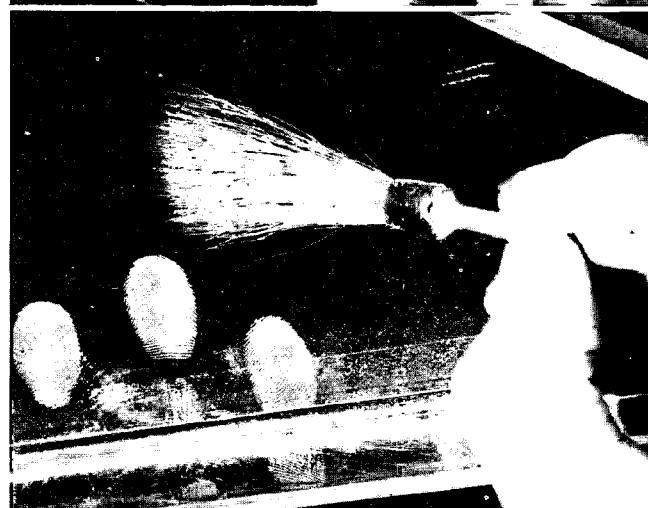
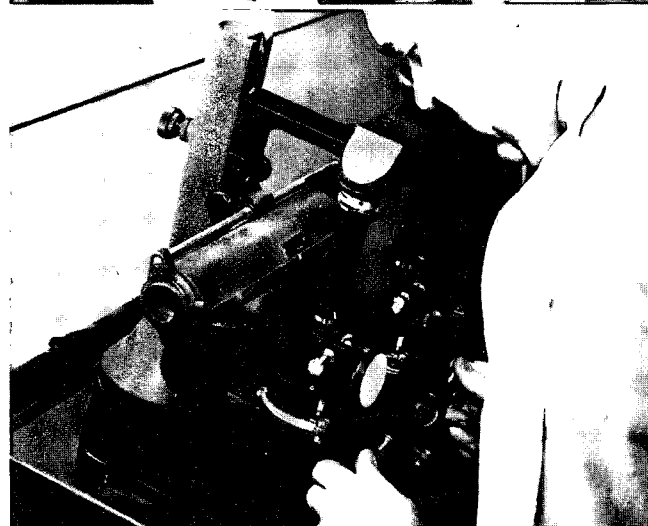
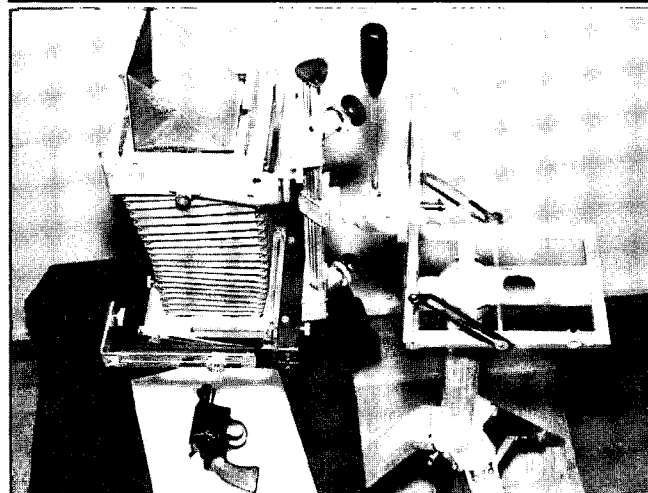
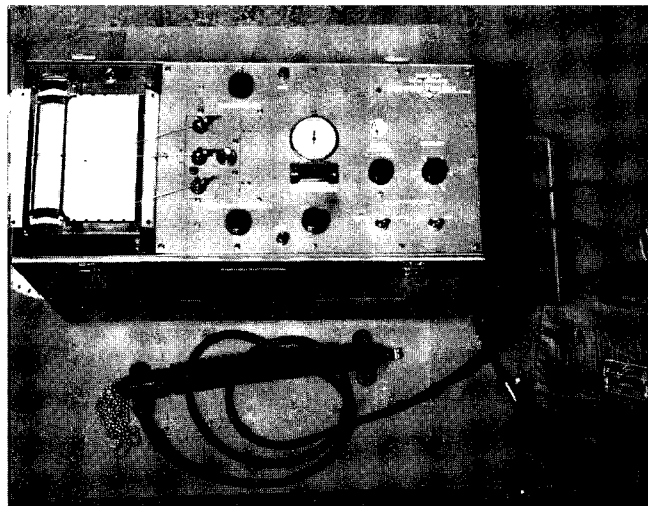
# BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

Police work is becoming increasingly complex in many ways, but in none so much as in the field of criminalistics. The efficiency of a police department is dependent upon the ability of a trained staff and the equipment of its crime laboratory section. In addition to the services normally assigned to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the trained investigators of this unit respond to crime and accident scenes for the search, collection and preservation of evidence prior to their examination and evaluation of the evidence. The Bureau also is a source of information for other law enforcement agencies, and also serves industry, civil and armed service agencies for the clearance of job applicants. The B.C.I. was organized as a separate full-time unit in 1924 when the first fingerprints were taken here. Earlier files from the Detective Bureau are also at the B.C.I., and these show photographs and Bertillon measurements dating back as far as 1892. The crime photos and "mug" files reveal the criminal history of Providence which are added to each year. Knowing some of the work load of this unit in 1962 gives the reader an idea of just what is involved in the detection and repression of crime in the modern era:

crime scenes searched	360
crime scenes photographed	139
latent fingerprints found	131
new prisoners mugged and printed	1,489
repeaters photographed	550
burglary evidence examined	85
prints received from other agencies	155
corpses fingerprinted	10
total fingerprints taken during year	2,039
criminal fingerprints now on file	72,039
identifications by latent prints	17
evidence photographed	95
film processed	3,583
contact prints made	17,902
public relations programs photographed	55

A modern scientific aid to the police investigator is the Polygraph, more popularly known as the "Lie Detector". This device is used to determine guilty knowledge on the part of a suspect. A skilled B.C.I. operator can tell if the suspect's answers to questions are false by measuring the changes in respiration and blood pressure which occur when a person lies. The Polygraph is an accepted aid in criminal investigation and this Department now has three qualified examiners who conducted 28 tests last year.

Microscopic examination of evidence is standard procedure at the B.C.I. which uses the binocular microscope, a monocular microscope and a comparison microscope.



VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN IN PROVIDENCE  
IN 1962 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>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
ROBBERY	66	\$3,675	\$56	\$266
BURGLARY	1689	294,370	174	187
LARCENY	3245	210,595	65	74
AUTO THEFT	1323	996,412	753	828
<u>Total</u>	6323	1,505,052	238	195

Comparison by Type of Property

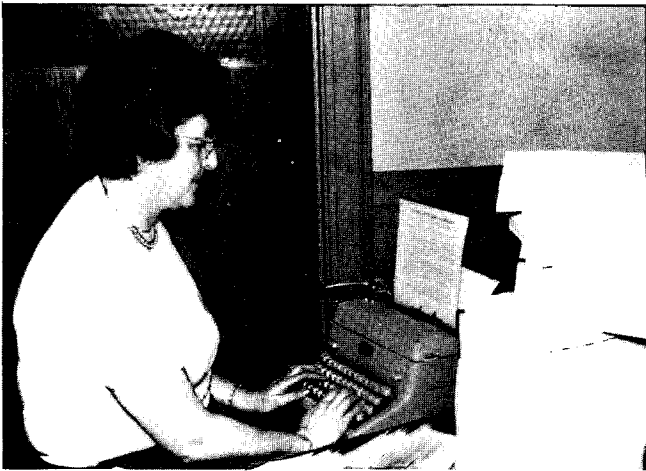
Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percent Recovered <u>Providence</u>	Percent Recovered <u>National</u> *
			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
CURRENCY	\$107,862	\$5,445	5.	9.
JEWELRY	60,546	2,806	4.6	7.
FURS	58,540	0.	0.	4.
CLOTHING	27,397	2,344	8.5	10.
AUTO THEFTS	996,412	975,846	97.9	92.
MISCELLANEOUS	254,295	49,935	19.6	20.
<u>Total</u>	1,505,052	1,036,376	68.8	52.

\*Latest figures available

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE  
POLICE IN 1962 AND THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY STOLEN

Uniform Classification of Offenses	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen
1) ROBBERY		
Highway	37	\$1,452
Miscellaneous	29	2,223
<u>Total</u>	66	3,675
2) BURGLARY (B & E)		
Residence	587	139,852
Non-Residence (Stores)	1102	154,518
<u>Total</u>	1689	294,370
3) LARCENY *		
\$50 & over in value	871	176,460
\$ 5 to \$50 in value	2088	33,699
Under \$5 in value	286	436
<u>Total</u>	3245	210,595
4) AUTO THEFT		
Joy-riding	1110	802,734
All others	213	193,678
<u>Total</u>	1323	996,412
* Nature of Larcenies		
purse snatching	27	935
pocket picking	13	600
shoplifting	129	1,594
thefts from autos	709	69,288
auto accessories	900	28,496
bicycles	550	11,630
all others	917	98,052
<u>Total</u>	3245	\$210,595

# PROSECUTION BUREAU

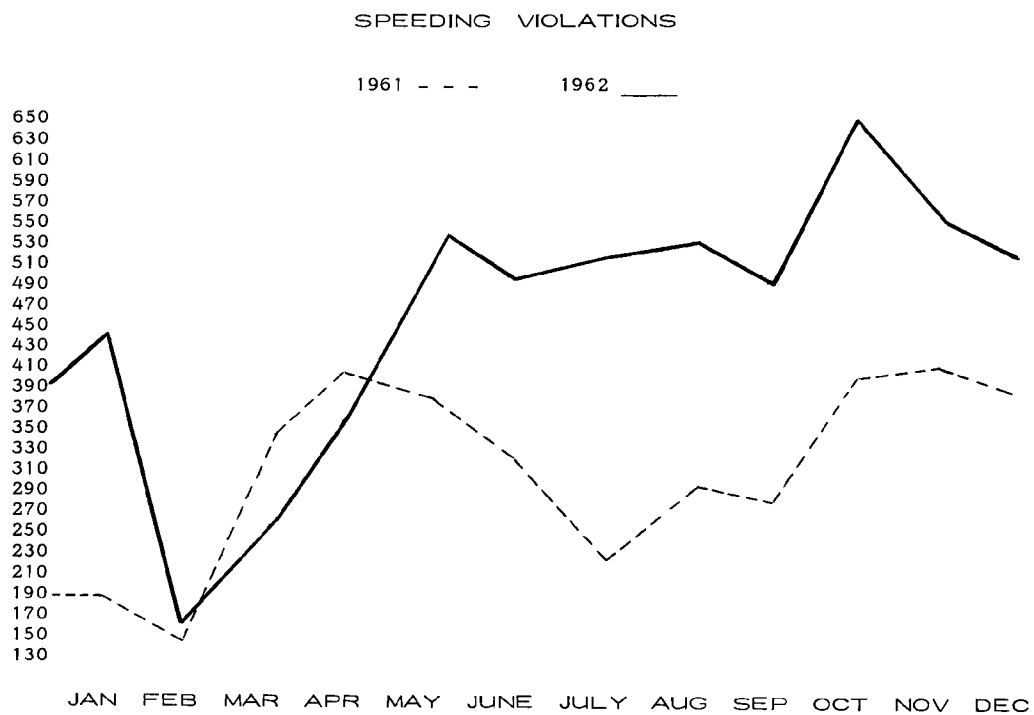
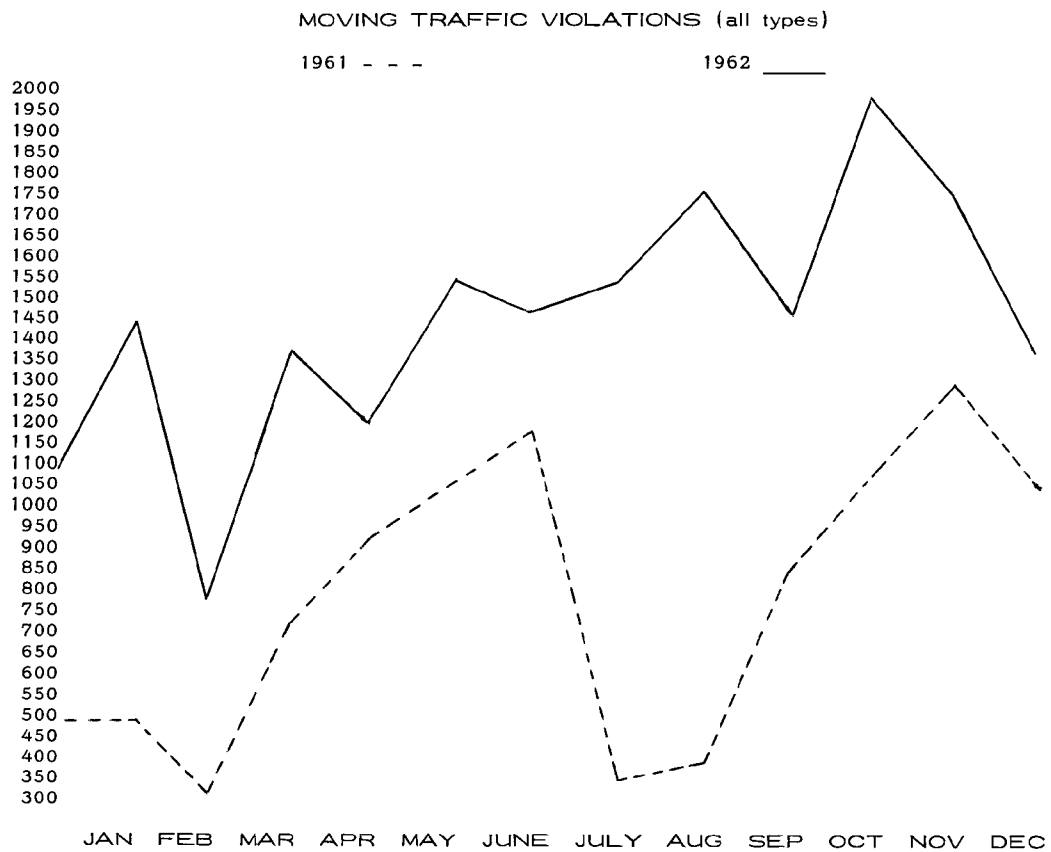


In the framework of the organizational structure of the Providence Police Department, the specialized functions of amusement inspection, license investigation, warrant processing and hackney carriage supervision are aligned into a single, but interrelated departmental entity, the Bureau of Prosecution. This alignment, established in 1960 and completed the following year, immediately brought about a convergence of the parallel lines of direction of these somewhat dissimilar work characters and focused them toward more central direction of the determined administrative policy objective: strict law enforcement.

Functionally, the specialization of amusement inspection, hackney carriage supervision, and other forms of licensing became primarily that of license investigation. In the year 1962, a total of 5,149 license applications of all types were investigated by the license investigating unit, and a considerable number of these applicants were denied a recommendation for a license for various reasons. 48 license holders found to be in violation of regulations were referred to the Bureau of Licenses; 7 remonstrance petitions were investigated which resulted in the sustenance of 4 legal remonstrances; and, in addition, a number of hackney carriage operators were summoned to the Office of the Supervisor of Vehicles for minor infractions of the city's hackney regulations.

Throughout the year '62, personnel of the Warrant Section became increasingly aware of the concerted effort being made by members of the Department to effect efficient law enforcement. A total number of 43,582 warrants were processed, an addition of 10,310 or a 31.2 percent increase over the total output for the year '61. Of the number of warrants processed for '62, a substantial amount of them can be credited to a crackdown on moving motor vehicle violations. The comparison graphs on the following page presents a more conclusive picture of this increase. To be noticed is the increase of 1,772 speeding violations or 46.8 percent, and an increase of 8,095 moving violations or 83.3 percent over that during the year '61.









Lt. John J. Kilduff

# TRAINING

The Providence Police Academy, located at 200 Chad Brown Street away from the complex Police Headquarters Building, has a permanent staff of a lieutenant, sergeant and patrolman. The Department Physical Director is also attached to the Academy. Among the facilities available here are the gymnasium; a combination library, reading room and trophy room; a classroom accommodating fifty students; a three-stall, 30-yard indoor pistol range; and in the Academy garage, a kennel for the use of the K-9 Corps' training unit which is used to shelter the patrol dogs when their handlers are vacationing or are incapacitated.

The Police Academy has the vital mission of establishing, maintaining, and conducting all schools, courses of training, drill programs and other instructional activities necessary to prepare and train recruits for appointment to the Department; to instruct and qualify members for promotion; and to adequately train and instruct all members in the most efficient and effective practices, methods and procedures to achieve and accomplish the police mission. The Academy Staff and entire Providence Police Department is most grateful for the enthusiastic and gracious co-operation shown by the following: Providence School Department; Providence Public Library; Providence College; Brown University; Rhode Island College; local Army units, including Boston; various police departments, including East Providence, R.I. and Middletown, R.I.; Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Milwaukee, St. Louis and others; and the many local civic groups and government agencies for providing certain materials and guest lecturers needed to organize and carry out modern courses of police instruction. In addition to the recruit and promotional schools and the broad in-service training programs for all personnel in 1962, some members attended other police educational courses outside the Department: three sergeants and a patrolman attended a one-week seminar on "Human Relations" at the University of Rhode Island where one of our captains acted as a consultant for the program, and one of the sergeants is now assigned to the Police Academy. Colonel Howard A. Franklin, Chief of Police, attended the F.B.I. National Academy and graduated with honors.



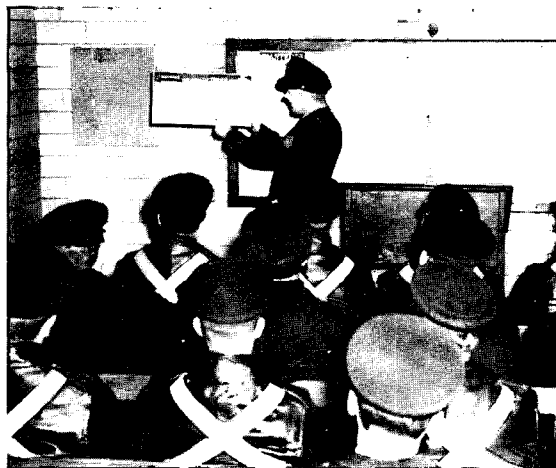
## RECRUIT SELECTION AND TRAINING

Efficient and effective police service requires officers of the highest caliber. Each prospective recruit officer is extensively examined by a recruit evaluation board, and only those candidates who appear to be the most adaptable to the complex duties of the modern-day policeman are selected for future consideration. Written exams, I.Q. tests, interviews, physical agility, medical and psychiatric tests ensure the selection of only the best qualified men. Once chosen, the candidate undergoes 11 weeks of intensive training at the Police Academy in myriad police training subjects necessary to produce a professional law enforcement officer. Particular emphasis is given proper police philosophy, courtesy, human and race relations, police ethics and physical fitness. Following his 11 weeks in the classroom, the police rookie then devotes 6 weeks to indoctrination into actual police work and activities, getting competent instruction in all Department units. Last year, the Police Academy graduated 15 men who have been sworn in as probationary patrolmen, the 25th such recruit class since the end of World War II. 74.5% of the present members of this Department have been appointed since 1946 and trained at the Academy.



## ROLL CALL TRAINING

Each officer of the Patrol and Traffic Bureaus reports ten minutes before his regular duty time three days weekly for roll call training sessions conducted by his patrol sergeant. This in-service training period is devoted to study and discussion of selected subjects covering the wide field of police work. New policies and operational procedures must be developed to meet changing needs, and information concerning special crime problems; the programs designed to meet these problems must be disseminated to personnel. The material used for roll call training is prepared by the staff of the Police Academy and distributed to all members of the Department and becomes Standard Operating Procedure. Superior officers throughout the Department are consulted periodically to ascertain those phases of police service wherein the need for refresher training has become apparent; superior officers' recommendations concerning new subjects to be covered in the training manuals are carefully evaluated before selections are made. The roll call training program has certainly been an important factor in better police service for Providence during 1962. At the present time plans are being made for refresher training classes at the Academy to be held later this year.



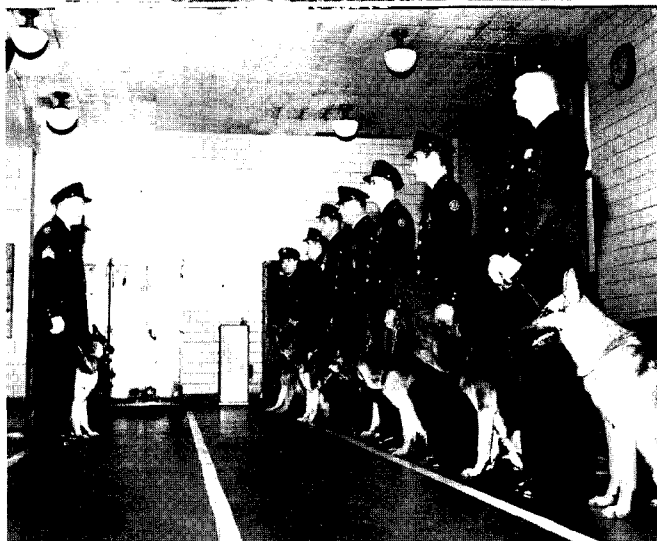
## SECURITY PLATOON TRAINING

Members of a modern police department must be prepared and on ready alert for any emergency involving threat to the life, property, peace and dignity of the community they are sworn to serve. The Providence Police Security Platoon was developed last year to act as a trained reserve force in the event of a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, other catastrophe or aggravated disturbance when unusual demands are placed on the police department of any community. 125 officers and men, selected on the basis of their outstanding qualities as policemen, have received special training for the additional police services required at these times. Because of the large number of officers trained for Security Platoon duty, the city is assured immediate availability of this service at any time of the day or night. These men are given refresher training periodically to keep them at a high level of training and competence.



# K-9 CORPS

Man and dog have enjoyed one another's companionship for centuries. Their alliance is based upon the mutual respect, trust and faith they have for each other. Dogs were first used for civic protection in France in the early 1300's. Ghent, Belgium was the first city to establish a school for the purpose of training dogs for police patrol work; this was in 1899. Germany and England followed the Ghent experiment, and patrol dogs were introduced in the United States 8 years later when the New York City Police Department organized a police canine unit. The use of police patrol dogs has since become world-wide. Providence, in 1961, was the first New England city to use dogs for patrol work - this followed the 1960 increase in the city's crime rate. Beginning with a single dog and trainer-handler, the canine program was developed and expanded to its present strength of 9 police-dog teams trained by a sergeant. Many successful innovations have been made in the operation of this Department in the past two years, and the K-9 Corps was certainly not the single factor accounting for the current diminishing crime rate in the city. However, when the combined Task Force-K-9 Corps is deployed for patrol in any section showing a rise in criminal activity, the trend is reversed. The following entries taken from the K-9 Corps' activities' log are typical, and show the effectiveness of this unit when sent in to assist regular uniform patrols ... " ... armed robber apprehended by K-9 # - within minutes after holdup; felon admits he would have shot Patrolman ----- but for the officer's dog which flushed him out of his hiding place ... arrived at scene of break in dairy, saw intruder fleeing on other side of 6-foot fence, dog jumped fence and cornered suspect who tried to hide in truck ... break in large building, suspect found inside after floor-to-floor search by dog ... elderly woman, missing from home, found wandering ... mental patient from State Hospital found ..." These units normally patrol at night on foot or in specially-outfitted station wagons, but can be called out for special assignments at any hour, the dogs living with their handlers. Crime, for the most part, happens in dark alleys, backyards, remote industrial sections, and neighborhood shopping districts - since these are the locations of crimes against property, this is where you must go most often to find our patrol dogs at work. On the other hand, you may see them at a public demonstration where the officer and his dog are able to show their skill as a law enforcement team. 8,000 persons viewed 41 such demonstrations last year, and the K-9 Corps is hard-pressed to meet the current requests for such displays. By these exhibitions, the public is afforded an opportunity to see these intelligent, handsome, purebred animals who are trained to be resourceful, not vicious. In the 32 months since our first dogs went on police patrol duty, 43,622 hours of actual patrol by 9 dogs, in only one instance has an innocent person been bitten, and this was only a nip occurring while an off-duty officer was "walking" his dog. Further K-9 Corps statistics show that in 1962 the Department trained 9 police-dog teams for other Rhode Island police departments at our permanent training site. 700 field interrogation reports monthly were turned in by the Corps; with other uniform officers, units responded to over 2,000 calls for the police. Our K-9 men, selected officers, and their trained dogs, dogs capable of a running speed of 35-40 miles per hour with a sense of smell 26 to 86 times that of a human and hearing 5 times more acute, take a formidable position in the front ranks of the city's crime fighters.



# TASK FORCE

Sporadic increases in crime in some areas of the city during 1962 presented a challenge which was successfully combatted by the use of the Task Force, comprised of selected uniformed officers in the Patrol Bureau who are deployed for duty in any section showing a need for additional police. This unit was organized in 1961, and Providence was among the first cities in the East to have a uniformed tactical force to augment regular patrols. The results have been gratifying; although it is not possible to determine the precise amount of crime which has been prevented by the combined use of the Task Force and K-9 Corps, it is logical to assume that it has been considerable. Unquestionably, criminals were prevented from committing unlawful acts, while potential lawbreakers were prevented from committing their first crime. The concentration of police in troublesome areas, particularly at night, lends support to the consensus of opinion among the vast majority of police officials everywhere that tactical forces should be available for selective police service whenever and wherever conditions warrant this concentrated activity.

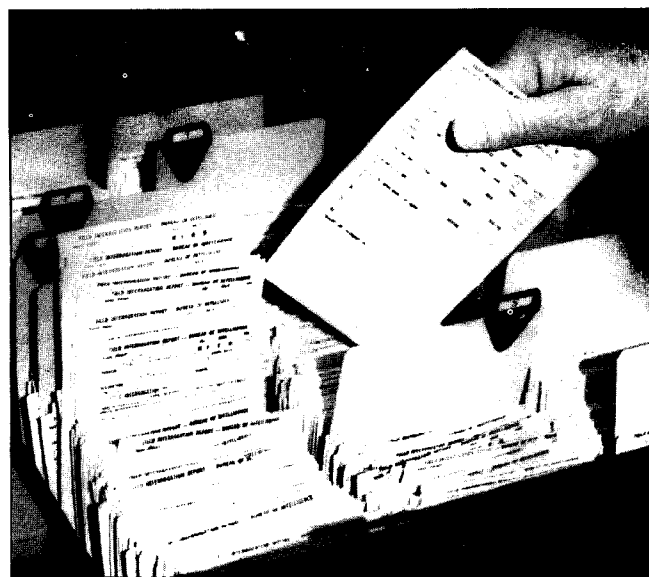


"checking car and occupants"

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# INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

The Intelligence Bureau is primarily concerned with information on persons who can be identified with crime. The thousands of field interrogation reports turned in by patrol personnel in 1962 were investigated, evaluated and filed for instant reference. During last year, this bureau continued to maintain close liaison with other units of the Department and other law enforcement agencies, providing information and assisting in the investigation of special cases. Known criminals are quick to change their addresses whenever they feel the eye of the police on them. The field interrogation reports not only serve to acquaint our own investigators with the current location of police subjects and their associates, but also have been of great assistance to other city, state and federal law enforcement agencies who come here seeking information about the criminal element in this community. In 1962, such requests came from police as far off as California who ask for all possible information about local hoodlums - their modus operandi, their associates, identification of the cars they drive. Known Providence hoodlums are finding it difficult to conceal their whereabouts when vigilant patrol officers are "spotting" them with field interrogation reports.



"where is he now?"

# CONTROL CENTER



Capt. Alexander J. St. Pierre

All calls for police service are received at the Control Center where a brief written record is made of the call. If the call is of an emergency nature, the radio dispatcher immediately orders the mobile unit nearest the scene to investigate. Providence is now covered by 29 mobile units of the Patrol Bureau, and car beats are designed in such a way that a radio car patrolman can reach any point on his post within 3-5 minutes, depending on traffic conditions at the time. Cars and cycles of other enforcement units are also on constant patrol for instant response to the scene of any emergency. All mobile units are directed from the Control Center and the dispatcher is able to give citizens the quickest possible service. The most modern 2-way and 3-way radios are in use by our patrol and investigative units. Walkie-talkies and pocket-size models, compact, portable, readily concealable and capable of long-range transmitting and receiving, are utilized for keeping in touch with officers on foot along with mobile units, command posts, and stake-outs. The versatility of these radios and other electronic devices aids both patrol officers and investigators. New techniques were developed in 1962 as a result of improved communications. In the past year, an average of 800 calls to and from the 85 mobile field units of this Department were handled daily by the dispatcher. 256,400 calls from officers at police call boxes on the street, 39,300 teletype messages with all police agencies in the state, and the average 17 public phone calls going through the police switchboard each hour during 1962, surely made the Control Center a "pulse center" of this great city which could not long survive without its vital services.



# INSPECTION



Lt. Alfred E. McCall



The mission of the Department Inspector is to survey, inspect, evaluate and report to the Chief of Police on all phases of departmental operations, efficiency, discipline and morale. Inspections are one means of ensuring adequate and impartial law enforcement, plus efficiency and economical operation. The Inspector has the function of observing the overall picture of performance and execution of police duties at all levels of this organization. The need for inspection becomes obvious when we consider that a police force is made up of human beings. If all members had the same high standards of dedication, virtue, industry and judgment, there would be no need of inspection. Periodic and irregular inspections locate errors and weaknesses before they grow to serious proportions. When subordinates know their work is being scrutinized and evaluated the total efficiency of the organization improves. The Department Inspector, in order to carry out his responsibility, has the authority to inspect, investigate, interview, observe and question any member of any unit of the Department while in the proper execution of his mission.

# DETENTION BUREAU

## FLOW OF SERVICE

DATE	DRUNKS - Male Police Court	DRUNKS - Female Police Court	MALES - Other Offenses Police Court	FEMALES - Other Offenses Police Court	MALE Prisoners 6th District Court	FEMALE Prisoners 6th District Court	PRISONERS - ADULT Temporary Detention	JUVENILES - MALE Arrested & Released	JUVENILES - FEMALE Arrested & Released	PRISONERS Sent To Family Court	PRISONERS Sent To Superior Court	PRISONERS Held For Shore Patrol	PRISONERS Held For Other Jurisdiction	OTHER	TOTAL
JAN	166	25	4	1	84	24	239	137	42	4	8	7			741
FEB	126	15		2	86	5	243	64	12	4	6	8	6		577
MAR	177	19	2	2	89	2	293	172	33	3	5	4	12		813
APR	222	13			95	5	382	138	39	4	9	5	5		915
MAY	208	30			139	11	345	166	41	5	8	4	11		968
JUN	204	19	2	1	103	13	249	141	37	3	2	3	15		792
JUL	202	31			116	16	248	167	43		6	2	9		840
AUG	195	50		4	99	3	314	166	24	3	4	2	24		888
SEPT	299	23	13		98	12	251	156	32	2	14	15	13		858
OCT	149	13			89	15	175	183	33	3	5	10	10		685
NOV	172	23	8	2	138	20	230	240	54	3	15	16	19		940
DEC	185	19	2	1	152	11	219	139	42	4	8	8	12		802
TOTAL	2235	280	31	13	1288	137	3188	1869	432	38	90	84	134		9819

## PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

This office is assigned the task of maintaining an accurate accounting of all physical properties of the Providence Police Department from automobiles to waste paper baskets. Currently, this Department is equipped with 87 police vehicles and 33 motorcycles, 125 police radios, 16 pocket walkie-talkies, and 6 portable communications units, 76 typewriters, 168 desks, 30 electric clocks, 280 filing cabinets, 445 lockers, 40 stapling machines, and over 300 additional items. The complex problem of maintaining records showing purchases, replacements, repairs and upkeep of all these equipment items is a mammoth and exacting job done by the Property Management Officer. A major item in the portfolio of this officer is the compilation of statistics relative to repair and servicing of the department vehicles and radio equipment. The radio engineer alone requires countless radio parts to maintain vital radio communications, both mobile and the extensive broadcasting facilities. Add to this, the paper work required to furnish a basis for analysis of expenditures for all items, other than salaries, which enables administrative officers to project budgetary requirements, to formulate plans, and to provide for future improvements and expansion.



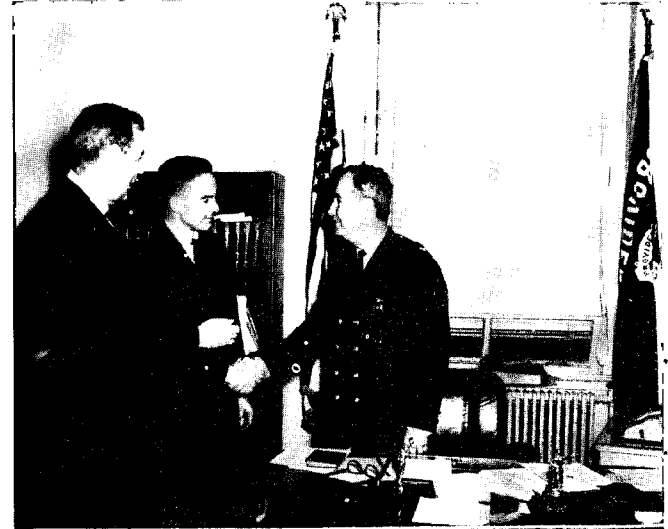
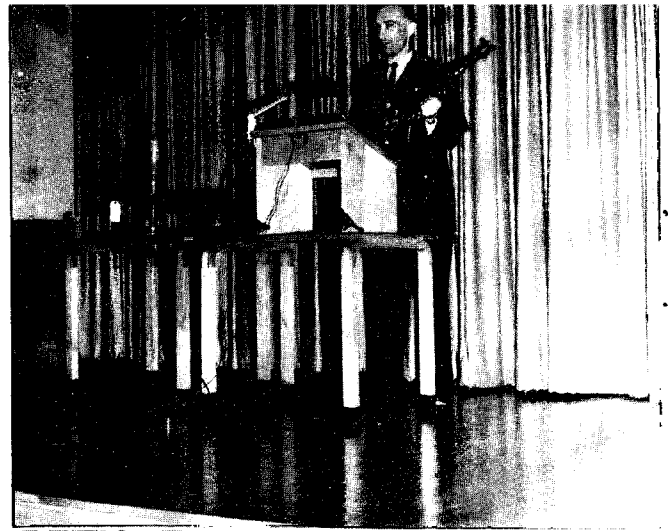


Lt. Walter A. McQueeney

## PERSONNEL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The administrative officials of a police department as large as this one must have a constant source of information regarding the welfare, morale and discipline of all personnel. The Director of Personnel and Public Relations is assigned this primary responsibility and many others relating to the appointment, commendation, promotion, and separation of police and civilian employees. He is a member of the Administrative Staff and has the duty of advising the Chief of Police in all matters involving either commendations or complaints directed at police officers by the public. One of his more satisfying tasks is that of preparing for promotional ceremonies and the release of official Departmental Commendations for his fellow officers. Last year, 9 patrolmen were advanced to the rank of sergeant; 4 sergeants were promoted to lieutenant; and 1 lieutenant was elevated to captaincy. All promotions were made from a certified promotional list following open competitive examinations. 153 departmental commendations were earned by members in 1962 for outstanding performances of police duty. 8 officers were transferred to pension rolls, and 12 officers resigned. After the initial selections by the Recruit Board, of which the Personnel Director is a member, it was his further responsibility to fully investigate the background of each applicant, prepare for the final selection of applicants, and arrange for their entrance into the Police Training Academy.

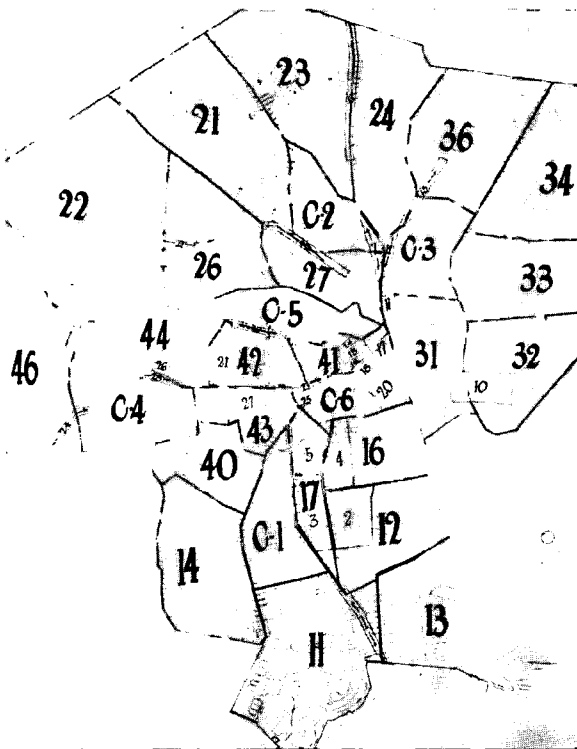
Success in police administration is dependent on the efficient performance of personnel management and public relations tasks. The relationships between the police and public are established generally by contacts between individual policemen and citizens. Through their many clubs and organizations, the people of Providence were afforded the opportunity of meeting selected representatives of the Department who are members of the Speakers' Bureau, organized in 1962. Over 100 lectures and demonstrations were presented by speakers before thousands of citizens last year, and the result has been a more knowledgeable impact on people in this community who, because they are now better informed, have a greater appreciation of the local police service. Much of this public appreciation has been accomplished as a result of the tremendous help from the local news media with whom the Department enjoys a greatly improved working relationship. In addition, were the many public police demonstrations, exhibits in stores and public buildings, conducted tours of Police Headquarters, distribution of police brochures, radio and television appearances by various members of the Department. Fully realizing the fact that the police image in the mind of the public has greatly improved under the administration of Commissioner of Public Safety Francis A. Lennon in the past few years, we are, nevertheless, inaugurating a program featuring increased emphasis on the professionalization of this Department with a constant awareness of the value of good police-community relations.



# PLANNING AND RESEARCH



Capt. Leo P. Trambukis

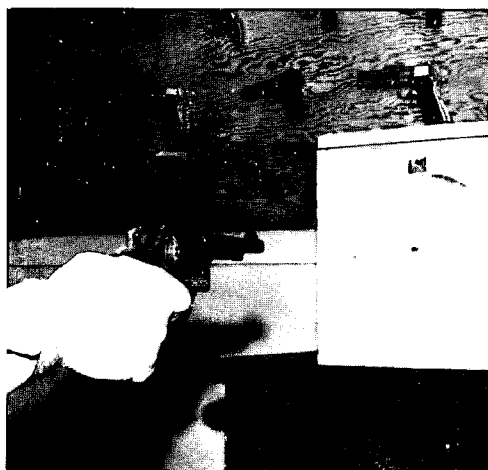
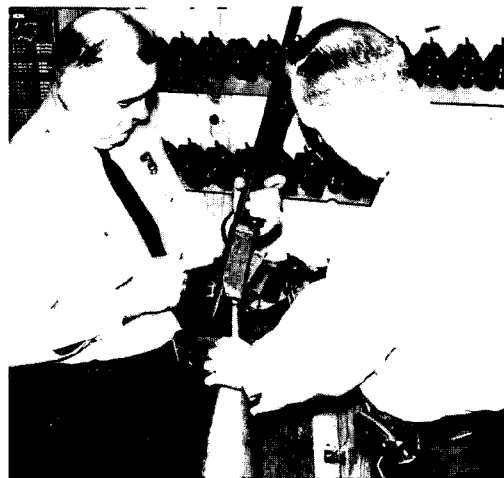


Progress, by definition, involves change, and without change there can be no progress. In order that changes in policy and procedure are soundly based, and can actually result in progress, considerable research must precede the development of new plans. The performance of research activity, if it is to be effective, requires some specialization, and a formal Planning and Research Section has been established in this Department for the past two years. An important function of this unit is Crime Analysis. In this task, the Bureau reviews every report of crime the Police Department receives. Spot maps are kept to provide graphic evidence of the distribution of the city's criminal activity, and patrol units are directed on the basis of the information developed. Another primary concern of this section is the objective of the Providence Police Department as a whole - to provide blanket patrol of this entire community, with limited personnel, with maximum economy to the taxpayer, and with maximum safety to the officer. The police officer on patrol, on frequent and conspicuous patrol, is the Department's single most important weapon in the prevention of crime. As he goes along his beat, he performs the only form of police service that directly attempts to eliminate opportunities for crime. In 1962, the Bureau of Planning and Research worked on many projects which were reflected in the operations of almost every department unit; few, however, were more important to the caliber of police service in this community than the Bureau's constant effort to increase the effectiveness of the beat patrolman - putting him where he was needed - when he was needed.



# FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION AND INSTRUCTION

Personnel of the Firearms Identification and Armorer's Section are trained in ballistics, explosives and munitions. These men respond to the scene of all crimes involving the use of firearms or explosives and are responsible for the identification and examination of all such evidence. Suspected weapons are catalogued, fired for test and comparison purposes, and spent bullets and discharged cases from these weapons are filed. The files include all stolen firearms and are most important in working with other police departments, federal agencies, military and naval intelligence units. Firearms of every description are stored in the arsenal at Police Headquarters. The large display of weapons used in crimes locally makes the Weapons Evidence Room an interesting and popular stop for the many groups of citizens who tour the building each year. This unit also has the job of training personnel in the proper use and handling of firearms. Under the State Firearms Law, every law enforcement officer must qualify annually with his service revolver. Again in 1962, every member qualified successfully, either at the modern outdoor pistol range located in a nature beauty spot at Scituate, R.I., or at the fully-equipped indoor range at the Police Academy on Chad Brown Street. 31% of our members qualified as experts, 27% as sharpshooters, and 42% as marksmen. Every officer was also qualified in the use of the riot gun, and detectives were required to show proficiency in the use of the sub-machine gun. Over 3,000 man-hours were spent at the ranges by members of the Department last year, either for qualification firing or in practice shooting. Our instructors qualified 80 persons from other agencies at no expense to the city, and over 18,000 rounds of .38 caliber ammunition was fired by our personnel during the past year.



# RESERVE STRENGTH



The Reserve Police is a group of citizens who have volunteered their assistance to the citizens of this city in the event of a major disaster or other extreme emergency. They have purchased their own uniforms and equipment and stand ready whenever they are needed. Their primary contribution has been in the policing of special events that could seriously deplete the regular police coverage. Meeting twice monthly, Reserve Officers follow a constant program of training covering the broad police field with tactics and procedures very much the same as those used by our Police Academy. Like the Police Department, the Reserve has established high standards that must be met by prospective members which has resulted in a high caliber of personnel. A member receives no pay for his services - only the satisfaction of knowing he is helping in a very real way in the fight against crime in his community. The Department is indeed proud of the Providence Police Reserve and salutes these dedicated men for the 2,615 man-hours of splendid service they willingly gave the citizens of this city in 1962.

# ACHIEVEMENT

**FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE  
1963 BROTHERHOOD AWARD  
TO  
THE PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
ROTARY - KIWANIS - LIONS - EXCHANGE  
CLUBS OF PROVIDENCE  
WITH  
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF  
CHRISTIANS AND JEWS**

*The Exchange Club of Providence*

MEETS EVERY TUESDAY NOON • JOHNSON'S HUMMOCKS • PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

DAVID I. AUSTIN, President  
1036 WARWICK NECK AVENUE  
WARWICK, R.I.  
Tel. RE 9-2162



G. G. BOYNTON, Secretary  
146 WESTMINSTER STREET  
PROVIDENCE 3, R. I.  
Tel. GA 1-8592

FEBRUARY 13, 1963

## NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION WEEK AWARD FOR 1963

THE EXCHANGE CLUB OF PROVIDENCE TAKES PRIDE IN PRESENTING THE 1963 NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION WEEK AWARD TO THE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION OF THE CENTRAL STATION. THESE OUTSTANDING POLICEMEN OF THE PROVIDENCE POLICE DEPARTMENT WERE SELECTED ON THEIR RECORD OF OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LINE OF DUTY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT IS WITH DEEP GRATITUDE AND SATISFACTION FROM THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXCHANGE CLUB, AND THE CITIZENS OF PROVIDENCE, THAT THIS YEAR'S AWARD BE PRESENTED TO THE "MEN IN BLUE".

THANK YOU AGAIN FOR A JOB WELL DONE.

*David Austin*  
DAVID AUSTIN  
PRESIDENT

*Walter E. Murray*  
WALTER E. MURRAY  
DISTRICT GOVERNOR

# FRIENDS

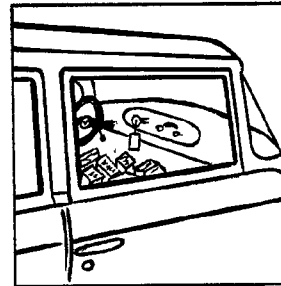


# Protect Your Property—Save Money

Property losses in this country resulting from attack by thieves reach a staggering total each year. A large percentage of crimes against property can be prevented by citizens if they would use simple safeguards which can and do thwart the thief. Your Police Department offers some suggestions on how to prevent the crimes of:

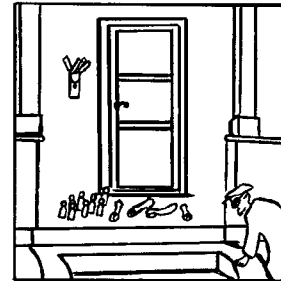
## Theft of Auto and Accessories

Lock the ignition, doors and windows. Don't leave money, other valuables or merchandise exposed in your car — such action tempts a thief. Whenever possible, park your car in a well-lighted area. Have an identifying number or mark on your hub caps or other accessories, and keep a record of the tire serial numbers.



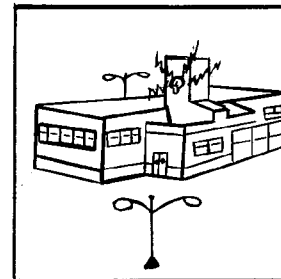
## Residence Burglary

Secure all doors and windows; replace any faulty locks; keep garage doors closed and locked; leave lights burning in the house during your absence; do not have an accumulation of milk bottles and newspapers at the doorstep while away on vacation; notify the police when the dwelling is to be vacant for any extended period; do not keep large sums of money in your home; notify the police of any suspicious strangers or cars in the neighborhood.



## Commercial Burglary

Secure all doors, windows and openings — don't forget the roof; place safes in a lighted area where they can be seen by the patrol officer; floodlight the area around your building; install burglar alarm systems; keep the area around your building cleared of debris.



## Simple Thefts

Teach your children to lock their bicycles and record serial numbers; don't be careless about leaving money or other valuables unattended in your office, shop, or while shopping; be wary of the stranger who has a get-rich-quick scheme; be suspicious of any person who seeks admittance to your home or office under the guise of pseudo-official inspections, a bonafide inspector will have proper credentials — ask to see them; use a chain-locking device or some other method that will afford you a view of the person at the door before you allow him to enter.

