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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1945



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Letter to Governor	7
Personnel	7
Police Academy	9
Crime	10
Juvenile delinquency	11
Traffic	12
Hackney Carriage Licenses	13
Decennial Census of 1945	14
The Department	17
Police force	17
Signal service	17
Employees of the Department	17
Recapitulation	18
Distribution and changes	18
Police officers injured while on duty	18
Work of Department	19
Arrests	19
Drunkenness	20
Nativity of persons arrested	20
Uniform crime record reporting	22
Volunteer unpaid auxiliary police	24
Receipts	24
Expenditures	24
Personnel	25
Walter Scott Medal of Valor	25
Department Medals of Honor	25
Time lost by officers on account of disability	26
Punishment imposed for violation of rules and regulations	26
Organization	26
Bureau of Criminal Investigation	30
Its organization and duties	30
Automobile division	30
Used car dealers' licenses granted	31
Lost and stolen property division	32
Homicide squad	32
General	34
Identification section	35
Multilith	35
Output of daily manifolds, etc.	35
Circulars drafted, containing photographs and fingerprints of fugitives	35
Photographic division	36
Main-index file	36
Criminal-record files	37
Cabinets of segregated photographs of criminals arrested	37

	PAGE
Bureau of Criminal Investigation— <i>Concluded</i>	
Exhibiting of photographs of criminals in main and segregated files	37
Members of Bureau visited scenes of homicides, burglaries, etc.	37
Ultra-violet lamp	38
Fluoroscope	38
Pantoscopic camera	38
Developing and printing room	39
Filing system of photographs and fingerprints of unidentified dead	39
Criminal identification	39
Requests for information from police journals	41
Criminal records for the Department furnished by the Bureau	41
Identification made through fingerprints	41
Missing persons	42
Warrant file	44
Summons file	45
Ballistic Division	46
Biological Chemist	47
Traffic Division	52
Activities	52
Traffic conditions	55
Safety-educational automobile	57
Tagging	57
Conclusion	58
Bureau of Operations	59
Creation	59
Duties	59
Accomplishments	59
Crime Prevention Bureau	61
Creation	61
Formation	61
Duties in general	61
Summary of work accomplished	62
Plant and equipment	64
Special events	66
Miscellaneous business	73
City Prison	74
House of Detention	75
Adjustment of claims, etc.	75
Police Signal Box Service	76
Signal boxes	76
Miscellaneous work	76
Communications system	77
Harbor service	78
Patrol service	79
Horses	79
Vehicle service	80
Cost of running automobiles	80
Combination ambulances	80
List of vehicles used by the department	82

	PAGE
Hackney Carriages	83
Limitation of hackney carriage licenses	84
Abolishing special and public hackney carriage stands	85
Establishing public taxicab stands	85
Hackney carriage licenses granted	86
Private hackney stands	86
Sight-seeing automobiles	86
Suspension of certificate of convenience and necessity for operation of sight-seeing automobiles	87
Sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicles	87
Issuing of tags for hackney carriage violations	89
Appeal board	89
Wagon licenses	90
Listing work in Boston	92
Listing expenses	93
Number of policemen employed in listing	93
Police work on jury lists	93
Special Police	95
Musicians' licenses	96
Itinerant	96
Collective	96
Carrying dangerous weapons	97
Public lodging houses	98
Miscellaneous licenses	99
Pensions and benefits	99
Financial	100
Statistical:	
Personnel, salary scale and distribution of the police force, signal box service and employees	102
Changes in authorized and actual strength of police department	105
List of police officers in active service who died	106
List of officers retired	107
Officers promoted	111
Number of men in active service, by year appointed	112
Men on the police force and year born	113
Number of days' absence from duty by reason of disability	114
Complaints against officers	115
Number of arrests by police divisions	116
Arrests and offenses	117
Age and sex of persons arrested	134
Comparative statement of police criminal work	135
Licenses of all classes issued	136
Dog licenses	138
Wagon licenses	138
Financial statement	139
Payments on account of signal service	141
Accidents	142
Male and female residents listed	144

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 BERKELEY STREET,
BOSTON, December 1, 1945.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth.
State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, I have the honor to present, in compliance with provisions of Chapter 291 of the Acts of 1906, as amended, a report of the work of the Boston Police Department for the year ending November 30, 1945.

PERSONNEL.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of the following patrolmen who gave their lives in the service of their country during World War II:

JOHN J. BABB
JOHN P. CITRANO
JOHN J. KENNEY
JAMES E. McLAUGHLIN
PAUL J. SAUNDERS
JOHN F. WOLFE

and of Patrolman Frank B. Callahan of Station 4, veteran of World War I, who was killed in line of duty while attempting to apprehend a murderer.

As of this date 394 police officers of this Department served in the Armed Forces during World War II. Of this number 176 have been honorably discharged and reinstated to their former positions. There were 212 officers still serving in the Armed Forces at the end of the fiscal year.

The enactment of more liberal pension legislation has resulted in the retirement of members of the Force to a greater

degree than ever before. During the year from December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, a total of 127 officers were retired on pensions.

For the police year, on which this report is based, the average number of officers in the department was 2,213, including the 212 in the Armed Forces. The daily average of men on sick leave was 63, and to this must be added the daily loss of manpower caused by those officers who were on their regular day off or vacation.

The Department was handicapped because of the fact that there was no Civil Service list available to fill existing vacancies.

By reason of the reduced personnel that has existed throughout the war period and the months immediately following, officers were called upon to perform innumerable extra hours of duty. The police officer is one of the few individuals called upon for extra work without compensation. Wherever possible, it has been my policy to grant officers time off in consideration of the extra hours of duty performed.

It is unfair, however, to expect these men to perform extra hours of duty without giving them greater compensation than time off, in view of the fact that officers in cities of comparable size to Boston, and also in some cities in the metropolitan area, receive higher salaries for regular police work. The salaries of officers of the Boston Police Department are decidedly below the standard justified by the type of work and responsibility they are required to assume. The citizens of this city have a solemn obligation to insist that their police officers be given a substantial increase in pay and that they receive at least the remuneration paid to police officers not only in the larger cities of this State but in many instances to officers in smaller cities and towns.

The following additional pension legislation affecting Boston police officers was enacted during the past year:

Section 57, Chapter 32, General Laws.—A veteran who has been in the service of the Commonwealth, or of any county, city, town or district thereof, for a total period of ten years, may, upon petition to the retiring authority be retired, in the discretion of said authority, from active service, at one-half of the highest regular rate of compensation, including any allowance for maintenance, payable to him while he was holding the grade held by

him at his retirement, and payable from the same source, if he is found by said authority to have become incapacitated for active service; provided, that he has a total income, from all sources, exclusive of such retirement allowance and of any sum received from the government of the United States as a pension for war service, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Chapter 446 of the Acts of 1945.—SECTION 1. Chapter three hundred and fifty-three of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-two is hereby amended by striking out section two, as amended by section one of chapter fifty-one of the acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and inserting in place thereof the following section:—
SECTION 2. The amount of the annual pension of members of the Police Department retired under the provisions of this act and certified to be permanently incapacitated by injury sustained in the actual performance of duty shall be two-thirds of the annual compensation allowed to men of the grade in which such member served, and the amount of the annual pension of other persons retired under the provisions of this act shall be one-half of the annual compensation allowed to men of the grade in which such member served. Said pensions shall be paid by the City of Boston.

SECT. 2. This act shall take full effect upon its acceptance by vote of the City Council of the City of Boston, subject to the provisions of its charter, but not otherwise. Approved June 21, 1945.

Acceptance by the City of Boston:

Passed in City Council, June 25, 1945.

Approved by the Mayor, June 26, 1945.

POLICE ACADEMY.

It is my conviction that a modern police force should include in its organization a school wherein the members of the force might be trained and instructed in the latest methods and scientific developments brought forth in combatting crime. With this end in view, I made arrangements with the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, for enrollment in the National Police Academy at Washington of carefully chosen superior officers of this De-

partment who would undergo rigorous training for a period of fourteen weeks. Two superior officers have already completed this course and received certificates of graduation, and a third is now enrolled. It is my intention to establish a Boston Police Academy early next year for instruction and training of all officers of the Department, utilizing the services of the graduates of the National Police Academy as part of the teaching staff.

The basic salary of captains was increased from \$4,000 to \$4,200 per annum and that of Deputy Superintendents from \$4,500 to \$4,700 per annum, effective June 20, 1945. These are the only salary changes effective this year in the uniformed force.

CRIME.

One of the inevitable results of war is an increase in the commission of serious crime, and this recent war has been no exception. It is not restricted to one city or one country, but seems to be a condition prevalent throughout the world, and even smaller cities and towns of this country have been so affected. Recently, there were groups of criminals who committed a series of armed robberies in and about Boston, and their conduct was given wide publicity. Shortly after the commission of these crimes, identification of the criminals was established through efficient police investigation. None of the men involved, contrary to popular belief, was a member of the Armed Forces. As a matter of fact, they were members of well-organized gangs who had equipped themselves with every device to carry on criminal activities. Practically all of them had long criminal records and had been paroled repeatedly. Relentless police work ultimately resulted in their apprehension and arrest. They were found guilty in the Superior Criminal Court on several counts of armed robbery and sentenced to substantial terms in State Prison. Many of the armed robberies committed in Boston were chargeable to these gangs.

Boston enjoys an enviable position in the solution of murder and manslaughter cases in comparison with cities of equal or greater population. As an illustration of this statement, it can be stated that the total number of homicides committed during the past two years was 47. Of these 47 cases, 44 have

been solved. The three remaining are still under investigation. In short, over 90 per cent of homicide cases have been successfully concluded.

Every member of the Armed Forces is permitted, under Federal regulations, to bring one gun into the country as a souvenir. Eventually this practice will create a serious problem for the police. Although the Federal orders prescribe that such a gun must be registered with customs authorities, there is no positive check that this is being complied with. It is apparent that if these guns fall into the hands of criminals it will be difficult to trace them, since they are of foreign make and no record of them is available. The Boston police had a recent experience that aptly illustrates this possibility. A soldier was taken into custody on suspicion of being involved in robberies of taxicab drivers and had on his person at the time a .45 caliber revolver. This was brought into the country in accordance with regulations, but he stated that upon his return from overseas he had been given permission to bring in twelve guns of any description without recording the numbers. This, of course, was untrue. The soldier also stated that he had given away or sold most of them, and at the time he was taken into custody was endeavoring to sell the gun found in his possession. Undoubtedly, many guns will be brought into the country in like manner and, if they are used in crimes, it will be almost impossible for the police to trace them. I have called this situation to the attention of the Federal authorities.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

The war, with its varied demands and stresses, affected youth far more than during the years immediately preceding. It was only natural that there would be dislocations when so many homes were intimately touched by the worries and the demands of the martial needs of the country. The several reasons that have been advanced as influencing the unrest of many young people have been so often enumerated by interested agencies that they require no repetition here. Outstanding among them, however, and requiring urgent and persistent treatment because of the far reaching effects it is evidencing, is the spirit of disrespect for parental and civil authority so boldly and openly manifested by those of juvenile years. Though all the blame for this attitude is usually placed upon parents, there is

much truth in the statement of one authority that young people themselves are partially responsible for the actions and attitudes that arouse so much concern among law enforcement agencies. The primary responsibility for inculcating proper attitudes toward authority, regardless of its source, nevertheless lies with parents. Unfortunately, many parents are either foolishly ignoring this or are taking the easy course of condoning wrong. Until the home exercises a vigilant supervision over the children, especially teen-agers, and makes itself acquainted with their type of companion and places of congregation, there can be no appreciable progress made toward correcting a particularly serious problem.

The damage done to public and private property, especially to school buildings, is appalling. The destruction of window glass in school buildings merits and should receive serious consideration by parents. This damage indicates a deplorable failure on the part of parents to instill respect for public property, which, if done, would have transferred itself to a respect for all property. Window breakage is shameful enough, but the past year has witnessed the breaking into school buildings and destruction of school property and the wanton setting of a fire within a school building. Police investigations have succeeded in apprehending those responsible for serious school damage, and they have been brought before the courts.

The Department maintains a Crime Prevention Bureau, which is chiefly concerned with the prevention of crime among adolescents. The Bureau seeks to cooperate with social agencies, juvenile probation officers and school attendance officers in dealing with youth. A fine relationship has developed between these agencies and the Bureau, one which I believe is and will continue to be instrumental in accomplishing much to combat and correct delinquency among young people.

TRAFFIC.

The problem of traffic regulation in the City of Boston is not a new one. Difficult as it was during the years of the war, when motor vehicular traffic had been considerably reduced through gas rationing, it threatens to become much more of a problem now that cars are returning to the road in greater numbers. Engineers of the Boston Traffic Commission in a recent survey found in our downtown area that approximately

2,500 cars could be legally parked. If downtown Boston is to continue to be the shopping center of New England, provision must be made for near-by off-street parking at reasonable rates.

During the period from December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, the Traffic Division alone issued approximately 85,000 notices for violation of the parking regulations established by the Boston Traffic Commission.

The present penalties dealing with violation of parking regulations are as follows:

First Offense	—	Warning
Second Offense	—	\$1 Fine
Third Offense	—	\$2 Fine
Fourth Offense	—	Summons Issued

These penalties are too lightly treated by repeated violators who have no compunction, evidently, in paying the small fine that is levied against them. I am asking the incoming Legislature to increase these penalties.

Despite the fact that there was a constant increase in traffic death records in this State and throughout the country during the past year, I am happy to report that the number of fatalities in Boston during 1945 was a reduction of approximately 50 per cent in ten years. A substantial portion of the credit for this excellent showing can be attributed to the fine work of the officers assigned to the M-I Safety Car.

The M-I Safety Car has been affectionately called The Voice of Safety. Its amplifying system has broadcast safety messages to millions of persons, both adults and children, over the past ten years. Along parade routes, in the school yards and playgrounds, at busy street intersections, its friendly warnings have accomplished results where other methods have failed.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE LICENSES.

In my estimation there has been a noticeable lack of sufficient taxicabs to accommodate the requirements of the cab-riding public. It is especially apparent during the peak hour of the afternoon, whenever the weather is inclement, and will be accentuated when the City will resume its position as an ideal site for conventions.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1934, the maximum limit for the number of hackney carriage licenses was fixed by the Legislature at 1,525 and a minimum of 900. On January 6, 1940, this maximum number was reduced from 1,525 to 1,200 by the then Police Commissioner.

Since I assumed the office of Police Commissioner on November 26, 1943, this problem has received considerable study on my part and I have come to the conclusion that the City is serviced by an entirely inadequate number of taxicabs to meet the public demand. The only method under the law by which the Police Commissioner can bring about an increase in the maximum number is through legislative action. Therefore, in the early part of 1945 I had a bill presented to the Legislature requesting that the Police Commissioner be empowered to raise or lower the number within the limits above specified, whenever public convenience and necessity required it. The bill was not acted upon favorably by the Legislature.

The only alternative remaining whereby an increase might be realized was to have the applicants who had been refused a license, the maximum number having already been issued, submit a petition to the Department of Public Utilities, which, after a hearing, may determine whether or not public convenience and necessity require a higher limit than that already established. Approximately three hundred petitions were filed with the Department of Public Utilities, in consequence of which a public hearing was held, and the matter is now before that department for consideration.

In support of both the proposed bill and petitions, I appeared before a legislative committee and at the public hearing held by the Department of Public Utilities and urgently recommended that an increase in the present maximum number of licenses be granted.

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF 1945.

Upon the request of His Honor the Mayor, the Police Department conducted the Decennial Census in accordance with Chapter 9, Section 7, of the General Laws. The census day was fixed as January 1, 1945, and all persons were to be

enumerated at their usual place of residence as of that day. The result of the taking of the census by the Department was as follows:

WARD No.	INHABITANTS.
1	55,112
2	25,655
3	45,446
4	30,901
5	32,962
6	24,986
7	34,405
8	28,675
9	28,204
10	30,313
11	29,887
12	36,955
13	28,329
14	54,145
15	27,586
16	33,875
17	33,774
18	45,104
19	30,479
20	37,860
21	38,476
22	33,257
Total	766,386

In concluding my second year as Commissioner, I am happy to pay tribute to the outstanding work of the personnel of the Police Department. While its members were beset with the same concerns and worries of other men and women who had sons and daughters in the Armed Forces of the country, their duties and responsibilities as police officers were multiplied many times over during the war years. Countless extra hours of duty were performed by them in the protection of properties engaged in the war effort and the supervision of

public celebrations and patriotic observances. All these many extra calls upon their time and strength were met cheerfully and promptly and with a spirit that reflects the highest credit upon the Force. The citizens of Boston can be justifiably proud of their police force.

May I express to Your Excellency my sincere appreciation of the constant support you have extended to me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. SULLIVAN,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department is at present constituted as follows:

POLICE COMMISSIONER.	1		
SECRETARY.		ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.	3
		CHIEF CLERK.	1
THE POLICE FORCE.			
Superintendent	1	Patrolmen (Provisional	
Deputy Superintendents	5	Temporary)	94
Captains	28	Patrolwomen	15
Lieutenants	* 63	Patrolwoman (Provisional	
Lieutenant-Inspector	1	Temporary)	1
Sergeants	185		
Patrolmen	† 1,867	Total	2,260

* As of November 30, 1945, 1 Lieutenant in the armed service.

† As of November 30, 1945, 211 Patrolmen in the armed service.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Director	1	Signalmen	5
Assistant Director	1	Signal Maintenance man	
Chauffeurs	2	(Military Substitute)	1
Linemen	6		—
Mechanic	1		
Painter	1	Total	18

EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Biological Chemist	1	Matrons	8
Chauffeurs	2	Matron (Intermittent	
Cleaners	5	Assistant-Provisional)	1
Cleaner (Provisional		Mechanics	16
Temporary)	1	Property Clerk	1
Clerks	34	Repairmen	3
Clerk (Military Substi-		Shorthand Reporters	3
tute)	1	Signalman	1
Clerks (Provisional Tem-		Statisticians	3
porary)	8	Steamfitter	1
Diesel and Gasoline En-		Stenographers	24
gine Operators (Provi-		Stenographers (Military	
sional Temporary)	3	Substitutes)	2
Elevator Operators	8	Assistant Superintendent	
Firemen, Marine	3	of Buildings	1
Firemen, Stationary	6	Superintendent of Repair	
Hostlers	9	Shop	1
Janitors	30	Tailor	1
Janitors (Provisional		Telephone Operators	6
Temporary)	16	Telephone Operator	
Janitresses	2	(Temporary)	1
Laborer	1		
Laborers (Provisional		Total	219
Temporary)	16		

RECAPITULATION.

Police Commissioner	1
Secretary, Assistant Secretaries and Chief Clerk	4
Police Force	2,260
Signal Service	18
Employees	219
Grand Total	<u>2,502</u>

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

Distribution of the Police Force is shown by Table I.

During the year 135 Patrolmen and 125 Provisional Temporary Patrolmen were appointed; 1 Sergeant and 5 Patrolmen reinstated; 12 Patrolmen and 23 Provisional Temporary Patrolmen resigned (1 Patrolman and 3 Provisional Temporary Patrolmen while charges were pending); 4 Patrolmen and 2 Provisional Temporary Patrolmen were dismissed; 3 Lieutenants and 20 Patrolmen were promoted; 2 Lieutenants, 11 Sergeants and 114 Patrolmen retired on pensions; 2 Captains, 1 Sergeant and 19 Patrolmen died. (See Tables III, IV, V.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers attached to the various divisions and units who were injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them and the number of duties lost by police officers during the past year who were injured previous to December 1, 1944:

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men Injured in Year Ending Nov. 30, 1945.	Number of Duties Lost by Such Men.	Number of Duties Lost this Year by Men on Account of Injuries Received Previous to Dec. 1, 1944.
In arresting prisoners	119	2,021	687
In pursuing criminals	19	455	169
By cars and other vehicles	75	776	1,213
Various other causes	175	3,895	1,285
Totals	388	7,147	3,354

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

ARRESTS.

The total number of arrests, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 65,593, as against 61,427 the preceding year, being an increase of 4,166. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:

	Per Cent.
1. Offenses against the person	Increase 5.86
2. Offenses against property committed with violence	Increase 12.31
3. Offenses against property committed without violence	Decrease 2.60
4. Malicious offenses against property	Increase 36.69
5. Forgery and offenses against the currency	Decrease 4.16
6. Offenses against the license laws	Decrease 4.82
7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	Increase 5.86
8. Offenses not included in the foregoing	Increase 8.33

There were 13,144 persons arrested on warrants and 32,604 without warrants; 19,845 persons were summoned by the court. The number of males arrested was 57,527; of females, 8,066; of foreigners, 5,876, or approximately 8.95 per cent; of minors, 8,210. Of the total number arrested, 20,790, or 31.69 per cent, were non-residents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1941 to 1945, inclusive, was \$174,311; in 1945 it was \$146,958, or \$27,353 less than the average. (See Table XIII.)

The average number of days' attendance at court for the five years from 1941 to 1945, inclusive, was 36,762; in 1945 it was 32,382, or 4,380 less than the average. (See Table XIII.)

The average amount of witness fees earned for the five years from 1941 to 1945, inclusive, was \$8,762; in 1945 it was \$7,383, or \$1,379 less than the average. (See Table XIII.)

The number of arrests for all offenses for the year was 65,593, being an increase of 4,166 over last year and 8,612 less than the average for the past five years. (See Table XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (65,593) 304 were for violation of city ordinances, that is to say, that one arrest in 215 was for such offense, or .46 per cent. (See Table XI.)

Forty-six and fifty-seven one-hundredths per cent of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty-one and forty. (See Table XII.)

DRUNKENNESS.

In the arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 63. There were 1,366 more persons arrested than in 1944, an increase of 6.08 per cent; 20 per cent of the arrested persons were non-residents and 16.81 per cent of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

There were 23,295 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 1,336 more than last year and 5,353 less than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year, there was an increase of 5.26 per cent in males and an increase of 12.95 per cent in females over last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

United States	59,717	Turkey	19
Ireland	1,621	Holland	14
British Provinces	1,263	Latvia	9
Italy	719	Belgium	8
Russia	484	Africa	6
Poland	254	Australia	6
Lithuania	185	Mexico	6
England	184	Albania	5
Sweden	183	Estonia	5
Scotland	136	Puerto Rico	5
Greece	119	Wales	5
Norway	113	Cuba	4
Portugal	92	Philippine Islands	4
China	88	Rumania	4
Syria	43	Hungary	3
Finland	42	Asia	1
Germany	40	Bulgaria	1
Spain	36	Hawaii	1
Austria	31	India	1
South America	30	Japan	1
France	27	Switzerland	1
Denmark	26		
West Indies	26	Total	<u>65,593</u>
Armenia	25		

The number of persons punished by fine was 15,912, and the fines amounted to \$146,958. (See Table XIII.)

One hundred sixty-four persons were committed to the State Prison; 1,942 to the House of Correction; 75 to the Women's Prison; 134 to the Reformatory Prison; and 1,945 to other institutions.

The total years of imprisonment were: 2 life, 1,938 years (555 sentences were indefinite); the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 32,382 and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$7,383. (See Table XIII.)

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$253,796.

Nine witnesses were detained at station houses; 6,285 were accommodated with lodgings, a decrease of 17,672 from last year.

There was an increase of 11.87 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted, and an increase of about 7.23 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property stolen each year in the city for the five years from 1941 to 1945, inclusive, was \$443,019; in 1945 it was \$672,387 or \$229,368 more than the average. The amount of stolen property which was recovered by the Boston police this year was \$513,928 as against \$424,835 last year. (See Table XIII.)

In connection with arrests recorded, it is interesting to note that 20,790 persons, or 31.69 per cent of the total arrests during the past year, were persons residing outside the city limits of Boston. This shows clearly the extent to which Boston is called on to perform police work for non-residents.

The Commissioner has attempted to find out what percentage of arrests in other cities is of non-residents. This percentage is so small in other cities that statistics are not kept of this class of arrests; therefore, it should be borne in mind in making comparisons of Boston with other cities, either of the cost of policing or of criminal statistics, that 31.69 per cent of the arrests in Boston is of non-residents, whereas other cities have but a negligible percentage of arrests of non-residents.

For the twelve months ending November 30, 1945, as compared with the same period ending with November 30, 1944,

a brief comparison of the number of arrests for major offenses may be of interest and is submitted below:

	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1944.	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1945.
	Arrests.	Arrests.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
Murder	19	16
Manslaughter	65	49
Rape (including attempts)	132	108
Robbery (including attempts)	253	305
Aggravated assault	220	237
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.		
Burglary, breaking and entering (including attempts)	1,283	1,439
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.		
Auto' thefts (including attempts)	187	190
Larceny (including attempts)	1,804	1,721
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIQUOR LAW.		
Liquor law, violation of (State)	196	131
Drunkeness	21,959	23,295
OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		
Auto', operating under the influence of liquor	287	305
Auto', operating so as to endanger	541	531
Totals	26,946	28,327

The balance of the arrests consisted largely of so-called minor offenses, such as traffic violations, violations of city ordinances, gaming and miscellaneous offenses. Arrests for the year totaled 65,593, of which 57,527 were males and 8,066 were females. This total compares with 61,427 for the preceding year.

UNIFORM CRIME RECORD REPORTING.

This Department, during the past year, has continued its cooperation in furnishing returns to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., of the following serious offenses:

1. Felonious homicide:
 - (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
 - (b) Manslaughter by negligence.

2. Rape.
3. Robbery.
4. Aggravated assault.
5. Burglary — breaking or entering.
6. Larceny:
 - (a) \$50 and over in value.
 - (b) Under \$50 in value.
7. Auto' theft.

The following comparative tables show the number of certain offenses reported and cleared for the period December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, as against December 1, 1943, to November 30, 1944:

Uniform Crime Record Reporting. Comparative Table.

OFFENSES.	DECEMBER 1, 1944, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1945.			DECEMBER 1, 1943, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1944.		
	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared.	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared.
Aggravated assault	176	171	97.15	155	149	96.12
Breaking and entering	1,219	834	68.41	858	596	69.46
Larceny (under \$50)	1,901	1,107	58.23	1,682	1,125	66.88
Larceny (\$50 and over)	834	426	51.07	713	410	57.50
Larceny of automobile	2,532	2,430	95.97	2,334	2,246	96.22
Manslaughter by negligence	64	64	100.00	52	52	100.00
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter,	25	23	92.00	12	10	83.33
Rape	100	97	97.00	82	81	98.78
Robbery	267	168	62.92	197	121	61.42
Totals	7,118	5,320	74.74	6,085	4,790	78.71

A recapitulation of the foregoing shows the following:

	Cases		Per Cent
	Reported.	Cleared.	Cleared.
1944	6,085	4,790	78.71
1945	7,118	5,320	74.74

A comparison shows a decrease in clearance under 1945 of 3.97 per cent.

There was an increase in cases reported as compared with 1944 of 1,033, or 16.97 per cent.

VOLUNTEER UNPAID AUXILIARY POLICE.

Established in the Department, in accordance with the Acts of 1941, Chapter 719, Section 5, is an organization known as the Volunteer Auxiliary Police. The members are not to be paid for their services. Applicants, classified "1-A" under the Selective Service Act, are not accepted for this duty on account of being subject to immediate call for United States military service.

These men are equipped with a badge, helmet, night stick and a flashlight. They are also photographed and fingerprinted, and given the oath of office.

Duties of the members are restricted to prevention of crime, protection of life and property, and such other duties as may be assigned to them during an emergency.

At the present time there are 2,996 men enrolled as Auxiliary Policemen. They have undergone an intensive course of training to fit them for their duties.

Volunteer Unpaid Auxiliary Police.

December 13, 1941 (first day of enrollment), to November 30, 1945, inclusive.

Appointed and sworn	4,739	
Enrollment cancelled	1,836	
	<u> </u>	2,903
Cancellations rescinded		93
		<u> </u>
Total number of members in good standing		<u>2,996</u>

RECEIPTS.

In the past police year ending November 30, 1945, receipts totaled \$83,487.14, as compared with \$86,507.66 in the previous year. The decrease of \$3,020.52 was due to the fact that less had been received from miscellaneous sources.

EXPENDITURES.

During the twelve months ending November 30, 1945, the total expenses of the Boston Police Department amounted to \$6,426,363.77. This included the pay of the police and employees, pensions, supplies, expense of listing (\$68,253.96, the annual listing on January 1 of all residents twenty years of age or over), and the maintenance of the Police Signal Service.

In the corresponding period of 1944, expenditures totaled \$6,202,557.44.

A financial statement showing expenditures of the Department in detail is included in this report.

PERSONNEL.

The police personnel of the Department on November 30, 1945, consisted of 1 Superintendent, 5 Deputy Superintendents, 28 Captains, 63 Lieutenants, 1 Lieutenant-Inspector, 185 Sergeants, 1,867 Patrolmen, 15 Patrolwomen, 94 Provisional Temporary Patrolmen, and 1 Provisional Temporary Patrolwoman; total, 2,260.

On November 30, 1945, there was a total of 2,502 persons, including civilian employees, on the rolls of the Department.

During the year in General Orders, officers were commended as follows:

Captain, 1; Lieutenants, 6; Sergeants, 8; Patrolmen, 34; Department as a whole, 1.

The Walter Scott Medal for Valor for 1945 and Department Medals of Honor, as recommended by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents, serving as a Board of Merit, were awarded at the Annual Ball of the Boston Police Relief Association, held at the Boston Garden, December 6, 1945, as follows:

THE WALTER SCOTT MEDAL FOR VALOR AND A DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR TO PATROLMAN FRANCIS J. CONNERNEY OF DIVISION 4.

Patrolman Francis J. Connerney of Division 4 is hereby awarded the Walter Scott Medal for Valor and a Department Medal of Honor for meritorious duty performed on February 17, 1945.

Patrolman Connerney, while patrolling his route, endangered his own life in the pursuit and capture of an armed man who had shot and killed a storekeeper and his wife, and fatally wounded a police officer who attempted to prevent his escape.

DEPARTMENT MEDALS OF HONOR.

Patrolman John E. Gibbons, attached to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, is hereby awarded a Department Medal of Honor for meritorious police duty performed on March 12, 1945. Patrolman Gibbons, while off duty and on a Boston Elevated train, disarmed and captured after a struggle two men wanted for a series of armed robberies in Boston and vicinity.

Patrolman John J. Schofield of Division 4 is hereby awarded a Department Medal of Honor for meritorious police duty performed on October 16, 1944, in the pursuit and capture of an armed hold-up man who had committed a vicious assault and robbery. This bandit made his escape from the State Hospital and was subsequently taken into custody in April, 1945. He was sentenced to a substantial term in State Prison.

In 1945, 23,088 days were lost by officers by reason of disability during the year.

During the year, 4 patrolmen and 2 provisional temporary patrolmen were dismissed from the Department for violation of Police Rules and Regulations; 1 patrolman was punished by extra duty. Complaints against 2 patrolmen were dismissed after hearing. Complaint against 1 patrolman was placed on file and 1 patrolman and 3 provisional temporary patrolmen resigned while charges were pending.

ORGANIZATION.

		General	
		Order No.	
1944.	December 1,	224	Announcement made of increase in annual basic rates of compensation of Lieutenants (Lieutenant-Inspector) from \$2,900 to \$3,100; Sergeants (Detective-Sergeants), \$2,700 to \$2,900; and for all grades of Patrolmen (including Policewomen), \$200, — thus establishing in latter grade new step-rates of pay, as follows: 1st year \$2,000 2d year 2,200 3d year 2,400 At beginning of 4th year (and after) 2,500
		Superintendent's	
		Order.	
1945.	January 2,		Commencing as of January 3, 1945, "Line-Up" room relocated in basement of Police Headquarters building, 154 Berkeley street, Boston.

		General Order No.	
January	12,	259	Official order of Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety regarding procedure to be followed in event rocket bombs are used along Atlantic coast.
January	26,	268	Effective January 29, 1945, personnel of Ballistics Unit transferred to Bureau of Criminal Investigation.
January	27,	270	Police Commissioner's office to be notified by commanding officers at least two weeks before expiration date of deferment of a member, so that draft boards may be notified, and a registrant thus retained in proper classification.
January	30,	271	Effective February 1, 1945, Bureau of Records abolished, and its activities (criminal identification, fingerprints and photographs, missing persons, warrants and summonses) merged with Bureau of Criminal Investigation, together with transfer of its police and civilian personnel to the same bureau.
January	30,	272	Effective February 1, 1945, Ballistics Unit, attached to office of Superintendent of Police, transferred to direction and control of commanding officer of Bureau of Criminal Investigation. (Effective January 29, 1945, personnel of Ballistics Unit transferred to Bureau of Criminal Investigation.)
February	20,	281	Announcing death from effect of bullet wounds of Patrolman Frank B. Callahan, Division 4, who, while in performance of duty, was shot by a bandit on February 17, 1945.

- May 18, 341 Captain Carleton B. Perry, Division 8, appointed Harbor Master of Port of Boston.
- May 24, 345 Lieutenants James J. Crowley and Thomas E. Currvan; Sergeants Fred L. Robbins, Gilbert H. Noyes and Joseph L. Connors; and Patrolman John J. Butler, all of Division 8, appointed Assistant Harbor Masters. Appointments of certain other officers, as Assistant Harbor Masters, revoked.
- June 22, 360 Effective as of June 20, 1945, increases granted in annual basic compensation of following grades:
- | | From. | To. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Deputy Superintendent, | \$4,500 | \$4,700 |
| Captain | 4,000 | 4,200 |
- In view of foregoing increase in basic annual pay in grades stated, yearly Emergency Compensation Allotment of \$200, allowed in such grades since January 1, 1943, ceased.
- July 2, 369 Calling attention of Department to Chapter 446, Acts, 1945, effective June 26, 1945, providing for members retired under Chapter 353, Acts, 1892, as amended, retirement allowance at two-thirds pay, if such member is certified to be permanently incapacitated by injury sustained in actual performance of duty.
- August 18, 401 Communication from Rudolph F. King, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, regarding operation of automobiles by motorists, as to speed upon the highways, now that all gasoline restrictions have been removed.

- August 22, 404 Communication from Rudolph F. King, Registrar, stating, in part, that as speed limit of 35 miles an hour had been repealed, police, in enforcement of motor vehicle law, should concentrate on speed violations.
- September 10, 410 Announcement from His Excellency, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor, that speed limit of 35 miles an hour for automobiles had been revoked; effective as of August 21, 1945.
- November 7, 479 On account of changes made necessary by Chapter 700, Acts, 1945, amending Section 3, Chapter 148, General Laws (Ter. Edit.), relating to investigation of fires, discontinuance was ordered of Arson Squad of Bureau of Criminal Investigation, which squad investigated incendiary or suspicious fires,— such work, it is stated, now being carried on by police officers of Department of Public Safety in conjunction with Boston Fire Department.
- November 17, 490 In consideration of extra services performed by officers of the Department on occasions of policing various events, Police Commissioner granted three extra days' vacation to officers so entitled.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

ITS ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation is the central detective agency of the Department and is composed of several subdivisions, namely: Automobile, Ballistics, Chemical Laboratory, Homicide, Lost and Stolen Property, Identification, Missing Persons.

In addition, Special Squads are assigned to cover the following phases of police work and investigations: banking, express thieves, general investigation, hold-ups, hotels, narcotics, pawnbrokers, junk shops, second-hand article dealers, pick-pockets, radicals, shoplifters, night motor-patrol.

Members of this Bureau investigate felonies committed within the jurisdiction of the City of Boston. They also handle cases of fugitives from justice and conduct hundreds of investigations during the course of a year for various police departments throughout the United States and foreign countries. Further, they cooperate in every possible way with outside police departments in investigation of crime and prosecution of criminals.

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION.

This division investigates all reports of automobiles stolen and is in daily communication with police authorities of the United States and Canada. Many investigations are made in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Post Office Department and immigration authorities of the United States.

The automobile division index contains records of approximately 700,000 automobiles, consisting of cars stolen in Boston, cars stolen in other places, cars reported purchased and sold, cars for which owners are wanted, cars used by missing persons and cars whose operators are wanted for various offenses. Many arrests are made by officers of the Department and the Automobile Division through information obtained from this index.

All applications for Used Car Dealers' Licenses are investigated by officers of this division. Frequent examinations are made to ascertain if used car dealers are conforming to the conditions of their licenses.

Using mechanical appliances and chemicals, members of this division during the year identified a number of automobiles which were recovered or found abandoned on police divisions,

restoring them to their owners, and have assisted in solving many crimes by means of their positive identifications.

USED CAR DEALERS' LICENSES GRANTED.

During the year 211 applications for such licenses were received. Of these 206 were granted (1 without fee), 5 were rejected and 1 withdrawn voluntarily. Of the 5 rejected, 1 was subsequently reconsidered and granted and is included in the total number of 206 on which favorable action was taken.

Of the licenses granted, 6 were surrendered voluntarily for cancellation, and 16 transferred to new locations. (See Table XIV.)

Provision for Hearing Before Granting License as Used Car Dealer of the Third Class.

Under provisions of Chapter 96, Acts of 1938, effective June 13, 1938, no license shall be issued to a person as a Used Car Dealer of the Third Class (Motor Vehicle Junk License) until after hearing, of which seven days' notice shall have been given to owners of property abutting on premises where such license is proposed to be exercised.

Hearings to the number of 27 were held under this provision of law.

Record of Purchase and Sales of Used Cars Reported to this Department for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

MONTH.	Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Individuals.
1944.			
December	894	711	869
1945.			
January	924	793	698
February	591	607	445
March	811	951	792
April	848	875	960
May	901	878	886
June	825	958	825
July	1,054	1,008	843
August	1,681	905	795
September	1,413	1,091	902
October	1,184	1,267	1,142
November	1,211	1,361	1,059
Totals	12,337	11,405	10,216

Record of All Automobiles Reported Stolen in Boston for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

MONTH.	Reported Stolen.	Recovered During Month.	Recovered Later.	Not Recovered.
1944.				
December	213	206	—	3
1945.				
January	159	151	3	1
February	151	149	4	—
March	256	247	1	4
April	279	271	4	3
May	229	225	8	2
June	174	161	2	4
July	194	185	7	7
August	249	237	4	8
September	227	210	5	12
October	211	202	5	5
November	190	185	7	4
Totals	2,532	2,429	50	53

LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY DIVISION.

A description of all articles reported lost, stolen or found in this city is filed in this division. All surrounding cities and towns and many other cities forward lists of property stolen in such places to be filed. All pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers submit daily reports of all articles pawned or purchased. A comparison of the description of articles reported lost or stolen and those articles which are pawned or purchased by dealers resulted in the recovery of thousands of dollars' worth of stolen property and the arrest of many thieves. Approximately 150,000 cards were filed in the stolen property index during the year.

In addition, members of this Bureau visit pawnshops and second-hand shops daily and inspect property pawned or purchased, for the purpose of identifying property which may have been stolen.

HOMICIDE SQUAD.

It is the duty of officers of this unit to investigate and prosecute all homicide cases. They are required to interrogate all persons involved in or who have knowledge of the commission of crimes of murder, manslaughter, abortion or other

crimes of violence. Cases assigned to inquest are prepared and presented by officers of this unit. The officers assigned to homicide work, with police stenographers, are subject to call throughout the day and night. The confessions and statements obtained by members of this unit have proven of inestimable value in the successful prosecution of capital cases.

The homicide files contain complete reports of all inquests and deaths by violence in Boston and also a record of all accidents reported to the Police Department.

The following is a report of the Homicide Unit of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of all deaths reported to this unit for the period of December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, inclusive:

Abortion	3	Fires	5
Alcoholism	28	Homicides	29
Asphyxiation	24	Horse and wagon	2
Automobile	65	Natural causes	769
Burns	21	Poison	1
Drowning	27	Railway (steam)	10
Electricity	3	Railway (street)	16
Elevator	2	Stillborn	5
Explosion	1	Suicides	50
Falls	49		—
Falling Objects	3	Total	1,113

The following cases were prosecuted in the courts:

Abortions	4	Manslaughter (auto)	53
Accessory to abortion	2	Manslaughter (negligent)	6
Assault and Battery	9	Murder	5
Assault to murder	5	Accessory to murder	2
Accessory to Assault and Battery with intent to murder	2	Perjury	1
Assault with weapon	18	Inciting to riot	5
Manslaughter (non-neg- ligent)	11	Violation, Firearm Law	4
		Total	127

The following inquests were held during the year:

Abortion	1	Railway (steam)	4
Automobile	4	Railway (street)	2
Fall	3		—
Fire	11	Total	26
Neglect	1		

Three hundred forty-seven cases of violent deaths were investigated by the Homicide Unit. Presiding justices of the

courts deemed it unnecessary to conduct inquests in three hundred twenty-one of these cases, acting under authority of Section 8, Chapter 38, General Laws (Ter. Edit.), as amended.

Recapitulation of Homicides.

Murders	12
(5 murderers prosecuted)	
(2 suicides)	
(3 killed by hold-up man)	
(2 unsolved murders)	
Manslaughter (non-negligent)	13
(11 prosecutions)	
(2 killed by police officers)	
Manslaughters (negligent)	4
(6 prosecutions)	—
Total	29

Clearance of murders and non-negligent manslaughters, 92 per cent.

GENERAL.

Members of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation during the year made investigations on 4,605 cases. Our files and assignment books now contain records and reports on 74,094 cases. Complaints are received from many sources, including cases referred to the Bureau by justices of courts, the District Attorney, Attorney-General, Federal Bureau of Investigation and hundreds of outside police agencies.

Statistics of the work of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation are included in the general work of the Department, but as the duties of the Bureau are of a special character, the following statement will be found to be of interest:

Number of persons arrested	1,985
Fugitives from justice from other states arrested and delivered to officers of these states	66
Number of cases investigated	4,605
Number of extra duties performed	7,998
Number of cases of abortion investigated	6
Number of days spent in court by officers	2,052
Number of years' imprisonment: 210 years, 10 months, 22 days and 44 indefinite periods.	
Amount of property recovered	\$125,465.40

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

IDENTIFICATION SECTION.

The Identification Section is one of the outstanding units of the organization and its value to the Department is indispensable. It stands in favorable comparison with identification units of the most advanced departments.

Advancements and changes are constantly being made to maintain efficiency and to increase the worth of the unit to the Department as a whole.

To bring about this efficiency of service, equipment of the Bureau is continually being augmented by addition of modern identification apparatus:

A summary of the activities for the past year of the various units follows:

MULTILITH.

Installation of a new Multilith machine, September 13, 1944, under direct supervision of experienced operators, enables this Department to prepare and complete printing of circulars containing photographs and fingerprints of persons either reported missing or wanted for criminal offenses. It is completely equipped with cameras for preparation of half-tones which add to the varied output of the machine. This machine is capable of printing in approximately two hours descriptive circulars of persons wanted, and in some cases it is possible to complete and mail such circulars to outside cities before the fugitive arrives at his destination.

Output of Daily Manifolds, Warrant Manifolds, etc.

There were 545,445 impressions turned out on the mimeograph machines, comprising daily manifolds for the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and other units, warrant manifolds, bulletins, and circular letters.

There were 12 forms and circulars photographed and 12 forms printed in upon a zinc plate. There were approximately 20 Multilith plates used by this unit and 12 films used.

Circulars Drafted, Containing Photographs and Fingerprints of Fugitives.

During the year 20,000 circulars, containing photographs and fingerprints of fugitives, were drafted, printed and mailed

from this office to every city and town in the United States with a population of 5,000 or more, State bureaus of identification, all army and navy recruiting stations, and a number of larger cities in foreign countries. Circulars requesting cooperation in return of fifteen missing persons were sent to all important cities in the East, and practically to every city in Massachusetts.

Multilith Recapitulation.

Impressions printed on the Multilith machine 210,000
Included in this figure are the following:

Department forms	39
Letters	5
Circulars	4

PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION.

The Photographic Division of the Identification Section is one of the finest and most modern in the entire country. Its equipment has been continually added to and renewed with view of maintaining a high standard of service.

It forms an important adjunct of the Medical Examiners' offices and cooperates with those offices in all homicide cases. The Medical Examiners' offices are supplied with enlarged photographs in every homicide case.

Enlarged photographs are filed in cabinets especially built to accommodate the size. The enlarged photographs, principally scenes of homicides, hit-and-run accidents, and suspicious fires, have proved invaluable for court purposes.

Main Index File.

The Main Index File forms the basis on which all other files are dependent. It is at all times being checked to maintain accuracy. There are now recorded in the Main Index File 746,775 persons. These include all persons arrested and fingerprinted in the Bureau, applicants for Hackney Carriage licenses, and applicants for Special Officers' licenses, etc. Also included are records of all assignments made in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, also all records of arrests made throughout the Department; and reports of all felonies committed within the city and all reports of investigation of these felonies.

Criminal Record Files.

The Criminal Record Files contain a record of each person whose fingerprints are contained in the fingerprint files. At the present time there are in the Female Record Files 14,725 records, and in the Male Record Files there are 165,050 records. These records are continually being brought up to date by cooperation with outside departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Cabinets of Segregated Photographs of Criminals Arrested.

Photographs of criminals arrested by the Boston Police and photographs received from other sources are filed in segregated cabinets. Photographs received from outside departments are placed in the "Foreign Segregated" file, and those taken by the Boston police are in the "Local Segregated" file. Photographs of all criminals are segregated into four distinct sections, namely: white, yellow, negro and gypsy. Each of these groups is subdivided according to sex and also classified under head of the crime in which subjects specialize. The "Local Segregated" file contains 54,531 photographs, and the "Foreign Segregated" file, 20,001 photographs.

Exhibiting of Photographs of Criminals in Main and Segregated Files.

The Identification Section has rendered efficient and beneficial service to officers of other departments in exhibiting photographs of criminals in the segregated and main files to victims of robberies, confidence games, pickpockets, etc.

In many instances, important identifications have been made which have resulted in arrests and convictions. Valuable assistance has also been rendered to government officials of the following branches: Post Office, Treasury and Secret Service Departments, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other government agencies.

*Members of Bureau Visited Scenes of Homicides,
Burglaries, etc.*

Members of this Bureau visited scenes of homicides, burglaries, robberies, suspicious fires, and other crimes, and secured photographs of fingerprints, in many instances of the persons who committed these crimes. In many cases photographs were taken of the scene where the crime was com-

mitted. The figures and other data in connection with the work are contained in a subsequent part of this report.

Ultra-Violet Lamp ("Black Light").

This Bureau has successfully continued in operation of an ultra-violet lamp, commonly known as "black light." This type of lamp is used for detection of forgeries on checks and altered documents, fraudulent paintings, counterfeit money, fake antiques, and also for photographing of bloodstained fabrics. Fingerprints that formerly could not be photographed are now photographed with ease through use of luminous powders, as anthracene or luminous zinc sulphide, due to radiations emitted by this lamp.

The "Fluoroscope."

There was acquired by this Bureau a valuable piece of scientific equipment known as the "Fluoroscope." When rays of this instrument are trained on the subject before it, it reveals presence of any foreign substance concealed either on or in his person, for instance: metal, jewelry, or glass. The finding of glass in clothing on a person suspected of striking and killing a pedestrian with an automobile is another example of what the instrument may accomplish in detection of crime and criminals. The same is none the less true of inanimate objects, such as packages containing bombs, or concealed defects in the mechanism of an automobile or other object, which may be responsible for serious accidents or death of persons. The value of this device in thwarting criminals is very apparent and makes an important addition to scientific equipment contained in this Bureau.

Pantoscopic Camera.

One of the most valuable pieces of equipment in the Bureau is the Pantoscopic camera, used for purpose of taking photographs of bullets connected with homicide cases. By means of this camera the entire circumference of the bullet showing cannellure impressions made as it passes through the barrel of the revolver can be photographed. Impressions shown by the photograph of this bullet are carefully compared with impressions of a test bullet fired from a revolver believed to have been used in the homicide. If the test bullet and the real bullet disclose the same cannellure impressions, there is strong presumption created that the revolver under examination was the one used in the homicide.

Developing and Printing Room.

Developing and printing of criminal photographs by a staff of experienced photographers, trained in every phase of police photography and on duty twenty-four hours a day, is prepared to accomplish any photographic need of the Department, and to give that type of service which could be rendered only by the most modern and best equipped photographer.

In conjunction with increased demands constantly made on this staff of technicians, and in order that their work might be maintained on an efficient basis, there has been installed in the Bureau a developing and printing room which compares favorably with that of any in this locality.

Filing System of Photographs and Fingerprints of Unidentified Dead.

A modern development of the photographic division was the installation of a filing system wherein fingerprints and photographs of unidentified dead are filed. The fingerprints are first sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, in such cases where the persons are of enlistment age, in an effort to identify these dead. Failing in this, they are filed in the Identification Section for future reference. Through this method, a large proportion of the tentatively unidentified dead were later identified and their relatives notified.

Criminal Identification.

This table gives a brief outline of some of the more important accomplishments of the Criminal Identification Division of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The table refers to the number of individuals photographed and fingerprinted, also the number of copies prepared.

Identification of criminals arrested locally (gallery)	212
Identification of criminals arrested elsewhere (gallery)	175
Scenes of crime photographed	246
Circulars sent out by identification division	20,000

Photograph File:

Number on file November 30, 1944	190,059
Made and filed during the year	11,210
Total	201,269
Number of "foreign" photographs on file November 30, 1944	18,608
Number of "foreign" photographs received during the year,	1,393
Grand Total	221,270

Photographs sent to:

State Bureau of Identification	4,474
Other cities and states	467

Miscellaneous Department Photography:

Films	65
Prints made from same	130
Number of rectigraphic photographs	3,455
Number of civilians photographed	66
Number of negatives of criminals	2,337
Number of prints made from same	12,180
Number of latent fingerprints photographed and developed,	490
Number of exposures of latent fingerprints	542
Number of prints from same	615
Number of visitors photographed	60
Prints made from same	180
Number of exposures of pantoscopic camera	12
Number of re-orders of criminal photographs	3,305
Number of stand-up photographs made	10
Prints made from same	36
Number of photographs of police officers	199
Number of auxiliary police officers photographed	10

Supplementary:

Number of scenes of crime visited	904
Number of exposures (4" by 5" camera)	1,035
Number of prints of same	1,374
Number of enlargements:	
11 inches by 14 inches	411
8 inches by 10 inches	3,361

Fingerprint File:

Number on file November 30, 1944	152,689
Taken and filed during the year	1,760
Received from other authorities	2,064
Number on file November 30, 1945	156,513

Fingerprints sent to:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,643
State Bureau of Identification	3,042
Other cities and states	93

Fingerprints taken other than of criminals:

Police officers	199
Special police officers	575
Hackney carriage drivers	1,500
Civilian employees	82
Auxiliary police officers	10
Civilians fingerprinted and prints filed	450
Total number of fingerprints on file (Civilian file) November 30, 1944	45,570
Total number of fingerprints on file (Civilian file) November 30, 1945	48,386

Requests for Information from Police Journals.

The officer attached to the Bureau, detailed to impart information from police journals on file at Headquarters, reports services performed as follows:

Number of requests complied with for information from the police journal in regard to accidents and thefts	1,369
Days in court	11

Criminal Records for the Department Furnished by the Bureau.

All criminal records for the entire Department are furnished by the Bureau, as well as certified copies of convictions for presentation in courts, both here and in other cities.

The following figures represent requests received for these records from December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945:

Requests received by telephone	1,523
Requests received by correspondence	5,398
Requests for certified records	1,473
Requests for jury records	2,448
Total	10,842
Requests in connection with applicants for licenses	12,082
Grand total	<u>22,924</u>

The following figures represent requests received from various public agencies for records required due to the war activity:

U. S. Coast Guard	650
U. S. Marine Corps	253
U. S. Naval Procurement (Air Corps Cadets)	100
U. S. Merchant Marine	120
Auxiliary police	10
Stragglers and deserters (Army and Navy)	7,576
Total	<u>8,709</u>

Identification Made through Fingerprints.

Our fingerprint men are often called on to testify both in our courts and in courts of other jurisdictions, when identifications are made in our files through fingerprints; also, where identifications have been made through latent prints.

Photographers of the Bureau are summoned principally before courts of this city, but on occasions where connections are made with latent fingerprints for outside cities, the photographer, who enlarges the prints for purpose of charting them

for presentation as evidence in court, is also summoned into court to enable the photographs to be properly introduced.

There have been many occasions in the past when chiefs of police of outside cities and towns have asked for services of fingerprint and photography experts, in consequence of crime committed in their jurisdiction. The Department cooperated by sending these men, properly equipped, to survey the scene of crime and reproduce any prints available for evidence.

MISSING PERSONS.

The Missing Persons Division of the Bureau is performing a fine type of service to citizens of Boston and surrounding cities and towns. Its chief function necessarily is to aid families in location of their relatives reported lost or missing. It performs valuable service in identification of unknown dead persons found in various sections of the city. Without this service, such dead persons might have been interred with those unfortunates in potter's field.

During the course of the year, the Missing Persons Division cooperated with various State institutions in locating and returning many wards who had left these institutions without permission.

Total number of persons reported missing in Boston	2,169
Total number found, restored to relatives, etc.	2,045
Total number still missing	<u>124</u>

Age and Sex of Persons Reported Missing in Boston.

AGE.	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	636	206	623	191	13	15
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	350	319	345	284	5	35
Over 21 years,	399	259	363	239	36	20
Totals	1,385	784	1,331	714	54	70

Not included in the foregoing are 160 persons reported missing by both the Division of Child Guardianship of the

Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare and the Girls' and Boys' Parole Division of the Massachusetts Training Schools.

Not included, also, in the foregoing figures are numerous cases of children reported missing to this Department, who were found or returned within a few hours after report was made.

There was reported to this Department from outside departments a total of 4,153 missing persons.

Grand total of number of persons reported missing	6,482
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Persons Reported Missing, by Police Divisions, for a Twelve-Month Period, Commencing December 1, 1944, and Ending November 30, 1945.

Division 1 (North End section)	46
Division 2 (Downtown section)	3
Division 3 (West End section)	76
Division 4 (South End section)	163
Division 6 (South Boston district)	137
Division 7 (East Boston district)	109
Division 9 (Dudley street section of Roxbury)	258
Division 10 (Roxbury Crossing section)	291
Division 11 (Adams street section of Dorchester)	189
Division 13 (Jamaica Plain district)	98
Division 14 (Brighton district)	137
Division 15 (Charlestown district)	125
Division 16 (Baek Bay district)	74
Division 17 (West Roxbury district)	58
Division 18 (Hyde Park district)	70
Division 19 (Mattapan district)	*335
Total	<u>2,169</u>

* Includes patients missing from the Boston State Hospital, a mental institution.

Persons Interviewed.— At the “Missing Persons” office there were interviewed about 375 persons relative to cases handled. This does not include the number interviewed at other units and divisions of the Department.

Correspondence.— There were handled by the unit approximately 4,500 pieces of correspondence relating to location of friends and relatives.

Circulars.— About 2,200 descriptive circulars on missing persons were sent out from the unit.

Tracers.— There were sent out approximately 1,600 tracers on persons reported missing.

Identification of Dead Bodies.— In 114 cases of unknown white men, 85 were identified through fingerprints.

Amnesia.— Two individuals afflicted with amnesia were identified.

WARRANT FILE.

Procedure as to Warrants Issued to or Received by this Department.

A list of all warrants issued to or received by this Department is sent out each day on the manifold and every officer in the Department receives a copy of this list. Twenty-four hours after issuance of a warrant, if the person named therein has not been arrested, a form card is forwarded to the Bureau by the station house with all data pertaining to the warrant and the case. These cards are alphabetically filed so that almost instantaneously it may be ascertained whether a warrant exists in the Department for any person named. On service of the warrant another card goes forward to the Bureau with necessary information of service.

Warrants Received from Outside Departments, etc.

All warrants received from outside departments are cleared through the warrant file of the Bureau. All correspondence pertaining to movement of warrants outside of the city proper is handled in that Bureau. Commanding Officers of this Department are required, under the rules and regulations, to notify the Warrant Division of arrests on warrants issued to the Boston Police Department and on warrants of all other police departments; also when arrests are made without a warrant involving serious crimes. The rule applies to this procedure every hour of the day and night. The warrant files are immediately searched. If it appears that there is a warrant for the arrested person in any other jurisdiction, the officer in command of the arresting division or unit is immediately notified and given full particulars, and such other police division or unit in Boston or outside jurisdiction is immediately notified that the person is under arrest.

*Number of Warrants Received in the Identification Section of
Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Their Disposition.*

Warrants received	2,711
Arrested on warrants	1,660
Warrants returned without service	1,092
Warrants sent out to divisions and units within the Department and to other jurisdictions	1,939
Active warrant cards on file issued to Boston Police	4,700
Active warrants issued to Boston Police for persons now out of state	23
Active warrants issued to Boston Police, forwarded to other cities and towns in this State	54
Active warrants received from other cities in Massachusetts for service (cards in our files)	121
Active warrants lodged at institutions as detainees	55

SUMMONS FILE.

All summonses for service outside the City of Boston obtained by the several divisions and units are forwarded to this unit where they are recorded and sent to the chief of police of the city or town where a defendant resides. Summonses received from other police departments for service in this city are in the same manner recorded and sent to the respective divisions and units for service, and after service has been made are returned.

The following figures represent summonses received from outside cities and towns for service in Boston from December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945:

Total number received	2,330
Total number served	2,207
Total number returned (without service)	123

The following figures represent the number of summonses sent from the Bureau for service in outside cities and towns:

Received from local divisions and units and sent out	10,615
Total number served	10,027
Total number not served	588

BALLISTICS DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

FORMATION AND DUTIES.

Activities of this unit, with its personnel, are under supervision of the Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

With a Sergeant Ballistician in charge, the office consists of experts in ballistics, explosives and munitions.

The Sergeant Ballistician, under direction of the Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, has charge, care and custody of all firearms, explosives and substances of explosives coming into possession of the police.

The Sergeant Ballistician examines all evidence found at scene of a crime where firearms or explosives are used and sends written report of his findings to the Commanding Officer of the Bureau.

A copy of this report is forwarded, also, to the Commanding Officer of the division on which the crime was committed.

The Sergeant Ballistician prepares cases where ballistic evidence is required, insofar as bullets, discharged cartridge cases, firearms or explosives are concerned, and appears before the courts in such cases to give evidence.

The Sergeant Ballistician has custody of emergency equipment such as rifles, shotguns, machine guns, gas guns, revolvers, pistols, bullet-proof vests, tear-gas equipment and maintenance of same.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

During the year members of the Ballistics Division responded to 35 emergency calls after regular working hours and performed 900 hours of extra duty in this manner.

Members of this unit who made the investigation in connection with these calls were designated by the Sergeant Ballistician to give evidence in court.

All department firearms, accessories pertaining to same, and tear-gas equipment have been inspected and serviced. Substantial savings have been made by such servicing.

All firearms held as evidence pending disposition by courts, and those held here for ballistic purposes, are kept clean and recorded.

Stolen firearms received at this office are traced, returned to rightful owners, wherever possible, and a file maintained of same. United States property recovered is returned to the proper military or naval authorities.

Authorized groups have visited the Ballistics Division during the year. The office has worked in cooperation with military and naval intelligence units, Federal agencies and other police departments during the past twelve months.

SERIAL NUMBERS ON FIREARMS.

There were a number of cases where serial numbers on firearms were erased or obliterated and had to be treated with chemicals to reveal numbers for identification, resulting in tracing of ownership of many of these weapons.

DISPOSITION OF CONFISCATED EXPLOSIVES.

During the past year a large number of fragmentation grenades of all types and other dangerous munitions, both foreign and domestic, were disposed of by members of the Ballistics Division.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Police Divisions and units are now equipped with sufficient supply of emergency equipment. Periodic inspections are made and equipment replaced whenever necessary.

BIOLOGICAL CHEMIST OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Work at the Laboratory.

The chemical laboratory of the Boston Police Department is located at the Southern Mortuary and, since its opening in 1934, has worked on 3,429 cases. The average annual number of cases for the last five years was 342. During the past year, 354 cases were submitted to the laboratory.

Increasing use of the laboratory is shown by the number of cases submitted, a constant gain being seen throughout the laboratory's existence.

The increased use of the laboratory by the Department is more striking when cases are separated according to their source. The laboratory draws cases from two main sources: the

Department, and the Medical Examiners of Suffolk County. Cases submitted by the Medical Examiners are toxicological in nature, reports being made directly to the Medical Examiners. In the majority of these cases, investigation of the circumstances is made by the various divisions or the homicide squad. Recent years show a marked increase in Department cases.

YEAR.	Medical Examiners' Cases.	Department Cases.	Total Cases.
1940	265	43	308
1941	271	61	331
1942	323	57	380
1943	263	67	330
1944	227	88	315
1945	237	117	354

The increase in the later war years is quite striking, and under present conditions further increase may well be expected. In previous annual reports it has been stated that the chemist's time has been fully occupied with the cases then submitted. Inquiry may well be made as to how an increase in the cases is handled.

The chemist's time may be divided into its three major divisions.

	First 6 Months.	Full Year.
Medical Examiners' cases	31.2 per cent	38.5 per cent
Police Department cases	53.0 per cent	46.5 per cent
Attendance on Courts	15.8 per cent	15.0 per cent
	<u>100.0 per cent</u>	<u>100.0 per cent</u>

Average Hours Per Case.

Medical Examiners' cases	3 hours per case	4 hours per case
Police Department cases	13 hours per case	10 hours per case

The figures for the first six months represent the more usual division of time. Those for the year are affected by a single case in the medical examiners' group which required a tremendous amount of work. While the figures should be self-explanatory, we may consider what an increase of 30 department cases means: that the chemist must find somewhere two to two and a half months of extra working time.

This extra working time has been achieved in two ways: (1) by doing less complete work on each case, and (2) by working overtime.

ATTENDANCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL CHEMIST BEFORE JUDICIAL BODIES.

In addition to work in the laboratory on case material, the chemist has been in attendance on courts and grand juries on 109 days during the past twelve months.

NATURE OF THE WORK.

The work carried out in the laboratory is highly varied in its nature, the frequency of any particular type being governed by the circumstances of the cases. A breakdown into types indicates the general scope of the laboratory.

Material Sought.	No. of Cases.	Material Sought.	No. of Cases.
Acids	2	Burning, evidence of	3
Alcohol, ethyl	204	Chemicals, analysis	6
Alcohol, methyl	*109	Cloth, construction of	1
Alcohol, other	1	Cloth prints (on autos)	8
Alkalies	1	Clothing, examination of	54
Animal tests	2	Dirt, debris	4
Arsenic	15	Fibers	4
Barbiturates	12	Finger nail scrapings	2
Carbon dioxide	1	Food material	1
Carbon monoxide	29	Glass	6
Carbon tetrachloride	1	Hair	14
Chloral	2	Infra-red photography	34
Chlorides (drowning)	3	Microscopy, general	3
Fluorides	4	Paint	2
Hydrocyanic acid	6	Paper	1
Lead	3	Photographs	64
Mercury	4	Pills, tablets, etc.	3
Morphine	1	Powder residue, clothing	11
Nicotine	1	Powder residue, hands	12
Paraldehyde	2	Scene, examination of	19
Phosphorus	2	Spectrographic analysis	5
Toxicology, general	3	Sperm	4
Toxicology, volatile group	1	Tissue	4
Auto, examination of	17	Ultra-violet examination	9
Bloodstains	51	X-ray	4
Blood, type	1	Miscellaneous	9

* Routine test on tissue analyses for alcohol. Only one case showed methyl alcohol present, the others being negative.

In comparing the past year's work with that of the preceding year, there is found to be but little change in the toxicological cases. Except for minor variations, there is little change from year to year.

In work associated with department cases, a somewhat more detailed list is given this year. The examination of automobiles for evidence is involved primarily in hit-and-run cases, less often in association with questions as to the exact manner of an accident. In many cases the laboratory has been successful in locating and developing evidence from cars. One interesting case involved parts of a radiator ornament. The first car located with broken ornament showed a break unlike that on the part from the scene and was released. Criticism was received at the laboratory, because it was most unlikely that there could be two cars with such a break. Shortly afterwards, men from the police division located the right car; evidence was developed, and the operator successfully prosecuted. It is interesting to note that since that case we have had another similar coincidence.

Fifty-one cases for bloodstains is a slight increase over last year. The amount of work on any one of these cases varies according to circumstances. In one case recently closed, 100 individual tests were made. In this case the clothing was sent to the cleaners, and shoes had been cleaned, then polished, but successful tests for bloodstains were secured. In this case, infra-red photographs showing the bloodstains (invisible to the eye) were introduced as exhibits.

The examination of clothing for evidence is a task which increased greatly in the past year. Success in finding evidence on clothing in cases of rather highly varied types has resulted in this increase. The evidence sought and found may be virtually anything under the sun.

The use of infra-red photography has increased. The laboratory originally undertook it because of its usefulness in locating bloodstains on cloth of similar color. The highly absorbing soot from firearm discharge opened another interesting field in studying bullet holes in clothing. It has also been useful in auto' cases clearly showing dirt and grease marks. Results with injuries produced by violence appear somewhat variable, and the laboratory is collecting a series on our cases so as to learn the extent of its value in this field.

The general use of photographs has increased slightly. A complete file of photographs of interesting evidence is highly valuable for training and lecturing. Difficulty in securing positive film for lantern slides minimized the increase to the chemist's collection, about 40 being added for the Police

Seminar. Negatives are available, however, for at least another hundred. Repeated appearances on lectures about forensic chemistry to professional men necessitate the securing of fresh illustrative material.

Tests for powder residue have run much the same as last year. The test for unburned or partially burned powder grains on cloth has proven useful in a number of cases. The paraffin test of hands for powder residue has been extremely helpful in checking statements of witnesses in firearm cases. X-ray study of bullet holes made by lead bullets, and spectrographic analyses of bullet traces have been continued as routine processes.

Cases involving hair, tissue, fibers, paint, etc., have increased slightly. These items are most commonly associated with automobile cases, but have in the past year appeared occasionally as significant evidence in other types of homicide cases. Recent developments have shown that with substances of crystalline nature X-ray diffraction can provide essential information, and with availability of such equipment it is hoped to utilize this tool in cases during the coming year.

Work with ultra-violet light has continued. However, its main value lies in fields which are untouched by the laboratory because of the necessary centering of interest on homicide and major cases. With increased personnel this and other types of work could be extended to increase the value of the laboratory to the Department.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

During the past year the chemist delivered lectures to various professional groups, police, medical examiners, etc., on various topics pertaining to chemistry and criminal investigation.

There has also been occasion to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in other New England states either with suggestions or with work on evidence.

TRAFFIC.

The Traffic Division consists of territory within boundaries of Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16 (the city proper) and the traffic post at Cottage Farm Bridge, Division 14. Primarily, it is the duty of the Traffic Division to enforce rules and regulations established by the Boston Traffic Commission and to provide for safety of the public using our highways within this territory. Traffic officers are assigned to vital traffic control points as well as to special duty of tagging automobiles parked in our streets in violation of law.

The Traffic Division is responsible for proper control of licensed hackney carriages and the duty of carrying on a program of Safety-Educational work.

ACTIVITIES.

Usual wartime traffic problems were presented to the Traffic Division during the past year. While traffic has been heavy in the retail business section throughout the year, since lifting of gasoline rationing on August 15, 1945, traffic conditions in downtown Boston have taxed personnel of the Traffic Division to the utmost. Although it is pleasing to note that more people are bringing business to the city, resulting traffic and parking conditions have caused much comment and criticism. Unknown to critics and well-intentioned advisers, regulation of street traffic is under constant study by officials who have had years of practical experience in all phases of police work. These officials know the difficulties of the Police Department in this regard, and have knowledge of legal and other limitations affecting action that may be taken or even contemplated. Officers of the Traffic Division have expedited this traffic to the best of their ability, and there is no doubt that many technical and trivial violations have been treated with discretion and moderation, having in mind at all times the welfare of our merchants and other types of business, and accommodation of their patrons desiring to spend money for merchandise and entertainment.

As mentioned in annual reports of the past two years, the traffic problem awaits construction of an intermediate highway around the retail section of the city in order that vehicles having no business in that section can be diverted from that

area. The parking problem also awaits a solution by construction of facilities for off-street parking.

It is pleasing to note that the Committee on Highway Development and Control of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is taking a very active interest in regard to these very important traffic difficulties, and it is hoped that prompt action will be taken for alleviation of the automobile problem in Boston.

The pedestrian problem in Boston has required services of additional officers throughout downtown Boston. It appears that more people have been coming to Boston during the day and night to shop and to seek entertainment. It has been a pleasant duty of the personnel of the Traffic Division to assist these people in every possible way.

In the near future something must be done to facilitate pedestrian as well as vehicular traffic in the Dewey Square area. It is estimated that 200,000 people enter and leave the South Station daily. After studying the pedestrian situation in this area, it has been suggested that an underground ramp should be constructed in order that pedestrians may enter the same near the southwestern intersection of Summer street and Atlantic avenue and come out in front of the main entrance to the South Station.

Bus lines presented the usual traffic problem in the Park Square area during the past year. However, it is understood that land has been acquired by various bus companies, and it is hoped that terminals will be erected without further delay, in order that buses may stop off the streets for receipt and discharge of passengers or during waiting time between scheduled trips.

Arrangements were made for the control of traffic in connection with the following events:

1944.

- Dec. 21. United States Coast Guard show — Metropolitan Theatre (entertainment for crippled children).
- Dec. 23. I. J. Fox Company show — R. K. O. Boston (entertainment for orphaned children).
- Dec. 24. Carol singers — Midnight Masses.
- Dec. 31. New Year's Eve — Large traffic detail.

1945.

- Jan. 3. Consecration of Bishop Ryan at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.
- Jan. 4. Inaugural of His Excellency, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of the Commonwealth.

1945.

- Jan. 22. Details in connection with snow removal.
 Jan. 24. "Bob" Hope show — Boston Garden.
 Jan. 24. Visit of United States Attorney General Francis Biddle.
 Jan. 29. President's Birthday Ball — Boston Garden.
 Feb. 14. Lenten services.
 Feb. 21. Atlantic avenue traffic detail in connection with heavy United States Army freight movements, via Union Freight Railroad Company.
 Feb. 21. Maritime parade.
 Feb. 22. Reception to Governor Maurice J. Tobin.
 Mar. 3. Details in connection with strike of Boston Elevated Railway Company employees.
 April 11. "Kate" Smith show — Boston Garden.
 April 5 }
 to } Detail — Metropolitan Opera Company, Boston Opera House.
 April 14. }
 April 19. Patriots' Day parade — Detail at Marathon Race.
 May 7. }
 May 8. } Details in connection with V-E Day.
 May 13. War Bond parade featuring movie stars.
 May 15. Plymouth Theatre (special performance for disabled veterans).
 May 20. Parade and Field Mass — Suffolk County Council, American Legion.
 May 22. Parade of merchant seamen.
 June 3. Police Memorial Sunday detail.
 June 4. Ancient and Honorable Artillery parade.
 June 5. Shubert Theatre (special performance for disabled veterans).
 June 7. Visit of General George S. Patton, Jr. — parade.
 June 8. Consecration of Bishop Kelliher at Cathedral of the Holy Cross.
 June 9. Visit of "Bing" Crosby.
 June 10. Holy Hour — Fenway Park.
 June 11. Suffolk Downs Racing Season (special details for, until Aug. 11).
 June 14. Flag Day parade.
 July 4. Independence Day parade.
 Aug. 13. Visit of "Judy" Garland, movie actress.
 Aug. 14. }
 Aug. 18. } V-J Day — special details.
 Sept. 1. American Legion parade.
 Sept. 26. Visit of General Omar N. Bradley.
 Sept. 30. United War Fund "Red Feather" parade.
 Oct. 7. Fire Prevention parade.
 Oct. 8. }
 Oct. 11. } Fire Department exhibitions — downtown Boston.
 Oct. 10. Chinese Benevolent Association parade.
 Oct. 13. Red Mass — Immaculate Conception Church.
 Oct. 14. Columbus Day parade.
 Oct. 18. Visit of General George C. Kenney.
 Oct. 19. Parade in honor of General George C. Kenney.
 Oct. 27. }
 Oct. 28. } Traffic details — Navy Day.

1945.

- Nov. 5. Visit of Admiral William F. Halsey.
- Nov. 8. Rodeo parade.
- Nov. 12. Armistice Day parade.
- Nov. 12. Visit of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Traffic Division has exerted every effort during the past year to facilitate traffic in connection with various parades. However, considerable difficulty has been experienced, and it seems that one of the most urgent requirements for efficient handling of traffic in this city is a standard parade route. Recent parade routes, approved by the Board of Street Commissioners, have called upon the Traffic Division to do what seemed the impossible. These routes and formation points cut off the only marginal highways over which traffic could be re-routed around the parade area. Resulting conditions required services of the entire personnel of the Traffic Division, including men of the night platoon, to properly control vehicular traffic. Undoubtedly, we are entering a period when parades will be more prevalent than ever and it is hoped that a standard parade route for Boston will be adopted.

Recommendations have been made through the Superintendent of Police to the Boston Traffic Commission for procurement of traffic detour signs, to be placed in streets during parades, while streets are under repair, and during emergencies.

Arrangements were made for the most advantageous routes to destinations, and escorts were furnished for many distinguished visitors and organizations, some of which are enumerated as follows: Bishop Ryan; "Bob" Hope; United States Attorney General Francis Biddle; film-radio performers "Kate" Smith, Joan Fontaine, Jane Wyman, and Ritz brothers; Iwo Jima heroes; disabled veteran groups; General George S. Patton, Jr.; Bishop Kelliher; "Bing" Crosby; "Judy" Garland; General Omar N. Bradley; General George C. Kenney; Admiral William F. Halsey; and General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

During the past few years tractor-trailers and other large commercial vehicles have been cause of congestion throughout the business section of the city. This matter has been referred to in previous annual reports, and there has been much comment concerning building of terminals outside the business area of the city. However, nothing constructive has been

done to relieve this situation which is rapidly becoming more serious. It is urgently hoped that definite constructive action will be taken immediately in regard to this important problem.

Repair of Fort Point Channel Bridge in Summer street has been the source of considerable traffic congestion in vicinity of the South Station. This bridge has been under repair since August 7, 1945. One side of the bridge was closed continually from August 13 to November 27, 1945. While daily traffic in this area has been heavy, the Traffic Division was simply overwhelmed during the period that major warships were in port for celebration of "Navy Day." Investigation made concerning opening of this bridge to permit passage of ships revealed that it opens on an average of five times each day. On October 22, 1945, the bridge opened twelve times.

During the past year considerable traffic congestion has also been caused by opening of the Northern Avenue Bridge during periods when traffic is very heavy. During these periods, traffic on Atlantic avenue, one of the main thoroughfares, is practically at a standstill. Investigation made in this regard revealed that this bridge opens for at least a period of ten minutes on an average of eight times a day. Frequently, the bridge is open for a much longer period, due to faulty mechanism.

The vehicular traffic load in the South Station-Atlantic avenue area would be lightened considerably by extension of Dorchester avenue from its present terminus at Congress street to a point adjacent to the intersection of Northern avenue and Atlantic avenue. This would permit freer flow of Dorchester avenue-Atlantic avenue traffic and alleviate congestion at the Atlantic avenue intersections at Congress street and Dewey square. Extension of Oliver street and Pearl street to meet this artery would further alleviate this congestion. It would also make these lightly-traveled streets more attractive to vehicular traffic.

Congestion of traffic caused by the Union Freight Railroad Company on Atlantic avenue is also the source of much difficulty in connection with expediting the same. During the war every possible assistance was rendered to facilitate free movement of freight cars on this busy artery; nevertheless, it must be admitted that vehicular traffic was impeded on account of movements of freight during the daytime. It seems that

there are no rules and regulations at the present time governing movement of freight by this Company. It is hoped that proper authorities will study this situation for purpose of having reasonable legislation enacted to prevent long lines of freight cars from standing in Atlantic avenue all day, impeding free movement of vehiicular traffic.

SAFETY EDUCATIONAL AUTOMOBILE.

Our Safety Educational automobile has been in continuous operation on highways of Boston during the past several years, educating motorists as to the proper manner in which they should operate their automobiles and instructing pedestrians as to the proper place and manner in which they should cross the street. Through constant and persistent short safety talks by officers assigned to this automobile, the general public is rapidly becoming more accident conscious.

Each Saturday, between the hours of 9 and 9.30 a. m., broadcasts are given over a local radio network by members of the M-1 Safety Squad. It has a membership consisting of children of school age, 16 years and under.

During the past year, officers in the Safety car visited and gave safety talks and demonstrations at all the schools in the city: public, parochial and priyate. During these talks special attention was also given to the subjects of "Juvenile Delinquency" and "Fundamentals of True Americanism."

At Park Department playgrounds during the summer months, many "Safety Talks" were given to children. The Safety car may be seen at all important parades and at Park Department baseball and football championship games in Fenway Park. The car has also been used in cooperation with the various "Paper Salvage Drives."

TAGGING.

During the period from December 1, 1944, up to and including November 30, 1945, the Traffic Division issued approximately 85,000 notices for violation of "parking rules," established by the Boston Traffic Commission. Such notices were forwarded through United States mail to owners of offending automobiles, or by service in hand to operators. We have had no special parking drives. Our system of enforce ment has been steady, unrelenting and impartial.

CONCLUSION.

In order to make Boston more attractive for business, immediate constructive action is imperative. Tremendous plans which would virtually remake downtown Boston and change the complexion of the metropolitan area are on paper. More ideas are being prepared. But a major question presented here today is: Will the cure come soon enough to prevent an over-powering chaotic condition that will result in terrific business loss? It does not seem to be the time for looking at minor obstacles. On the contrary, Boston's traffic problem should be viewed with a long-range point of view.

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS.

CREATION.

This Bureau was created on July 11, 1934.

The Bureau was detached from the Superintendent's Office and established at Police Headquarters as a separate unit, April 2, 1937.

DUTIES.

This Bureau has control of all communications equipment, consisting of telephone, teletype, radio and telegraph and through its facilities has directed movement of radio cars, police boats and ambulances.

The vast majority of all telephoned complaints, reports and requests for information from the general public and other police departments, military organizations and organizations that were connected with the Civilian Defense program, was handled by officers of this unit.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

During the period from December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, personnel of the Bureau managed transmission, reception and handling of:

235,142 outgoing telephone messages and 4,891 toll calls made by the Department through our switchboard.

Approximately 370,000 emergency telephone messages received and handled at the "turret" through either "Devonshire 1212" or the Department inter-communicating system.

Approximately 485,000 telephone messages received through our switchboard, many of which were transferred to the "turret" for handling.

Due to the war and other emergencies the number of telephone calls has increased. This has necessitated installation of another panel or unit on the switchboard, including additional lines, and has also required additional operators, four on day duty and two on each tour of night duty.

Direct lines have also been installed connecting this unit with former report centers, telephone exchanges, utility companies, etc.

140,489 teletype messages, including filing of same and making and delivering of copies of such messages, as necessary to the proper bureau or unit.

1,187 telegrams, including the filing of same and making and delivering of copies to the proper bureau or unit.

6,482 teletype items for persons reported missing by divisions and units of the Department, and other states, cities and towns. Copies of these were delivered to the Identification Division of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and cards filled out for our files.

236,401 radio messages sent, including "Sound Scriber" recording of same.

8,681 lost or stolen automobile forms filled out and delivered to the automobile division of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, 2,532 of which were reported stolen in Boston, together with records made and delivered of all recovered cars, copies of both kept in the files of this Bureau.

A daily journal has been kept in which all of the foregoing together with reports of crimes, deaths, accidents and other matters submitted by divisions and units of the Department, were recorded.

Files are kept in the unit of:

(1) The police personnel of the Department, with name, rank, cap and badge numbers, together with the address, telephone, date of appointment and promotion, etc., as well as a file of former officers.

(2) The Police Department civilian personnel, including home address and telephone number.

(3) The Fire Department, which includes the name, rank and address of its members, and the radio sector in which they live.

Two main radio transmitters (Station "WQIP," Police Headquarters, and "WRAS," Suffolk County Court House), 78 car and four boat transmitters and receivers, 26 wired-broadcast amplifiers and eight pickup receivers maintained and kept in repair by members of this unit. Two-way radio installation has been installed in 16 combination patrol wagon and ambulances.

The war emergency radio unit, maintained by this Department at Parker Hill in Roxbury, was discontinued on October 24, 1945.

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU.

CREATION.

This Bureau, created August 9, 1943, was established as a separate unit of the Department, with quarters upon the fourth floor of Police Headquarters.

FORMATION.

The Bureau is under command of a Deputy Superintendent (designated as Director), who is assisted by the following personnel: 1 Lieutenant, 2 Acting-Sergeants (Patrolwomen), and 14 other Patrolwomen.

PURPOSE.

The Crime Prevention Bureau was originally organized to handle techniques of law enforcement in treatment of juveniles and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Emphasis has been placed on the value of policewomen in both of these fields.

During the war period, our Police Department added ten policewomen to its staff, making a total of sixteen, and there is great demand for more.

This is accelerated by a number of factors, including:

1. Increase in the rate of venereal disease infection.
2. Shift from the professional prostitute to the amateur "pickup" as source of the majority of such infections.
3. Increase in juvenile delinquency.
4. Wartime increase in the number of crimes committed by girls.
5. Prospect of a postwar crime wave of unprecedented proportions.

DUTIES IN GENERAL.

1. Develop a program of crime prevention, intended to eliminate factors that induce criminal tendencies among children.

2. In this program, enlist aid of the public, interested agencies and divisions and units of this department.

3. Teach good citizenship, develop a proper mental attitude of citizens toward law-enforcement agencies, and especially to educate the public and the police in the problem of crime prevention and suppression.

4. Determine persons and places which in any way contribute to delinquency of children; investigating and taking necessary action to correct such conditions.

5. Supervise and inspect places of public amusement.

6. Promote welfare of children, the sick, the aged and the needy; taking pains to locate missing persons.

7. Investigate cases concerning boys and girls, and assist in investigation of cases where women are involved.

COMMENT.

The work of our policewomen in handling juvenile delinquency and the youth problems of today, especially in cases concerning women and young girls, is outstanding. They have been commended by the courts, probation departments and most of the social service organizations of the city. The establishment of this Bureau is fast proving itself a step in the right direction.

There is reason to believe that there will be an increase, rather than decrease, in law-enforcement problems during the difficult years of postwar readjustment.

However, work performed by members of this unit shows that they are organized and prepared to take an efficient part in any program that may arise due to these conditions.

The policewomen have, during the year of 1945, attended Boston College School of Social Work, where they have taken courses in Psychiatric Information and Elements of Law.

During the year, a superior officer of this unit attended the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., for three and one half months.

SUMMARY OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Arrests.

Abuse of female child	1	Fornication	1
Accosting	1	Fugitive from justice	1
Adultery	1	Idle and disorderly persons	41
Assault with knife	1	Indecent assault	2
Assault with intent to rape	1	Larceny	13
Attempt to commit incest	1	Lewd and lascivious co-	
Being abroad in nighttime	2	habitation	3
Contributing to delinquency		Lewd person in speech and	
of a minor	3	behavior	3
Drunkenness	9	Neglected children	2
Escapees	8	Neglect of minor children	1
Escape from indenture	1	Open and gross lewdness	1

SUMMARY OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED. — *Concluded.*

Possession of obscene pictures	1	Threats to do bodily harm	1
Premises used for immoral purposes	2	Unnatural acts	1
Receiving stolen property	5	Vagrancy	24
Runaway	102	Violation of liquor law	8
Soliciting funds in a public street	1	Violation of parole	7
Stubborn child	12	Violation of probation	30
Suspicious person	2	Violation of true name	2
		Wayward child	3
		Total arrests	<u>298</u>

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

During the period covered there were 27,674 inspections by personnel of this Bureau in connection with the following places:

Bus and railroad terminals.	Public highways and property.
Cafes.	Restaurants.
Dance halls.	Theaters.
Hotels.	

In addition to these, they made 1,675 investigations of cases where women and young girls and children were concerned,—a total of 29,349.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

The Property Clerk's Office 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. In its custody are also placed all seized liquor and gaming implements which come into possession of the Department.

All orders for supplies, building maintenance, repair work, plumbing, steamfitting, etc., uniforms and equipment are issued by this office. Bills therefor are checked with the cross-record system maintained for the purpose of comparing prices before such bills are prepared for payment.

During the year 60 motor vehicles came into custody of this office; 54 vehicles were returned to legitimate claimants, and 13 vehicles were sold at public auction. There are now 7 motor vehicles in custody.

This office is responsible for the receipt, care and distribution of uniforms and equipment to members of the police force, and also for the repairing and salvaging of reclaimed garments and equipment. An individual record of items of uniform and equipment issued to police officers is maintained.

A maintenance shop for the servicing of Department automobiles is located in the basement of Station 4. The shop is operated on a twenty-four hour basis. During the year, 6,642 Department cars were repaired at the repair shop in Division 4, and 1,306 cars were serviced. (Servicing includes greasing, changing of oil, checking of battery and electrical equipment, brakes, cooling systems, tires, steering systems, wear of clutch, etc.) Also 85 Department cars and 58 privately-owned cars were towed by the Department wrecker. A radio repair shop is attached to the maintenance shop where a twenty-four hour daily service is maintained. The Department operates a motorcycle repair shop, now located in the rear of Station 19, where 625 motorcycles were repaired and serviced during the year.

The Supervisor of Automotive Equipment is responsible for the inspection of all Department vehicles, all garages in the various divisions and is required to investigate and report on all accidents involving Department vehicles.

The Lost and Found branch of the Department has been active during the past year, as shown by the following schedule:

Articles on hand December 1, 1944	1,070	
Articles received during the year to November 30, 1945	1,138	
Total		2,208
Disposed of:		
To owners through efforts of the Property Clerk's Office	142	
Delivered on orders from divisions	10	
Worthless	240	
Perishable articles delivered to Overseers of Public Welfare	10	
Total number of articles disposed of		402
Total number of articles on hand November 30, 1945	1,806	

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of the special events which occurred during the year, giving the number of police detailed for duty at each:

	Men.
1944.	
Dec. 1. Boston Garden, Olympics-Baltimore hockey game for benefit of disabled veterans	35
Dec. 4. Boston Arena, Boston Park Department "Gay Nineties" ice show	24
Dec. 6. Boston Garden, ball of Boston Police Relief Association	398
Dec. 14. Boston Garden, United States War Bond rally under auspices of the Boston Retail Trade Board	55
Dec. 18. Funeral of Patrolman Leon F. Farrell	62
Dec. 23. Boston Common, City of Boston Christmas tree exercises	22
Dec. 24. Christmas Eve, carol singers, etc., on Beacon Hill and Boston Common	151
Dec. 24. Boston Common, City of Boston Christmas exercises,	21
Dec. 25. Boston Garden, "Ice Capades" for benefit of disabled veterans	36
Dec. 26. Funeral of Sergeant John J. Crossen	70
Dec. 31. New Year's Eve celebration	826
1945.	
Jan. 2. Funeral of Patrolman John A. McGregor	106
Jan. 3. Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Installation of the Most Reverend Edward Francis Ryan as Bishop of Vermont	36
Jan. 4. First Corps of Cadets armory, reception and ball tendered to Hon. Maurice J. Tobin, Governor-Elect of Massachusetts	26
Jan. 9. Funeral of Patrolman Jeremiah L. Donahue	98
Jan. 24. Boston Garden, "Bob" Hope show for benefit of disabled veterans	108
Jan. 29. Funeral of Patrolman Martin J. J. O'Donnell, retired,	30
Jan. 29. Boston Garden, President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball	148
Feb. 1. Funeral of Lieutenant-Inspector John W. Kilday, retired	12
Feb. 2. Boston Garden, Olympics-New York Rovers hockey game for benefit of Infantile Paralysis Fund	32
Feb. 12. Boston Garden, ball of Boston Firemen's Relief Association	92
Feb. 13. Special State Primary in Ward 20	122
Feb. 19. Funeral of Captain James Laffey, retired	21
Feb. 20. Funeral of Lieutenant William H. Rymes, retired	12
Feb. 20. Funeral of Patrolman Frederic G. Sewell, retired	12

1945.		Men.
Feb. 22.	State House, reception of His Excellency, Governor Maurice J. Tobin	120
Feb. 23.	Funeral of Patrolman Frank B. Callahan	122
Feb. 24.	Boston Garden, "Ice Follies" for the benefit of disabled veterans	23
Feb. 26.	Funeral of Lieutenant Edward H. Mullen, retired	12
Feb. 27.	Funeral of Patrolman Thomas G. Supple	72
Feb. 27.	Special State Election in Ward 20	122
Mar. 5.	Funeral of Patrolman Joseph A. Pearson	48
Mar. 16.	South Boston, Commonwealth Pier, commissioning of the United States Hospital Ship "Louis A. Milne"	30
Mar. 17.	South Boston, Evacuation Day parade	362
Mar. 24.	Funeral of Patrolman Patrick J. Mullen	72
Mar. 27.	Funeral of Patrolman Francis V. McBriue	48
Mar. 31.	Roxbury, William F. Reddish Athletic Association ten-mile road race	34
April 1.	Easter parade on Commonwealth avenue	35
April 4.	Funeral of Patrolman Bernard H. McGinnis	72
April 11.	Funeral of Sergeant Cornelius Brennan, retired	26
April 11.	Funeral of Patrolman Herbert L. Morrison	22
April 11.	Boston Garden, "Kate" Smith all-star show for the benefit of the Archbishop Richard J. Cushing Fund	50
April 19.	City of Boston Patriots' Day Celebration	136
April 19.	Roxbury, Roxbury Patriots' Day Association three-mile novice road race	22
April 19.	Marathon race	336
April 21.	Funeral of Captain Archibald F. Campbell, retired	22
April 23.	Funeral of Patrolman Edward A. Murphy	48
April 24.	Funeral of Honorable Eugene C. Hultman, Metropolitan District Commissioner and former Police Commissioner of Boston	52
April 24.	Funeral of Patrolman Albert F. Varner, retired	12
April 26.	Funeral of Sergeant Delbert R. Augusta, retired	12
April 27.	Funeral of Patrolman George G. Wardrop, retired	32
April 28.	Cathedral Club road race	145
April 29.	Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston Fire Department Memorial Mass	30
May 1.	Boston Common, Department of Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, May Day exercises	22
May 3.	Funeral of Captain Lawrence H. Dunn	86
May 7.	Funeral of Patrolman Thomas York, retired	12
May 8.	"Victory in Europe" Day	1,526
May 11.	Funeral of Patrolman John V. Edwards, retired	12
May 11.	Technical High School, parade to East Newton street armory	18
May 13.	7th United States War Bond Drive parade of the Purple Hearts and show by motion picture stars on Boston Common	469

1945.		Men.
May 16.	Boston Trade School parade to East Newton street armory	22
May 20.	Suffolk County Council, American Legion, parade and field Mass at Fenway Park	38
May 20.	Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, parade and services at Cathedral of the Holy Cross	22
May 20.	Boston Elevated Railway employees' parade and Memorial Mass at Cathedral of the Holy Cross	28
May 22.	Maritime Day parade	54
May 27.	Grand Clan of Massachusetts, Order of Scottish Clans, parade	26
May 27.	Roxbury, Herbert J. Wolf Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, parade	30
May 27.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Sunday, May 27, 1945	85
May 27.	Boston Park Department cemeteries on Sunday, May 27, 1945	12
May 27.	Parade, Boston School Cadets	423
May 30.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Day	158
May 30.	Boston Park Department cemeteries on Memorial Day	25
May 30.	Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, parade and exercises on Boston Common	29
May 30.	Memorial Day services at New Calvary Cemetery, under auspices of Boston Police Post, No. 251, American Legion, and Boston Police Post, No. 1018, Veterans of Foreign Wars	148
May 30.	American Veterans of World War II, parade and exercises on Boston Common	36
June 3.	Mount Hope Cemetery, Policemen's Memorial Sunday exercises	202
June 4.	Funeral of Patrolman John H. DeLory	48
June 4.	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company parade	216
June 5.	Charlestown, Barry playground, flag raising and exercises under auspices of the United States Navy Welfare and Recreational Department and Navy Yard Athletic Association	21
June 7.	Visit and parade of General George S. Patton, Jr., United States Army	489
June 9.	Boston Common, appearance of "Bing" Crosby in connection with the 7th United States War Bond Drive	82
June 10.	Boston Firemen's Memorial Sunday exercises	28
June 10.	Fenway Park, Memorial Holy Hour under auspices of Archbishop Richard J. Cushing	168
June 10.	Funeral of Captain Harry T. Grace	82
June 14.	Flag Day parade and exercises on Boston Common	141
June 16.	Charlestown, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day celebration, concessions, street patrol and traffic duty	89
June 17.	Charlestown, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day celebration, concessions, street patrol and traffic duty	150

		Men.
1945.		
June 17.	Franklin Park, United States War Bond Drive	14
June 18.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day parade	310
June 18.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day, celebrations, concessions, street patrol, traffic duty, sports and band concerts	222
June 24.	Dorchester, John B. Kelly Associates road race	45
June 24.	West Roxbury, West Roxbury and Roslindale Service Committee, parade and dedication exercises	22
June 24.	East Boston, Logan Airport, United States War Bond Drive	20
July 3.	Brighton, "Night Before," Independence Day, bonfire at Smith Field	20
July 4.	City of Boston official flag raising and Independence Day parade	52
July 4.	Franklin Field, N. E. A. A. U. meet	12
July 4.	Independence Day celebration, various band concerts and Community Festival on Boston Common	36
July 4.	Fenway Park, Army Show "Here's Your Infantry" in behalf of the 7th United States War Bond Drive under the auspices of the Boston Retail Trade Board	35
July 10.	Fenway Park, Red Sox-Boston Braves baseball game in conjunction with the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign	32
July 15.	Fens Stadium, Boston Park Department track meet,	18
July 25.	Funeral of Patrolman Francis P. Higgins	48
July 25.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	19
Aug. 1.	East Boston, American Legion playground, Boston Park Department novice boxing show	16
Aug. 1.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	19
Aug. 8.	South Boston Stadium, Boston Park Department novice boxing show	16
Aug. 9.	Funeral of Patrolman Robert W. Boudreau	48
Aug. 9.	Boston Common, United States Army ceremony honoring men who lost their lives in action during World War II.	16
Aug. 14.	"Victory in Japan" Day	1,636
Aug. 15.	Celebration of formal surrender of Japan	1,248
Aug. 15.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Aug. 16.	Celebration of formal surrender of Japan	362
Aug. 17.	Funeral of Patrolman Patrick F. Finnegan	48
Aug. 22.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Aug. 26.	Vicinity of Jewish cemeteries	12
Aug. 29.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16

1945.		Men.
Aug. 29.	Fens Stadium, Boston Park Department novice boxing show	16
Aug. 30.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department playground circus	16
Aug. 31.	Department of Massachusetts, American Legion Convention, vicinity of Hotel Statler	28
Sept. 1.	Department of Massachusetts, American Legion Convention and victory parade	539
Sept. 2.	Vicinity of Jewish cemeteries	25
Sept. 2.	Fenway Park, Catholic Youth Organization championship baseball game	26
Sept. 3.	Boston Common, Boston Central Labor Union vaudeville show	12
Sept. 3.	Boston Common, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 5.	East Boston, American Legion playground, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	12
Sept. 7.	Allston, Smith playground, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	12
Sept. 9.	Salvation Army parade	48
Sept. 9.	Braves Field, Catholic Youth Organization baseball game	16
Sept. 10.	South Boston Stadium, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 12.	West Roxbury, Billings Field, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 16.	South Boston, in connection with visiting by persons on the United States Aircraft Carrier "Lake Champlain"	20
Sept. 17.	South Boston, in connection with visiting by persons on the United States Aircraft Carrier "Lake Champlain"	20
Sept. 17.	Roxbury, Eustis playground, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 18.	South Boston, in connection with visiting by persons on the United States Aircraft Carrier "Lake Champlain"	20
Sept. 19.	Dorchester, McConnell Park, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 21.	Hyde Park, Ross playground, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 23.	Canadian Legion of the British Empire parade	32
Sept. 23.	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Fall parade,	26
Sept. 24.	Charlestown, Barry Park, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 25.	Dorchester, Town Field, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16

1945.		Men.
Sept. 28.	Fens Stadium, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Sept. 30.	Greater Boston United War Fund "Red Feather" parade	349
Sept. 30.	Various Boston Park Department football games	15
Oct. 5.	North End Park, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Oct. 6.	Roslindale, Healey Field, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Oct. 7.	Boston Fire Department fire prevention parade and exercises on Boston Common	120
Oct. 7.	Various Boston Park Department football games	16
Oct. 8.	South Boston, M street, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Oct. 10.	Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association parade.	220
Oct. 10.	Roxbury, Eliot Square, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Oct. 11.	Boston Garden, Greater Boston United War Fund "Red Feather" rally	59
Oct. 14.	City of Boston Columbus Day parade and exercises on Boston Common	296
Oct. 17.	Dorchester, Mary Hemenway playground, Boston Park Department "Gay Ninetees" variety show	16
Oct. 18.	Arrival and visit of General George C. Kenney, United States Army Air Force and exercises on Boston Common	138
Oct. 19.	Funeral of Patrolman Thomas J. Kujawa	72
Oct. 19.	Funeral of Patrolman Austin L. Long, retired	21
Oct. 19.	City of Boston parade in honor of General George C. Kenney, United States Army Air Force	353
Oct. 21.	Various Boston Park Department football games	19
Oct. 27.	Funeral of Patrolman William J. Mackey, retired	27
Oct. 27.	First Corps of Cadets armory, athletic show sponsored by the Boston Board of Recreation for members of the United States Fleet	42
Oct. 28.	Various Boston Park Department football games	21
Oct. 29.	Funeral of Patrolman John J. Kenney	48
Oct. 29.	Funeral of Patrolman James J. Murphy	48
Oct. 31.	Halloween celebration	769
Nov. 5.	Arrival and visit of Admiral William F. Halsey, United States Navy	228
Nov. 5.	Symphony Hall, political rally	16
Nov. 6.	City Election	1,580
Nov. 8.	Rodeo parade	44
Nov. 11.	Various Boston Park Department football games	21

1945.		Men.
Nov. 12.	Arrival and visit of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army	220
Nov. 12.	Parade, Department of Massachusetts American Legion	798
Nov. 18.	Various Boston Park Department football games	14

NOTE.

December 5 to December 14, inclusive, 1944 (Sunday excepted), 12 officers performed a total of 108 duties for that period at office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, during recount of ballots cast at the State Election.

October 3 to October 17, inclusive, 1945 (Sundays excepted), 22 officers performed a total of 242 duties for that period at various registration places in connection with registration of voters for the year 1945.

October 25 to October 29, inclusive, 1945, 178 officers performed a total of 178 duties for that period in connection with visiting by persons on ships of the United States Fleet in connection with celebration of Navy Day.

November 19 to November 21, inclusive, 1945, 10 officers performed a total of 30 duties for that period at office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, during recount of ballots cast at the City Election.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.
Abandoned children cared for	23	20	28
Accidents reported	4,344	5,623	6,158
Buildings found open and made secure	2,399	2,708	2,815
Cases investigated	76,563	82,678	84,224
Dangerous buildings reported	105	180	150
Dangerous chimneys reported	47	78	95
Dead bodies recovered and cared for	691	606	632
Defective cesspools reported	71	115	194
Defective drains and vaults reported	36	54	107
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported	34	47	82
Defective gas pipes reported	37	51	94
Defective hydrants reported	41	64	123
Defective lamps reported	3,098	4,661	5,608
Defective sewers reported	194	180	251
Defective streets and walks reported	2,707	2,897	2,626
Defective water pipes reported	96	133	231
Disturbances suppressed	1,286	1,689	2,371
Extra duties performed	37,105	42,292	40,910
Fire alarms given	6,763	7,352	7,557
Fires extinguished	589	563	588
Insane persons taken in charge	637	749	593
Intoxicated persons assisted	395	606	915
Lodgers at station houses	22,575	23,957	6,285
Lost children restored	1,770	1,549	1,661
Number of persons committed to bail	3,823	3,477	3,131
Persons rescued from drowning	28	16	5
Sick and injured persons assisted	12,703	12,213	13,663
Stray teams reported and put up	26	18	29
Street obstructions removed	117	154	190
Water running to waste reported	395	761	605
Witnesses detained	8	10	9

CITY PRISON.

The City Prison is located in the new Court House building, Somerset street, Boston.

Males arrested in the city for offenses, the prosecution of which is within jurisdiction of the Central Municipal Court (criminal session), new Court House building, are conveyed, if in fit condition, to the City Prison and, unless otherwise released, are held in charge of the keeper until the next session of the court before which they are to appear.

If sentenced to imprisonment, or held for a grand jury, they are conveyed by county authorities to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced, or to the Charles Street Jail to await such grand jury action.

During the year, December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, 11,041 were committed to the City Prison for the following:

Drunkenness	10,107
Suspicious persons	289
Larceny	67
Fornication	66
For safe keeping	64
Adultery	54
Assault and battery	50
Non-support	43
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	42
Violation of probation	29
Default	26
Lewdness	20
Runaways	17
Fugitives from justice	13
Vagrancy	11
Violation of Massachusetts automobile law	9
Delinquent children	7
Threats and intimidation	7
Breaking and entering	6
Violation of city ordinance	6
Sauntering and loitering	5
Violation of liquor law	5
Indecent exposure	4
Violation of drug law	3
Rape	2
Soliciting alms	2
Stubborn children	2
Abuse of female child	1
Illegitimacy	1
Violation of Rules and Regulations of Park Commission	1
Miscellaneous	82
Total	<u>11,041</u>

Lodgers received at the City Prison for period December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, numbered to 323.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The House of Detention for Women is located in the new Court House building, Somerset street. All women arrested in the city are conveyed to the House of Detention. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear.

If sentenced to imprisonment, or held for a grand jury, they are conveyed by county authorities to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced, or to the Charles Street Jail to await such grand jury action.

During the year 3,985 were committed for the following:

Drunkenness	2,773
Idle and disorderly	150
Adultery	136
Fornication	129
Larceny	83
Assault and battery	24
Keeping house of ill fame	9
Various other causes	610
Total	<u>3,914</u>
RECOMMITMENTS.	
From municipal court	71
Grand Total	<u><u>3,985</u></u>

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS, ETC.

For damage to police property, for telephone commissions and for dog fines, there was received by the City Collector and credited to this Department \$4,494.64.

POLICE SIGNAL BOX SERVICE.

SIGNAL BOXES.

The total number of boxes in use is 564. Of these 478 are connected with the underground system and 86 with the overhead.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

In the past year employees of this service responded to 1,800 trouble calls; inspected 564 signal boxes; 16 signal desks; 18 motor generator sets; 400 storage batteries. Repairs have been made on 92 box movements; 18 registers; 83 locks; 20 time stamps; 35 vibrator bells; 50 relays; 18 electric fans; 14 motors; 10 generators. This unit has the installing and maintenance of all electric wiring and equipment at all stations and Headquarters building. There have been made 101 plungers; 90 box fittings; 80 line blocks; 14 automatic hooks; and 280 street-obstruction horses.

Connected with the police signal boxes are 64 signal, 584 telephone, and 68 blinker-light circuits.

The Signal Box Service Unit supervises all telephone and teletype installations and minor teletype repairs throughout the Department. It also maintains 44 Headquarters-to-station-house telephone circuits, 18 teletype-writer circuits, 18 radio-wired broadcast circuits, 6 radio-car response circuits, a circuit, with equipment, at the Charlesbank station of the Metropolitan District Police; also a circuit, with equipment, in booth at the East Boston end of the Sumner Tunnel, and the inter-communications units throughout the department.

All patrol-box telephone, signal and blinker-light repairs are made by Signal Box Service members.

The unit also installs and maintains all police traffic booths, taxicab signs and street-obstruction signs.

Signal desks and P. B. X. switchboards, installed at all station houses in connection with the Police Signal System over Department-owned lines, are maintained by this unit.

There are assigned to the unit 1 GMC truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton capacity; 2 utility trucks, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton capacity, each; 1 four-door Ford sedan; and 1 GMC service truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton capacity.

The following list comprises the property of the Signal Service maintenance at the present time:

16 open circuit blinker-type signal P. B. X. desks	785,000 feet of underground cable
716 circuits	185,000 feet of overhead cable
48 test boxes	34,200 feet of duct
400 cells of sulphuric acid storage-type battery	79 manholes
2,000 taxicab signs	22 motor generator sets
50 traffic booths	18 motor-driven flashers
564 police signal boxes	3 GMC trucks
20 battery-charging units	1 Ford truck
	1 Ford sedan

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

The Signal Box Service Unit is responsible for the maintenance of the signal system of the Department.

Officers' Recall and Citizens' Alarm features are now installed in all police divisions and patrol boxes in the city. Individual line telephone service for each patrol box has been found advantageous and now all signal boxes are so equipped.

New cable and cable joints were installed by the signal service at a great saving in cost to the Department.

Three thousand, five hundred feet of cable were installed, replacing some of the old cable retained in the new system.

Sixteen signal boxes, struck and damaged by motor vehicles, were replaced with new equipment.

Eight taxicab signs, struck and damaged by motor vehicles, were replaced with new signs.

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the harbor police, styled Division 8, comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows:

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, riggings, float stages, etc.	\$36,525
Number of vessels boarded from foreign ports	40
Number of vessels ordered from channel	14
Number of cases in which assistance was rendered to wharfinger.	32
Number of permits granted to vessels to discharge cargoes in stream	12
Number of alarms of fire attended on the water front	332
Number of fires extinguished without alarm	5
Number of boats challenged	21
Number of boats searched for contraband	16
Number of sick and injured persons assisted	15
Number of cases investigated	2,195
Number of dead bodies recovered	17
Number rescued from drowning	2
Number of vessels ordered to put on anchor lights	3
Number of cases where assistance was rendered	842
Number of obstructions removed from channel	963
Number of vessels assigned to anchorage	176
Number of fuel oil permits granted to transport and deliver oil in harbor	2
Number of coal permits granted to bunker or discharge	3
Number of dead bodies cared for	17
Number of hours grappling	185

Since August 21, 1945, when control of Boston Harbor was returned by the United States Coast Guard Service to the Harbor Master, there have arrived at the Port of Boston from foreign ports 353 vessels, and 959 vessels from domestic ports.

PATROL SERVICE.

A day and night patrol service was maintained by the police patrol boats, "Michael H. Crowley," "William H. Pierce," and the "William H. McShane," in the upper and lower harbors, Mystic river, Chelsea creek, Fort Point channel, L street channel, Dorchester bay and Neponset river.

A 19-foot speed boat acquired by the Department in 1938 has been used in the investigation of cases and special patrol duty in Fort Point channel, L street channel and Chelsea creek, without opening the drawbridges at any tide.

A Dodge Marine Utility speed boat, equipped with an inhalator, stretcher and grappling irons, patrolled the Charles river in the vicinity of the Spring street bridge, West Roxbury, from May 9, 1945, to October 14, 1945.

HORSES.

On November 30, 1944, there were 19 horses in the service. During the year, 1 was retired from active service.

At the present time there are 18 in the service, all of which are saddle horses attached to Division 16.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

There are 131 automobiles in the service at the present time: 45 attached to Headquarters; 3 attached to the Traffic Division; 15 in the City Proper and attached to Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4; 6 in the South Boston district, attached to Division 6; 6 in the East Boston district, attached to Division 7; 9 in the Roxbury district, attached to Divisions 9 and 10; 4 in the Dorchester district, attached to Division 11; 4 in the Jamaica Plain district, attached to Division 13; 5 in the Brighton district, attached to Division 14; 4 in the Charlestown district, attached to Division 15; 4 in the Back Bay and the Fenway, attached to Division 16; 4 in the West Roxbury district, attached to Division 17; 4 in the Hyde Park district, attached to Division 18; 5 in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19, and 13 unassigned. (See page 82 for distribution of automobiles.)

COST OF RUNNING AUTOMOBILES.

General repairs and replacement of parts	\$60,360 43
Storage	180 00
Gasoline	40,357 06
Oil and grease	2,709 68
Anti-freeze, brake fluids, patches, polishing cloths, lenses, etc.,	736 56
Registration fees	68 00
Total	<u>\$104,411 73</u>

COMBINATION AMBULANCES.

The Department is equipped with combination automobiles (patrol and ambulance) in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

During the year ambulances responded to calls to convey sick and injured persons to the following places:

City Hospital	10,124
Calls where services were not required	1,488
Southern Mortuary	462
Massachusetts General Hospital	434
Boston State Hospital	327
Home	305
City Hospital (East Boston Relief Station)	991
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>13,339</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	13,339
Psychopathic Hospital	183
Carney Hospital	182
United States Marine Hospital	181
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	170
Morgue	117
Children's Hospital	95
United States Naval Hospital	85
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	59
Boston Lying-In Hospital	51
Winthrop Community Hospital	51
New England Hospital for Women	42
Fargo Barracks Hospital	39
Massachusetts Memorial Hospital	37
Evangeline Booth Hospital	34
Police station houses	33
St. Margaret's Hospital	33
Beth Israel Hospital	32
Chelsea Memorial Hospital	27
Forest Hills Hospital	27
United States Veterans' Hospital	22
Faulkner Hospital	19
Longwood Hospital	19
Revere General Hospital	19
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	18
Fort Banks Hospital	17
Chelsea Naval Hospital	8
Physicians' offices	6
Cambridge Relief Hospital	5
Deaconess Hospital	5
Audubon Hospital	3
Harley Hospital	3
Sullivan Square Emergency Hospital	3
Boston Floating Hospital	2
Glenside Hospital	2
Massachusetts Osteopathic Hospital	2
Milton Hospital	2
Somerville Hospital	2
Baker Clinic	1
Bellevue Hospital	1
Brooks Hospital	1
Central Hospital	1
Charlesgate Hospital	1
Corey Hill Hospital	1
North End Health Unit	1
Strong Hospital	1
Sunnyside Hospital	1
Waltham State Hospital	1
Total	<u>14,984</u>

LIST OF VEHICLES USED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

DIVISIONS.	Combination Patrol and Ambulances.	Passenger Automobiles.	Trucks.	Motorcycles.	Totals.
Headquarters	—	36	9	1	46
Division 1	2	2	—	—	4
Division 2	1	2	—	—	3
Division 3	1	2	—	—	3
Division 4	2	3	—	—	5
Division 6	2	4	—	3	9
Division 7	2	4	—	4	10
Division 9	1	3	—	—	4
Division 10	2	3	—	—	5
Division 11	1	3	—	—	4
Division 13	1	3	—	3	7
Division 14	2	3	—	2	7
Division 15	1	3	—	—	4
Division 16	1	3	—	—	4
Division 17	1	3	—	1	5
Division 18	1	3	—	1	5
Division 19	1	4	—	—	5
Traffic Division	—	3	—	6	9
Unassigned	3	10	—	4	17
Totals	25	97	9	25	156

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the police year, December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, there were 1,617* licenses to set up and use hackney carriages granted, being a decrease of 114 as compared with last year.

There were 600 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, handbags, etc., found in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the office of Inspector of Carriages. Three hundred twenty-four of these were restored to the owners and the balance of 276 placed in the custody of the Lost Property Division of the Property Clerk's Office.

Continuing with the hackney carriage license year as of February 1, 1945, "new" applicants for hackney carriage drivers' licenses were fingerprinted by the Department, as has been the custom, and their records, if any, searched for in the Records Division of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

The following statement gives details concerning public hackney carriages, as well as licenses to drive the same:

<i>Hackney Carriage Licenses. (To Set Up and Use the Vehicle.)</i>	
Applications for carriage licenses received	1,888
Carriages licensed ("renewal" applications and "changes of ownership")	1,476
Carriages licensed ("regrants")	141
Applications for carriage licenses rejected	271
	1,888
Carriage licenses canceled (in favor of "regrants" and "changes of ownership")	251
Carriages licensed ("changes of ownership")	110
Carriage licenses revoked	32
Carriage owners stripped of credentials	5
Carriage licenses in effect at end of police year, November 30, 1945, licensed since February 1, 1945 (beginning of hackney carriage license year) — (excludes number canceled in favor of "changes of ownership" and number revoked)	1,329
Carriages inspected	1,408

* 141 "regrants."

Hackney Carriage Drivers.

Applications for drivers' licenses reported on	4,269
Applications for drivers' licenses withdrawn after investigation	5
Applications for drivers' licenses rejected	146
	<u>151</u>
Drivers' licenses granted	<u>4,118</u>
Drivers' licenses revoked, 89; of which revocations 12 were rescinded and the licenses restored,— leaving the net figure shown of such revocations as	77
Drivers' licenses in effect November 30, 1945 (at end of police year), — (licensed since February 1, 1945; beginning of hackney carriage driver license year)	* 3,990
Drivers stripped of credentials	318
Complaints against owners, drivers and "set ups" investigated,	1,790
Days spent in court	56
Articles found in carriages reported by drivers	600

* Includes 35 female hackney carriage drivers.

LIMITATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGE LICENSES.

Under provisions of Section 4, Chapter 392, Acts of 1930, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 280, Acts of 1934, the Police Commissioner was required to fix a limit for the number of hackney carriage licenses to be issued, which limit shall be based upon the number of licenses then issued and outstanding but shall not be in excess of 1,525, and he may from time to time, after reasonable notice and hearing, decrease the number so fixed, but in no event to number less than 900.

In accordance therewith, the Police Commissioner, July 20, 1934, by General Order to the Department, set the number of hackney carriage licenses to be in force at 1,525.

Subsequently, the Police Commissioner, after publication of reasonable notice in the Boston daily newspapers and after public hearing, November 28, 1939, by General Order to the Department, announced (effective as of January 6, 1940) that the limit for the number of hackney carriage licenses to be issued under the reference in law herein set out was decreased to 1,200; provided, however, that the announcement shall not affect, in any way, the rights of any existing licensee to renewal of his license under provisions of said amending section.

The Police Commissioner further announced in said subsequent General Order, effective as of January 6, 1940, that hackney carriage licenses may be granted to the number heretofore established (1,525), except that no further original

licenses shall be granted until the number of hackney carriage licenses outstanding shall have been reduced to less than 1,200 by cancellation or revocation or the failure of holders of licenses to apply for renewals, and thereafter hackney licenses may be granted only up to a total not exceeding 1,200.

If a hackney carriage license applicant is refused a license by reason of the fact that the maximum number of licenses limited under the Act, with amendment, referred to has been issued, the Department of Public Utilities, on petition of such applicant, may after a hearing determine that public convenience and necessity require a higher limit than that fixed by the Police Commissioner or previously established by said Department, and shall establish the limit so required, in which case the limit set by said Department shall be considered final until changed as herein provided.

ABOLISHING SPECIAL AND PUBLIC HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS.

In accordance with Chapter 508, Acts of 1938,—

“An Act with Relation to Public Stands for the Use of Taxicabs and Motor Vehicles for Hire in Cities . . . ,”

accepted by the City of Boston, the Police Commissioner as of February 11, 1939, at 7.45 o'clock, a. m., abolished all special and public hackney carriage stands, granted in accordance with Chapter 392, Acts of 1930.

ESTABLISHING PUBLIC TAXICAB STANDS.

In accordance with Chapter 508, Acts of 1938, referred to, the Police Commissioner as of February 11, 1939, at 7.45 o'clock, a. m., established public taxicab stands in the City of Boston, which stands are free and accessible to all taxicabs whose owners are licensed by the Police Commissioner.

(See list of public taxicab stands on file in the office of Inspector of Carriages.)

During the police year, December 1, 1944, to November 30, 1945, there were 4 public taxicab stands, with capacity for 8 cabs, established; 11 public taxicab stands, with capacity for 22 cabs, abolished; and 2 taxicab stand locations were reduced from 6-cab capacity to 3-cab capacity.

There are 478 established public taxicab stands, with capacity for 1,245 cabs, at the present time.

There are, also, 8 established public stands for horse-drawn vehicles, with capacity for 10 vehicles, at the present time.

Hackney Carriage Licenses Granted.

The total number of licensed hackney carriages at present is 1,329 as compared with 1,366 in the previous year; this number being limited in accordance with Chapter 280, Acts of 1934.

Private Hackney Stands.

Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, provides for the occupation of private hackney stands (that is, upon private property) by licensed hackney carriage owners.

During the year 20 applications (capacity 355 carriages) for such private hackney stands were granted. Subsequently, 1 license (capacity 1 carriage) was canceled; leaving a total of 19 locations (capacity 354 carriages).

Sight-Seeing Automobiles.

By the provisions of Section 1 of Chapter 399 of the Acts of 1931, which went into effect June 9, 1931, the term "sight-seeing automobile" was defined as follows:

"The term 'sight-seeing automobile' as used in this act, shall mean an automobile, as defined in section one of chapter ninety of the General Laws, used for the carrying for a consideration of persons for sight-seeing purposes in or from the city of Boston and in or on which automobile guide service by the driver or other person is offered or furnished."

Previous to this enactment a sight-seeing automobile was held to mean an automobile "which was capable of seating eight or more persons and was used or offered for the transportation of persons for hire."

It is further provided by Chapter 399, Acts of 1931, as amended by Chapter 93, Acts of 1933, that it shall be unlawful for a person or corporation to offer or furnish service by a sight-seeing automobile in or from the City of Boston, unless said automobile is first licensed by the Police Commissioner, and unless thereafter there is obtained from the Department of Public Utilities a certificate, declaring that public convenience and necessity require such operation; and further, it is provided that it shall be unlawful for a person to operate said automobile as a driver in or from said city unless he is licensed so to do.

*Suspension of Certificate of Convenience and Necessity for
Operation of Sight-Seeing Automobiles.*

As of June 3, 1942, the Department of Public Utilities, in accordance with an Executive Order and, also, a General Order of the Office of Defense Transportation, voted suspension of all certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by that department for operation of sight-seeing automobiles carrying persons in or from the City of Boston in accordance with Chapter 399, Acts of 1931, as amended,— such suspension to remain in full force and effect until removed by the said Department of Public Utilities or unless it may become null and void by operation of law.

Providing for Licensing of Sight-Seeing Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

On June 3, 1942, the Police Commissioner directed that in accordance with vote referred to, of the Department of Public Utilities, in the paragraph immediately preceding, it shall be lawful for the owner of a licensed sight-seeing automobile to transfer such sight-seeing automobile license to the class of a sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle,— the fee to be paid therefor to the Police Department for such transfer to be the sum of one dollar.

The Police Commissioner further stated that this permission of transfer, from the type of a motor vehicle sight-seeing automobile to the type of a sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle, is permissible, notwithstanding suspension referred to of June 3, 1942, of sight-seeing automobiles, as contained in the notice of the Department of Public Utilities.

Accordingly, insertion was made in the Rules and Regulations of this Department to the effect that Rule 66 of said Rules and Regulations, relating to sight-seeing automobiles, shall be inclusive of sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicles and drivers thereof, insofar as they are applicable to meet the then present conditions of the sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle business.

Fees Therefor.

The fees for such sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicles, comparable to those for sight-seeing automobiles of similar seating capacities, were established as follows:

For a sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle designed to carry not more than twelve persons, \$10.

For a sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle designed to carry more than twelve but not more than eighteen persons, \$15.

For a sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle designed to carry more than twenty-four persons, \$50.

The following statement gives details concerning motor-driven and horse-drawn sight-seeing vehicles and stands:

Sight-Seeing Vehicles and Stands.

Horse-drawn sight-seeing vehicles granted	11
Horse-drawn sight-seeing vehicles canceled	11
Horse-drawn sight-seeing vehicles rejected	4
Change from horse-drawn to motor-driven sight-seeing vehicles	5
Motor-driven sight-seeing vehicles granted	8
Motor-driven sight-seeing vehicles rejected	1
Sight-seeing stands for horse-drawn vehicles granted	8
Sight-seeing stands for horse-drawn vehicles canceled	8
Sight-seeing stands for horse-drawn vehicles rejected	7
Sight-seeing stands for motor-driven vehicles granted	13
Sight-seeing stands for motor-driven vehicles rejected	1

Continuing with our practice, "new" sight-seeing drivers for the year commencing as of March 1, 1945, were fingerprinted as in the case of "new" hackney carriage drivers, and their records, if any, searched for in the Records Division of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

There were seven sight-seeing drivers' licenses granted.

Revocation of Suspension of Certificate of Convenience and Necessity for Operation of Sight-Seeing Automobiles.

Office of Defense Transportation having repealed, August 31, 1945, its ban of 1942 on sight-seeing automobiles, under which the Department of Public Utilities suspended, June 3, 1942, certificates of public convenience and necessity issued by it for operation of such vehicles; and said Department of Public Utilities, on August 27, 1945, having found that the emergency, which necessitated the suspension referred to, no longer existed, —ordered revocation of such suspension; effective as of August 31, 1945.

Licenses for Horse-Drawn Sight-Seeing Vehicles Made Inoperative.

It appearing by foregoing action that certificates of convenience and necessity for sight-seeing automobiles were restored to effectiveness as of date stated, the Police Commissioner directed that licenses for horse-drawn sight-seeing vehicles be made inoperative; effective as of September 15, 1945.

Issuing of Tags for Hackney Carriage Violations.

The system of issuing tags to drivers for violation of rules has continued to show good results. During the past year, 2,180 tags were issued to taxicab drivers for various violations. Two thousand one hundred fifty penalties were imposed, and 89 revocations were made. This system of discipline has continued to result in relieving courts of many minor cases which would tend to congest their dockets.

There still continues to be a minimum of crime among the 3,990 drivers licensed by the Police Commissioner.

Appeal Board.

In accordance with Hackney Carriage Rules and Regulations, hackney carriage drivers and owners dissatisfied with findings of the Inspector of Carriages, have the right of appeal to the Commissioner, provided appeal is made in writing within forty-eight hours of date of finding.

Such appeals are heard by an Appeal Board, consisting of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and two Captains, designated by the Commissioner.

Hearings on such appeals shall be public; the appellant shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to introduce evidence and to cross-examine witnesses.

The Board shall file its report and recommendations with the Commissioner who takes such action thereon as he deems advisable.

In accordance with such provision, many matters of appeal from imposition of penalties (as well as fitness of applicants for hackney carriage drivers' licenses whose applications had been rejected) were referred by the Commissioner to the Board.

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire.

During the year, 45 applications for such licenses (13 "hand-carts" and 32 "wagons") were received and granted. One wagon was canceled for nonpayment. (See Tables XIV, XVI.)

Commencing as of July 1, 1931, two kinds of wagon licenses were issued:

1. For the licensee who operated from an office, garage, stable or order box, the license stated that it was "Not at a designated stand in the highway."
2. For the licensee who required a definite stand, the license stated that it was "For a designated wagon stand in the highway."

Applications for such designated stands were accompanied by written approval of owners, lessees or official representatives of abutting property.

Of the 45 granted, one was canceled for nonpayment, 25 were for licenses from offices, garages, stables or order boxes, and 19 were for designated stands in the highway.

Note.

Legislation affecting motor vehicles transporting property for hire:

Chapter 122, Acts of 1937, effective June 21, 1937.

"No person holding a certificate (common carrier) or a permit (contract carrier) issued under the provisions of (Chapter 264, Acts of 1934, by the Department of Public Utilities) and authorizing the transportation of property for hire by motor vehicle within the City of Boston shall be required to obtain a license from the Police Commissioner for said city on account of such transportation or the use of motor vehicles therein."

The legislation referred to did not affect customary procedure of this Department in issuing a "wagon" license for a horse-drawn vehicle or for a handcart to convey merchandise for hire.

A motor vehicle for which there has been issued a certificate or permit by the Department of Public Utilities, authorizing transportation for hire, shall not be required to be also licensed by the Police Commissioner on account of such transportation for hire in this city.

However, should it be intended to locate such motor vehicle at a designated stand in the highway in the business of transportation for hire, the owner thereof, to lawfully occupy such designated stand, has no alternative but to take out a "wagon" license to be granted by the Police Commissioner.

LISTING WORK IN BOSTON.

YEAR.	CANVASS.	YEAR.	CANVASS.
1903 *	181,045	1924	485,677
1904	193,195	1925	489,478
1905	194,547	1926	493,415
1906	195,446	1927	495,767
1907	195,900	1928	491,277
1908	201,552	1929	493,250
1909	201,391	1930	502,101
1910 †	203,603	1931	500,986
1911	206,825	1932	499,758
1912	214,178	1933	501,175
1913	215,388	1934	502,936
1914	219,364	1935 ¶	509,703
1915	220,883	1936	514,312
1916 ‡	—	1937	520,838
1917	221,207	1938	529,905
1918	224,012	1939	534,230
1919	227,466	1940	531,010
1920	235,248	1941	541,335
1921 §	480,783	1942	539,408
1922	480,106	1943	540,517
1923	477,547	1944	543,051

* 1903 to 1909, both inclusive, listing was on May 1.

† 1910 listing changed to April 1.

‡ 1916 listing done by Board of Assessors.

§ 1921 law changed to include women in listing.

¶ 1935 first year of listing as of January 1, instead of April 1.

The following shows the total number of persons listed in January of the present year:

Male	256,507
Female	293,392
Total	<u>549,899</u>

LISTING EXPENSES.

The expenses of listing residents, both male and female, 20 years of age or more, not including the services rendered by members of the police force, were as follows:

Printing police list	\$43,348 50
Clerical service and material used in preparing list	20,240 00
Newspaper notices	1,206 08
Circulars and pamphlets	210 00
Telephone rental	32 93
Stationery	2,513 45
Directory	18 00
Rewriting check lists	685 00
Total	<u>\$68,253 96</u>

NUMBER OF POLICEMEN EMPLOYED IN LISTING.

January 2	609
January 3	605
January 4	401
January 5	397
January 6	382
January 7	124
January 8	357
January 9	358
January 10	359
January 11	348
January 12	315
January 13	327
January 14	112
January 15	224
January 16	199
January 17	167
January 18	154
January 19	134
January 20	130
January 21	43
January 22	59
January 23	43
January 24	31
January 25	28
January 26	16
January 27	7

POLICE WORK ON JURY LISTS.

The Police Department under the provisions of Chapter 348, Acts of 1907, assisted the Election Commissioners in ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposed for jury service.

The police findings in 1945 may be summarized as follows:

Dead or could not be found in Boston	1,005
Physically incapacitated	226
Convicted of crime	227
Unfit for various reasons	441
Apparently fit	<u>6,891</u>
Total	<u>8,790</u>

In addition to the above the Election Commissioners sent to the Police Department for delivery 6,891 summonses to persons for jury service.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on a written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the City of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person, to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

“New” applicants for appointment as special policemen for the year commencing as of April 1, 1945, were fingerprinted by the Department, as has been the custom, and their records, if any, searched for by the Bureau of Records.

During the year ending November 30, 1945, there were 1,719 special police officers appointed; 23 applications for appointment were refused for cause; 9 appointments were canceled for nonpayment of license fee; 145 appointments were canceled for other reasons; and there were 61 applications either withdrawn or on which no action was taken.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows:

From corporations and associations	811
From theaters and other places of amusement	348
From United States Government	296
From City Departments	210
From churches	31
From State Departments	14
From private institutions	9
Total	<u>1,719</u>

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

ITINERANT.

During the year there were 15 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, one of which was disapproved.

All of the instruments in use by the itinerant musicians are inspected before the license is granted, and it is arranged with a qualified musician, not a member of the Department, that such instruments shall be inspected in April of each year.

During the year 12 instruments were inspected with the following results:

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number Inspected.	Number Passed.
Street pianos	5	5
Hand organs	4	4
Accordion	1	1
Clarinet	1	1
Violin	1	1
Totals	12	12

COLLECTIVE.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over sixteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the past five years and the action taken thereon:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1941	98	98	—
1942	65	65	—
1943	31	31	—
1944	22	22	—
1945	38	38	—

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry pistols or revolvers and to possess machine guns in the Commonwealth during the past five years, the number of such applications granted, the number refused and the number revoked:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.	Licenses Revoked.
1941	2,775	2,632	143	5
1942	4,030	3,863	167	5
1943	3,714	3,615	99	5
1944	3,324	3,158	166	4
1945	3,201	*†3,103	98	5

* 43 canceled for nonpayment.

† 24 licenses to possess machine guns.

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

The following shows the number of public lodging houses licensed by the Police Commissioner under Sections 33 to 36, both inclusive, of Chapter 140 of the General Laws (Tercenary Edition), and the location of each house and the number of lodgers accommodated:

LOCATION.	Number Lodged.
17 Davis street	29,531
8 Pine street	54,704
79 Shawmut avenue	1,095
Total	85,330
FOR ACCOMMODATION OF SERVICE MEN.	
48 Boylston street (Boston Young Men's Christian Union) .	10,706
36 Commonwealth avenue (Columbus Home Corporation) .	26,902
287 Hanover street (Boston Seamen's Friend Society, Inc.) .	6,894
238 St. Botolph street (Boston Young Men's Christian Association)	4,953
Sleeping facilities in fourteen police stations	5,120
Grand Total	139,905

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 30,826. Of these 573 were rejected (1 subsequently granted); 73 were withdrawn or no action taken, leaving a balance of 30,181 which were granted.

Of the granted applications, 57 were canceled for nonpayment, leaving in force a net of 30,124, granted "with" and "without" fee.

During the year 142 licenses were transferred, 924 canceled for various reasons and 134 revoked or suspended.

The officers investigated 2,309 complaints arising under these licenses.

The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$74,402.75. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On December 1, 1944, there were 426 persons on the pension roll. During the year 24 died, viz.: 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 lieutenant-inspectors, 4 sergeants, 13 patrolmen and 2 annuitants. Eighty-six were added, viz.: 3 lieutenants, 13 sergeants, 67 patrolmen and the widows of Patrolman Eugene F. Brady, Patrolman Frank B. Callahan, Patrolman Stephen X. Mahoney, who died from disability received in the performance of duty, leaving 488 on the roll at date, 440 pensioners and 48 annuitants.

The payments on account of pensions and annuities during the past year amounted to \$546,350.33, and it is estimated that \$845,094.23 will be required for pensions and annuities in 1946.

The invested fund of the Police Charitable Fund amounted to \$207,550. There are 43 beneficiaries of the Fund at the present time, and there has been paid to them the sum of \$6,729.50 during the past year.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including pensions and annuities, listing residents twenty years of age or more, and the maintenance of the police signal service were \$6,426,363.77. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$47,779.99. (See Table XVIII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from the fees for licenses over which the police have supervision, for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, report blanks, etc., was \$83,487.14. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—Concluded.

Personnel, Salary Scale and Distribution of the Police Force, Signal Box Service and Employees, November 30, 1945.

RANK OR POSITION.	Annual Salary.	DIVISIONS.																			Total.										
		DISTRIBUTION BY DEPARTMENT																													
		Headquarters.	Superintendent's Office.	Bureau of Operations.	Bureau of Criminal Investigation.	Crime Prevention Bureau.	City Prison.	House of Detention.	Signal Box Service.	Superintendent of Buildings.	Property Clerk.	Superintendent's Office (In Armed Service).	Traffic Division.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20												
Mechanics	\$2,100-2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17						
Painter	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Property Clerk	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Repairmen	2,100-2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3						
Shorthand Reporters	2,000-2,700	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3						
Signalmen	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6						
Signal Maintenance (Provisional Temporary)	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3						
Statisticians	2,160-2,300	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Steamfitter	1,977.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Stenographers	1,300-3,800	11	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24						
Stenographers (Military Substitute), Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, Superintendent, Repair Shop	1,200-1,300	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, Superintendent, Repair Shop	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Superintendent, Repair Shop	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Tailor	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Telephone Operators	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6						
Telephone Operator (Temporary)	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Totals	44	33	42	131	26	9	13	18	54	37	212	95	137	109	168	123	89	28	117	118	112	87	84	97	120	75	57	48	183	2,502

NOTE.—Uniforms, equipment and replacements of same free for the police force.
 Department Rule on Allowances for Pay for Policemen While Absent from Duty by Reason of Sickness or Disability:
 1. For ordinary sickness, half pay for sixty days in all in one calendar year.
 2. For sickness, injury or disability incurred while in the performance of duty involving risks, exertion or exposure not ordinarily attendant upon the performance of routine duty.—full pay for such absence.

TABLE II.

Changes in Authorized and Actual Strength of Police Department.

RANKS AND GRADES.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		
	Jan. 1, 1945.	Nov. 30, 1945.	Jan. 1, 1945.	Nov. 30, 1945.	Net Gain or Loss (Plus or Minus).
Police Commissioner	1	1	1	1	—
Secretary	1	1	1	1	—
Assistant Secretaries	2	2	2	2	—
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	—
Deputy Superintendents	5	5	5	5	—
Captains	31	31	27	28	Plus 1
Lieutenants	69	69	68	63	Minus 5
Lieutenant-Inspector	1	1	1	1	—
Sergeants	187	187	178	185	Plus 7
Patrolmen	1,977	1,977	1,944	1,867	Minus 77
Patrolwomen	15	15	15	15	—
Provisional Temporary Patrolmen	42	94	42	94	Plus 52
Provisional Temporary Patrolwoman	1	1	1	1	—
Totals	2,333	2,385	2,286	2,264	Minus 22

The last column (net gain or loss) represents the difference between the actual strength on January 1 and on November 30.

TABLE III.
List of Police Officers in Active Service Who Died During the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

RANK.	Name.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman	Leon F. Farrell	16	Dec. 16, 1944	Toxic poisoning.
Sergeant	John J. Crosscu	4	Dec. 22, 1944	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	John A. McGregor	6	Dec. 29, 1944	Myocarditis.
Patrolman	Jeremiah J. Donahue	6	Jan. 6, 1945	Hemorrhage.
Patrolman	John P. Citrano	Supt's Office.	Feb. 4, 1945	Killed in action.
Patrolman	Frank B. Callahan	4	Feb. 20, 1945	Bullet wounds.
Patrolman	Thomas G. Supple	11	Feb. 24, 1945	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Joseph A. Pearson	7	March 1, 1945	Liver cirrhosis.
Patrolman	Patrick J. Mullen	2	March 21, 1945	Bullet wound.
Patrolman	Francis V. McBride	7	March 23, 1945	Pneumonia.
Patrolman	Bernard H. McGinnis	Traffic.	April 1, 1945	Thrombosis.
Patrolman	Herbert L. Morrison	7	April 3, 1945	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Edward A. Murphy	9	April 19, 1945	Tuberculosis.
Captain	Lawrence H. Dunn	8	April 30, 1945	Thrombosis.
Patrolman	John H. Delory	6	May 31, 1945	Asphyxiation.
Captain	Harry T. Grace	18	June 8, 1945	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Francis O. Higgins	15	July 20, 1945	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Robert W. Boudreau	9	Aug. 6, 1945	Pneumonia.
Patrolman	Patrick F. Finnegan	3	Aug. 14, 1945	Intestinal disease.
Patrolman	Thomas J. Kujawa	11	Oct. 15, 1945	Ulcers.
Patrolman	John J. Kenney	Supt's Office.	Oct. 25, 1945	Lymphosar coma.
Patrolman	James J. Murphy	4	Oct. 26, 1945	Cardiac disease.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers Retired During the Year Ending November 30, 1945, Giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Adams, John F.	Incapacitated	50 2-12 years.	25 11-12 years.
Augusta, Sherman W.	Age	66 "	40 6-12 "
Barry, William J.	Incapacitated	50 4-12 "	25 5-12 "
Bates, George R.	Incapacitated	50 11-12 "	25 11-12 "
Benham, William D.*	Incapacitated	44 9-12 "	18 9-12 "
Blackmore, George F.*	Incapacitated	48 10-12 "	20 10-12 "
Bohmbach, Frank, Jr.	Incapacitated	51 6-12 "	25 2-12 "
Bosworth, Sylvanious A.	Incapacitated	48 5-12 "	25 "
Bowman, Samuel F.	Incapacitated	49 5-12 "	23 1-12 "
Boyden, William B.	Incapacitated	52 1-12 "	25 1-12 "
Buckley, James J.*	Incapacitated	48 8-12 "	20 10-12 "
Burke, Edmund J.	Incapacitated	51 1-12 "	25 7-12 "
Burns, William J.*	Incapacitated	50 10-12 "	18 6-12 "
Butler, Thomas F.*	Incapacitated	49 3-12 "	18 9-12 "
Campatelli, Gino	Incapacitated	55 3-12 "	25 3-12 "
Carey, John J.	Incapacitated	42 9-12 "	15 5-12 "
Caulfield, Albert L.	Incapacitated	50 1-12 "	25 10-12 "
Clark, Joseph A.*	Incapacitated	36 10-12 "	8 "
Clark, Walter C.*	Incapacitated	45 6-12 "	18 5-12 "
Conway, John W.	Incapacitated	53 10-12 "	20 6-12 "
Coughlin, James J.	Incapacitated	55 6-12 "	25 9-12 "
Crehan, William J.*	Incapacitated	50 10-12 "	18 5-12 "
Cronin, Timothy P.	Incapacitated	49 5-12 "	25 4-12 "
Cross, Norman P.	Incapacitated	51 4-12 "	26 1-12 "
Crowley, William F.*	Incapacitated	49 "	21 7-12 "
Curran, Daniel F.	Incapacitated	51 "	25 1-12 "
Currie, Martin H.*	Incapacitated	54 4-12 "	21 4-12 "
Cushing, Leo E.*	Incapacitated	46 7-12 "	19 1-12 "
Davis, Manuel F.	Incapacitated	55 4-12 "	25 1-12 "
Delaney, Frank P.	Incapacitated	49 6-12 "	25 9-12 "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

TABLE IV. — *Continued.*

List of Officers Retired During the Year Ending November 30, 1945, Giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Dickson, William H.	Incapacitated	47 4-12 years.	25 2-12 years.
Driscoll, Walter A.	Incapacitated	51 "	25 9-12 "
Duggan, Jeremiah D.*	Incapacitated	49 9-12 "	18 10-12 "
Edwards, John V.	Incapacitated	55 10-12 "	25 2-12 "
Farmer, Edward F.	Incapacitated	52 1-12 "	24 4-12 "
Fitzsimmons, Clarence T.	Incapacitated	57 "	24 10-12 "
Flaherty, John S.	Incapacitated	47 "	24 8-12 "
Gallagher, Frederick J.*	Incapacitated	49 11-12 "	18 7-12 "
Gallagher, William E.	Incapacitated	54 10-12 "	24 7-12 "
Gallerani, Alfred	Incapacitated	48 1-12 "	24 5-12 "
Gannon, Augustine S.	Incapacitated	49 4-12 "	24 8-12 "
Gaspar, Joseph *	Incapacitated	44 11-12 "	16 2-12 "
Gilman, Frank E.	Age	66 4-12 "	38 8-12 "
Goodwin, Charles E.	Incapacitated	48 6-12 "	25 2-12 "
Gorman, William T.*	Incapacitated	42 6-12 "	16 1-12 "
Gray, Bernard T.*	Incapacitated	46 9-12 "	18 5-12 "
Griffin, John A.	Incapacitated	53 6-12 "	25 9-12 "
Hamlet, Elmer L. J.	Incapacitated	48 8-12 "	22 8-12 "
Hannafin, William J.*	Incapacitated	43 10-12 "	15 8-12 "
Harrington, Francis M.	Incapacitated	49 4-12 "	25 6-12 "
Hurley, Daniel F.*	Incapacitated	45 1-12 "	15 5-12 "
Jolin, Augustine D.*	Incapacitated	44 3-12 "	17 1-12 "
Joyce, Gordon	Incapacitated	52 8-12 "	26 "
Keating, Hilary P. T.	Incapacitated	49 3-12 "	25 1-12 "
Kelley, Martin J.*	Incapacitated	45 11-12 "	19 3-12 "
Kerrigan, James J.	Incapacitated	51 1-12 "	20 8-12 "
Kershaw, Harry T.	Incapacitated	56 4-12 "	26 1-12 "
Kilroy, Michael J.	Incapacitated	57 6-12 "	25 11-12 "
Kolaitis, Alfons G.	Incapacitated	54 5-12 "	23 4-12 "
Kufs, Arno P.*	Incapacitated	44 2-12 "	17 7-12 "
Leahy, Joseph P.	Incapacitated	50 11-12 "	25 5-12 "
Lang, Johannes A. H.	Incapacitated	55 "	24 6-12 "
Lenahan, Joseph N.*	Incapacitated	43 1-12 "	15 "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

TABLE IV. — *Continued.*

List of Officers Retired During the Year Ending November 30, 1945, Giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Lynch, Jerome J.	Incapacitated	46 6-12 years.	24 years.
Lynch, Joseph P.*	Incapacitated	48 5-12 "	18 10-12 "
Mackey, William J.	Incapacitated	47 5-12 "	23 6-12 "
Madden, Joseph V.*	Incapacitated	46 "	17 2-12 "
Magner, Patrick J.†	Age	66 8-12 "	37 10-12 "
Malouin, Raymond C.*	Incapacitated	44 6-12 "	15 5-12 "
Marsh, Emerson P.	Age	63 8-12 "	37 7-12 "
Martin, William J.*	Incapacitated	48 8-12 "	18 7-12 "
Mayo, Frederick T.	Incapacitated	58 2-12 "	25 8-12 "
Miller, Frank M.	Incapacitated	47 4-12 "	24 4-12 "
Miller, Louis *	Incapacitated	46 5-12 "	20 8-12 "
Morrill, Russell S. R.	Incapacitated	59 9-12 "	25 8-12 "
Morrissey, Alfred J.	Incapacitated	48 4-12 "	25 1-12 "
Morton, Louis A.	Incapacitated	50 4-12 "	25 1-12 "
Mulligan, Wilfred D.	Incapacitated	51 1-12 "	22 8-12 "
Murphy, John H.	Incapacitated	55 5-12 "	25 1-12 "
Murphy, Timothy F.	Age	65 1-12 "	36 7-12 "
Murray, Chester J.*	Incapacitated	49 3-12 "	20 4-12 "
McCleary, Joseph W.*	Incapacitated	46 11-12 "	19 9-12 "
McCollem, Cecil G.	Incapacitated	57 8-12 "	25 "
McDevitt, Neil A.	Incapacitated	54 11-12 "	24 10-12 "
McGee, Bernard C.	Incapacitated	52 4-12 "	22 5-12 "
McGrath, Peter	Incapacitated	58 5-12 "	24 2-12 "
McGuire, James P.*	Incapacitated	46 10-12 "	18 "
McLaughlin, James H.	Incapacitated	50 1-12 "	25 "
McNabb, Hugh J.	Incapacitated	47 11-12 "	25 2-12 "
McNicholas, John J.*	Incapacitated	52 11-12 "	19 6-12 "
McShane, Henry B.*	Incapacitated	42 8-12 "	16 "
Noonan, John F.	Incapacitated	52 "	24 6-12 "
Nowell, Charles H.*	Incapacitated	46 4-12 "	20 10-12 "
O'Donnell, Martin J. J.	Incapacitated	47 2-12 "	22 7-12 "
Ogston, Elmer R.	Incapacitated	57 1-12 "	26 "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

† Reinstated to active duty "During continuance of any existing state of War between the United States and any foreign country," March 30, 1945.

TABLE IV. — *Concluded.*

List of Officers Retired During the Year Ending November 30, 1945, Giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of Each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
O'Neil, Francis J.	Incapacitated	65 5-12 years.	37 2-12 years.
O'Neill, Frank L.*	Incapacitated	44 8-12 "	15 3-12 "
Peterson, William C.	Incapacitated	49 9-12 "	25 2-12 "
Purrington, Raymond A.	Incapacitated	51 2-12 "	24 10-12 "
Quigley, Edward S.	Incapacitated	56 5-12 "	26 "
Reeves, Arthur E. †	Incapacitated	53 10-12 "	19 "
Rice, John S.	Incapacitated	51 7-12 "	24 3-12 "
Rider, Merle D.*	Incapacitated	48 1-12 "	19 "
Russell, Walter R.*	Incapacitated	55 2-12 "	20 3-12 "
Scales, Joseph A.	Incapacitated	49 1-12 "	24 5-12 "
Seibolt, Edward J.	Incapacitated	50 2-12 "	25 3-12 "
Sexton, John T.	Incapacitated	46 9-12 "	22 10-12 "
Shorley, Ronald L.	Incapacitated	57 6-12 "	24 9-12 "
Slattery, Joseph A.	Incapacitated	58 11-12 "	25 9-12 "
Smiley, John F.	Incapacitated	52 9-12 "	25 7-12 "
Smith, Charles S.	Incapacitated	50 5-12 "	26 "
Smith, George F.	Incapacitated	45 8-12 "	22 10-12 "
Sullivan, Frank V.	Age	66 2-12 "	38 2-12 "
Sullivan, John J.*	Incapacitated	51 3-12 "	22 4-12 "
Swanson, Harold E.	Incapacitated	56 6-12 "	25 2-12 "
Sweeney, Francis L.*	Incapacitated	43 5-12 "	14 2-12 "
Thayer, Raymond A.	Incapacitated	47 "	23 8-12 "
Tighe, Thomas J.*	Incapacitated	44 10-12 "	18 11-12 "
Vadeboncour, John J.	Incapacitated	50 3-12 "	25 10-12 "
Wagner, Albert F.	Incapacitated	48 2-12 "	25 2-12 "
Waite, Walter F.*	Incapacitated	49 10-12 "	19 2-12 "
Wallis, Robert	Incapacitated	47 8-12 "	25 "
Welch, Francis L.*	Incapacitated	49 2-12 "	20 3-12 "
Welch, James P.	Incapacitated	48 5-12 "	24 4-12 "
Weldon, James J.*	Incapacitated	55 9-12 "	21 9-12 "
Williams, William R.	Incapacitated	50 1-12 "	25 1-12 "
Willis, Samuel J.*	Incapacitated	50 9-12 "	18 5-12 "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

† Reinstated July 25, 1945.

TABLE V.
*Officers Who Were Promoted During the Year Ending
 November 30, 1945.*

DATE.	RANK AND NAME.
1944.	
December 22	Patrolman Edmund F. Enos to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman John J. Ward to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman Charles W. Hewitt to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman Joseph L. Connors to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman Joseph E. Slattery to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman Daniel F. Donovan, Jr., to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman Abraham Morse to rank of Sergeant.
December 22	Patrolman Joseph J. Palombo to rank of Sergeant.
1945.	
May 17	Lieutenant Edward L. Twohig to rank of Captain.
May 17	Patrolman Charles H. Berkebile to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Jerome A. Crowley to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman William F. Healey to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Louis M. Czarnetzki to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman James J. Collins to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Joseph D. McGillivray to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman William J. Sheehan to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Mark A. Fay to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Francis T. Cahill to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Eldred Adair to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman James M. McGahan to rank of Sergeant.
May 17	Patrolman Denis J. Riordan to rank of Sergeant.
July 6	Lieutenant William H. Britt to rank of Captain.
July 28	Lieutenant Francis W. Russell to rank of Captain.

TABLE VI.

*Number of Men in Active Service at the End of the Present Year
Who Were Appointed on the Force in the Year Stated.*

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Inspector.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1907	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	5
1908	-	1	1	3	-	3	1	9
1909	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
1910	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1911	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1912	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	6
1913	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1916	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4
1917	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1919	1	2	16	16	-	55	261	351
1920	-	1	3	5	-	23	79	111
1921	-	-	-	6	-	14	56	76
1922	-	-	-	4	-	11	32	47
1923	-	-	3	2	-	14	63	82
1924	-	-	-	3	-	5	34	42
1925	-	-	-	1	-	10	62	73
1926	-	-	1	7	-	17	190	215
1927	-	-	-	5	-	7	75	87
1928	-	-	-	2	-	4	61	67
1929	-	-	-	2	-	11	143	156
1930	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	31
1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	174
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	133
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	121
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	122
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	132
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
Totals	1	5	28	63	1	185	1,882	2,165

NOTE.— 94 Provisional Temporary Patrolmen and 1 Provisional Temporary Patrolwoman not included.

TABLE VII.

Men on Police Force on November 30, 1947, Who Were Born in the Year Indicated on the Table Below.

Year of Birth	Superintendents	Deputy Superintendents	Captains	Lieutenants	Police and Traffic Officers	Patrolmen	Detention	Total
1876							1	1
1878						1	2	3
1879							1	1
1880			1				1	2
1881				2	1	3		6
1882		2	2	3				7
1883						1		1
1884			1	1		2	1	5
1885				1			7	8
1886				3		2	17	22
1887		1	1			3	19	21
1888			2	2		2	21	30
1889			2	1		1	33	40
1890						3	28	31
1891				2		6	58	66
1892			2	3		12	65	82
1893		1	3	5		15	88	112
1894			3	3		18	87	111
1895			2	5		16	96	119
1896		1	3	1		23	91	125
1897	1		1	7		26	98	136
1898			2	5		13	91	111
1899				5		6	63	71
1900				1		11	91	112
1901				5		5	82	92
1902				1		3	40	44
1903				1			31	39
1904						2	29	31
1905						1	28	29
1906							33	33
1907							50	50
1908							43	43
1909							62	62
1910							71	71
1911							41	41
1912							61	61
1913							53	53
1914							47	47
1915							57	57
1916							52	52
1917							50	50
1918							33	33
1919							26	26
1920							10	10
1921							6	6
Totals	1	5	28	63	1	185	1,882	2,165

The average age of the members of the force on November 30, 1945, was 45.34 years.

NOTE.—94 Probationary Transients, 2 Part-timers and 3 Probationary Temporary Patrolwomen not included.

TABLE VIII.
Number of Days' Absence from Duty by Reason of Disability During the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

December, 1944	2,242	July, 1945	1,579
January, 1945	3,052	August, 1945	1,906
February, 1945	2,425	September, 1945	1,639
March, 1945	2,190	October, 1945	1,900
April, 1945	1,427	November, 1945	1,992
May, 1945	1,422	Total	23,088
June, 1945	1,314		

Average number of men on the force 2,213
 Average number of men sick daily 63 or 2.80 per cent.

TABLE IX.
Complaints Against Officers During the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman . . .	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department, after public hearing.
1	Patrolman . . .	Violation of the law	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department, after public hearing.
1	Patrolman . . .	Inefficiency; general inefficiency and incompetency.	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman . . .	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Failed to appear at hearing; dismissed from Police Department.
2	Patrolmen (Provisional Temporary)	Neglect of duty	No hearing; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman . . .	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 70 hours' punishment duty.
1	Patrolman (Provisional Temporary)	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman (Provisional Temporary)	Charged in court with drunkenness; operating while under influence; and leaving the scene of an accident	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman (Provisional Temporary)	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
2	Patrolmen . . .	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Not guilty; complaint dismissed.
1	Patrolman . . .	Absence from duty, 3 specifications	Guilty; placed on file.

TABLE X.

*Number of Arrests by Police Divisions During the Year Ending
November 30, 1945.*

Divisions.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Bureau of Criminal Investigation	1,399	586	1,985
Division 1	2,460	165	2,625
Division 2	1,765	164	1,929
Division 3	3,140	492	3,632
Division 4	10,095	1,804	11,899
Division 6	5,095	377	5,472
Division 7	3,146	252	3,398
Division 8	14	—	14
Division 9	3,892	557	4,449
Division 10	4,617	705	5,322
Division 11	2,129	103	2,232
Division 13	1,265	93	1,358
Division 14	1,412	157	1,569
Division 15	4,247	245	4,492
Division 16	2,595	433	3,028
Division 17	840	61	901
Division 18	659	55	714
Division 19	1,150	125	1,275
Traffic	7,607	1,692	9,299
Totals	57,527	8,066	65,593

TABLE XI.

Arrests and Offenses for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

No. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Accessory to murder	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Alfray, engaging in	60	2	62	25	28	9	3	13	22	-	62	-	12	-
Assault	10	-	10	10	-	-	2	-	3	-	10	-	3	-
Assault with dangerous weapon	38	6	44	41	2	1	5	5	4	2	44	-	-	2
Assault and battery	1,130	200	1,330	1,001	111	218	157	155	156	17	1,330	-	66	4
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon	146	19	165	135	25	5	25	25	31	3	165	-	13	-
Assault, indecent	84	-	84	71	7	6	10	7	32	-	84	-	17	-
Assault on police	109	9	118	84	34	-	5	31	31	3	118	-	5	-
Child, abandoning	2	9	11	10	1	-	-	1	-	1	11	-	-	-
Child, female, abuse of	32	-	32	32	-	-	4	2	15	-	32	-	-	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Child, refusing to support	46	3	49	41	1	7	2	10	1	-	49	-	-	-
Children, minor, neglecting	34	89	123	113	1	9	10	5	1	1	123	-	-	-
Conspiracy to rape	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Conspiracy to rob	50	1	51	51	-	-	1	13	28	-	51	-	3	-
Extortion	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Family, abandoning or neglecting	7	6	13	13	-	-	1	2	-	-	13	-	-	-
Family, refusing to support	756	2	758	699	23	36	64	90	18	-	758	-	-	-
Glass, throwing, etc., in public streets	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Intimidation and threatening language, using	95	17	112	99	4	9	16	12	9	-	112	-	4	-
Kidnapping	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	-

Manslaughter	47	2	49	28	21	-	9	25	2	-	49	-
Mayhem	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Murder	14	2	16	15	1	-	5	3	2	-	16	-
Murder, assault with intent to	24	2	26	22	4	-	4	5	3	-	26	-
Parent law, violation of	4	1	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	-
Public conveyance, operating negligently	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Rape	39	-	39	39	-	-	3	11	4	-	39	-
Rape, assault to	37	-	37	35	2	-	5	3	11	-	37	3
Riot, inciting to	9	-	9	9	-	-	2	3	5	-	9	-
Rob, assault to	49	3	52	48	4	-	3	15	26	-	52	4
Robbery (armed)	103	-	103	102	1	-	4	13	37	-	103	8
Robbery (unarmed)	142	8	150	130	9	11	1	33	75	6	150	5
Totals	3,086	382	3,468	2,876	280	312	346	487	524	33	3,468	164
												11

No. 2. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

Accessory to breaking and entering	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Breaking and entering dwelling at night	111	1	112	92	7	13	-	11	71	-	112	44

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 2. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted.	6	-	6	4	-	2	-	-	4	-	6	-	3	-
Breaking and entering dwelling by day	173	8	181	150	9	22	1	24	145	8	181	-	57	7
Breaking and entering dwelling by day, attempted.	5	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	2	-
Breaking and entering a building	1,014	5	1,019	742	113	164	9	105	841	2	1,019	-	693	2
Breaking and entering a building, attempted	113	-	113	85	11	17	-	8	90	-	113	-	71	-
Breaking and entering vessels	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Breaking and entering railroad car	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Conspiracy to break and enter	17	-	17	17	-	-	-	2	4	-	17	-	-	-
Totals	1,444	15	1,459	1,098	143	218	10	150	1,162	10	1,459	-	872	9

No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Accessory to larceny	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Animals, horse-drawn vehicles and boats, using without consent of owner.	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Automobile, using without authority	526	529	402	109	18	6	91	440	2	529	-	256
Burglar's tools, having in possession	24	24	24	-	-	-	2	11	-	24	-	4
Conspiracy to steal	42	50	47	-	3	1	9	20	1	50	-	10
Innholders, boarding-housekeepers, etc., defrauding,	12	15	13	2	-	-	8	-	-	15	-	-
Larceny (\$50 and over in value)	324	426	308	99	19	28	131	86	26	426	-	55
Larceny (under \$50 in value)	889	1,127	764	252	111	60	218	403	102	1,127	-	299
Larceny from person (\$50 and over in value)	14	14	12	2	-	-	1	8	-	14	-	8
Larceny from person (under \$50 in value)	111	118	88	28	2	2	22	77	1	118	-	54
Larceny from person, attempt to commit	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Larceny, attempt to commit	33	34	21	9	4	1	9	20	-	34	-	12
Larceny of automobile	148	150	89	57	4	2	20	117	1	150	-	53
Larceny of automobile, attempt	40	40	25	14	1	2	9	27	-	40	-	17
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	4	6	4	-	2	-	2	1	-	6	-	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Mortgaged property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.	156	15	171	143	20	8	21	31	34	6	171	—	18	1
Trespass	145	14	159	34	62	63	12	29	67	3	159	—	48	2
United States property, illegal possession of	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	2,481	396	2,877	1,986	654	237	135	585	1,314	142	2,877	—	836	67

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Accessory to arson	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arson and other burnings	30	3	33	13	—	20	—	8	23	3	33	—	19	3
Malicious mischief	472	23	495	251	90	154	14	47	313	1	495	—	244	1
Personal property, wilfully destroying	24	2	26	22	3	1	1	7	11	—	26	—	3	—
Totals	527	28	555	287	93	175	15	62	347	4	555	—	266	4

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Accessory to forgery and uttering	14	-	14	14	-	-	6	7	-	14	-	-
Conspiracy to commit forgery	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3
Forgery and uttering	60	-	60	58	1	1	14	32	-	60	-	12
Worthless check, passing	48	13	61	59	2	-	1	9	10	61	-	3
Totals	125	13	138	134	3	1	1	43	10	138	-	18
								51	10			5

No. 6. OFFENSES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

Alien firearm law, violation of	2	1	3	3	-	-	3	1	-	3	-	-
Amusement tickets, resale of, unlawfully	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Bootblack, unlicensed	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Cigarette law, violation of	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Common victualler and imholder, assuming to be,	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Denatured alcohol, illegal sale of	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Dog law, violation of	93	122	215	15	-	200	44	1	7	6	215	3
Firearms law, violation of	12	-	12	6	4	2	5	4	2	12	-	1
Junk collector, unlicensed	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Liquor law, violation of	107	24	131	69	26	36	27	12	9	2	131	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 6. OFFENSES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Lodging house law, violation of	14	20	34	19	1	14	3	2	-	-	34	-	-	-
Machine gun, unlawful possession of	4	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public place	89	-	89	8	58	23	27	20	23	-	89	-	7	-
Peddling without a license	8	-	8	2	5	1	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-
Pistol or revolver, carrying without license	131	4	135	122	9	4	3	33	52	2	135	-	17	-
Public amusement, unlawfully maintaining	4	2	6	2	-	4	1	1	4	-	6	-	-	-
Second-hand articles license law, violation of	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Soft drink law, violation of	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	478	173	651	257	106	288	118	77	103	10	651	-	29	1

No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.

Abduction	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Abortion	4	1	5	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-
Abortion, accessory to	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Accosting	36	1	37	22	9	6	6	7	6	-	-	37	2
Adultery	251	196	447	95	352	-	38	81	9	13	447	2	-
Animals, cruelty to	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-
Bastardy	79	-	79	75	3	1	3	24	8	-	79	1	-
Conspiracy to commit abortion	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Disorderly	453	8	461	-	461	-	7	384	30	4	461	3	2
Disturbing the peace	10	4	14	4	2	8	4	1	-	-	14	-	-
Drunkenness	20,644	2,651	23,295	162	23,124	9	3,917	4,659	311	34	23,295	40	7
Eavesdropping	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Fornication	154	203	357	60	294	3	16	111	21	30	357	2	11
Funeral procession, disturbing	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Idle and disorderly persons	27	221	248	84	164	-	4	69	9	51	248	1	6

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Ill-fame, keeping house of	4	7	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Incest	7	-	7	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	7	-	-	-
Indecent exposure of the person	40	-	40	21	19	-	4	8	-	-	40	-	1	-
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	135	133	268	82	186	-	21	25	5	13	268	-	-	1
Night walking	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Noisy and disorderly house, keeping	13	10	23	12	11	-	3	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Obscene books and prints	15	3	18	18	-	-	3	2	2	-	18	-	-	-
Open and gross lewdness	199	19	218	161	52	5	18	44	45	8	218	-	22	3
Polygamy	13	6	19	12	7	-	1	3	-	-	19	-	-	-
Premises, allowing to be used for immoral purposes.	29	35	64	50	14	-	6	-	2	1	64	-	-	-
Profane and obscene language, using	27	16	43	18	16	9	5	8	9	6	43	-	2	1

Prostitute, deriving support from	10	3	13	11	2	-	1	-	-	13
Public conveyance, disorderly conduct in	5	-	5	-	3	2	-	5	-	3
Public meetings, disturbing	21	2	23	4	18	1	1	2	18	7
Race or color discrimination		4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Religious worship, disturbing	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
School, disturbing	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sodomy and other unnatural practices	248	23	271	251	11	9	2	71	91	61
Soliciting for a prostitute	3	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
True name law, violation of	10	13	23	17	6	-	1	12	1	3
Vagabond	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	2	-	5
Vagrants, tramps, etc.	60	34	94	23	71	-	10	72	4	13
Totals	22,512	3,599	26,111	1,220	24,832	59	4,074	5,592	584	184
										461
										25,650
										147
										38

No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Advertisement, false and misleading	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor	297	8	305	271	20	14	27	127	13	305
Automobile, operating negligently, endangering public safety.	519	12	531	374	8	149	42	192	66	2
										531
										12

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of license.	104	1	105	89	9	7	3	21	25	—	105	—	1	—
Automobile, operating without license or registration on person.	141	8	149	38	16	95	4	62	22	1	119	—	1	—
Automobile, operating unregistered	28	2	30	16	2	12	—	5	5	—	30	—	2	—
Automobile, operating so as to exceed speed limits.	946	41	987	38	—	949	1	621	79	2	987	—	3	—
Automobile, operating without license so to do	281	9	290	148	74	68	14	103	102	1	290	—	40	—
Automobile, failing to slow down at intersecting way.	2,737	176	2,913	76	5	2,832	15	1,571	252	6	2,913	—	8	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to person.	38	3	41	25	3	13	5	14	3	—	41	—	1	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to property.	149	7	156	115	4	37	14	71	22	—	156	—	2	—
Automobile, improper equipment	10	—	10	4	—	6	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—
Automobile insurance law, violation of	22	1	23	16	1	6	—	5	6	—	23	—	3	—
Automobile law, miscellaneous violations of	1,230	64	1,294	138	19	1,137	10	709	77	2	1,294	—	15	—

Bets, registering	145	4	149	52	96	1	20	32	2	-	149	-	1	-
Business, failing to register with City Clerk	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Capias	4	5	9	7	1	1	1	2	-	-	9	-	-	-
Children, neglected	2	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	2	3
Children, stubborn	58	92	150	129	8	13	-	4	58	92	150	-	51	61
Children, wayward	2	3	5	1	3	1	-	-	2	3	5	-	2	3
City ordinances, violation of	244	60	304	8	65	231	110	46	45	2	304	-	20	1
Common nuisance (other than liquor), maintaining,	14	4	18	15	1	2	-	1	-	-	18	-	-	-
Common beggars	7	2	9	1	8	-	1	1	3	1	9	-	2	-
Common brawlers	-	5	5	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Concealed weapons (other than firearms), carrying,	50	1	51	41	6	4	2	16	10	-	51	-	8	-
Conspiracy to obstruct justice	4	-	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Conspiracy to violate narcotic drug law	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Contempt of court	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
Default warrant	450	102	552	552	-	-	59	100	49	14	552	-	19	5
Delinquency, contributing to	35	10	45	42	1	2	2	8	3	2	45	-	-	-
Deserters from U. S. Army and Navy	7	-	7	2	5	-	-	1	2	-	7	-	-	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.
 No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with	102	6	108	58	10	40	1	5	52	6	108	—	45	6
Fish and game law, violation of	12	—	12	1	5	6	1	9	6	—	12	—	2	—
Fugitive from justice	61	6	67	63	4	—	1	21	12	1	67	—	2	—
Gaming and being present at	302	13	315	179	135	1	65	40	15	—	315	—	2	—
Gaming house, keeping *	21	3	24	23	1	—	8	2	—	—	24	—	—	—
Gaming implements, being present where found	91	14	105	100	5	—	47	6	—	—	105	—	—	—
Gaming on the Lord's day and being present at	224	—	224	12	212	—	70	15	18	—	224	—	3	—
Health law, violation of	57	8	65	9	29	27	9	27	7	1	65	—	3	—
Infants' boarding house law, violation of	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Labor law, violation of	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Law of the road, violation of	1,216	14	1,230	127	—	1,103	3	853	83	1	1,230	—	1	—

Lotteries and prize enterprises	207	19	226	80	130	16	50	43	6	226	-	2
Marriage law, violation of	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Narcotic drug law, violation of	41	7	48	43	5	-	19	5	-	48	-	-
Obstructing justice	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Parole, violation of conditions	47	24	71	61	10	-	1	9	19	71	9	4
Perjury and subornation of	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Prisoner, escaped	45	15	60	12	47	1	1	28	11	60	3	4
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue	33	2	35	12	23	-	4	10	10	35	-	1
Probation, violation of conditions	535	166	701	701	-	-	45	89	89	701	59	52
Railroad law, violation of	9	-	9	-	4	5	1	-	7	9	-	7
Refusing to pay fare	17	-	17	4	13	-	-	4	11	17	-	8
Regulations of Boston Traffic Commission, violation of.	10,409	2,014	12,423	930	6	11,487	122	6,459	91	7	12,423	2
Regulations of Boston Fire Commissioner, violation of.	11	-	11	2	-	9	5	2	-	11	-	-
Regulation of Park Commissioners, violation of.	68	1	69	10	10	49	-	31	21	69	-	12
Regulations of Police Commissioner, violation of.	27	-	27	3	-	24	-	9	-	27	-	-
Regulations of School Committee, violation of.	3	4	7	4	-	3	4	-	-	7	-	-
Runaways	227	213	440	83	350	7	2	279	222	212	140	189
												130

TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*

NO. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—*Concluded.*

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	SEX.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	MINORS.		Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	JUVENILES.	
	Males.	Females.							Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
Safekeeping	2,182	72	2,254	473	1,781	—	170	1,317	464	24	—	2,254	55	9
Stealing a ride	20	—	20	4	14	2	—	2	20	—	20	—	15	—
Stragglers	14	—	14	3	11	—	—	5	7	—	14	—	—	—
Street railway law, violation of	11	2	13	2	3	8	—	5	4	—	13	—	2	—
Sunday law, violation of	6	—	6	—	3	3	1	1	2	—	6	—	—	—
Suspicious persons	3,107	200	3,307	—	3,307	—	191	712	1,167	30	—	3,307	305	2
Tenant law, violation of	11	13	24	9	—	15	12	4	—	—	24	—	—	—
Truancy	20	8	28	19	2	7	—	—	20	8	28	—	20	8
United States laws, violation of	27	—	27	16	11	—	8	15	10	—	27	—	—	—
Wages, nonpayment of	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

War Emergency Act, violation of	157	5	162	11	—	151	3	64	14	—	162	—	1
Weights and measures law, violation of	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Witness, material	11	4	15	10	5	—	—	7	2	2	15	—	—
Totals	26,874	3,460	30,334	5,286	6,493	18,555	1,177	13,794	3,238	494	24,773	5,561	930
													266

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Offenses against the person	3,086	382	3,468	2,876	280	312	346	487	524	33	3,468	—	164	11
No. 2. Offenses against property committed with violence.	1,444	15	1,459	1,098	143	218	10	150	1,162	10	1,459	—	872	9
No. 3. Offenses against property committed without violence.	2,481	396	2,877	1,986	654	237	135	585	1,314	142	2,877	—	836	67
No. 4. Malicious offenses against property	527	28	555	287	93	175	15	62	347	4	555	—	266	4
No. 5. Forgery and offenses against the currency.	125	13	138	134	3	1	1	43	51	10	138	—	18	5
No. 6. Offenses against the license laws	478	173	651	257	106	288	118	77	103	10	651	—	29	1
No. 7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	22,512	3,599	26,111	1,220	24,832	59	4,074	5,592	584	184	25,650	461	147	38
No. 8. Offenses not included in the foregoing	26,874	3,460	30,334	5,286	6,493	18,555	1,177	13,794	3,238	494	24,773	5,561	930	266
Totals	57,527	8,066	65,593	13,144	32,604	19,845	5,876	20,790	7,323	887	59,571	6,022	3,262	401

TABLE XII.

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested.

(NOTE: "M." Male, includes boys; "F." Female, includes girls.)

OFFENSE.	UNDER 10		10 and under 17		17 and under 21		21 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		45 and under 50		50 and under 55		55 and under 60		OVER 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1	4	-	160	11	360	22	366	56	440	78	458	70	425	56	346	38	208	18	126	22	89	2	104	9
No. 2	50	-	822	9	290	1	97	1	48	2	48	-	38	1	18	-	19	1	7	-	6	-	1	-
No. 3	14	1	822	66	478	75	207	61	190	50	187	44	141	32	154	14	117	17	71	18	50	7	50	11
No. 4	24	-	242	4	81	-	53	12	28	3	23	1	22	1	23	-	15	-	-	3	11	-	5	4
No. 5	-	-	18	5	33	5	13	-	17	-	14	1	4	-	9	-	11	-	4	2	1	-	1	-
No. 6	-	-	29	1	74	9	33	8	41	22	48	25	57	26	45	29	50	23	27	10	27	7	47	13
No. 7	2	-	145	38	437	146	1,664	482	1,745	525	2,319	464	2,964	539	3,467	430	3,307	376	2,339	246	1,731	147	2,392	206
No. 8	23	8	907	263	2,308	228	2,544	313	4,047	446	3,771	653	3,928	601	2,996	319	2,918	305	2,008	215	797	60	627	54
Totals	117	4	3,145	397	4,061	486	4,977	933	6,556	1,126	6,868	1,258	7,579	1,256	7,058	830	6,645	740	4,582	516	2,712	223	3,227	297

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1941 to 1945, Inclusive.

	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Arrests for Drunkenness.	Amount of Property Reported Stolen in the City.	Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.	Amount of Fines Imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment Imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees Earned.
1941	938,419	95,372	10.16	38,633	\$370,361 00	\$280,388 00	\$206,944 00	3,288	42,428	\$9,930 00
1942	940,013	85,956	9.14	35,728	278,653 00	219,655 00	175,992 00	3,287	38,632	9,775 00
1943	941,473	62,681	6.65	23,627	396,881 00	296,792 00	164,888 00	2,892	34,681	8,637 00
1944	942,811	61,427	6.51	21,959	496,815 00	424,835 00	176,774 00	1,858	35,691	8,086 00
1945	944,037	65,593	6.94	23,295	672,387 00	513,928 00	146,958 00	1,938	32,382	7,383 00
Averages	941,370	74,205	7.88	28,648	\$443,019 00	\$347,119 00	\$174,311 00	2,652	36,762	\$8,762 00

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Licenses of All Kinds Issued by the Police Commissioner and the Amount of Money Received from All Sources and Paid to the City Collector During the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Applications Received.	Licenses Issued With Fee.	Licenses Issued Without Fee.	Applications Withdrawn or No Action.	Rejected.	Canceled for Nonpayment of Fee.	Canceled for Various Reasons.	Revoked or Suspended.	Transferred.	Complaints Investigated.	Amount.
Auctioneer (class 1)	100	99	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	\$198 00
Auctioneer (class 2) ¹	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 00
Bicycle registration	3,228	3,227	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	806 75
Dog	14,205	13,198	1,007	—	—	—	—	—	3	416	30,617 75
Driver (hackney carriage)	4,269	4,118	—	5	146	—	—	† 89	—	—	8,236 00
Hackney carriage (and regrants) ²	1,888	1,617	—	—	271	—	251	32	8	102	7,521 00
Handcart (common carrier)	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 00
Junk collector	153	149	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	3	745 00
Junk shopkeeper	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1,475 00
Musician (collective)	38	35	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 00
Musician (itinerant)	15	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	70 00
Paybroker ³	84	82	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4,050 00
Public lodging house	24	—	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revolver (including machine gun)	3,201	3,060	—	—	98	43	61	5	—	30	1,530 00
Second-hand articles	548	526	—	1	14	7	2	3	15	5	5,260 00
Second-hand motor vehicle dealer ⁴	211	205	1	1	* 5	—	6	—	16	—	9,650 00
Sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle (and regrants) ⁵	30	24	—	1	5	—	11	—	—	—	505 00
Sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle driver,	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14 00
Special police	1,808	1,445	274	61	23	5	145	2	—	4	2,890 00
Street railway conductor, motorman and starter.	861	861	—	—	—	—	445	—	99	8	215 25
Theatrical booking agency	46	43	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	430 00
Wagon (common carrier)	32	31	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	31 00
Totals	30,826	28,818	1,306	73	573	57	924	134	142	2,309	\$74,402 75
Carried forward	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

14 at \$25 each; 1 at \$10 each.

² 1,476 at \$5 each; 141 at \$1 each.

³ 80 at \$50 each; 2 at \$25 each.

⁴ 181 at \$50 each; 24 at \$25 each.

⁵ 5 regrants at \$1 each.

* 1 reconsidered and granted.

† 12 revocations rescinded.

TABLE XIV.—Concluded.

Showing the Number of Licenses of All Kinds Issued by the Police Commissioner and the Amount of Money Received from All Sources and Paid to the City Collector During the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Applications Received.	Licenses Issued With Fee.	Licenses Issued Without Fee.	Applications Withdrawn or No Action.	Rejected.	Canceled for Nonpayment of Fee.	Canceled for Various Reasons.	Revoked or Suspended.	Transferred.	Complaints Investigated.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$74,402 75
Badges (flamant musician)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 50
Copies of licenses and replacement dog tags.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93 90
Damage to police property (received at Headquarters).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 00
Refund, automobiles abandoned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317 00
Refund, by police officers on account of pay.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681 78
Refund, gasoline tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	572 16
Refund, hospital service to police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 00
Refund, miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 27
Refund, transportation of prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 28
Reimbursement for lost and damaged uniforms and equipment.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427 08
Replacement of hackney carriage drivers' badges.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 00
Sale of auctioneers' record books	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 07
Sale of condemned property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207 25
Sale of lost, stolen and abandoned property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	990 33
Sale, pawnbroker and second-hand articles report blanks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772 00
Use of police property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192 13
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$78,992 50
Credit by City Collector for money received for damage to police property, telephone commissions and dog fines.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,494 61
Grand Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$83,487 14

TABLE XV.

Number of Dog Licenses Issued During Year Ending November 30, 1945.

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Kennels.	Transfers.	With Fee.	Without Fee.	Totals.
1	51	7	3	2	—	63	4	67
2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2
3	211	64	49	1	1	326	11	337
4	463	125	79	—	—	667	13	680
6	606	86	103	—	—	795	52	847
7	681	114	90	—	—	885	57	942
8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9	909	129	169	—	—	1,207	77	1,284
10	565	88	93	1	—	747	49	796
11	1,567	181	425	1	—	2,174	270	2,444
13	581	63	170	2	—	816	60	876
14	680	69	214	1	—	964	70	1,034
15	247	37	37	—	—	321	23	344
16	544	149	168	1	1	863	19	882
17	1,015	93	423	2	1	1,534	145	1,679
18	809	87	244	—	—	1,140	71	1,211
19	513	49	130	1	—	693	86	779
Totals	9,443	1,342	2,398	12	3	13,198	1,007	14,205

Total of 1,007 dog licenses issued without fee, in accordance with law, include: 2 kennels for a "domestic charitable corporation incorporated exclusively for purpose of protecting animals from cruelty," etc. (located on Division 4); 2 dogs "specially trained to lead or serve a blind person" (from Divisions 17 and 18); and 1,003 dogs licensed belonging to persons "in the military or naval service of the United States in time or war."

TABLE XVI.

Total Number of Wagon Licenses Granted in the City, by Police Divisions.

Division 1 *	13	Division 6	1
Division 2 †	13	Division 7	6
Division 4	12		
		Total	45

* Includes 13 handcart common carriers.
 † One canceled for nonpayment.

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

EXPENDITURES.		
A. PERSONAL SERVICE:		
1. Permanent employees	\$5,291,772 14	
2. Temporary employees	67,348 89	
		\$5,359,121 03
B. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:		
1. Printing and binding	\$2,454 07	
3. Advertising and posting	487 56	
4. Transportation of persons	19,330 01	
5. Express charges	123 86	
8. Light, heat and power	33,667 97	
10. Rent, taxes and water	1,115 54	
12. Bond and insurance pre- miums	782 25	
13. Communication	31,982 51	
14. Motor vehicle repairs and care	42,020 01	
16. Care of animals	2,257 75	
18. Cleaning	2,196 27	
22. Medical	16,858 99	
28. Expert	398 56	
29. Stenographic, copying, etc.	16 50	
30. Listing	68,253 96	
35. Fees, service of venires, etc.,	1,915 53	
37. Photographic and blueprint- ing	—	
39. General repairs	62,878 90	
		286,740 24
C. EQUIPMENT:		
3. Electrical	\$3,073 71	
4. Motor vehicles	4,327 00	
6. Stable	83 85	
7. Furniture and furnishings	663 09	
9. Office	3,666 27	
10. Library	791 10	
11. Marine	337 22	
12. Medical, surgical, laboratory,	156 70	
13. Tools and instruments	5,507 25	
14. Live stock	—	
15. Tires, tubes, accessories	14,673 81	
16. Wearing apparel	35,355 97	
17. Miscellaneous equipment	3,431 98	
		72,067 95
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$5,717,929 22

TABLE XVII.—*Concluded.**Financial Statement for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.*

	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$5,717,929 22
D.	SUPPLIES:		
	1. Office	\$38,968 19	
	2. Food and ice	7,688 68	
	3. Fuel	22,551 43	
	4. Forage and animal	6,040 95	
	5. Medical, surgical, laboratory,	325 27	
	8. Laundry, cleaning, toilet	6,843 82	
	11. Gasoline, oil and grease	46,730 71	
	13. Chemicals and disinfectants,	3,950 22	
	16. Miscellaneous	9,015 52	
			142,114 79
E.	MATERIALS:		
	1. Building	\$776 63	
	10. Electrical	12,190 66	
	13. Miscellaneous	6,476 35	
			19,443 64
F.	SPECIAL ITEMS:		
	7. Pensions and annuities	\$546,350 33	
	11. Workmen's compensation	525 79	
			546,876 12
	Total		<u>\$6,426,363 77</u>
	1944 UNLIQUIDATED RESERVE		<u>\$5,287 41</u>
	SPECIAL ITEMS: (Not included in Police Department appropriation)		
I.	Civilian Precautionary Assistance		\$334 86
	Emergency Compensation Allotment		\$42,425 89
	RECEIPTS.		
	For licenses issued by the Police Commissioner	\$43,785 00	
	For dog licenses (credited to the School Department)	30,617 75	
	Refunds, miscellaneous	1,742 49	
	Sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property,	1,197 58	
	For itinerant musician badges, replacement dog tags, replacement hackney carriage driver badges, copies of licenses, sale of report blanks, sale of auctioneers' record books, and use of police property	1,122 60	
	Reimbursement for lost and damaged uniforms and equipment	427 08	
	For damage to police property (received at Headquarters),	100 00	
	Total	\$78,992 50	
	Credit by the City Collector for money received for damage to police property, commissions on telephones and dog fines	4,494 64	
	Grand Total		<u><u>\$83,487 14</u></u>

TABLE XVIII.

*Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year
Ending November 30, 1945.
(Included in Table XVII.)*

Pay rolls	\$35,484 89
Signal and traffic upkeep, repairs and supplies therefor	12,295 10
Total	<u>\$47,779 99</u>

TABLE XIX.
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

CAUSE.	DIVISION 1.		DIVISION 2.		DIVISION 3.		DIVISION 4.		DIVISION 6.		DIVISION 7.		DIVISION 9.		DIVISION 10.		DIVISION 11.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Heavy carts, vans, drays, etc.	-	-	1	9	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light carts	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Licensed carriages	-	-	1	57	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Fire Department vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicycles	-	1	-	15	-	1	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Street cars	-	13	-	76	-	3	-	4	-	4	21	1	12	-	11	-	1	8
Automobiles	10	207	3	141	11	263	2	142	2	287	2	183	8	158	1	217	-	-
Defects in streets	-	12	-	18	-	52	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Falling objects	-	7	-	77	-	5	1	31	-	9	-	8	-	-	2	-	-	-
Falls, various causes	1	130	-	89	1	115	1	161	-	161	-	139	-	-	36	-	-	29
Excavations in streets	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Railroad trains	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Motorcycles	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Bitten by dogs	-	16	-	57	-	63	-	65	-	171	-	165	-	-	131	-	-	153
Cut by glass	-	15	-	63	-	-	-	48	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Coasting	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	28	-	5	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	8
Miscellaneous	3	64	-	107	-	-	-	12	6	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total killed	15	-	4	-	11	-	7	-	13	-	3	-	9	-	3	-	-	-
Total injured	-	471	-	738	-	446	-	454	-	762	-	518	-	354	-	445	-	-

TABLE XIX.—*Concluded.*
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year Ending November 30, 1945.

CAUSE.	DIVISION 13.		DIVISION 14.		DIVISION 15.		DIVISION 16.		DIVISION 17.		DIVISION 18.		DIVISION 19.		Total Killed.	Total Injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Heavy carts, vans, drays, etc.	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	24
Light carts	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Licensed carriages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	148
Fire Department vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Bicycles	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	3	—	62
Street cars	—	5	3	30	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	2	1	36	13	232
Automobiles	1	108	3	156	5	233	11	76	2	93	2	100	2	154	65	2,604
Defects in streets	—	4	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	5	—	4	—	122
Falling objects	—	—	—	2	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	176
Falls, various causes	—	15	1	53	—	122	—	—	16	—	—	14	—	48	6	1,071
Excavations in streets	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Railroad trains	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16
Motorcycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Bitten by dogs	—	73	—	63	—	50	—	—	93	—	—	81	—	88	—	1,291
Cut by glass	—	1	—	4	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	171
Coasting	—	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	6	1	81
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	31	9	330
Total killed	1	—	7	—	5	—	11	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	100	—
Total injured	—	217	—	350	—	448	—	110	227	—	215	—	392	—	6,373	—

TABLE XX.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More Who Were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of January, Listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of Said City during the First Twenty Week Days in January, 1945.

WARDS.	Precinct 1.	Precinct 2.	Precinct 3.	Precinct 4.	Precinct 5.	Precinct 6.	Precinct 7.	Precinct 8.	Precinct 9.	Precinct 10.	Precinct 11.	Precinct 12.
Ward 1	1,449	1,423	1,308	1,402	1,453	1,415	1,629	1,625	1,580	1,447	1,751	2,259
Ward 2	982	969	715	918	974	1,076	905	944	835	970	915	1,025
Ward 3	2,491	1,849	1,963	2,014	1,527	1,475	1,386	1,638	1,931	1,613	1,588	1,871
Ward 4	1,978	1,749	1,144	2,059	1,786	1,929	2,184	1,841	1,605	2,081	2,140	1,902
Ward 5	1,849	2,174	1,733	1,847	1,870	2,124	2,059	2,534	1,248	2,206	2,241	1,985
Ward 6	878	226	1,055	1,343	576	1,218	1,057	1,082	1,236	1,136	1,295	1,233
Ward 7	1,266	1,046	1,272	1,233	1,334	1,349	1,335	1,131	1,322	1,366	1,475	1,390
Ward 8	697	1,019	1,485	1,521	1,547	976	1,019	1,123	1,270	1,159	1,459	1,235
Ward 9	1,724	1,955	1,763	1,922	1,839	1,186	1,506	1,480	1,653	1,334	1,009	826
Ward 10	1,381	1,261	1,024	1,423	952	1,074	1,054	1,288	1,105	1,111	1,139	1,200
Ward 11	1,249	1,051	1,195	1,041	1,363	1,534	1,672	1,428	1,372	1,151	1,499	1,124
Ward 12	1,378	1,208	1,323	1,505	1,300	1,378	1,724	1,338	1,506	1,550	1,432	1,563
Ward 13	1,176	1,272	1,547	1,669	1,453	1,214	898	1,237	829	1,027	1,162	971
Ward 14	2,261	1,855	1,655	1,805	1,674	1,416	1,370	1,651	1,903	1,676	1,801	1,786
Ward 15	1,233	1,338	1,330	1,229	1,151	1,295	1,190	1,178	1,299	1,339	1,289	1,320
Ward 16	1,297	1,398	1,141	1,159	1,213	1,267	1,275	1,208	1,101	1,072	1,121	1,177
Ward 17	1,092	1,134	1,066	1,285	1,126	982	1,221	1,480	1,366	1,034	1,358	1,410
Ward 18	1,248	1,678	1,709	1,235	1,423	1,585	1,382	1,586	1,728	1,423	1,650	1,663
Ward 19	1,527	1,278	1,169	1,517	1,451	1,376	1,227	1,240	1,080	1,216	1,456	1,375
Ward 20	1,166	1,248	1,104	1,082	1,177	1,573	1,047	1,128	1,260	1,358	1,132	1,119
Ward 21	2,394	2,111	1,828	1,631	1,443	1,775	2,226	2,017	1,443	1,093	2,047	1,948
Ward 22	1,134	1,339	1,278	1,208	1,614	1,244	1,229	1,358	1,878	1,438	1,392	1,229

TABLE XX.—Continued.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More Who Were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of January, Listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of Said City during the First Twenty Week Days in January, 1945.

Wards.	Precinct 13.	Precinct 14.	Precinct 15.	Precinct 16.	Precinct 17.	Precinct 18.	Precinct 19.	Precinct 20.	Precinct 21.	Precinct 22.	Precinct 23.	Precinct 24.	Totals.
Ward 1.	1,564	1,282	1,062	1,296	1,298	1,019	897	1,581	1,741	1,444	1,563	2,038	35,576
Ward 2.	1,106	983	1,048	837	1,261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,483
Ward 3.	2,227	2,019	2,153	2,010	1,368	1,529	1,733	—	—	—	—	—	34,445
Ward 4.	1,816	1,385	2,271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,870
Ward 5.	1,328	1,510	1,555	1,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,710
Ward 6.	1,181	1,095	1,225	1,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,910
Ward 7.	1,215	1,149	1,176	1,236	1,035	1,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,907
Ward 8.	1,293	1,029	1,122	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,984
Ward 9.	1,691	921	1,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,454
Ward 10.	1,131	999	1,060	1,199	1,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,865
Ward 11.	913	1,239	983	1,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,851
Ward 12.	1,391	1,166	1,317	1,330	1,305	1,526	1,384	—	—	—	—	—	26,917
Ward 13.	1,282	1,153	1,291	1,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,483
Ward 14.	1,791	1,815	1,489	1,654	2,251	2,136	1,851	1,660	1,445	—	—	—	36,915
Ward 15.	1,130	1,171	1,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,844
Ward 16.	1,292	1,150	1,377	1,210	1,105	1,121	1,119	1,060	—	—	—	—	23,863
Ward 17.	1,376	1,365	1,397	1,217	1,085	1,010	1,194	1,133	—	—	—	—	24,331
Ward 18.	1,251	1,292	1,129	1,243	1,415	1,601	1,460	1,174	1,287	—	—	—	30,762
Ward 19.	1,363	1,013	1,219	1,290	1,162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,929
Ward 20.	1,201	1,220	1,636	1,421	1,440	1,165	1,201	1,198	1,369	1,186	—	—	27,331
Ward 21.	1,963	2,152	1,842	1,390	1,336	1,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,543
Ward 22.	1,289	1,315	1,267	1,323	1,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,896
Total													519,899

NOTE.—There were 5,561 applications for supplementary listings in 1945 investigated and return made to the Election Commissioners. By the provisions of Chapter 110 of the Acts of 1924, effective April 1, 1925, the city was redistricted into twenty-two wards.

I N D E X .

	A.	PAGE
Accidents		33, 73, 142, 143
caused by automobiles		142, 143
number of, reported		73
persons killed or injured by, in streets, parks and squares,		142, 143
Adjustment of claims		75
Ambulance service		80
Arrests	19-23, 34, 74, 116-135	
age and sex of		134
comparative statement of		135
for drunkenness	20, 22, 74, 95, 125	
foreigners	20, 117-133	
for offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	19, 125, 133	
increase in number of		19
minors	19, 117-133	
nativity of		20
nonresidents	19-21, 117-133	
number of, by divisions		116
number of, punished by fine		19, 21
on warrants	19, 117-133	
summoned by court	19, 117-133	
total number of	19-21, 117-133	
violation of city ordinances	19, 22, 129	
without warrants	19, 117-133	
Articles lost and found		65
Auctioneers		136
Automobiles	22, 23, 28, 29-32, 64, 80, 121, 127-129, 142, 143	
accidents due to		142, 143
cost of running police		80
deaths caused by	33, 142, 143	
operating while under influence of liquor	22, 127	
police	64, 80-82	
public	83, 136	
safety-educational		57
sight-seeing	86-89, 136	
stolen and recovered	22, 30, 121	
used, dealers in	30-32, 136	

B.

Ballistics unit, transferred to B. C. I		27
Benefits and pensions		99

	PAGE
Biological chemist	47-51
Bombs, rocket	27
Buildings	73, 119
dangerous, reported	73
Bureau of Crime Prevention	61-63
creation	61
duties in general	61
formation	61
inspections and investigations	63
purpose	61
summary of work accomplished	62
Bureau of Criminal Investigation	30-51
arson squad discontinued	29
automobile division	30
ballistics division	46-47
biological chemist	47
criminal identification	37, 39
homicide squad	32
identification section	35-45
lost and stolen property division	32
missing persons	42, 43
multilith	35
photography, fingerprinting	36-42
summons file	45
used cars dealers' licenses granted	31, 136
warrant file	44
Bureau of Operations	59-60
creation, accomplishments	59
recording of radio messages	60
war emergency radio unit discontinued	60
Bureau of Records abolished, merged with B. C. I.	27

C.

Carriages, public	83-89, 136
articles left in	84
number licensed	83, 136
public and special hackney carriage stands abolished	85
public stands for taxicabs established	85
Cases investigated	34, 73
Census, decennial (1945)	14
Children	21, 43, 73, 117, 118
abandoned, cared for	73
lost, restored	42, 73
City ordinances, arrests for violation of	19, 22, 129
City Prison	74
Claims, adjustment of	75
Collective musicians	96, 136
Commitments	21, 75
Communications system	77

	PAGE
Complaints	99, 115, 136
against miscellaneous licenses	99, 136
against police officers	26, 115
Confiscated explosives, disposition of	47
Courts	19, 21, 33, 49, 117-133, 135
fines imposed by	19, 21, 135
number of days' attendance at, by officers	19, 21, 49, 135
number of persons summoned by	19, 117-133
prosecutions in	33
Crime	10
Crime prevention	12
Criminal identification	37-48
Criminal work	135
comparative statement of	135

D.

Dangerous weapons	97, 117
Dead bodies	44, 78
recovered	78
Deaths	7, 18, 27, 33, 44, 48, 106, 142, 143
by accident, suicide, etc.	33, 142, 143
of police officers	18, 27, 106
Department medals of honor	25
Disability, absence on account of	114
Distribution of force	18, 102-104
Disturbances suppressed	73
Dogs	136, 138, 140
amount received for licenses for	136, 140
number licensed	140
Drivers	84, 89, 136
hackney carriage	84, 136
sight-seeing automobile and sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicle	86-89, 136
Drowning, persons rescued from	73, 78
Drunkenness	20, 22, 73, 75, 125
arrests for, per day	20
foreigners arrested for	20, 125
increase in number of arrests for	20
men committed to City Prison	74
nonresidents arrested for	20, 125
total number of arrests for	20, 22, 125
women committed to the House of Detention	75

E.

Employees of the Department	17, 102-104
Events, special	66
Executive orders of the Governor	29
Expenditures	24, 100, 139
Extra duties performed by officers	29, 34, 73

	F.	PAGE
Financial		24, 99, 100, 136, 139
expenditures		24, 100, 139
miscellaneous license fees		99, 136, 140
pensions		99, 140
receipts		24, 100, 136, 140
signal service		100, 141
Fines		19, 21, 135
amount of		19, 21, 135
average amount of		19, 21, 135
number punished by		21
Fingerprint		35-42
Fire alarms		73, 78
defective, reported		73
number given		73
Fires		29, 33, 73-78
extinguished		73, 78
on waterfront, attended		78
Foreigners, number arrested		19, 117-133
Fugitives from justice		34, 130

G.

Gaming, illegal	130
General orders	26-29

H.

Hackney carriage drivers	84, 136
Hackney carriages	13, 83-89, 136
Halloween celebration	71
Handcarts	90, 136
Harbor Master of Port of Boston, appointed	28
assistants appointed	28
Harbor service	78, 79
Homicide squad	32
Horses	79
House of Detention	75
Houses of ill fame, keeping	75, 126

I.

Imprisonment	21, 34, 135
persons sentenced to	21
total years of	21, 34, 135
Income	24, 99, 100, 136, 140
Information from police journals, requests for	41
Inquests held	33
Insane persons taken in charge	73
Intoxicated persons assisted	73
Itinerant musicians	96, 136

J.

	PAGE
Junk collectors	136
Junk shopkeepers	136
Jury lists, police work on	93
Juvenile delinquency	11

L.

Lamps, defective, reported	73
Licenses, miscellaneous	99, 136
Line-up of prisoners	26, 30
Listing, police	24, 92, 139, 141, 145
expenses of	24, 93, 139
number listed	92, 144, 145
number of policemen employed in	93
Lodgers at station houses	21, 98
Lodging houses, public	98, 136
applications for licenses	136
authority to license	98
for accommodation of Service Men	98
location of	98
number of persons lodged in	98
Lost and found articles	65
Lost and stolen property division	21, 32, 65
Lost children	21, 43, 73

M.

Maintenance shop	64
Men committed to City Prison	74
Military substitute patrolmen	102
Minors, number arrested	19, 117-133
Miscellaneous business	73
Miscellaneous licenses	99, 136
amount of fees collected for	99, 136
complaints investigated	99, 136
number canceled and revoked	99, 136
number issued	99, 136
number transferred	99, 136
Missing persons	42-44
age and sex of	42
number found	43
number reported	42, 43
reported by Police Divisions	43
Musicians	96, 136
collective	96, 136
itinerant	96, 136

N.

Nativity of persons arrested	20
Nonresident offenders	19, 20, 21, 117-133

	O.	PAGE
Offenses		2, 19, 22, 117-133
against chastity, morality, etc.		19, 125-127, 133
against license laws		19, 123, 133
against liquor law		22, 123
against the person		19, 22, 117, 133
against property, malicious		19, 122, 133
against property, with violence		19, 22, 119, 133
against property, without violence		19, 22, 121, 133
forgery and against currency		19, 122, 133
miscellaneous		19, 22, 127-133
recapitulation		133
Organization		26

P.

Parks, public		142, 143
accidents reported in		142, 143
Pawnbrokers		30, 32, 136
Pensions and benefits		7, 8, 28, 99, 140
estimates for pensions		99
number of persons on rolls		99
payments on account of		99, 140
Personnel		7, 17, 25, 102
Photographic, etc.		36-42
Plant and equipment		64
Police academy		9
Police, special		95
Police buildings, use of		98
Police charitable fund		99
Police Department		9, 17, 18, 99, 102, 105, 106, 107, 111, 113, 115, 135
authorized and actual strength of		105
commendation of officers		25
distribution of personnel		18, 102
horses in use in		79
how constituted		17
Memorial Day observance		68
officers:		
absence on account of disability		14
active service, number of officers in		112
allowances for pay, Department rule on		104
appointed		18, 112
arrests by		19, 116, 117-135
average age of		113
complaints against		26, 115
date appointed		112
deferment, draft board notified of		27
detailed, special events		66-72
died		18, 27
disability, time lost on account of		26
dismissed		18, 115

Police Department — <i>Concluded.</i>	PAGE
officers — <i>Concluded.</i>	
in armed service	7
increase in basic rate	26, 28
injured	18, 26
killed in line of duty	7
medals of honor	25
nativity of	113
pay allowances, Department rule on	104
pay, increase in basic rate of	10, 26, 28
pensioned	18, 107-110
policewomen	17, 26
promoted	18, 111
provisional temporary policewomen	17, 102
punishments imposed	26
reinstated	18
resigned	18, 115
retired	18, 107-110
sliding scale increase	26
time lost on account of disability	18, 26
Walter Scott Medal for Valor	25
vehicles in use in	80, 82
work of	19
Police listing	24, 92, 139, 144, 145
Police signal box service	17, 76, 77, 100, 141
miscellaneous work	76
payments on account of	100, 141
property assigned to	77
signal boxes	76
Prisoners, nativity of	20
Promotion of police	18, 111
Property	21, 30-32, 137, 140
lost, abandoned and stolen	30-32, 137, 140
recovered	21, 30-32, 135
sale of condemned, unclaimed, etc.	136, 140
stolen	21, 135
taken from prisoners and lodgers	21
Prosecution of homicide cases	33
Provisional temporary patrolwomen	17, 102
Public carriages	83, 136
Public lodging houses	98, 136

R.

Radio, two-way	59
soundscriber for recording messages	60
Receipts, financial	24, 100, 136, 140
Requests for information from police journals	41
Revolvers	97, 136
licenses to carry	97, 136

S.		PAGE
Safety-educational automobile		13, 57
Salaries		102
Second-hand articles		136
Second-hand motor vehicle dealers		30, 136
Sergeant Ballistician		46
Service Men		98
Sick and injured persons assisted		21, 73, 78
Sight-seeing automobiles		86, 136
Sight-seeing horse-drawn vehicles		86-89, 121, 136
Signal service, police		17, 76-77, 100, 141
Special events		66-72
Special police		95
State wards		42
Station houses		21
lodgers at		21, 98
witnesses detained at		21
Stolen property		21, 30-34, 135
recovered		21, 32, 34, 135
value of		21, 34, 135
Street railway conductors, motormen and starters		136
Streets		73, 142-143
accidents reported in		142-143
defective, reported		142-143
obstructions removed		73
Summons file		45

T.

Tagging		57, 89
Theatrical-booking agencies		136
Traffic		12
penalties for violating, regulations of		13
Traffic Division		13, 52-58
activities		52
safety-educational automobile		57
tagging		57

U.

Uniform crime record reporting		22
Used cars		30-32, 136
licensed dealers		31, 136
provisions for hearing before granting third-class license		31
purchases and sales reported		31

V.

Vehicles		80-85, 136, 138
ambulances, combination		80
automobiles		80-82
in use in Police Department		80-82
public carriages		83
wagons and handcarts		90, 136, 138

	PAGE
Vessels	78
Volunteer, unpaid, Auxiliary Police	24

W.

Wagons	90, 136, 138
legislation affecting motor vehicles transporting property for	
hire	90
number licensed by divisions	138
total number licensed	90, 136, 138
Walter Scott Medal for Valor	25
Warrant file	44
Water pipes, defective, reported	73
Water running to waste, reported	73
Weapons, dangerous	97
Witnesses	19, 21, 73, 135
fees earned by officers	19, 21, 135
number of days' attendance at court by officers as	19, 21, 135
number of, detained at station houses	21, 73
Women committed to House of Detention	75
Work of the Department	19

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