

*B*rawery
*P*ride
*D*edication

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Boston

Gail E. Ryan
Boston Public Library
Government Documents Section
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Dear Gail,

Attached please find the Annual Boston Public Library Report as you had requested. It is as yet been finalized in 1980.

I hope this information will be helpful. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at 477-5300.

343

Sincerely,

George W. Rice
George W. Rice
Research and Analysis Unit

10.19.82
Gail E. Ryan
Boston Public Library
Government Documents Section
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Gail E. Ryan

1980
1981
1982
1983
1984



Bravery Pride Dedication

Introduction

The history of the Boston Police, the oldest department in the nation, begins in 1630 with the night watch. An era in the Department's history ended with the infamous police strike of 1919 and the modern history of the Department began in 1963 when the management of the Boston Police Department was returned to the City of Boston by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Much has changed since 1963. In 1987 more women and minorities served in uniform than ever before in the Department's history. In 1963 a female Deputy Superintendent or a Black Superintendent was unimaginable. Today the Boston Police Command Staff includes six minorities and two women.

In 1987 the Department continued its commitment to hire and train police officers, bringing on 192 enthusiastic young recruits. These new recruits

joined a force of 1,830 seasoned officers.

The increase in officers has made it possible to experiment with new, targeted deployment plans, designed to have maximum impact on crime. To date



A portion of the 192 new recruits, graduating from the Police Academy, Boston.

these targeted deployment plans have been very effective. In 1987 homicides were reduced 29.2 percent, robbery was down 13 percent, vehicle theft decreased 6.7 percent and arrests increased 16 percent. Overall, the crime rate **decreased** 3 percent citywide as compared to a 2 percent increase in crime reported nationwide.

The success of these targeted patrols was felt where they were needed most. In 1987, the Department initiated the Boston Police Power Patrol in the Roxbury and Mattapan neighborhoods (Area B), and at the close of the year the crime rate was down in Area B for the first time in three years.

The problems of street level crime addressed by these targeted patrols are products of narcotics abuse and trafficking. Boston Police drug arrests have increased 62.5% since

1986 — 258% since 1984. Despite this impressive record the seriousness of the drug problem has forced the Boston Police to employ creative education strategies aimed at reducing the demand for narcotics. The most significant of these education programs are the School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse (SPECDA) and the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program (DARE) which have reached over 6,300 fifth and sixth grade students citywide.

The Department's commitment to education is based on the conviction that, in the long term, such efforts can change behavior and reverse the cycle of drugs and violence sweeping the nation. In order to be successful in 1988, the Boston Police will need the support of the residents of every age, in every neighborhood in the city.

As this report went to print Commissioner Roache implemented several changes in the Department's organizational structure which could not be included in the body of the report.

The Bureau of Neighborhood Services has been replaced by the Bureau of Special Operations and under it the Commissioner has consolidated the units responsible for tactical operations such as Team Police and Mobile Operations as well as the units which provide crime prevention education to the neighborhoods. The Community Disorders and Domestic Violence Units also fall under the Bureau of Special Operations.

The School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse

(SPECDA) has been transferred to the Bureau of Special Operations. This move places all of the Department's crime prevention education programs including Sexual Assault Prevention Education, Senior Response, Officer Friendly and Crime Watch under one Bureau.

In a change of reporting lines the Police Commissioner

reassigned the Bureau of Professional Standards to his office. The Bureau will be headed by a Deputy Superintendent who will report directly to the Commissioner.

These changes are the most recent in the Police Commissioner's efforts to streamline the Department and meet the public safety needs of Boston's neighborhoods.



Officer Nadine Taylor of the SPECDA program watches as fifth graders perform a skit about not using drugs. SPECDA and DARE educate children about the many dangers of using drugs.

A Letter from the Mayor

1987 was another year of important progress for the Boston Police Department. Significant advances were made in the areas of fighting drug trafficking; educating our youth about the dangers of drugs; protecting residents' civil rights; and putting increasing numbers of police officers back onto neighborhood streets. Unprecedented numbers of drug arrests and investigations were made as the police continued their war on drugs in every neighborhood.

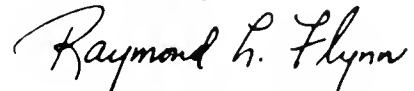
The pride is back in the BPD and it can be seen in improved results throughout the Department.

1987 was a year of gain, but also a time of loss. Since the publication of the 1986 report, three officers have given their lives in the line of

duty. Boston mourns for Detectives Roy Sergej, Thomas Gill, and Sherman Griffiths and we continue to extend support to their families. Above all, we resolve to do all in our power to break the cycle of drugs and violence that took their lives.

With this report, Commissioner Roache and the men and women of the Boston Police Department mark another milestone on the way to rebuilding America's oldest and finest police force.

Sincerely,



Raymond L. Flynn,
Mayor of Boston

A Letter from the Commissioner

1987 was a year of triumph and tragedy for the Boston Police. Homicides were reduced 29.2%, robbery was down 13% and stolen cars decreased 6.7%. Overall, the crime rate decreased citywide.

The Department paid a high price for its diligence. On October 26, 1987, Detective Roy Sergej died as a result of gunshot wounds received while responding to a citizen's call for help. As the new year began Detective Thomas Gill was killed while conducting a stolen weapons investigation and only one week later Detective Sherman Griffiths was shot down while attempting to serve a drug warrant. These officers personified the words "bravery, pride, dedication."

This 1987 annual report describes the achievements of each of the Department's five bureaus. These achievements were made possible by outstanding individuals, both police officers and civilians, who are committed to serving the neighborhoods of Boston. This report is dedicated to those Department employees who, in 1987, served the people of Boston with bravery and pride.

Sincerely,



Francis M. Roache,
Police Commissioner

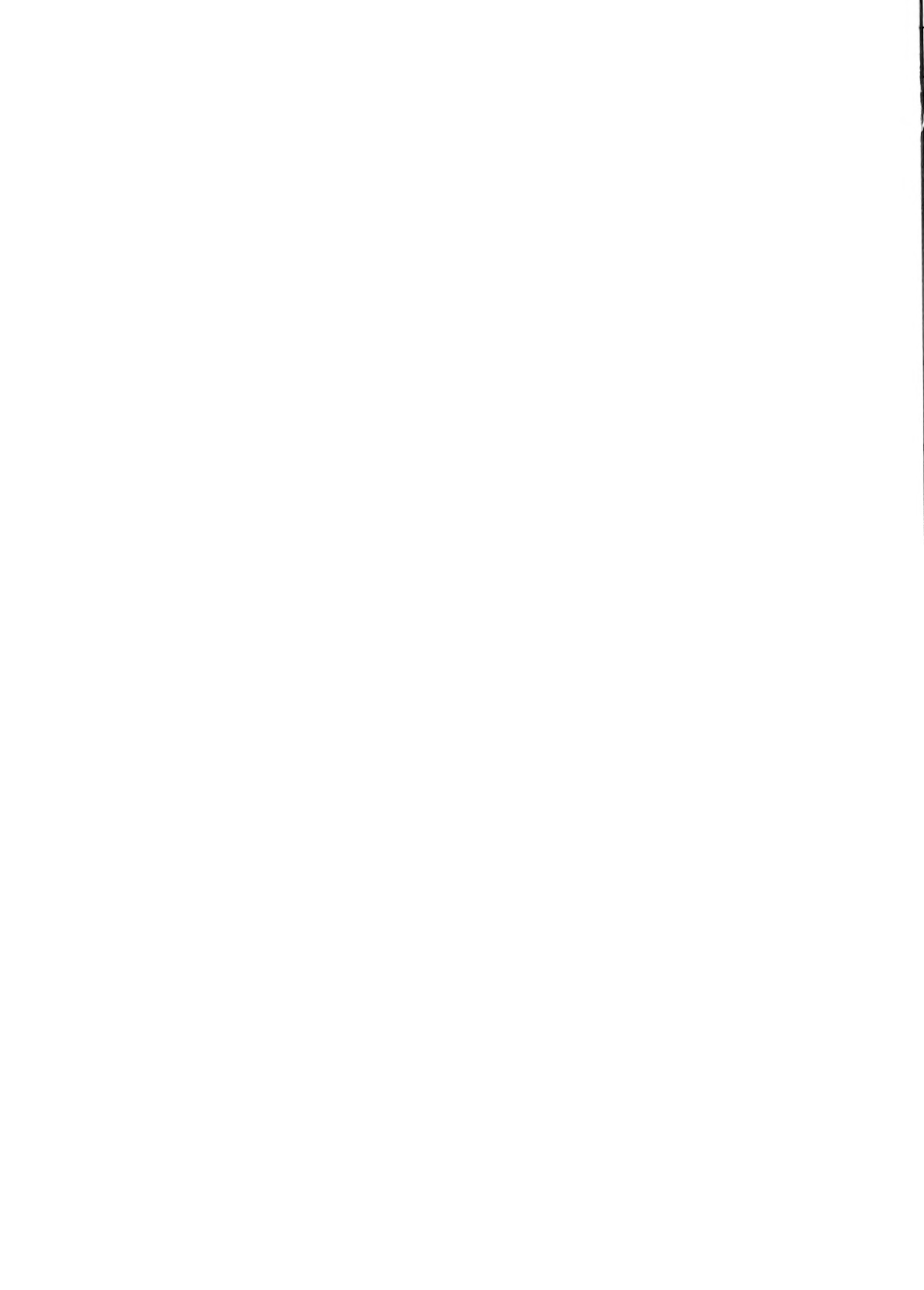
2
Bureau of Field Services
▶The Power Patrol Works
▶Enforcement Saves Lives
▶9-1-1 Speeds Police Response
▶Sector Integrity: The Neighborhood Cop is Back on the Beat

8
Bureau of Investigative Services
▶A Special Sensitivity to Victims of Rape
▶Technology as a Weapon Against Crime
▶The Drug Control Unit: Operation Dolphin
▶Disrupting Organized Crime

13
Bureau of Neighborhood Services
▶Neighborhood Watch: A Partnership for the Future
▶Advocates for the Elderly: The Senior Response Unit

18
Bureau of Professional Standards
20
Bureau of Administrative Services
▶A Day in the Life of a Boston Police Recruit
▶Fleet Management: A Long-term Commitment
▶Educating Boston's Youth

1 Letters to the Commissioner
26 1987 Awards



Letters to the Commissioner

**Gerorgette E. Gonsalves
Boston, MA**

Dear Commissioner Roache,

I have been wanting for the past several weeks to write to you to express my gratitude for the quick response and professional concern of two of your officers following the breaking and entering of my home in December. They are Officers Dailey and Waggett.

They assisted in the chase and apprehension of the criminal, and later provided support when I attended the various court proceedings. As a resident of the South End and an active member of the Ellis Neighborhood Association, I was appreciative of this action.

I do realize something of the difficulties of protecting our lives and property in these times and feel that more must be done to solicit the involvement of residents to work with the police to this end.

Again my sincere thanks to the Officers.

**Boston Athletic Assoc.
Boston, MA**

Dear Superintendent Evans,

The 1987 B.A.A. Marathon is now history, and we are proud to be able to look back on another successful race. With the easing of the qualifying standards we had 1,500 more participants in this year's race, a true vote of confidence from the athletes that Boston remains the number one marathon, of which everybody wants to be a part.

The efforts of you and your

staff are most appreciated, and were most important in handling the increased number of participants. Feedback from athletes and spectators alike has shown us that safety and security along the course, from the start to finish, was the best ever.

On behalf of the Boston Athletic Association, I take this opportunity to extend a heartfelt thanks to each of you. Your continued support and cooperation help keep Boston, without a doubt, the world's greatest marathon.

Once again, thank you very much.

**Mervin L. Stauffer
Dallas, Texas**

Dear Commissioner Roache,

On Saturday, January 10, 1987, we physically moved the Magna Carta from Austin, Texas, to the Boston Public Library. Officer James Kilduff, Officer Lawrence Applegate and Sergeant John Collins were most helpful in assisting with the security in transporting it from Logan Airport to the room in which it is presently on exhibit.

We have the good fortune of working with the police officers representing various police departments around the country. Candidly, your officers were among the the most professional we have encountered. They arrived early, were well briefed, and were certainly a pleasure to have involved in this project.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

**Bethany B. Kendall
Boston, MA**

Dear Commissioner Roache,

On behalf of the Association, I wanted to write to express our appreciation for the excellent police coverage during the holiday shopping season.

We received many positive comments from businesses in the area, and there is no doubt that the strong police visibility helped to prevent any significant incidents during this very busy time of year.

Once again, our thanks for your efforts and assistance. All best wishes for the new year.

**Raynald B. Cantin
Hartford, Connecticut**

Dear Commissioner Roache,

Feeling stupid and violated, I reported the theft of my brand new 1987 Dukati motorcycle last Saturday, April 11, 1987, at approximately 4:30 p.m. to the Fourth Precinct.

The fact that I had left the key in the ignition certainly increased the pain.

The captain on duty, as well as, the many officers present offered immediated assistance, friendly suggestions and an attitude of caring. That made a very distasteful situation much more palatable.

By 8:00 o'clock that evening, I was advised that Officer Michael O'Rourke had:

1. found the motorcycle
2. apprehended the criminal
3. was available to talk about it

Thanks Boston Police Department. You do nice work.

Bureau of Field Services



Safer Streets...Safer Neighborhoods

The Bureau of Field Services implements effective preventive patrol strategies

The officers of the Bureau of Field Services are the first and often only contact a resident or visitor will have with the Boston Police Department.

The Bureau is made up of five Area commands (see figure 1.1) and several divisions including Operations, Team Police, Anti-Crime and Special

Operations. The men and women of the Bureau of Field Services receive, dispatch and respond to emergency calls to 9-1-1; they take stolen car reports at neighborhood stations and issue speeding tickets at dangerous intersections. The Bureau of Field Service's officers patrol Boston's streets in marked cruisers and neighbor-

hood shopping districts on foot. If a bomb is found or a hostage taken, Field Service's officers respond.

These officers are at the front lines of a dynamic change in the patrol force of the Boston Police Department. This change is based on a commitment to safer streets and safer neighborhoods. Increasingly, the Bureau has met this commitment through preventive patrol and more effec-

tive use of technology. Preventive patrol is a philosophy of policing established with a deep commitment of Boston's neighborhoods. In the 1970s the operative philosophy in law enforcement nationwide held that the goal of the patrol force was to respond to calls to 9-1-1 as quickly as possible. In Boston and elsewhere rapid response units were formed.

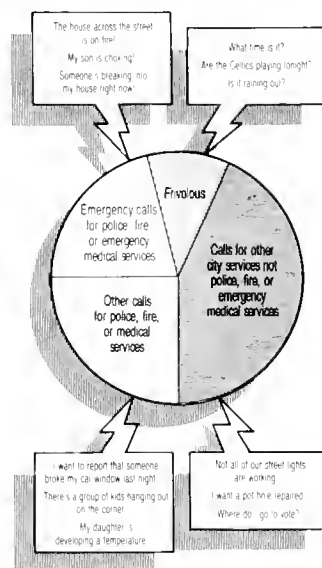
In contrast, in 1987, Boston became a leader in a nationwide trend which recognizes that law enforcement plays a key role in determining the "livability" of neighborhoods. Beautiful parks and well-paved streets are meaningless without an active, visible police presence which seeks to prevent or

deter crime rather than simply respond to 9-1-1 calls reporting crime. Obviously, response to emergency calls is still a priority but the department is now taking steps to reduce the number of non-police calls for service. This will be achieved through a series of successful preventive patrol programs supported by the purchase of a new Enhanced 9-1-1 and Computer Aided Dispatch system and the implementation of a neighborhood-based patrol plan.

The preventive patrol strategy depends upon the Department's maintaining its commitment to increasing the number of sworn personnel. In 1987 the Department hired 192 new

officers bringing the Department's complement of sworn personnel to 1,972 — a 12% increase since 1985.

Breakdown of the Types of Calls Received By 9-1-1



The Power Patrol Works

For many local residents walking to the store on Warren Street to pick up a quart of milk is no longer the frightening experience it was once. Only a year ago the law abiding residents of Area B were afraid to approach neighborhood shopping districts because of the presence of gangs, drug dealers and people drinking in public. There is a new feeling of safety in Area B due to the implementation of the Power Patrol, a brainchild of community activists and the Area B command.

The Power Patrol is an innovative, proactive police patrol which was formed in April 1987 at the request of the Roxbury and Mattapan communities. The Unit focuses on creating an environment hostile to minor street level crime which can escalate into incidents of violent crime. Enforcement efforts are directed at drinking in public, drug dealing, disorderly conduct and nuisance crimes which impair the quality of life in Roxbury and Mattapan.

The role of the Power Patrol is to preempt 9-1-1 calls. Its workload is not generated by 9-1-1 calls for service but is determined and driven by

neighborhood intelligence and computer generated analysis which isolate the crime "hot spots" and addresses which represent a high percentage of the Area's 9-1-1 calls. The Power Patrol is free from most 9-1-1 calls and can effectively address chronic problems and prevent the establishment of serious crime in any specific neighborhood area.

Evidence that the Power Patrol works is found in crime statistics and the community's reactions to the Unit. Nine months after the inception of the Power Patrol, serious crimes in targeted areas have decreased five percent and the Unit has made 2,695 arrests. Area merchants have lauded the efforts of the Power Patrol now that their customers can walk the sidewalks without being accosted by disorderly persons. Testimony to the Power Patrol's success is the reaction of Jose Gutierrez, the manager of a grocery store on Parker Street, who said recently in the *Boston Globe*: "Before, the kids would be standing in front of the store and some customers would be afraid to try and walk through them in order to come in. Without the Power Patrol I wouldn't have as much business as I do."

Enforcement Saves Lives

During 1986 Area E was plagued by 3,043 motor vehicle accidents in which six lives were lost, several people were injured and numerous automobiles were damaged. The majority of these accidents were the direct result of speeding, running red lights and drinking while driving. Deputy Superintendent Joseph Saia, then Commander of Area E, believed that he could have an impact on this problem by pinpointing the intersections where these accidents occurred and targeting those areas for intensive patrol.

Area E is the largest command Area in the City covering approximately sixteen square miles or one-third of the City, including the densely populated residential neighborhoods of Hyde Park, West Roxbury, Roslindale and Jamaica Plain. Some of Boston's major roads and highways cut through these neighborhoods.

Using computer generated analyses as a guide, "trouble spots" which included Hyde Park Avenue, Washington Street, Cummins Highway, Centre Street and American Legion Highway were identified. On the American Legion Highway alone there were twenty-five (25) major accidents in 1986.

Officers were directed to target these locations for intensive traffic enforcement. The positive

results of this effort became apparent almost immediately. Motor vehicle accidents decreased by eight percent (-8%) and deaths by seventeen percent (-17%) in 1987. Correspondingly, the number of citations issued increased by sixteen percent (+16%).

Targeted traffic enforcement is another example of the Boston Police Department's effort to respond to neighborhood specific public safety issues with strategies which prevent problems from recurring.



Sgt. Roy Chambers and P.O. Kenny Nichols (now an Area E Detective) patrol Hyde Park Ave. for speeders.

Innovative preventive patrol . . . targeting police resources to neighborhood-specific public safety concerns

In 1987 the Bureau of Field Services began to experiment in the use of targeted preventive patrol. Along with the traditional sources of police intelligence, all preventive patrols utilize computer generated analysis of high crime areas and/or print-outs listing the addresses generating the highest number of calls to 9-1-1 for police service.

Early in 1987 Area Com-

manders began to receive regular reports listing the high crime locations called Reporting Areas or "RAs" which accounted for over 18% of the serious crime citywide. These RAs are targeted for intensive police patrol and the Area Commanders are evaluated on their effectiveness in reducing crime in those RAs. In 1987 crime was reduced in these targeted RAs.

In April 1987, the Boston Police Power Patrol was formed to reduce crime in high incident "hot spots" in the Roxbury and Mattapan neighborhoods (see inset box). The summer months saw the institution of the Gang Patrol Units targeting addresses citywide frequented by youths causing a public disturbance. In the Roslindale, West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain and Hyde Park neighborhoods, the Area Commander targeted high accident intersections for intensive traffic patrol (see inset box).

The primary goal of each of

these efforts has been to reduce the incidence of crime and, as a result, reduce the

number of calls to 9-1-1, freeing more police officers to patrol neighborhood streets.

**Boston Police Department
Crime Rate Trend
Part One Crimes - 1986 vs. 1987**

| Crime Type | 1986 | 1987 | % Difference |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Homicide | 106 | 75 | -29.2% |
| Rape | 516 | 550 | 6.6% |
| Robbery | 6,225 | 5,408 | -13.1% |
| Aggravated Assault | 5,549 | 5,920 | 6.7% |
| Burglary | 10,485 | 10,412 | -0.7% |
| Larceny | 26,553 | 26,791 | 0.9% |
| Auto Theft | 19,574 | 18,260 | -6.7% |
| Total | 69,008 | 67,416 | -2.3% |



Boston Police K-9 Officer shown here with his K-9 side-kick will celebrate the Canine Unit's 25th year in 1988.

*The telephone and the computer
powerful public safety tools for the police*

In 1987 the Boston Police responded to nearly 635,000 9-1-1 calls for service. The Department's response to this enormous volume of calls is sometimes thwarted by insufficient information. A child who doesn't know his exact address, a babysitter who gives the wrong address, an elderly person who collapses before giving the complete address — these situations often force the

Operations Division 9-1-1 operators and police dispatchers to pass on incomplete information to the responding patrol unit.

The installation of an all new Enhanced 9-1-1 (E 9-1-1) Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System will revolutionize police response to 9-1-1 calls by providing Department operators instant access to the caller's correct address through

the telephone lines.

The new E 9-1-1 CAD System is now under design with the assistance of outside consultants, and the design specifications will be completed in 1988.

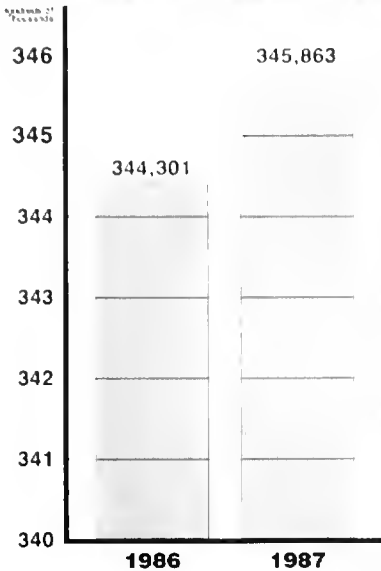
Another important feature of this system will be the ability to "stack" 9-1-1 calls for police services which do not require immediate response. This "stacking" feature will help to ensure that patrol cars stay in the neighborhood assigned and respond to calls in order of importance.

Preventive police patrol, Enhanced 9-1-1 and Computer Aided Dispatch are all a part of the Department's Neighborhood-Based Deployment Plan, for which the Bureau of Field Services is largely responsible. A new era of policing has begun but it is important to remember that the strength of the Boston Police Department always has been, and always will be the bravery, pride and dedication of the officers on patrol.



Salvatore Corrola, a Boston Police dispatcher, refers to a computer screen that shows available police units, while in front of him calls for emergency service flow directly from the 9-1-1 operators' computers.

Boston Police Department 9-1-1 Calls Dispatched



There were 345,863 phone calls to 9-1-1 to which a Boston Police Unit responded. This figure does not represent, however, the total number of calls received by 9-1-1 operators, a number which is more than double that dispatched.



Boston Police Special Operations Unit at the scene of a fatal shooting on Newport Street in Dorchester. Through quick work and brave actions many innocent lives were saved.

9-1-1 Speeds Police Response

The day shift 9-1-1 operators kept a watchful eye on their computer screens as they anxiously awaited the outcome of a 9-1-1 emergency call.

It was just past lunch hour when a 9-1-1 operator received a call from a distressed woman who was standing on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Fairfield Street as a jarring incident occurred. She had watched as a blue car pulled up in front of the Kingsley School. A woman emerged from the car, left the keys in the ignition and entered the building. A man approached the car, opened the door, started the car and sped down Commonwealth Avenue. Unknown to the car thief, a young boy was sleeping securely in the back seat. Kidnapping a child was more than he'd bargained for.

The female witness knew instinctively what to do. She ran to the nearest telephone and called 9-1-1. She gave a detailed description of the man, the car, and the situation. The 9-1-1 operator entered the information into the C.A.D. System (Computer Aided Dispatch) and the call au-

tomatically was sent to a dispatcher for Area D, the jurisdiction in which the crime was committed. The dispatcher made an announcement over the radio frequency for Area D listing the details of the incident, the location and the fact that the auto theft/kidnapping was still in progress. Two units responded to the call and were at the scene within five minutes.

As one officer spoke with the distraught mother of the child, another sped down Commonwealth Avenue in pursuit of the stolen vehicle which was headed towards a local hotel. The blue car was found abandoned in an alley behind the hotel with the confused child still in the back seat.

The child was returned by the officers to his grateful mother. The car was towed to Area D for fingerprinting as an ambulance unit checked to make sure the boy had been unharmed. He was fine.

A sigh of relief was heard through the seventh floor of Boston Police Headquarters, home of the Operations Division. The operators saw that the call had "cleared" and knew their 9-1-1 Computer Aided Dispatch system had made a difference in the life of a little boy.

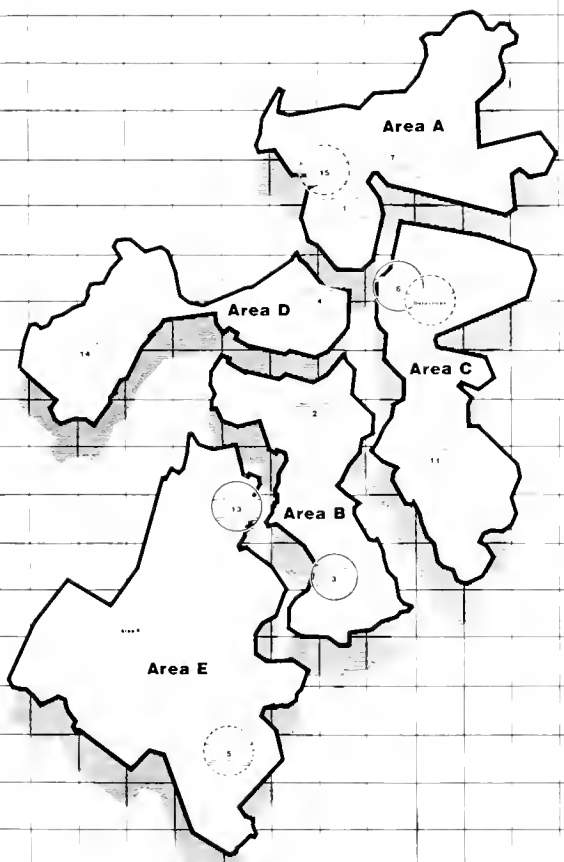
Sector Integrity: The Neighborhood Cop is Back on the Beat

In June, 1987 Mayor Flynn and Commissioner Roache were proud to reopen the District Seven, East Boston station after it was closed due to Proposition 2-1/2 cutbacks. With the reopening came the opportunity to field test a patrol plan which combines both old and new policing concepts. This new method of policing East Boston is known as sector integrity and is just one component of a larger, longer term project entitled RESPONSE which will change the way the City of Boston is policed.




Sector integrity is a patrol plan in which officers are assigned to a neighborhood beat (sector) and remain within that beat to take 9-1-1 calls for service and resolve police-related problems. Captain Scappichio, Commander of District Seven, was asked if there was resistance on the part of the public or East Boston officers to this form of policing and he responded "No, there

was no resistance at all, in fact this neighborhood beat plan was the way in which the City was always policed until the advent of 9-1-1 and computer-aided dispatch. Sector integrity has also been a learning process for 9-1-1 dispatchers who now recognize and identify the sectors and the officers who police them."

The officer in the street, by working within neighborhood sectors, gets to know its people and its problems. This might involve identifying a high incident address, talking to a kid on the street corner who is headed for trouble or to counsel domestic violence victims on how to best protect themselves from future victimization. A sense of identify and accountability is established in which an officer wants to take calls in his/her sector because its "his sector" and his area's problem. As sector integrity becomes a permanent part of East Boston, so too does the familiar face of the patrol officer in the neighborhood, the officer who has become part of the neighborhood's people, its personality and its pride.



| | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Area A | |
| District 1 | 40 New Sudbury St Boston, MA |
| District 7 | 69 Paris St. E Boston MA |
| District 15 | City Square Charlestown, MA |
| Area B | |
| District 2 | 135 New Dudley St. Roxbury, MA |
| District 3 | 1163 Blue Hill Ave Mattapan, MA |
| Area C | |
| District 6 | 100 W Broadway S Boston, MA |
| Detectives | 273 'D' Street, S Boston, MA |
| District 11 | 11 Gibson St Dorchester MA |
| Area D | |
| District 4 | 7 Warren Ave South End, MA |
| District 14 | 301 Washington St. Brighton, MA |
| Area E | |
| Area E | 1708 Centre St. W Roxbury MA |
| District 5 | 1249 Hyde Park Ave. Hyde Park MA |
| District 13 | 3345 Washington St. J.P. MA |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Existing Stations |
|  | To Be Constructed |
|  | To Be Renovated |

Bureau of Investigative Services



Difficult and Dangerous Jobs

The Bureau of Investigative Services combines the skill of the investigator and modern technology to solve crime

The job of the Bureau of Investigative Services is to investigate and solve crime — to get the criminal off the streets. Their work is difficult and because it is done in plain clothes, usually undercover, their long hours of investigation are often unrecognized by

the public. The Bureau handles investigations ranging from organized crime to homicide and burglary. Many of the Bureau's investigations are conducted with a "task force" approach that often includes other municipal and federal law enforcement agencies.

making undercover buys, serving warrants and conducting surveillance. Investigations can be long and frustrating yet the Unit gets results. (see inset box) In 1987 drug arrests increased 258% as compared to 1984 and 23% as compared to 1986. Not only have the numbers increased but, most significantly, the quantity of the drugs seized has increased.

"Fighting Drugs and Violence in Boston's Neighborhoods"

There is no more dangerous assignment than the Bureau's Drug Control Unit

(DCU). The sixty men and women of the DCU put their lives on the line every day —

The Drug Control Unit conducts investigations and makes arrests in every neighborhood of the City. In 1987 the Unit

made major arrests in neighborhoods from the North End to Mattapan and East Boston to Roslindale. Many of these achievements have been made possible by cooperative investigations with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the State Police and other local police departments.

Gang activity has become

nearly synonymous with drug trafficking. In 1986 the Jamaican Gang Unit was formed in response to the particularly violent nature of Jamaican gangs called "posses." In 1987, thanks to the cooperative efforts of the Jamaican Gang Unit, the Drug Control Unit and the Power Patrol, Jamaican gang-related violence de-

creased. Drug-related homicides decreased by twenty-three in 1987 and the Jamaican Gang Unit, as a part of the Area B/Federal Government Organized Drug Enforcement Task Force, has seized hundreds of automatic weapons from Jamaican gang members.

A Special Sensitivity to Victims of Rape

Prior to May, 1984 victims of sexual assault may have felt further victimized by the system. Today, thanks to the establishment of the Sexual Assault Unit, things have changed for the better.

The goal of the Department in forming the specialized Sexual Assault Unit was to encourage victims to come forward and report rape and attempted rape. The Unit is staffed by eleven detectives and two superior officers. These officers, once notified of an incident, are available twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year, to respond to the scene and initiate an investigation. The courts ensure that the victim is helped by a victim assistant throughout the adjudication process. The Sexual Assault Unit makes itself available by assisting the victim when he or she requires additional information, transportation to the court or by offering support that is otherwise unavailable.

The officers of the Sexual Assault Unit attend a Rape Investigations Course which is given by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. During this forty-hour training period the officers learn how to interview victims and are trained in the particulars of investigating sexual assault crimes. This training helps the officers to become sensitive to the special needs of the sexual assault victim.

In addition to investigations, the Unit is also active in efforts to educate the community in rape prevention. In 1987 the Sexual Assault Unit attended fifty community meetings and provided

residents with information which included:

"What to do if you are a rape victim . . ."

- Get help. Go to a safe place and call the police. The police can take you to the hospital and get your description of the attacker.
- Do not shower, bathe, brush your teeth or destroy any of the clothing you are wearing. If you must change your clothes before going to the hospital, place each article of clothing in separate paper bags so the evidence is not destroyed.
- If you go to the hospital on your own for tests and still do not wish to contact the police, the hospital will keep the evidence you bring for six months in case you elect to contact the police later on.

These education efforts are very important, but the Unit's most important role is investigative. In 1987 there were 414 reported rapes and the Unit conducted 867 investigations of rape, attempted rape and indecent assault and battery. The Unit effected 215 arrests, testified in 34 rape hearings and issued 20 outstanding warrants, all of which contributed to the clearance of 280 cases.

Statistics can only tell part of the story. The real difference for victims of rape is that the Boston Police Department has identified one Unit sensitive to their concerns. As Dave Rodman of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office has said, "Ever since the Sexual Assault Unit was established the victims of sexual assault have received better emotional support and understanding."

The commitment will continue in 1988.

Behind the scenes of an investigation

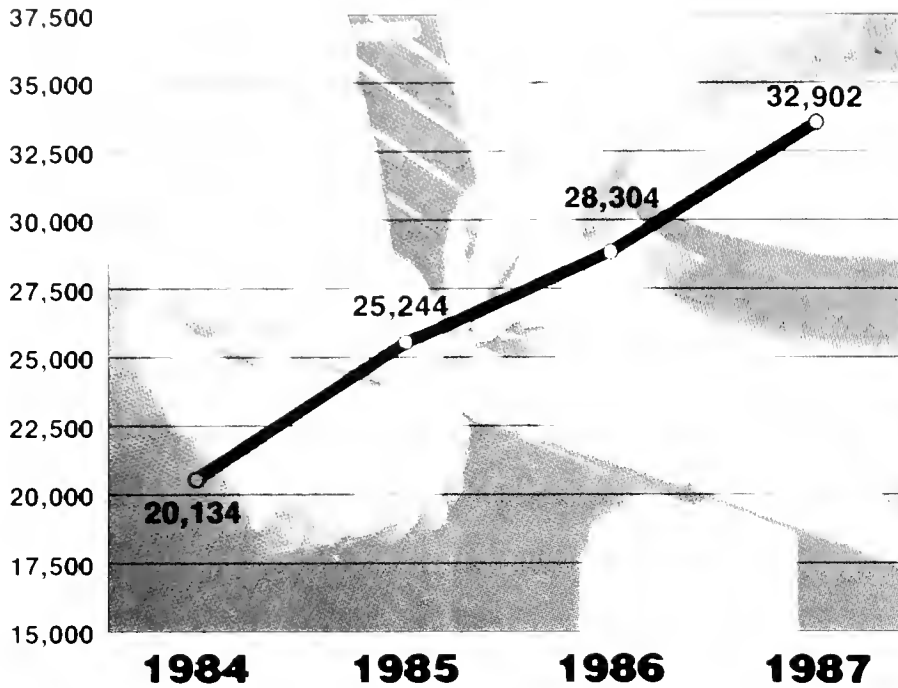
The Department's detectives, whether they work in the Sexual Assault Unit, the Drug Control Unit or the

Homicide Unit depend upon increasingly sophisticated technology to help them do their jobs.

In 1987 the Boston Police Department expanded its network of computers which are directly linked to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). This network now en-

Boston Police Department Arrests

1984 - 1987



Since 1984 the total number of arrests effected by the Boston Police Department have progressively increased. In 1987, arrests increased sixteen percent.



Detective Richard Doyle of the BPD Video Unit displays a laser disk that holds thousands of mug shots, and the video palette that is used to access the images and alter them to account for a mustache that has since been shaved or perhaps approximate what he might look like with a hat.

Technology as a Weapon Against Crime

As she prepared for her early morning jog, the last thing on the young woman's mind was the possibility of becoming a victim of crime. After completing her first few laps around the Chestnut Hill Reservoir she was brutally attacked from behind by an assailant who stabbed her several times. Although injured, the jogger was able to break free from her assailant and obtain help from a passerby.

Fortunately the Boston Police Department had recently obtained a video identification computer which it makes available to various police agencies in surrounding cities and towns. The computer is utilized to identify suspects who use weapons in violent crimes, drug related robberies and sexual assaults — types of crime which are characterized by repeat offenses. This highly sophisticated equip-

ment searches an extensive data base of arrest records, mug shots and personal descriptions to isolate offenders whose behavior and appearance fit characteristics described by the victim. Gender, race, color of hair and eyes, build, nicknames and gang affiliation are only some of the variables by which the system can isolate a likely suspect. If the computer does not contain a photo record matching the victim's description, the victim can easily construct a computer generated photo composite.

As the young woman provided the detectives with a description of her assailant that morning, the information was entered into the computer and a group of photos was generated which fit the description of her attacker. Within hours of what was a traumatic morning for the runner, her assailant was identified and apprehended by Boston Police detectives.

ables Boston Police detectives, assigned throughout the City's police districts, to directly query the powerful NCIC clearinghouse about crime occurring throughout the nation.

Included in NCIC are voluminous data bases on wanted and missing persons. Details such as age, sex, race, aliases, extensive personal descriptors and criminal offenses are included in warrant files in order to assist law enforcement agencies in the immediate identification and apprehension of wanted felons. Extensive files are also maintained on nationwide stolen property which often travel many miles to buyers who believe they are insulated by distance from the discovery of their illegally gained purchases.

Because the computers make direct inquiries to NCIC, computer response time is quick, efficient and effective. Victims of property crimes in Boston can be assured that their prop-

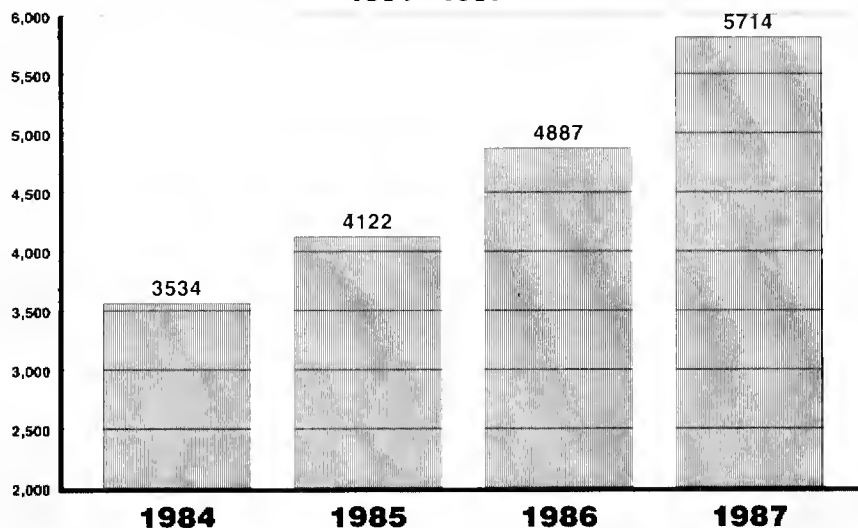
erty, if found by another law enforcement agency in Massachusetts or elsewhere in the United States, can and will be traced to its rightful owner through NCIC.

In addition to the NCIC net-

work, the Department has purchased a video identification computer (see inset box) and has access to the State Police fingerprint identification computer which will speed police investigations.

Boston Police Department Citywide Drug Arrests

January through December
1984 - 1987



Citywide Drug Arrests have increased 258% since 1984. These arrest figures represent drug arrests effected by all units, including the Drug Control Unit, area police officers, detectives and special units.

The Drug Control Unit: Operation Dolphin

In November 1986 a major drug investigation began when a confidential informant put a member of the Drug Control Unit in touch with an unsuspecting drug dealer. The meeting took place at the New England Aquarium and the investigation quickly became known as Operation Dolphin.

The investigation led from the root of the drug ring in East Boston to the neighboring towns of Everett, Chelsea and Revere. Spanish-speaking officers were able to translate intercepted phone conversations and wire taps, eventually "breaking the code."

Once the code was broken, members of the Boston Police Drug Control Unit, search warrant in

hand, carefully combed through racks of apparel in the closet of a house on Nichols Street in Everett. One member of the search team noticed one odd plank on the floor of the closet which was lighter in color than the rest.

He lifted the blonde plank to reveal an abandoned stairwell leading to their first floor, the perfect hiding place. The detective reached his hand into the darkness to feel for what eyes could not see and immediately knew it was all over. After nine months of 16-hour days and seven-days-a-week surveillance, the case was broken. Under the board inside the closet were five kilos of Cocaine. The ring was responsible for the distribution of approximately 30 kilos of Cocaine per month destined for the streets of Boston and neighboring communities, but as a result of this investigation, the Drug Control Unit dismantled their operation.

Disrupting Organized Crime

During the fall of 1986, the Boston Police Organized Crime Unit began an investigation into illegal gaming operations in the Charlestown neighborhood. The target of the investigation was known to have links with traditional La Cosa Nostra factions and was the head of a lucrative sports betting syndicate.

Between December 1986 and February 1987, with the assistance of the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, a series of court-ordered telephone intercepts were installed to obtain evidence against the upper levels of the illegal operation. The wiretaps not only produced evidence on the Charlestown operation, it also revealed an extensive gaming system servicing much of Eastern Massachusetts.

On February 6, 1987, the five-month investigation came to fruition. Armed with fourteen search

warrants, a total of seventy-five Boston Police detectives assisted by officers from the neighboring towns of Everett, Medford, Revere, Chelsea, Stoneham, Somerville and Waltham raided locations and seized large quantities of gaming equipment and records, forty thousand dollars in cash, quantities of Cocaine and seven firearms.

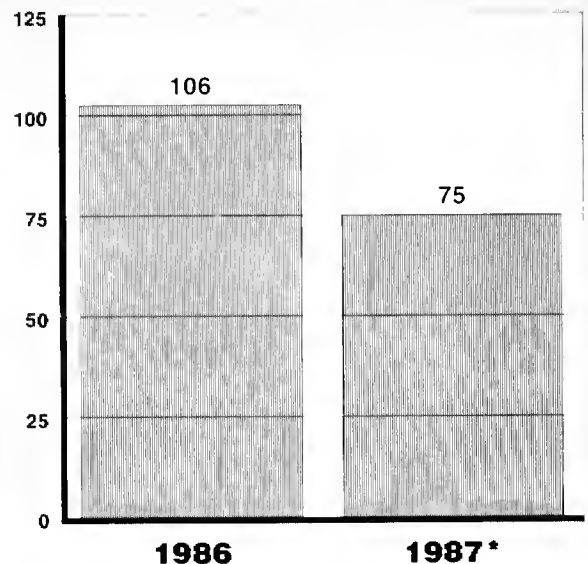
The investigation was far from over. On March 13, 1987, a Suffolk County Grand Jury considered the evidence seized during the investigation and returned a total of ninety-eight indictments ranging from violations of gaming laws, drug and firearms violations to telecommunications fraud and violations of the Organized Crime Statute.

Subsequently, twenty-eight persons were arrested and arraigned in Suffolk Superior Court where, to date, charges are pending against nineteen defendants involved in organized crime in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



Donald Hayes, a crime lab technician shown here using a high-powered microscope, compares a hair taken from the suspect after his arrest to one found at the scene of the crime. Clues turned up by our forensic experts become a crucial part of many criminal cases.

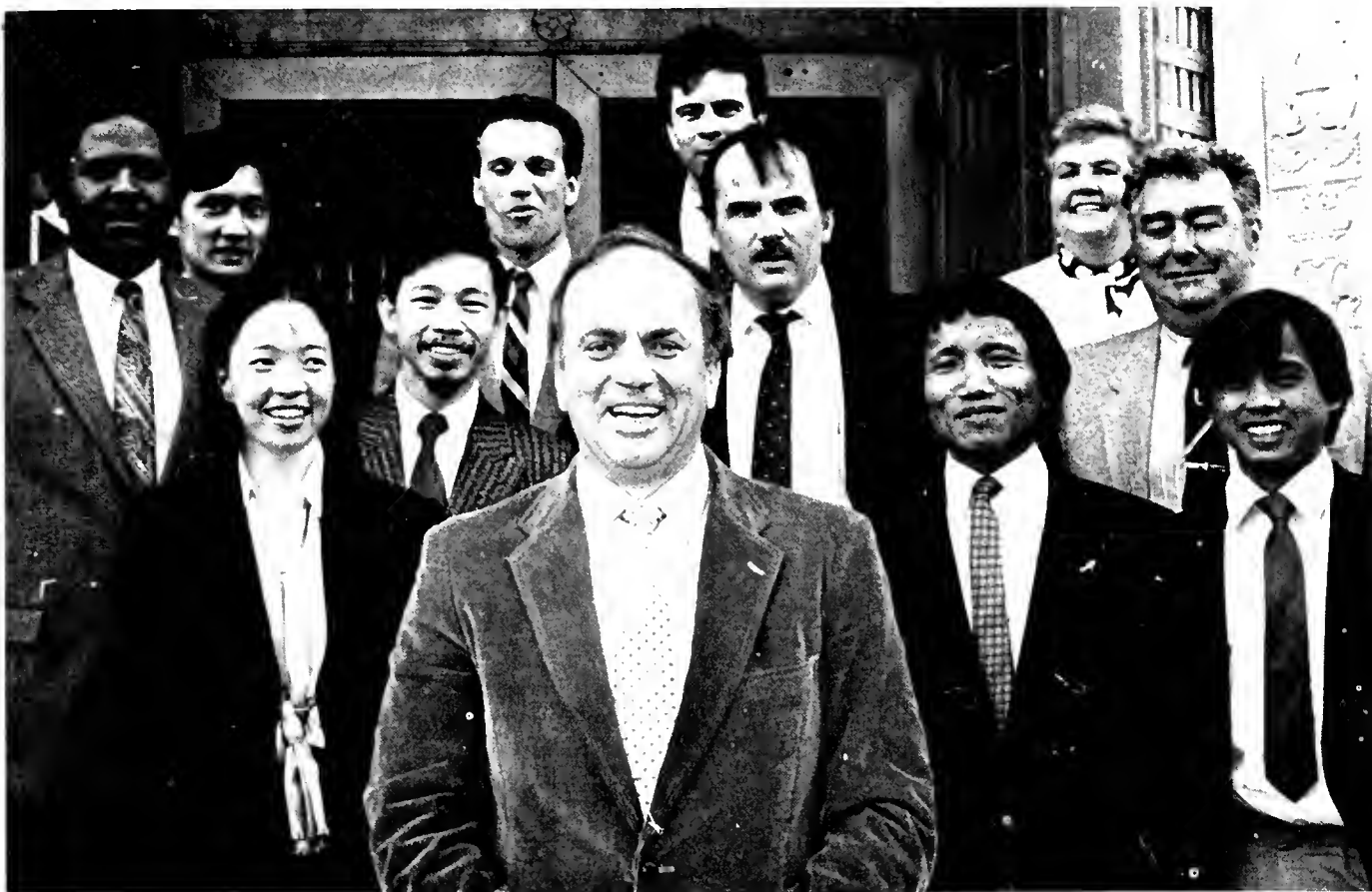
Boston Police Department HOMICIDE 1986 Versus 1987



* The 1987 Homicide total represents the lowest number of homicides reported in Boston since 1978.

Homicides decreased twenty-nine percent in 1987. The efforts of the Power Patrol, Gang Units and the Drug Control Unit contributed greatly to the decreasing incidence of deadly drug related violence.

Bureau of Neighborhood Services



The Community Disorder Unit (from left to right) Gail Suyemoto, Sgt. Det. William Johnston, Interpreter Thong Chalernsouk, Int. Chanrity Uong, Det. James Neal, Int. Nguyen Pham, Det. Joseph Poggi, Det. William Fredericks, Int. Quang Ha, Det. Miguel Novo, P.O. Jerome Bowen, Mary Boccuzzi

Ensuring Access... Caring for Victims

The Bureau of Neighborhood Services responds quickly to changing community needs . . .

Senior citizens, victims of domestic violence and recent immigrants are among the many Boston residents who have been assisted by the Bureau of Neighborhood Services.

The Bureau of Neighborhood Services was established in 1985 by Commissioner Roache and

has primary responsibility for investigating and monitoring civil rights violations, addressing issues of crime prevention education and working with the victims of crime. The Bureau includes the Domestic Violence/Victim Assistance Unit, the Senior Response Unit, the Officer

Friendly Program, the Community Disorders Unit and the Neighborhood Watch Program.

Since 1985, the Bureau of Neighborhood Services has developed and grown in response to community needs. In 1986 the Community Disorders Unit began to focus on the concerns of homosexuals and recent immigrants. In 1987 the Neighborhood Watch Program was greatly expanded to comprise over 259 neighborhood crime watches (see inset boxes). In 1988, as in the past, the priorities of the Bureau of Neighborhood Services will revolve around community concerns, particularly rape prevention education and family violence.

Neighborhood Watch: A Partnership for the Future

Chris Hayes, Director of the Boston Police Neighborhood Watch Program, describes it as "a dynamic strategy to bring together the diverse people of Boston's neighborhoods around a common goal: peace and quiet on their streets."

From Charlestown to Hyde Park, from Roxbury to Bay Village, people are coming together to prevent crime by forming neighborhood crime watch groups. Neighborhood watch members keep a close eye on their neighborhoods — reporting all suspicious activity to the Boston Police. The Department credits the crime watch groups with providing valuable information about illegal activities. The Neighborhood Watch Program has really brought about a new partnership between neighborhoods and police officers. Neighborhood Justice Network Director Crisley Wood believes that "the crime watch groups in Boston have rebuilt the spirit of the neighborhoods."

The activities of neighborhood crime watches best speak for themselves:

- During 1987 when a series of slashing attacks on women began south of Boston, the Neighborhood Watch Program was able to mobilize dozens of blocks of neighbors to come together to still fears and to watch out for one another. Composite drawings of the suspect were distributed and the police agreed to increase patrols on the streets. Three months later the alleged assailant was under arrest.
- As a young woman walked home early one evening she sensed that she was being followed closely by a car which eventually cut her off. A fellow member of a newly formed Hyde Park crime watch group was watching the activity from her window and quickly telephoned nearby neighbors. Within minutes, several people appeared on the street which intimidated the driver and caused him to speed away. Thanks to the "watchful eyes" of the neighbor, an incident was

ended before it could escalate into violence.

- In East Boston residents of a housing development became tired of drug traffickers and organized a neighborhood crime watch group. As a result of the group working closely with detectives from the Drug Control Unit, seventeen tenants dealing drugs were evicted.
- A member of a Mattapan crime watch group complained to the police about a house on her street that had become a "drug house." Detectives from the Drug Control Unit conducted a thorough investigation which resulted in the arrest of a suspect. The culprit turned out to be an individual who had been tormenting residents in the area for months.
- Oftentimes a neighborhood crime watch boils down to one person's persistent efforts. In the South End, a woman's determination resulted in a number of arrests in her building and the return of security guards to the building despite budget constraints. Perhaps the most important thing she accomplished was that she returned a sense of freedom to the residents.

Although 259 neighborhood crime watch groups are currently in existence throughout the City (77 new groups were formed in 1987), Commissioner Roache said recently "I would like to see a neighborhood crime watch group on every street in the City. This sort of police and resident partnership is the wave of the future."



Boston Organizers of National Night Out (from L-R) Lorraine McMullin, Mike Spector of the BPD as McGuff the Crime Dog, Ed Brooks of Drop-A-Dime, Judith Lorei of Streetsafe, Lacy Grover Of the BPD Crime Watch Program, Marisa Jones of NJN, and Chris Hayes, director of Crime Watch Program.

Your Civil Rights are guaranteed . . .

No resident or visitor to Boston will be denied access to any neighborhood or public place in the City — that right is guaranteed by the Constitution and ensured by the Community Disorders Unit of the Boston Police Department. The Unit investigates all incidents of alleged civil rights violations and, with the District Attorney, prepares

those cases for trial.

In 1988 the Community Disorders Unit will celebrate its tenth-year anniversary. Perhaps in another ten years the Unit will no longer be necessary and will be disbanded. Until that time the Boston Police will use whatever means necessary, be it education or arrest, and to stop civil rights violations.

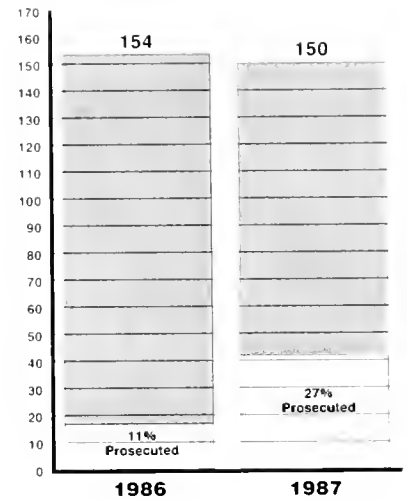
The needs of tomorrow, anticipated today. . .

In 1987 the Bureau of Neighborhood Services began looking ahead to the concerns of 1988. The Community Disorders Unit, with the assistance of funding from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston, designed a program targeting recent young immigrants called the Gateway Cit-

ies Program. The program, which will be implemented in 1988 in the Boston Public Schools, teaches recent immigrant youth about their civil rights and the support the Boston Police can provide. These young people are a very important audience because in the households of recent immigrants, they are

Boston Police Department Civil Rights Incidents and Prosecutions

In 1987 there were four fewer incidents (37) reported to the Community Disorders Unit than reported in 1986. While reported incidents decreased, criminal and civil prosecutions increased. The Community Disorders Unit found sufficient evidence to bring formal charges in twenty-seven percent (27%) of its cases, an increase of 143% over the number of charges brought the previous year.



often the only family members who speak any English. Through these children the Department hopes to reach older immigrants so that they too know their rights as citizens of the United States.



Commissioner Francis "Mickey" Roache, with Danny Marsden and Cary Laboy, two of the city's high schoolers who attended a meeting at the Parkman House to discuss ways to reduce violence among teenagers.



Santa gets a lift from BPD Mounted Officer Bernie Graves and his horse Timothy. The police officer on a horse is a goodwill ambassador to the general public and a highly visible presence that assures order in the busy downtown scene.

New approaches to family violence . . .

Victims are the priority of the Bureau of Neighborhood Services, particularly victims of family violence. By 1987 the Department implemented new procedures for reporting incidents of domestic violence aimed at increasing

police reporting. In 1987 the number of family trouble calls to 9-1-1 increased only 9% while the number of reports of family violence increased 61%. The Domestic Violence Unit reviews these reports and tracks the resolution of these cases.

Educating the young and old in personal safety . . .

At seven years of age, children are just learning about the world around them, and in 1987, the Boston Police Department instructed nearly 28,000 elementary age children in how to make that world a little safer. The Officer Friendly Program, sponsored in part by the Sears

Roebuck Foundation, visits kindergarten through third grade classrooms across the City offering personal safety lessons and a positive introduction to law enforcement.

Young and old alike can benefit from personal safety tips, particularly Seniors who are often

Boston Police Department Who to Call:

Sexual Assault Unit 247-4400

Senior Response Unit 247-4355

Consumer Fraud Unit 247-4490

Missing Persons 247-4687

Officer Friendly 247-4345

Drug Hot Line 247-4697

Domestic Violence 247-4345

Victim Assistance 247-4345

The BPD has a number of highly trained units which offer specialized assistance to citizens.

alone and vulnerable to fear and crime. The Boston Police Senior Response Unit is specially trained to ease fears, offer crime prevention advice and provide support to the elderly if a crime occurs. (see inset box)

Advocates for the Elderly: The Senior Response Unit

Have you ever gone to visit an elderly relative or friend, opened up their refrigerator and wondered what that little brown vial on the top shelf was? The vial is a part of the "Vial of Life" program sponsored by the Boston Police Senior Response Unit and CVS Drugstores. The Boston Police Department and Emergency Medical Services Personnel have been alerted to the location of these vials so they can find them in the event of an emergency. Inside the vials is information which could save an elderly person who has been found unconscious, incoherent or is unable to speak English. The information includes the person's name, address and telephone number, doctor's name and telephone number, pharmacy and telephone number, allergies, medications taken, medical problems, medical insurance number and persons to contact in an emergency.

The "Vial of Life" is just one of the many programs introduced and sponsored by the Boston Police Department's Senior Response Unit. Created in October, 1984, the Senior Response Unit is the first of its kind to be incorporated into a police department anywhere. It is staffed by two sergeants and ten patrol officers each assigned to a particular area of the City. To qualify as a member of this Unit, each officer must graduate from the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Center with a certificate in Crime Prevention and possess a sincere desire to help seniors.

The Unit's primary goal is to provide Boston's senior community with a genuine sense of security and the highest level of police services possible. When a crime involving an elderly person occurs, not only do the Boston Police perform their standard investigation but the Senior Response Unit is also notified of the incident. A member of the Unit visits the victim and spends the extra time that a regular patrol officer cannot. The officer listens to complaints, fears and problems the victim may be having as a result of the incident. Too often, after an elderly person has been a victim of a crime, such as purse

snatching or mugging, they become prisoners in their home. The Senior Response officer is there to provide crime prevention tips and reassure the victim. One of Boston's senior citizens and a resident of the Woodburn Senior Housing Complex, who feels that the Senior Response Unit is making a difference stated, "It's been great having the Senior Response Unit, you can always depend on them. During a twenty-hour blackout in 1987, an officer from the Senior Response Unit went through the building with her flash light checking on the tenants."

The Unit also conducts crime prevention seminars during community meetings, senior citizen meetings and other senior functions. In addition to the "Vial of Life" program the Unit has introduced the Whistle Program, the Bunco Program, Operation I.D., the Pedestrian Education Driver Safety Program which included Selective Enforcement programs and Elderly Crossing Signs, 9-1-1 Tours, the Anti-Crime Strategies and the Senior Response Column in the *Boston Seniority*.



Sergeant Russell Black, Commander of the Senior Response Unit, with Dorothy Bell, an elderly affairs advocate, at the Woodbourne Senior Residence.



Upholding the Values of the Boston Police Department

The Bureau of Professional Standards is Tough but Fair

In 1985 the Bureau of Professional Standards was established by Commissioner Roache as an internal monitoring and investigation mechanism to ensure that the values of the Boston Police are upheld by all Department em-

ployees. The Commissioner made his expectations for the Department very clear through his statement of departmental values (see inset box) and his order creating the Bureau of Professional Standards in 1985.

The Bureau is comprised of three divisions which include Anti-Corruption, Staff Inspection and Internal Affairs.

The Anti-Corruption Division investigates allegations of employee wrong-doing.

The Staff Inspection Divi-

sion reviews and reports on the professional appearance and bearing of officers as well as adherence to administrative procedure outlined in the rules, regulations and special orders. Staff Inspection is also responsible for supervising the operations and performance of private towing companies working with the Boston Police.

The Internal Affairs Division is charged with monitoring and investigating use of force by police officers and violations of the rules and regulations by Department personnel.

Based on conservative estimates of police enforcement activities in 1987, there were only five complaints for every 10,000 interactions. (see table A) This ratio of complaints to interactions compares favorably with other police departments.

Values of the Boston Police

The Boston Police Department's vision for excellence incorporates goals and objectives for the Department to assure a professional and coordinated response to the complex safety issues facing our city. The values of the Department should be philosophically compatible with those of our citizens we serve.

- I. The Boston Police Department will utilize any and all of its resources to protect citizens from those persons who would, by force or threat of force, willfully injure, intimidate, interfere with, oppress or threaten any other person.
- II. If the Department is to be successful, it will be above suspicion. The Department will not be compromised in the area of integrity; every effort will be made to maintain credibility with the public by delivering public service without personal gain. The Department recognizes that integrity is the cornerstone of an excellent department.
- III. The true professional's attitude reflects great respect for the public. Our programs instill proper and professional attitudes based upon courteous and respectful interaction with the public.
- IV. Recognizing its primary role is to serve the public, the Department knows its success depends on the cooperation of the community - it has developed a partnership based upon a common purpose and mutual respect.
- V. The Department is committed to the livability of our city. Each and every member makes a personal commitment to earn the public's goodwill and becomes an advocate for the city's pride. Good policing is viewed in terms of human values rather than a bureaucratic, mechanical or technical task-orientated mission.





A Highly Professional Team Working Behind the Scenes

The Bureau of Administrative Services recognizes that the administration must support the needs of the officer on the street

Public expectations of Administrative Services personnel should be as high as our expectations of police officers — proficient administrative staff contributes critical

support to field operations. With this in mind the Boston Police Department has recruited and assembled a highly professional administrative team. From the crime analysts

to the instructors at the Police Academy to the custodians, purchasing clerks, programmers, auto mechanics, police artists and computer operators — all are a part of a mostly ci-

vilian team who have sought to understand and meet the needs of a modern police department.

In 1987 the challenges facing the Bureau included: moderni-

zation of the vehicle fleet, recruitment and training of police officers and civilian employees, the opening of neighborhood police stations, administration of promotional

exams for sergeants and lieutenants and the development of specifications for an all new Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Enhanced 9-1-1 System.

Reaching out to young men and women of all races and providing the training they need to become Boston Police Officers . . .

In 1987 the Boston Police Department hired 192 recruits. The goal of the Bureau of Administrative Services was to ensure that these recruits represented the diversity of the City and received the best training possible. The Bureau met the first part of this goal with the assistance of the Massachusetts Association of Minority Law Enforcement

Officers (MAMLEO). Of the 192 recruits hired, 35.4% were minorities and females.

The recruits must participate in and graduate from a difficult and thorough twenty-two week training program conducted at the Boston Police Academy. The program includes physical training and academics, all geared toward producing a graduate who em-

bodies the high standards and values of a Boston Police Officer. (see inset box)

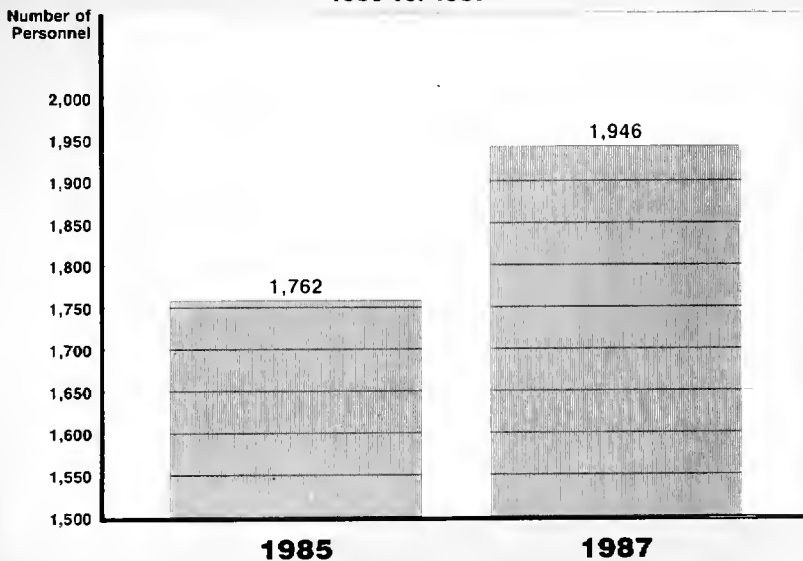
To become a Boston Police Officer is to make a lifelong commitment to public service. With that commitment should come a variety of promotional opportunities. In the nine years prior to Commissioner Roache's appointment, no promotional examinations had been given by the Department. In 1985 the Boston Police Department administered the first sergeant's examination since 1977. From the 1985 examination sixty-five officers were promoted — eighteen were minorities and seven were females. In 1987 a second examination for sergeant was conducted and from that exam a new group of sergeants will be promoted in 1988.

In 1987, the first examination in eleven years for the rank of lieutenant was administered and in early 1988 thirty-three officers were promoted from that exam. Among those thirty-three were the first women to hold the permanent civil service rank of lieutenant.

The personal and professional impact of these long awaited promotional opportunities has been significant. However, most significant will be the impact of these new supervisors on an increasingly young and developing police force.

Boston Police Department Strength Report

1985 vs. 1987



Since Commissioner Roache was appointed in February of 1985, the sworn complement of the Boston Police Department has grown to just under 2,000 - despite a high retirement rate. The Boston Police Department's commitment to building staffing levels to achieve optimum delivery of police services is evident in the numbers of new police officers trained in the Police Academy and placed on active duty.

Providing high quality equipment . . . and maintaining it well . . .

The quality of an officer's equipment is as important as the quality of training and supervision. In 1985, the Bureau of Administrative Services initiated an ongoing program of regular fleet maintenance

and vehicle replacement. (see insert box) In 1987, the Department purchased 100 new vehicles and today 41% of the vehicles assigned to the patrol force are 1986 or 1987 models.

One of the Bureau's most significant recent equipment acquisitions was personal body armor/bullet-proof vests. The vests were selected with the assistance of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association and will be made available to every police officer in 1988.

A Day In The Life Of A Boston Police Recruit

In November 1987, if you wanted to become a police officer in Boston, you had to run eight and a half miles in bone-chilling rain. "The sergeant dropped us off in South Boston and we had to run all the way back to the Police Academy in Hyde Park," said a recruit in the December '87 Boston Police Academy class. The recruit added that even though the Mayor and the Commissioner showed up to run the distance with them, it didn't make it any easier.

The balance of academic and physical demands, two hours of physical training every morning followed by six hours of intense classroom study, has ranked the Boston Police Academy among the best police training programs in New England. The eighteen instructors at the

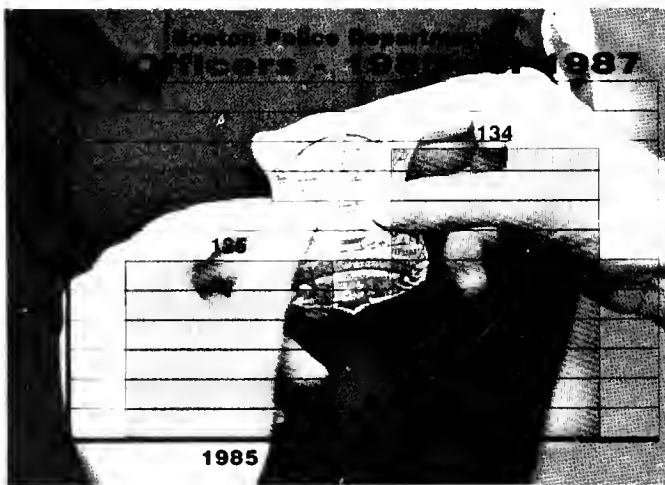
Academy are all certified by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council and have extensive experience in the classroom and on patrol. Many of the instructors have completed a forty-hour FBI training program to certify them in a particular area of expertise, such as domestic violence.

The recruit's day begins at 7:30 in the morning with physical training. The physical training includes calisthenics and a one to four-mile run every day. By the nineteenth week the trainees are timed in the one-mile run. By the twenty-second week everyone must run the one-mile course in less than eight minutes.

By 10:30 a.m. the recruits are hard at work in class with a tough exam on constitutional law. "The instructor requires verbatim definitions and exact quotes from the books," said one graduating recruit. "He makes sure we know the laws we have to enforce."

Every prospective Boston police officer is required to take five courses covering 23 topics. Each week Academy instructors give an exam covering the past week's work. Many recruits reported that they studied several hours every night and often all day Sunday to keep up with such subjects as patrol procedures, the criminal justice system, current issues in policing, and Massachusetts Criminal Law.

Is this training grueling? Yes. Is it worth it? A recent graduate of the Academy said, "the Academy is a good place, the training is the best and the instructors are great. Yes, I would do it all over again if I had to, not just because it keeps you in shape and gets you going in the morning but because I feel that being a police officer is worthwhile and I am proud to be one."

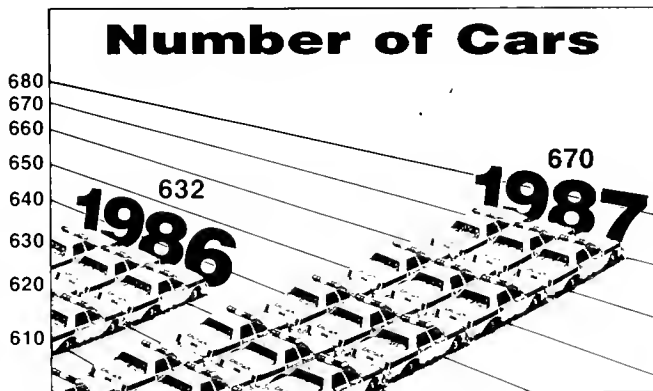


There were 134 new officers appointed in 1987, further exemplifying the Boston Police Department's commitment to a larger force.

Fleet Management: A Long Term Commitment

Two years ago, the commitment was made to establish a first rate fleet management program. At that time, Lieutenant John Cunniffe, Jr., of the Fleet Management Division summed up the condition of the fleet in a letter requesting more vehicles: “. . . prayers got us through a mild winter, summertime is another matter altogether.”

The first step in rebuilding the fleet came in February, 1987 when Ron Mason was hired as Director of Transportation. Mason's key projects have included modernizing the facilities at Area garages and moving the central garage to a facility on Frontage Road which is better equipped to handle the extensive Boston Police Department fleet.



The Department's commitment to rebuilding its fleet was clearly illustrated in 1987 by the addition of 38 cars to the fleet.

Since many problems can be avoided with "preventive maintenance," vehicles are now being serviced at earlier intervals, a responsibility of each district. Minor repair work is also performed in the Areas now that each garage has been supplied with new equipment. The central garage at Frontage Road concentrates on all other repairs.

The presence of mechanics at Area garage sites has made life easier for the officers. Officer James Hawkins from Area E described the condition and availability of cars as "vastly improved." He went on to detail a recent situation

where the mechanic at Area E completed a brake job for him within an hour, "that would have taken a week to complete in the past."

Officer George Luongo of Area C shared similar enthusiasm. He said that service at the Area has gotten "100 percent better; the service at District 11 is excellent." He explained that officers used to avoid sending cars in for minor repairs since it took so long for them to be returned.

Twenty percent more time is being spent on the upkeep of the fleet. The garage is now open six days a week enabling "down" cars to be back on the street sooner, fourteen percent faster than December, 1986.

Many more improvements are planned for the Fleet Management Division. A tested method of improving vehicle maintenance is to assign specific units to specific officers. The introduction of sector integrity during the coming year will permit this. The "Assigned Sector Car" program will be implemented to increase the accountability for the operation of each car.

Other areas to look forward to are the computerization of fleet management information, the "in-house" training of mechanics and the standardization of equipment.

Since a strong fleet is essential to ensure the safety and protection of citizens living in Boston as well as the sworn personnel operating each vehicle, the Fleet Management Division demonstrates how a long term commitment can pay off.



Since Ron Mason took charge of the Fleet Maintenance Division, he has pursued an aggressive preventive maintenance program. Mason has also made great strides through procurement: Over 70 percent of the BPD cruisers are under three years old. Shown here is Motor Equipment Repairman Robert Norton servicing a cruiser.

Upgrading technology to meet the needs of a growing population

The Bureau of Administrative Services must not only concern itself with purchasing equipment to meet the needs of the patrol force, but must provide the technology necessary for the Department to meet the immediate public safety needs of the neighborhoods. In 1987 the Department made progress on a three-year project which

will include the opening of eight neighborhood stations, the establishment of sector integrity and the installation of a new Computer Aided Dispatch System and Enhanced 9-1-1 System. In the final analysis the Bureau of Administrative Services provides a vital support system for Police Patrol forces and the public that they serve.



Vera Mahoney, a long-time employee of the BPD, works as a cashier keeping track of the money that flows through the Property Clerk's Office.

Educating Boston's Youth

The Boston Police Department's School Program to Educate and Control Drug Abuse (SPECDA) was adopted for Boston in 1986 by Commissioner Roache and Mayor Flynn after visiting the New York Police Department's SPECDA program.

The staff of the Bureau of Administrative Services was charged with designing and implementing the program and in January, 1987, the Boston SPECDA Program was up and running in Boston schools. Since that time the program has become a centerpiece of the City's long-term strategy to reduce the demand for drugs in Boston.

During SPECDA'S first year in existence eight police officers visited public and parochial schools and reached an audience of approximately 5,000 students. The eight-week curriculum includes such topics as self-awareness/self-esteem, peer pressure, consequences of drug abuse and alternatives to drugs. The eight lessons are presented in the form of lectures, films, role playing, guest speakers and are followed by a question and answer period. Upon completion, each pupil submits an evaluation of the program. The comments of the students themselves are the best evidence of the program's success. They include:

- "S.P.E.C.D.A. has helped me to believe in myself."

- "This program has showed me that even if I take drugs once, they can be very harmful."

When SPECDA personnel reviewed questions asked of them, one of the more commonly asked questions was, "Can we have this class again next year?"



George Noonan, of the SPECDA Unit, instructs students in the fifth grade at the Condon School in South Boston. Through lectures and role-playing the SPECDA officers teach children about the dangers of drugs.

IN MEMORIAM

Police officers, their families and friends are acutely aware of the ever present hazards of law enforcement. In 1987, and early 1988 that hard reality was dealt to Boston in three terrible blows.

On October 2, 1987, Detective Roy Sergei became the first Boston Police Officer to be killed in the line of duty in eleven years. In a horrible postscript to 1987 two officers, Detectives Thomas J. Gill and Sherman Griffiths were killed in February, 1988.

Detective Roy J. Sergei

Date of Appointment - February 5, 1970
April 14, 1945 - October 26, 1987

Detective Thomas J. Gill

Date of Appointment - October 7, 1970
June 13, 1949 - February 10, 1988

Detective Sherman Griffiths

Date of Appointment - April 23, 1980
December 3, 1951 - February 18, 1988

1987 Awards

In 1987 the Boston Police Department Awards Board, comprised of Deputy Superintendent Joseph V. Saia, Jr., Deputy Superintendent Maurice C. Flaherty, Deputy Superintendent Willis D. Saunders, Captain Joseph P. Sheridan, Lieutenant Paul T. Conway, Sergeant Detective George L. Sheridan, and chaired by Superintendent Paul F. Evans, after due deliberation has selected the following named Department personnel as being worthy recipients of the Medals and Awards designated:

The Schroeder Brothers Memorial Medal

The Department Medal of Honor

*The Boston Police Relief Association
Memorial Award*

The Thomas F. Sullivan Award

The Boston Bank Award

TO: Police Officer Roy J. Sergei, Area D

Police Officer Jorge L. Torres, Area D

At about 1:05 a.m., Friday, October 2, 1987, Police Officers Roy J. Sergei and Jorge Torres, assigned to Area D, responded to 371 Commonwealth Avenue relative to a woman screaming. Officers Sergei and Kennedy went to the front of the building while Officers Torres and Rogers went to the rear alley.

Shortly thereafter, Officer Torres transmitted a message that they had a suspect in the alley. Officers Sergei and Kennedy proceeded around the building to the rear alley.

Meanwhile, Officers Torres and Rogers had the suspect, an Oriental male, positioned facing a wall preparatory to searching.

Suddenly, a barrage of gunfire came from under the suspect's jacket striking Officer Torres.

Seeking cover, Officer Torres went towards Massachusetts Avenue, only to be followed by the suspect discharging an automatic weapon.

Officer Torres, who returned fire and suffered from multiple gunshot wounds, collapsed upon reaching Massachusetts Avenue.

Officers Sergei and Kennedy approached the alley on Massachusetts Avenue and were suddenly confronted by Officer Torres who collapsed on the sidewalk, immediately followed by the suspect wielding and firing his automatic weapon toward Officers Sergei and Kennedy.

Officer Kennedy discharged one round. Officer Sergei, who collapsed on the sidewalk, suffered from multiple gunshot wounds, but was able to radio for assistance.

The wounded officers were removed to the hospital where Officer Torres recovered from his wounds and was discharged.

Officer Sergei, after a three week gallant struggle to survive, succumbed to his injuries on October 26, 1987.

The Department awards to Officers Roy J. Sergei and Jorge Torres, the Schroeder Brothers Memorial Medal, the Highest award presented to a police officer for conduct above and beyond that which is expected of ordinary men.

The Walter Scott Medal
The Department Medal of Honor
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award
The Thomas F. Sullivan Award
The Boston Bank Award

TO: Sergeant Daniel J. Harrington, Area A

At about 4:45 p.m., Friday, November 21, 1986, Sergeant Daniel Harrington with Police Officers Edward Donofrio, John Ahern and Mark Harrington, assigned to Area A, while on patrol in the downtown area received information that a Hispanic male in Filene's Basement was carrying a firearm.

The officers sought out and followed the subject to the entrance of the Washington Street M.B.T.A. Station where in attempting to hurdle a turnstile he tripped and fell to the floor. Sergeant Harrington approached the subject to make an arrest, only to have a firearm pointed at his chest.

The armed subject fled, followed by the officers, deeper into the crowded station and finally sought refuge behind a cement column.

The officers also sought cover behind other cement columns and ordered the civilians to do likewise.

Many civilians hid behind police officers, others were lying on the floor.

Sergeant Harrington observed the suspect point his firearm and attempt to shoot several civilians, however the firearm misfired.

Now in fear of injury to civilians, Sergeant Harrington discharged one round at the gunman and immediately rushed toward the suspect. While so doing, the suspect attempted to shoot Sergeant Harrington, again the firearm misfired.

Officer Donofrio, now concerned about Sergeant Harrington's safety, discharged one round.

A violent struggle ensued and with the assistance of other officers the suspect was subdued.

A loaded Ivers Johnson .32 calibre revolver with four live rounds was recovered. An inspection disclosed hammer marks on all four primers.

The Department is pleased to present Sergeant Harrington with the Walter Scott Medal for his heroic actions.

The Department Medal of Honor
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award
The Thomas F. Sullivan Award
The Boston Bank Award

TO: Sergeant Detective Leonard W. Marquardt, Area E
Detective Peter N. Doherty, Area E
Detective Robert B. Kenney, Jr., Area E
Police Officer Ernesto R. Whittington, Team Police

At about 1:45 p.m., Thursday, July 30, 1987, Sergeant Detective Leonard Marquardt, Police Officer Ernesto Whittington, assigned to Team Police and Detectives Peter Doherty and Robert Kenney, Jr., assigned to Area E, while on patrol in the Archdale Housing Development, observed a woman lying on the front stairs of 80 Brookway Road being repeatedly stabbed by an unknown male wielding an eight-inch carving knife.

The officers went to the aid of the woman who was bleeding profusely from numerous stab wounds. After a struggle her assailant was disarmed, subdued and placed under arrest. Medical assistance was summoned and first aid rendered.

The victim was rushed to the hospital and underwent immediate surgery.

The alertness and swift actions of these officers unquestionably saved the victim's life.

*The Department Medal of Honor
The Boston Police Relief
Association Memorial Award
The Thomas F. Sullivan Award
The Boston Bank Award*

***TO: Police Officer John P. Connor, Area B
Police Officer Matthew J. Spillane, Area B***

At about 1:35 a.m., Saturday, June 27, 1987, Police Officers John Connor and Matthew Spillane, assigned to Area B, while in the Grove Hall area, observed several vehicles operating at a high rate of speed on Blue Hill Avenue.

Officers Connor and Spillane pursued a Pontiac 6000 into Franklin Park to Circuit Drive where the operator, because of excessive speed, lost control of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle skidded off the soft shoulder, struck a large block of granite, rolled over onto its roof and burst into flames with the occupants trapped inside.

With disregard for their own safety, the officers pried open a door of the burning vehicle and removed four unconscious teenagers to safety, moments before the gas tank exploded.

The Department is pleased to recognize the devotion and courage of these officers.

Commissioner's Special Citation

***TO: Police Officer William P. Dunn, Team Police
Police Officer Richard F. Harrington, Team Police***

During the past year, the number of arrests effected by Police Officers William Dunn and Richard Harrington, assigned to the Team Police Unit includes: 145 aggravated assaults, 15 rapes, 75 robberies, 15 B & Es, 178 drug, 10 kidnapping and 3 homicides.

Many of these on-sight arrests were made while assigned in a marked police vehicle and in full uniform.

This maximum effort extended by these officers on behalf of the citizens of the City of Boston and its Police Department is commendable.

Commissioner's Special Citation

***TO: Police Officer Steven F. Blair, Area D
Police Officer Daniel J. Coleman, Area D***

Police Officer Steven F. Blair and Police Officer Daniel J. Coleman, assigned to the Area D-4 Anti-Crime Unit, have been responsible for numerous arrests and convictions for incidents occurring in the South End, Back Bay and Fenway Areas.

Officer Blair and Officer Coleman have recorded a large number of arrests for murder, armed and unarmed robbery and numerous violations of the Narcotics Laws.

These officers are to be highly commended for their diligence and outstanding performance.

Commissioner's Special Citation

***TO: Police Officer John B. Ahern, Area A
Police Officer Edward F. Donofrio, Area A
Police Officer Mark W. Harrington, Area A***

At about 4:45 p.m., Friday, November 21, 1986, Sergeant Daniel Harrington with Police Officers Edward Donofrio, John Ahern and Mark Harrington, assigned to Area A, while on patrol in the downtown area received information that a Hispanic male in Filene's Basement was carrying a firearm.

The officers sought out and followed the subject to the entrance of the Washington Street M.B.T.A. Station where in attempting to hurdle a turnstile he tripped and fell to the floor. Sergeant Harrington approached the subject to make an arrest, only to have a firearm pointed at his chest.

The armed subject fled, followed by the officers, deeper into the crowded station and finally sought refuge behind a cement column.

The officers also sought cover behind other cement columns and ordered the civilians to do likewise.

Many civilians hid behind police officers, others were lying on the floor.

Sergeant Harrington observed the suspect point his firearm and attempt to shoot several civilians, however the firearm misfired.

Now in fear of injury to civilians, Sergeant Harrington discharged one round at the gunman and immediately rushed toward the suspect. While so doing, the suspect attempted to shoot Sergeant Harrington; again the firearm misfired.

Officer Donofrio now concerned about Sergeant Harrington's safety, discharged one round.

A violent struggle ensued and with the assistance of other officers the suspect was subdued.

A loaded Ivers Johnson 32 Calibre revolver with four live rounds was recovered. An inspection disclosed hammer marks on all four primers.

The Department proudly recognizes Officer Donofrio, Ahern and Harrington for their devotion to duty.

Commissioner's Special Citation

TO: Police Officer Michael P. Harber, Area C Police Officer James M. O'Hara, Area C

At about 5:00 p.m., Sunday, April 12, 1987, Police Officers James O'Hara and Michael Harper, assigned to Area E, received information that a male wanted on a default warrant and known to carry firearms was walking along Lamartine Street.

Officers O'Hara and Harper responded to the location where they observed the subject, who upon seeing the officers fled on foot toward Mozart Street.

The officers took up the chase of the suspect, who on two occasions turned and

pointed a handgun at his pursuers. Because of the presence of innocent pedestrians, the officers refrained from the use of their service revolvers.

The foot chase continued for several more blocks to Wyman Street where the suspect was finally apprehended and disarmed of a fully loaded 6 shot Rohm revolver.

The Department is pleased to recognize the courage and restraint displayed by these officers.

Commissioner's Special Citation

TO: Police Officer Bonnie Rivers, Jr., Team Police

At about 9:23 a.m., Sunday, June 14, 1987, Police Officer Bonnie Rivers of the Team Police Unit, along with other officers of Area B, responded to Horan Way to reports of a man firing a gun. Upon arrival, the officers immediately were fired upon by a subject from an apartment window. Despite this threat, the officers retained their fire.

Subsequently, Officer Rivers observed a woman attempting to climb out a side window of the apartment where the gunman was

positioned. With disregard for his own safety, Officer Rivers went to her aid and assisted her from the area of danger.

The gunman was apprehended while attempting to flee the apartment. A search of the apartment disclosed two innocent persons hiding in the bedroom. Also recovered were a firearm and several spent shell casings.

The Department is pleased to recognize the restraint and courage displayed by Officer Rivers.

Commissioner's Special Citation

TO: Detective Kenneth Acerra, Area E

On March 20, 1987, a young female was viciously stabbed to death in her Roslindale home. The Homicide Unit, joined by Detective Kenneth Acerra of Area E, was assigned to the case. Despite the best efforts of investigating officers, very little information was forthcoming.

Subsequently, a Quincy detective submitted to Detective Acerra a name that came up in a Quincy investigation. Investigation disclosed a connection between this subject and the Archdale Housing Development where the homicide occurred. Further investigation led the officers to the City of New Bedford and finally to the subject.

A careful and lawful interrogation led to a full statement from the subject and the disclosure of a murder weapon.

The subject is also believed to be involved in a homicide in New Bedford and he was later indicted for a series of vicious stabbings of women in the Quincy/Milton area that terrorized those communities.

The Department is proud to present this citation to Detective Acerra for a timeless and professional investigation that led to the arrest of a dangerous felon.

Commissioner's Special Citation

TO: Detective William A. Powers, Identification Unit

Police Officer William F. Hussey, Identification Unit

Detective William Powers and Officer William Hussey of the Identification Section are commended for their extraordinary achievements in providing latent print identifications for the Boston Police Department, Massachusetts State Police, Federal Agencies and other law

enforcement agencies. Due to their expertise, hundreds of serious criminal investigations have been brought to a successful conclusion.

As primary latent print examiners, they have set a standard of excellence for police investigators.

Commissioner's Special Citation

***TO: Police Officer William J. Flippin, Area C
Police Officer Francis S. Jankowski, Area C
Police Officer Michael P. O'Connor, Jr., Area D***

At about 5:30 p.m., Wednesday, April 29, 1987, Police Officers William Flippin and Francis Jankowski of Area C, while enroute to South Boston, observed three young boys about 400 feet off Malibu Beach floating on a makeshift raft. After requesting the Operations Division to summon the Harbor Patrol, the Officers went to the beach. Police Officer Michael O'Connor of Area C heard the call and also responded. Using the public address system of the vehicle, the officers cautioned the boys and calmly told them to paddle toward shore.

About thirty yards from shore the raft, made of wooden pallets, suddenly broke apart, plunging the boys into the water.

Officers Flippin and O'Connor immediately jumped into the water and went to the aid of the three boys and removed them to the beach.

Upon arrival at the hospital, all were treated for exposure. There is little doubt that the actions of these officers prevented a tragic occurrence.

The Department is pleased to present these officers with this Special Citation.

Commissioner's Special Citation

TO: Police Officer William P. Dunn, Team Police

Police Officer Richard F. Harrington, Team Police

At about 5:05 p.m., Tuesday, December 9, 1986, Officers of Area D responded to a Brighton jewelry store where they found that the two owners had been robbed, handcuffed to a sink and repeatedly stabbed by three masked robbers. A female customer, who was also robbed, was able to furnish responding officers with a partial license plate number of a motor vehicle.

At about 7:00 p.m., Police Officers William Dunn and Richard Harrington, assigned to Team Police, observed a motor vehicle, that fit the description exiting Alton

Place at a high rate of speed. The vehicle was pursued and stopped at Parker Street and Huntington Avenue.

Investigation disclosed a popped ignition on the vehicle and ski masks on the floor. Further information was received on the robbery and upon searching the vehicle the officers found the jewelry taken in the robbery.

The suspects were returned to the scene and were positively identified.

The alertness and dedication of these officers is highly commendable.

The Mayor's Medal of Excellence

The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

The Thomas F. Sullivan Award

The Boston Bank Award

TO: Police Officer Michael P. O'Connor, Jr., Area C

At about 11:00 p.m., Tuesday, February 10, 1987, Police Officer Michael P. O'Connor, Jr., while on routine patrol, observed flames erupting from a three-story variety store and apartment building, located at 382 Bowdoin Street, in Area C.

Officer O'Connor immediately notified Operations Division and then entered the

burning building and evacuated the residents to safety. He discovered a five gallon gasoline-filled container near the doorway which was turned over to the Boston Fire Department Arson Squad as evidence.

Officer O'Connor is to be commended for risking his life in order to save the lives of the residents of the burning building.



Commissioner's Special Citation

TO: Police Officer Francis M. DeSario, Special Operations

On Thursday, June 18, 1987, Police Officer Francis M. DeSario, assigned to the Special Operations Division, while off duty and inside the Hughes Horse and Rider Supply Shop at 151 Randolph Street, Canton, heard a commotion and hysterical screaming emanating from the outside rear of the store. Upon responding, Officer DeSario observed an unconscious infant boy lying on a cement landing at the foot of a flight of stairs.

The child, who had apparently fallen down the stairs and struck his head had stopped breathing and was surrounded by a group of people, frozen in a state of shock.

Officer DeSario immediately applied mouth to mouth resuscitation and C.P.R. After several minutes, the child's breathing was restored and shortly thereafter he regained consciousness.

He further resisted efforts by relatives to move the child until the arrival of medical assistance. Upon examination at the hospital, he was found to have a skull fracture.

Hospital doctors and emergency medical personnel credit Officer DeSario with having saved the life of this child.

The Department is pleased to recognize the actions of this off duty officer and present him with this award.

The William J. Taylor Meritorious Service Award The Boston Bank Award

TO: Police Officer James M. Doyle, Area C Police Officer Dennis P. Harris, Area C

Between November, 1986, and October, 1987, Police Officer James M. Doyle and Police Officer Dennis P. Harris have been responsible for the arrest of a total of 96 individuals in Area C-11, Dorchester.

The statistics indicate that the performance of Police Officers Doyle and Harris make them worthy recipients of this award.

These two officers have distinguished themselves by their consistent sense of responsibility and professionalism, their

devotion to duty, their alertness and keen power of observation. These two officers have effected arrests for armed robberies, burglaries and other serious crimes.

Area C-11 neighborhood groups have displayed their gratitude to Officer Doyle and Harris by bestowing them with various citations and this evening the Boston Police Department is pleased to present these officers the prestigious William J. Taylor Award.

Editor: Lauren Smith-Louison

*Contributing Staff: Dorothy Novak
Allison Woodhouse
Meg Mainzer
Lisa Tutty*

*Contributing
Photographers: Jonathan Eisenthal
Greg Mahoney
Boston Globe*

Layout & Design: Greg Mahoney

