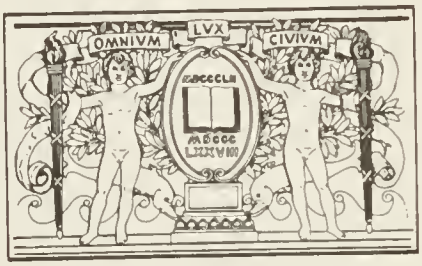

Boston Police

ANNUAL REPORT

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July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985

Raymond L. Flynn
Mayor

Francis M. Roache
Police Commissioner

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INTRODUCTION

The task of policing Boston's rapidly growing city becomes more complex every year. Methods of dealing with new problems to the welfare of our community are continually being updated to provide improvements in the areas of service delivery, prevention of crime and apprehension of offenders. Only through continual aooption of improved policies and utilization of updated technologies can the Boston Police Department keep pace with today's ever changing society and provide the quality of service that allows Bostonians to feel at ease in the knowledge that they are being properly protected.

In an effort to achieve this goal, a broadening concept of social responsibility on the part of the police has resulted in a more positive philosophy of service. This in turn has generateo new programs emphasizing a revitalized relationship with the neighborhoods that the police serve.

Our progress toward better police service for the past fiscal year is outlined in the following annual report.

HISTORY OF THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Boston Police Department was the first organized police force in the United States. It began as a constable force similar to the one in England, and for many years that concept served Boston well. Constables were men who were empowered by town selectmen with statutory authority to enforce the law. The constable was well known in the small community at the time, and he knew his fellow citizens well. Strangers could not remain long in town without the constable knowing it; nor could illegal activities be carried on without his hearing about them. This combination of official authority and familiarity with the people and customs of his community provided enough means for him to enforce the law -- as long as his community remained small.

However, as Boston grew larger, the constables ran into problems. Though they held practically the same powers as the present day police, they lacked the resources to deal with an increasingly complex society. Officers were poorly paid and had to hold other jobs to support themselves. This cut severely into the time they could devote to peace keeping. Nor was there any organization or singleness of purpose; when there was more than one constable in a community, no system existed to coordinate their efforts.

Inevitably, the colonial legislature had to provide for a watch that would "walk in and about" the streets at night -- the first formal move toward a public patrol and the initial step toward establishing a system of watchmen -- trained, paid, fixed in numbers and sworn to officer. In 1861 the Boston selectmen were authorized to appoint up to 30 citizens as watchmen, with the town "agreeing to pay the charge". The men would be put into divisions, with one from each group installed as constable (head) of that unit. At first, temporary, these measures became part of a general law applying to all towns in the Commonwealth. Especially made clear was the provision that the watchmen force was to be funded by the towns for the use of their service.

In 1801 the Boston selectmen were authorized to form as large a force of watchmen as they deemed expedient. They were also to set up an administrative structure of constables, wherein the division constables were to submit to the head constable "an account of the state of the town during their tour of duty".[1] The head constable reported to the selectmen.

This structure held until the establishment of the city charter in 1822, wherein peacekeeping duties were taken over by the Mayor and city aldermen. (The word "police" was used in the Commonwealth for the first time in this charter. It was first applied in England about thirty-five years earlier.)

The most important change resulting from the two centuries of transition from "constables" to "police" is "state of the art" technology. Officers are now trained in defensive driving, rapid deployment, computers, preserving evidence and communications.

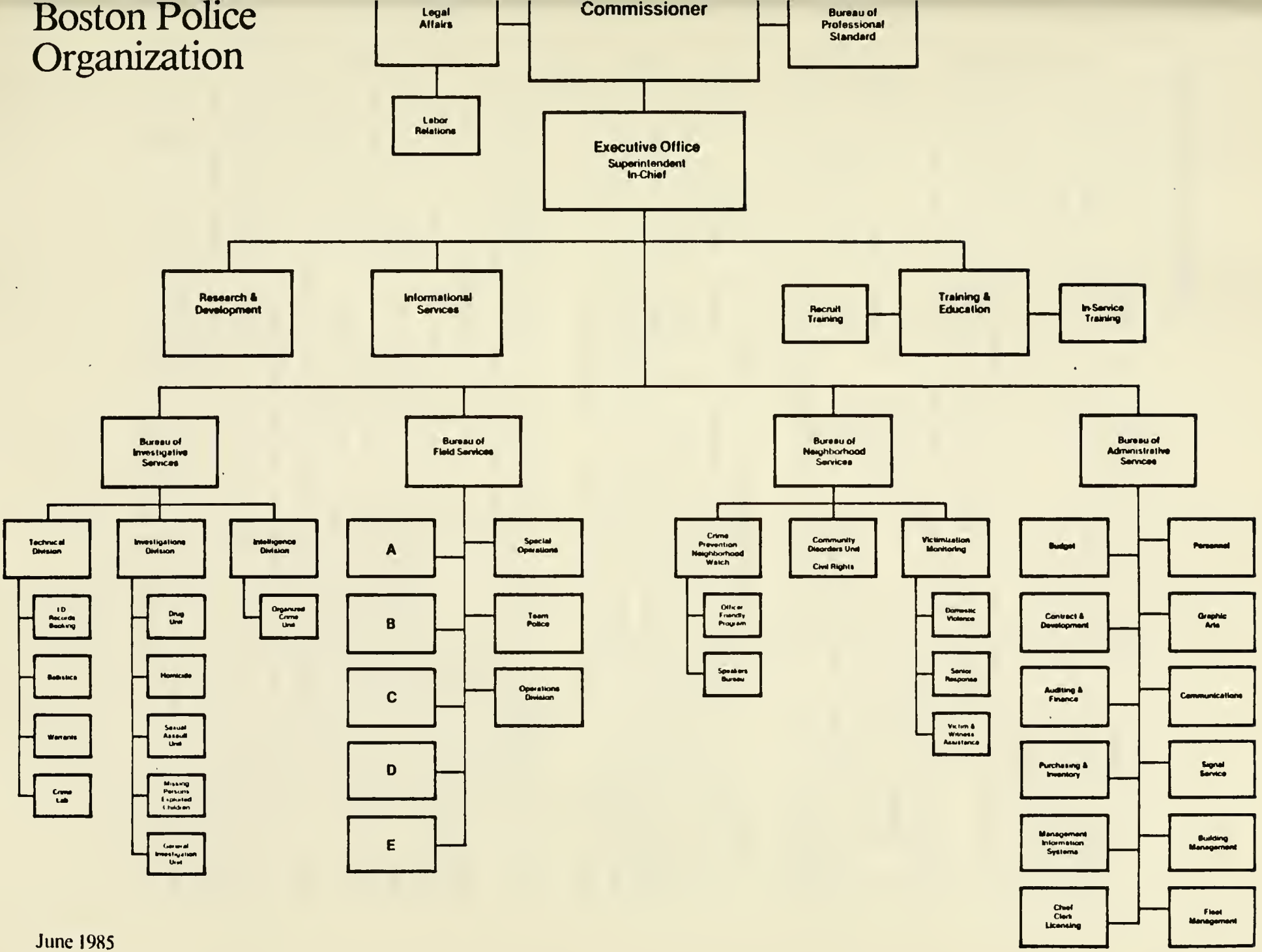
However, most criminal cases in Boston are still solved the "old fashioned way" through observation, leg work, perserverance, witnesses, informants and luck. Two famous cases, the Boston Strangler and the Brinks Heist, were solved by a combination of the above ingredients.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the development of the Boston Police Force has been an evolutionary process. The obligation of today's police has not changed: they have the same obligation to preserve the "peace of the Commonwealth" as their constabulatory predecessors had to keep "the King's peace".

Footnote

[1] Boston Days and Ways by Mary Caroline Crawford.

Boston Police Organization



June 1985

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Francis M. Roache was appointed the Police Commissioner of Boston by Mayor Raymond L. Flynn on February 1, 1985. He succeeded Joseph M. Jordan, who had served in this capacity from November 15, 1976. Commissioner Roache is the thirty-fourth person to be appointed Police Commissioner since a single Commissioner replaced a board of three to govern the Boston Police Department.

On February 7, 1985, the newly appointed Commissioner announced the first phase of the Department's reorganization. Among the changes were the addition of the Bureau of Neighborhood Services, the appointment of a new Superintendent-in-Chief, three Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents and the Department's first civilian bureau chief.

Appointed to the rank of Superintendent-in-Chief was John A. Gifford, a former Deputy in command of the Operations Division.

Superintendent John E. Barry, formerly responsible for the Homicide Unit was promoted from Deputy and named Chief of the Bureau of Investigative Services. Lieutenant Joseph F. Dunford was appointed Deputy Superintendent and placed in command of the Drug Unit.

Superintendent James F. MacDonald, formerly commander of the South Zone, was named Chief of the Bureau of Field Services.

Deputy Superintendent Joseph C. Carter, formerly night commander of Area B, was promoted to the rank of Superintendent and named Chief of the newly created Bureau of Neighborhood Services. The new Bureau encompasses the Sexual Assault Unit, the Senior Affairs Unit, the Crime Prevention Unit and the Community Disorders Unit.

Commissioner Roache also announced the appointment of Mr. Peter Welch as the Director of the Bureau of Administrative Services. Mr. Welch formerly served as the Special Assistant to the Director of the Department of Public Facilities. This is an innovative move on the part of the Commissioner, as a civilian has never before been placed in charge of a bureau within the department.

The day to day functioning of the Police Department relies upon the successful communication of the Commissioner's goals and intentions to officers and the public alike. It also requires the conscious and effective control of policing means and ends employed by the Department. To ensure this, the Commissioner's Office consists of an extensive support staff which includes the following; The Executive Office, The Labor Relations Office, Legal Affairs and The Bureau of Professional Standards (including the Internal Affairs, Anti-Corruption and Staff Inspection Divisions).

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The Executive Office, headed by Superintendent in Chief Gifford is ultimately responsible for the delivery of police services to the city. Superintendent Gifford, an attorney and former Deputy in Area E and Operations, is the highest ranking officer and functions as officer in command, in charge of all police activities. His office determines standards of behavior and integrity appropriate for the members of the police department. It ensures the implementation and obeyance of the Commissioner's orders and policies and acts as liaison between the Commissioner and the Bureaus.

THE LABOR RELATIONS OFFICE represents the Commissioner at employee collective bargaining negotiations, labor conferences and grievance discussions. This section also assists the Police Commissioner in developing labor relation policies and advises the Command Staff in instituting compliance procedures.

LEGAL AFFAIRS formulates legal opinions for the Commissioner and provides him with a legal perspective on policy matters. In addition, the Legal Advisor provides legal advice to members of the force concerning the performance of their duties. The office also prepares, reviews and participates in the legislative process. The Legal Advisor represents the Department in selected civil litigation and maintains liaison with the City Law Department and other criminal justice agencies, encouraging their participation in the development of responses to the legal problems of the the police.

Legal Affairs personnel assist in the development of law-related training programs and in the drafting of rules and regulations of the Department.

The Legal Affairs Office is also responsible for the presentation of all cases where disciplinary charges are brought against Department employees. Legal Affairs personnel present the evidence and handle subsequent litigation before the Civil Service Commission, State and Federal Courts.

BUREAU OF PROFESSIONAL STANDADS

On March 27, 1985 Albert J. Sweeney was sworn in at a public ceremony to serve as Superintendent of the newly implemented Bureau of Professional Standards. Superintendent Sweeney was appointed to the Boston Police Department on October 7, 1970 and rose to the rank of Lieutenant in 1978. Prior to his most recent appointment, Superintendent Sweeney served as Deputy Chief of Operations for the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Police.

Superintendent Sweeney reports directly to the Police Commissioner to ensure that the professional standards of the Boston Police Department are maintained.

This Bureau monitors, evaluates, investigates, and updates rules, regulations, procedures and policies. Complaints concerning violations of the above standards and policies are handled by this Bureau. The Bureau of Professional Standards consists of the following divisions:

The Internal Affairs Division is responsible for the Departmental disciplinary process and investigates complaints of police misconduct from the public and departmental personnel, ensuring a thorough investigation. This division recommends disciplinary action for violations of rules, regulations, procedures and policies. It also reviews and analyzes disciplinary actions taken by the department to assess their fairness, and advises the Bureau Chief where additional training and operational changes are needed to reduce complaints.

The Anti-Corruption Division is responsible for providing the Bureau Chief with complete and accurate information concerning the integrity of the department. This division performs intensive investigation of any instance where a member of the department is suspected of being involved in criminal activity. It also monitors the efforts and effectivness of police commanders to combat corruption in their assigned areas, and looks for weaknesses in the department, making necessary recommendations to the Bureau Chief.

The Staff Inspection Division is responsible for the evaluation of Departmental performance, evaluates the relevance and adequacy of rules and regulations, and recommends changes according to need. This division assists in the development of departmental policy and procedures to improve perfomance and standards; performs periodic inspections of units and areas to assess their level of performance, staffing and needs. Staff Inspection also monitors the performance of private towing companies working in conjunction with the police department.

Directly under the supervision of the Executive Office are the Research and Development Division, Informational Services, Training and Education and the following Bureaus; Field Services, Investigative Services, Administrative Services and Neighborhood Services.

THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION has the responsibility of updating, improving upon or creating departmental policy in a timely and appropriate manner. It gathers a variety of statistics on crime, provides an analysis of such, and ensures its subsequent distribution to the proper units. Research and Development is a troubleshooting section, seeking remedies to departmental inefficiencies, inaccuracies, and gaps in policy or programs. The Division also prepares long range plans to improve the delivery of police service to the public.

During the 1984-1985 fiscal year, the Research and Development Division improved upon its format of the Command Staff Report, which disseminates monthly performance, personnel and operations figures. Included in the Command Staff Report is data from the Uniform Crime

Report, computerized criminal statistic printouts, and graphic representations of beat manning, free patrol time and sick and injured figures.

Also revitalized by Research and Development was the Distinguished Guest Lecturer Program. Amoung the speakers this past year were the Honorable William J. Bennett, Secretary of Education and Judge Wexler of Israel. During the 85-86 year, the Department can expect to hear from prominent persons in television, sports, medicine and other diverse fields. Members of the department can also expect a responsive new suggestion network. Suggestion boxes will be placed in the area stations for the convenience of department members.

This Division has kept a continuous record of suicides and attempted suicides in Boston jails and in contiguous communities. It is believed that the use of background data on suicide victims in jails may provide insight into the prevention of future suicide attempts. Research and Development uses this information, and materials from around the country to educate members of the department regarding this problem.

The Victim Assistance Program plan of action as developed by Research and Development, is perhaps most indicative of the type of work this Division does. Research and Development was instrumental in developing this program that attempts to meet the special needs of victims of violent crimes. A plan of action was developed that included the training and education of police personnel in sensitivity to the victims of crime. Also targeted was the need for police follow-up service and guidance for the victim if he or she was to become involved in the criminal justice process. It was the role of Research and Development to pull together the many divisions of the police department and integrate various social agencies and the courts to form a comprehensive assistance network for victims of violent crime.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICES

Since January, 1985, the Informational Services Unit has published over one hundred twenty-five (25) news releases and advisories informing the media and public at large of actions and activities undertaken by the Boston Police Department. Also, the Informational Services Unit, in a further effort to assist media relations, has increased staffing which now provides twenty-four hour a day coverage, seven days a week.

Over the past year, the Unit has developed and introduced new policies and guidelines for all departmental personnel which strictly define the department's role and relationship with regard to the dissemination of information to the public.

Informational Services has also initiated an Anti-Auto Theft Crime Patrol Program in conjuction with a local radio station. This program was established to deter auto thefts throughout the city and is now also used to control specific types of criminal activity which exist in certain areas. The results of this new program have been successful particularly in the recovery of stolen motor vehicles and the apprehension of violators of the motor vehicle laws.

This unit is also responsible for overseeing and planning all department ceremonies and activities relating to the issuance of awards, special citations and commendations.

THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION DIVISION under the Supervision of Lt. Robert Dunford, oversees the development and administration of all training and education programs which include: preparing new curriculum; course development; firearms standards; recruit training programs; first responders; detective training; community disorders training and promotional training.

Several developments within the Division are deserving of special attention. Among these were the establishment of a permanent home for the Police Academy, the hiring of 144 new Police Officers, and the institution of drug testing and permanent height to weight requirements for these new officers.

The new Boston Police Academy is located at 85 Williams Avenue, Hyde Park, in the old Fairmount Middle School which was built in 1953. The new facility is named in honor of Deputy Superintendent William J. Hogan, who had served as Director and Director Emeritus of the Academy for more than ten years. He had an ongoing association with the Academy as instructor and guest lecturer for more than thirty years. At the time of his death, Deputy Hogan was recognized as the foremost expert on criminal law in New England. The school was closed in June of 1981 and it remained vacant until October 18, 1984, when the Department announced that it would relocate its Academy to this facility. Since that time it has undergone extensive rehabilitation and restructuring. The Academy building now has sixteen classrooms, a large lecture hall, a law library, offices for administration and staff, extensive locker rooms, a gymnasium, an auditorium and work-out rooms equipped with Nautilus and weight lifting equipment. In addition to being a training center for the Boston Police Department, the Academy also serves as a regional resource for police and law enforcement agencies throughout New England.

While the Training and Education division has the primary responsibility of training new recruits, it is also responsible for the in-service training mentioned above. This training is critical in its capacity of keeping members of the department well versed in new policy techniques.

BUREAU OF FIELD SERVICES

The Bureau of Field Services is charged with the command of police personnel assigned to neighborhood Areas A-E, and Divisions F (Team Police), G (Special Operations), and H (Operations Division). It is this Bureau which is responsible for the patrol and delivery of police services to Boston's neighborhoods. The Bureau of Field Services directs the deployment of all command, supervisory, investigative and patrol units. It ensures the proper response to emergency calls received in its Operations (9-1-1) Center. It suggests and implemenmts long range and contigency plans, while coordinating efforts with other bureaus to update and improve police services.

The Bureau of Field Services is divided into five (5)administrative areas and three (3) administrative divisions. In Areas A-E, area personnel are responsible for the provision of police services to the community. Each area maintains a patrol force of cars, motorcycles, walking beats and mounted patrols sufficient in size to provide continuous coverage in each area. Area personnel cooperate fully with specialized units in seeking ways to improve the overall effectiveness of police operations in the area.

AREA A

Area A, encompasses East Boston, Charlestown, the North End, Beacon Hill and downtown Boston and covers 13.69 square miles and 78.3 road miles. This Area, perhaps the most diversified of all the Areas, houses the sixth largest airport, numerous tourist attractions, the financial capital of New England as well as several major hospitals and the largest retail/commercial section in the state.

Due to the complexity of this Area it is not surprising that crime ranges the gamut from A to Z. Heavy emphasis is placed on personal safety for all who live, work and tour the Area. Because of the large number of people coming into the neighborhoods and downtown areas, it is necessary to employ a combination of foot, mounted, and directed patrol. Specialized units from headquarters are assigned daily and seasonally.

Area A leads the city in prostitution/vice related arrests. Gang patrols have been utilized to combat public drinking/vandalism and the Auto Task Force members are utilized to deter auto theft which is a major problem. The Community Service Officers of Area A are used as the sounding board for complaints from neighborhood groups and the business community alike. Two neighborhood councils interact with all city departments on a monthly basis to insure that the level of police services are maintained and targeted for use.

This area recently underwent a reorganization relative to patrol. All patrol, walking, service and mounted units and rapid response personnel were given the opportunity of selecting particular areas for their assignments. This change benefitted both the department and the neighborhood.

Due to the increased publicity surrounding drug/alcohol abuse, Area A requested that guest speakers attend meetings at area high schools to alert the students to the dangers of these substances. At the present time, a pilot program is being developed to target a younger audience in this awareness effort.

Finally, increased efforts to combat the sale of illegal drugs are underway. Coordination between Area personnel, Drug Control Units both locally and federally are constantly being upgraded with the hope of alleviating this serious menace. With continued communication and cooperation, the efforts of the community and the police will insure this problem receives the highest priority it deserves.

AREA B

Area B, which consists of Roxbury and Mattapan covers 8.2 square miles and 237.6 road miles. Under the command of Deputy Superintendent William Celester, several changes occurred during the 1984-1985 fiscal year worth noting: The Youth Assistance Unit was introduced, personnel were added to existing units and the Area demonstrated an impressive arrest and assist record. The new Youth Assistance Unit was one of the most important projects initiated by Area B in the 1984-1985 fiscal year. The unit, which is comprised of three officers: Officers Suzanne James, William Lopez and Raymond Mosher, provides comprehensive referral, counselling, and mediation services, as well as basic police services to the children of Roxbury and Mattapan.

The officers, specially trained in child abuse and sexual exploitation detection, as well as in the laws and statistics of the Massachusetts Juvenile Police Officers Association have compiled an admirable case record. Since April, 1985, 400 missing children cases have been cleared, nine (9) child abuse complaints made, six (6) investigations made of alleged sexual abuse of minors, over twenty-two (22) cases closed involving weapons or parental kidnapping, and over seventy (70) family referrals made to family assistance agencies. The unit works together with parents to find viable options for troubled youth as alternatives to the criminal justice system. The unit, if unable to reach the youth via parental

cooperation or counselling, will also assist the youth in court, seeking the best judicial remedy available for the particular individual. The unit works closely with the Youth Speaker's Bureau, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Welfare and Job Assistance Programs to provide the most comprehensive assistance to the youths of Roxbury and Mattapan.

Area B also sponsors the Boston Police Explorers, a group of forty (40) 14-19 year olds. Once again, members of the department work closely with teens, training them in first aid, interpersonal relations, and community related programs.

The anti-crime unit has increased by ten (10) with an increase in drug arrests of 33% compared to last year. In addition, there are now two (2) Community Service Officers. These officers work with community groups to coordinate crime watch efforts, youth service efforts and all issues affecting the community that police services can enhance. In cooperation with the Youth Assistance Program, the children of Area B were offered extensive fingerprinting services. This service, free of charge, provided fingerprints of the child and upon completion, released the prints to respective parents.

Area B was proud to recognize the efforts of five (5) of its officers with Special Citations: Officer Rudolph E. Szegda and Officer Joseph P. Lally entered a burning building to awaken a sleeping tenant and lead him to safety. Officer Lally suffered smoke inhalation and burns in the dispatch of duty. Officer Robert Rosado, Officer David P. Roberto and Officer Timothy Murray were commended on their use of the warrant printout book which culminated in more than three hundred (300) arrests.

AREA C

Area C, comprised of Dorchester and South Boston, covers 7.007 square miles and 131.50 road miles, and is commanded by Deputy Superintendent Daniel Flynn. During the past year, these communities have taken a more active role in matters of Public Safety. Along with the Police Department they have identified drug and alcohol abuse as serious community problems and have developed educational and preventative programs to address these issues. In matters of public safety, an exchange of information between community groups,

the business community and the police has helped to clarify the role of the community and the responsibilities of the police. This has helped the community set realistic expectations for the Police and reduce frustrations. Working with the Drug Control Unit and outside agencies, Area C Police Officers have made a significant number of drug arrests during the year. Although the problem has'nt been eliminated, an important effort has begun to address the problem.

In the area of domestic violence, the statistics are alarming; approximately one third of female homicide victims are killed by their husbands or boyfriends and over one million reports of child abuse or neglect are filed each year in this country. Efforts have been developed to enhance the ability of the Boston Police to respond to incidents of family trouble. Inter-agency communication and cooperation has improved agency response and helped to diffuse dangerous situations.

Within the next year efforts will continue to combat drug and alcohol abuse and to increase police and community cooperation. Also, the efforts of the Dorchester Task Force to respond to incidents of racial violence in cooperation with the department will continue.

AREA D

Area D, which encompasses diverse communities such as the South End, Back Bay, and Brighton-Allston, covers 6.88 square miles and 144.4 road miles. Under the command of Deputy Superintendent Paul Evans, this Area demonstrated the necessary responsiveness to each community's special needs. In the South End, Area D personnel were instructed to crackdown on drug dealing, prostitution, and street crimes that prevented the safe passage of residents. The concerted efforts of Area D personnel in this area has made this possible.

The Brighton-Allston area characterized by the high concentration of student residents, has been recognized as a target area for burglaries and other such crimes. Area D has responded accordingly. With the recognition of this special problem, Area D personnel are particularly alert to behavior associated with property crimes in the Allston-Brighton area.

Two incidents worth noting occurred in early 1985. In February, Officer Quinn of Area D was shot in the line of duty while attempting to halt the robbery of a supermarket. In early 1985 Officers Dominquez and Tully, while making a routine traffic stop discovered three males transporting a victim in the back of their van. The three were apprehended and charged with murder.

In addition, Area D had six (6) of its officers recognized with formal awards or citations in 1984: Officer Kiernan M. Fitzgerald received the Schroeder Brothers Memorial Award, the Department Medal of Honor, the Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award, the Thomas F. Sullivan Award and the Boston Bank Award. Officer Fitzgerald, while off duty, had confronted a male armed with a .38 caliber revolver who had been firing upon motorists on Columbus Avenue. The male, advised by Officer Fitzgerald to drop his weapon, took aim at Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald drew his weapon, advised the male that he would shoot, and successfully disarmed the suspect. Officer Eduardo Dominquez, Jr., was cited for assisting in the apprehension of an armed robbery suspect while off duty. Officer William J. Walsh was cited for the off duty capture of one armed robbery suspect and his assist in the subsequent capture of a second armed robbery suspect in the vicinity of Massachusetts Avenue. Officers Kevin Jones and Richard J. Sweeney were cited for an arrest of a suspicious male whom they discovered, after pursuit, had committed a particularly vicious robbery minutes before. Detective Marisela Perez received a special citation in recognition of her continued bravery and diligence as a decoy in the South End.

AREA E

Area E, which consists of West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park, Roslindale and Readville covers 16.73 square miles and 263.5 road miles. This Area had particular success with its gang unit during the past year. These residential areas have in the past been riddled with youth gang disturbances, public drinking and disorderly conduct. This past summer the new "gang car" responded to 1,000 public drinking, disorderly conduct and gang calls. The increased police presence, and the visible patrol of the gang unit, resulted in a 50% decrease of total gang related calls for service.

Area E had an impressive arrest record, showing tripled drug arrests, and a twofold increase in total arrests. Area E has also experienced a decrease in criminal offenses especially Part One crimes as a direct result of team policing. The "community-police officer relationship" consisting of concerned neighborhood residents and devoted police officers has been proven effective as shown by a tragic homicide that occured June 19, 1985.

It's well known that crimes go unsolved due to insufficient evidence. An innocent victim was brutally shot and killed on Washington Street in Roslindale. One resident discovered a .22 calibre automatic pistol among pup tents and immediately reported his findings to Area E and brought police officers back to the scene where the evidence was discovered. Another citizen lent his personal support and knowledge to the overall scheme and helped match a motor vehicle that contributed to other evidence. As a result of the officer's meticulous research and with the cooperation of these residents, a suspect was apprehended. With such continued support, crimes will continue to be solved and hopefully, with resident watch/team policing endeavors, future crimes can be prevented.

DIVISION G, SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Division G, the Special Operations Division provides the department with specialized units which are utilized in situations where traditional methods are insufficient. The following units make up Special Operations: **the Mobile Operations Patrol Unit, the Canine Unit, the Explosive Ordinance Unit, the Threat Management Team, Hostage Negotiation Team, the Harbor Patrol Unit, Technical Services, Dignitary Protection and Hazardous Material Enforcement Unit.**

The Explosive Ordinance Unit has been upgraded to include the most up-to-date bomb transportation and detection devices. The Boston Police Department, in conjunction with Natick Labs, developed and implemented the use of new bomb suits to better protect Explosive Ordinance personnel. The use of a highly specialized robot has proven successful in the detection and removal of explosives from buildings, and has been integrated into the Explosive Ordinance Unit's activities.

The Threat Management Unit and The Hostage Negotiation Team have also benefited from the use of the robot mentioned above. The robot is sent into those situations in which hostages are held or in which police personnel are physically endangered. The robot, equipped with speakers and microphones, transmits messages between police and captor. New equipment incorporated into daily use by these teams also include an armored vehicle, barrier trucks, video units, and ballistic shields used in dynamic entry maneuvers.

Special Operations also serves a positive purpose in its protective capacity. The Dignitary Protection Unit protects an average of 2 to 3 dignitaries each week. The Hazardous Material Enforcement Unit recently removed barrells of hazardous waste from areas within the communities of Dorchester and Roxbury in which children had free access to the poisonous materials. The Mounted Unit and the Canine Unit offered its resources to area police in weeks past to assist in the search for a missing child. The Canine Unit has trained similar canine units throughout the New England area. The Boston Police Canine Unit has served as a role model to newly organized units throughout the country. It offers training programs and suggestions that enhance canine patrol.

The Harbor Patrol has been expanded to include fifteen (15) to eighteen (18) scuba divers. Scuba divers are now equipped with the most up-to-date underwater technology. The Boston Police Department's underwater photography capabilities have greatly expanded investigation possibilities. Divers can now develop underwater still photos in two (2) to three (3) minutes. Crime scene photography can now include underwater evidence. This capability has been demonstrated in the location of a boat on which it is believed a young student was murdered. The evidence secured by the scuba team offered invaluable evidence in the ongoing murder investigation. The Harbor Patrol Unit also maintains an inflatable boat, used in low water rescue missions. The unit also has aquatic sleds that enable divers to swim at six (6) times the speed they would attain without the sled.

The coordinated efforts of Special Operations with other units in the Department has made possible the safe and successful arrests of over 100 drug offenders. Ballistic shields and armored vehicles have been particularly useful in these dynamic entry arrests. Overall, Special Operations provides important crisis management services as well as more positive protective services.

DIVISION H, THE OPERATIONS DIVISION, is an essential branch of the Bureau of Field Services. Operations receives the emergency calls for service, determines proper response to such calls, and accordingly directs the deployment of rapid response units. The city, divided by North and South districts, is served by the rapid response unit in all critical, emergency situations. All other non-emergency police calls are dispatched to area units. The rapid response unit is designed to remain available for all critical calls in which an individual's life is in jeopardy or when conditions indicate that delay would result in serious injury, illness or the escape of a felon. The 9-1-1 Operations Center receives an average of 3,000 calls a day.

The Telecommunications Center, which contains the Stolen Car Unit and Tow Unit, maintains a network with the Law Enforcement Agency Processing System (LEAPS), the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), and the National Criminal Information Center (NLIC). These systems provide the Boston Police Department with motor vehicle registration information, warrant checks, missing persons information, and stolen property itemizations, as well as other police related data. The Stolen Car Unit received 15,550 calls reporting stolen vehicles in the 1984-1985 fiscal year.

In February of 1985 Operations updated its telecommunications system by switching to the Horizon Phone System. At the same time the Boston Police Department added twenty (20) new 911 lines. The Horizon system indicates the number of calls received per hour, per shift, per operator. It computes calls in which the caller hangs up before speaking with the operator. The Horizon indicates time lapses between the initial ring and the response to the ring of

the phone, as well as quantities of time spent by the operator with the caller, and the time required to document that call after dispatch. Efficiency rates are also computed by Horizon. Finally, this system indicates when there is trouble in the telephone lines or system. Horizon enables the Operations Division to monitor its performance, isolate areas which need improvement, and respond accordingly. The result has been increased efficiency of police responses.

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

This Bureau, commanded by Superintendent John Barry, is staffed by 145 law enforcement personnel and 19 civilian personnel. The Bureau's objectives include the prevention of criminal offenses by identifying, apprehending, and effectively prosecuting those persons responsible. Investigative Services also maintains proper liaison with federal, state and local departments and agencies which are concerned with all aspects of the criminal investigation process. The Bureau is currently comprised of the three following divisions: **Criminal Investigations, Intelligence and Technical Services.**

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The most significant change within this Division occurred with the establishment of the **Sexual Assault Unit**. Commencing July 1, 1984 and headed by Lieutenant Detective Margaret O'Malley, the unit's personnel consists of twelve members composed equally of men and women, who are both street-wise and sensitive.

Since the creation of Boston's Sexual Assault Unit it appears that more victims have confidence in reporting rape. This has resulted in a closer fit between the actual number of rapes and the number of reported rapes. Moreover, while reports of sexual assaults are rising, so are the number of arrests. In fact, statistics show that the number of apprehensions has doubled since the last fiscal year.

The Sexual Assault Unit has already gathered some striking statistics relevant to the types of rape committed. Data from the previous ten years indicate that victims who were sexually attacked by total strangers reported the assaults more often than those attacked or assaulted by acquaintances in so called "date" rapes.

However, in the last year approximately three-quarters of the reported sexual assaults were committed by an assailant(s) known to the victim. In response to this trend members of the Sexual Assault Unit have been properly trained in sensitivity and thus ignore the myths surrounding acquaintance attacks. Further, rape counselors in Boston hospitals have noticed among the unit members a sensitivity to the trauma experienced by victims. This knowledge of this is filtering down, by word-of-mouth, from rape victim to rape victim and has led many former reluctant victims to come forward and report their attacks.

Finally, while the Sexual Assault Unit's main objective is the apprehension of rapists, it also has a long range goal. The latter is to educate the public in an effort to change regressive attitudes about rape. Until this is accomplished the Unit faces an uphill climb in its drive to free victims from the terrors of sexual assault.

The Drug Unit of the Boston Police Department is a major priority of Commissioner Francis M. Roache. Under his leadership, the Drug Unit has experienced a substantial increase in personnel to strengthen drug control enforcement within neighborhoods. During the initial months of his appointment, the Commissioner was faced with the fact that Roxbury was plagued with a series of shooting incidents. These were attributed to "drug wars" between rival New York and Detroit gangs. Information was compiled from various agencies and a booklet was distributed to those officers working in the area of concern.

Increased police presence and numerous arrests calmed the area for several months, but in late May a new series of shootings occurred and it appeared that the same problems were erupting again. Subsequently, with the combined efforts of the Drug Unit, Intelligence, Homicide and Area B, an in-depth analysis was con-

ducted. As a result of this study, both Area B and Homicide were supplied with information which led to warrants for and the arrests of a number of individuals in connection with these shootings.

The additional personnel, coupled with the newly created Heroin Task Force, have contributed to a doubling of arrest figures over the previous year. As the arrests increased, the number of those coming forward with drug-related information also increased. Strong emphasis has been placed on drug education programs within communities with the objective of increasing public awareness. The Unit continues to work in close cooperation with the Suffolk County District Attorney's Task Force, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Customs Office, Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Coast Guard. Finally, the Drug Unit works closely with the Drug Enforcement Agency and many other agencies.

The Missing Persons Unit continues to maintain all record of lost children and missing persons. This Unit has established initial report and follow-up procedures which assist in keeping the files accurate and up to date. When a lost child or missing person has been located, the Missing Persons Unit is notified and proceeds to clear the report through N.C.I.C. to ensure the accuracy of the federal clearing house files.

THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION has undergone a dramatic reorganization which has included the addition of new personnel and an innovative approach to the gathering of intelligence information. The reorganization has also strongly delineated the functions of this unit as opposed to those of the Organized Crime Unit.

Although both units continued to work closely together, the Intelligence Unit greatly broadened their responsibilities in order to keep the Department informed of crime trends and patterns in all areas of the city. In addition to the surveillance of those individuals responsible for traditional organized criminal activities, the Intelligence Unit now also maintains surveillance of such diverse organizations as motorcycle gangs, drug gangs, Asian organized crime, and radical and/or terrorist groups.

The unit works closely with other agencies and departments throughout the country in order to have the most up-to-date information possible. This enables the Department to prepare contigency plans and, often, to stop a problem before it produces a crisis situation.

A Greater Boston Intelligence Network was formed which is a coalition of Campus Police, local Departments, and Military and Federal Agencies which meet once a month for the purpose of sharing intelligence information.

Highlights of activities carried out by the Unit are detailed below:

A report on ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE BOSTON AREA 1924 to 1985 was also prepared for the President's Commission on Organized Crime. The report contains accounts of organized crime activities beginning with the first well organized illegal activity in Massachusetts and continuning to the current organized crime trial.

The Unit completed an investigation into a truck hijacking in Braintree which culminated in the arrest of one individual and the recovery of over $5,000 worth of stolen merchandise.

The Intelligence Unit also prepared a booklet concerning those individuals from the Greater Boston area who are members of a local motorcycle gang. There was reason to believe that these individuals were heavily involved in drugs, pornography, and numerous assaults. The booklet was distributed to those officers assigned to the East Boston area where the gang headquarters was located.

The Organized Crime Unit is, in effect, the "action arm" of the Intelligence Unit. As cases are being prepared for court prosecution, the most modern investigative techniques available are employed by this Unit. During the past year, three major investigations were conducted which culminated in seventeen indictments. As in previous years, the Unit continues to maintain liaison with various criminal justice agencies in addition to maintaining its own confidential files.

TECHNICAL DIVISION

The staff of the Crime Lab of the Boston Police Department are experts in the discovery and collection of evidence at the scene of a crime. The proper recovery of evidence during the processing of a crime is essential to assure its admission in court hence, both criminalists actively participate in crime scene searches. The majority of cases, over 150 this past fiscal year, dealt with homicides and rapes. As such cases can be complex, the addition of a comparison microscope, a freezer capable of storing fluids for extended periods of time and, electrophoresis equipment which is utilized for subgrouping purposes, have all helped to ensure the validity of evidence.

Working in close conjunction with the Crime Lab is the Identification Unit, where 6,119 sets of fingerprints and photos were taken while processing prisoners. The Ballistics Unit, where all guns are received through some commission of crime, assisted in approximately 1,000 court cases during the past twelve months.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Essential to the functioning of the Bureau of Investigative Services, and all Bureaus within the Department is administrative coordination. This is supplied by The Bureau of Administrative Services, in addition to the funding, personnel, and materials needed by the Bureaus of Investigative Services, Neighborhood Services and Field Services in their daily functioning. The Bureau of Administratives takes its place at the base of the organizational chart along side the above mentioned bureaus because it offers critical administrative support which furthers the department's purposes.

The Bureau of Administrative Services is charged with providing services which support the field activities of the department. As a result of sweeping changes introduced by the new Police Commissioner Francis M. Roache and Bureau Director Peter Welsh, the Bureau has been transformed from a general service agency to a highly structured utilitarian component, replete with specialized sections and units.

The Budget Division is responsible for the preparation of the department's annual budget, the tracking and monitoring of expenditures, and the preparation of all reports relating to the budget. As resources in the public sector continue to diminish, the Budget Division has added personnel and updated their data processing equipment in order to closely monitor all expenditures, and to assess the cost effectiveness of various proposals and programs.

The Division's **Auditing and Finance Section** monitors all department accounts and internal control mechanisms, and provides technical assistance for budget preparations. The purchasing and Inventory Section is responsible for acquisition and distribution of supplies and equipment, equipment repairs, auctions and disposal of surplus property.

The Contracts and Development Section is the newest innovation in the Bureau. The primary task of the Contracts and Development Section is the acquisition and management of all grants, both from the public and private sectors. Section specialists constantly monitor the availability of such funds, and respond swiftly when the application process for such funding is initiated. Thus far, they have had good success, resulting in the maintenence of police activities which could not exist without outside funding. This Section also prepares and manages service contracts, coordinates capital planning projects, and monitors the False Burglary Alarm Unit.

The Personnel Division administers all facets of the Department's personnel system, including record keeping, personnel processing, recruitment, promotions, discipline, retirement, and the developing of standards and policies. This Division includes the following sections: Personnel Records, Personnel Processing, Medically Incapacitated, Suspended/Extended Leave and Payroll.

The Licensing Division investigates, processes and records all applications for licenses issued by the Police Commissioner, such as handgun permits, vendor permits etc. This Division includes the Hackney Carriage Unit, which regulates the City's taxi industry, and the Pawn Unit, which monitors Pawn and Second Hand shops while attempting to trace stolen goods.

The Data Processing Division maintains the Department's computer systems, which serve jointly to provide management information and controls, and to assist in the investigation of criminal activities. As more modern management technicians have been introduced to the department, Data Processing has responded by adding additional qualified programmers and updating computer hardware. This Division consists of the the following sections: Computer Operations, Field Reports, Data Collections, Insurance Reports, Systems Analysis/Programming, and Office Automation.

The Graphic Arts Section prepares forms, illustrations and graphics for various department functions. This section also prepares crime scene sketches when requested, and has had great success in aiding suspect identification through composite sketches.

The Maintenance Division is responsible for the purchase, installation and maintenence of all Department building and operating equipment. This Division includes Communications Maintenence, Fleet Management, Building Management and the Signal Service Section.

BUREAU OF NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES

The Bureau of Neighborhood Services is the third Bureau found at the base of the Boston Police Organizational Chart. While the Bureau of Investigative Services is concerned with the criminal act and its perpetrator, the Bureau of Neighborhood Services is concerned with the victim of those acts.

This Bureau was established in May of 1985 as part of Mayor Flynn's commitment to making Boston's streets accessible to all citizens, regardless of race, religion or affiliation. The Bureau is primarily responsible for monitoring civil rights violations, addressing issues of crime prevention and intervention, and analyzing crimes directed against specific groups or types of individuals. As a result of Boston's diverse population, the Bureau also provides liaison between the department and the City's Hispanic and Asian communities.

The Victimization Monitoring Section provides the main thrust of the Bureau's activities. This section assists other Bureaus and Units within the department relative to the incidence of violent crime, along with identifying the problems and perceptions of the victim. Criminal complaints, suspect identification and crime causes are also reviewed by the Victimization Monitoring Section.

The Section's Domestic Violence Unit is charged with reducing the number of assaults and homicides that often occur in domestic situations. Reports of domestic violence are entered into the data processing system where they can be monitored, so that potential emerging patterns of violence can be detected. Once a pattern of trouble becomes obvious, unit officers follow-up so that such situations can be diffused before they evolve into tragic incidents. Arrest, counseling, and issuance of restraining orders are the primary weapons in the Unit's arsenal. In the past year, over 2000 restraining orders were issued to curb domestic violence, and several arrsts were made where necessary.

The Section's Senior Response Unit provides various services to Boston's Senior Citizens, including motorcycle patrols of elderly housing complexes, crime prevention seminars, and liaison to the City's Commission on the Affairs of the Elderly.

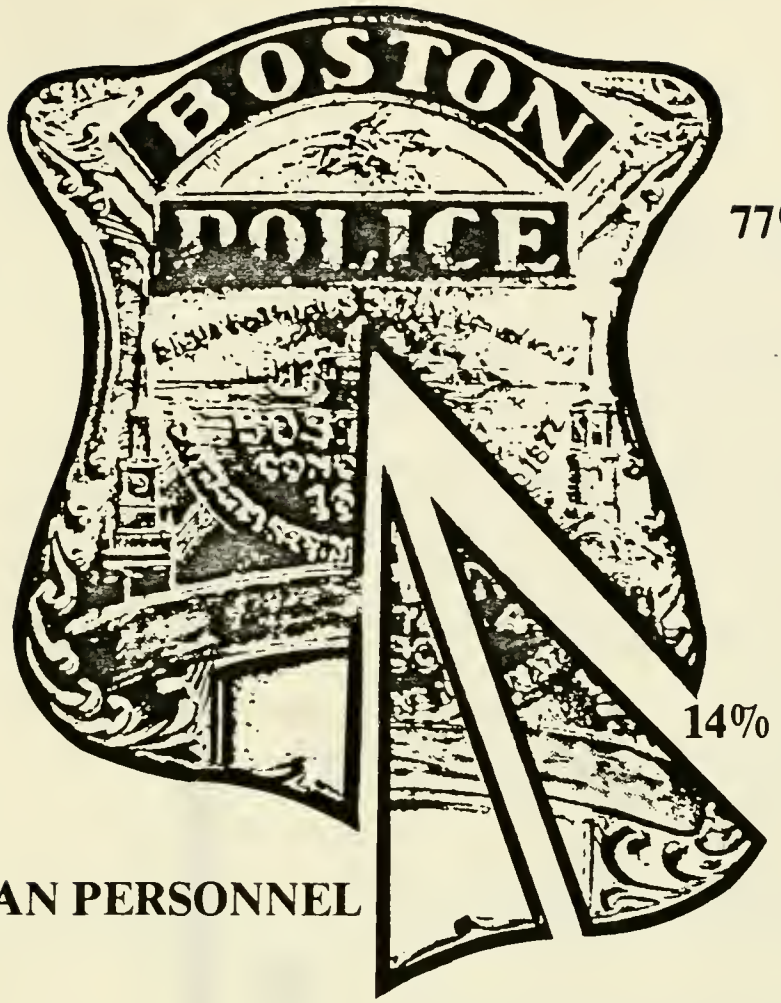
The Victim/Witness Assistance Monitoring Unit is responsible for satisfying the physical, emotional, social and legal needs of violent crime victims and witnesses. The Unit received a great deal of technical assistance from NOBLE (National Association of Black Law Enforcement Executives) who selected Boston as one of the pilot sites for the program. As part of this innovative program, Unit members follow-up on all reports of violent crime, contact victims and witnesses, and advise them as to what services are available to them, and what they can expect to encounter while proceeding through the criminal justice system. As a result, victims and witnesses are given a sense of being supported and aided by a system which previously was perceived as only caring abouts the rights of the criminal.

The Community Disorders Unit (CDU) investigates and takes appropriate action in those instances where a citizen's rights have

been infringed upon by violence, threat or harassment. Where possible, immediate action is taken to identify perpetrators, arrest them and bring them to court. In many cases, federal civil rights statutes are invoked and suspects find themselves facing Federal charges. The Community Disorders Unit also meets with community groups and leaders to discuss public safety problems and develop strategies to reduce the incidence of violent crime.

This Unit (in existence since 1978) has historically been highly successful in its endeavors. In the past year, tensions ran high in several neighborhoods between residents and Asian-Americans who were new to the neighborhoods. By utilizing surveillance, field interviewing, neighborhood cooperation, restraining orders, and arrests, what could have developed into an explosive situation citywide was kept to a controllable minimum. Additional strategies included Asian-American outreach, multi-language posters and brochures, and the sponsoring of "English as a Second Language" classes. Due to its many sucesses, the CDU has become a model for many other police departments, and in fact, assists these departments by providing training and other resources for them.

The Crime Prevention Section runs programs that help the community prevent crime by reducing criminal opportunities. This Section oversees Area Crime Prevention Officers, who offer their assistance to crime watch groups and civic associations. etc., by conducting crime prevention seminars and security demonstrations and surveys. These officers also administer the Identiguard Program, which allows citizens to engrave possessions to deter theft. The Neighborhood Watch Program is also run out of this Section. Since its inception, this Program has resulted in the creation of dozens of watches citywide, as residents band together to protect their own neighborhoods. The highly successful Officer Friendly Program forms the final link in the Crime Prevention Section. Thanks to the support of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, this program is able to provide Boston's young school children with information and safety tips that might not otherwise be available.



77% SWORN PERSONNEL

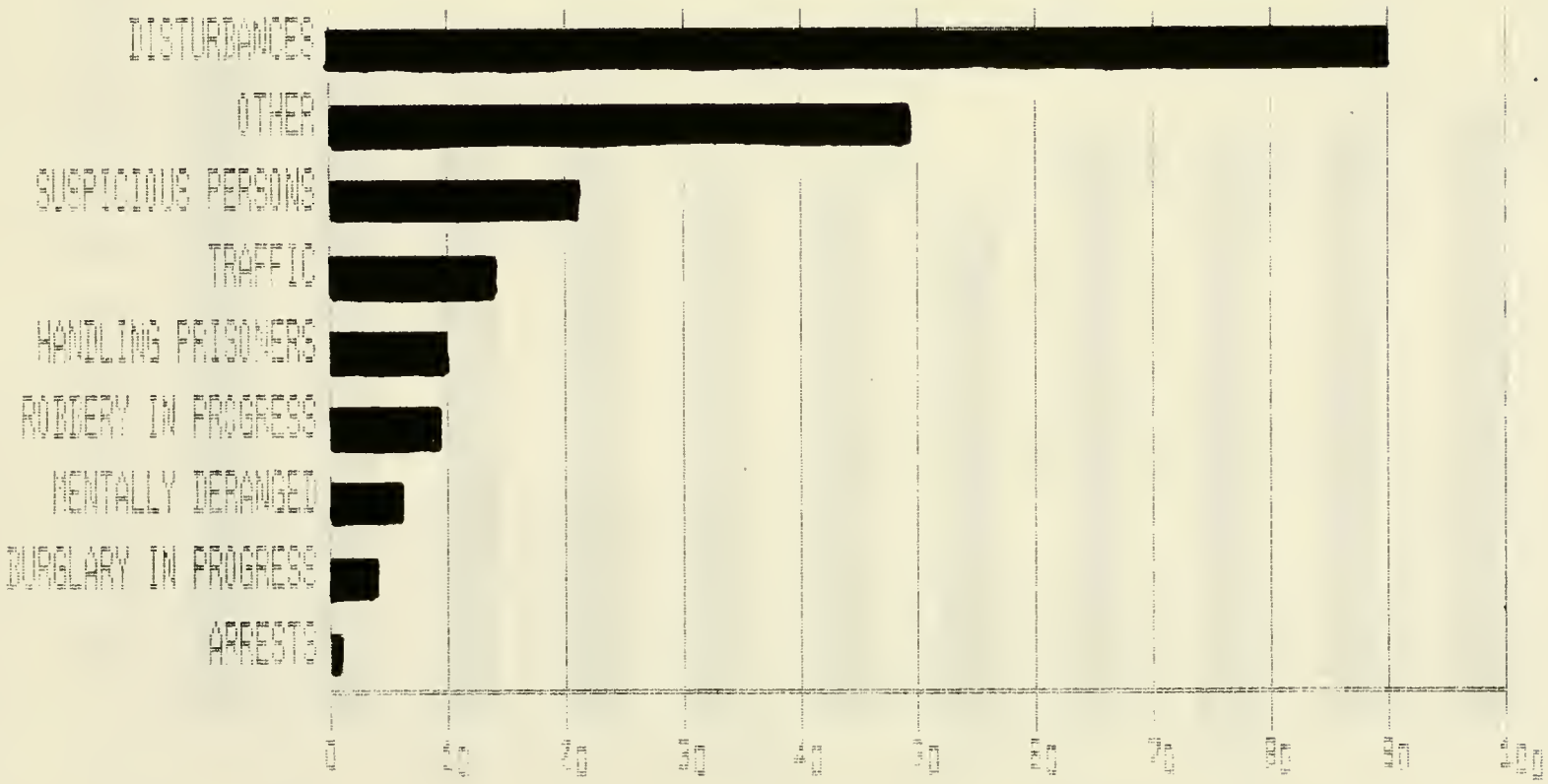
14% NON PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES

9% CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

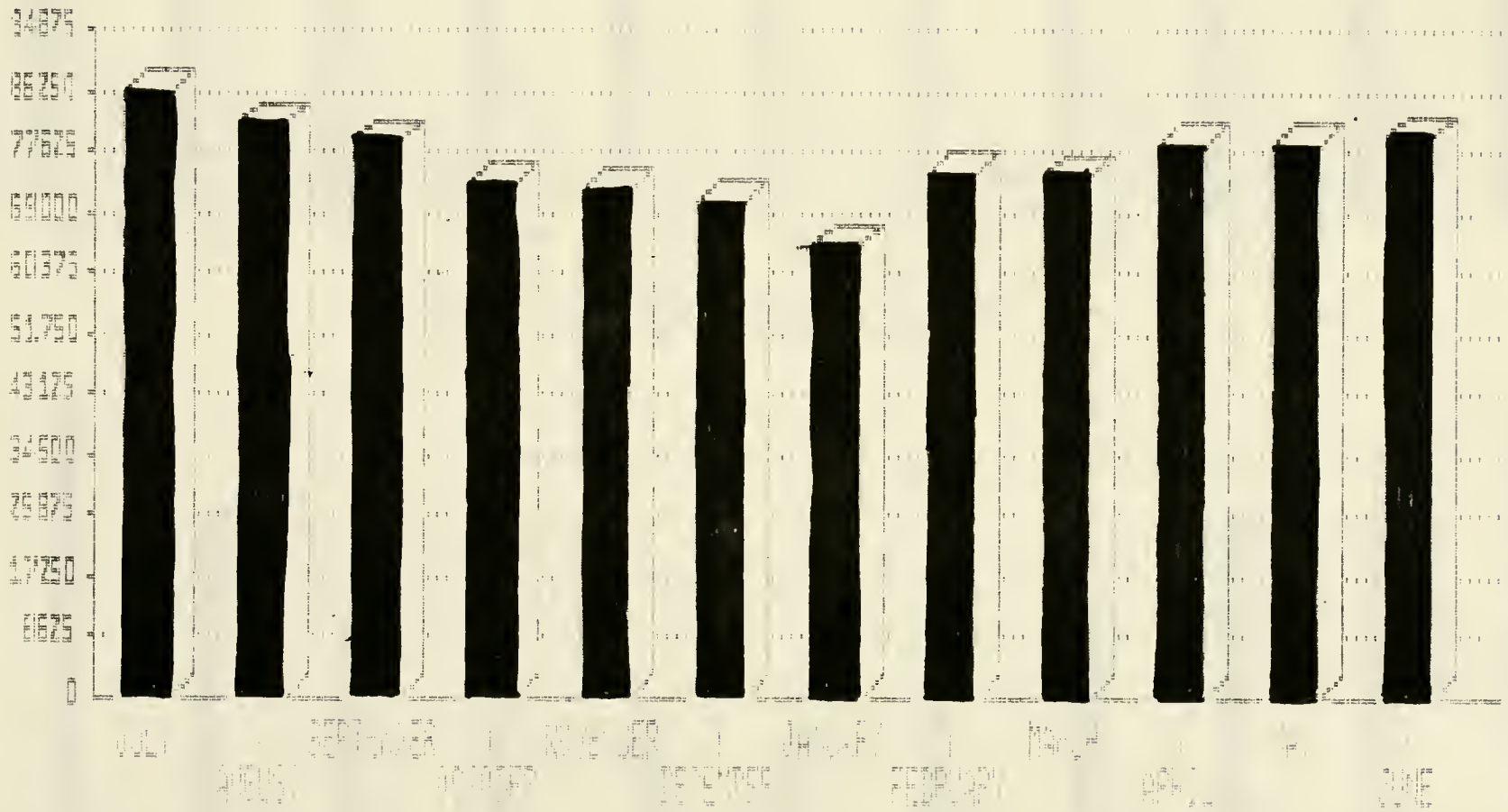
1984 - 1985 BUDGET

SALARIES/OVERTIME	$64,163,595.
RENT, STRUCTURAL REPAIRS, UTILITIES, ADVERTISING, INSURANCE, ETC.	$2,228,735.
MISCELLANEOUS MINOR EQUIPMENT, VEHICLE FUEL AND PARTS, UNIFORMS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, ETC.	$3,416,034.
VEHICLES, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ETC.	$4,512,779.
TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION	$74,321,143.

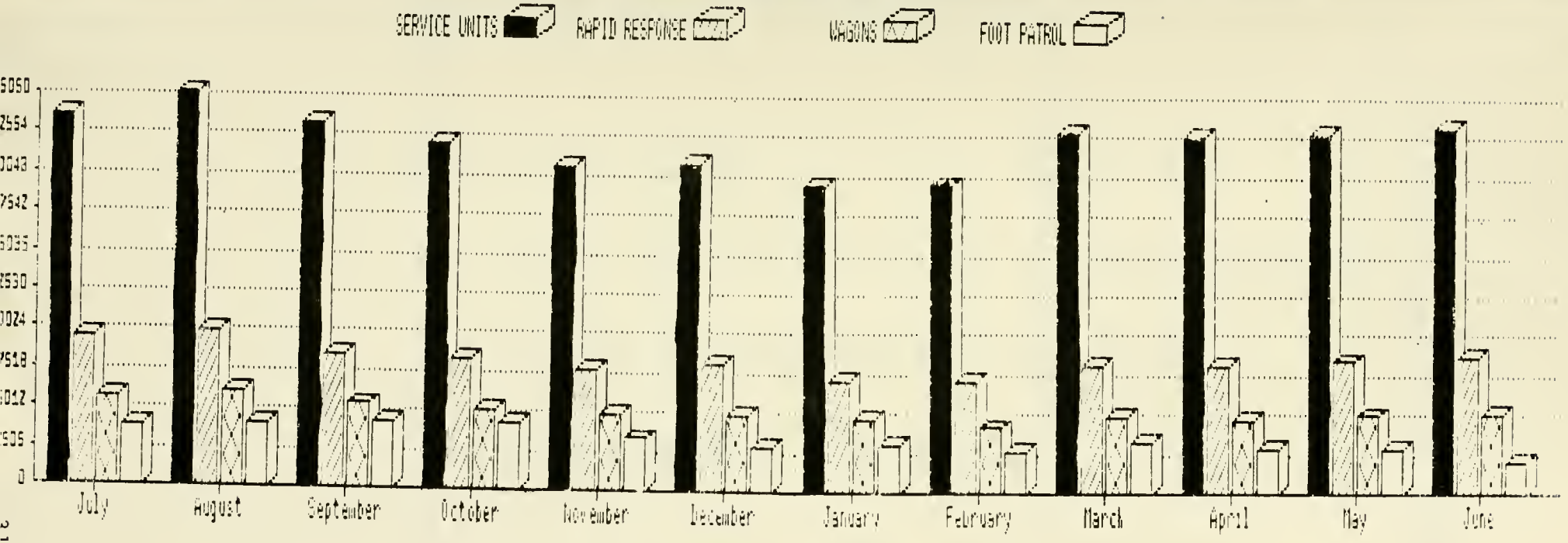
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED
IN THE LINE OF DUTY

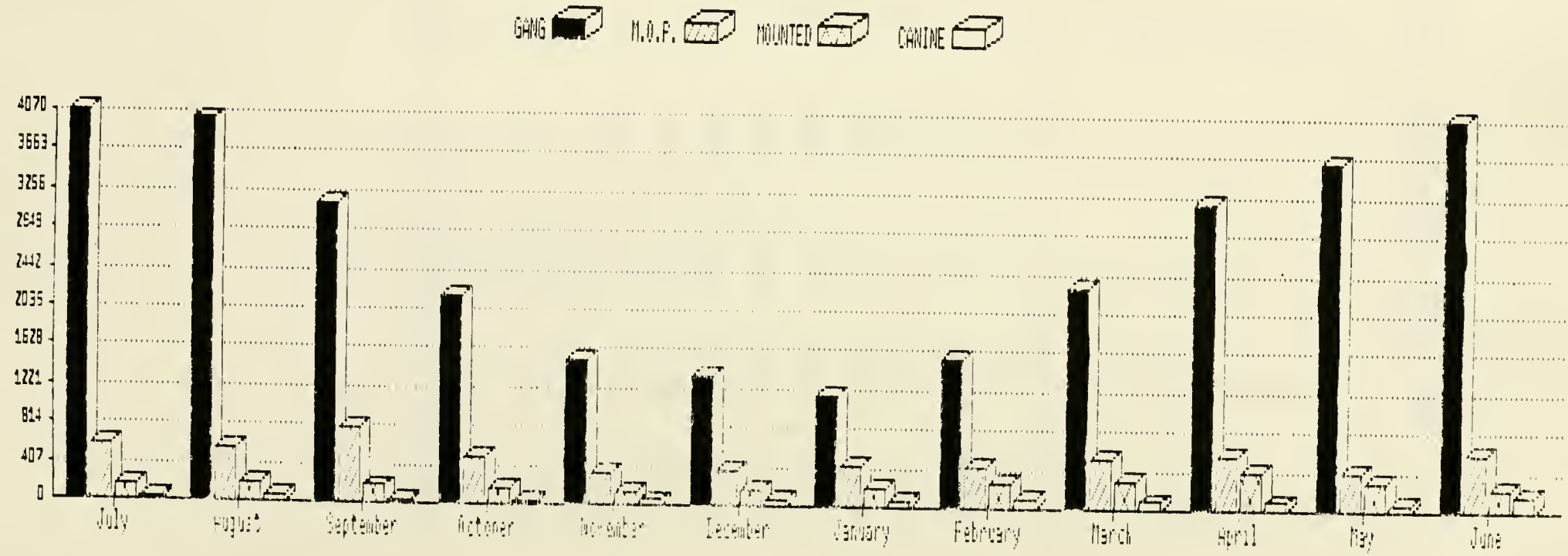


9-1-1 CALLS RECEIVED
JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985



JULY 1, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985





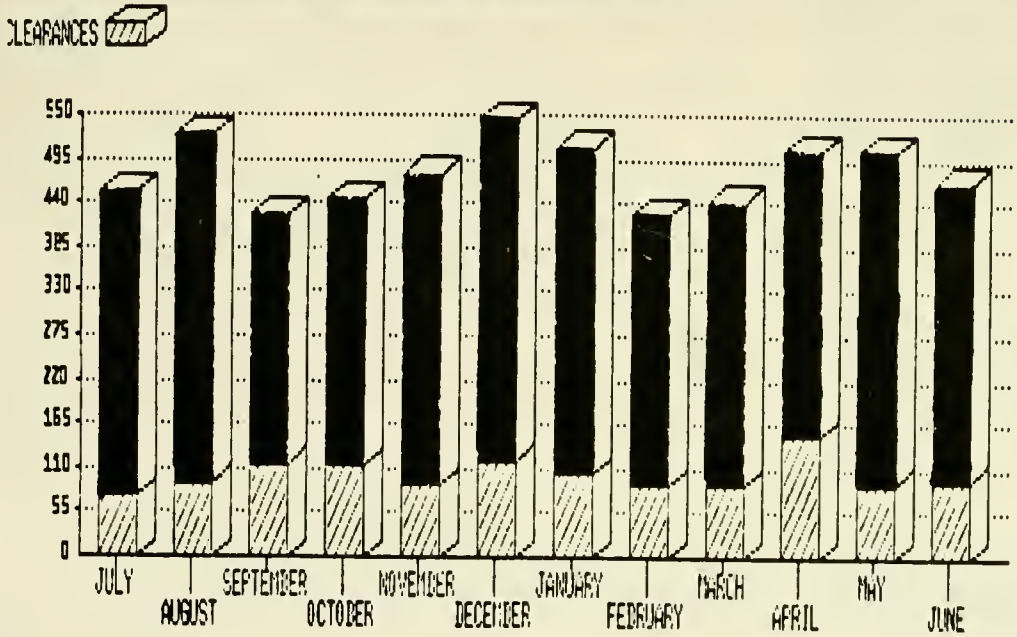
ACTUAL PART I OFFENSES BY MONTH - FISCAL YEAR 1984 - 1985

	MURDER	MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTALS
JULY	7	-	50	455	428	988	2,057	1,441	5,426
AUGUST	7	1	34	525	411	1,053	2,148	1,557	5,736
SEPT.	4	-	54	428	440	1,056	2,306	1,594	5,882
OCT.	4	3	55	445	375	1,000	2,130	1,676	5,688
NOV.	8	1	29	476	349	1,063	2,083	1,467	5,476
DEC.	7	1	35	545	317	1,111	2,108	1,576	5,700
JAN.	10	-	19	509	294	1,091	1,931	1,646	5,500
FEB.	8	3	27	426	342	924	1,876	1,405	5,011
MARCH	8	-	53	487	387	1,063	2,171	1,446	5,615
APRIL	10	1	35	506	461	851	2,292	1,570	5,726
MAY	6	-	54	508	470	885	2,287	1,558	5,768
JUNE	10	4	46	467	457	858	2,223	1,541	5,605
TOTALS	89	14	491	5,777	4,731	11,943	25,612	18,477	67,134

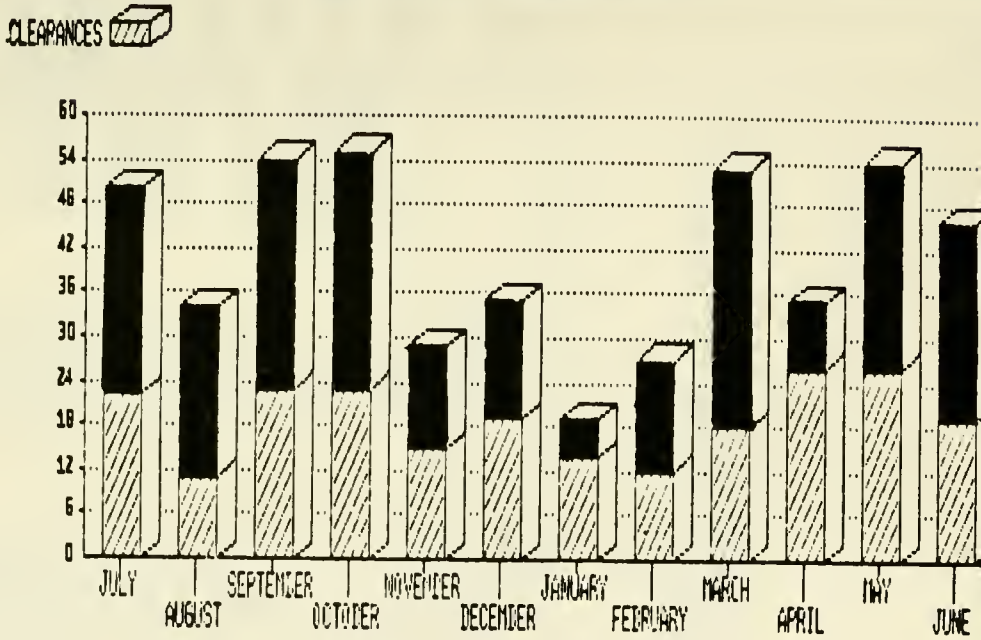
PART I CLEARANCES BY MONTH - FISCAL YEAR 1984-1985

	MURDER	MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGG ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTALS
JULY	3	-	22	74	115	101	228	41	584
AUGUST	2	-	11	91	179	110	388	108	889
SEPT.	2	-	23	115	144	214	381	75	954
OCT.	2	2	23	112	159	211	368	108	985
NOV.	4	1	15	89	148	172	358	110	897
DEC.	6	1	19	120	132	184	416	86	864
JAN.	6	2	14	102	147	296	392	144	1,103
FEB.	5	1	12	88	126	140	286	50	708
MARCH	6	-	18	88	115	107	318	77	729
APRIL	6	2	26	151	213	225	489	118	1,230
MAY	2	-	26	91	168	135	264	55	741
JUNE	6	-	19	96	222	134	328	41	846
TOTALS	50	9	228	1,217	1,868	2,029	4,216	1,013	10,630

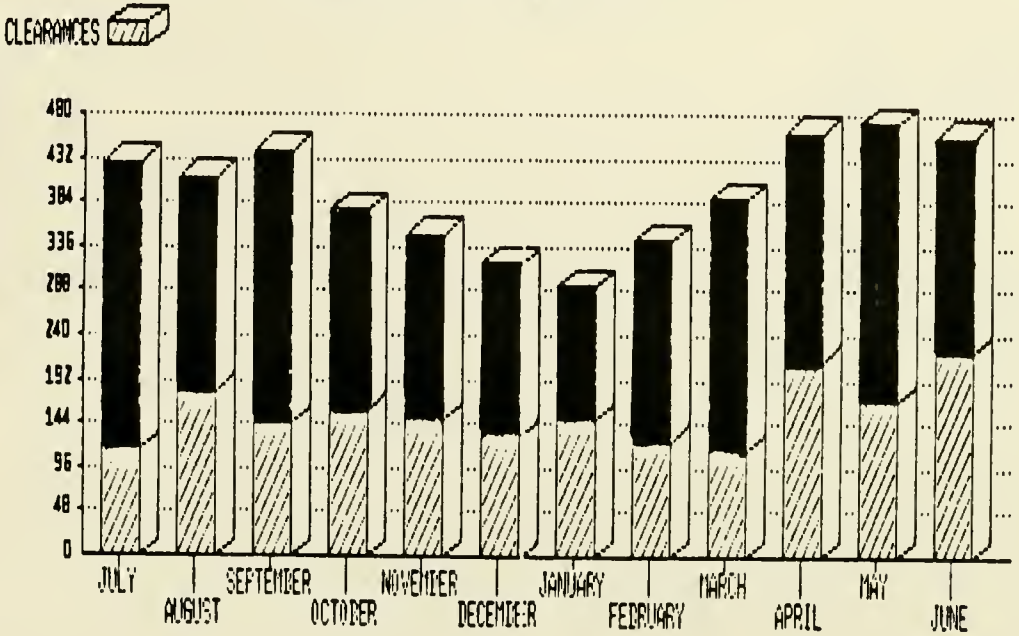
JULY 31, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985



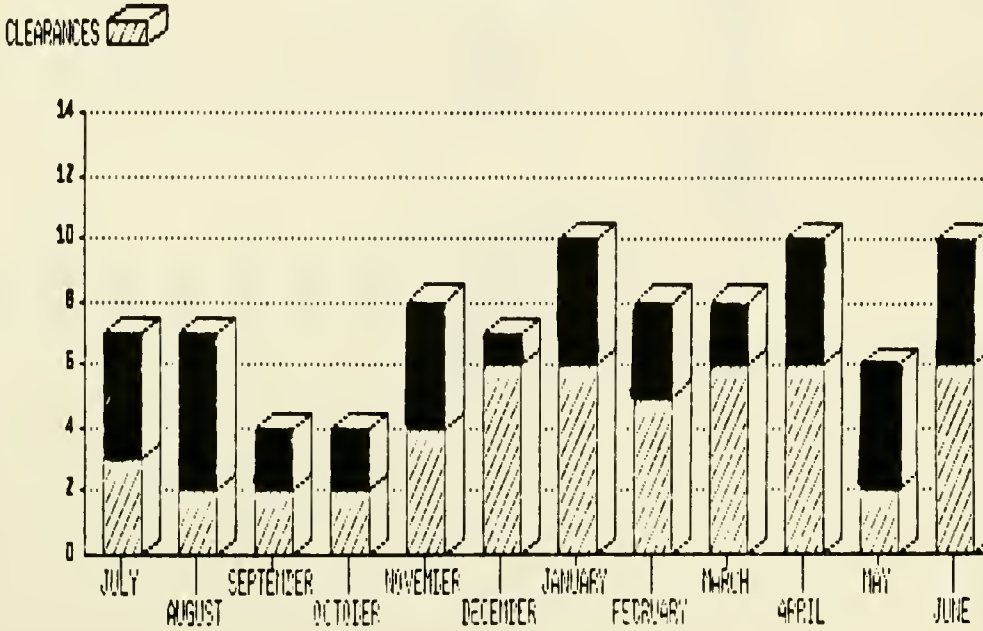
JULY 31, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND CLEARANCES
JULY 31, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985



MURDERS AND CLEARANCES
JULY 31, 1984 - JUNE 30, 1985



PART I - OFFENSE/CLEARANCE COMPARISON - AREA A

FY 83-84/84-85

OFFENSE	AREA A 1983-1984	AREA A 1984-1985	CLEARED 1983-1984	CLEARED 1984-1985
Murder	21	13		
Clearance	12	11	57.1%	84.6%
Manslaughter	3	2		
Clearance	4	1	100%	50%
Rape	31	57		
Clearance	18	31	58%	54.3%
Robbery	1,136	1,123		
Clearance	269	291	24%	26%
Agg. Assault	578	665		
Clearance	270	364	47%	55%
Burglary	1,601	1,825		
Clearance	128	262	8%	14.3%
Larceny	8,482	8,755		
Clearance	1,492	1,382	18%	16%
Auto Theft	3,739	4,274		
Clearance	238	233	6.3%	5.4%
Total	15,591	16,714		
Clearance	2,431	2,575	15.6%	15.4%

PART I - OFFENSE/CLEARANCE COMPARISON - AREA B

FY 83-84/84-85

OFFENSE	AREA B 1983-1984	AREA B 1984-1985	CLEARED 1983-1984	CLEARED 1984-1985
Murder	39	43		
Clearance	25	23	64.1%	53.4%
Manslaughter	3	5		
Clearance	1	5	33.3%	100%
Rape	165	199		
Clearance	72	89	44%	45%
Robbery	2,173	1,994		
Clearance	245	255	11.2%	13%
Agg. Assault	1,931	2,099		
Clearance	688	664	36%	32%
Burglary	2,848	2,730		
Clearance	183	162	6.4%	6%
Larceny	3,577	3,808		
Clearance	292	399	8.1%	10.4%
Auto Theft	3,088	4,021		
Clearance	106	120	3.4%	3%
Total	13,824	14,899		
Clearance	1,612	1,717	11.7%	11.5%

PART I - OFFENSE/CLEARANCE COMPARISON - AREA C

FY 83-84/84-85

OFFENSE	AREA C 1983-1984	AREA C 1984-1985	CLEARED 1983-1984	CLEARED 1984-1985
Murder	16	12		
Clearance	9	5	56.2%	42%
Manslaughter	2	5		
Clearance	1	1	50%	20%
Rape	60	70		
Clearance	36	23	60%	33%
Robbery	746	736		
Clearance	190	166	25.4%	23%
Agg. Assault	670	725		
Clearance	287	301	43%	42%
Burglary	1,664	1,934		
Clearance	274	300	16.4%	16%
Larceny	2,854	2,900		
Clearance	389	583	14%	20%
Auto Theft	2,683	2,982		
Clearance	134	217	5%	7.2%
Total	8,695	9,364		
Clearance	1,320	1,596	15.1%	17%

PART I - OFFENSE/CLEARANCE COMPARISON - AREA D

FY 83-84/84-85

OFFENSE	AREA D 1983-1984	AREA D 1984-1985	CLEARED 1983-1984	CLEARED 1984-1985
Murder	14	19		
Clearance	9	3	64.2%	33.3%
Manslaughter	0	2		
Clearance	0	1	-	50%
Rape	87	109		
Clearance	28	49	32.1%	45%
Robbery	1,535	1,479		
Clearance	457	360	30%	24.3%
Agg. Assault	698	818		
Clearance	320	337	46%	41.1%
Burglary	3,151	3,726		
Clearance	558	927	18%	24.8%
Larceny	7,364	7,815		
Clearance	1,349	1,404	18.3%	18%
Auto Theft	3,666	5,043		
Clearance	166	85	5%	2%
Total	16,515	19,001		
Clearance	2,887	3,166	17.4%	17%

PART I - OFFENSE/CLEARANCE COMPARISON - AREA E

FY 83-84/84-85

OFFENSE	AREA E 1983-1984	AREA E 1984-1985	CLEARED 1983-1984	CLEARED 1984-1985
Murder	11	9		
Clearance	7	8	64%	89%
Manslaughter	3	1		
Clearance	1	1	33.3%	100%
Rape	47	56		
Clearance	26	38	55.3%	68%
Robbery	557	445		
Clearance	167	145	30%	33%
Agg. Assault	445	423		
Clearance	227	202	51%	48%
Burglary	1,773	1,728		
Clearance	439	378	25%	22%
Larceny	2,519	2,334		
Clearance	394	446	16%	19.1%
Auto Theft	1,962	2,157		
Clearance	198	358	10%	17%
Total	7,317	7,153		
Clearance	1,459	1,576	20%	22%

DEMOGRAPHICS 1985

City of Boston Population	643,279
Estimated Daytime Population of Boston	1,187,306
Metropolitan Population	2,988,547
Boston Land Area	50.1 square miles
Metropolitan Land Area	1237 square miles
City Parks	2,500 acres
Paved Roadways	917 miles

CITY COUNCILLORS

Four at Large

1. Joseph M. Tierney (President)
2. Christopher A. Iannella
3. Michael J. McCormack
4. Albert L. O'Neil

NINE DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

District One	Robert E. Travaglini
District Two	James M. Kelly
District Three	James E. Byrne
District Four	Charles Calvin Yancey
District Five	Thomas M. Menino
District Six	Maura A. Hennigan
District Seven	Bruce C. Bolling
District Eight	David Scondras
District Nine	Brian J. McLaughlin