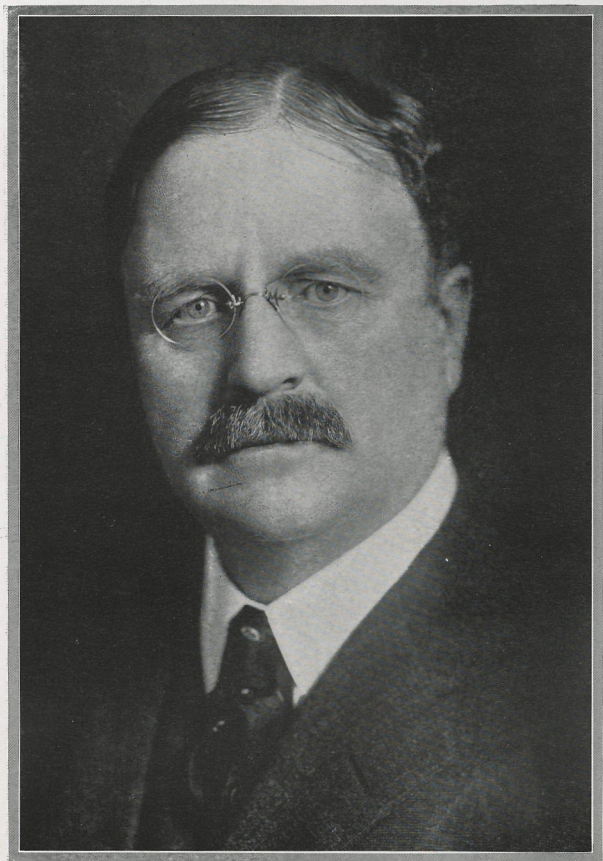


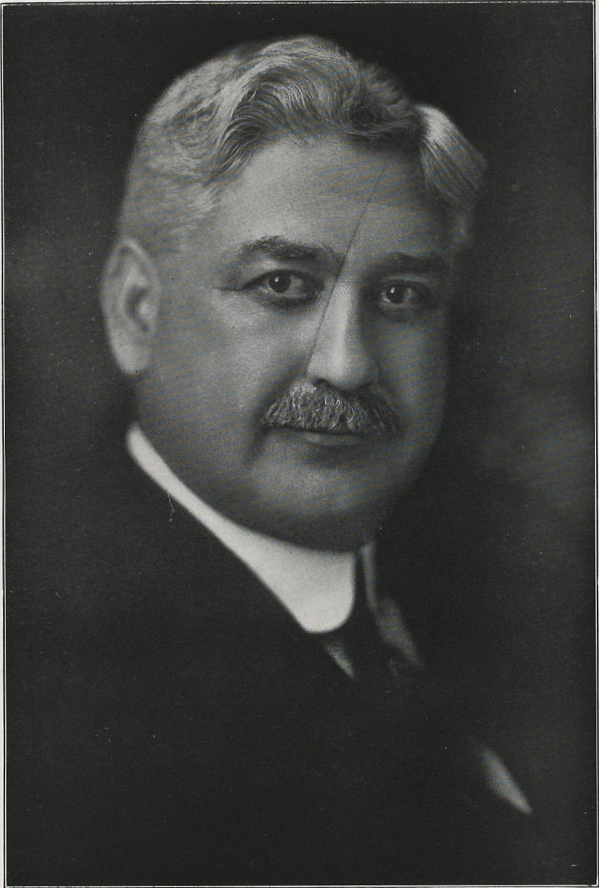
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HON. JOHN F. HYLAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



POLICE COMMISSIONER RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Police Department

CITY OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR

1921

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT

POLICE COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. LEACH

First Deputy Commissioner

JOHN DALY

Second Deputy Commissioner

JOSEPH A. FAUROT

Third Deputy Commissioner

JOHN J. CRAY

Fourth Deputy Commissioner

Special Deputy Commissioners

DR. JOHN A. HARRISS
RODMAN WANAMAKER
ALLAN A. RYAN
JOHN M. SHAW

EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM
T. COLEMAN DU PONT
DR. CARLETON SIMON
DOUGLAS I. MCKAY

Honorary Deputy Commissioner

JULIA M. LOFT

ANNUAL
REPORT

Police Department

FOR THE YEAR

1921

352.2

N483

1921

RICHARD F. ENRIGHT

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED BY

EVERYONE
EVERYWHERE
EVERYTIME!

STOP SOBBING FOR THE CRIMINAL—SOB FOR HIS VICTIM!

Government is built on law. Without respect for law, there can be no government, no order, no safety for the law-abiding. CRIME MUST BE PUNISHED :: ::

PLEASANT OR UNPLEASANT, THE LAW MUST BE OBEYED!

Even a criminal will obey the law, if it pleases him. The good citizen obeys all laws, whether they please him or not. Disobedience to law is individual anarchy :: ::

THE FIRST DUTY OF A CITIZEN IS TO OBEY THE LAW!

Law makes Society, but Society is not law. Disobedience to law transforms Society into anarchy. The police enforce the law and protect Society from the criminal ::

WHY DOES THE CRIMINAL HATE THE POLICE?

Before the establishment of the police, a carnival of crime existed; no one's life was worth an instant's purchase; the profession of theft had a multitude of practitioners. The police checked the criminal, and created order :: ::

BUREAU OF PRINTING
POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK CITY

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

My dear Mr. Mayor :

It is my privilege, once again, to transmit to you the summary and review of the manner in which the Police Department of the City of New York performed its numerous and exacting duties, during the year 1921.

The preparation of this report has been hindered because of the state of chaos in which the operations of the Admirall Grand Jury, the Whitman Grand Jury, and the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee left the records of this Department. Thousands of documents required in making this report were requisitioned under blanket subpoenas issued by these agencies, many of which were never returned, leaving great gaps in the important records of this Department which, in many instances, could not be duplicated or replaced, and the preparation of this report could not begin until after tremendous labor. These records were re-assembled and, so far as possible, reproduced from available data scattered about the Department.

It has always been my conviction that the Annual Report of the Police Department should be so framed as to make it an effective means of bringing the citizens of this City and the Police Department into closer relations ; to promote better mutual feeling by promoting better mutual understanding. Nothing is more destructive to harmony and cooperation than mystery and misunderstanding, and in the preparation of this Report, I have endeavored to make plain to all who care to read it, the object, functions and scope of the Police Department, and the obstacles with which it has to contend, that the citizens of this City may go about their respective affairs, free from molestation and in perfect security.

This same spirit has, in fact, inspired all the Annual Reports that have been issued by the Police Department, since you placed me in charge of it, but I lay special emphasis on it, this year, because of the unusual zeal that certain elements have displayed, in their efforts to misrepresent the activities of the Police Administration and the Police Department.

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I have departed, somewhat, from the previous forms of police reports, and present the work and achievements of the Police Department for the year 1921, as a unit. The present form makes it easier to grasp the numerous activities and responsibilities of the Police Department, and enables even the casual reader to visualize them correctly.

As I have often stated before, the difficulties that stand in the way of law-enforcement, in this City are unique, for I firmly believe that they have no parallel elsewhere in the world. The extremely cosmopolitan character of the City provides one of the principal obstacles, but chief of them is the unwarranted, outside interference with which the Police Department has to contend, at every turn. One especially obnoxious form which this interference takes, consists of the comic-opera "investigations" that are thrust upon the Police Department, without the slightest vestige of rhyme or reason.

The farcical Admirall Grand Jury, having degenerated into a wretched fizzle, hung on into the spring of the year, presumably to give those promoting it an opportunity to devise a more effective successor. A former governor of this State, Charles S. Whitman, was suddenly appointed a Special Assistant District Attorney, and quickly showed that he was prepared to endeavor to make all the trouble that the Admirall Grand Jury had failed to encompass.

Special Assistant District Attorney Whitman showed, at an early date, that he had been cast in the same mould that had thrown his illustrious predecessor, the Admirall Grand Jury. To attempt to detail his performance would be virtually equivalent to repeating the manoeuvres resorted to by Raymond F. Admirall and the special grand jury with which the latter was associated as foreman. He, arrogating to himself not only the same but possibly more powers than the Admirall Grand Jury arrogated to itself, pursued similar tactics. He ravaged the files of the Police Department. He hectorred, harassed, pestered and badgered every representative of it whom he could get into his clutches. He adopted all the extra-legal tricks and illegal hocus-pocus that had become familiar to the representatives of the Police Department through the activities of the Admirall Grand Jury, and he devised a few new dodges that those guiding the latter body apparently had not thought of.

It has been pretty generally conceded that "investigating" committees, grand juries, special assistant district attorneys, and whatnot, shall not conduct their search for evidence along the lines of what has come to be known as a "fishing excursion," or, in other words, shall have in their possession definite, specific facts of a character to warrant investigation.

Neither the Admirall Grand Jury, nor Special Assistant District Attorney Whitman, nor the latest "investigating" travesty, the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee, had any such facts, nor did they apparently know the proper way to go about getting them, even if they had existed. All three of these

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"investigating" agencies were "fishing excursions" in the most absolute and literal sense of that expression. The only trophy of which any of them may boast, is the consciousness that they were supreme failures, and that the only thing of which they convinced the public was the imperative necessity for their becoming objects for real investigation, themselves.

Special Assistant District Attorney Whitman, and his successor, the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee, did not conduct themselves in a manner tending to indicate that either aimed at any constructive result, or that either was hunting for facts, the possession of which would enable them to remedy existing evils, which was their ostensible purpose. On the contrary, they seemed anxious to secure for themselves, and their avowed purposes, a maximum amount of sensational publicity based on a minimum of performance.

This method of procedure would not have been so objectionable, of itself, had it not involved placing the Police Department in a false and invidious light, and the sequestration of important documents, letters and entire files of the Police Department for indefinite periods. As might be expected, the withdrawal of these records seriously interfered with the transaction of the business of the Police Department, and reacted to the disadvantage of the people of this City. That, however, apparently meant nothing to these indefatigable "investigators," for they returned these records at their own good pleasure, or not at all, as suited them best.

The Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee speedily succeeded Special Assistant District Attorney Whitman, after his "investigations" had gone the way of the Admirall Grand Jury's, and others, and was soon sparkling as brilliantly in the place made vacant by Special Assistant District Attorney Whitman, as though that eminent "investigator" had never departed from it.

If anything, the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee displayed more unforgivable stupidity than either of its predecessors, although all were rather over-supplied with it. However, anything the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee lacked in intelligence was more than offset by its impertinence, brazenness and illegal procedure. It would appear that those responsible for the existence of these investigating agencies had become exasperated by the barrenness of results obtained by the Admirall Grand Jury and Special Assistant District Attorney Whitman, for the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee quickly threw aside its mask of "charter revision," and with magnificent determination, plunged into its real task of endeavoring to besmirch the City administration and the Police Department.

The descent of the Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee upon the Police Department was admirably timed, for there can be no doubt but what the sole object, of those responsible for this committee, was to discredit your administration before the citizens of this City. How completely it failed, and how

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thoroughly it was rebuked, at the polls, by the very people whose sympathies it hoped to enlist by falsehoods and deception, are now matters of municipal history.

Regardless of that, I feel that this is the proper place to record a protest against such practices, and particularly that attempts should be made to discredit the municipal administration of this City, by infamous, unwarranted and baseless attacks on the administration and rank and file of the Police Department. There is a provision in the Charter of the Greater City which provides for the inviolability of the records of the Police Department, and while, heretofore, the previously mentioned political mountebanks and others, have disregarded it with impunity, the time now seems ripe to end this condition.

No political crew should be permitted to gut the records of the Police Department of the greatest city in the world, under any pretext, any more than any other individual or body should be allowed access to the records for the furtherance of his or their own private ends. That such a thing could ever have occurred is a travesty upon that very law and order which the Police Department is sworn to uphold. It makes the Police Department ridiculous in the eyes of everyone understanding the situation. It is detrimental to morale and discipline, and sets a vicious example to the citizens at large. Not an item of constructive good has come from it, directly or indirectly.

I cannot drop this subject without reference to another form of political strategy of which the Police Department was made victim. You will anticipate that I refer to the so-called State Prohibition Enforcement Law, commonly known as the Mullan-Gage Law. There can be no doubt in the mind of anyone thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances, but what this piece of legislation was prepared and passed for the sole purpose of embarrassing your administration. It will, of course, be argued that the passage of this law was the necessary and logical course to take, in order that the so-called Prohibition Law of the Federal Government might have adequate local support. It will be argued that those responsible for it showed themselves to be exemplary, law-abiding citizens by sponsoring it. It will be argued that the great State of New York could not place itself, or remain, in the anomalous position of failing to place the seal of its endorsement on a law—the Prohibition Law—that had the approval of the entire nation.

Nevertheless, in the face of all this superb display of logic, there is much reason to believe that the Mullan-Gage Law was the fruit of an attempt to frame a piece of legislation that would be double-edged—impossible of enforcement, or if a serious attempt were made to enforce it, the effect on public sentiment would be to everlastingly damn those responsible for the attempt.

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To accomplish these results, the Mullan-Gage Law was nearly perfect, theoretically. Unaccountably, it miscarried in every respect and the Legislature which passed it, and the executive who signed it, conjured up conditions far different from any ever imagined by its sponsors.

For many years, it has been a recognized fact that the less local police forces had to do with the laws governing the liquor traffic, the better for the liquor dealers, the public and the police. The principal effect of the operation of the Mullan-Gage Law, was to put the enforcement of the prohibition laws almost solely in the hands of the various police forces, throughout the state. The result has been most undesirable, in many ways. The Police Force of this City, because of its numerical insufficiency, has always had more than it could do justice to, in the way of routine police duty. The enormous growth of the City, in area and population, has been met by no corresponding increase in the strength of the Police Force. Furthermore, the increase in population caused complexities in law enforcement, that required specially trained men, a need that was filled by the unavoidable withdrawal of men required for the performance of routine police duty, which was assuming huge proportions.

The whole situation, in fact, bordered on the critical, when an inspired legislature passed this Mullan-Gage Law, on the specious but highly plausible ground that the Federal Laws must be enforced, and that the local law enforcement officers, and bodies, throughout the State must be compelled to assist in doing so. As possibly you will recall, the concluding act, which placed this law on the Statute Books, was accompanied by considerably more demonstration than is customary, and a warning, not to say threatening, gesture was made in the direction of New York City, especially.

Because of the huge proportions that the liquor traffic had assumed, in this City, in the course of years, and the many agencies through which intoxicating liquors were wholesaled and retailed, the enforcement of the Mullan-Gage Law very nearly doubled the work of the Police Department. I say "nearly doubled" advisedly, for I am not at all certain that it did not more than double the work previously required of the Police Department.

This law is extremely unpopular, as you are aware, and the Police Department encountered as formidable an array of enemies—new and old—in the course of the enforcement of this auxiliary to the federal prohibition laws, as it ever did in its history. It offered a rare and splendid opportunity for all enemies of the Police Department to vent their spleen towards the latter, and they did so with a right good will.

The press, for example, vociferously demanded the enforcement of the Mullan-Gage Law, in one breath, and in the next, as loudly demanded to know why the Police Force did not pay less attention to the illegal sale of liquor and catch more burglars, instead. It is with regret that I say it, but that was the

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attitude of many of our citizens who should have known better, and acted differently. On every side, the police were viewed with hostility and malice, sometimes openly, sometimes covertly, but always with sinister intent.

Officials of high rank, in various important branches of the State and Federal services, were often wholly unjust in their attitude towards members of the Police Department engaged in prosecuting violators of the Mullan-Gage Law. There have been numerous instances in which rumor has claimed that such officials were financially or politically interested in the ventures of many who were brought before them, or with whom they came into official contact, through the activity of the Police Department. I do not pretend to know whether such reports had any foundation of truth, but I do know that the actions of some of the accused officials, with regard to the manner in which they performed their duties, would have led anyone to believe that there was much truth in them.

Popular opposition to the enforcement of any law is a serious handicap to this or any other Police Department. Regardless of that, and also that the liquor interests were as firmly entrenched in this City as anywhere in the country, the Police Department enforced the Mullan-Gage Law, with telling effect. The consternation and disgust of certain "underworld" and official factions knew no bounds. Previous to the passage of the Mullan-Gage Law, when it was merely in perspective, opinions were freely expressed by various interested parties that the police would be totally unable to enforce the law, even if it should be passed. Time proved them to be mistaken, for in an incredibly short time the wholesale and retail traffic, in this City, had been demolished, for all but some 2,600 saloons out of more than 10,000 had been compelled to close their doors. The work is still progressing with as much energy as ever, and before the publication of the next Annual Report, I believe they will have virtually ceased to exist.

The problem of the elimination of the surreptitious vendor of intoxicating liquors—the "bootlegger"—is a new one, and presents many difficulties, principally because of the sympathetic attitude of the people at large towards this illegal traffic. It seems impossible for many of the people of this City, and country, too, to understand that the sale, possession, transportation, etc., of intoxicating liquors is in contravention of the law, and is a crime, as much of a crime as pocket-picking, shop-lifting or like crimes, under the existing laws. Until such time as the people do understand that, the Police Department of this City, and all others, will have an extremely uphill fight in exacting obedience to the law. It will, however, be done.

While no effort has been spared to enforce all laws, because of the conspicuous place it has occupied in the public eye the prohibition laws have possibly received more than their share of attention. Many crimes of violence

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are due largely, I believe, to the surreptitious sale of "hooch," as whiskey as retailed by "bootleggers" has come to be known. "Whiskey," as the vast majority of the decoctions sold are called, and other intoxicating beverages, is nothing more nor less than rank poison, which destroys the health and reason of those who are foolish enough to drink it. In fact, the psychology of the whole situation, as created by the so-called "prohibition" laws is peculiar and threatening. In the craze for "easy money," many worthy and reputable persons have apparently lost themselves completely and vie with the dregs of the City in their efforts to make huge quick profits from the handling and sale of these poisons. Such conditions cannot help but breed crime, when demented and demoralized by their own goods, they quarrel amongst themselves, and end by murdering and robbing one another.

In the nine months subsequent to the passage of the Mullan-Gage Law, 10,062 arrests were made for violations of it. Of these, 6,299 were held for the Grand Jury, and 100 were pending in the Magistrates' Courts, at the end of the year. At the last report, the Grand Jury had dismissed 3,089 of these, 239 were convicted on trial, 92 were acquitted, and 2,879 are still pending.

The traffic situation is receiving a maximum amount of attention, and no effort is being spared to open up new channels for its passage, and to facilitate its movement in every way, consistent with reason and safety. In spite of that, the time seems approaching fast when more drastic measures than are at present contemplated, will have to be taken to prevent the absolute stalling of traffic, at least in certain sections of the City.

Manhattan presents the most serious problems, and with its very limited surface, available for the movement of vehicles, an entirely new method of relieving the traffic congestion will have to be provided. The relief possible through the medium of special regulations, designed to meet the requirements of individual localities, can scarcely be increased. Further steps along that line, would give rise to almost certain complications that would inevitably defeat the very purpose such regulations were intended to encompass. On this subject we are, therefore, rapidly nearing a deadlock.

To recognize that such is the case, is not sufficient, nor does it solve the problem, in any respect. Immediate, drastic action must be taken, but most of that which I have in mind would require legislation before it could be effectively and lawfully undertaken. There is no question but what the horse, for illustration, must soon be forbidden in the streets. A horse-drawn vehicle, in a congested thoroughfare will block the passage of dozens of motor-driven vehicles. The vested interest of owners of draught horses, whether many or few in number, must be regarded. On the other hand, the owners of the motor-driven vehicles have rights which are entitled to consideration, too. They have purchased their automotive vehicles because of their speed, and power to transport, and it certainly is not fair nor equitable

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to compel a great many to suffer because of one. It is, in fact, a common sight to see a horse-drawn vehicle cause a blockade of all the traffic the length of an entire street, between two avenues.

Starting down town, a horse-drawn vehicle will block traffic, at different points, a number of times, on its way to some mid-town destination. The loss in time must be tremendous, in the aggregate, and traffic over a long distance, on the same or bisecting streets, is impeded. A careful survey of the situation will convince any unbiased individual in possession of all the facts that the elimination of the horse-drawn vehicle, and the limitation of the number of motor vehicles allowed to use the streets of certain parts of Manhattan, must come, and the sooner the better for the general public.

The number of motor-driven vehicles on the streets in this city is prodigious, a conservative estimate would place it at nearly a half a million. The increase annually is appalling and there is no known method of checking it. The street surface in the business, hotel, and in a very large area of the residential sections, possesses very fixed limits. It might be within the range of possibility to increase it a little, but such an increase would nowhere near measure up to the constantly augmenting requirements. Besides that, such methods of expansion with which we are familiar would be costly and require a long time to construct—they have not even been definitely projected as yet. So the only course open to us is obvious. The surface suitable for vehicular traffic must be sufficiently increased by artificial means, or traffic must be limited or decreased. The latter step would be very drastic, and there is no question but what much powerful opposition would be presented the moment it is formally proposed.

In connection with the latter subject there are two important phases to consider. The streets embraced in the business and theatrical districts are thronged, at certain hours each day, with automobilists from out of town. It may be conceded that the use of a motorcar is a great convenience to them, but it also must be conceded that the use of the vehicle is the source of great inconvenience to the people who reside here permanently, and who pay heavy taxes for the maintenance of the very streets from which these people from out of town crowd them off, and sometimes prevent them from using altogether.

Such a condition would not be permitted to exist in connection with a purely commercial enterprise, and there does not seem to be any really good reason why it should be permitted in reference to the use of the streets. A business man does not invest a large sum in the maintenance of an expensive plant, then permit others to walk in and crowd him out of it at a time when he wishes to use it as much as they do. The citizens of New York City pay annually an enormous sum in taxes for the maintenance of various state roads, none of which are in this City. The streets are kept in repair by taxation, however, in which the people outside the City do not participate. It is a most inequable arrangement, but it exists.

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Motor vehicles must be especially licensed in order to operate on all streets in the Borough of Manhattan seven days a week. Casual visitors to this City should not be permitted to monopolize the streets, on business days, to the exclusion of the residents of this City; and those who have their homes and pay taxes elsewhere, but derive their existence from enterprises here, should not be allowed to blockade the streets with their motorcars, to the inconvenience of residents and the demoralization of traffic.

This is possibly rather radical, but regardless of that we are faced with a traffic condition for which an adequate remedy must be found. I know of none other than to prohibit the use of the streets to vehicles of any character which prevent the free movement of traffic; and to put a stop to holding the convenience of the few paramount to that of the many, as in the case of the non-resident who motors to business and unnecessarily complicates the traffic problem in the narrow, twisted streets of the downtown section.

A fruitful and ever-present source of traffic troubles, generally, and congestion, especially, is the ubiquitous taxicab. In the more congested traffic centers, where they should not be, they are thick as flies. Every month—it might be said almost every hour—they are increasing. In the business district, at the commencement and termination of the business day, their number is legion. In the shopping district, immediately before noon and during mid-afternoon, they throng and squirm about. In the theatrical district, at the beginning and end of the performances, they mill around in streams, so long that the end of the line is lost in the stretch of perspective.

While many of the drivers of these vehicles are unquestionably honorable, some of them are thoroughly dishonorable and should not be permitted to ply a trade offering so many opportunities for shady transactions. On several occasions taxicab chauffeurs have played prominent parts in sensational robberies, which have been characterized by violence and homicides. I recall many such cases when the chauffeur either drove his own car, or that of his employer, to aid in the commission of the crime.

There are entirely too many taxicabs on the streets of New York City, and Manhattan, particularly, and too many of them are operated by men of the foregoing category.

There was double the number of automobiles using the streets of this City in 1920 that there was in 1916. The increase in motor vehicles in this City in 1921 over 1920 was estimated at 29%. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that the number of automobiles occupying the streets in this City will be again doubled before the end of the year 1925. Realizing the conges-

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tion that now prevails and looking forward three years it must seem evident that vehicular traffic in this City will become muscle-bound unless some permanent relief is provided without delay.

The elevated structures traversing some of the avenues in this City are an impediment to public traffic and a menace to public safety. The railroads occupying the Second Avenue and Sixth Avenue Elevated structures should be placed underground without delay. These are strategical avenues which would carry a vast amount of traffic if the elevated obstructions were removed. When these railroads are placed underground they will also be able to double their passenger capacity for at least four tracks can be provided to replace the two tracks that now occupy these structures.

An elevated roadway built of steel and concrete, at least 80 feet wide, should be erected along the marginal way and West Street from the Battery to 59th Street; carried over the New York Central Railroad tracks and connected up with 72d Street. This roadway would accommodate a large proportion of the west side traffic originating at Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Broadway, Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, which is now diverted to Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue. Ramps can be provided to all of the docks along West Street. This structure would be used for light and speedy vehicular traffic leaving the surface free for heavy commercial vehicles.

The removal of the Sixth Avenue elevated structure and clearing this avenue for vehicular traffic would greatly relieve the traffic congestion on Fifth Avenue. It would improve property and materially increase its taxable valuation along this thoroughfare and for at least one block on either side. It would remove an eye-sore from the center of the city and make living and business conditions along and in the vicinity of this avenue more tolerable.

The placing of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad underground would open up a fine artery for traffic from the Borough of The Bronx to South Street connecting up north and south-bound traffic from the Queensboro, Williamsburgh, Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges. Second Avenue should be extended by widening Chrystie Street to the Manhattan Bridge Plaza and extending this thoroughfare on through to Market Street to South Street providing a broad roadway on to the Battery connecting up with the proposed West Side roadway referred to above.

A tremendous proportion of the traffic coming over the four East River bridges is now diverted to the congested streets in the center of the city because of the lack of proper thoroughfares for north and south-bound traffic on the east side. A large part of the traffic to and from the Brooklyn, Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges is using Lafayette Street, Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Seventh Avenue and Eighth

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Avenue, which as a matter of public convenience and safety should be carried on some thoroughfare on the east side not now available, but which would be provided by the proposed Second Avenue improvement.

The Manhattan approaches to all of the east river bridges are entirely inadequate and all of them should be improved without delay, so that these bridges may accommodate their full traffic capacity without the dangerous congestion at the bridge heads which now exists. It must be realized that the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are rapidly increasing in population and commercial importance to such an extent as to make it imperative that all existing facilities be utilized to the fullest, or the future growth and business of the city will suffer.

Traffic congestion in the lower part of the city can be considerably relieved by providing three or more freight ferries plying between Brooklyn, Queens and New Jersey. A great deal of this traffic is carried across the lower portions of the city, where as a matter of convenience and economy it could be carried on ferry boats to greater advantage.

We of the Police Department have no pride of opinion as to any of the plans or suggestions submitted herewith; they are merely suggestions based on experience and observation which would tend to relieve the present traffic evils and make some provision for the future. As a matter of fact, the situation requires the immediate earnest attention of capable engineers who will determine upon necessary changes for present necessities and plan future permanent improvements. The thoroughfares in those sections of the city which are not built up should be rearranged, extended and laid out to accommodate the heavy traffic which must traverse such thoroughfares when these sections of the city are densely populated as they probably will be in the near future.

It must be apparent that if any such plan is carried out it will be several years before the improvements are available for use, and for this reason no time should be lost if we are to be prepared to meet the rising tide of traffic which is so necessary to our business supremacy.

In accordance with your settled policy of administration, the Police Department has been conducted with the most rigid economy consistent with efficiency and adequate service. It is my conviction that I have practically eliminated possible losses from every source, or, at least, reduced them to a minimum.

As at present conducted, all property, regardless of the nature of it, is conserved and preserved, and when it has outlived its usefulness in one sphere, it is employed elsewhere, systematically, until its condition renders further use impossible.

In pursuance of a policy of economy and efficiency, several precincts were abolished, the territory which they formerly covered absorbed by adjacent

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precincts, and the edifices formerly housing them, placed at the disposition of the Sinking Fund Commission. This course not only helps to centralize authority and responsibility, but it made possible a considerable saving among the high-salaried officers, who were transferred to other important duties, when the station-houses were abandoned.

There were four such station houses abandoned during the year, viz.: 7th, 17th, 22d and 92d, and the economy effected in salaries, etc., speaking in round numbers, amounts to about \$50,000 per year per station house. The value of the sites and buildings, which have been or will be turned over to the Sinking Fund Commission, is approximately \$600,000.

The same policy governs the distribution and use of the Police Force. It is my constant endeavor to dispose the men under my command to the best possible advantage, and especially so that the public may have a full measure of their services, and continuous, adequate protection.

In connection with this, I cannot refrain from referring to a rather anomalous situation created by the professional critics of the Police Department; I refer, especially, to the men who are self-styled reformers, and who cheerfully prostitute the truth, and whatever ability they may have in the mean endeavor to earn an easy living, by vilifying and scandalizing public officials, twisting and distorting facts and figures in regard to the several municipal departments, and by the preparation of plausible falsehoods and specious demi-truths with which to line the columns of the hostile press.

The Citizens' Union, and like organizations, afford excellent examples of what I have in mind. These mischief makers and professional scandal mongers, masquerading as "reformers"—although what they have ever reformed and when they reformed it, no one knows, not even themselves—joyfully assail the tentative annual budget of the Police Department, on general principles. They do not enquire into the reason or logic of the various requests, contained in it, for funds, but condemn and criticize all or any of them, as happens to please their fancy. They are the first, on the other hand, to denounce the Police Administration, for failure to provide the City with adequate police protection, entirely disregarding the fact that they have frequently opposed its efforts to secure necessary funds for this very purpose. Because of the lapse of time between the attacks, the public gets a chance to forget what has gone before, and is not in position to appreciate the absurdity of the situation in which the "reformers" place themselves, and the masterly fashion in which they keep on both sides of the fence at the same time. They denounce the Police Administration because it does something, and they denounce it again because it has failed to do the thing for which it was previously assailed. They are on the wrong side, regardless of what happens.

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We shall always have this species of parasitical faker with us, I presume, and we can only deplore the misinformation they purvey to the public, and try to correct the false impressions it creates.

I shall not at this point try to give a detailed statement of the finances of the Police Department for the year, but will merely touch on the salient features of the administration of the finances.

<i>Increases</i>	1920 over 1919	1921 over 1920
Uniformed Force, per diem employees, mandatory.	\$4,613,559.34	\$3,552,826.70
Supplies, equipment, material, etc.....	624,874.23	97,994.18
Pension fund	524,182.32	119,802.79
Total	\$5,762,615.89	\$3,770,623.67

It will be observed that there was a total decrease of practically \$2,000,000 in 1921 over 1920. That there was any increase in the cost of running the Police Department is due entirely to mandatory salary increases. The following figures will illustrate that clearly:

Gross increase of Budgetary Appropriation, 1921 over 1920	\$3,770,623.67
Deducting mandatory salary increases.....	3,552,826.70
Leaves increases in all other expenditures.....	\$217,796.97
Less decreases in other expenditures due to economical handling..	214,488.81
Leaving an absolute net increase over 1920 of.....	\$3,308.16

Much was made over the Police Department Budget for 1921, but I fail to see anything about these figures that is open to criticism. The aggregate of the Police Department Budget is a large item, but it is the result of years of development, during which vast economic changes have taken place, not the least of which has been the depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar. As with everything else, if the dollar would do as much today as it did five or ten years ago, the Budget would be correspondingly small. As a matter of fact, in view of the ground covered and the work done, it would not be a matter for criticism if the Budget were one-quarter or one-half as large again as it is. Intelligent analysis of the figures in the Police Department Budget will never under the present administration, reveal anything more startling than those preceding, which demonstrate conclusively that the actual administration of the Police Department cost merely a negligible fraction more in 1921 than it did in 1920.

Some of the critics of the Police Department appear to wish to convey the impression that the Police Commissioner exercises the same powers that an individual does over his own private business enterprise. This is utterly false, and no comparison is possible from the viewpoint of finances, for the Police Commissioner has only a most nominal voice in the financing of the

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Police Department, and practically none whatever as regards the amount of compensation received by the various members of it, not even his own. The general public is not familiar with these facts, and the critics of the Police Administration try to deceive them, and propagate the belief that the Police Commissioner is personally responsible for the size of the Police Department Budget, and, in some extraordinary way, a beneficiary in direct proportion to its dimensions. It is no very great matter, but regrettable that the public cannot be informed of the facts.

The press lived up to its best, or worst, traditions during the year, by cooperating with the various "investigating" bodies to the utmost, misrepresenting the Police Department and vilifying its representatives as effectively as possible. One prominent newspaper became so bold it published such flagrant falsehoods about the Police Department that, as a matter of common justice to the members of the Department and myself, I was compelled to take issue with its management. I forced a retraction from the latter and an apology from the publisher. That, however, is not what is wanted. We want the sincere support and assistance of the press for the good of the citizens of this City, not the publication of falsehoods, prejudicial to the good name of the Police Department, to be followed by belated apologies after the harm has been done and the incident all but forgotten.

Judging from past experience, it is quite useless to expect the press to publish anything about the Police Department except sensational nonsense and scandalous falsehoods, unless it serves some ulterior motive of the management to print the truth. Under your administration, the Police Department has managed to exist with nothing on the part of the press except enmity towards it, and it will continue to do so.

Once again, Mr. Mayor, I take the opportunity of assuring you of my gratitude and appreciation for the unreserved confidence you have imposed in me, both personally and as Police Commissioner. The Mayor of the City of New York must be the guide and inspiration to the Police Commissioner and the police force, to enable them to perform their duties properly and to render to the citizens of this city the quality of service that they have a right to expect. In the future as in the past I shall spare no effort to serve the public faithfully and retain your confidence and esteem.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

A provision of the Charter of the Greater City makes it mandatory upon the Police Commissioner to issue annually a statement of the cost of maintenance of the Police Department, and the character and quality of the work performed by it. This is a very wise provision, but previous to this administration the annual reports of the Police Department have been extremely perfunctory in character, and, in fact, little more than tables and statistics, the majority of which were utterly unintelligible to the general public, and conveyed little to even those more or less conversant with that department of the Municipal Government.

It has been the purpose of the present Police Administration to bring about closer cooperation between the citizens of this city and the Police Department. It has been the endeavor to serve this end by the publication of an Annual Report so wide in scope, and so intelligible as to be understood by and be of interest to anyone caring to take the trouble to read it.

The general run of Americans are always ready to criticize the Government in its entirety, or any of its departments, regardless of the justice of their criticisms. It cannot be said that even a small percentage of such criticisms are either logical or intelligent, and this is largely due to ignorance of the functions of the Government, and the way they are managed and directed, as provided by law.

The present Police Administration has tried to clear up any misconceptions that existed in the minds of the citizens of this city in regard to the Police Department by a thorough explanation of its operation, and that of its various auxiliaries, in the annual reports that have been published. This report differs somewhat in form from the preceding reports, and is, in fact, more in the nature of a year book. It is expected that this Report, which is a survey of the work of the entire department for the year 1921, as a unit, will better convey the manner in which the Police Department performed its many and varied functions.

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ADMINISTRATION

DELEGATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES

In order to remove any misapprehension as to the responsibility for the performance of certain duties and to bring about closer coordination, the administrative head has continued to follow the practice instituted by him, to specifically allot the duties of the administrative officers of the Police Department.

The following circular thus became a part of the official record of the Department:

POLICE DEPARTMENT
City of New York
Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, February 7, 1921.

CIRCULAR NO. 3

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ASSIGNMENTS OF DUTIES

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of Brooklyn
- b. Court appearances of members of the Force in all boroughs
- c. Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all boroughs
- d. Conduct of rehearings in all cases of application for rehearing
- e. General conduct of trials in all boroughs
- f. Responsibility for the proper handling of trial calendars
- g. Law Library
- h. Police Recreation Camp.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- i. Third Deputy Police Commissioner
- k. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Queens
- l. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Traffic Division.

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Chief Clerk's Division
- b. Quartermaster's Department
- c. Home Service Division
- d. Printing Bureau

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- e. Civilian employees
- f. Care and maintenance of Department buildings, property and equipment
- g. Methods of making and keeping records and reports of the Department
- h. Certifies and signs all bills and pay-rolls of the Department
- i. Conduct of trials in all boroughs, as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- k. First Deputy Police Commissioner
- l. Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions in the Borough of Manhattan
- b. Executive officer to the Police Commissioner
- c. Chairman of the Executive Board
- d. Pensions
- e. Represents the Police Commissioner on all boards of which he is a member
- f. Conducts trials in all boroughs as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- g. Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve
- i. Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Division of National Defense
- k. Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Division of Narcotic Drug Control.

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Boiler Division
- b. Property Division
- c. Permits and Licenses issued by the Department
- d. Advisory to the Police Commissioner on general improvement
- e. Conduct of trials in all Boroughs as assigned by the Police Commissioner.

In their absence assumes the duties of:

- f. Second Deputy Police Commissioner
- g. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of The Bronx
- h. Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Borough of Richmond.

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FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of:

- a. Special Duty Division
- b. Conditions relating to white slave traffic
- c. Crimes and offenses affecting women and girls
- d. Protection of juveniles
- e. Social Welfare.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN A. HARRISS

Supervision of:

- a. Traffic Division
- b. Police Club
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RODMAN WANAMAKER

Supervision of:

- a. Police Reserves
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ALLAN A. RYAN

Supervision of:

- a. Division of National Defense
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHN M. SHAW

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Richmond
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER EDMOND A. GUGGENHEIM

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of The Bronx
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER T. COLEMAN DU PONT

Supervision of:

- a. Police conditions, Borough of Queens
- b. Police Hospital
- c. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CARLETON SIMON

Supervision of:

- a. Division of Narcotic Drug Control
- b. Conduct of trials as specially assigned by the Police Commissioner.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF INSPECTOR

- a. Command of the Uniformed Force
- b. Command of the Detective Division
- c. Responsibility of the enforcement of all laws and ordinances
- d. Responsibility for the discipline and efficiency of the uniformed force and detective force
- e. Approval of parade permits.
- f. Supervision of:
 1. Chief of Staff
 - a. Headquarters Division
 - b. Marine Division
 - c. Training School
 - d. Bureau of Telegraph
 - e. Musical Company. 1. Police Band. 2. Police Glee Club
 - f. Police Motor Truck Reserve Corps.
 2. Commanding Officer, Detective Division
 - a. Detective Division
 - b. School for Detectives.
 3. Chief Surgeon
 - a. Surgical Division.
 4. Chaplains
 5. Inspector General
 - a. Inspection of uniforms and equipment of members of the Force
 - b. Inspection of Department buildings and their equipment, including precinct records
 - c. Inspection of Department live stock and vehicles; saddlery and other equipment.

CHIEF CLERK

- a. Command of the civilian clerical force in Police Headquarters
- b. Responsibility for the accurate maintenance of the following:

In the Chief Clerk's Office:

1. The descriptive and assignment record of each member of the force, filed by name, and cross indexed by command and by shield number
2. The record of grades
3. The minutes of the Police Commissioner
4. Records of Departmental Recognition
5. The record of contracts and tabulation of awards

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6. The official files of General and Special Orders and of Circulars
7. The record of special patrolmen
8. The oath book
9. General departmental files and records.

In the Bookkeeper's Office:

1. An account of all appropriations
2. A record of all expenditures
3. A record of all outstanding indebtedness
4. A detailed bookkeeping account
5. General records and files of Bookkeeper's Office.

The preparation under the direction of the Police Commissioner of forms of proposals and contracts.

Custody of contracts.

CREATION OF OFFICE OF DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTOR AND DEPUTY INSPECTORS

Appointment of Deputy Inspectors

Heretofore, the Deputy Chief Inspector has been stationed at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, and has had nominal charge of the Force in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. During the absence of the Chief Inspector it has been necessary to withdraw the Deputy Chief from Brooklyn, and to place these boroughs under the command of a substitute, who, in turn, must be withdrawn from the command of an inspection district, leaving his post in the hands of a subordinate, often for a considerable period of time.

The Deputy Chief Inspector should be the assistant of the Chief Inspector, in every respect as well as name. He should be stationed at Police Headquarters, and thoroughly familiar with the details of the office, and of the duties, of the Chief Inspector, so that he may be prepared and able to perform all the duties of his superior at any time.

An Acting Deputy Chief Inspector has, therefore, been assigned to take charge, at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and the Deputy Chief Inspector has been assigned to assist the Chief Inspector, at Police Headquarters in Manhattan. This not only provides an efficient substitute for the Chief Inspector, but places a high police official permanently in charge of police affairs in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Deputy District Inspectors

The District Inspectors hold an important office. Their jurisdiction is large, consisting of from five to eight precincts. Field work requires their constant attention, as they are charged with the enforcement of the public morals laws, which include those directed against vice and gambling, as well as certain others which are peculiarly difficult to enforce for various reasons.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Virtually all of their time has been taken up with a mass of office detail, comprising official correspondence, conduct of investigations, inspection of station-houses and equipment, and the maintenance of discipline throughout the District.

Furthermore, when an inspector is absent from duty for any reason it is necessary to place his district either in charge of an inspector from another district, who possibly cannot give it adequate attention, or withdraw a captain from some precinct within his district, who, in the nature of things, is unfamiliar with the work. At the same time, during the absence of the captain, his precinct must be under the command of still another subordinate.

To relieve the inspectors of routine detail work, which can be handled equally as well by a subordinate, the office of Deputy Inspector has been created. The Deputy Inspector, as the immediate subordinate of the Inspector, will, of course, be familiar with all of the details of the office, and the conditions in the district, and in the absence of the Inspector, qualified to assume command.

POLITICAL ATTACKS

As has been pointed out in former reports, it is much to be regretted that the Police Department cannot be relieved from attacks and criticism that are purely political in character and which, therefore, must inevitably be utterly false and insincere.

The year 1921 was conspicuous in Police Department annals for the viciousness of the political assaults made upon it. This was to be expected because of the then approaching Mayoralty election. Early in the year, the political opponents of the city administration in the state legislature, and elsewhere, marshalled their resources and provided a splendid successor to the infamous Almirall Grand Jury.

The latter went into retirement in December, 1920, but their sponsors and supporters were still determined to sustain their political enterprise. Shortly after the Legislature of 1921 convened, there was prepared by certain members of the Legislature and published throughout this State an avalanche of libelous accusations of and concerning the City of New York and its responsible governmental officers. This monstrous libel was delivered to the public press on January 3, 1921.

No servant of the people from the Mayor down to the humblest functionary in the City was spared. As usual, the chief onslaught was made on the Police Department. The sponsors of this libel charged the responsible officers

Libelous Report

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of the city government with corruption, misrule, graft, favoritism and cowardice, ending in the characterization that the City of New York was suffering from the worst and most corrupt administration in its history.

They charged the Police Department and the Police Commissioner with being in league with women of the underworld and protecting them from arrest; with having protected influential men who were guilty of criminally assaulting young children; with having protected a high officer of the Police Department (Inspector Dominick Henry) who was a victim of the lawless acts and proceedings of the Almirall Grand Jury; with having obstructed those who undertook to protect the morals of children; with having destroyed the greatest police administrator (Bugher); and the most renowned and only honest Police Captain (Costigan).

Upon the publication of these charges, another Extraordinary Grand Jury was empanelled in New York County and had assigned to them as chief law officer ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, a former District Attorney of New York County. Ex-Governor Whitman's salary was fixed at \$1,000 a week as law officer for the new Extraordinary Grand Jury, and he immediately took up the task with which the Almirall Grand Jury and its law officer (Rand) had disgraced themselves.

On January 12, 1921, I received from the then District Attorney a letter, copy of which together with my answer thereto follows:

"HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner,
240 Centre Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In the investigation into the charge that there is corruption in public office in this County, this office has need of some detectives from the Detective Bureau of Police Headquarters.

I, therefore, ask that you assign to this office Al. Thomas of the 35th Precinct for work in that investigation now being made.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) EDWARD SWANN,
District Attorney."

"HON. EDWARD SWANN,
District Attorney,
Criminal Courts Building,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting that Acting Detective Sergeant Alfred Thomas be assigned to your office. I have the honor to direct your attention to the following communication addressed to you by His Honor, the Mayor, on the 8th instant:

You asked me yesterday if the Grand Jury could have six men from the Detective Bureau if they requested them. The statements made by the Senator and

Ex-Governor
Charles S.
Whitman

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assemblyman had some bearing on the Police Department, and if these legislators or the persons they secured their information from have any evidence of wrongdoing on the part of any member of the Police Department, or any member of this administration, let them present their evidence to the Grand Jury, and let the Grand Jury take the proper action.

The Police are doing police work and their entire time should be continued doing police work. It would be entirely improper for the police officers from the Police Department to be assigned to investigate themselves.

Again, may I repeat that if these people who have been making charges have any evidence or know of anyone violating the law let them come forward with the facts and present them to the Grand Jury.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.'

On February 24, 1921, the Whitman Extraordinary Grand Jury indicted the Chief Inspector of this Department, William J. Lahey, for violation of Section 1826 of the Penal Law. At the time, referred to in the indictment, Chief Inspector Lahey was Second Deputy Police Commissioner and the indictment was predicated on the sole fact that as Second Deputy Commissioner, Chief Inspector Lahey acknowledged the receipt of a check from the Underwriters' Detective Bureau for the sum of \$50, as a reward to be paid for the recovery, by George J. Andrews, an Acting Detective Sergeant, then attached to the Automobile Squad, of an automobile, stolen on the seventh day of July, 1918. At the time of the indictment Chief Inspector Lahey was on duty as the Commanding Officer of the Uniformed Forces of this Department at Police Headquarters, and, as a consequence of the indictment, he was suspended from duty.

**Indictment of
Chief Inspector**

Thereafter, on June 30, 1921, upon application of Chief Inspector Lahey, Mr. Justice Whittaker, sitting in the Special Term, Part I, Supreme Court, dismissed the indictment and in his opinion written on that occasion, stated among other things: "That the undenied and uncontraverted affidavit of Chief Inspector Lahey indicated that there was no ground whatever on which an indictment should have been found, and that the real facts of the case, which would have established to the Grand Jury the entire innocence of Chief Inspector Lahey, were suppressed and were not presented to the Grand Jury and that the uncontradicted statement of Chief Inspector Lahey, under oath, showed that the check for \$50 reward was received at Headquarters for which Inspector Lahey had given a receipt, as he was in duty bound to do, and had reported the receipt thereof to the Department to be dealt with in accordance with the law and the Rules and Regulations of the Department, and that from the facts established the conclusion was inevitable, that in justice to the Chief Inspector and to the people themselves, the indictment should be dismissed.'" Whereupon Mr. Justice Whittaker dismissed the indictment and thereafter Chief Inspector Lahey was reinstated to his office in the Department.

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Affidavit of
Chief Inspector

The facts respecting this indictment of the Chief Inspector, and the publication of the affidavit upon which Mr. Justice Whittaker, in effect, denounced the Grand Jury and their law officers and dismissed the indictment, together with the pertinent facts set forth in the opinion of Mr. Justice Whittaker, will serve to record here, for the information of the public and future reference of officers and members of this Department, the monstrous oppression and criminal perversion of the functions of a Grand Jury, as well as the lawless acts and conduct of the law officers of this Extraordinary Grand Jury and every person responsible for their proceedings. The following Affidavit made by Chief Inspector Lahey, is a fair statement of the record and real facts respecting the actions of the Grand Jury and their advisor, Charles S. Whitman :

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,	}	
<i>Plaintiff</i>		
<i>against</i>		
WILLIAM J. LAHEY, IMPEADED WITH	}	
GEORGE J. ANDREWS,		
<i>Defendant</i>		

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) SS.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

WILLIAM J. LAHEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am the above named defendant. I was indicted in the Court of General Sessions on the 24th day of February, 1921. On February 28, 1921, I was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and continued at large on bail in the sum of \$2,500. The indictment pleaded a violation of Section 1826 of the Penal Law. It charged me and Andrews of "asking and receiving, and consenting and agreeing to receive a gratuity and reward, and a promise thereof, other than such as was authorized by law for doing and performing an official act."

The indictment said that on the 14th day of June, 1920, Andrews was an Acting Detective Sergeant of Police at Headquarters in the Automobile Squad ; and that I was Second Deputy Police Commissioner at Headquarters ; and that on the 7th day of July, 1918, a Buick touring car owned by Mr. and Mrs. McTeigue was stolen ; and that said Andrews, on the 14th day of June, 1920, asked for and received from the Automobile Underwriters' Detective Bureau \$50 in the form of a check as a reward for recovering the automobile. The indictment concluded by alleging that I was concerned in the commission of said crime by Andrews, and aided and abetted therein. When indicted,

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I was discharging my duties as Chief Inspector of Police at Headquarters but the Police Commissioner suspended me in consequence of the indictment and I am still suspended. * * * On the 10th day of March, 1921, without any notice to me or my attorney, as shown by the records in the clerk's office, this indictment was transferred from the Court of General Sessions to the Supreme Court, New York County.

**Affidavit
Continued**

This indictment has never been brought to trial, has never been put upon the calendar, and no steps have been taken by the District Attorney since I pleaded not guilty to bring it to trial. At the time that the indictment was transferred to the Supreme Court, it was pending in General Sessions, in that part presided over by the Honorable Thomas C. T. Crain, a judge of that court. Judge Crain had stated in open court that this indictment and various others which were found about the same time against members of the Police Department should be speedily tried, because they were serious charges against public officers and that the public had a right to know whether their public officers had been guilty of such offenses, and the officers, on their part, had the right to speedy vindication if the charges were false. These comments of the judge were given wide publicity. They were made in the hearing of some assistants to the District Attorney of New York County, in charge of the prosecution of such indictments. One of the police officers indicted about this time was Police Captain Bailey, who was accused of a similar offense. Indeed, most of these police indictments returned about this time were for similar offenses. The counsel for Police Captain Bailey endeavored to force a trial on the indictment against his client but the District Attorney on each occasion offered excuses and refused to consent to go to trial. Judge Crain further announced that he intended to take up the subject with his associates and arrange for a special term of court in General Sessions for the express purpose of trying these indictments, including the one against me, so that a speedy trial could be had. At the same time, several applications were made in that term of court by counsel for various such defendants for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury. Judge Crain announced, in open court, in the hearing of the assistants of the District Attorney in charge of these indictments, that these indictments, including the one against me, must be brought speedily to trial and that if they were not brought to trial within a certain period which he named, that he would grant the motions pending for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury. This inspection might have enabled counsel for such defendants to move to dismiss the indictments on grounds which would have compelled the court to grant the motion.

A few days thereafter the District Attorney in charge of these indictments, without giving notice to any of the defendants, procured an order which transferred this indictment, as well as all the others, from the Court of General Sessions into the Supreme Court where they now sleep.

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Postponement of
Trial; Needless
Delays

The trial of this indictment against me has not been postponed at any time upon my application. I have never sought any delay in the prosecution of it, on the contrary, I have sought a speedy trial. This indictment was found in February, 1921, and could have been brought to trial in February in the Court of General Sessions. There were terms of court both in General Sessions and in the Supreme Court at which it could have been brought to trial, in March, April and May of 1921.

On the 8th day of March, 1921, by my counsel, Mr. Robert H. Elder, I made formal demand upon the District Attorney, in writing, that he put me on trial on this indictment in the month of March, 1921. The District Attorney refused so to do and has ever since neglected to bring me to trial.

I have fully and fairly stated my case to my said counsel and I have a good and substantial defense on the merits to this indictment, as I am advised by my said attorney, after such statement, and verily believe. Indeed, at the time of my indictment, I had no recollection of this incident whatever. I examined the police records and learned from them that after this automobile had been recovered a reward of \$50 was offered for the recovery thereof and a check in that amount was received at Police Headquarters on June 17, 1920. On the 18th day of June, 1920, I replied, acknowledging receipt of this check in writing. On June 18, 1920, acting as Second Deputy Police Commissioner, I referred this subject to the inspector commanding the detective division for report and recommendation. On June 22, 1920, the detective division reported back to me as follows: "Request is recommended for approval less usual deduction for Pension and Relief Funds. John J. Cray, Inspector Commanding Detective Division."

On June 23, 1920, as Second Deputy Police Commissioner, I referred the whole subject to the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, recommending approval, less the usual deductions for the Pension and Relief Funds. This reference to the Third Deputy Police Commissioner was made because he was the executive officer of the Police Commissioner himself and the authority whose duty it was to render decision as to whether the recommendation aforesaid should be approved or disapproved. On June 23, 1920, said Executive Officer indicated his approval by stamping upon the papers which had passed through official channels of the Department, these words: "Approved per third endorsement, June 23, 1920, Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Commissioner, Executive Officer."

On June 24, 1920, the check in question was delivered to the bookkeeper of the Police Department that the proper deductions might be made for the Pension and Relief Funds. These deductions were made as follows: 10%, or \$5 of the sum was paid into the Pension Fund; and 40%, or \$20 of the sum was paid into the Police Relief Fund, leaving a balance of \$25 which was, I

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

am informed, paid to the detective earning the reward. I have learned that none of these facts, showing the course that this check took through the Police Department, and the distribution of the amount, and that the reward was received and the amount distributed pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, and under the rules of the Police Department, were presented to the Grand Jury. It is fair to assume that if they had known all the facts the Grand Jury would never have found this indictment against me. The District Attorney and his assistants know all of the facts, I have been informed so through the public prints. Soon after my indictment, all of these facts were made public. Then it was admitted by Special Deputy District Attorney Whitman, in an interview published in various of the daily papers, that these facts had not been presented to the Grand Jury. They were then and now are all of record in the Police Department and were then and now are accessible to the District Attorney and his assistants. It is my belief that they were designedly withheld from the Grand Jury in the fear that if the whole of the facts were revealed the Grand Jury would refuse to indict me.

Therefore, it is clear that my indictment on this charge was obtained on a false presentation of the case to the Grand Jury, and for some purpose other than that of prosecuting me upon this indictment. The indictment is being held over my head to satisfy that unlawful purpose.

**Indictment
Falsely Secured**

To indicate that there can be no dispute about the history which this check had in the Police Department, and my connection with it, I have annexed hereto photostat copies of the records, as follows: As Exhibit A, letter dated June 16, 1920, which was the offer of the reward; as Exhibit B, letter of June 18, 1920, which was my acknowledgment of the receipt of same; Exhibit C is the receipt of the bookkeeper, showing that he obtained fifty per cent. of the check for distribution as above indicated; as Exhibit D, report of John Fitzpatrick of the Automobile Squad; and as Exhibits E and F, the endorsements of the various officers through whose hands the record passed.

Wherefore, I pray that this indictment be dismissed for lack of prosecution.

Sworn to before me this }
13th day of May, 1921 } WILLIAM J. LAHEY

G. M. McDonnell,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City,
New York County Clerk's No. 50, Reg. No. 22015
Term expires April 13, 1922.

This story of monstrous oppression, deliberate falsification of public records, the perversion of the high functions of a Grand Jury and the prostitution of our criminal courts and criminal procedure to the use and purpose of a coterie of political conspirators in high office, unparalleled in the history of this

**Opinion
Dismissing
Indictment**

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or any other state would not be complete without the frank and fearless opinion of Mr. Justice Whitaker of The Supreme Court of this State in which he properly characterizes the oppressive and unlawful conduct of this Grand Jury and their law officer, Charles S. Whitman, in depriving the Chief Inspector and many other police officers of the most sacred rights, guaranteed to every citizen under our Federal and State Constitutions and every protection accorded a citizen by the laws of this country, against the oppressive use of the criminal law for private vengeance, political advantage or personal profit. This opinion was published in the Law Journal of June 30, 1921, when the indictment against the Chief Inspector was dismissed by Mr. Justice Whitaker.

PEOPLE, &c., v. LAHEY, IMPL'D, &c.—Motion to dismiss indictment under section 668 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This section provides as follows: "If a defendant, indicted for a crime whose trial has not been postponed upon his application, be not brought to trial at the next term of the court in which the indictment is triable, after it is found the court may, on application of the defendant, order the indictment to be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary be shown." William J. Lahey, a deputy police commissioner, was indicted by the Grand Jury impaneled in the Court of General Sessions on February 24, 1921. On February 28, 1921, Lahey was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty," and was admitted to bail. The indictment alleged a violation of section 1826 of the Penal Law. It charged Lahey and George J. Andrews, an acting detective sergeant of police, of "asking and receiving, and consenting and agreeing to receive a gratuity and reward, and a promise thereof other than such as was authorized by law for doing and performing an official act." It alleged that on the 14th day of June, 1920, Andrews was on duty as a detective sergeant in the automobile squad; that Lahey was second deputy police commissioner; that on the 7th day of July, 1918, a Buick car was stolen; that Andrews asked for and received from the Underwriters' Detective Bureau \$50 in the form of a check as a reward for recovering the car. The indictment charged that Lahey aided and abetted in the commission of the alleged crime by Andrews. When Lahey was indicted he was discharging his duties as chief police inspector. By reason of his indictment the police commissioner suspended him, and he still remains suspended. The indictment has never been brought to trial nor placed upon the calendar for trial. It was transferred to the Supreme Court from the Court of General Sessions. No steps have been taken on behalf of the People to bring the case to trial since the plea of "not guilty" was entered. At the time the indictment was pending in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Crain, recognizing the right of defendant, stated from the Bench that the case against Lahey should be speedily tried; that he was entitled to a speedy trial and vindication if not guilty. Judge Crain was ready and would have arranged for an immediate trial in the Court of General Sessions, and stated that if it was not brought to trial he would grant certain motions then pending. *Upon the expression by Judge Crain of his*

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intention to force an immediate trial, to which Lahey was entitled and which he endeavored to obtain, the district attorney, without notice, removed the case from the Court of General Sessions to the Supreme Court. By this means a speedy trial in the Court of General Sessions, which Judge Crain very properly and justly endeavored to force, and which Lahey deserved, was prevented. Whether or not the removal of the case from the Court of General Sessions was for the purpose of delay is a matter for inference. It certainly resulted in preventing a speedy trial and has utterly prevented Lahey from bringing the case to trial. No move whatever has been made by the People to bring the case to trial in the Supreme Court, and there it rests with the disgrace of the indictment still hanging over Lahey's head and which he is unable to remove. Lahey at no time has asked for any adjournment or delay of any kind. On the contrary, the papers show, and it is not denied, that he has endeavored to procure a speedy trial. On March 4, 1921, Lahey made a formal demand upon the district attorney to bring him to trial. The district attorney refused to do so. Since the removal of the case to the Supreme Court there have been ample terms of the Criminal Branch in which the district attorney could have brought the case to trial. He has refused or neglected to do so. Although perhaps this is not the time or place to consider the merits of the indictment, the sworn statements of Mr. Lahey upon this application, which are undenied and uncontroverted by the People, indicate that there was no ground whatever upon which an indictment should have been found, and that the real facts of the case which would have established the entire innocence of Lahey were suppressed and were not presented to the Grand Jury. The uncontradicted statement of Lahey under oath made upon this application shows that a check for \$50 reward was received at police headquarters, for which Lahey gave a written receipt, and reported the receipt thereof to the department and asked for a report and recommendation thereon. The receipt of the check was approved by the department and one-half thereof was applied to the pension fund and the police relief fund and \$25 paid to the detective who earned the reward. None of these facts was laid before the Grand Jury. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial" (art. 6). The section of the Criminal Code above cited is in recognition of this constitutional right, and courts should never disregard the mandate. The practice of indicting people and holding the indictment over their heads without bringing them to trial has become altogether too common and is a menace to the constitutional rights of the citizen, and in some instances has given rise to a doubt as to the sincerity and good faith and honest purpose of the indictments. Such procedure deserves the condemnation of our courts. From the facts established in the application to the court in the present case, the conclusion, in the opinion of this court, is inevitable that in justice to the defendant Lahey and in justice to the People themselves, and as an assurance to the individual citizen that the court will protect him in his constitutional rights, this motion to dismiss the indictment against William J. Lahey should be and is granted.

**Trial Groundlessly
Impeded**

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Ex-Governor
Whitman's
Extra-Legal and
Illegal Acts

Whitman laid hold of the Search and Seizure Subpoena, invented by the Almirall Grand Jury, and made the following seizures of the records, books, documents and papers of the Police Department or that part of them that the Almirall Grand Jury had returned, to wit:

On January 17, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all reports and complaints on file in the Police Department respecting stolen automobiles, and all other books, papers and memoranda showing names of complainants, disposition of cases and names of officers in New York County from January 1, 1919 to January 17, 1921. There was delivered on this one subpoena over 4,000 documents of the Police Department.

On January 21, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Inspector of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury, records, books, etc., showing all stolen and recovered automobiles during the years 1919 and 1920.

On January 24, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Inspector and the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered them to deliver to the Grand Jury all books and papers showing moneys received by members of the Automobile Squad of the Police Department as rewards, gratuities or fees, and the amount given to the Pension Fund, during the years 1919 and 1920 out of said rewards, and on the same day Whitman subpoenaed Inspector James Bolan, and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all statements taken by him, as Inspector of the Third Inspection District, on November 20, 1918, regarding the officers in West 30th Street Police Station, and all statements taken by him in regard to police conditions in the 22d and 23d Precincts, being the subject of a report to the Police Commissioner on December 30, 1918.

On January 25, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all reports, books, papers and memoranda showing all rewards, gratuities and fees received by any member of the Police Department for the recovery of certain automobiles in October, 1919; also all reports regarding lost or stolen automobiles recovered by certain officers of the Detective Division in September and December, 1920.

On January 31, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all books, papers and memoranda showing all rewards paid to certain officers of the Department for the return of certain automobiles in April and December, 1920.

On February 2, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing automobiles reported lost or stolen from January 1, 1918 to January 1, 1921,

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and all records of Cadillac and Hudson cars bought or sold by second-hand dealers from January 1, 1918 to January 1, 1921. There was delivered on this subpoena more than 3,800 documents.

On February 3, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Inspector in charge of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing loss and recovery of certain automobiles in October, 1919.

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Whitman's Acts,
Etc., Continued

On February 8, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Commanding Officer of the Detective Division, the Chief Clerk of the Department, the Secretary to the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, the Secretary to the Police Commissioner, and the Bookkeeper of the Department, and ordered them to deliver to the Grand Jury all books and records showing all money received by officers of the Automobile Squad as gratuities or rewards from any source whatever during the years 1920 and 1921; all records, books and papers showing money received by all police officers assigned to the Automobile Squad as gratuities or rewards from any source, and the amount deposited in the Pension Fund or the Relief Fund and the amount given to each officer, setting forth the date of each transaction during the years 1920 and 1921; all reports, checks and memoranda showing all money received by certain officers of the Department regarding certain automobiles recovered in May and June, 1920; all reports showing all moneys received for the recovery of a certain automobile in January, 1920, and all complaint books, telephone books and "squeal" books, showing complaints made respecting thefts of bonds, and the Detective records for the years 1919 and 1920.

On February 15, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Complaint Clerk of the Chief Inspector's Office and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all reports, complaints, minutes, papers and letters showing all complaints and statements made and taken and filed in the Police Department relating to police action in certain cases in January, 1918.

On February 23, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing the loss and recovery of certain automobiles in August, 1920.

On February 24, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records regarding the loss and recovery of automobiles in March, 1920.

On February 25, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing loss and recovery of stolen automobiles in December, 1920.

On February 28, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records and reports in regard to loss and recovery of certain automobiles in November, 1920

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**Ex-Governor
Whitman's Acts,
Etc., Continued**

On March 2, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Commanding Officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records for the year 1919 regarding complaints of thefts, larcenies, robberies and embezzlements.

On March 3, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Property Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing Liberty or Government Bonds, negotiable securities, industrial stocks or bonds, recovered, held or returned by the Police Department during the years 1919 and 1920.

On March 4, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records relating to the recovery of certain motor cars in November, 1920.

On March 7, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Property Clerk of the Department and an officer of the Detective Division and ordered them to deliver to the Grand Jury all records regarding certain complaints of larceny of automobiles in October, 1920, and all records showing Liberty Bonds, United States Government Bonds and other negotiable bonds and securities deposited with the Property Clerk during the years 1919 and 1920.

On March 10, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Police Commissioner and the Bookkeeper of the Department and ordered them to deliver to the Grand Jury all books, papers, letters, reports, receipts, checks, vouchers, documents and memoranda showing all moneys paid in the Pension Fund of the Police Department by certain officers of the Department out of rewards they had received for the recovery of stolen automobiles for the years 1919 and 1920, and showing from whom the said money was received, the types and motor numbers of cars recovered and the amounts paid in the Pension Fund and the Relief Fund, and all letters written by the Police Commissioner and Chief Inspector in regard to such rewards and the amount thereof paid into the Pension Fund and Relief Fund of the Department, and also subpoenaed the Second Deputy Police Commissioner and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all papers, documents, reports, accounts, books and memoranda, showing all moneys received and expended for and on account of the Police Field Day Games for the years 1919 and 1920, and on the same day Whitman subpoenaed an officer assigned to the office of the Police Commissioner and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all letters, papers, books, documents, checks, receipts and vouchers, showing all moneys received as rewards, fees or gratuities by any member of the Police Department for recovery of automobiles for the years 1919 and 1920.

**Wreck of Police
Department Files**

At this juncture the condition respecting Departmental records, books, papers, official documents and files, was such that the business of the Department could no longer be properly conducted. The Almirall Grand Jury had raided and seized the Department files during the years 1919 and 1920 of their

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most important records, which had never been returned to the Department nor had any explanation ever been given as to what disposition was made of them.

The Whitman Extraordinary Grand Jury had taken nearly everything that remained after the last active session of the Admirall Grand Jury in 1920. Upon advice of Counsel, I earnestly protested against further seizure of the few records that were left in the Department but to no avail. Subpoenas ordering the delivery of records and files of the Department were being served in large batches several times a day on nearly every officer and civilian employe assigned to Police Headquarters.

On March 10, 1921—All the books for the Field Day Games for 1918, 1919 and 1920 were ordered by Whitman to be delivered to the Grand Jury, and when they were brought to the Grand Jury Room, and delivered to Whitman, they were delivered in turn by him to an Assistant District Attorney named Smith. These very important financial records necessary not only for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Police Department but also necessary for the protection of the officers assigned to duty in conserving the said records and funds, were never heard of again nor was any explanation made as to their disposition until they were demanded by the Legislative Investigating Committee and subpoenaed to that Committee.

**Ex-Governor
Whitman's Acts,
Etc., Continued**

On March 14, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records regarding the recovery of stolen automobiles in June and September, 1920, and at the same time Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division, Police Headquarters, and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury, forthwith, all records showing recovery of certain Liberty Bonds and securities.

On March 15, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Police Commissioner and the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered them to deliver to the Grand Jury all records, reports, letters and documents showing statements made by members of the Police Department regarding the recovery of stolen cars, also all papers, documents, receipts, memoranda and reports showing all moneys received by Detectives as rewards or fees for the recovery of certain Liberty Bonds and other securities in October, 1920, as well as records showing assignment of certain officers of the Automobile Squad.

On March 22, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Clerk of the Department and the Property Clerk and ordered them to deliver to the Grand Jury all time-sheets covering employees connected with the office of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner for the period from March, 1919 to January 31, 1920, and all records and books showing moneys received by certain officers of the Automobile Squad for the recovery of a car in May, 1917, and a copy of the Annual Report of the Police Pension Fund for the year 1917, and all books

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and records showing the recovery of certain stolen automobiles and the custody thereof. On the same day Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing the loss and recovery of certain automobiles in May, 1917.

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Whitman's Acts,
Etc., Continued

On March 24, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Chief Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury, books, papers and receipts showing all moneys paid into the Pension Fund and Relief Fund of the Department by certain officers from rewards received for the recovery of certain cars in September, 1920, and May 7, 1917.

On March 24, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed an officer of the Detective Division and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury certain records showing recovery of stolen automobiles.

On March 29, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Property Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all records showing the recovery of stolen automobiles and the custody thereof.

On April 7, 1921—Whitman subpoenaed the Property Clerk of the Department and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury certain articles placed in his custody at the time of the arrest of an offender on November 4, 1920, and on the same day, Whitman subpoenaed the Police Commissioner and ordered him to deliver to the Grand Jury all reports, documents and minutes showing all proceedings and investigations taken by any member of the Police Department in the shooting of one Bifulco, by Patrolman James Kenny, on November 4, 1920.

Absolutely all that Whitman's volcanic and sensational "investigation" effected was a severe and injurious breach in the routine transaction of the business of the Police Department. While the Whitman investigators accomplished nothing constructive and nothing to justify their acts or very existence, the public interest suffered by the depletion of the files of the Police Department, which made the accomplishment of much police business impossible.

Charter Revision
Committee

No private business enterprise either could or would be made the subject of such treatment, and if such a thing were even attempted, a hue and cry would at once be raised that would be heard the length and breadth of the land. It is certainly extraordinary reasoning and still more extraordinary law, that will permit a department of the municipal government to be made the subject of thoroughly illegal and indefensible practices, simply because it is a part of the municipal government. Absurd as that is, it is the correct resumé of the situation in which the Police Department was placed by a long succession of "investigating" agencies—"committees," special assistant district attorney, "extraordinary grand juries," and whatnot. The climax

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was reached, however, in the shape of a legislative investigating committee, which has descended into municipal history, bearing the name of its Chairman, State Senator Schuyler M. Meyer.

If any of the previous investigating bodies had missed or overlooked any statutory chicanery, or quasi-legal hocus-pocus, by which Police Department records could be indiscriminately seized, sequestered, mangled and distorted, the "Meyer Legislative Committee," located and put it in operation, instantly.

Contrary to the letter and spirit of that part of the state constitution which empowers the legislature to appoint investigating committees, this committee descended on New York and began its proceedings as a "fishing excursion," very much after the fashion of its eminent predecessor, the Admirall Grand Jury, although the ostensible purpose of the "Meyer Legislative Investigating Committee" was to gather material that would aid in revising the Greater New York Charter.

From the majestic heights of charter revising, the Meyer Legislative Committee descended at an almost incredible rate of speed to petty personalities, microscopic technicalities and absurd bickerings that made it thoroughly ridiculous and utterly unworthy to represent the legislature of the State of New York.

So far as the Police Department was concerned, the Meyer Legislative Committee and all of its members, had no specific complaint to investigate. That did not deter them from trying to find something in the administration of the Police Department, or the conduct of its representatives, or members, which would be sufficiently substantial to enable them to find fault with it successfully, and justify their existence.

The extent to which the political enemies of the municipal administration were prepared to go, in order to discredit it or the Police Department, had previously been demonstrated by the passage of legislation the sole purpose of which was to dissect the administration of the Police Department, and if possible provide material for the Meyer Legislative Committee to attack. This plan was an excellent one, and that it did not succeed is no reflection to those responsible for it, but is rather a testimony to the efficient and competent administration of the Police Department.

The Meyer Legislative Committee, after spending some hundreds of thousands of dollars of the taxpayers' money, failed dismally in its attempt to produce evidence discreditable to either the Police Administration, its representatives or members. There can be no question, however, but what this lawless body used every effort, and every means in its power, and all authority that it could usurp, to embarrass the municipal government of the City of New York, and particularly the Police Department.

**Waste of
Taxpayers
Money**

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The Meyer Legislative Committee adopted a special and original form of warrant of search and seizure in the guise of a subpoena with a threatened punishment for disobedience and the joint resolution of the legislature creating the Committee published at the foot thereof. Under this form of order they seized the following records, books, documents and papers of the Police Department or such of them as were returned to the Department after being seized by the Almirall Extraordinary Grand Jury and its successor, the Whitman Grand Jury :

On June 8, 1921—They seized six rosters of the membership of the Detective Division.

On June 14, 1921--They seized twenty record books, two detailed reports and 500 documents.

On June 15, 1921—They seized 526 trial calendars, 4 complete schedules, 9 record books, 300 contracts, 22,500 documents and records relating to the employment of mechanics, 12 personnel records of the Quartermaster's Division and all assignments thereto, and 8 typewritten lists of automobiles owned by the Police Department covering four yearly periods.

On June 16, 1921—Subpoenas were served on the Commanding Officers of every precinct throughout the Greater City of New York ordering records, books, documents and papers of their precincts delivered to a certain office designated by the Meyer Legislative Committee and seized approximately 100 record books, 500 documents, and 500 other records.

On June 16, 1921—They seized the lists of members of the Detective Division.

On June 17, 1921—They seized the list of members of the Department assigned as chauffeurs.

On June 20, 1921—They seized 450 requisitions, 8,000 open market orders, 400 other documents relating to purchases and 7,000 storekeeper's vouchers, a total of 17,850 documents.

On June 20, 1921—They seized 450 requisitions for delivery of material for repairs to buildings, 20,000 invoices and 2,000 condemnation orders of supplies, materials and equipment.

On June 23, 1921—They seized 4 personal folios of members of Department.

On June 28, 1921—They seized 53 records of individual members of the Detective Division.

On June 29, 1921—They seized 3 reports and inventories of the Quartermaster's Division.

On July 8, 1921—They seized the personal folders of 3 members of the Detective Division.

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On July 18, 1921—They seized the record book of the Executive Board of the Police Department.

On July 21, 1921—They seized the complete record of testimony of an important investigation.

On July 25, 1921—They seized 3 complete documents, records and book of minutes of trial of Patrolman Harry J. Walsh.

On August 2, 1921—They seized the personal folder of Patrolman Henry Coleman.

On August 8, 1921—They seized 20 documents from Quartermaster's Division.

On August 12, 1921—They seized all reports and documents of raided premises to which patrolmen were assigned for four years.

On August 8, 1921—They seized 9 complete retirement records of members of the Department.

On August 12, 1921—They seized 20 complete records from the 26th Precinct; 20 complete records and books from the 23d Precinct; 20 complete records from the 28th Precinct, and 5 complete records from the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

On August 15, 1921—They seized personal folders of six members of the Department.

On August 16, 1921—They seized 2 record books of Traffic Precinct B.

On August 17, 1921—They seized the record book of old Traffic Precinct B.

On August 17, 1921—They seized 2 complete records of assignments to raided premises.

On August 23, 1921—They seized the personal folders of 4 members of this Department.

On August 25, 1921—They seized 1,180 reports and records of lost property; 8,000 relating to purchases and 31,025 records and reports on complaints.

On August 27, 1921—They seized 10,125 records and reports of homicide cases, for a period of three years.

On August 31, 1921—They seized 389 documents and 5 record books of special patrolmen.

On September 13, 1921—They seized requisitions relative to boarding Police Department horses.

On September 14, 1921—They seized complete copies of Rules and Regulations and record book of trials.

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On September 17, 1921—They seized 12 complete records and reports of all assignments other than patrol and 48 complete records and reports of every Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant and Patrolman assigned other than to patrol.

On September 19, 1921—They seized two complete copies of all rules and regulations, and 50,000 records and papers in relation to automobiles stolen and recovered.

On September 21, 1921—They seized 90 records of members of the Department and 67 documents in relation to various complaints.

On September 21, 1921—They seized 70 records of members of the Department attached to the Police Band.

On September 27, 1921—They seized the personal folders of two members of the Department.

On September 28, 1921—They seized the personal folders of two members of the Department, and a complete list of members detailed to Borough of Richmond for certain assignments.

On October 5, 1921—They seized all reports and documents in relation to premises Hotel De France since 1916, covering a period of five years.

Regardless of the social status, standing, or present or past connection with the Police Department of those individuals whom the Meyer Legislative Committee wanted to investigate, they did so without regard for the feelings or welfare of those investigated. The example set by this committee in its arbitrary and high-handed methods of so-called "investigation" has certainly established a dangerous precedent, if it did nothing else, and gave those with whom the committee came into contact a false idea of the powers that it is legally possible for the legislature to delegate to others.

Throughout the entire proceedings of the Meyer Legislative Committee, it was palpable that the prime object of the committee was not, as was so solemnly declared, to unearth evidences of bonafide corruption, but rather to provide the press of this city with material for sensational and misleading reports designed to irritate the people of this city and prejudice them against the contemporary municipal administration. In furtherance of this policy, the Meyer Legislative Committee arrogated to itself most extraordinary and illegal authority and unquestionably violated the rights of many individuals, which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all.

Because of the many conflicting elements present in this city, not the least of which is the extremely cosmopolitan character of its inhabitants, the proper administration of the Police Department is a task of monumental difficulty. It does not seem reasonable, logical nor just that the difficulties of policing this city, and maintaining law and order, should be wantonly augmented by the fatuous but malignant activities of a body like the Meyer

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Legislative Committee. While their proceedings, dignified by the name of "investigation," were in progress the most important and high-salaried police officials were compelled to neglect their duties, and be in constant readiness to present themselves before this august body, prepared to meet and successfully turn any personal, or official, attack, or any vilification that might seem desirable to the members of it, who were doing the investigating. Private records, public records, personal documents of all characters, were as freely commandeered by the Meyer Investigating Committee as though they possessed the same arbitrary powers as those of the secret police of the late Czar of Russia, during his palmy days. Nobody and nothing was spared which these inquisitors thought might provide material for the buzzards who were hanging about the committee's chamber seeking carrion, which might be conveyed in the form of the euphemism "news" to a public whose appetite had been so thoroughly jaded by similar offerings that it was no longer interested.

From every standpoint the activities of the Meyer Legislative Committee were destructive, and even those most prejudiced in its favor can point to nothing constructive that it accomplished. Nominally appointed for the purpose of revising the Charter, it quickly degenerated into nothing but a machine for mud slinging. It would, in fact, be a most extraordinary charter that the Meyer Legislative Committee could revise, and any revising that it may have done since its appointment must be a source of as much astonishment to the individual members of the committee as it would be to the public at large.

**Injuriousness of
Political
"Investigations"**

Such opera-bouffé methods of "reform" merely emphasize the necessity for the reform of the reformers, and seriously impair the respect that the general public should have for constituted authority whether it be legislative, executive or judicial.

The effect that such attacks have upon the morale of the Police Department is most unfortunate, as it tends to weaken the authority of the administrative heads of the Police Department because of the false light in which they are placed, by the manner of conducting these so-called "investigations." Of course, this is one of the objects aimed at.

The Meyer Legislative Committee, on occasions when they were not seizing books and records of this Department, and apparently when they desired to furnish sensational headlines for newspapers hostile to the administration, handed out copies of subpoenas to be served on me as Police Commissioner to appear before them for examination. I attended on each occasion upon subpoena or telephone request from the committee and was questioned by Elon Brown, special counsel for the legislative committee, with occasional inquisition from Chairman Meyer and members of his committee respecting

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the most confidential affairs of the Police Department, as well as correspondence, matters and things relating to the affairs of the citizens of New York and members of this department of the most confidential character.

At the last session held by this committee I was subpoenaed and undertook to make a full statement regarding the business and affairs of the Police Department during my administration and the condition I found the department in when I assumed charge as Police Commissioner. I also took occasion to protest against the unlawful proceedings of a majority of the committee, or some of them, during their so-called investigation and the demoralizing effect upon the department resulting from the conduct and proceedings of the committee and their contemporary investigators, the Whitman and Almirall Grand Juries. I was prevented by counsel for the committee from reading or submitting this statement, and for the benefit of all concerned this statement prepared for the Meyer Legislative Committee is recorded here.

Statement of the Police Commissioner Which the Meyer Committee Refused to Read Into the Record at Its Last Public Hearing, October 17, 1921

The Joint Resolution of the Legislature, requires that your proceedings, and acts "be done by law" in examining witnesses and taking testimony.

The Penal Law makes Libel a crime and, in all cases, malice is presumed except statements made in the course of a legal or a legislative proceeding.

The acts and proceedings of your Committee in many instances, respecting the taking of testimony, were not "done by law" as you were commanded to do in the resolution creating your Committee. You have violated every law and rule known to the law governing the taking of testimony.

Your first official proceeding was an enterprise of such an abominable and unlawful character that the mere recital of the undertaking in our court records should bring a blush of shame to any honest citizen; by your orders the process of our Supreme Court was invoked to subject the Acting Police Commissioner to a series of humiliating indignities that would shame a savage.

Your threats to put him in jail and disgrace him and his family unless he submitted to your outrageous, indecent and unlawful orders was heralded to the world in blazing headlines in every "kept" newspaper in New York.

Our high courts of justice were laid hold of to advance your abominable enterprise and imprison an upright public officer who scorned your threats and defied your lawless acts. Let it be said to the credit of our courts and the honor of our judges that this attempt to introduce in a free state the rack and thumbscrew of mediæval Spain was denounced in no uncertain terms.

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Your Committee, however, have flouted the law as written by our highest court and defied its orders and decisions by setting up an unlawful tribunal before which by threats of jail and public disgrace you have arraigned our citizens. It might be well to record here that lawmakers should not be law-breakers.

Under the guise of a legislative proceeding, you deprived me of every vestige of protection that the law provides against professional libel mongers for hire, for revenge, for political advantage or for private grudges.

You called before you a disorderly scamp with a police record of ten arrests for various crimes ranging from disorderly conduct to receiving stolen goods, and felonious assault and sometimes convicted.

After coaching this witness, in an alleged hearing, in some obscure place before an alleged sub-committee, you brought him in here before this public hearing, and under the guise of taking testimony, you induced him to make statements and recite in public from a paper prepared for that purpose lies that he claims to have heard other persons tell, accusing me, as Police Commissioner, of being interested in a commercial detective enterprise and business conducted by ex-Captain Edward P. Hughes. Your counsel knew that this proceeding was unlawful and his acts, in inducing this ruffian to give mouth to his libelous statement, were in violation of every law and custom governing the taking of testimony.

This legalized public inquiry was prostituted to protect professional defamers of honest men. The alleged testimony given by this person was given the widest publicity and obviously manufactured for the purpose of being used by libelous scandal mongers without fear of the penalties imposed by law in such cases, if they were not acting under your protection.

ALLEGED CONTROL OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT BY THE MAYOR

The statement made by counsel and reports furnished for publication by this Committee, to the effect that the Police Department is controlled by the Mayor and others and used for political patronage, is without foundation of fact, unfair and misleading. Your record is barren of any evidence to warrant such a conclusion.

During the last administration politicians did seem to rule the Department, and dictate transfers and assignments of policemen. I am reliably informed that Col. Douglas I. McKay, who was Police Commissioner during the first three months of the Mitchell Administration, appointed four men to positions as Deputy Police Commissioners upon the request, and at the suggestion of Mayor John Purroy Mitchell. Commissioner McKay had never met any of these men with one exception; none of these appointments were made by the Police Commissioner of his own volition.

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This was true respecting appointments to other positions in the Police Department, during the last administration, such as secretaries and other special appointments. Two of the Deputy Police Commissioners so appointed remained during the entire Mitchell Administration, the other two quit the Department, and two or three other Deputy Police Commissioners were appointed to fill vacancies. Among all these appointments there was probably only one or two that were personal appointments by the Police Commissioners who served during the Mitchell Administration.

I will now read for you several communications which are typical of many to be found in the files of the Police Department during the Mitchell Administration. These records show that various politicians, in and out of office, dictated transfers and appointments in the Police Department, and their requests were complied with.

DECEPTIVE CRITICISM OF POLICE DEPARTMENT TRIALS

For one whole day you tried to demonstrate by reading briefs upon numerous documents that there had been some laxity in disciplining certain members of the Police Department, and you deliberately read into the records excerpts from these records and proceedings, which is wholly unwarranted in the law and contrary to the rules of evidence or any known legal procedure. I protested against answering questions regarding cases of members of the Force against whom charges were heard, tried and judicially determined by proper authority unless the entire document together with the evidence produced at the trial, was read and considered. I now demand that this illegal procedure upon the part of this Committee and yourself be remedied, as far as you can remedy it by expunging from the records of this Committee all reference to any of these cases, and that there be no further reference to them unless the entire proceedings in each case is read and published in this record, and that I be afforded an opportunity to discuss the reasons for my determination in each case.

I also protested against you having assumed to question the judicial acts of a Police Commissioner in the trial, hearing and determination of such a case, which is only reviewable in an orderly way by a writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court, the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, and I desire to point out to you now that in all such cases it has been judicially determined that the discretionary power vested in the Police Commissioner, or any like authority, is not reviewable as to any fine or penalty imposed, but only as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and is certainly not reviewable in an ex-parte proceeding such as this seems to be. Your action in this case is wholly unlawful and without precedent.

In order to prove to you that the procedure of the Police Commissioner in these cases was the usual and customary proceedings, I exhibited many

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similar cases heard and determined by former Police Commissioners, and I demand that these cases referred to, and exhibited by me, be introduced in the record, and I formally offer them as exhibits in this behalf.

POLICING PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY

This Committee has been at considerable pains to mislead the public into the belief that the Police Department of this City is in some way responsible for the policing of the piers of this City. With this end in view you have published and re-published a statement to the effect that forty-one millions of dollars is spent policing piers in this City. Whether this statement is true or not is no concern of the Police Department. The Police Department is not chargeable with the policing of piers, no more than it is chargeable with the policing of the Polo Grounds, Madison Square Garden, theatres, railroad terminals and like private enterprises in this City. The Department has always assisted in detecting crime committed on these piers when specific complaint has been made.

In the case of the policing of the piers of the Italian Line under the direction of former Inspector Adam A. Cross an attempt was made to show that Inspector Cross had some special privileges, so far as this Department was concerned. This statement is false and misleading in every respect.

For a long time it had been the policy of the Police Department not to appoint as special patrolmen members of any detective agency for reasons which must be obvious. The Vachris Detective Agency, which had the policing of the Italian Lines prior to the advent of Inspector Cross came within this category, and the Deputy Police Commissioner or the Chief Inspector in refusing to appoint his men special patrolmen, was merely complying with the law and with regulations which have been in existence for many years. Detective agencies are licensed by the State Comptroller, and are responsible to that department of the State government.

Some of the men employed by the Italian Lines were licensed as special patrolmen. Most of these men were retired policemen. They were not members of any detective agency nor does Inspector Cross conduct a detective agency, although this Committee, through its press agency has endeavored to make it appear otherwise. He and his subordinates are merely employed in the service of these companies.

SO-CALLED "TESTIMONY" OF LEO J. McDERMOTT

This Committee also heard the testimony of one Leo J. McDermott, for some time a purchasing agent in the Police Department, who was relieved of his duties for the good of the Service. Numerous complaints were received from reputable business concerns throughout this city that as such purchasing agent, he had discriminated against them in favor of other persons and firms

ANNUAL REPORT OF

with which he was friendly and the condition of the stores and equipment of the police department in his custody and under his care was such as to demonstrate clearly not only his unfitness for the performance of the duties of the position which he occupied, but seriously reflected upon the manner in which he performed his duties and the management and control of the office. His services became so unsatisfactory that he was removed and thereafter McDermott sued the City of New York and the police department in attempting to reinstate himself in that job.

The chairman and members of your legislative committee have frequently and publicly stated through the press and elsewhere that the performance of the duty imposed by the legislature upon the committee and all proceedings during their investigation would be fair and without bias or prejudice; I regret to say that such a commendable policy, if adopted, has not been borne out by assigning that part of your official duties which concern the police department to a discharged and discredited former employee, and the plaintiff in an action against the people of the City of New York, who would naturally fashion a report that would reflect his avowed malevolence against this administration and its responsible officers.

To say that the conduct of such an agent could be decent, just or fair in such circumstances is astonishing to say the least. That he should be accredited by your committee to enter this department and have free access to the records thereof and confidential correspondence between responsible police officers and decent citizens of this city is almost beyond belief.

McDermott's assistant employed and assigned by your committee to investigate the Police Department was a notorious criminal and ex-convict, who, I am informed, came with a recommendation in his pocket from a distinguished Republican member of your Committee who knew the criminal record of this investigator of law officers and knew he had acquired some experience in the business of a policeman during his term in Sing Sing Prison.

It was during the administration of McDermott as purchasing agent of the Police Department that the property of the Police Department and its equipment was allowed to deteriorate, so that when I took charge of the Police Department as Police Commissioner the habitations and the equipment of this Department were in a most deplorable condition. Among other things, this self appointed expert purchased during the year 1917 for the Home Defense League, 2,548 overcoats for \$16,075.38 out of Department funds, besides, 4,621 that were purchased for \$49,999.22 from a fund provided by the Mayor. These garments proved of such wretched quality that they were turned over to the Department of Charities for disposal. This bungling cost the City the price of these overcoats, \$66,074.60, and demonstrates the efficiency that characterized his administration as purchasing agent.

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How miserably inefficient he was, was further demonstrated by the purchase of 75,323 cartridges for .380 calibre automatic revolvers, at a cost of \$1,490.37. Provided with this ammunition the Police Force was apparently equipped to meet any emergency. The very reverse was the case. A majority of the Force was supplied with Police Positive revolvers, or other styles, in which these cartridges could not be used. The Force would have been virtually hamstrung if called upon to face a desperate or unusual situation supplied with useless cartridges. This gentleman would have made a fine purchasing agent for the Russian Army, or he would probably have qualified as a purchasing agent for the French-Panama Canal Excavation which purchased several thousand snow plows for use in the Panama Canal Excavation, where there has been no snow since the world was born.

This disgruntled and disqualified agent, for some time past employed by a public-official libeling organization known as the Citizens' Union, and now employed by this Committee, or possibly drawing salary from both, has been permitted to give his venomous and unreliable testimony before this Committee, who has also had front page publicity and the grace of being considered in your conclusions.

The documents of this department relating to these transactions have been in the hands of this Committee for upwards of three months, and without them it is impossible to enter into a detailed denial of the conclusions arrived at by this Committee in its one-sided examinations, but there is enough to show that the conclusions written in the testimony here and published in the press are contrary to the facts.

Some stress was laid upon the question of the purchase of flags for the police parade in 1919. A new flag was adopted for the Police Department, and a number of them were required for the various regiments participating in the Police Parade. I am informed that after these flags had been purchased, and as the time for the parade approached, it became necessary to examine the regular flag equipment of the Department for parade purposes, and it was discovered that other flags were required, and they were accordingly purchased. The aggregate of these two purchases it appears exceeded \$1,000, but they were separate and distinct transactions, and there was no evasion, or at least intentional evasion, of any charter provision in meeting this emergency.

Stress has also been laid upon the fact that a pair of field glasses and four linen dusters and other accessories were purchased for the automobile of the Police Commissioner, and, as usual, it was assumed that these were for the use of the Police Commissioner. The Police Commissioner has never made use of any of these articles. They were purchased for the Police Commissioner's car in the early part of 1918. The Police Commissioner's car was

ANNUAL REPORT OF

used almost daily in transporting through the city and on inspection trips, distinguished citizens of foreign countries, mostly representing the diplomatic service or the Army and Navy of these foreign governments. This equipment was purchased for their use and their use only, but, of course, it would not suit the purposes of this Committee, as a vehicle to spread libel, to learn the truth before they lend themselves to the publication of statements, of this character.

Some stress has also been laid upon the fact that the Police Department has been providing gas and oil, and in some cases, tires and other accessories, for automobiles not owned by the city. As stated before, the motor vehicle equipment of this department at the advent of this administration was in a dilapidated condition, and owing to the high prices which have prevailed and the meagre budget appropriations that have been available, it has been impossible to provide the Department with a sufficient number of motor vehicles for the proper transaction of its business. Under these circumstances, some officials of the Department have been permitted to use their own cars for the business of the Department, and in some instances, they have been supplied with gasoline and oil, and in other instances with gasoline, oil, tires and other accessories. The use of these cars has been a great assistance to the Department during the critical period which we have just passed through, and the City has been saved the expense of purchasing cars or hiring them when needed.

The City has never purchased an automobile for the Police Commissioner. The car turned over to me when I took office, which was supposed to be the best car in the Department, was worth less than \$200 as an exchange proposition and was so dilapidated and dangerous that it could not be safely used. Through the courtesy of a Special Deputy Police Commissioner, I was loaned an automobile to be used for this service, and it has been constantly in use for public business for the last three and one-half years. To have purchased a car of this type would have cost the city about \$6,000, and the city would have been obliged to maintain it. All that the City has done in this instance is to maintain this car as they would have a City owned car, and the city has been saved the expense of purchasing a new car.

These are but instances of the misleading statements and innuendoes which have been conveyed to the public in connection with these transactions. No attempt so far as I know, was made to learn the truth, but these totally erroneous deductions, manufactured for the occasion, were handed out for public consumption. As I stated before, owing to the absence of the papers connected with these cases, I am unable to go into details regarding the numerous instances cited in the testimony to which I have referred, but the general character of this testimony, and the use made of it, is well illustrated by what I have heretofore stated.

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POLICEMEN IN WALL STREET

The Chief Counsel for this Committee in his virtuous indignation, is alleged to have stated in the press that "the police could not watch tickers and watch crooks." There is very little evidence before this Committee that any policeman is engaged in watching tickers, but there is much evidence available to show that they are diligently engaged in the watching of crooks, and that this city today is cleaner and safer than any other city in this country, and that there is less crime in this city today, than at any time during the last five or six years. I will take occasion to offer abundant proof of this.

You have attempted to mislead the public into the belief that there is something unlawful, or that there could be some police regulation that could prevent employees of this Department from engaging in the purchase of real estate or the purchase of stocks and bonds, but you know that there is no such law and that there could be no such police regulation unless it was illegal and oppressive. Members of the Police Department have not forfeited their right to invest their money where they believe it will bring them the greatest return, and you know, or you should know, there is no law or rule that can prevent this and yet you have tried to make it appear otherwise.

In this connection I might refer to the publicity which you have given to the fact that the Police Commissioner was engaged in a successful business transaction with Allen A. Ryan and his associates, in which a profit of upwards of \$12,000 was realized. There is no evidence, and you have none to offer, that there is anything wrong or unlawful in this transaction, and yet you have purposely misled the public in this manner.

SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONERS

In drawing your conclusions you were also pleased to refer to the Special Deputy Police Commissioners, to the Honorary Surgeons and other Honorary Officers of the Police Department. None of these gentlemen gave testimony before this Committee, nor was any testimony taken before this Committee for the purpose of determining their status or the quality of the services which they have rendered to the Police Department and to this city.

You were pleased to say that they were appointed under a war measure and that their service should have been dispensed with some time ago, but you have pointed out no provision of the law nor do I believe you can show any law or any decision of a court of competent jurisdiction to determine whether or not all war measures enacted by the state or Federal government have ceased to exist. Nor have you produced any authority to show that appointments made by the Police Commissioner under the provisions of any of these acts are terminable at any particular time.

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All of these men have been serving without pay and they have given a great deal of their time; some of them have expended considerable sums from their private purses and all of them have been rendering exceptional service to this city during the war and since.

It is needless for me to attempt to recite here in detail the story of the services which they have rendered. The record of their services is written large in the reports of the Police Department during the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921, and if space and time permitted, a narrative of their distinguished services to this city and nation would fill a volume.

One of these Deputy Police Commissioners has spent very freely of his own funds to inaugurate the traffic system now in use on Fifth Avenue and in other parts of this city, and no one will deny that this service has been of prime importance to the business interests of this city and to the public in general.

It is a gratuitous insult to all of these gentlemen and to the intelligence of the people of this city that this Committee or its spokesman or paid publicity agents should criticize the patriotic and unselfish service rendered by all of these gentlemen, and, regardless of the conclusions of this Committee, the public have fully recognized the services which they have rendered and they will resent the totally unwarranted and disgraceful conclusions and criticisms of this Committee.

The fatuous and ignorant criticism of the Special Deputy Police Commissioners appointed by this administration completely ignores the mandate of the law, Chapter 711 of the Laws of 1920, making a permanent organization of the Police Reserves, and imposing the duty upon the Police Commissioner to appoint a Special Deputy Police Commissioner, who shall serve without compensation, to command the Police Reserves.

The basic law providing for the appointment of Special Deputy Police Commissioners was Chapter 651 of the Laws of 1917, which provides for their qualification and it has not been repealed. It would be obvious to any well disposed citizen without a political axe to grind, that the terms of the Special Deputy Police Commissioners are co-terminous with that of the Police Commissioner.

The law creating your Committee directs you to inquire into the methods and manner of administration of the city departments and with a view towards suggesting improvements therein. If you have not altogether abandoned this avowed purpose, I submit the following information respecting the administration and the control of the Police Department of this city. *

* Information not Admitted.

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POLITICAL INDICTMENTS

The monstrous oppression, lawless proceedings, total disregard of the most sacred rights of our citizens and the ruthless determination of Whitman and the interests he represented to obtain control of the city government, regardless of whom they might destroy, will be made plain by the following list of indictments returned by Whitman and his Grand Jury against honest and efficient public officers who have served the public well and faithfully in the most hazardous service in public life; that of a police officer.

Let it be known that in each case where a member of this department is indicted by a Grand Jury, he is immediately suspended from duty and performs no public service until a trial of the indictment or dismissal thereof by the Court determines his guilt or innocence. In the event of his acquittal or the dismissal of the indictment, the City of New York must pay the salary of such officer during the time he was suspended awaiting trial, although he performed no service for the city during such period.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Chief Inspector William J. Lahey, and he was suspended from duty on February 24, 1921. This indictment was dismissed and he was restored to duty on June 30, 1921. Although he performed no service for the city while awaiting trial or action of the Court dismissing the indictment, the city paid the sum of \$2,537.50 to Chief Inspector Lahey, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Police Captain William A. Bailey, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on January 13, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Captain Bailey was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay the sum of \$3,962.07 to him, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant Martin S. Owens, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on January 27, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Owens was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$2,235.16, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant Thomas J. Horan, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on January 27, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Horan was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$2,078.23, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

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The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant William J. Hussey, and he was suspended from duty on January 31, 1921. This indictment was dismissed and he was restored to duty on December 27, 1921. Although he performed no service for the city while awaiting trial or action of the Court dismissing the indictment, the city paid the sum of \$2,024.18 to Detective Hussey, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant William T. Hemmerick, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on February 1, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Hemmerick was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$2,078.23, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Patrolman Cornelius J. Flood, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on February 10, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Patrolman Flood was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,662.19, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Patrolman Robert A. O'Brien, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on February 10, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Patrolman O'Brien was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,918.70, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant William B. O'Connor, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on February 24, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective O'Connor was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,984.70, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant George J. Andrews, and he was suspended from duty on February 25, 1921. This indictment was dismissed and he was restored to duty on December 27, 1921. Although he performed no service for the city while awaiting trial or action of the Court dismissing the indictment, the city paid the sum of \$1,861.25 to Detective Andrews, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant George J. Scott, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on February 25,

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1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Scott was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,759.52, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant Thomas Meringolo, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on March 15, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Meringolo was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,828.73, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant Alonzo H. Greer, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on March 15, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Greer was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,768.90, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant Frank Gilfillan, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on March 15, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Gilfillan was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,768.90, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Acting Detective Sergeant John Fitzpatrick, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on March 24, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Detective Fitzpatrick was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under suspension and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,717.84, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Whitman Grand Jury indicted Patrolman John P. D. Briggs, and he was suspended from duty by reason thereof on March 16, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Patrolman Briggs was unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him, and was still under indictment and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$1,762.89, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

The Almirall Grand Jury indicted Inspector Dominick Henry, and he was suspended from duty on May 28, 1920. This indictment was dismissed and Inspector Henry was restored to duty on June 27, 1921, and, although performing no service, the city had to pay him the sum of \$5,170.70, and this loss to the city was occasioned by his illegal indictment.

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The Whitman Grand Jury also indicted Captain Percy M. DuBois, and he was suspended from duty on January 19, 1921. Up to December 31, 1921, Captain DuBois had been unable to obtain a trial of the charges against him and was still under suspension. Although prior to his indictment by the Whitman Grand Jury he had made application to retire from the Department and his retirement was approved, the approval was vacated by the Police Commissioner at the request of Mr. Whitman.

The Meyer Legislative Committee at their first session in this City promptly trained their guns on the Police Department. To this end they subpoenaed First Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, then Acting Police Commissioner. Their subpoena demanded that he appear to be examined as a witness and to produce before the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the City of New York a large number of records, books, documents and papers.

Commissioner Leach attended at the time and place mentioned in the subpoena but instead of finding the Legislative Investigating Committee he found that its Chairman, Schuyler Meyer, had usurped and taken over to himself all the powers and duties of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York and had set up a court with himself as judge and executioner, prepared to examine the Acting Police Commissioner, *in camera*, which in effect means behind locked doors in a "Star Chamber" session of his extraordinary tribunal. Commissioner Leach refused to recognize the authority of Schuyler Meyer as Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee to arrogate to himself these extraordinary powers and sturdily demanded that his examination be taken before the full committee or a legal sub-committee thereof, which was refused. Upon Commissioner Leach's persistence in refusing to be submitted to examination he was threatened with incarceration in jail through proceedings as for contempt of court, and was actually presented to a Justice of the Supreme Court by this autocrat of the Legislative Investigating Committee and the proceedings were as promptly dismissed by Mr. Justice Whittaker at Special Term, Supreme Court, whereupon an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, resulting in the following decision and opinion:

"An examination of the resolution under which the committee was appointed convinces us that a sub-committee of one member to conduct an examination and swear witnesses was not within the purview of said resolution and not authorized thereby and that the resolution of the committee which designated the chairman (Meyer) as a sub-committee of this committee and authorized the chairman (Meyer) to appoint as many additional sub-committees, consisting of one or three members each as may be determined by the chairman, was not authorized by the joint resolution appointing the committee.

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"This language of the resolution creating the committee clearly negatives authority to appoint a sub-committee of one which shall exercise all the powers conferred upon the committee as a whole. We do not think it necessary to discuss any of the other questions presented, with the exception of the question as to whether the committee has the right to take testimony, in camera (see page 56). The majority of the court are of the opinion it has no such power."

On June 10th the Meyer Legislative Committee sent to Police Headquarters an official investigator or "examiner" who demanded that exclusive quarters be assigned to accommodate himself and three clerks, where regular employees or members of this Department should not be admitted during the course of his private examination and investigation of the Department, and that he be permitted ingress, egress and regress to and from any part, division or bureau at any time during the day or night. This so-called official investigator was recognized as a former employee of this Department who had been fired for the good of the service, whereupon I addressed the following letter to Chairman Meyer and his Committee:

June 15, 1921.

To The Joint Legislative Committee
Appointed to Investigate
The Affairs of the City of New York,
Hon. Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman, and
Associate Members,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

About two o'clock in the afternoon of June 10, 1921, one Leo. J. McDermott presented himself at police headquarters bearing credentials as "examiner" signed, "Schuyler M. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee" and demanded:

"That suitable quarters to accommodate himself and three other clerks in police headquarters be assigned to him in an office not occupied by any regular employee of the police department so that such records as the committee desires to have examined by its examiners may be examined privately and that the heads of each of the bureaus, or division, or offices of the police department be notified to afford him full and complete access, without making any specific demand, to all papers, books, records or documents pertaining to the police department or the uniform force of the police department of the city of New York."

During the year 1918 and for some time prior thereto, this person was employed as purchasing agent in this department. Numerous complaints were received from reputable business concerns throughout this city that as such purchasing agent he had discriminated against them in favor of other persons and firms with which he was friendly and the condition of the stores and equipment of the police department in his custody and under his care was such as to demonstrate clearly not only his unfitness for the performance of the duties of the position which he occupied, but seriously reflected upon the manner in which he performed his duties and the management and control of the office.

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His services became so unsatisfactory that he was dismissed from the department. Thereafter McDermott sued the city of New York and the police department in attempting to reinstate himself in that job.

Subsequent to his discharge from the police department he devoted his time to prosecuting his lawsuit against the city of New York and working for the Citizens' Union, a political enterprise in this city devoted to malevolent attacks, and the preparation and publication of vengeful and malicious libels against public officers, with the sole purpose of ousting from public office or employment any person other than those enrolled under their banner and obtaining such jobs for themselves or their members.

The chairman and members of your legislative committee have frequently and publicly stated through the press and elsewhere that the performance of the duty imposed by the legislature upon the committee and all proceedings during their investigation would be fair and without bias or prejudice; I regret to say that such commendable policy, if adopted, has not been borne out by assigning that part of your official duties which concern the police department to a discharged and discredited and disgruntled former employee, and the plaintiff in an action against the department and the people of the City of New York, who would naturally fashion a report that would reflect his malevolence against this administration and its responsible officers.

To say that the conduct of such an agent could be decent, just or fair in such circumstances is astonishing to say the least. That he should be accredited by yourself or any other member of your committee to enter this department and have free access to the records thereof and confidential correspondence between responsible police officers and decent citizens of this city is almost beyond belief.

Very truly yours,

R. E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Early in the year 1921, I invited the police chiefs of various cities of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to attend a conference to be held at Police Headquarters, New York City, for the purpose of discussing ways and means to combat the activities of criminals within an approximate radius of one hundred and fifty miles from New York City, to be known as the Metropolitan Police District, and to establish closer cooperation between the police organizations within this territory. (See map attached).

At a conference of the Police Chiefs of the Metropolitan Police District, held at Police Headquarters, New York, in February, 1921, which was also attended by representatives of the prison commissions and penal institutions, the subject of the release of dangerous criminals, from penal institutions, without timely and systematic notice to the police, was discussed. It was virtually the unanimous opinion of all those participating in the conference that the promiscuous and informal manner in which dangerous criminals are, at present, released from penal institutions should be terminated. It was generally agreed, on the other hand, that police authorities most likely to be interested should be promptly advised of the release of all such felons, and that the advice should

MAP OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT



N.Y.
2

CONN
4

N.J.
3

- ★ CENTRAL BUREAU AND ZONE #1 GREATER NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND.
- ★★ ZONE #2 ROUGHKEEPIE, N.Y.
- ★★★ " " #3 NEWARK, N.J.
- ★★★★ " " #4 NEW HAVEN, CONN.



REPRODUCED BY THE DISTRICT

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be accompanied by their latest photographs, finger-prints, prison records, and any other data that might seem pertinent or useful; some modification of this procedure might be adopted, in the cases of first or minor offenders.

Following this conference, I, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Police District, presented the following proposal to the President of the State Commission of Prisons, 15 Dey Street, New York City: **Objects**

First: That the several penal institutions of the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, respectively, be requested through proper authority, to furnish to the Central Police Bureau, Police Headquarters, New York City, advice of the release from prison of all criminals, excepting first offenders.

Second: That such advice be also furnished regarding first offenders who have violated their parole, or who, in the judgment of the prison authorities, have not reformed or are likely to resume their criminal career.

Third: That accompanying such advice will be the latest photograph, finger-prints, criminal record and such other information as may be useful, including information as to destination of subject.

It was understood that information furnished by the Commission of Prisons will not be used to harass these criminals, nor prevent them from obtaining employment and earning an honest living. As a matter of fact, thousands of criminals who have desired to "go straight," as they, themselves, express it, have been furnished with employment through the intercession of members of the police departments. If they intend to "go wrong," however, society must be protected, and police work and the administration of justice will be made more efficient, economical and simpler by the existence of such a plan of cooperation and mutual understanding. As a result better cooperation with the prison authorities of the state has been established.

Police Headquarters, New York City, was selected as the Central Headquarters for the Metropolitan Police District. All communities embraced in the District forward to the Central Headquarters, New York City, the finger-prints, criminal records, photographs and other information regarding criminals, their operations and movements from one locality to another, who may come under their notice. One missing link in this chain of criminal information is inability to obtain advices from many of the penal institutions in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Information forwarded to the Central Police Bureau is available, of course, as a matter of reference for all the police departments within the Metropolitan Police District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

NATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

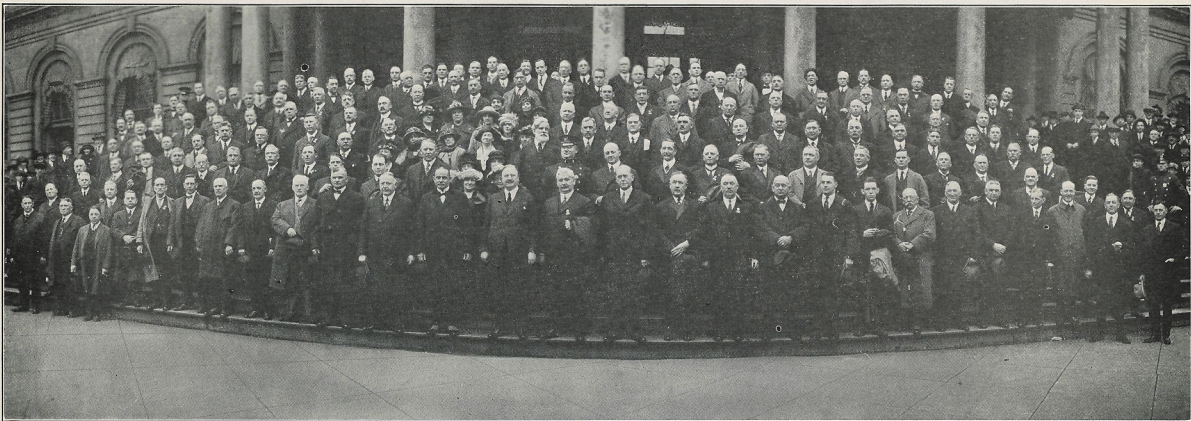
The National Police Conference, a voluntary organization formed at a meeting of mayors, police commissioners, commissioners and directors of public safety, chiefs, superintendents and marshals of police of 142 municipalities from 27 States of the United States, which met at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on invitation of the Police Commissioner of the City of New York, May 3 to 7, 1921, aims at securing a better coordination in police work, to devise ways and means to assist in the administration of criminal justice, and to effect an improvement in police service throughout the country.

The following general propositions were considered and discussed at that meeting:

1. Standardization of police procedure, methods and systems of Police Departments throughout the United States.
2. Closer cooperation between the various police departments of the country, and coordination of police work.
3. Standardization of traffic regulations, and traffic symbols throughout the country.
4. Establishing of a central police bureau, perhaps in Washington or elsewhere, where criminal intelligence and constructive police information can be collected, and from which such intelligence or information may be distributed.
5. Establishment of some efficient method of handling criminal immigration, through United States ports, or over borders from Mexico and Canada.
6. Establishing some system of controlling, and tracing the movements of criminal anarchists and radicals.
7. Establishment of some efficient method of distributing information regarding the movements of known criminals in and out of prisons.

In its deliberations proceeding to the formation of a permanent organization, the following Resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That such permanent organization be known under the name and title of the "NATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE," membership in which shall consist of duly qualified and acting administrative, executive, or commanding officers of municipal police departments and municipal detective bureaus of cities and towns of a population of twenty-five hundred or upwards, including Commissioners of Police, chiefs of police, marshals of police, superintendents of police, or officers occupying like positions under whatever title they may be known, under the administration, control, and direction of a presi-



DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL POLICE CONFERENCE, NEW YORK CITY, MAY 3 TO 7, 1921

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

dent, a first vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive board of managing directors, consisting of one member from each State in the United States, to be nominated by the State delegates and elected by the delegates recognized and seated in this conference, and that the principal office and headquarters shall be located within the City of New York; and be it further

RESOLVED, That among the present principal objects and purposes of the National Police Conference are the following:

The adoption of a standard system and method of police procedure in all municipalities throughout the United States. **Standardization of Police Procedure**

Coordination and cooperation between the various municipal, state and federal departments throughout the United States, and liaison with police organizations in foreign countries. **National and State Coordination and Cooperation**

The adoption as far as possible of a standard system of street and highway traffic laws, rules, regulations and system of signs, guides and signals, applicable throughout the United States. **Standardize Traffic Regulations**

The creation and establishment by proper federal legislation of a National Police Bureau without affecting the autonomous state or city control of police organizations, under federal supervision to be located, preferably in Washington, D. C., to procure, collect and compile police intelligence respecting the record and identification of criminals, crime statistics, information respecting crimes of interstate, national or international concern, the institution of modern methods or improvements in police administration, management and control, for the dissemination of all such police information to police organizations throughout this and foreign countries at such regular intervals or at any time or on any occasion where such intelligence would tend to promote police efficiency in the prevention of crime, or the pursuit and apprehension of criminals, and to establish reciprocal relations and sustained cooperation with police authorities throughout the United States and foreign countries. **Federal Legislation Necessary**

To cooperate with the police and immigration authorities of the United States at home and abroad to the end that the character, habits and moral tendencies of all persons seeking to enter the United States shall be investigated respecting their purposes and fitness, morally and otherwise, to enter the United States, either as travelers or intending to make this country their domicile and especially to arrange for a finger-print identification of such persons either at their port of embarkation, or upon their arrival at any port in the United States, or the boundaries between the United States and other countries. **Investigate Immigration**

The establishment of a practical and efficient method of qualifying foreign nationals who contemplate entering this country or who present themselves for admission at our ports.

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As the result of numerous conferences which were held between the police chiefs affiliated in the organization of the Metropolitan Police district, it was decided to call a national conference of the responsible police authorities of all the cities of the United States. This conference, under the name and style of the National Police Conference, met in this city in May, 1921, with representation from a majority of the states and nearly every important city in the United States, and the following progressive program for the more efficient suppression of criminality was adopted :

1. That there be established, under Federal authority, at Washington or some other city to be hereafter designated, an organization to be known as the National Police Bureau, which will become a clearing house for all of the criminal records, police statistics and other information relating to the police departments of the United States, and as an agency through which reciprocal relations may be established with the police departments of other countries.

2. To institute and establish a system of surveillance and control over the movements and activities of anarchists, communists, or other persons of radical or revolutionary tendencies in the United States and foreign countries.

3. The establishment of an efficient method of obtaining and distributing information with respect to the release from prison or the movements of known criminals in or out of prison.

4. The enactment of uniform federal, state and municipal legislation requiring the authorities of prisons, reformatories and insane asylums to advise and properly notify the National Police Bureau on all occasions when criminals are released or paroled from such institutions, with the possible exception of first offenders, but in such cases, only when the character and habits of the first offender are of such nature that they should not be included in such report.

5. That advice and information respecting the release of criminals from prisons, reformatories and asylums, or their movements from place to place within the United States be furnished by the National Police Bureau to the various police departments throughout the United States at stated intervals and on other occasions as and when such information is requested.

6. That the National Police Bureau be required to establish a printed bulletin to be published at such intervals as may be determined upon for the publication and furnishing to police departments throughout the United States general police information and intelligence respecting known criminals.

7. That the National Police Bureau cooperate with all intelligence and secret service departments of the United States Government to the end that all information in the possession of said departments and the National Police Bureau regarding their activities be freely exchanged between the said federal departments and the National Police Bureau.

**Surveillance
Anarchists
and Radicals**

**Identification
of Criminals
and Movements**

**Bulletin
Police
Information**

**Cooperation
Federal
Departments**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

8. That the member of the Executive Board of the National Police Conference of each State shall endeavor to organize in his State a state conference of police officials, in like manner as the National Police Conference. The said executive member of such state shall act as the executive of the said state conference, and report the results of the deliberations and proceedings of the said state conference to the Secretary of the National Police Conference. **State Conferences of Police**
9. That the National Police Conference assembled in the City of New York request the delegates from the various states to see that a copy of the criminal law and code of criminal procedure in each state is forwarded to the National Police Bureau, which will be designated or created, so that a composite criminal law and code of criminal procedure may be prepared and submitted to the next National Police Conference. **Composite Laws Criminal Procedure**
10. That until such time as a National Police Bureau is established under Federal Laws, Police Headquarters, New York, be designated as the temporary National Police Bureau to receive, file and furnish to the various police departments of the country, upon request and at their expense as to postage, telephone or telegraph charges, any criminal information which may be available; and that the New York Police Headquarters be furnished with all information regarding improvements in police work in any part of the country, so that this information may be distributed to the various police departments of the country from time to time by bulletin or otherwise. **Temporary Headquarters at New York**
11. That legislation be enacted whereby the authority of issuing pistol permits be lodged exclusively in the executive head of municipal police departments of incorporated cities and towns; and elsewhere in the sheriff of the county, and that no such permit be issued by any executive head of a police department or sheriff to any applicant unless he is a bona fide resident and voter of the municipality or county. **Uniform Laws Pistol Permits**
12. That the Director of the proposed National Police Bureau, when organized, be qualified by at least ten years of actual police experience in a municipal police organization. **Qualifications of Director Necessary**
13. That the narcotic evil presents a problem fraught with danger to the whole people of this country and presents an important subject for the profound consideration of every governmental official, executive, judicial and legislative, and a police problem of tremendous magnitude that affects directly and indirectly the whole human society, health departments, and particularly the police departments, of the United States, and therefore: That effective methods should be determined upon and employed to combat the evil menace of the use of narcotics, and the impending spread of this threatened national peril, which requires that present laws be adopted to immediately end for all time the importation of opium in any form and the **Uniform Law Narcotics Necessary**
United Action Taken

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export of either the crude drug or its manufacture as well as to prohibit absolutely the manufacture and sale of heroin, which is not essential to the practice of medicine, and whereas the experiments of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that the State of California, and other states, are capable of growing the poppy plant in sufficient percentage of morphine to supply the United States for medical purposes. Laws should be immediately amended and additional laws enacted, uniform in type, to strike out the narcotic evil from the standpoint of the user and protect those unfortunate citizens who might become victims of this deadly menace. Such laws should denounce illicit drug vendors and smugglers whose activities deteriorate the morals of our people and tend to turn them to crime, paralyze the progress of our civilization and enslave the will, the liberty and the lives of many weak and unfortunate persons. Smugglers and vendors of narcotic drugs should be denounced by the law as being guilty of constructive treason, for they strike at the very root and heart of our constitution by tending to deteriorate and enslave the nation, destroy the power of our people to enjoy those tenets of true Americanism—the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The following officers were elected to serve for a term of one year, or until their successors have been elected:

President, Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, City of New York.
First Vice-President, Admiral A. C. Dillingham, Director of Public Safety, Norfolk, Va.
Second Vice-President, Daniel J. O'Brien, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.
Treasurer, William Copelan, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary, Douglas I. McKay, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Police Headquarters, New York City, was designated by vote at the conference held in May to be the temporary headquarters of the National Police Bureau until such time as the Federal Government had established such bureau. These temporary headquarters have received, classified and reported upon finger-prints received from various departments throughout the country; it has disseminated criminal intelligence and information regarding improvements in police work; and has collected valuable statistical information regarding police departments and police service in general on a nation-wide scale, and recommended standard statistical forms.

NATIONAL POLICE BULLETIN

These headquarters have also issued and distributed to administrative and executive officials of police departments of 2475 cities, villages and towns throughout the country the National Police Bulletin. The scope of these bulletins has been quite thorough in the field of police service, as may be seen

**Officers
National Police
Conference**

**Temporary
Headquarters
National Police
Bureau at
New York City**

**Four Bulletins
Issued**

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Demonstration of Tear Gas Bombs, New York and Philadelphia.
Country-wide Bomb Plots, June, 1919, in Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, New York and Paterson.
Flash System—Traffic Tower, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Flash System—Traffic Tower, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Flash System—Traffic Tower, New York City.

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PROGRESS TOWARDS ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL POLICE BUREAU

The National Police Conference has made practical and steady progress since its organization. Unattached Police Departments are continuing to apply for membership, pledging support of its objects and purposes, to the end that the campaign for the achievement of this conspicuous project for the improvement of efficiency in the nation-wide police service will be successful in the establishment of a National Police Bureau, to be located preferably in Washington, D. C., to receive, gather, and collect, compile, collate, study, investigate and file for reference, and properly distribute and make available to interested or appropriate police authorities, including federal, state and other police authorities, including police information and criminal intelligence throughout the country. In this sense the National Police Bureau is intended to act as a national clearing house of crime records, criminal identifications, crime statistics, and of information respecting crimes of interstate, national or international concern; to investigate, conduct studies of and make recommendations upon the standardization of police methods and procedure throughout the country; to investigate, conduct studies of and make recommendations upon the standardization, so far as may be practicable throughout the country, of street and highway traffic laws, rules and regulations for making such laws effective, and the system of signs, signals and guides pertaining to traffic; to be the point of contact between the police authorities of this country and the police authorities of other countries; and to promote cordial official and personal relations between its members, to the end that there shall be mutual and cooperative interest in the transaction of police business, not only locally, but throughout the country.

The membership of the National Police Conference in May, 1921, consisted of police departments of 142 municipalities of 27 states.

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On December 31, 1921, membership consisted of police departments of 678 municipalities in 47 states from the East to the West coasts and from the North to the South borders, every one of which pledges its support and cooperation. Every city in the United States with a population of one million and upward is represented.

**Membership,
December 31,
1921**

Every city in the United States with a population of 250,000 and upward, with one exception, is represented.

Every city having a population of 25,000 and upward in each of the following states is represented:

Alabama	Connecticut	Montana	South Carolina
Arizona	Florida	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arkansas	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Utah
Colorado	Minnesota	Oregon	Washington

Police departments of every city having a population of 10,000 and upward in each of the following states have affiliated:

Connecticut	Nebraska	Oregon
Idaho	Nevada	Washington

The total police forces represented approximate 70,000 members, greater in numerical strength, by more than twelve thousand, than the total number of the police forces of England and Wales. The amount of money spent annually on police service by the municipalities already enrolled in membership approximates \$150,000,000.

The criminal problem is in its larger sense a national, if not an international, problem. Municipal boundaries and state boundaries are no longer even theoretically a barrier against criminal activities. In the days when transport was less general, rapid and convenient, and far more expensive, there may have been a very much more prescribed field for the individual criminal. But that day has passed. The Eastern criminal can be on the West coast in less than a week; the foreign criminal, anarchist or revolutionist in less than two weeks.

**Vital Need of
Organization**

The necessity for the establishment of a National Police Bureau is apparent. A bill has been drafted looking to its creation and establishment, which is intended for introduction in the Senate. The bill is basic. It provides for an organization and for the adequate financing of the organization. Its purpose is the collection on a nation-wide scale of criminal records, the dissemination of important police information, the study leading up to a possible standardization as to the basic principles of traffic regulation and of the methods and systems of police procedure in the various municipalities and states. The bill does not permit or allow interference on the part of the proposed National Police Bureau with other governmental or with state or with municipal police forces.

**Federal Law
Necessity
National
Police Bureau**

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Call Second
National Police
Conference
September, 1922

The second annual meeting of the National Police Conference will take place in New York City, September 11 to 16, 1922. It is hoped that before this session occurs the National Police Bureau will be established and maintained by the Federal Government.

The organization of a permanent National Police Bureau under federal law and support is so vital to the interests of every law-abiding citizen of the United States that, following the original ideas advanced by the Police Department of the City of New York, in calling the National Police Conference in May, 1921, the Police Department has issued a pamphlet on the subject. Copies are obtainable on request and it is hoped the press of America will make a wide publicity of the importance of the movement to secure the establishment of a National Police Bureau.

CRIME, CRIMINALS AND CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES OF CRIME

Enemies of Law
and Order

The police are the dividing line between right and wrong.

All other law-enforcement bodies, or agents, are refinements of police power.

The police, first, last and all the time, are the forces of law and order, and protectors and preservers of the inalienable rights and individual integrity of every law-abiding and God-fearing human being within their jurisdiction.

Every reputable citizen, every normal person, is on the side of the honest police officer. They must be, if only for selfish reasons, if only to protect themselves, their persons and property.

Every gambler, panderer to vice, parasite and criminal, generally, looks upon the reputable citizen and normal, clean-living person as his prey.

Every gambler, panderer to vice, parasite and criminal abominates the very name of the police, seeks every opportunity and makes every effort to discredit them, and to prejudice the community against them. It is much to the advantage of the law breaker and parasite to create misunderstandings between the public and the police.

Arrayed on the side of the gambler, the panderer to vice, the parasite and the criminal is an unseen, but nevertheless very formidable, army which fattens and wallows in the reeking revenue which it is their business to wrest from their more daring but less cunning associates and dupes. These creatures almost defy classification, as they are found hiding among the reputable members of professions of all character, who are brought in any contact, no matter how remote, with the shadowed side of life. They take little or no risks themselves, and as a rule succeed in preserving their mask of respectability, but more often

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

than not, they ravish the lion's share of the proceeds of crime, and prompt and finance the ostensible criminal to further lawlessness.

Every day the Police Departments of this and other cities encounter the displeasure of this unseen criminal element, and every day their cunningly laid plans must be anticipated and frustrated. It is not unusual for them to enlist reputable but misguided individuals in their schemes, under various pretexts.

Briefly, these are the forces of disorder with which the police have to contend. But for the police to encompass the results for which they were created, to protect life and property and maintain law and order, they must have the active, hearty, unstinted cooperation of the citizens of the community at large.

The power of public opinion, the concrete expression of the sentiments of a city, state or nation, is the most potent force in our form of government. The citizens should not permit any organization, regardless of its ostensible character and purposes, to abuse or misuse the power of public opinion, and thus misrepresent them, even to themselves, and the community in which they live and for the good conduct of which they are directly responsible.

**Sinister Shaping
of Public Opinion**

New York City offers a characteristic and indefensible illustration of this kind. In an effort to besmirch and discredit the municipal administration of New York City, various agencies have played upon the citizens of New York City, representing conditions here in an utterly false, and, to the unsophisticated, shocking light.

The only feature of this situation worthy of any attention is the unfortunate effect that was produced upon the citizens of New York City. They became unjustifiably alarmed, and permitted doubts of the efficiency and integrity of the Police Department to possess them, without first maturely considering whether such alarms and doubts were warranted by the facts. I have tried, in a small and inadequate manner, to impress on the citizens of New York City that sensational statements, and even sensational crimes or criminal methods, are not significant of efficiency or inefficiency on the part of the New York City Police Department, or any other, for that matter.

It is undeniable that there has been a number of sensational crimes in the last few years. It is equally undeniable, however, that reports of these crimes, and, in fact, all crimes, have been subject to sensational treatment. It is again equally undeniable that there have been reports of crime carefully circulated that never had any existence, other than in the minds of those responsible for the reports and their efficient circulation.

Facts

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History shows that after a great war there is an unusual amount of lawlessness. It is an unfortunate but natural reaction from the abnormal war-time conditions. No country has ever escaped, and, apparently, no country ever will. When all the facts are carefully weighed and appraised, this country had less reason to expect to escape this reaction than many others. The truth is, however, that we have escaped much of it in a fashion that has been little short of miraculous, and that is particularly true of New York City.

New York City is the receiving and distributing station for the entire country. It must, consequently, be borne in mind that comparisons made between this city and others must obviously be unfair to the former, because of the uniqueness of New York City's position.

Nevertheless, the crime records of New York City, at any period during the present administration of the city, may be compared to those of any great municipality in the country, and found to be much in favor of the New York City Police Department.

FELONIES

Regardless of crime conditions elsewhere, the spread of crime was effectively checked in this city. During the holiday season, when there is always an increase, it was even kept below par, as reference to the subjoined table will show. As usual, the press of this city endeavored to create the impression that a "crime wave" existed. The following statistics, referring to the four major crimes, for the month of December, 1921, compared with the same month of the previous year and 1916 and 1917, covering periods immediately preceding and subsequent to our active participation in the World War, refute any contention of a crime increase in this city :

		MONTHS OF DECEMBER			
		1921	1920	1917	1916
Murder	- - - - -	18	21	19	19
Felonious Assault	- - - - -	205	199	163	228
Assault and Robbery	- - - - -	157	138	87	90
Burglary	- - - - -	584	621	925	819
Total	- - - - -	964	979	1194	1156

It will be seen that while there was an increase of 6 in Felonious Assaults over the month of December, 1920, there were 23 fewer such offenses than occurred during 1916. There was an increase of 19 Assault and Robbery cases over 1920, but a further decrease in Burglaries. The significance of these increases, in these two classes of crime, must be at once apparent, as Felonious Assault and Assault and Robbery usually increase with the growth of unemployment. It will be noted that Burglaries have been cut down nearly 40% since 1917, the last year of the previous administration. Grouping these offenses for December shows a general decrease of 12 cases over the

False Reports

**Survey of
General Crime**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

previous year, and 191 fewer offenses than occurred in 1916, and 229 fewer than the total for 1917.

COMPARISON BY YEARS

	1921	1920	1917	1916
Murder - - - - -	237	*215	236	186
Felonious Assault - - - - -	2444	2786	2591	3466
Assault and Robbery - - - - -	1197	1145	864	886
Burglary - - - - -	6558	7451	9450	9893
Total - - - - -	10436	11597	13141	14431

* The 39 persons killed by the Wall Street explosion not included in figures for 1920.

The comparison by years for these offenses shows a general decrease of 1,161 over the previous year. The great general reduction in the number of these most serious offenses shown over the corresponding totals of 1916 and 1917, immediately prior to the recent war plainly indicates the efficiency of the under-manned Police Department, especially when the extraordinary conditions, an aftermath of the war, are considered. Crime, statistics show, usually increases in direct ratio to growth of population, and particularly in metropolitan centres. No other city in the United States—that is equivalent to saying, in the world—is comparable with the City of New York in rapidity of growth.

The following comparative table of burglaries reported during the past five years, as occurring in residences, by day and night, store, loft, and safe burglaries, indicates the effectiveness of changes and improvements inaugurated with a view to the reduction of such crime. Among them, for instance, the change in the method of patrolling the loft district on the lower west side of Manhattan; since the year 1917 it has been responsible for a decrease of 370, or 57%.

It will be noted that there has been a general decrease of approximately 30% in 1921 over 1917, notwithstanding claims of corporations writing various kinds of special insurance, and repeated attempts of the press to create a "crime-wave."

The following is a comparative table of burglaries reported during the last five years:

CLASS	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
Residence, day - - - - -	1635	2203	2381	2301	3687
Residence, night - - - - -	927	864	750	882	1365
Store, etc. - - - - -	3662	3853	3658	3685	3729
Loft - - - - -	199	287	355	427	569
Safe - - - - -	135	244	254	117	100
Total - - - - -	6558	7451	7398	7412	9450

These figures give a very inadequate idea of the tremendous improvement, in the administration of the Police Department, that has been effected in

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order to bring them about. The present police administration uprooted a myriad of evil practices, that had been countenanced so long in the routine of Police Department affairs, that they had begun to be looked upon as an indispensable part of it; obsolete methods of detecting crime, and handling crime conditions, were thrown out, and those adopted that were in harmony with modern developments, and met the requirements caused by the amazing growth of the population of this city.

In every large organization, there is always a group of reactionaries. The Police Department is no exception. It fought, covertly, the introduction of modern methods which might increase the work, or disclose the incompetency, of those comprising it. Nevertheless, efficiency and energy were introduced into police department methods of handling the public's business, and with the excellent results reflected in the previous tables. Similar ends might have been achieved by former police administrations, had they possessed a fraction of the intelligence, integrity and resourcefulness of which they have so often boasted.

MAJOR FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

Crime Psychology in General

The United States seems to lead the world in the relative proportion of murders and other felonies while other English speaking countries not under the American flag have the least number of murders and felonies according to their population. Among the enlightened nations the United States leads the world in manumitting murderers and enlarging felons. Indeed, our courts of last resort seem to be characterized by men learned in the law as, "a shelter to the guilty," which should have no place in the jurisprudence of civilized and free countries outside the domain of the common law. The record of criminal appeals and the exercise of the privilege of appeal by criminals has tended to create a special privilege that might be called "the privilege of crime."

The present Chief Justice of the United States has well stated the situation when he referred in an address before the Civic Forum of this city some years ago to the result of, the lax administration of criminal law in this country; criminal statistics are exceedingly difficult to obtain; while we can note the number of homicides and executions from the daily newspapers, the number of indictments, trials, convictions, acquittals or mistrials is very hard to find. President Taft stated that between 1885 and 1908 there were 131,951 murders and homicides in the United States and only 2,286 executions. In 1885 the number of murders was 1,808, while in 1904 it had increased to 8,482. The number of executions in 1885 was 108 while in 1904 it was only 116.

Statistics carefully prepared by the press gives the number of homicides in the United States in 1912 as 9,152, while the number of executions during the same year was 145. The number of homicides in 1913 was given as 8,902, and the number of executions in the same year was 88. The number of homicides in 1914 was given as 8,251, while the number of executions in the

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same year, which included two for another felony, was only 74. The number of homicides in 1915 was given as 9,230, while the number of executions, including eight for another felony, in the same year, was only 119.

The criminal Judicial Statistics of England and Wales show that during the year of 1913 there were 111 murders of persons over one year of age, and 67 murders of infants of 1 year or less, totalling 178 murders, out of which 67 persons were brought to trial for murder with 28 convictions and death sentences resulting in 16 executions; 12 commutations to penal servitude for life; 5 of the accused were found insane on their arraignment; 17 were found guilty but insane and only 17 were acquitted.

Comparing
England
and Wales

In the year of 1913, there was reported to the English and Welsh Police 154 manslaughters, of which 136 persons were brought to trial, resulting in 63 convictions and sentences.

In the year of 1914, in England and Wales, there were 55 persons brought to trial for murder, of which 23 were convicted of murder and sentenced to death; 14 were executed; the sentences of 8 were commuted to penal servitude for life; 12 were found guilty, but insane, 11 by jury and 1 by Court of Criminal Appeal; 6 were found insane, on arraignment, and 14 were acquitted, including 1 conviction which was quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal. In the year 1914, there were 117 persons brought to trial in England and Wales for manslaughter, of which 48 were convicted and sentenced.

Criminal statistics of Canada shows that in the year of 1913, 55 persons were charged with murder, of whom 23 were convicted and sentenced to death, 5 were detained for lunacy, and 27 were acquitted. In the year of 1914, there were 62 persons charged with murder, of whom 27 were convicted and sentenced to death, 4 were detained for lunacy, and 31 were acquitted. In 1913, 61 persons were charged with manslaughter, of whom 44 were convicted, 1 was detained for lunacy, and 16 acquitted. In 1914, 59 persons were charged with manslaughter, of whom 39 were convicted, and 20 were acquitted.

Canada

The murder death rate in this country for the registration area during the period from 1909 to 1913 was 6.4 per 100,000 of population. The rate for England and Wales for the period of 1904 to 1913 was 0.8; for Prussia during the same period 2.0; for Australia during the period 1910 to 1913 the ratio was 1.9; and, finally, for Italy throughout 1908 to 1912 the ratio was 3.6. In other words, the number of murders in the United States during that period proportionate to population was about 100 homicides for every 13 committed in England and Wales, 30 in Australia, 31 in Prussia, and 56 in Italy. The fact admits of no argument, if there is any truth in these statistics, that among the civilized countries of the world the United States stands today in deplorable contrast as regards the security of the person against the risk of homicidal death.

Murder

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Excessive Individual Consideration

Out of abundant caution to avoid embarrassment to persons accused of crime as well as habitual criminals, our law extends the privilege of enabling them to avoid self-incrimination in all cases where they may have been accused, apprehended and placed on trial. In addition to this protection of accused criminals, 21 out of our 48 States have either by constitution or statute reduced the trial judge, in jury cases, to a mere moderator, by forbidding him from advising the jury on the facts of a case or even expressing an opinion on questions of fact, notwithstanding that all questions of fact in jury cases are left to the jury's sole and ultimate determination. This law and practice in criminal procedure is taking away a judicial right and duty which every English and Federal trial judge exercises to the advantage of the public. In 15 more of our States, the state courts of last resort have by judicial decisions suppressed or abdicated their trial judges' right and duty to act as judges, and reduced them to mere moderators.

Macaulay's Prophecy

If we can place any reliance in the quoted statistics and the state of our common law and its enforcement, Macaulay's prophecy of 1857 respecting the future danger of America (2 Popular Tribunals, 747) is interesting, when he stated: "Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered in your own country by your own institutions."

The primary duty of all governments is to preserve life and enforce the public order and security by enforcing the criminal law as well as necessary police regulations. When this duty is locally or partially neglected, unless extra legal vigilance supplements the defective administration of the criminal law, local turbulence, riots and anarchy, until suppressed by martial law, are probable sooner or later.

This amazing increase in the number of murders and homicides as compared with the number of executions tell a startling story. As murder is on the increase in many parts of the United States so are all offenses of the felony class, and there can be little doubt, but that such crimes shall increase unless the criminal laws are enforced with more certainty, more uniformity, and more sincerity, than they are now.

PERSONS INDICTED FOR SERIOUS CRIMES AT LARGE ON BAIL

Bail and Crime

On many occasions, desperate criminals admitted to bail after their arraignment, charged with one or more serious crimes are discovered red-handed in the commission of murder, burglary and highway robbery, as well as minor offenses. During the year such incidents were common, and account for much of the crime within the jurisdiction of this Department.

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Criminals engaged in the commission of crime to obtain money to meet expenses in keeping out of jail, or to evade trial for former crimes committed by them, are the most dangerous and desperate of all criminals. They know that their arrest is likely to prejudice the case already pending against them, and would result in a more severe penalty. They will, therefore, take any chance, even to the commission of murder, to evade any risk of capture, thereby endangering the lives of citizens, and offering a menace to every member of the force, during the time that they are at large, awaiting trial.

The custom in law, of admitting prisoners charged with crime to bail, pending their trial, renders it difficult to remedy this situation, but the law should require, and judges admitting persons accused of serious crimes to bail, should exact from the defendant an understanding that the bail is granted only on the condition that the accused shall report to the Commanding Officer of the Police Department at the station-house and the precinct in which they reside at least once each month, and at such other times as may be warranted by the nature and character of the offense with which the defendant is charged and his previous record for crime or good behavior.

To prevent the frustration of justice, is one of the perplexing problems taxing the ingenuity of detectives, and members of the Police Department. Much miscarriage could be eliminated by the Courts insisting upon immediate, or early, examination into the cause of action. Under present methods, a series of adjournments are often secured until the defendant can make satisfactory arrangements with the complainant, or witnesses, to forget a vital part, to give conflicting evidence, or to show lapses of memory at critical times.

(Letter by County Judge Burt J. Humphrey to Mayor Hylan)

"A large part of the bail seems to be furnished by surety companies; especially is that so in the cases of pickpockets, automobile thieves, highway robbers and burglars of the professional class. The law provides that such bonds must be approved upon presentation and seems to admit of no investigation concerning the reasons which prompted the making of the bonds. Of course, it is understood that a premium is paid to the surety company for the risk assumed in becoming surety for one accused of crime, and I have generally supposed that indemnity was also furnished to the bonding company.

**Letter of Judge
Humphrey**

**Law Requires
Acceptance
of Surety
Company Bail
Without
Investigation**

"I do not know that there is a pickpockets' 'trust' or an association of criminals whereby they bind themselves to help each other out in case of being caught; I have been impressed with this, however, that the longer the criminal record of the one accused of crime, the easier it is for him to obtain bail. When a surety company bond is forfeited the judgment is usually promptly paid. I, therefore, conclude that the companies have some method of protecting themselves against loss.

**Law Protects
Surety Com-
pany, but
Defeats
Justice**

"It seems to me that it is a short-sighted policy on the part of surety companies who are in the business of bonding persons employed in a fiduciary capacity to engage in the business of becoming surety upon criminal bonds. Such release must very frequently result in creating a liability on a fiduciary bond because of the release of some prisoner under a criminal bond. The law recognizes the right of the surety company to engage in

**Right of
Surety Com-
pany to
Issue
Criminal
Bonds**

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that service and the courts are powerless to prevent it. Even in times like this there is a certain presumption of innocence that runs in favor of one accused of crime which cannot be taken away by the denial of bail.

Higher Bail

"It has always been my practice where the accused has a criminal record to exact high bail, and of late I have somewhat stiffened my former requirements."

Pickpockets, and other criminals, are often allowed to remain out on bail for long periods. These cases appear on the calendar many times, and adjournments are sought by these defendants, which tend, among other things, to discourage complainants, especially those from out of town. Professionals of this character should be kept in custody and every effort should be made to prevent them regaining their liberty, temporarily, through the medium of the bail bond.

Concrete Evidence of Bailing Evil

The following list shows some of the 1921 cases where bail bonds were criminally abused. Among them are arrests for Homicides, Safe-Blowing, Hold-ups, Burglary, Grand and Petty Larceny, Felonious Assault, Store Breaking, Robbing, Stabbing, Impersonating a Police Officer, Automobile Thefts, and other crimes, which were committed while the defendant was out on even heavy bail. These criminals would rather run the risk of forfeiting the bail than cease violating the law :

PRISONERS OUT ON BAIL AND AGAIN ARRESTED FOR NEW CRIMES

On July 30, 1920, Louis Wallach, 127 Norfolk Street, was arrested charged with stabbing one Benjamin Bleiberg. He was released on \$1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. On December 31, 1920, he was arrested again, charged with shooting Jacob Horodner. He was held awaiting the result of Horodner's injuries. On June 8, 1921, he was discharged in the Third District Magistrate's Court.

On February 8, 1920, John Saccio, 81 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, was arrested for felonious assault. He was released on bail, and on January 10, 1921, he was again arrested, charged with attempting to assault Louis Demchysm with a wooden club.

On February 2, 1921, Phillip Saccio, alias Philly the Wop, was arrested charged with assaulting Josephine Saccio. He was released on \$1,000 bail. On February 28, 1921, he was again arrested, charged with assaulting Isadore Herschfield with an iron bar, on February 22, 1921.

On November 20, 1920, Peter Palmer blew the safe of Meyer Danzig's store, 300 Water Street. He was arrested and released on bail. This man had been arrested nine times and convicted five times, having served time in the

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Catholic Protectory and Penitentiary. On June 14, 1921, Peter Palmer was again arrested, with two others, charged with forcing an entrance to the store of Salvatore Vittozzi, and stealing a quantity of meat and cash amounting to \$25.

On January 30, 1921, the touring car of Patrick Butler was stolen, and one Morris Friedland was arrested charged with the larceny; he was released on \$2,500 bail. On April 20, 1921, Friedland was again arrested, charged with holding up a number of men in a crap game at No. 238 William Street, with a revolver, and stealing money and jewelry. On July 18, 1921, Friedland was again arrested for assaulting and robbing one Albert Delatour.

One Joseph Stein, alias Burger, was arrested for a series of burglaries in the 15th Precinct. He was out on \$10,000 bail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. On October 14, 1921, Stein was again arrested, charged with assaulting and robbing one Sylvia Cohen. At the time of his arrest he had in his possession a fully loaded revolver. George Olenczuk was also arrested at the same time. Both of these men were held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

On November 24, 1921, both of above named prisoners were again arrested, charged with the larceny of an automobile. They were discharged in the latter case. On November 29, 1921, both were sentenced to the Penitentiary by Judge McIntyre, General Sessions, on first case.

On June 27, 1921, Joseph McCabe was arrested charged with felonious assault and held in \$5,000 bail for trial. Case still pending. On December 23, 1920, he was arrested charged with felonious assault and held in \$2,500. McCabe is still awaiting trial on this case.

On August 17, 1921, James Buffano, 336 East 114th Street, was arrested charged with acting in concert with two others and stealing an automobile. Buffano was admitted to \$2,500. Case pending. On September 14, 1921, Buffano was again arrested charged with grand larceny, stealing \$28 from the pocket of Morris Leibgott. On October 4, 1921, Buffano was discharged by the Grand Jury.

On November 27, 1920, Frank Halligan was arrested for stealing an automobile, and held in \$10,000 bail. On July 6, 1921, Halligan was again arrested, under the name of James Sullivan, again charged with grand larceny, stealing tires from an automobile. Complaint was reduced to petty larceny and he was held in \$500 bail for trial.

On November 27, 1921, he was arrested as James Sullivan at Pittsfield, Mass., by members of the Automobile Squad, charged with the larceny of ten automobiles. He was held without bail. A warrant for bigamy was also lodged against him. All the above cases were pending recently, when he was sentenced to 5 to 10 years in State's Prison on the first offense.

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On January 12, 1921, Dominick Albero was arrested charged with attempted grand larceny of tires from automobile. He was held in \$2,500 bail for trial. On March 8, 1921, Albero was again arrested, charged with grand larceny, stealing automobile. He was discharged.

On April 6, 1921, Frank Kavanaugh was arrested charged with homicide, striking one James O'Connor with his fist during an altercation and causing his death. He was admitted to \$3,000 bail. On May 14, 1921, Kavanaugh was again arrested, charged with burglary. Bail was fixed at \$5,000. He has recently been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

On August 18, 1921, Albert Weiner was arrested charged with the larceny of an automobile. He was held in \$2,000 bail, which bail was forfeited. On August 26, 1921, Weiner was again arrested, charged with attempted larceny of an automobile. He was admitted to \$2,500 bail, and bail was again forfeited.

On June 12, 1921, Louis Zager, 2433 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested charged with stealing an automobile. He was previously arrested on a charge of grand larceny and was out on \$1,500 bail.

On September 28, 1921, Arthur Cawley was arrested charged with burglary. He had been previously arrested for burglary and was out on \$500 bail.

On October 7, 1921, Frank Adanuncio, 662 Maple Street, and John Moran, South Ozone Park, were arrested charged with burglary. They had been previously arrested charged with burglary; also grand larceny and were out on \$1,000 bail.

On April 14, 1921, John Carentz was arrested charged with the larceny of a quantity of jewelry from a residence in Ridgewood. He was admitted to bail and later arrested in Manhattan for grand larceny and impersonating a police officer. He was convicted in Manhattan and sentenced to two and one-half years in Sing Sing.

On September 9, 1921, Albert Lamson and William Hoey were arrested for homicide. Both of these men were out on bail charged with robbery.

On December 5, 1921, Frank Figuera was arrested charged with grand larceny. He was out on bail on a similar charge.

On December 7, 1921, Samuel Katz was arrested charged with grand larceny, envelope switch. He was out on bail on a similar charge.

On September 14, 1921, William Schultz was arrested for grand larceny. He was out on bail on a similar charge.

On September 24, 1921, Andrew Doyle was arrested charged with grand larceny. He was out on bail on a similar charge. He was sentenced to Elmira.

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On March 1, 1921, Edward Olsen was arrested charged with burglary. He was out on bail on a charge of grand larceny. Sentence suspended.

On December 1, 1921, William J. Lindsay was arrested charged with the larceny of an automobile, stolen in Newark, N. J. He is now awaiting trial on a similar charge for which he was admitted to \$2,000 bail in Bronx County.

On October 4, 1921, Jacob Prichep was arrested charged with grand larceny. He was out on bail for a similar offense and forfeited his bail.

On October 22, 1921, James Doyle was arrested charged with grand larceny. He was out on bail for a similar offense, and was sentenced to two and one-half years in State's Prison.

On November 25, 1921, William Neely was arrested charged with burglary. He was out on bail for a similar offense. Was sentenced to three and one-half years in State's Prison.

It is recommended that in all cases where a person is arrested charged with a felony and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, who has been previously convicted in this State of a felony, or attempt to commit a felony, or petit larceny, or who has been convicted under the laws of another State, government or country, of a crime which would be a felony if committed in this State, that he be indicted as a second offender. The District Attorneys of the several counties within the City should be requested to ask heavy bail in these cases, which would tend, to some extent, to assist in the cause of justice.

Another fertile source of encouragement to the criminal is the imposition of disproportionately light sentences. Many habitual criminals figure that they have two sources of respite, from the immediate consequences of their crimes, when they are apprehended. One of them is the ever-ready bail bond, and the other, the possibility of obtaining clemency from the Court which tries them, granting that they are convicted when brought to trial.

**Unjustifiable
Leniency**

There is no desire, and no intention on the part of the police administration, to criticize or find fault with any branch of the government, charged with the enforcement of the law; nevertheless, the custom of extending leniency, in the form of extraordinarily light, or brief, sentences, is greatly deplored. In its way, this practice is fully as pernicious as the abuse of the bail bond, if it is not worse, in its ultimate effects. In proof of these statements, the following illustrations of cases in point are offered. Their lesson is self-evident:

CASES OF EXTRAORDINARY LENIENCY TO DEFENDANTS

Anton Robsevitch shot and killed Patrolman McMail of the Brownsville Station, March 15, 1922. Record: March 16, 1916, Brooklyn, Assault, Sentence

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Suspended, Special Sessions Court. April 30, 1917, Brooklyn, Assault, Sentence Suspended, Special Sessions Court.

Casey Ivanhoff, accomplice of Anton Robsevitch in above case. Record: Arrested January 2, 1922, Brooklyn, Assault and Robbery, Out on Bail, \$5,000. When arrested in this case he had a bottle of chloral (knockout drops) in his possession.

William Lynch, alias Donovan, fired four shots at Patrolman John E. Corbett of the 96th Precinct while he was on post at Washington and Flushing Avenues, on November 7, 1921. Record: February 5, 1918, Brooklyn, Felonious Assault, Sentence Suspended, County Court. March 11, 1918, Brooklyn, Rape, Penitentiary. January 12, 1920, Brooklyn, Assault, Discharged. October 10, 1921, Grand Larceny, Stealing Auto, Pending. December 27, 1921, Brooklyn, Assault and Robbery, Out on Bail. Again arrested on January 13, 1922, Brooklyn, Felonious Assault, held for Grand Jury.

Nelson Levy, alias Rich, etc., December 23, 1921, while holding up clerk in United Cigar Store at Southern Boulevard and Tremont Avenue, shot Detectives Randall McCarthy and Timothy J. Connell. Levy was shot by the detectives and dropped dead a few blocks away. His brother-in-law, Joseph Oates, was with him at the time, shot by officer and later arrested in hospital at Englewood, N. J. Record: May 29, 1913, Burglary, Sentence Suspended. August 29, 1913, violation of above suspended sentence, Elmira Reformatory. July 26, 1915, Burglary, Paroled. March 10, 1916, Burglary, Sentence Suspended. June 23, 1916, Concealed Weapons, Discharged. June 19, 1916, Burglary, Sing Sing, 4 years and 6 months. At the time of above crime, this man was out on bail on four different and separate cases of Grand Larceny.

Anthony De Leo, alias Martin, enticed a man into a taxicab, choked him and took his watch, chain and money. Out on two Suspended Sentences at the time. Record: October 22, 1914, Selling Opium, sent to New York Reformatory. Again arrested for Narcotics, Grand Larceny and Burglary, Bailed. While out on bail in two different burglary cases, Judge Wadhams suspended sentence on him in one of the cases on January 3, 1921, and the next day suspended sentence in the other case. In the case of robbing the man in taxicab, he was sentenced to State's Prison for 7 years, April 7, 1921, by Judge Koenig.

Frank Flanagan, October 3, 1919, was convicted and sentenced to death, Court of General Sessions, on a charge of Homicide, shooting and killing in a hold-up. Case was appealed and he was discharged, October, 1920. Record: March 31, 1913, Grand Larceny, Elmira Reformatory. July 6, 1914, Concealed Weapons, City Prison 1 day, Judge Fawcett. December 14, 1914, Grand Larceny, Sing Sing Prison, 2 years and

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3 months. May 10, 1921, Assault and Robbery, Discharged. Since his release from the death house he has been arrested seven different times in this city on charges of Assault and Robbery.

James Flanagan, March 10, 1916, was convicted in Bronx County on a charge of robbery of Borden's Milk Co., in a hold-up, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for 16 years and 1 month. After serving about 2 years, he was pardoned. On March 13, 1922, he was arrested again as a fugitive. Record: Has served time in the Catholic Protectors, New York City Reformatory, Elmira Reformatory, twice, and Sing Sing Prison.

George Desaro, June 6, 1921, entered the jewelry repair shop of Morris S. Sappo, between 41st and 42d Streets, on Sixth Avenue, held him up with a gun and attempted to rob his place. He had a woman accomplice who escaped; they were both masked. Desaro was placed under arrest after a running gunfight in which he was shot by the officer. In this case he was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory on March 7, 1922. Record: February 25, 1911, Sodomy, Discharged. March 14, 1918, Homicide, Acquitted by Jury. December 2, 1920, Burglary (safe), Suspended Sentence.

Pauliano Siciliano, August 16, 1920, was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons and released in \$2,000 bail. While out on bail in the above case, he was arrested again on February 28, 1922, having a loaded revolver in his possession. Sent to Penitentiary for 6 months. One other case pending. Record: November 12, 1907, Concealed Weapons, 1 year in Penitentiary. November 28, 1908, Extortion, 1 year in Penitentiary. April 19, 1917, Homicide, shooting and killing a man whom he tried to blackmail. Acquitted by jury.

Nathan Sandler, January 23, 1922, was arrested charged with swindling Ephraim Smith, 24 Amherst Street, Jamaica, L. I., out of \$10,000 in an envelope switch game. This man was out on bail in three different cases of grand larceny when arrested in the above case. Record: December 15, 1916, Boston, Mass., Larceny, Discharged. December 28, 1917, Grand Larceny, Suspended Sentence. October 28, 1919, Grand Larceny, Acquitted. April 22, 1920, Grand Larceny, out on bail. April 29, 1920, Grand Larceny, out on bail. September 17, 1920, Grand Larceny, Discharged. February 4, 1921, Grand Larceny, out on bail. Again arrested and pleaded guilty to one indictment, awaiting sentence.

Max Birnbaum, alias Mack, alias Miller, on March 15, 1922, shot and killed Philip Rosenbush at 207 West 128th Street. When this man was arrested a complete set of burglar's tools was found in his room. Record: May 20, 1920, Felonious Assault, Discharged. April 17, 1921, Grand Larceny, Sentence Suspended. August 22, 1921, Burglary, Sentence Suspended. January 5, 1922, Burglary, Discharged. March 15, 1922, Homicide, case pending.

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Abraham Schulman, arrested February 18, 1922, charged with receiving stolen goods valued at \$50,000, the proceeds of larcenies from truckloads of merchandise, for which the thieves who stole same received \$1,700. Record: August 21, 1917, Receiving Stolen Goods, Discharged, Police Court. May 8, 1921, Receiving Stolen Goods, Pending. July 14, 1921, Receiving Stolen Goods, Case Pending. January 31, 1922, Receiving Stolen Goods, Pending. February 18, 1922, Receiving Stolen Goods, out on \$3,000 bail, General Sessions.

Harry Schulman, arrested February 18, 1922, charged with receiving stolen goods valued at \$50,000, the proceeds of larcenies of merchandise from trucks, for which the thieves received \$1,700. Record: January 28, 1919, Receiving Stolen Goods, Acquitted, Court of General Sessions. January 31, 1922, Receiving Stolen Goods, Case Pending. February 18, 1922, Receiving Stolen Goods, out on \$2,000 bail.

Isadore Schulman, arrested February 18, 1922, charged with receiving stolen goods valued at \$50,000, the proceeds of larcenies from truckloads of merchandise, for which the thieves received \$1,700. Record: January 28, 1919, Receiving Stolen Goods, Acquitted, Court of General Sessions. June 27, 1919, Burglary, Discharged, Police Court. January 31, 1922, Receiving Stolen Goods, Case Pending. February 18, 1922, Receiving Stolen Goods, out on \$2,000 bail, Court of General Sessions.

The case of the Schulman brothers is one of the most complex on record. They were reputed to be worth \$100,000, but operated a loft on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 32d Street for no other purpose than receiving the proceeds of stolen trucks and burglaries. Through the arrest of the two truck thieves, namely, John Haggins and William Connors, on January 23, 1922, it was learned that they had sold seven stolen truckloads of merchandise to the Schulman brothers, who had paid them about \$1,700, although the total value of the merchandise was about \$50,000. The two truck thieves have been indicted, being held without bail. The arrest of the Schulman brothers followed, and although they have been previously arrested and have several cases of receiving stolen goods pending against them, they were immediately bailed in the sum of \$2,000 each, regardless of the fact that the records were immediately furnished to the District Attorney.

In cases of this kind, if merchants occupying lofts in the same building, and having their attention drawn to conditions similar to those described, or other suspicious proceedings, would immediately notify the police, a great deal of time could be saved, and complications avoided, by seizing the contents of such lofts, or premises. With receivers of stolen property out of the way, or difficult to reach, the younger criminal element would be less apt to steal, because of having no ready market for the stolen goods.

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VICE AND GAMBLING

Perhaps the greatest and most difficult problem with which the police has to deal is that respecting morals; the next in the order of difficulty is that of gambling. In the endeavors to prevent and suppress effectively the numerous forms in which activity along the lines of the general headings of vice and gambling may appear, a great deal of time, energy and money are expended. Ready money of no mean proportions in many cases is the first requisite in the work necessary to obtain sufficient evidence to justify an arrest.

GAMBLING

Conviction in the courts in many gambling cases is next to impossible. The real gambler, or common gambler, which our present inadequate laws were designed to reach, is usually very distant from the scene of the activities operating by the grace of his reputation and directed by him, for his sole safety, far behind the front lines. His handiwork reveals his presence, his directing hand is apparent from the particular, or rather peculiar, manner certain places attempt to operate games of chance. But he is far in the offing. The greatest punishment meted out to him comes from the shattered promises made by him to his unsuspecting clients, that all is well; that the police will not interfere.

Difficulty of Conviction

Commercialized gambling in this city is as extinct as the dodo. The palatial three and four story structures, the rendezvous of the idle rich down to the cashier who would try his luck, with his firm's money, those operating under the guise of social or political organizations, or ostensibly as a residence, and furnished accordingly, have been wiped out.

Suppression of Gambling

Handbook making, craps, cards and top spinning are the recent forms of gambling generally resorted to. There are a number of handbook operators plying their "trade" throughout the city practically without molestation because the law permits oral betting on horse races. They are, however, carefully watched and whenever slips on which wagers have been recorded are found in their possession, arrest is made. In the majority of cases the defendant is discharged in Court.

As it is no longer safe to operate at an established place, the many ex-convicts and grafters engaged in the promotion and conduct of games of craps, have resorted to a "cycle system," engaging a room or rooms in various parts of the city, and remaining but one afternoon or evening in one place to which the players repair by every route and every means of transportation and gaining access in divers ways at different times so as to divert the suspicion of the police. These places are usually widely scattered, are rented ostensibly for a labor meeting or by some other subterfuge. The persons renting these places to gamblers are in most cases unaware of the object of the meeting, attended by from 50 to 300 men, depending on

Migratory Crap Games

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the size of the place. The laws on gambling are designed to reach only the persons having a hand in the conduct of the game, either by knowingly providing the place of play, the cards, dice or paraphernalia with which to play, and those actually operating the game.

Real Culprits Hidden

Their present methods of operation preclude the possibility of arresting the owner, agent, lessor or lessee, and, as above mentioned, the real culprit, the common gambler, is far from the scene of the games he conducts through his agents or aides. Some of the so-called big handbook men operate in the same way, employing a number of men to whom certain territory is assigned wherein they receive wagers on the results of horse racing.

Evasion of Punishment

The mere players in these games are held innocent of any wrongdoing. Thousands are corralled every year at places raided only to be discharged in the Courts. Occasionally when there are grounds for a complaint of disorderly conduct by reason of the existence of unnecessary noise or other disturbance of the public peace, a fine is imposed. The light punishment meted out in these cases does not deter them and instances of a recurrence of these offenses are numerous.

Crap playing during the past four years has been indulged in quite extensively; perhaps the high salaries paid generally during the World War and for a time following its end, are responsible. At any rate, it enjoyed considerable popularity especially amongst the laboring classes, recipients of salaries unheard of before, during this period. Its tendency to lower the moral standard of particularly the young was sensed as was its relation to crime and therefore a continuous campaign of police activity has been waged against it.

One phase of this situation received a death blow early in the campaign, i. e., the games conducted in the main by crooked gamblers who visited the shipyards and industrial plants of all kinds on pay days, especially at the lunch hour and Saturday afternoon, started games, and, in addition to deriving a profit from the use of the dice from each man playing, would, more often than not, bring in dice, falsely numbered, making certain of their winning. The rivalry to control these games and the discovery of the crooked dice often led to acts of violence.

Notwithstanding the difficulties confronting the police through the absence of adequate laws to cope with these matters more effectively, the number of arrests during 1921 is far greater than previous years, as the statistics on pages 354 and 355 will show. The policy of arrest pursued makes successful operation in these nefarious callings very uncertain and in fact hazardous, which have a tendency to eliminate these evils.

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With the abolition of thousands of saloons in this city following the enactment and enforcement of the Prohibition Laws, there came a flood of restaurants and coffee houses, particularly on the east side of Manhattan, where for many years stuss houses had flourished. Card games of all kinds are generally indulged in there, and, while raids have been made on numerous of these places, playing has not been entirely eliminated, although there is reason to believe there is little if any gambling permitted by the proprietors. When no money or chips are in evidence on the table there is little the police can do under existing laws. However, they are frequently visited and supervised and action taken when necessary to prevent any rise in conditions tending towards disorder. **Card Playing**

Occasional reports of large winnings in policy and particularly lottery provides a fertile field of permanent verdure. Many attempts to issue policy and lottery slips, particularly in the poorer quarters of the city, have been effectively suppressed. The most notable instance was the arrest of three Italians, a real estate broker, an undertaker and a laborer, on Sunday, May 22, 1921. Immediately after, three additional arrests were made of three printers in whose establishments the policy slips were printed. In an effort to locate another suspect one Giuseppe Pesco, a baker, was arrested at his place of business, charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver. The broker and the undertaker also possessed a firearm for which they had a permit issued by two Justices of the Peace, outside the limits of Greater New York. **Lottery and Policy**

VICE

Ever since the early part of 1918 when the relentless pursuit against all forms of vice was inaugurated by this Department, during which campaign 48 hotels, virtually dens of iniquity; the numerous owners and operators of so-called "sporty houses" and "call houses," including the prostitute of the streets, have felt the strong arm of the law. **Suppression**

The men assigned in civilian clothes in connection with the enforcement of all laws relating to public morals have performed a tremendous task in locating and suppressing all places where an attempt is made to conduct a house of ill fame, a bawdy house, or a house of assignation. They have been especially alert and painstaking in the elimination of the street walker. The streets are practically clear of these unfortunate girls and women today and few successful attempts are made to operate.

The difficulty met with in the hotels, apartment hotels and similar semi-public places, is the bell-boy, elevator operator or other help, who will procure either the man or the woman for immoral purposes. Numerous arrests have been made under these circumstances and a policeman has been stationed in such

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places to prevent further violation of the law, until such time as his withdrawal is warranted. At the same time the owner, agent or lessee is served with a notice of his liability. This practice has proved to be very effective.

The same procedure is followed in all other instances where arrests for vice and gambling have been made. Very often it results in the removal from the premises of the occupants of the room, apartment, or place of business, but their whereabouts are ascertained and the information passed on from one district to another with a view to preventing a recurrence.

Obscene Plays

The obscene play, or film, suggestive of loose morals, is another manifestation of the times. The laws in this respect are inadequate and while in a few cases where the police have taken action a general toning down of the objectionable features has been effected; those of a suggestive character, unquestionably leaving much harm in their wake, are outside the pale of the law. The remedy lies entirely with the producers of plays and films and the criticisms growing out of certain cases in point have had a tendency to lessen this evil.

The following tables show the work performed by the Special Service Division and the Chief Inspector's Squad specializing in the enforcement of all laws relating to Vice and Gambling. These squads operate independently of the Inspection Districts whose forces are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the same laws within their respective territories. The work of the special squads whose members operate throughout the entire city and are therefore least known in any particular Inspection District, is of prime importance:

NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1921

MANHATTAN	COMPARISON BY BOROUGHES			
	Vice	Gambling	Miscellaneous	Total
Arrested - - - - -	720	3577	1733	6030
Convicted - - - - -	565	283	1167	2015
Discharged - - - - -	136	3226	380	3742
Pending - - - - -	19	68	186	273
BROOKLYN				
Arrested - - - - -	135	539	469	1143
Convicted - - - - -	98	245	382	725
Discharged - - - - -	29	264	49	342
Pending - - - - -	8	30	38	76
BRONX				
Arrested - - - - -	8	89	48	145
Convicted - - - - -	7	22	32	61
Discharged - - - - -	1	64	6	71
Pending - - - - -	-	3	10	13
QUEENS				
Arrested - - - - -	5	20	138	163
Convicted - - - - -	4	6	35	45
Discharged - - - - -	-	12	28	40
Pending - - - - -	1	2	75	78

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION—Continued

RICHMOND	Vice	Gambling	Miscellaneous	Total
Arrested - - - - -	-	1	4	5
Convicted - - - - -	-	-	2	2
Discharged - - - - -	-	1	1	2

CLASSIFIED COMPARISONS

	1921	1920
GAMBLING		
Arrested - - - - -	4226	3236
Convicted - - - - -	556	893
Discharged - - - - -	3567	2251
Pending - - - - -	103	92
VICE		
Arrested - - - - -	868	926
Convicted - - - - -	674	720
Discharged - - - - -	166	129
Pending - - - - -	28	77
MISCELLANEOUS		
Arrested - - - - -	2392	2920
Convicted - - - - -	1618	2132
Discharged - - - - -	464	673
Pending - - - - -	309	115

SUMMARY

RECAPITULATION	1921	1920
Arrested - - - - -	7486	7082
Convicted - - - - -	2848	3745
Discharged - - - - -	4197	3053
Pending - - - - -	440	284

EXPENSES	1921	1920
	\$16,498.03	\$21,045.24

Gambling includes: Cards and crap in premises; betting on races.

Vice includes: Violators of Narcotic Drug Law.

Miscellaneous includes: Crap and cards on street.

FINES

	Misdemeanors	Felonies	Total Fines
Fines - - - - -	\$5,645	\$50	\$5,695
Bail forfeited - - - - -	7,800	-	7,800
Total fines and forfeiture of bail - - - - -			\$13,495

SENTENCES

	Misdemeanors	Felonies	Total Sentences
Years - - - - -	263	21	284
Months - - - - -	7	3	10
Days - - - - -	13	2	15

ARRESTS MADE BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S SQUAD ASSIGNED TO VICE AND GAMBLING

Nature	Arrests	Discharged	Pending	Convicted
986—Penal Law (Handbook) - - - - -	106	81	23	2
973—Penal Law, Keeping and Maintaining (Gambling) - - - - -	36	35	1	-
887—Penal Law (Prostitution) - - - - -	100	31	17	52

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ARRESTS—CHIEF INSPECTOR'S SQUAD—VICE AND GAMBLING—Continued

Nature	Arrests	Discharged	Pending	Convicted
889—Penal Law (Disorderly House) - - -	3	1	1	1
Vagrancy - - - - -	21	-	1	20
Disorderly Conduct (Gambling) - - -	1307	887	-	420
Disorderly Conduct - - - - -	38	10	-	28
Disorderly Conduct (Common Gambler) - -	4	3	-	1
1897—Penal Law (Dangerous Weapons) - -	14	5	-	9
Felonious Assault - - - - -	6	-	-	6
423—Penal Law (Narcotics) - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Petit Larceny - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Grand Larceny - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Assault and Robbery - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Burglary - - - - -	2	1	-	1
Tenement House Violation - - - - -	2	1	-	1
Totals - - - - -	1643	1055	43	545

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

The Prohibition Law, from being at the outset a war measure, under the guise of a military necessity, was enacted into a constitutional amendment following the armistice.

The business of the Police Department is to enforce the laws, and it is most unfortunate that so many otherwise good, law-abiding citizens should feel so at liberty to break the Prohibition Law. This attitude sets a very bad example to our great foreign population, who fail to draw any shade of difference between one law and another.

Disregard of Law

In this respect, attention must be called to the fact that even a criminal will respect a law that pleases him, but the good citizen respects and obeys all laws, whether they please him or not. If individual opinion and sentiment were to be the guides, of the general public, in reference to whether or not they should obey the laws of the land, a condition that could be mildly termed intolerable would quickly prevail. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for the Police Department to enforce the so-called prohibition laws; popular sentiment, no matter how wide-spread or unanimous, cannot be permitted to swerve, or modify, the strict enforcement of all, or any, laws by the representatives of the Police Department, and it is the solemn duty of every law-abiding citizen to lend aid to the consummation of this purpose.

The record of the efficiency of the police force under the almost general antagonism toward the Prohibition Law, testifies to the high efficiency and discipline of the Department under trying circumstances, as partially demonstrated by the subjoined comparative table:

TABLE OF ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION

Intoxication

Average for Years 1910-1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
27,504	22,635	19,453	16,311	8,795	7,028	7,804	8,169

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The first nine months activity of the Police Department in the enforcement of this law resulted in over ten thousand (10,062) arrests, and the seizure of the following articles used in furthering the violation of this law :

SEIZURES

Boats - - - - -	3	Autos - - - - -	138
Auto Trucks - - - - -	8	Horses - - - - -	15
Barrels - - - - -	4,794	Wagons - - - - -	12
Half-Barrels - - - - -	15	Bottles - - - - -	98,594
Jugs - - - - -	910	Cases - - - - -	2,161
Demijohns - - - - -	884	Containers - - - - -	815
Kegs - - - - -	62	Flasks - - - - -	456
Glasses - - - - -	552	Cans - - - - -	1,113
Trucks - - - - -	2	Pots - - - - -	134
Presses - - - - -	105	Cups - - - - -	13
Stills - - - - -	200	Funnels - - - - -	60
Pails - - - - -	42	Gas Stoves - - - - -	14
Tubs - - - - -	36	Push Carts - - - - -	5
Pitchers - - - - -	40	Guages - - - - -	12
Crushers - - - - -	4	Vats - - - - -	7
Jars - - - - -	37	Casks - - - - -	8
Strainers - - - - -	6	Measures - - - - -	36
Tanks - - - - -	14	Coils - - - - -	11
Vials - - - - -	5	Washboilers - - - - -	13
Shakers - - - - -	9	Vessels - - - - -	29
Kettles - - - - -	11	Drums - - - - -	4
Suitcases - - - - -	16	Crocks - - - - -	17
Bags of Stamps - - - - -	4	Valises - - - - -	5
Cases of Labels - - - - -	4	Dies - - - - -	6
Boxes of Labels - - - - -	4	Bags - - - - -	8
Corking Machines - - - - -	4	Handbags - - - - -	8
Hops, bags of - - - - -	6	Corks, bags of - - - - -	8½
Hops, packages of - - - - -	13	Hydrometers - - - - -	5
Malt, cans of - - - - -	82	Rye, pounds of - - - - -	6
Testers - - - - -	5	Mugs - - - - -	5
Taps, brass - - - - -	4	Mash, barrels of - - - - -	5
Alcohol, 5-gallon tins - - - - -	28	Raisins, boxes of - - - - -	7
Decanters - - - - -	7	Hose, pieces of - - - - -	24

The value of these liquors estimated on the basis of prices exacted by vendors, is approximately \$15,000,000, and the vehicles, equipment and other materials seized are valued at \$150,000.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS ALSO SEIZED

Quantities of tea pots, adjusters, brief cases, baskets, tubes, granulators, juniper berries, squeezers, pumps, food choppers, pasters, spoons, ladles, bags of aniseed, trunks, prescription files, bags of prunes, troughs, uncanceled prescription blanks, bags of corn mixture, wine vats, cocks, faucets, worms, testing machines, mixers, paper, sealing machines, condensers, cappers, burners, grinders, caps, sugar, twine, filters, yeast, record books, coolers, satchels, sweaters, press plates, buckshot, food choppers, hose, copper coils, labels, copper pipe and corks.

ACTIVITY RECAPITULATION

Arrests in New York City	10,062
Discharged in Magistrates' Courts	3,663
Pending in Magistrates' Courts	100
Held for Grand Jury	6,299
Grand Jury Dismissals	3,089
Trial Jury Acquittals	92
Convictions	239
Total disposed of	3,420
Pending	2,879
	6,299

Burden of Enforcement

Some idea of the extent of the extra burden the enforcement of the prohibition laws placed on the Police Department may be had from an examination of the attached list of Orders, issued by the Police Commissioner, in reference to this subject:

General Orders No. 2, January 25, 1921:

Amendment to Regulations—Procedure in Arrests for Receiving Stolen Goods.

General Orders No. 11, April 7, 1921:

Law in Relation to Intoxicating Liquors (Chapters 155 and 156, Laws of 1921):

Summary Arrests shall be made in the following cases: (a), (b), (c).
Search and Seizure With Warrant.

Seizure Without Warrant.

Special Duties of Commanding Officers.

Bail.

Synopsis of the Law.

Exceptions: (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g).

Physicians' Certificate—Section 1214, 1: (a), (b), (c), (d), (e).

Section 1214-a, Section 1214-b, Section 1214-c, Section 1214-d,
Section 1214-e, Section 1214-f, Section 1214-g, Section 1214-h.

Exemptions—Section 1214-i: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

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General Orders No. 18, May 2, 1921 :

Departmental Forms :

- I. Notice of Impending Lien Against Property. (U. F. 69.)
- II. Notice of Lien Against Property. (U. F. 70.)
- III. Return to Court Record. (U. F. 71.)
- IV. Notification to U. S. District Attorney. (U. F. 80 and 80a.)
- V. Notice and Affidavit to District Attorney. (U. F. 81.)

The following Circular Orders were also issued :

Circular No. 8, April 11, 1921 :

Amendment to Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 155, Laws of 1921 :

An Act to Amend the Penal Law in relation to Intoxicating Liquor, repealing the liquor tax law and the city local option law, and providing for completing the unfinished business of the State Excise Department.

Section 1. Article 113 : Intoxicating Liquor :

Section 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1214-a, 1214-b, 1214-c, 1214-d, 1214-e, 1214-f, 1214-g, 1214-h, 1214-i, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218.

An Act to amend the code of criminal procedure, in relation to the enforcement of laws relating to intoxicating liquor.

Section 1, 11-b ; Section 2, Section 117-a, Section 3, Section 802-b, Section 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ; Section 4.

Circular No. 16, July 25, 1921 :

Opinion of Corporation Counsel—Mullan-Gage Act.

All the foregoing was promulgated to the entire Force, and in addition, the following Departmental orders were issued, covering the Prohibition Enforcement :

18-G March 5, 1921 :

Bail in Cases of Federal Prisoners.

31-G April 14, 1921 :

Full Detailed Orders Relative to State Prohibition Law, promulgated by the Police Commissioner.

50-G May 21, 1921 :

III. State Prohibition Law.

70-G July 7, 1921 :

Prohibition (Further Detailed Orders.)

76-G July 15, 1921 :

Prohibition (Further Detailed Orders.)

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WOMEN'S PRECINCT AND SPECIAL DUTY DIVISION

On May 12, 1921, an Honorary Deputy Police Commissioner was appointed and assigned to supervise the activities of the Women's Precinct and the Special Duty Division. These combined divisions comprise a force of 59 men and 35 women workers, who devote their entire time and efforts to doing protective and preventive work for the youth of the city.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN'S PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE

On the initiative of the Police Commissioner, a committee of women, prominent in civic and welfare work in this City, considered the subject of the detention of girls and women, and advisability of establishing a station-house, and temporary detention quarters, exclusively for the use of females.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE

It was decided that one of the most important functions to be carried out at the Women's Precinct, is the solution of the problem of the detention of girls and women who have committed no crime, and are not immoral, nor delinquent, but who, for some reason or other, must be temporarily detained. A striking example of this is the case of a runaway girl, who has committed no crime, and is not immoral.

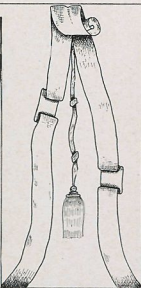
At the present time the only accommodation for the detention of such difficult charges, is provided by private institutions, the management of which takes no cognizance of the ethical consciousness of those placed in their charge. Under the present system an innocent, moral girl is frequently obliged to associate with prostitutes, and chronic and diseased offenders. Such an experience, though brief, cannot help but be a menace to the morals and health of any woman or girl. The present plan aims to provide for the detention of moral girls at the Women's Precinct.

The following were some of the conclusions reached as to how this end could best be accomplished :

1. It is essential that the right of the Police Department to detain runaway girls who have committed no crime, pending return to their parents or guardians, be fully established, in order to safeguard their health and morals, and prevent them from being hampered in the future by a court record. The Corporation Counsel was consulted upon this point of law, to ascertain if, in his opinion, it was necessary to secure legislation to permit of such procedure.

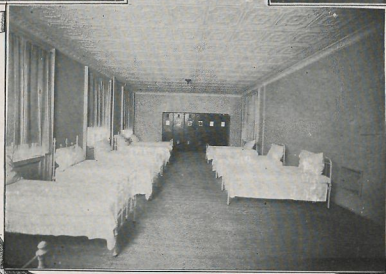
2. It was necessary to properly equip the Detention Quarters of the Women's Precinct, the current needs being as follows :

- a. Such furnishings as were not supplied by the Police Department, but necessary to give the quarters a cheerful, homelike appearance. The follow-



RECEPTION ROOM

READING ROOM



ONE OF THE DORMITORIES

WOMEN'S PRECINCT.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ing items were needed at the time, and supplied by individual members of the committee of women, appointed by the Police Commissioner to consider these problems :

12 single mattresses	1 dozen small rugs for floor in front of beds
4 dozen sheets	1 dozen blankets
1 dozen pillows	Rods and curtains for separate beds
2 dozen pillow cases	Curtains for windows—scrim or cretonne.
18 bed spreads	
3 dozen hand towels	
3 dozen bath towels	

b. Secured through the Department of Health, a sterilizing apparatus for clothing. To further be assured of this Department's cooperation the services of a doctor and nurse were obtained, subject to call, whenever necessary.

c. Provided for the feeding of such girls as are detained.

d. To further contemplate the expansion of the Detention Bureau, by providing occupational and recreational interests during the brief or extended period of detention.

WOMEN'S PRECINCT—OPENING

First police station for women was opened April 4, 1921. This station located in the old West 37th Street police station, has been completely remodeled. Women accused of violating the laws are to be reclaimed under a new system of which the station is a part.

**Extracts from
Police Reports**

Several lieutenants were temporarily assigned to the Women's Precinct, for the purpose of instructing patrolwomen in the proper method of making official records, as well as handling the different conditions that may come within the scope of that department.

Twenty-five of the police and patrolwomen assigned to the Women's Precinct received diplomas at the exercises held there. The course consisted of about five weeks work in First Aid to the Injured, and Police Practice, under the auspices of the Training School at Police Headquarters. The diplomas issued to the women were furnished by the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured.

**Graduation of
Police and Patrol
Women**

EQUIPMENT

The basement contains baths, and a room where clothing may be fumigated.

Should a woman defendant be ill, or appear not in good health, she will be given medical attention, and if necessary, a nurse. Part of the second floor has been fitted up as a hospital.

A clinic, a temporary hospital, workroom and school are among the features of the new precinct.

A Clinic

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All Women on the Job

A feeding system has also been worked out and a diet kitchen has been installed.

The second floor also contains the "sleeping apartments," which are quite different from the usual police station cells. They have been so arranged that a woman, hardened by misfortunes, will not be thrown with the girl or woman who has run afoul of the law for the first time, to the detriment of the latter.

Congenial Work

While the girl is staying in the Women's Precinct she will have the opportunity to do a little work. A workroom and equipment is provided. There will be a hostess committee which will arrange to show the runaway girls something of New York before they are returned to their parents or guardians. Representative women have signified their desire to serve on this committee. Many public spirited women have interested themselves in the success of the Women's Precinct.

Approval of the new station-house was expressed by the Chief City Magistrate, the Health Commissioner and others. They complimented those having the project in charge on its thoroughness and upon the fact that New York had set an example that would be followed by other large cities.

The station is in charge of an experienced patrolwoman, and a trained staff of women assistants.

Growing Importance Shown

The Women's Precinct marks a new epoch, in the expansion of the usefulness of the policewoman. A training school for them is one of the special features of it. Policewomen already appointed are taking an extensive "post graduate" course, with a view to increasing their usefulness, and recruits will be trained in policewomen's work. Classrooms, gymnasium, lecture hall, recreation, rest rooms and library are provided. Pensioners—retired veteran policemen—will be encouraged to give their help and instructors will be chosen from the Department when possible. Authorities on police matters from without the Department, lecturers, and experts on pertinent subjects, will also be called upon, and some courses will be given outside the actual school. Charts and blackboard illustrations will be combined with moving pictures, and more novel and up-to-date methods of teaching social service. Home study and research will be required.

(Copy)

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS
300 Mulberry Street.

April 21, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner,
City of New York.

My dear Commissioner Enright:

Since visiting the former police station-house in 37th Street (the Women's Precinct Station-House), and understanding that it was intended to have women arrested under

Letter from
Chief Magistrate
McAdoo

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

certain conditions, or found wandering on the streets, taken there, it has occurred to me that there is a possible misunderstanding about the law.

If a police officer arrests a woman for any crime or offense I assume under existing law instead of taking her to the station-house proper or city prison, he can take her to a prison or place of detention provided by the Department if not seriously inconvenient to the place of the court where she is to be arraigned. After she is arraigned it is discretionary with the Magistrate, if she is to be further detained before final disposition of her case, as to where he will send her. The law leaves him the option of several places.

As you know, a very serious effort was made sometime ago to establish a house of detention in accordance with the following provisions of the Inferior Criminal Courts Act, Section 77, which I quote :

“ * * * There shall be established on October first, Nineteen hundred and ten, a place of detention, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction, convenient to the night court for women, where women may be detained both before and after being heard, and in such detention place the young and less hardened shall be segregated, so far as practicable, from the older and more hardened offenders.”

No such place has been established as yet, although the city still owns a site on which one was to have been erected. As a matter of fact, at the breaking out of the war the bids for the building were about \$700,000, and the amount appropriated about \$400,000. That was the cause of the failure to build it. Later on, as you probably know, there was quite a renovation made in the Jefferson Market building, presumably with some portion of the money originally appropriated. This was intended to benefit the women who were sent there for the Women's Court.

As it is now, the Magistrates in their discretion make the separation of the women and send some of them after arraignment to various well established and reputable institutions, such as the Waverly Home and the Crittenden Mission and the recently opened Catholic Home.

I therefore beg to ask what class of women and under what provision of law are they to be sent to the new establishment in 37th Street.

There is a bill now before his Honor the Mayor allowing this office to designate places to which women can be sent who are arraigned in the Women's Court. The approval of that would only change the situation in so much that an order from this office would give the Magistrate the right to include that place amongst others to which we can send certain classes of women.

The questions, therefore, to be settled seem to me to be these :

1. Are all women to be sent to 37th Street as was contemplated by the law in 1910? The building under that law was to be at once a prison and detention place; hardened women went to the prison portion of the building and less hardened to another part of it. In the plans originally drawn by the architects of the building these women would not have met or come in contact with each other.

2. If a policeman arrests a woman, is he to be the judge of whether or not she is of the class to go to 37th Street instead of to the station-house or city prison.

3. Is it contemplated to have the women remain there pending a final disposition of the cases? If so, there would have to be an understanding with the Magistrates because the discretion is lodged in them by law whether they will send them back or not, that is, if the bill now pending before the Mayor is not approved.

I think it is eminently desirable that there should be an understanding between the Magistrates and the Police Department as to just what class of women are to be sent to the 37th Street house and under what provisions of law.

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As it stands now, even if I were willing, I do not see how I could commit a woman to 37th Street after she had once been arraigned. It is not mentioned in any law as a place to which she can be sent.

I am sure you will agree with me that these matters had better be settled at this stage of the proceedings.

Glad to cooperate with you in anyway in this matter, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM MCADOO,
Chief City Magistrate.

SERVICE TO LOST CHILDREN

Deserted Children

The subject of lost children, and foundlings, requires considerable attention from the Police Department. The details of the individual cases would fill volumes, as would an adequate explanation of the amount of clerical labor involved in their handling. Following is a brief summary of both classes, together with the final disposition :

FINAL DISPOSITIONS

Inspection District	To Parents	To Children's Society	Total
1st	28	122	150
2d	216	97	313
3d	157	47	204
4th	94	51	145
5th	109	11	120
6th	43	3	46
7th	11	1	12
8th	40	21	61
9th	54	14	68
10th	107	8	115
11th	199	33	232
12th	50	1	51
13th	29	12	41
14th	17	1	18
15th	7	7	14
16th	—	—	—
TOTAL,	1161	429	1590

SERVICE IN FOUNDLING CASES

There were 93 cases, which involved foundling children, brought to the attention of the Police Department. The children were disposed of in accordance with the law and regulations, governing such matters.

SPECIAL DUTY DIVISION

In May, 1921, the Special Duty Division was established as a subdivision of the Headquarters Division with supervision over :

1. Conditions Relative to White Slave Traffic
2. Crimes and Offenses Affecting Women and Children
3. Protection of Juveniles
4. Social Welfare.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Before proceeding further with statistics and data showing the results secured during the year just past, it is believed necessary that a more complete explanation be had of the many fields of service for which the highly trained police welfare worker is available. While welfare work, in the sense that term is employed in the present instance, is of very recent origin, the results obtained to date clearly demonstrate the necessity for it, and of having an organization of the character of the Special Duty Division to successfully cope with modern conditions and sociological problems.

The caption, "Conditions Relative to White Slave Traffic," to some, may infer that such an organized, nefarious traffic exists. Such is not the case. An isolated case, of compulsory prostitution, may be reported to the police, from time to time, but such instances are so few and far between as to be almost negligible, in consideration of the enormous population of the city.

The reason for assigning this phase of police duty to the welfare workers, is that they are constantly in close touch with the class of people among whom such crime would be most likely to originate, and their opportunities for receiving immediate and first hand information is unlimited.

The many elements contained in the classification, "Crimes and Offenses Affecting Women and Children," demand the employment of women and police officers, in order to secure the suitable evidence to make arrests in complaints of this character.

Some of the specific offenses listed under this heading are, individuals pretending to tell fortunes, an offense likely to be considered of slight importance by the average person, but which has been found to be a fruitful source of domestic and other troubles among the class of people who usually patronize this species of swindle. In some instances, homes have been broken up, and serious crimes committed, because of false statements made by fortune tellers to their credulous women victims.

Investigations are also made of suspicious advertisements appearing in the papers calling for female help, complaints received of employers acting in an indecent manner toward their female help, or attempting to take liberties with the young girls in their employ; persons offering to commit illegal operations, fake medical practitioners, and others making a specialty of preying upon women. The women officers are constantly on the alert to apprehend the class of degenerates who frequent parks, motion picture shows and other public places and attempt to annoy women.

It has been found that while women and girls are willing to report these, and similar offenses, revolting to the modest and decorous, to the women police officers, they refrain for the very same reasons and a desire to avoid publicity, from going to court and to act as a complainant. It is often necessary, therefore, for the policewoman to place herself in a similar situation in order to

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secure the evidence necessary to make an arrest, and thus prevent some other young girl or woman from suffering similar indignities.

Social Welfare

In performing social welfare work, the trained police officer has proven to be in a class by himself. Accustomed to finding himself face to face with all sorts of conditions, while engaged in active police work, which call for quick decision and immediate action on his part, the welfare workers readily apply their invaluable training and experience to problems in this new field of endeavor.

The facility with which these officers have applied themselves to this work, is another testimonial to the versatility of the members of the New York Police Department.

The special duty officers, and policewomen, are thoroughly familiar with the various agencies engaged in charitable and social welfare work. Cases of destitution receive prompt attention, and temporary relief. The officer follows up each case until he finds that the philanthropic agencies, he has engaged for the purpose of rendering permanent aid, have begun to function. The results thus far obtained by police officers of this Department, performing social welfare work, are unsurpassed by the workers of any similar organization. They also keep in touch with the labor requirements, of the various business concerns within their respective districts, and are usually able to find employment for those, who, for some reason or other, are unable to secure work themselves. The loafer and ne'er-do-well is admonished, encouraged and assisted in various ways with a view, from the police standpoint, of improving his social status, to prevent the development of criminal tendencies, or to endeavor to eradicate them where they exist.

SUMMARY OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICEWOMEN ATTACHED TO THIS BUREAU

ABORTION :	1921	1920
Complaints received - - - - -	43	62
Complaints unfounded - - - - -	32	41
Arrests - - - - -	4	21
Convictions - - - - -	1	7
Discharged - - - - -	3	11
Pending - - - - -	7	3
INCORRIGIBLE GIRLS :		
Complaints received - - - - -	432	211
Complaints unfounded - - - - -	55	17
Arrests - - - - -	67	29
Convictions - - - - -	60	25
Discharged - - - - -	7	4
Complaints in which Welfare Work was done, no arrest necessary -	310	165

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SUMMARY OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICEWOMEN ATTACHED TO THIS BUREAU—Continued

FORTUNE TELLERS :	1921	1920
Complaints received - - - - -	57	52
Complaints unfounded - - - - -	40	30
Arrests - - - - -	12	22
Convictions - - - - -	10	21
Discharged - - - - -	2	1
Pending investigation - - - - -	5	-

RAPE :	1921	1920
Complaints received - - - - -	25	11
Insufficient evidence, aid rendered - - - - -	21	3
Arrests - - - - -	3	8
Convictions - - - - -	1	5
Discharged - - - - -	2	3
Pending investigation - - - - -	1	-*

PRACTICING MEDICINE WITHOUT A LICENSE :	1921	1920
Complaints received - - - - -	49	-
Unable to obtain evidence - - - - -	28	-
Arrests - - - - -	14	-
Convictions - - - - -	9	-
Discharged - - - - -	5	-
Pending investigation - - - - -	7	-

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS :	1921	1920
Investigation of miscellaneous complaints, such as domestic difficulties, disorderly conditions, in which conditions were corrected without making arrests - - - - -	389	329

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS AND POLICEWOMEN IN 1921, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1920

POLICEWOMEN :	1921	1920
Complaints - - - - -	995	1023
Arrests - - - - -	100	142
Convictions - - - - -	81	101
Investigations - - - - -	30928	29851
Total investigations - - - - -	31923	30094

WELFARE :	1921	1920
Employment secured by Office - - - - -	704	385
Employment secured by special duty officers - - - - -	1997	1283
Total employment secured - - - - -	2701	1668
Destitute and temporary aid - - - - -	189	306
Amount spent for temporary aid - - - - -	\$92.25	\$130.25

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS :	1921	1920
Truants - - - - -	1497	2012
Juvenile Delinquents - - - - -	11242	14838
Applicants for appointment to the Police Force - - - - -	1229	700
Investigations for precinct commanders - - - - -	23764	21152
Investigations for military training - - - - -	20†	2048
Total investigations - - - - -	37752	40750

* In the printed copy of the 1920 report under classification "Rape," the line "Cases Pending in Court," has been omitted; so that the total number of cases received does not tally with the number disposed of. Since 1920 decisions have been rendered as follows: 1 conviction and 1 discharged, and the figures under the heading of 1920 on this copy have been inserted accordingly.

† The Compulsory Military Training law was repealed during the early part of 1921, which accounts for the great decrease in investigations during 1921.

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While the number of applicants for employment greatly exceeded the number of persons who applied for such assistance in 1920, the members of this division, have, despite the dire lack of places available during 1921, succeeded in exceeding their 1920 record for securing employment by nearly 62 per cent.

“The Protection of Juveniles” is of vast importance. For, as some authorities on the subject of criminality have stated, the ranks of the criminally inclined must necessarily be recruited from the young of the present generation. The surest way, therefore, to reduce this class of society in the future, is to surround the minor and youth of today with such protective and preventive measures as will guard them from contamination.

Officers engaged in this work, consequently, visit the many places that attract the juvenile and youth, to see that those responsible obey the law, prohibiting minors unaccompanied by parent or guardian to enter, and that the place, itself, and the character of the entertainment, provided in it are of the proper kind. Such, for example are, motion pictures theatres, dance halls, bowling alleys, pool and billiard parlors, junk shops, whose proprietors may not be averse to making a questionable purchase from a minor, and small candy stores to which children sometimes resort when they have absented themselves from school without leave.

In the case where the youth or girl is misbehaving, remaining away from home, abusing the parent or associating with disreputable persons, every effort is made by the officer to correct the condition, and straighten out the delinquent, in an effort to prevent making an arrest.

The efforts of our workers to prevent weak and impressionable young folks from following a course which, if unchecked, would eventually lead them into serious difficulties with the law, are meeting with wonderful success as plainly evidenced by statements given wide publicity by the heads of several correctional institutions. These were to the effect that there has been a marked decrease in the number of commitments made to their institutions. This division of the Police Department, with a force of nearly a hundred highly trained workers, has been a large factor in bringing about this improvement, the importance of which, to future generations, and to the citizens of this city cannot be over estimated.

The Police Department's representatives are frequently placed in an awkward position, in connection with the necessity for the temporary detention of juveniles. Contrary to the popular notion, the policy of the Police Department is to avoid making arrests, and certainly to keep the arrest records as free as possible from the names of juveniles. As the law stands, unfortunately, in order for the representatives of the Police Department to secure the detention of a juvenile, the subject must be arrested, and a permanent record made of the incident in the archives of the city. The only alternative is to seek the

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assistance of one of the recognized philanthropic societies which maintain shelters equipped to receive juveniles under surveillance. This arrangement has had to serve in countless cases, but it places the Police Department at a certain disadvantage, is unbusinesslike, and there are a number of other serious objections to continuing it.

Therefore, it is urgently recommended that an effort be made, to secure necessary legislation, to permit the Police Department to conduct a detention house for juveniles, or shelter, entrance to which will not carry with it a record of arrest. Juvenile delinquency covers waywardness and incorrigibility; if the subject is under sixteen years of age, there is no likelihood whatever of a criminal charge. If over sixteen, and simply wayward in the absence of any overt criminal act, the most serious crime that could be charged is waywardness or, in some instances, vagrancy. Legislation making waywardness a separate and distinct offense is what is needed, divorcing it entirely from juvenile delinquency. Such legislation would also permit the Police Department to maintain some sort of a juvenile house of detention, without tainting the inmates with any form of arrest or criminal record. Exceptions could be made in cases in which subjects had been guilty of violating the regulations of a corrective institution, or of a probation or parole board. Legislation along this line should be more drastic with the parents, i. e., to make the parent understand that the duty of seeing the child properly educated and trained devolves upon the parents, individually, and not upon the community. If parents more generally performed their duty, in these respects, to their offspring, the police and similar organizations would be relieved of considerable work, which takes up time which could otherwise be spent serving the city, protecting life and property.

Another subject to which this Division gives serious attention is truancy. **Truancy** Every possible assistance is rendered to the Department of Education in connection with truancy cases, as it is a source of endless annoyance and complications. Children found on the streets by the welfare workers, during the hours that they should be attending school, are turned over to the school authorities, their homes visited and the parents informed. Subsequent visits are made to the home, by the officer, to see that the child does not lapse again.

The importance of this particular phase of welfare work is conclusively shown by the statistics compiled by the city's correctional department during the year 1920, for, according to them, out of a total of 40,832 persons committed for crime during the year, only 157 had more than an elementary school education. It is plain, therefore, that education is of prime importance in the prevention of crime, and that children must attend school if crime is to be checked among future generations.

While Police Department welfare work was first instituted in a modest way about five years ago, a small number of patrolmen being detailed to per-

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form it, this administration was actually first to recognize the immense value an enlarged and efficient organization of this character would be to the public, and to the Police Department.

Women's Precinct: Headquarters of the Welfare Bureau

Accordingly, in the early part of 1918, this Division was completely reorganized and placed under the supervision of the Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. The patrolmen were supplanted by superior officers of either the rank of sergeant or lieutenant, and the designation of Special Duty Officer given them. These officers while assigned to the various precincts throughout the city, make their reports and receive their instructions from the Acting Captain assigned to command the Special Duty Division. Policewomen and patrolwomen were added from time to time. Up until the early part of this year, the headquarters of the Division was located in Police Headquarters building. Due to the rapid increase of the work of the Bureau, and the desire, on the part of the administrative heads, of the Police Department, to remove as far as possible from this welfare work the atmosphere and surroundings usually associated with regular police work, turned over to this division a part of the unoccupied station-house, located at 434 West 37th Street.

Practical Experience

An important innovation made possible by the opening of the Women's Precinct was giving an opportunity to all patrolwomen and policewomen to perform "desk" and "house" duty. In this way they become familiar with every phase of the work of the Bureau including the proper entry of records and preparation of official papers essential to the adequate conduct of police business. House duty offers special advantages, for it gives to the woman who may have been performing duty in a comparatively quiet section of the city, an opportunity to handle and become familiar with the procedure to be followed in all manner of complaints, some of which undoubtedly had not come under her observation previously.

By having a woman on house duty at all times, it is possible to give immediate attention to unusual complaints, or those that call for quick action. The house duty woman, when occasion requires, refers the case to the district worker for "follow-up" or subsequent scrutiny.

The Honorary Deputy Commissioner, at frequent conferences with the policewomen, reviews the work in hand, assisting and advising them when necessary. All reports of their work are carefully scrutinized by the Honorary Deputy Commissioner. The Honorary Deputy Commissioner, among her other duties, makes frequent tours of inspection through the city, observing conditions and brings to the attention of her officers matters requiring action and remedy.

Christmas Tree Celebration

On the day preceding Christmas, the poor children of the neighborhood were the guests of the representatives of the Police Department at a Christmas Tree Celebration in the Women's Precinct Station-house. About 400 children

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gathered around a large, handsomely decorated and illuminated Christmas Tree. They were greeted by His Honor, the Mayor, and the representatives of the Police Department, one of whom, was garbed as Santa Claus and distributed the gifts.

The following presents were given the children :

300 Pairs of Shoes	100 Dolls
300 Pairs of Stockings	500 Boxes of Candy.
24 Sweaters	

Through the generosity of the *New York American's* Christmas Fund, and the Order of Elks, there was secured a large number of tickets calling for baskets of food. These tickets, together with others, furnished by the Mayor's Committee of Women, calling for coal, were distributed by the policewomen to needy families in the neighborhood. Tickets distributed originated as follows :

From the *New York American* Christmas Fund, 300 tickets for baskets of food.

From The Elks, New York City, 54 tickets for baskets of food.

From The Elks, Brooklyn, 25 tickets for baskets of food.

From The Mayor's Committee of Women, 55 orders for coal.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

EXPENDITURES, 1920 and 1921

CODE	TITLE	(As of December 31st.)	1920	1921
SALARIES				
1600	Executive	- - - - -	\$ 74,980.49	\$ 75,240.61
1601	Administration	- - - - -	117,346.10	123,236.86
1602*	Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc.	- - - - -	22,345,590.22	25,893,160.67
1603	Care of Buildings, Etc.	- - - - -	29,294.57	33,193.76
1604	Steamer "Patrol"	- - - - -	11,676.28	13,856.00
1605†	Special Patrolmen	- - - - -	30,381.02	-
		* Policewomen paid from this Code in 1921.	† Policewomen paid from this Code in 1920.	
WAGES				
1606	Printing Office	- - - - -	\$ 15,600.44	\$ 17,787.64
1607	Care of Buildings, Etc.	- - - - -	275,059.45	310,696.72
SUPPLIES				
1609	Food Supplies	- - - - -	68.74	51.20
1610	Forage and Veterinary Supplies	- - - - -	30,967.74	25,736.36
1611	Fuel Supplies	- - - - -	105,361.63	100,750.98
1612	Office Supplies	- - - - -	62,841.21	7,397.23
3001	Office Supplies (Purchased through City Record)	- - - - -	-	52,027.49
1613	Medical and Surgical Supplies	- - - - -	363.26	728.82
1614	Laundry and Cleaning Supplies	- - - - -	6,120.70	6,316.47
1615	Motor Vehicle Supplies	- - - - -	55,634.56	62,465.08
1616	General Plant Supplies	- - - - -	10,821.72	10,760.25

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EXPENDITURES, 1920 and 1921—Continued

CODE	TITLE	1920	1921
EQUIPMENT			
1617	Office Equipment - - - - -	\$14,757.14	\$7,662.22
1618	Household Equipment - - - - -	28,676.41	43,630.41
1619	Live Stock—Horses - - - - -	34,275.00	13,750.00
1621	Motor Vehicle Equipment - - - - -	179,842.59	89,835.60
1622	General Plant Equipment - - - - -	40,330.20	24,944.68
MATERIAL			
1623	Materials - - - - -	50,364.80	51,153.97
REPAIRS			
1624	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -	11,998.06	12,366.85
1625	General Repairs and Replacements - - - - -	149,422.43	195,177.48
SERVICE AND CONTINGENCIES			
1627	Hire of Horses, Vehicles, Etc. - - - - -	-	-
1628	Storage of Motor Vehicles - - - - -	570.00	108.06
1629	Shoing and Boarding Horses - - - - -	82,930.84	91,378.08
1630	Carfare - - - - -	8,167.34	8,964.87
1631	Telephone Service - - - - -	99,975.25	104,123.96
1632	Telegraph, Cable, Etc., Service - - - - -	2,352.70	3,096.85
1633	General Plant Service - - - - -	15,129.43	15,290.13
1634	Contingencies - - - - -	183,719.83	116,042.92
PENSIONS			
1635	Pensions - - - - -	2,100,000.00	2,219,802.79
	Total - - - - -	<u>\$26,174,600.15</u>	<u>\$29,730,735.01</u>
	Increase in expenditures, 1921 over 1920 - - - - -	-	<u>\$3,556,134.86</u>

ANALYSIS

Code		Decrease	Increase
1602	Uniformed Force - - - - -		
1605	Special Patrolmen (Policewomen) } - - - - -		
1607	Per Diem Employees - - - - -		
1603	Care of Buildings, Etc. - - - - -		3,899.19
1600 } 1604 } 1606 }	Other salaries and wages - - - - -		10,517.80
1609	- - - - -	\$ 17.54	
1610 } 1611 } 1612 }	Supplies - - - - -	13,319.99	
3001 } 1616 } 1613 }	Supplies - - - - -		7,391.85
1614 } 1615 } 1617 }	Equipment - - - - -	133,012.43	
1618 } 1621 }	Equipment - - - - -		14,954.00
1623	Materials - - - - -		789.17
1624	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -		368.79

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ANALYSIS—Continued

Code		Decrease	Increase
1625	Repairs and Replacements - -		\$45,755.05
1628	Service - - - - -	\$461.94	
1629	" - - - - -		8,447.24
1630	" - - - - -		797.53
1631	" - - - - -		4,168.71
1632	" - - - - -		734.15
1633	" - - - - -		160.70
1634	Contingencies - - - - -	67,676.91	
1635	Pensions - - - - -		119,802.79
	Totals - - - - -	\$214,488.81	\$3,770,623.67
	Less decrease - - - - -		214,488.81
	Net increase - - - - -		\$3,556,134.86

SUMMARY

Salary Increases, Uniformed Force - - - - -		
" " Per Diem Employees - - - - -	\$3,552,826.70	
Increased Expenditures, in all other branches - - - - -		3,308.16
Making Increased Expenditures, 1921 over 1920 - - - - -		\$3,556,134.86

In Code 1602, Uniformed Force, the retrenchment amounted to \$168,157.82, which was an actual saving and will eventually be credited to the Police Pension Fund for the year 1922, as provided by Law. Revenue bonds authorized in the sum of \$140,045.83 for the appointment of 100 additional men will be reduced by \$10,825.85, which amount is also a saving—neither of these amounts appear in the financial statement.

The following accruals, or savings, were returned to the General Fund from the Salary Accounts to December 31, 1921, and do not show in the financial statement:

CODE		
1600 - - - - -		\$6,088.71
1601 - - - - -		4,853.90
1603 - - - - -		938.14
1607 - - - - -		12,512.78
Total - - - - -		\$24,393.53

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

The following transfers of moneys were effected during the year 1921 :

From Code		To Code	
1600—Salaries, Executive - - - - -	\$6,088.71	3048—City Accrual Account - - - - -	\$24,393.70
1601—Salaries, Administrative - - - - -	8,423.90	2743—Board of Purchase (Salaries) - - - - -	1,955.00
1603—Salaries, Care of Buildings etc. - - - - -	938.14	3005—Board of Purchase (Salaries) - - - - -	1,615.00
1604—Salaries, Steamer Patrol - - - - -	.17		
1607—Wages, Care of Buildings, etc. - - - - -	12,512.78		
	\$27,963.70		\$27,963.70

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FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING—Continued

From various Codes, Various Departments	-	-	-	\$221,125.00	To Code 1602, Salaries, Uni- formed Force	-	-	-	\$221,125.00
From Code					To Code				
1611—Fuel Supplies	-	-	-	\$8,000.00	1623—Materials	-	-	-	\$3,000.00
1624—Motor Vehicle Repairs	-	-	-	2,000.00	3001—(City Record) Police De- partment Office Supplies				10,000.00
1629—Shoeing and Boarding Horses	-	-	-	3,000.00					
				\$13,000.00					\$13,000.00
From Code					To Code				
3048—City Accruals Account				\$1,219,802.79	1635—Pensions	-	-	-	\$1,219,802.79

CIVILIAN FORCE

Although the composition of the regular police force comprises experts in almost every line of work and endeavor, it has been found advisable to utilize a number of civilian employees in Department work, a policy which creates and maintains healthy competition.

The following shows the number of civilian employees :

Number of exempt employees on December 31, 1921 :

Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
First Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Second Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Third Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to First Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to Second Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to Third Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Secretary to Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to First Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to Second Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to Third Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stenographer to Special Deputy Police Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Executive Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Confidential Investigator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Property Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant Property Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chaplains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29

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Number of civilian employees exclusive of exempt and honorary positions on December 31, 1921 :

Chief Clerk	-	-	-	1	Job Compositors	-	-	-	4
First Deputy Clerk	-	-	-	1	Pressmen	-	-	-	2
Second Deputy Clerk	-	-	-	1	Feeder	-	-	-	1
Clerks	-	-	-	39	Electricians	-	-	-	3
Bookkeeper	-	-	-	1	Wireman	-	-	-	1
Trial Stenographer	-	-	-	1	Linemen	-	-	-	4
Stenographers	-	-	-	11	Cable Splicer	-	-	-	1
Stores Foreman	-	-	-	1	Carpenters	-	-	-	9
Foreman Printer	-	-	-	1	Plumbers	-	-	-	3
Draftsmen	-	-	-	2	Painters	-	-	-	8
Foreman of Mechanics	-	-	-	1	Roofers (metal)	-	-	-	3
Batteryman	-	-	-	1	Harness Maker	-	-	-	1
Cleaners (female)	-	-	-	12	Glazier	-	-	-	1
Elevatormen	-	-	-	4	Steamfitter's Helper	-	-	-	1
Auto Truck Drivers	-	-	-	2	Plumber's Helpers	-	-	-	2
Veterinary Surgeon	-	-	-	1	Auto Machinists	-	-	-	5
Horseshoers	-	-	-	4	Caretakers	-	-	-	52
Janitor-Engineer	-	-	-	1	Hostlers	-	-	-	22
Launch Engineer	-	-	-	1	Laborers	-	-	-	40
Marine Stokers	-	-	-	4	Firemen	-	-	-	3
Marine Oilers	-	-	-	2					
Cook and Steward	-	-	-	1	Total	-	-	-	259

THE PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE

The Property Clerk is the lawful custodian of all lost, stolen, abandoned and other property which comes into the possession of the Police Department, and criminal courts of the city, and all property taken from persons dying intestate. Branches are maintained in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and The Bronx, in charge of Assistant Property Clerks.

During the past year this bureau received 18,114 lots of property that had been stolen, lost or abandoned, taken from persons dying intestate, and condemned Police Department property. The estimated value of property delivered was \$5,457,801.53. The total amount of cash received was \$117,753.44. The total amount of cash turned over to the Pension Fund as provided by law was \$14,216.89; of which \$10,343.44 was realized from auction sales, the balance, \$3,873.45 being unclaimed cash. **Property Handled**

NUMBER OF WEAPONS DESTROYED UNDER SECTION 1899, PENAL LAW

	1921	1920
Revolvers and pistols	2142	1341
Shot guns and rifles	123	152
Other dangerous weapons	428	220
Total	2693	1713

In the early part of this year, this Bureau acquired a garage for the storage of stolen and abandoned automobiles, at a central location, having a capacity of about 65 cars. The Police Commissioner made application to the Dock Commissioner for the use of a vacant building in Brooklyn, having a capacity of about 300 cars, which was granted, and it is now being used by **Garage**

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this Bureau. Application has been made to the Dock Commissioner for the adjoining building, to be used for the same purpose, which if acquired, will give this Bureau a garage with sufficient storage space for at least 600 cars.

A building situated in South Brooklyn, has been turned over by the Department of Docks for the temporary use of this Department, for the storage of automobiles.

This arrangement is designed, primarily, to dispose of the problem of housing stolen automobiles, that may be in the hands of the Police Department, awaiting identification by their owners, orders from the court, etc.

Liquors

Under the Mullan-Gage Act, which became effective April 4, 1921, the Property Clerk's office received a large quantity of liquor in all sorts of containers as well as considerable apparatus for making liquor. This necessitated additional help and storage facilities. Quarters have been obtained for the storage of this property.

The office of the Property Clerk at 240 Centre Street is now being renovated; is to be painted, new wire partitions are to be erected in place of the wooden partitions and new lighting facilities are to be installed in place of the old lighting system. This has long been needed.

On January 1, 1922, the Cash ledger, Cash book and Evidence to Court book are to be abolished and a more improved system and set of books will be installed.

Miscellaneous Improvements

Safes in the Property Clerk's Office, in Police Headquarters, have been replaced by a large vault for the care of jewelry, cash and valuables coming into the custody of the Police Department. The vaults under construction in 1920 were completed and are now in use.

DIVISION OF STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU

Boiler Inspection

The Division of Steam Boiler Inspection and Engineers' Bureau is required by law to inspect all steam boilers within the City of New York carrying over ten (10) pounds of steam pressure to the square inch, except those used for heating purposes and for railway locomotives.

Examination For Certificate of Competency

Two members of the Force, practical engineers, are assigned to examine applicants for engineers' and firemen's certificates, also applicants for certificates of qualification to operate ice machines. They also hear and determine charges of incompetency or neglect of duty preferred against engineers, firemen and ice machine operators, and a report, with recommendations, is made to the Police Commissioner, for his final disposition.

ENGINEERS					
	1921	1920	In-crease	De-crease	Per Cent.
Certificates, renewed	9134	9107	27	-	
Certificates, transferred	1251	1693	-	442	26.2
New applications	1355	1137	218	-	19.1
Total examinations	11740	11937	-	197	1.6

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ENGINEERS—Continued

	1921	1920	In- crease	De- crease	Per Cent.
Incompetent, refused - - - -	636	591	45		7.6
Total certificates granted - - - -	11104	11346		242	2.
Certificates granted, 1st class - - - -	907	1012		105	10.3
Certificates granted, 2d class - - - -	1758	1920		162	8.4
Certificates granted, 3d class - - - -	7983	7887	96		1.2
Certificates, special, Fire Department - - - -	456	527	71		13.4

FIREMEN

Certificates, renewed - - - -	516	527		11	2.
Certificates, transferred - - - -	20	32		12	37.5
New applications - - - -	67	58	9		15.5
Total examinations - - - -	603	617		14	2.2
Incompetent, refused - - - -	7	2	5		250.
Total certificates granted - - - -	596	615		19	3.

ICE MACHINE OPERATORS

Certificates, renewed - - - -	808	580	228		39.
Certificates, transferred - - - -	130	76	54		71.
New applications - - - -	849	792	57		72.
Total examinations - - - -	1787	1448	339		23.
Incompetent, refused - - - -	211	82	129		157.
Total certificates granted - - - -	1576	1366	210		15.3
Certificates, revoked - - - -	1	-	1		-

STEAM BOILERS

Boilers tested - - - -	14887	14550	337		2.3
City Department, boilers tested - - - -	1888	1793	95		5.3
Boilers tested, fee \$2 each - - - -	12999	12757	242		1.8

Under the general subject of recommendations are presented several suggested changes in existing law to increase the safety to the public; the extension of the work to compressed air plants; private locomotive and heating flat buildings; the efficiency of engineers, firemen and operators; also, to improve the effective service of this branch of police service work, which has proven itself so necessary to prevent boiler accidents and to secure the services of capable operators.

At present no fees are charged by this Bureau, excepting two dollars for each boiler tested. It is proposed to charge a fee of five dollars per boiler for every hydrostatic test, and ten dollars per boiler for every hammer test. The hammer test is applied to old boilers only, when a hydrostatic test would not reveal possible defects, but this test is seldom necessary. A fee of ten dollars is proper for the hammer test, as the services of two boiler inspectors are required for about half a day to complete such a test.

It is proposed that applicants, upon receipt of first issue of first and second grade engineer's certificate, shall pay the sum of two dollars; and to pay fifty cents for each renewal thereafter. Applicants, upon receipt of first issue of third grade certificate, shall pay the sum of five dollars; and to pay fifty cents for each renewal thereafter. Applicants, upon receipt of first issue of fireman's certificate, shall pay the sum of two dollars; and to pay fifty cents for each renewal thereafter. Applicants, upon receipt of the certificate of qualification to operate ice machines, shall pay the sum of five dollars for the first issue, and two dollars for each renewal thereafter.

**Recommended
Changes in
Law**

**Departmental
Recommendations**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES

Force

This office is under the immediate control of the Quartermaster. It has control of the purchase, storage and distribution of departmental supplies, materials and equipments.

Storehouse

A department storehouse is maintained at 24 McDougal Street, where all supplies and materials are received and stored awaiting requisition, etc. A sample room is maintained here, where samples of each standard article used by the Department is exhibited for the information of vendors and contractors, giving bidders an opportunity to understand, in advance, the quality and character of the standards of Police Department supplies and equipment. Upon the delivery of supplies, they are carefully inspected and, in cases where it is possible to do so, goods, such as carbon paper, typewriter ribbon, coal, oil, gasoline, etc., are analyzed, before bills are audited for payment.

Standards

DIVISION OF REPAIRS

The repair shop and general garage is located at 205 Mulberry Street, and two branch automobile repair shops, at 53d precinct, 3016 Webster Avenue, Bronx, and 74th precinct, 154 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn.

Condemnation Proceedings

A detail property record is maintained, and no article is disposed of except after condemnation proceedings by the Quartermaster, have been approved; many parts are salvaged from articles on which final disposition has been determined, and a great saving is effected by this practice.

Execution of Purchases

All supplies and repairs are purchased upon requisition of the Quartermaster through the Central Board of Purchase which operates entirely independent of the Police Department.

In connection with repairs and supplies 4474 requisitions were issued during the year as against 4605 for the previous year; and 2862 orders were passed for payment as against 2973 during 1920.

Repairs to Station Houses

The present administration upon taking office found many of the station-houses to be in an unsanitary and dilapidated condition; a general cleaning up was begun immediately, including necessary repairs, repainting and installing electric lights to replace gas and in some cases oil lamps then in use. Everything possible was done to these old, obsolete buildings, to render them fit for the policemen obliged to sleep in them while in reserve, and serviceable for the necessary transaction of police business. This condition has thrown a heavy burden on the present police administration, which properly belonged to former ones. It has called for expenditures of time and money that must of necessity be charged to the current police administration that were actually obligations of a former administration, famous for its self-advertised efficiency and economical handling of Police Department property. The answer is obvious.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

General repairs, improvements and alterations were made to the following precinct station-houses during the year 1921 :

Precincts	Open Market Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics	Precincts	Open Market Orders	Advertised Contracts	Department Mechanics
1	\$ 591.24	-	\$ 926.75	72	\$3,989.55	-	\$1,182.00
2	-	-	65.50	73	252.00	-	410.00
4	531.90	-	1,400.50	74	1,650.76	-	933.00
5	3,129.00	-	930.00	76	1,089.00	-	835.00
6	783.00	\$1,595.00	1,700.00	78	2,161.00	-	801.00
7	24.00	-	560.00	79	2,449.00	\$8,846.70	1,420.00
13	116.00	3,400.00	200.00	80	575.00	-	344.00
14	489.00	3,850.00	1,724.75	82	586.50	-	560.00
15	202.50	-	1,142.00	83	540.50	-	858.00
16	1,161.05	1,645.00	923.00	85	1,035.50	1,785.00	989.00
17	-	-	650.00	87	675.00	2,490.00	818.00
18	432.16	-	713.50	88	411.75	-	634.00
21	1,440.00	-	877.00	89	886.05	-	593.00
23	1,891.28	5,800.00	905.00	90	-	-	747.00
25	808.00	-	833.00	91	337.00	-	250.00
26	175.00	-	4,948.00	92	385.50	-	537.00
28	196.00	-	953.00	93	669.97	-	759.00
29	-	-	595.00	94	777.22	30,325.00	577.00
31	199.60	-	970.00	95	1,240.00	3,300.00	963.00
32	1,651.88	-	857.00	96	2,336.04	1,560.00	483.00
33	221.00	-	596.00	97	819.00	2,290.00	763.00
35	20.00	1,800.00	815.00	98	1,656.00	-	933.00
36	315.50	-	1,731.00	99	-	-	*2,784.00
37	1,607.56	-	1,993.00	101	310.00	2,500.00	1,124.00
38	900.66	-	1,788.00	102	3,967.44	-	3,171.00
39	240.00	-	760.00	103	503.30	-	618.00
40	188.50	-	634.00	104	304.35	-	760.00
42	636.00	-	487.00	105	316.00	-	485.00
43	226.10	1,979.00	595.00	109	3,985.00	-	1,168.00
45	340.00	-	592.00	111	779.50	-	318.00
46	1,202.78	-	1,245.00	112	398.50	-	169.00
47	799.50	3,700.00	1,256.00	113	-	-	487.00
49	1,823.62	-	1,361.00	116	35.00	-	373.00
50	619.78	-	759.00	118	1,073.25	2,230.00	767.00
51	559.00	-	461.00	120	2,286.74	-	342.00
53	4,162.00	-	1,191.00	123	731.00	-	231.00
54	95.00	-	262.00	125	985.57	1,770.00	578.00
56	1,613.00	1,895.00	1,759.00	Women's	3,255.55	-	810.00
57	3,235.25	-	942.00	Traffic	1,019.22	-	230.00
60	-	-	123.00	Marine	-	-	368.00
63	556.45	-	452.00	Police	-	-	-
65	180.00	-	285.00	Hdqt's.	11,452.45	4,691.00	4,332.00
66	15.50	-	270.00	Storeh'se	409.50	-	471.00
67	1,664.80	-	894.00	Shop	770.08	-	-
68	1,849.00	2,750.00	1,860.00	Shades	-	-	-
70	823.66	-	844.00	for Pcts.	-	4,071.70	-
Grand Total					\$91,792.06	\$96,873.40	\$83,604.00

* Repairing Furniture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

This Division has supervision over Department horses and dogs, also all Department vehicles, including automobiles, patrol wagons, motorcycles and bicycles, their maintenance and repair.

The following is a schedule of equipment handled by this Division :

	1920	1921
AUTOMOBILES :		
Touring cars - - - - -	33	46
Motor patrol wagons - - - - -	27	27
Motor trucks - - - - -	13	12
Ambulance - - - - -	1	1
Boiler Squad, Inspector's cars - - - - -	9	9
	<u>83</u>	<u>95</u>
Touring cars loaned Department by Department Plant and Structures :		
Fords - - - - -	-	15
Dodge - - - - -	-	1
	<u>-</u>	<u>16</u>
HORSES :		
Number - - - - -	102	56
Cost per horse - - - - -	\$313.33	\$283.59
On hand, December 31st - - - - -	331	331
Destroyed - - - - -	5	4
Died - - - - -	-	4
Condemned - - - - -	64	44
Transferred to other departments - - - - -	-	4
Purchased - - - - -	102	56
HORSE ASSIGNMENT :		
Saddle Service - - - - -	331	331
VETERINARIAN SERVICES :		
Horses reported sick - - - - -	920	906
Days of sickness - - - - -	1524	2035
Number of visits - - - - -	1882	2461
DOGS :		
On hand, December 31st - - - - -	5	5
STABLES :		
Boarding Stables - - - - -	16	16
Department Stables - - - - -	8	8
MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES :		
Motorcycles in service - - - - -	137	131
Motorcycles in stock - - - - -	41	-
Motorcycle side-cars - - - - -	91	91
Bicycles in service - - - - -	1032	1094
Bicycles in stock - - - - -	-	1
Bicycle at Board of Purchase, used as sample - - - - -	-	1

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Fifty-six horses have been delivered this year ; 7 were delivered to complete a contract executed in 1920, and 49 were delivered on this year's contract. The average cost per horse was \$283.59.

Fifty-six horses have been condemned, 44 of which were turned over to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 4 transferred to other departments, 4 died and 4 were destroyed.

Forty-nine new automobiles have been purchased and placed in service during the year, as follows :

Two ton White trucks	5
Cadillac touring cars	4
Ford touring cars	33
Ford patrol wagons	5
Studebaker touring car	1
Stutz touring car	1

This Department has purchased and placed in service 165 new bicycles.

NEW STATION-HOUSES

Plans have been approved for the erection on city-owned property on Main Street, Tottenville, of a new station-house to take the place of the present inadequate and unsanitary building.

**New 60th
Precinct
Station-house**

On February 13, 1922, ground was broken for the erection of the new station-house at St. George, Borough of Richmond, to take the place of old buildings housing the 65th and 66th Precincts. It will be erected on city-owned property at Richmond Terrace, Wall Street and Stuyvesant Place. The new building will contain the offices of the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of Richmond, the District Inspector, Telegraph Bureau, Assistant Property Clerk and Detective Headquarters. It will accommodate two hundred men, and contain a garage for patrol wagons and motorcycles, as well as a repair shop. The consolidation of these offices in one building will make possible a more efficient administration of local police work. It is conveniently located at the gateway to the Borough of Richmond, adjacent to the terminals of the Staten Island Rapid Transit, the trolley system and the Municipal Ferry to Manhattan. It will prove a great convenience to the citizens of the Borough, and bring about an improved and better police service.

**New Headquarters
Borough of
Richmond**

During the year, the 7th, 17th, 22d, 91st, 92d and 99th Precinct Station-houses were abandoned by the Police Department, and placed at the disposal of the Sinking Fund Commission. The total value of this property, land and buildings, was approximately, \$465,000.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REAL PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUATION

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Manhattan Police—Real Property Valuation	Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total
	1st Pct., Old Slip	29' 10" x 164'	\$100,000	\$175,000	\$275,000
	4th Pct., 16-20 Beach Street	107' 11¼" x 100'	95,000	115,000	210,000
	5th Pct., 9 Oak Street	49' 2" x 123' 6¾"	35,000	50,000	85,000
	6th Pct., 17 Elizabeth Street	51' x 94' 3"	37,000	55,000	92,000
	7th Pct., 247 Madison Street	50' x 100'	30,000	30,000	60,000
	13th Pct., 118-120 Clinton Street	81' 11½" x 99' 10½"	90,000	115,000	205,000
	14th Pct., 135 Charles Street	75' 6" x 97' 6"	35,000	100,000	135,000
	15th Pct., 321-323 Fifth Street	50' x 97'	35,000	110,000	145,000
	16th Pct., 253 Mercer Street	43' x 100'	60,000	30,000	90,000
	17th Pct., 130 Sheriff Street	47' 1" x 200'	65,000	45,000	110,000
	18th Pct., 230 W. 20th Street	50' x 89' 3"	30,000	100,000	130,000
	21st Pct., 327 E. 22d Street	50' 1" x 98' 9"	30,000	30,000	60,000
	22d Pct., 434 W. 37th Street	50' x 98' 9"	25,000	50,000	75,000
	23d Pct., 138 W. 30th Street	100' 7" x 98' 9"	200,000	225,000	425,000
	25th Pct., 160 E. 35th Street	50' 4" x 100'	45,000	30,000	75,000
	26th Pct., 345 W. 47th Street	50' x 100' 5"	45,000	40,000	85,000
	28th Pct., 150 W. 68th Street	50' x 100' 5"	55,000	90,000	145,000
	29th Pct., 163 E. 51st Street	35' 5" x 100' 5"	30,000	60,000	90,000
	31st Pct., 153 E. 67th Street	75' x 100' 5"	75,000	95,000	170,000
	32d Pct., 134 W. 100th Street	50' x 100' 11"	30,000	50,000	80,000
	35th Pct., 432 E. 88th Street	50' x 100' 8½"	20,000	50,000	70,000
	36th Pct., 22-24 La Salle Street	50' x 100' 11"	30,000	90,000	120,000
	37th Pct., 229 W. 123d Street	58' x 100' 11"	25,000	100,000	125,000
	38th Pct., 246-48-50 W. 135th St.	55' 6" x 99' 11"	15,000	25,000	40,000
	39th Pct., 177 E. 104th Street	50' x 100' 11"	20,000	90,000	110,000
	40th Pct., 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	99' 11" x 100'	80,000	70,000	150,000
	43d Pct., 148 E. 126th Street	50' x 99'	20,000	50,000	70,000
	Storehouse, 24 Macdougall Street	50' x 99'	25,000	90,000	115,000
	Garage and Repair Shops, 205 Mulberry St.	80' 5" x 99' 9"	40,000	60,000	100,000
	Police Headq'trs, 240 Centre St.	384' 10" x 87' 7"	300,000	1,000,000	1,300,000
	Total		\$1,722,000	\$3,220,000	\$4,942,000

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Bronx Police— Real Property Valuation	45th Pct., 257 Alexander Ave.	75' x 100'	\$40,000	\$20,000	\$ 60,000
	46th Pct., 3d Ave. & 160th St.	48' x 201'	60,000	120,000	180,000
	47th Pct., 1086 Simpson Street	100' x 100'	20,000	140,000	160,000
	49th Pct., 1925 Bathgate Ave.	106' x 94'	30,000	100,000	130,000
	50th Pct., Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street	100' x 100'	12,000	100,000	112,000
	51st Pct., 1415 Williamsbridge Road	73' x 91' irreg.	10,000	40,000	50,000
	53d Pct., 3016 Webster Avenue	90' x 170'	15,000	125,000	140,000
	54th Pct., 281 City Island Ave., City Island	100' x 100'	10,000	15,000	25,000
	56th Pct., 229th Street and White Plains Ave.	80' x 110'	15,000	95,000	110,000
	57th Pct., Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street	102' x 139'	15,000	90,000	105,000
	Total		\$227,000	\$845,000	\$1,072,000

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—Continued

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND					
Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total	Richmond Police—Real Property Valuation
60th Pct., 116 Main Street, Tottenville	87' x 175'	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$6,000	
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN					
67th Pct., 2951 W. 8th Street	128' 10" x 80'	\$20,000	\$75,000	\$ 95,000	Brooklyn Police—Real Property Valuation
68th Pct., 86th St & 5th Ave.	118' 5" x 200' 9"	40,000	95,000	135,000	
70th Pct., Bay 22d Street and Bath Avenue	115' x 96' 8"	25,000	95,000	120,000	
72d Pct., Ave. U & E. 15th St.	120' x 145'	20,000	100,000	120,000	
73d Pct., 1830 Brooklyn Avenue	60' x 100'	8,000	7,000	15,000	
74th Pct., 154 Lawrence Avenue	100' x 100' 10"	15,000	100,000	115,000	
76th Pct., 4302 Fourth Avenue	100' x 100'	20,000	60,000	80,000	
78th Pct., 575 Fifth Avenue	100' x 96' 3"	40,000	35,000	75,000	
79th Pct., 67 Sixth Avenue	100' x 84'	18,000	40,000	58,000	
80th Pct., Avenue G near E. 95th Street	75' x 95'	2,500	6,500	9,000	
82d Pct., 35 Snyder Avenue	100' x 202'	30,000	40,000	70,000	
83d Pct., 486 Liberty Avenue	100' x 100'	15,000	60,000	75,000	
85th Pct., 2 Liberty Avenue	91' 2" x 100'	12,000	80,000	92,000	
87th Pct., 1661 Atlantic Avenue	90' 4" x 99'	9,000	60,000	69,000	
88th Pct., 653 Grand Avenue	81' x 105'	13,000	60,000	73,000	
89th Pct., 44 Rapelyea Street	79' x 100'	10,500	60,000	70,500	
90th Pct., Amity and Emmet Streets	76' 4" x 118'	9,000	60,000	69,000	
*91st Pct., 17-19 Butler Street	75' x 100'	10,000	90,000	100,000	
92d Pct., 318 Adams Street	52' x 119' 11"	20,000	65,000	85,000	
93d Pct., 72 Poplar Street	100' 7" x 132' 4"	26,000	100,000	126,000	
94th Pct., 16 Ralph Avenue	40' x 120'	18,000	70,000	88,000	
95th Pct., 627 Gates Avenue	80' x 100'	12,000	70,000	82,000	
96th Pct., 298 Classon Avenue	100' x 100'	18,000	60,000	78,000	
97th Pct., 179 Wilson Avenue	100' x 100'	15,000	70,000	85,000	
98th Pct., 148 Vernon Avenue	84' x 100'	15,000	60,000	75,000	
†99th Pct., Flushing and Clermont Avenues	65' x 129' 3"	20,000	50,000	70,000	
101st Pct., 2 Lee Avenue	50' x 100'	20,000	60,000	80,000	
102d Pct., 171 Bushwick Avenue	59' x 100'	13,000	20,000	33,000	
103d Pct., 263 Bedford Avenue	30' 2" x 147' 5"	20,000	20,000	40,000	
104th Pct., 43 Herbert Street	77' 2" x 103' 3"	8,000	60,000	68,000	
105th Pct., 145 Greenpoint Ave.	61' x 75'	20,000	20,000	40,000	
Total		\$542,000	\$1,848,500	\$2,390,500	

* Turned over to the Sinking Fund, September 16, 1921.

† Turned over to the Sinking Fund, September 7, 1921.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS					
Location	Size of Lot	Land Valuation	Building Valuation	Total	Queens Police—Real Property Valuation
109th Pct., 85 Fourth St., L. I. C.	100' x 125'	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$120,000	Queens Police—Real Property Valuation
111th Pct., 152 Grand Avenue Astoria	62' x 137'	7,000	20,000	27,000	
113th Pct., 43 North Prince Street, Flushing	125' x 256'	10,000	35,000	45,000	
118th Pct., 275 Church Street, Richmond Hill	92' 9" x 100'	8,000	90,000	98,000	
123d Pct., 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach	173' x 241'	10,000	10,000	20,000	
Total		\$55,000	\$255,000	\$310,000	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REAL PROPERTY—ESTIMATED VALUATION—Continued

Total Police Property Valuation	BOROUGH	RECAPITULATION						Land	Buildings	Total
	Manhattan	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,722,000	\$3,220,000	\$4,942,000
	Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,000	845,000	1,072,000
	Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	6,000
	Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	542,000	1,848,500	2,390,500
	Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	255,000	310,000
	Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,549,000	\$6,171,500	\$8,720,500

The 42d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 116th and 125th precinct station-houses occupy leased property, the value of which is not submitted.

The Department leases eight station-houses, at a cost of \$16,780, and a training stable at an annual rental of \$900. Total \$17,680.

PERMITS AND LICENSES

During the year 370 public worship permits were issued. The investigation of these applications necessitates a report from the commanding officer of the inspection district as to the character of the applicant and meeting, and another report from the commanding officer of the Traffic Division as to whether the proposed meeting would interfere with traffic to any extent.

CHARACTER OF LICENSE	Granted		Denied or Withdrawn		Pending		Receipts	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Runner's	101	99	3	6	4	6	\$1,530.00	\$1,807.50
Masque Ball	500	413	10	5	18	10	8,740.00	7,335.00

INVESTIGATION

At the request of the Department of Licenses, investigations and recommendations have been made on the following:

Dance hall	813
Pool table	2097
Massage operators	175
Masseur institutes	2
Theatrical	218
Concert hall	7
Amusements	10
Pawnbrokers	9
Auctioneers	71

During the year 38,723 pistol permits were issued. Applicants are thoroughly investigated, and a permit is issued only in cases where the circumstances, or conditions, warrant the possession of a pistol.

BUREAU OF PRINTING

The Bureau of Printing furnishes all the printed forms for the Department's use, and prints all General and Special Orders and Circulars issued for the information and guidance of the Force, and such other printed matter as the Police Commissioner may direct.

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The General Orders relate to matters concerning the government and control of the police force.

The Special Orders relate to the routine operations of the Department and are issued daily.

The Circulars contain all other matters of interest to the Department, including amendments to laws, ordinances and communications.

An Alarm Circular is also published in connection with homicides, and other serious crimes.

The Annual Report of the Department, the Police Pension Report, the National Police Bulletin and a number of miscellaneous reports and pamphlets are also printed by the Bureau.

The number of the several classes of orders issued in 1920 and 1921 are tabulated below :

	1920	1921
Special Orders	298	311
General Orders	52	52
Circulars	20	28
Alarm Circulars	14	16

There were 904 printing jobs handled by the Bureau in 1921, as compared with 817 for the year 1920.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Commissioner	Chairman	Personnel
John M. Shaw, Special Deputy Commissioner	John Daly, Second Deputy Commissioner	
Edmond A. Guggenheim, Special Deputy Commissioner	John J. Cray, Fourth Deputy Commissioner	
T. Coleman Du Pont, Special Deputy Commissioner	William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector	
Allan A. Ryan, Special Deputy Commissioner	Thomas H. Murphy, Deputy Chief Inspector	
Rodman Wanmaker, Special Deputy Commissioner	Alfred W. Thor, Inspector and Chief of Staff	
Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Commissioner	William T. Davis, Inspector General	
Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner	John O'Brien, Inspector	
John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner	Dr. Patrick J. Murray, Chief Surgeon	
	Grant Crabtree, Chief Clerk	
	George B. Hawthorne, Bookkeeper	

The Executive Board consists of several heads of the administrative, uniformed, medical and clerical forces of the Department. The personnel of the Board comprises four deputy commissioners, seven special deputy commissioners, five commanding officers of the uniformed force, the

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chief surgeon of the Department, and two executive members of the clerical force. By reason of years of valuable experience in or out of the Department, each of the individual members of the Board is especially equipped and fitted for the consideration of the important problems submitted.

Function

The function of the Executive Board is to consider various important matters of police administration referred to it by the Police Commissioner, such as questions of policy and procedure, changes, innovations, reforms, departmental recognition, and generally matters requiring expert consideration and investigation before official action is taken. Prompt report of findings on all matters considered by the Board is made to the Police Commissioner.

Division of Work Done by Committees

In order to expedite and systematize its work, the Board is divided into the following eleven committees, each presided over by a deputy or special deputy commissioner, with the exception of the Committee on Parades, Strikes and Meetings, of which the Chief Inspector is Chairman.

I

HONOR COMMITTEE

Allan ^W A. Ryan, Special Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
Edmond A. Guggenheim, Special Deputy Commissioner	Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Commissioner
Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner	William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector Dr. Patrick J. Murray, Chief Surgeon Grant Crabtree, Chief Clerk

All Applications Considered

The Honor Committee considers all applications for recognition of merit, reviews acts of valor on the part of members of the Force and reports its findings to the Executive Board with appropriate recommendations for departmental recognition or other reward. Recognition of merit may be divided into four classes, as follows :

1. The regular reward of merit, including the Department Medal of Honor, Honorable Mention, and Commendation:
2. Transfer to some more desirable assignment, such as the Detective Division, which might carry with it an increase in salary.
3. Compensation for loss of time or personal property.
4. Obtaining rewards from Congress or from other official or private sources which might be appropriate.

Medal of Honor

The Department Medal of Honor may only be awarded for an act performed intelligently in the line of police duty, at imminent personal hazard of life and with knowledge of the risk assumed.

Honorable Mention or Commendation

Honorable Mention or Commendation may be awarded, ranking in the order named, for acts involving personal risk of life in the intelligent

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performance of duty. Commendation may also be awarded for acts of personal bravery, or highly intelligent police work, other than those mentioned above.

Departmental Recognition is a valuable asset in civil service examinations for promotion, and affords a decided advantage to the honor man over other competitors. In all such examinations the subject of "Record and Seniority" has a weight of 50 per cent. of the examination, and the holder of Departmental Recognition is credited in accordance with the following schedule :

**Departmental
Recognition
an Asset**

Departmental Medal of Honor, add 1½%.
Honorable Mention, add 1%.
Commendation, add ½ of 1%.

In the past police administrations, favorites have been unjustly granted departmental recognition often when the work performed consisted of simple police duty. The holders of such awards had great and unfair advantage in competitive examinations for promotion. This practice has been entirely eliminated, and departmental recognition is never granted without the claim being conclusively proven.

**Favoritism
Abolished**

Cases referred to committee for investigation	-	-	-	-	489	Summary of Cases Considered
Recommended for departmental recognition	-	-	-	-	114	
Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	375	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Departmental medals be awarded to the families of members of the Force killed in the performance of duty.
2. That permission to present medals to members of the Force by certain organizations and individuals be disapproved.
3. That certain patrolmen be permitted to accept medals presented by a civilian organization, if they have previously been awarded Departmental Recognition.
4. That application for a Departmental World War Medal by a member of the family of a deceased patrolman be disapproved, no provision having been made therefor.

II

PENSION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

Edmond A. Guggenheim, Special Deputy Commissioner	Chairman
John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner	Alfred W. Thor, Inspector and Chief of Staff
John Daly, Second Deputy Commissioner	Dr. Patrick J. Murray, Chief Surgeon
Thomas H. Murphy, Deputy Chief Inspector	George B. Hawthorne, Bookkeeper

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The Pension Committee investigates all claims for pensions, or relief from the Police Pension Fund, or the special funds under jurisdiction of the Department, and with the approval of the Police Commissioner, grants are made in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

The law as at present constituted does not provide a pension for dependents of deceased policemen who have served less than ten years in the Department. The Police Relief Fund is being maintained to remedy this, and other deplorable conditions.

Police Relief Fund Assistance

The following are some of the forms of relief which may be granted from the Police Relief Fund :

1. To widows, children, or dependent parents of deceased members of the Force, not entitled to pensions under the Charter.
2. To members of the Force who may be in destitute circumstances on account of illness of members of their family, or other misfortune beyond their control.

Money Loaned

Money may be loaned in the following cases :

1. To new members of the Department who may be unable to purchase their uniforms and equipment, without becoming involved in debt.
2. To members of the Force who have pledged their salaries, and who should be relieved of this form of financial bondage.
3. To any conspicuously worthy charity, in which this Department may consistently have an interest.

Board of Examining Surgeons

The Committee nominates Boards of Examining Surgeons to conduct medical surveys of members of the Force applying for retirement because of physical disability. The findings of the surgeons are subject to review by the Committee in their discretion, and the Committee submits suitable recommendations to the Police Commissioner. A serially numbered record of the history of each case, and the action taken, is maintained.

Applications for pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Pension Fund :

Applications for pension increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Relief Fund :

Applications for relief from Police Relief Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
Recommended for approval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Recommended for disapproval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

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III

AUDIT COMMITTEE

John Daly, Second Deputy Commissioner	- - - -	Chairman
Thomas H. Murphy,	Grant Crabtree,	Chief Clerk
Deputy Chief Inspector	George B. Hawthorne,	
Alfred W. Thor,		Bookkeeper
Inspector and Chief of Staff		

The Audit Committee scrutinizes and certifies all bills against the Contingent Fund, Police Relief Fund and the Canteen and Camp-fire Fund, as well as the regular funds of the Department. The Committee is a wholesome factor in preventing extravagance and waste, and effecting proper and economical expenditure of moneys.

Scrutinizing Expenditures

IV

EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Commissioner	- - -	Chairman
Edmond A. Guggenheim,	William T. Davis,	
Special Deputy Commissioner		Inspector General
William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector	John O'Brien,	Inspector
Alfred W. Thor,	Grant Crabtree,	Chief Clerk
Inspector and Chief of Staff		

The Efficiency Committee investigates matters of economy and efficiency referred to it by the Police Commissioner, or the Executive Board, and submits proper recommendations thereon. Much has been done by this Committee towards the elimination of obsolete methods, and expediting the transaction of the business of the Department.

Elimination of Obsolete Methods

It was found that the Department was carrying on sick report a number of officers who were permanently disabled, and totally incapacitated for further police duty. Some of them were so badly disabled as to be unable to perform any kind of light duty, and bid fair to remain on the sick list indefinitely, in some instances, drawing full pay. Twelve of these officers who were able to report, were called before the Efficiency Committee and personally interviewed, and questioned as to their views on retirement; those unable to appear were interviewed by their respective district surgeons. From the investigations, it was evident that the majority of these men should be placed on the retired list. Suitable recommendation was made by the Committee.

Increased Efficiency of the Force

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That reports be submitted where first aid is rendered by members of the Force, so that medals presented by the Society for Instruction in First Aid may be awarded.

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2. That information prepared relative to the care of the teeth be published for the information of the Force.
3. That a general automobile inspection be deferred until the spring of 1922.
4. That an effort be made to enlist the cooperation of the public press relative to the prevention of street litter.

V

COMMITTEE ON LAWS AND REGULATIONS

John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner	- - - -	Chairman
John M. Shaw,	William J. Lahey,	
Special Deputy Commissioner		Chief Inspector
Thomas H. Murphy, Deputy Chief Inspector		

Scope of Work

This committee takes into consideration all laws and projected legislation affecting the Police Department, and formulates such changes and amendments to law as are found necessary to meet existing conditions. The committee is also responsible for the simplicity and practicability of the Rules and Regulations of the Department, which require constant attention and revision from time to time.

Many of the laws laid down in the Penal Code of the State and other special enactments, for enforcement by the police, are obsolete or impossible of enforcement. These laws should be treated in such a manner that the Department will not be continually in the position of appearing to neglect to enforce them, when they are openly disregarded in certain sections of the city.

Reinstatements: Resignations Rehearings Dismissals

The Laws and Regulations Committee also considers applications for reinstatement of former members of the Force who have resigned, and applications for rehearing of cases of those dismissed. Twenty-seven applications for reinstatement of members of the Force who have resigned were investigated, twenty-one were recommended for approval and six for disapproval. Application for reinstatement of one retired patrolman, and one dismissed civilian were both recommended for disapproval.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That negotiations be entered into with the Federal Government to obtain a refund of the Internal Revenue Tax paid on the receipts of the Police Field Day Games.
2. That the portion of the presentment of the March Grand Jury of Kings County about one-way traffic on certain streets of the city be filed, there being legislation pending in connection with the subject.
3. That an application of the Police Glee Club for permission to incorporate be disapproved.

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VI

BUILDINGS AND UNIFORMS COMMITTEE

John J. Cray, Fourth Deputy Commissioner - - - - Chairman
John M. Shaw, Special Deputy Commissioner John Daly, Second Deputy Commissioner
William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector

This Committee takes under consideration all matters relating to the maintenance, and serviceability, of Department buildings. It is responsible for the proper inspection and condition of all uniforms, and equipment of individual members of the Department, as well as the general departmental equipment, including animals, vehicles and apparatus. **Scope of Work**

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Department specifications for overcoats of bicycle sergeants and patrolmen be changed.
2. That the Department specifications for uniform trousers be changed.
3. That the uniforms prescribed for attendants be placed in stock by the Home Service Division.
4. That the specifications for office uniform coats for members of the Force above the rank of lieutenant be approved.
5. That motorcycle side-cars be painted green and marked "P. D. N. Y."
6. That brass or fired gilt emblems be used to designate rank instead of silver or white metal.
7. That small stars on a metal bar with a green and white enamel surface be used to designate meritorious service; a gold star for honorable mention and medal; silver star for honorable mention, and a bronze star for commendation.
8. That the sketch submitted for a nickel-plated cap device for members of the Police Reserve be approved.
9. That the Regulations be amended relative to the kind of shoes and stockings to be worn by bicycle sergeants and patrolmen in summer uniform.

VII

TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Commissioner - - - - Chairman
William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector Alfred W. Thor, Inspector and Chief of Staff
Thomas H. Murphy, Deputy Chief Inspector John O'Brien, Inspector

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Scope of Work

The Traffic Committee considers all recommendations, and suggestions, for the improvement of traffic conditions in any part of the city regardless of source, and submits proposed improvements in the Police Traffic Regulations to the Police Commissioner. The Committee is charged with the initiation of measures to relieve the intricate traffic problems constantly arising, caused by the ever-increasing number of pedestrians and vehicles.

A momentous innovation and experiment was put into effect in February, 1921, by the Department, restricting vehicular traffic on Broadway from 37th Street to 57th Street, and on Seventh Avenue from 42d Street to 52d Street, between the hours of 7 P. M. and 12 o'clock midnight, daily, except Sundays, to a north-bound direction. Many of the side streets included in this territory were also made one-way streets. The parking of vehicles was prohibited on any thoroughfare included in the territory bounded by 57th Street, Sixth Avenue, 37th Street, Eighth Avenue, inclusive. This district comprises New York's theatre zone, and the experiment was made in an effort to relieve the dense congestion in this area.

Theatre Traffic Problem

The new regulations performed wonders for the orderly regulation and expedition of traffic, and the old theatre time traffic jam vanished. Unfortunately, however, the restriction affected the business community, including restaurants, shops and public hackmen, in the theatre district, unfavorably.

These several elements made a combined protest against the regulation, and in deference to it, the regulation was discontinued pending further consideration.

VIII

CANTEEN, CAMP FIRE AND RECREATION CAMP, WELFARE COMMITTEE

Scope of Work

The Welfare Committee is responsible for the management and control of the Canteen located at Police Headquarters, the annual Police Camp Fire, and the Police Recreation Camp at Platte Clove, New York.

The Canteen, which is maintained on the fourth floor of the Headquarters building, provides an excellent and economical luncheon for the employees of the building.

The Police Camp Fire is an annual event of the Department, usually held immediately after Labor Day each year, at some outlying location, convenient to transportation lines.

Police Recreation Camp for Convalescents

The Police Recreation Camp, located at Platte Clove, Greene County, New York, has been organized for the purpose of providing a place for the restoration to health of members of the Department who have been ill or injured in the performance of duty.

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IX

POLICE RESERVE COMMITTEE

Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Commissioner	- -	Chairman
John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner	William T. Davis,	Inspector General
Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Commissioner	John O'Brien,	Inspector

The Police Reserve Committee considers all matters concerning the organization, efficiency, and general welfare of the Police Reserve, and prepares such plans for improvement which may seem desirable. **Scope of Work**

RECOMMENDATIONS

That certain members of the Women's Police Reserve be reimbursed for uniforms and equipment purchased by them, at their own expense.

X

PARADES, STRIKES AND MEETINGS COMMITTEE

William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector	- - - -	Chairman
Thomas H. Murphy, Deputy Chief Inspector	William T. Davis,	Inspector General
Alfred W. Thor, Inspector and Chief of Staff	John O'Brien,	Inspector

This Committee is the only sub-committee of the Executive Board made up exclusively of members of the uniformed force. **Scope of Work**

It has charge of all matters relating to parades, strikes, meetings, riots or other disorder, and arranges for the management and control of them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a suggestion submitted for the mobilization of the Force be disapproved, present arrangements being satisfactory.
2. That there be no revision of the Regulations relative to requirements for admission within fire lines.
3. That the suggestion relative to the establishment of a police emergency squad for duty at fires be disapproved.

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XI

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

T. Coleman Du Pont, Special Deputy Commissioner	- - - Chairman
Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Commissioner	John M. Shaw, Special Deputy Commissioner
Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Commissioner	John A. Leach, First Deputy Commissioner
Joseph A. Faurot, Third Deputy Commissioner	Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner
Allan A. Ryan, Special Deputy Commissioner	John Daly, Second Deputy Commissioner
Edmond A. Guggenheim, Special Deputy Commissioner	John J. Cray, Fourth Deputy Commissioner
William J. Lahey, Chief Inspector	

Scope of Work

The Ways and Means Committee has charge of all important enterprises in which the Department is interested, and exercises general control of all forms of publicity affecting the Department.

Compiling History of Police Department

Under the auspices of the Committee, a history of the Police Department is now being compiled.

Raising Funds for Charitable Purposes

The Committee is also responsible for the management of various campaigns for the collection of funds for public or police purposes, in which the Department is interested, including the promotion and handling of the Police Field Day Games.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY EXECUTIVE BOARD

Projected Improvements

The following are some of the recommendations made to the Police Commissioner by the Executive Board :

1. That \$25,000 be withdrawn from the Police Relief Fund for the equipment and maintenance of the Police Recreation Camp.

2. That the receipts and disbursements in connection with the Police Recreation Camp be placed under the direction of the Laws and Regulations Committee.

3. That Special Deputy Commissioner Shaw be designated to scrutinize requisitions, and claims, against the fund raised to provide uniforms and equipment for the members of the Police Reserve.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4. That trophies won at the Police Field Day games be forwarded to Police Headquarters, from the various inspection districts, and precincts, and be placed in a suitable case.

5. That the civil service examination for promotion to the rank of sergeant be confined to a single day; and that the list of "Added Points" be limited to the Department Medal of Honor, Honorable Mention and Commendation.

6. That the use of Ford automobiles, in addition to motorcycle side-cars, would be for the betterment of the service.

7. That the Aeroplane Hangar Fund be abolished, and that the sum of \$1,000 of which it now consists, transferred to the Welfare and Contingent Fund.

8. That the Department purchase five hundred tear gas bombs, and one hundred masks, for use by the police in quelling riots and demonstrations of violence.

9. That the sum of \$500 be paid from the Police Relief Fund, as a funeral benefit, to dependents of policemen who have been killed in the discharge of duty, in addition to any other benefits.

10. That the sum of \$15,000 be withdrawn from the Police Relief Fund, to be used for the erection, and equipment, of additions to the buildings of the Police Recreation Camp.

11. Fourteen applications for reconsideration of decisions in the matter of allowances for full pay while on sick report were investigated, and five were recommended for approval, nine for disapproval.

GENERAL

Matters which can be acted upon by the whole Board will not be referred to Committees.

Matters referred to Committees will be placed upon a calendar and brought up for consideration at the next meeting, if possible.

A report of a Committee, for or against, must be signed by a majority of the members thereof.

BOARD OF REWARDS

The Board of Rewards was appointed by the Police Commissioner in March, 1921, to consider and pass upon all rewards offered to individual members of the Department, by citizens or organizations, for meritorious police work.

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The personnel of the Board of Rewards is as follows:

Joseph A. Faurot	- - - - -	Chairman
John A. Leach		John Daly
John M. Shaw		Alfred W. Thor

Instructions were issued, for the purpose of establishing a uniform method of handling applications for permission to accept awards, rewards, or other emolument, that the application must contain:

1. All facts upon which the alleged meritorious, or extraordinary, service is based.
2. A complete description of the check, currency, gift, reward or other emolument that is offered, when same accompanies the tender.

The Board meets monthly, and more frequently when necessity demands. In cases where the services of the member of the force concerned are not considered meritorious, or coming within the provisions of the regulations, the donors are requested to present the entire donation to the Police Pension Fund and the Police Relief Fund, upon the basis of 10% to the Pension Fund and 90% to the Relief Fund, or to withdraw it.

**Division of
Reward**

Shortly after taking up its duties, the Board took under consideration the prevailing departmental procedure of deducting from each reward offered to a member of the force a percentage of 10% for the Police Pension Fund and 40% for the Police Relief Fund, leaving a balance of only 50% of the original reward for the officer. This disposition of rewards was ordered during the late war, when large numbers of deserters from the military service were being apprehended by the police, for whom the Federal Government offers a cash bonus. At this time, many police officers were receiving large sums for the arrest of deserters and evaders of the draft.

After the war, however, the number of cases of apprehension of deserters by the police was reduced to a minimum. With opportunities to earn the bonuses, offered by the Federal Government, few and far between, it was decided that the arbitrary deduction of 50% was unfair to the officer making the arrest. Some of these arrests called for considerable detective work and personal hazard.

The Board of Rewards, accordingly, recommended to the Police Commissioner that the percentage of deductions from monetary rewards be reduced from 40% to 15% for the Police Relief Fund, the 10% deduction for the

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Pension Fund to remain. This proposal received the Police Commissioner's approval, and disposition in the following proportion was ordered:

To the member of the Police Department receiving the reward	-	-	75%
To the Police Relief Fund	-	-	15%
To the Police Pension Fund	-	-	10%

As members of the force are often called upon to render first aid, in cases of persons requiring medical and surgical attention, it is important that the highest possible degree of efficiency in this form of service be maintained.

**Awards for
First Aid
Work**

To sustain interest and encourage efficiency, the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Sick and Injured offered to bestow a Silver Medal for First Aid, and a Gold Medal where life has been saved as a result of the use of First Aid.

The regulations of the Police Department were amended, so that Inspectors would pass upon all reports of cases in which First Aid has been rendered.

A committee comprising the Third Deputy Police Commissioner, Special Deputy Commissioner Carleton Simon, Chaplain Wade, Chief of Staff and the Secretary to the Department were appointed, for the purpose of determining upon whom medals should be bestowed. Eight cases were reviewed, and medals bestowed in 5 of them.

During the year, examinations were held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for promotion to rank of Lieutenant of Police and Sergeant of Police. The necessary orders were issued, and the Department cooperated to the fullest measure in facilitating the work of the Civil Service Commission.

**Examination
for
Promotion**

CRIME ADVISORY BOARD

It is the function of the Crime Advisory Board to review major crimes which have not been solved, to analyze the manner in which members of the Police Department perform their work in handling crimes of this class, and to consider or revise the methods of the Detective Division in regard to them. It endeavors to secure closer cooperation between the Police Department and other agencies interested in the protection of life and property; the better enforcement of law; submits recommendations for improvement in existing laws, regulations, and of the present organization.

Unsolved Crimes

The Board has in review the activities of members of the Force in criminal investigations, including cases of unsolved murders, important burglaries and robberies which have occurred in this city since January 1, 1918. Detectives, assigned to work on these cases, have been brought before the Board and interrogated as to their efforts and findings in the various cases in their hands, and,

**Investigates
Detective
Methods**

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as opportunities presented, suggestions were advanced by members of the Board to aid in the solution.

**Crimes
by Narcotic
Addicts**

Arrangements have been made with the Department of Correction whereby a check-up on finger-prints taken by the various institutions under the control of that Department, including finger-prints of drug addicts, can be had. This arrangement has resulted in supplying the Police Department with valuable data, as the most dastardly of crimes are, in many instances, directly traceable to narcotic drug addicts.

The Board has made an arrangement so that the Department of Correction promptly furnishes the Police Department with the finger-print records of escaped inmates from any of its institutions. This arrangement is of considerable assistance in bringing about the apprehension of fugitives, even if they should not happen to fall into the hands of the police at once.

The Board has also requested the Commissioner of Correction to furnish the Police Department pertinent information regarding individuals who have been convicted of sex crimes, and degenerate acts. This information will be of great aid to the police in coping with crimes often concomitant with this form of vice, in the future.

**Underwriters'
Bureau
Established**

A committee appointed by the Burglary Insurance Underwriters has conferred with the Advisory Board. The advisability of an interchange of information, on all applications for insurance, through the medium of a central bureau of investigation maintained by the insurance companies, was discussed and endorsed. The subject of investigating domestics, if any, in households applying for insurance was also brought to the attention of the Underwriters' Committee, and received approval.

A representative of the National Workers' Compensation Service Board has conferred with the Advisory Board on the subject of preventing accidents. The National Workers' Compensation Service Board cooperates with the National Safety Council, with headquarters in Chicago. The latter maintains fifty branches in different cities and embraces four thousand industries. It promotes safety education by means of lectures to workers, including chauffeurs, factory workers, drivers, etc. A system known as the "Efficiency Driving System" is now employed by some of the large business concerns in different cities. In addition to lectures to chauffeurs, monthly prizes and bonuses are awarded for efficiency in driving, conservation of fuel and equipment, and prevention of accidents. The Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division was directed to make an effort to have this system extended to New York City, and adopted by our local business enterprises which maintain extensive transportation or delivery services.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE UNIFORMED FORCE

There is a vast difference between the Police Department and the Police Force. The former, which includes the Police Force, is administered by the Police Commissioner, and embraces the entire police function of the City of New York.

The Uniformed Police Force is under the command of the Chief Inspector and comprised, on the first of January, 1921, a grand total of 10,886 men, as can be seen from the subjoined schedule. This force provides police protection, in the broadest sense of that term, to the greatest city in the world, with the fewest men, proportionately. To express it differently, the Police Force of the City of New York, patrol an area of 314.75 square miles, possessing within its boundaries 3,900 miles of streets, 579 miles of water front and twenty islands, populated by approximately 5,705,000. Scope of Work

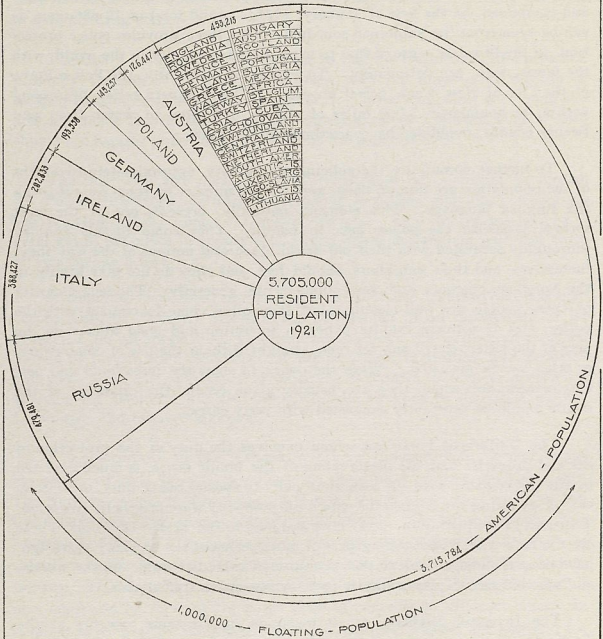
To further complicate the policing of the City, approximately two-fifths of the population are foreign born, and a large number of them do not speak the English language. This element, naturally, presents one of the most serious problems the police have to handle. They come to this country thoroughly saturated with their old-world ideas, and notions of the way they, themselves, and their neighbors, should live, and they do not take kindly to the American customs, and conceptions of life, generally. The vast majority of these people are well-meaning, but they often come in contact with the police, and it requires infinite patience, toleration and good humor on the part of the latter, to try and set them straight without the use of compulsion, or other severe measures. Were the police to show the impatience and peremptoriness, for which they are usually given credit, the calendars of the courts would be constantly congested with petty cases.

The Uniformed Force, on whom devolves the duty of the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the public peace, is much depleted by the unavoidable need for assigning many to special police duty, other than that of patrolling the streets, for which purpose they were originally designed. These are, for illustration, 1,541 men assigned to the Traffic Division. These are the men who, from forming part of an experiment not so many years ago, have become indispensable to the regulation of vehicular traffic, on the streets, and who bid fair to play a similar part for pedestrian traffic, also.

The Detective Division, at its inception in the same category as the Traffic Division—an experiment—performs police duty which is probably the most important of any, the apprehension and surveillance of criminals who operate, as a rule, in such a manner as to place them beyond the reach of the Uniformed Force, handicapped by their conspicuous attire. This difficult work calls for the services of approximately 900 more men, who are selected from among the rank and file of the Uniformed Force.

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POPULATION
NEW YORK CITY



TOTAL POPULATION SERVED APPROXIMATELY
6,705,000

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Above the patrolmen, are four grades of officers—the sergeant, lieutenant, captain and inspector. One of the admirable features of the Police Force is that by hard work, efficiency and integrity, the highest ranks in the Police Force can be attained. The different ranks, excepting only that of inspector, are gained through the medium of competitive examinations, and the latter are open to all members of the Force who have the ambition and diligence to prepare themselves to undertake them. Of the total of the Uniformed Force, about 1,400 are comprised in these four ranks. **Ranks**

There are certain forms of vice, peculiar to all great cities, which require specially trained men to locate, identify and suppress them. Most forms of vice, in the hands of those skilled at marketing it, are highly profitable. They are constantly being suppressed, but they continually crop up, in some new form or locality. To meet this condition, and violations of law arising from it, demands the services of 500 or more men.

Industrial disturbances, commonly called "strikes," still further deplete the number of policemen, available for the duty of patrolling the streets. The number of strikes, of course, varies considerably, but the average daily number of policemen on "strike" duty is 295. **Draft on the Force**

When a policeman makes an arrest, he must appear in court, when his prisoner is arraigned for hearing. Should the case be a serious one, and the prisoner be held for the action of the Grand Jury, the policeman may have to make several other court appearances. Speaking in round numbers, there are 800 arrests a day in this city. These 800 arrests call for the appearance, in various courts, of the 700 or more policemen making them; the policemen cannot be in court, waiting for the cases in which they are concerned to be called, and on patrol, too, or attending any special duty to which they may be assigned.

In a city the size of New York, situations are bound to be constantly developing that demand unusual police attention. Among them may be mentioned, for the sake of example, large gatherings of the public, street processions, conflagrations, disasters, etc. The police must be present to preserve order, anticipate and prevent possible violations of the law which are only apt to occur at large, disorganized gatherings, and to prevent the operations of all sorts of criminals, who can reap a golden harvest in an excitable crowd, if they are not interfered with. The drafts on the Police Force from this cause, alone, are frequently embarrassing, as they cannot help but disarrange the method by which the police are distributed throughout the city, and there is no limit to the number of policemen whose services may be required to meet the emergency.

The law provides that a policeman shall not be required to work more than eight hours per day. As the work of policing this City must continue throughout the entire twenty-four hours, it is necessary to comply with this

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law, and police the City, to divide the Police Force, available for patrolling the streets, into three divisions. With the drafts previously enumerated, there are about 5,000 policemen actually available, of the entire Force; dividing this total by three, gives the number patrolling the streets, on each "tour," or eight-hour period, of duty. In other words, there are about 1,700 men on patrol on the streets of this City. As previously stated, there are approximately 3,900 miles of such streets, and about 30,000 street corners because of their bisection and convergence. When these facts and figures are given due consideration, even the severest and most hostile critic of the Police Department cannot fail to admit the efficiency of the Police Force, and the able manner in which it is administered.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing statements, in reference to the patrol force, that the policemen assigned to Traffic, the Detective Division, the Special Service Division—"Vice Squad"—or the like, are not obligated to perform police duty on all occasions, for such is not the case. No matter what their assignment, a policeman is on duty at all times, but those holding special assignments, such as previously detailed, do so because there is urgent, indispensable need for it, and, unfortunately, their time is generally so thoroughly occupied that there is none to spare for extra duties. It must be said, however, that there is something in the psychology of the training received by a policeman, which makes him constantly alert, and when there is need of his services, he is quick to detect it and prompt to act, whether he is theoretically on duty or not. In respect to this, it is a remarkable fact that an instance of a policeman refusing to perform his duty, for any reason, whatever, is practically unheard of, and even one such instance has never come under my personal observation. There are few, if any, of the occupations in civil life which could claim as much.

A summary of the Police Force, and a detailed review of its distribution follows. The keynote of the present police administration, in conformance with that of the municipal administration of which it is bound to be a reflection, is economy—not only in regard to the actual expenditure of money, but also in regard to the employment of men and equipment. It will be seen that there have been reductions along certain lines, and increases in others. These changes have been dictated by the exigencies of the occasion, by the demands caused by the changes in the season, the deference due public opinion no matter how badly or recklessly it may have been guided or shaped, and by the need dictated by practical police experience. Policemen assigned to meet the requirements of an emergency, are withdrawn when the emergency ceases to exist; equipment devoted to certain uses is increased or decreased as the situation requires, or devoted to another purpose when its original usefulness has terminated. In contradistinction to the policy of many former police administrations, tradition and precedent have been sacrificed to progress and efficiency, and no procedure has been preserved simply because of a lack of initiative to ascertain its worth.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For the purpose of making this summary intelligible to those unfamiliar with police matters—and it is the desire to reach as many such as possible—it may be stated that an inspector commands an inspection district, usually, although he may be assigned to the direction of any large or important subdivision of the Police Department, such, for example, as the Marine Division, or the Special Service Division, commonly known as the "Vice Squad." A precinct is the command of a captain, and is really the executive unit of the Police Department. Roughly speaking, it is an arbitrary area of jurisdiction, the boundaries of which are dictated largely by local requirements, or convenience of administration. An inspection district comprises from five to eight precincts, but there is no set number. Lieutenants may be called to perform clerical duty, patrol duty, or to act as assistants to either captains or inspectors. Sergeants are assigned to the duty of supervising the patrol work of patrolmen, but they are often called upon to do clerical duty. The Police Commissioner may assign any member of the Police Force to any duty he deems necessary. The Headquarters Division is composed of those assigned to various duties in the Headquarters Building.

**Jurisdictions and
Commands**

UNIFORMED FORCE

PERSONNEL

	Jan. 1, 1921	Dec. 31, 1921
Chief Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Marine Inspector - - - - -	1	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - - -	-	1
Inspectors - - - - -	21	19
Surgeons - - - - -	15	16
Superintendent of Telegraph - - - - -	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph - - - - -	1	1
Captains - - - - -	103	103
Military Captain - - - - -	-	1
Lieutenants - - - - -	524	523
Sergeants - - - - -	769	769
Patrolmen - - - - -	9367	9897
Patrolwomen - - - - -	20	20
Policewomen - - - - -	55	55
Linemen - - - - -	1	1
Boiler Inspectors - - - - -	2	2
	10883	11413

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

Headquarters Division - - - - -	686	744
Detective Division - - - - -	769	852
Inspection Districts - - - - -	334	328
Precincts - - - - -	7649	7877
Traffic Division - - - - -	1373	1540
Marine Division - - - - -	72	72
	10883	11413

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DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1921

COMMAND		Inspectors	Captains	Lieu-tenants	Sergeants	Patrol-men	Police-women	Total
1st Inspection District	-	1	-	6	1	24	-	32
5th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	62	-	76
7th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	60	-	74
13th Precinct	-	-	1	4	10	105	3	123
15th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	79	-	93
17th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	49	-	63
21st Precinct	-	-	1	4	8	125	-	138
2d Inspection District	-	1	-	8	-	17	-	26
1st Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	121	-	135
4th Precinct	-	-	1	4	8	98	-	111
6th Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	91	-	105
14th Precinct	-	-	1	3	9	96	3	112
16th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	97	-	111
18th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	140	-	154
3d Inspection District	-	1	-	8	-	26	-	35
22d Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	88	-	102
23d Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	118	3	135
26th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	180	3	197
28th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	123	-	137
32d Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	83	-	97
4th Inspection District	-	1	-	7	-	19	-	27
25th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	70	-	84
29th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	120	-	134
31st Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	109	3	126
35th Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	93	-	107
39th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	129	-	143
43d Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	103	-	117
5th Inspection District	-	1	-	8	-	20	-	29
36th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	86	-	100
37th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	72	3	89
38th Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	119	-	133
40th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	62	-	76
42d Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	128	-	142
6th Inspection District	-	-	1	5	-	10	-	16
45th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	108	-	122
46th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	123	3	140
47th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	89	-	103
49th Precinct	-	-	1	4	9	123	-	137
50th Precinct	-	-	1	3	10	66	-	80
7th Inspection District	-	1	-	12	-	7	-	20
51st Precinct	-	-	1	4	6	73	-	84
53d Precinct	-	-	1	4	6	89	-	100
54th Precinct	-	-	1	3	4	20	-	28
56th Precinct	-	-	1	3	7	49	-	60
57th Precinct	-	-	1	3	6	45	-	55
8th Inspection District	-	1	-	8	-	6	-	15
60th Precinct	-	-	1	3	5	19	-	28
63d Precinct	-	-	1	3	3	26	-	33
65th Precinct	-	-	1	4	5	46	3	59
66th Precinct	-	-	1	3	4	50	-	58

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1921—*Continued*

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Total
10th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	8	—	15
67th Precinct	—	1	4	9	70	—	84
68th Precinct	—	1	3	7	53	—	64
70th Precinct	—	1	3	6	70	—	80
72d Precinct	—	1	3	6	43	3	56
73d Precinct	—	1	4	5	40	—	50
11th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	10	—	17
80th Precinct	—	1	3	6	27	—	37
82d Precinct	—	1	3	10	93	—	107
83d Precinct	—	1	4	8	118	—	131
85th Precinct	—	1	4	9	93	3	110
87th Precinct	—	1	4	6	81	—	92
88th Precinct	—	1	3	6	63	—	73
12th Inspection District	1	—	7	—	10	—	18
74th Precinct	—	1	3	9	126	3	142
76th Precinct	—	1	3	10	89	—	103
78th Precinct	—	1	4	9	63	—	77
79th Precinct	—	1	4	9	82	—	96
14th Inspection District	—	1	6	—	8	—	15
89th Precinct	—	1	4	9	89	—	103
91st Precinct	—	1	4	9	59	—	73
92d Precinct	—	1	4	9	109	—	123
93d Precinct	—	1	4	9	81	3	98
15th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	9	—	16
94th Precinct	—	1	4	9	99	—	113
95th Precinct	—	1	3	6	72	3	85
96th Precinct	—	1	4	9	96	—	110
97th Precinct	—	1	4	9	92	—	106
98th Precinct	—	1	3	7	76	—	87
16th Inspection District	1	—	7	—	7	—	15
101st Precinct	—	1	3	7	44	—	55
102d Precinct	—	1	3	10	43	—	57
103d Precinct	—	1	3	10	79	—	93
104th Precinct	—	1	3	7	45	2	58
105th Precinct	—	1	4	9	45	—	59
17th Inspection District	1	—	5	—	8	—	14
109th Precinct	—	1	4	9	68	3	85
111th Precinct	—	1	3	9	56	—	69
112th Precinct	—	1	4	9	87	—	101
113th Precinct	—	1	3	9	108	—	121
18th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	8	—	15
116th Precinct	—	1	3	6	103	—	113
118th Precinct	—	1	4	6	96	3	110
120th Precinct	—	1	3	9	103	—	116
123d Precinct	—	1	4	5	52	—	62
125th Precinct	—	1	3	6	39	—	49

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1921—Continued

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police-women	Total
Traffic Inspection Office	1	—	4	1	3	—	9
Traffic Subdivision A	—	1	3	7	219	—	230
Traffic Subdivision B	—	1	5	9	360	—	375
Traffic Subdivision C	—	1	3	4	101	—	109
Traffic Subdivision D	—	1	2	4	86	—	93
Traffic Subdivision E	—	1	1	4	27	—	33
Traffic Subdivision F	—	1	1	2	22	—	26
Investigating Squad	—	—	1	—	11	—	12
3d Precinct (Bridge)	—	1	3	4	56	—	64
27th Precinct (Bridge)	—	1	3	6	73	—	83
33d Precinct (Park)	—	1	3	9	125	—	138
77th Precinct (Park)	—	1	2	6	87	—	96
Motorcycle Division	—	—	2	5	107	—	114
Marine Division	1	—	3	7	61	—	72
Detective Division	—	8	43	—	4	—	55
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade	—	—	—	20	129	1	150
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade	—	—	—	10	554	—	564
Headquarters Division	8	3	48	18	561	7	645
Headquarters Division :							
Supt. of Telegraph	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Surgeons	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Boiler Inspectors	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Linemen	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Patrolwomen	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Grand Total	41	24	103	524	769	55	10,883

FOR COMPARISON

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1921

1st Inspection District	1	—	5	—	24	—	30
5th Precinct	—	1	7	9	129	—	146
13th Precinct	—	1	7	9	138	3	158
15th Precinct	—	1	7	9	98	—	115
21st Precinct	—	1	7	9	128	—	145
2d Inspection District	1	1	6	—	17	—	25
1st Precinct	—	1	3	10	123	—	137
4th Precinct	—	1	4	9	101	—	115
6th Precinct	—	1	3	10	90	—	104
14th Precinct	—	1	3	11	96	3	114
16th Precinct	—	1	4	9	97	—	111
18th Precinct	—	1	4	9	138	—	152
3d Inspection District	1	1	5	—	26	—	33
23d Precinct	—	1	7	12	170	3	193
26th Precinct	—	1	6	12	200	—	219
28th Precinct	—	1	6	12	123	—	142
32d Precinct	—	1	7	12	83	—	103

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1921—Continued

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Total
4th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	22	—	29
25th Precinct	—	1	4	9	89	—	103
29th Precinct	—	1	4	12	107	—	124
31st Precinct	—	1	6	13	109	3	132
35th Precinct	—	1	3	10	95	—	109
39th Precinct	—	1	4	9	130	—	144
43d Precinct	—	1	4	10	104	—	119
5th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	20	—	27
36th Precinct	—	1	4	9	87	—	101
37th Precinct	—	1	4	9	72	3	89
38th Precinct	—	1	3	10	121	—	135
40th Precinct	—	1	4	9	64	—	78
42d Precinct	—	1	3	10	128	—	142
6th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	10	—	17
45th Precinct	—	1	4	9	109	—	123
46th Precinct	—	1	4	8	130	3	146
47th Precinct	—	1	4	13	92	—	110
49th Precinct	—	1	4	9	125	—	139
50th Precinct	—	1	4	9	65	—	79
7th Inspection District	1	—	12	—	8	—	21
51st Precinct	—	1	4	6	74	—	85
53d Precinct	—	1	4	6	94	—	105
54th Precinct	—	1	2	4	21	—	28
56th Precinct	—	1	4	6	56	—	67
57th Precinct	—	1	3	7	57	—	68
8th Inspection District	1	—	8	—	6	—	15
60th Precinct	—	1	3	5	16	—	25
63d Precinct	—	1	3	5	33	—	42
65th Precinct	—	1	4	6	48	—	59
66th Precinct	—	1	3	5	57	—	66
9th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	12	—	19
67th Precinct	—	1	4	9	72	—	86
68th Precinct	—	1	3	8	58	—	70
70th Precinct	—	1	3	6	74	—	84
72d Precinct	—	1	3	6	44	3	57
76th Precinct	—	1	3	9	90	—	103
10th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	9	—	16
73d Precinct	—	1	4	5	44	—	54
74th Precinct	—	1	3	10	158	—	172
80th Precinct	—	1	3	6	27	—	37
82d Precinct	—	1	4	8	92	—	105
83d Precinct	—	1	3	10	138	—	152
85th Precinct	—	1	4	9	93	3	110
11th Inspection District	1	—	6	—	16	—	23
78th Precinct	—	1	4	9	68	—	82
79th Precinct	—	1	4	9	85	—	99
89th Precinct	—	1	4	9	90	—	104
91st Precinct	—	1	4	12	90	—	107
93d Precinct	—	1	7	13	151	3	751

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE ON DECEMBER 31, 1921—Continued

COMMAND	Inspectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Police-women	Total	
12th Inspection District	1	-	6	-	11	-	18	
87th Precinct	-	1	4	6	81	-	92	
88th Precinct	-	1	3	6	67	-	77	
94th Precinct	-	1	4	9	99	-	113	
95th Precinct	-	1	3	6	75	3	88	
96th Precinct	-	1	4	9	109	-	123	
98th Precinct	-	1	3	7	74	-	85	
13th Inspection District	1	-	6	-	9	-	16	
97th Precinct	-	1	4	9	92	-	106	
101st Precinct	-	1	3	7	66	-	77	
102d Precinct	-	1	2	10	47	-	60	
103d Precinct	-	1	3	10	80	-	94	
104th Precinct	-	1	4	6	44	2	57	
105th Precinct	-	1	4	9	48	-	62	
14th Inspection District	1	-	6	-	10	-	17	
116th Precinct	-	1	3	7	104	-	115	
118th Precinct	-	1	4	7	95	3	110	
120th Precinct	-	1	3	9	121	-	134	
123d Precinct	-	1	4	6	69	-	80	
125th Precinct	-	1	3	6	41	-	51	
15th Inspection District	-	-	5	-	8	-	13	
109th Precinct	-	1	4	9	73	2	89	
111th Precinct	-	1	3	9	58	-	71	
112th Precinct	-	1	4	9	86	-	100	
113th Precinct	-	1	3	9	111	-	124	
Traffic Inspection Office	1	-	5	-	3	-	9	
Traffic Subdivision A	-	1	3	8	225	-	237	
Traffic Subdivision B	-	1	6	10	400	-	417	
Traffic Subdivision C	-	1	3	5	108	-	117	
Traffic Subdivision D	-	1	3	6	120	-	130	
Traffic Subdivision E	-	1	1	3	45	-	50	
Traffic Subdivision F	-	1	1	3	50	-	55	
Investigating Squad	-	-	1	-	13	-	14	
3d Precinct (Bridge)	-	1	3	4	62	-	70	
27th Precinct (Bridge)	-	1	3	7	77	-	88	
33d Precinct (Park)	-	1	4	9	118	-	132	
77th Precinct (Park)	-	1	3	7	93	-	104	
Motorcycle Division	-	-	2	5	119	-	126	
Marine Division	1	-	3	6	62	-	72	
Detective Division	-	8	43	-	4	-	55	
Act. Det. Sgt., 1st Grade	-	-	-	12	137	1	150	
Act. Det. Sgt., 2d Grade	-	-	-	14	632	-	646	
Patrolwoman	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Headquarters Division	6	8	44	17	610	17	702	
Headquarters Division :								
Supt. of Telegraph	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Asst. Supt. of Telegraph	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Surgeons	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Boiler Inspectors	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Lineman	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Patrolwomen	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Grand Total	43	22	104	523	769	9897	55	11413

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following was the total Force of the Headquarters Division on December 31, 1921 :

Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Captains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	610
Patrolwomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Policewomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Linemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boiler Inspectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

This force was assigned to the various subdivisions as indicated below :

	Ins- pectors	Captains	Lieutenants	Ser- geants	Patrol- men	Police- women	Patrol- women	Total
Police Commissioner's Office	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	9
First Deputy Commissioner	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Second Deputy Commissioner	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Third Deputy Commissioner	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
Fourth Deputy Commissioner	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
Special Deputy Commissioner (Traffic)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Special Deputy Commissioner (Bronx)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Special Deputy Commissioner (Richmond)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Special Deputy Commissioner (National Police Bureau)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Special Duty Division	-	-	1	-	3	15	19	38
Police Reserves	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	7
Chief Inspector's Office	4	5	5	2	47	-	-	63
Deputy Chief Inspector's Office	1	-	4	1	12	-	-	18
Telegraph Bureau	-	-	9	1	82	-	-	92
Superintendent of Telegraph	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lineman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Surgeon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chief Surgeon's Office	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Quartermaster's Division	-	-	1	1	53	-	-	56
Special Service Division	-	1	3	4	45	2	-	55
Training School	-	-	1	4	2	150	-	157
Health Squad	-	-	-	1	2	48	-	51
Tenement House Squad	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Chief Clerk's Office	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Warrant Squad	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47
Public Office Squad	-	-	-	3	1	11	-	15
Boiler Squad	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	15
Boiler Inspectors	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

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FORCE ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS—Continued

	In- spectors	Captains	Lieut- enants	Ser- geants	Patrol- men	Police- women	Patrol- women	Total
Property Clerk's Office - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
Home Service Division - - - - -	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4
Bureau of Printing - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Raided Premises Squad - - - - -	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Chaplains - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chauffeurs - - - - -	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Courts - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Bureau of Records - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Bookkeeper's Office - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total - - - - -	2	5	6	8	44	17	19	726

EQUIPMENT

	Jan. 1, 1921	Dec. 31, 1921
Headquarters - - - - -	1	1
Station Houses - - - - -	80	76
Store Houses - - - - -	1	1
Repair Shops - - - - -	5	5
Steamboats - - - - -	1	1
Launches - - - - -	8	8
Horses - - - - -	331	331
Patrol Wagons - - - - -	27	27
Automobiles - - - - -	33	46
Motor Trucks - - - - -	13	12
Ambulance - - - - -	1	1
Motorcycle with Side-car - - - - -	91	91
Motorcycles - - - - -	178	131
Bicycles - - - - -	1032	1094
	1802	1825

Growth of City
Not Met

The two tables subjoined will give an outline idea of the numerical progress of the Police Force during the last eight years, undeniably the most critical in the history of this City, so far. In that period, many other city departments received delicate and encouraging attention, but the Police Department, probably the most important to the welfare of the City, was permitted to remain stationary. The City grew by huge leaps and bounds, great political and economic changes took place, the world war came on, but nothing whatever was done to strengthen the Police Force. On the contrary, it was theoretically shrinking, all the time, and finally the climax was reached when the Federal Government commenced to draft the members of it, and it began to shrink, actually, at an alarming rate. An extraordinary situation developed, because the places of members of the Police Department who were drafted, or enlisted, could not be filled, as the Civil Service requirements that made them eligible for appointment to the Police Force, were the same that placed them within the Selective Service Draft Law. It would have been obviously ridiculous to appoint men to the Police Force, from the Civil Service eligible list, only to have them instantly drafted by the Federal Government. There was another side to be considered, in regard to this

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

matter, as well. The municipality provided that members of the Police Department, drafted by the Federal Government, into the army, navy, or marine corps, should be paid from the city funds, the difference between their civil and military compensation, which frequently amounted to a large sum. The Federal Government was finally persuaded to cease drafting policemen, but not until the Police Department had been deprived of nearly one thousand of its most effective men. These men were not restored to their posts, in the Police Department, because of the action of the Federal Government in granting this belated exemption, but were continued in active service, and released in the customary routine way, in the general demobilization, it being virtually three years from the date of the Armistice before the last one took up his duties in the Police Department.

Selective Service
Draft Law

THE UNIFORMED FORCE

COMPARISON OF STRENGTH, 1913, 1920 AND 1921

SUMMARY OF POLICE FORCE

	1913	1920	1921
Chief Inspector	1	1	1
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	1	1
Inspectors	18	22	19
Marine Inspector	-	-	1
Chief Surgeon	1	1	1
Deputy Chief Surgeon	-	-	1
Surgeons	24	17	16
Superintendent of Telegraph	1	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	2	1	1
Military Captain	-	-	1
Captains	97	103	103
Lieutenants	580	524	523
Sergeants	657	769	769
Patrolmen	9387	9387	9897
Patrolwomen	-	20	20
Policewomen	70	55	55
Chief Lineman	1	-	-
Linemen	6	1	1
Boiler Inspectors	2	2	2
Total	10847	10905	11413

The Police Commissioner who held office in 1913 strongly advocated an increase in the Force, realizing even then its total insufficiency. The numerical strength of the Force, however, remained unchanged until 1921.

PROMOTIONS FROM 1914 TO 1921

RANK	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Chief Inspector	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Marine Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Inspector	3	5	2	8	3	2	5	2
Military Captain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Captain	5	3	12	10	4	17	10	14
Lieutenant	10	-	20	41	22	44	47	86
Sergeant	39	43	68	128	26	76	117	220
Total	57	51	102	188	56	139	181	323

AUTHORIZED QUOTA OF FORCE FOR 1921, WITH CHANGES DURING YEAR

	Chief Inspector	Deputy Chief Inspector	Inspectors	*Commanding Officer Detective Division	Marine Inspector	Chief Surgeon	Deputy Chief Surgeon	Surgeons	Captains	Military Captain	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Superintendent Telegraph	Asst. Supt. Telegraph	Lineman	Boiler Inspectors	Total		
																					1921	1920
Authorized quota	1	1	21	1	1	1	1	16	103	1	523	769	9987	56	20	1	1	1	2	11,507	10,905	
On rolls, January 1, 1921	1	1	21	1	1	1	1	14	103	-	523	766	9375	55	20	1	1	1	2	10,888	10,809	
On rolls, December 31, 1921	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	16	103	1	522	769	9897	55	20	1	1	1	2	11,413	10,888	

CHANGES DURING YEAR

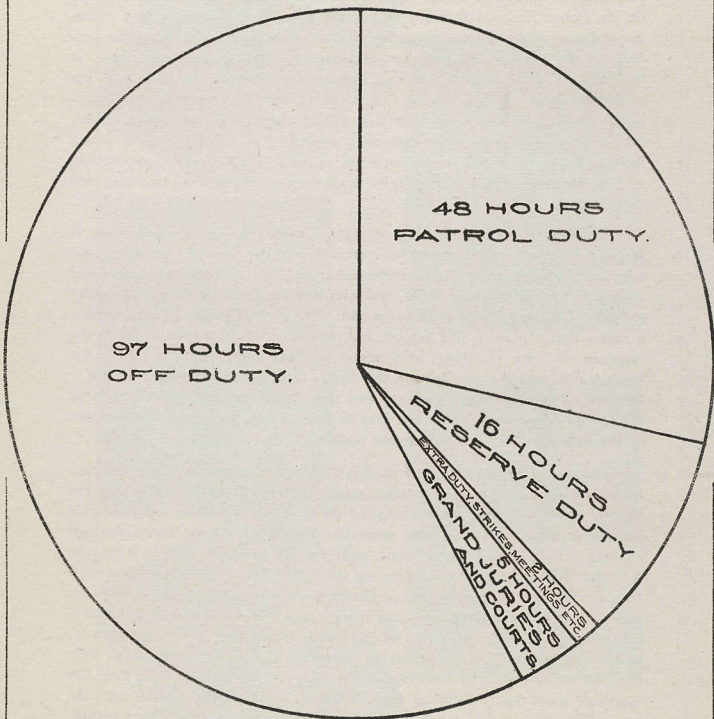
DECREASE																						
Transferred to Fire Dept.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Retired	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	66	106	330	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	313
Died	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	85
Dismissed and dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	139
Resigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	71	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	73	196
Promoted from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	86	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	181
†Demoted from	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	5
Total decrease	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	-	88	218	764	1	1	-	-	-	-	1,091	820	
INCREASE																						
Appointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1223	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1227	643
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	70
Promoted to	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14	1	86	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	181
†Demoted to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	5
Total increase	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	15	1	87	221	1286	1	1	-	-	-	-	1,616	899	
Net increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	79

* Commanding Officer Detective Division not included in Lieutenant quota.

† Includes forty-seven certifications revoked by the Municipal Civil Service Commission in 1921, and one in 1920.

‡ The Veteran Preference Law was declared unconstitutional and one captain, one lieutenant and eighteen sergeants were demoted.

CYCLE OF ONE WEEK 168 HOURS



SHOWS PATROLMEN WORK IN EXCESS OF 10 HOURS DAILY INCL. SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

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POLICEMEN IN THE MAKING

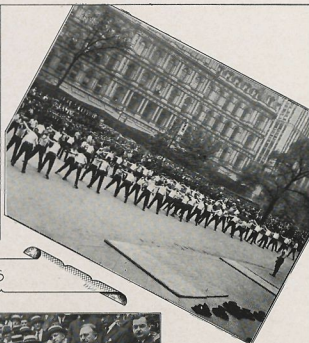
Probationer

Under the auspices of the present police administration, a maximum amount of care and intelligence has been devoted to the subject of training probationary patrolmen. It might be well to explain that, before an aspirant for membership on the Police Force is formally and finally appointed, he serves as a probationer for a period of six consecutive months. Among other training, the probationer receives physical and mental instruction, and practical experience, in the duties of a policeman. However, at any time within, or at the end of, the probationary period, the Police Commissioner, at his discretion, may summarily drop the probationer from the rolls of the Police Department. Such action is usually taken only on extreme provocation, such as misconduct, which includes falsehoods made by the candidate, in the preparation of his application, or the subsequent revelation of facts derogatory to his general character and deportment.

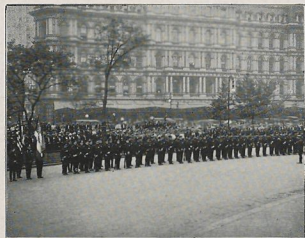
The number of undesirables, constantly seeking to become policemen, is large, and great caution has to be exercised in order to avoid enrolling men who are absolutely unfitted temperamentally, and by training, environment and associates for the exacting duties, and who lack the high standard of integrity essential to make a man a good policeman. The general public appears to have a notion that policemen just happen, and that anyone could perform the duties required of them. Nothing, as a matter of fact, could be further from the truth. Every active member of the Police Force—a probationer is not a member of it—represents the best and most approved methods of training men to do police duty; there has been nothing haphazard about the selection of the individual, nor his subsequent training.

Civil Service System

Because of the operation of the Civil Service System, the police administration is only chargeable with what might be termed the final phase of the making of a policeman; the workings of the Civil Service Commission provide the plastic material, but at that point the burden of turning out a finished product is thrust on the police administration. To be more explicit, it may be said that aspirants for membership on the Police Force file application with the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with its regulations. In due course, they are called for examination, and if they pass it they are placed on what is known as an "eligible list"; the successful candidates are rated consecutively, by the examiners of the Civil Service Commission, in the order in which they meet the requirements of the examination. Under this arrangement, then, the candidate most nearly fulfilling them becomes No. 1 on the eligible list. As vacancies occur on the Police Force, or as the budgetary restrictions permit, the Police Commissioner calls upon the Civil Service Commission for the current eligible list, and virtually without exception, as the names appear on the list, the requisite number of men are drawn from it, and sent to the Training School.



RECRUITS AT CALISTHENICS



MANUAL OF ARMS



PRESENTATION OF TRAINING SCHOOL
TROPHY TO RECRUIT AT TOP OF CLASS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING SCHOOL

The Police Training School is under the command of a Military Captain, **Staff** assisted by five lieutenants, one sergeant, one acting sergeant and five patrolmen.

The school is divided into two branches, viz.: Physical and Mental.

I

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The methods used in this branch are similar to those in use at the United States Military Academy, at West Point.

Each of the instructors is an expert in some particular form of physical training, and has a general knowledge of all the branches taught. About two hours daily are devoted to boxing, jiu jitsu, ladder scaling, calisthenics, carrying persons in rescue work, humane handling of prisoners, soldiers' school squad and company drill. Recruits are taught to swim, and to apply approved methods of life saving.

MORNING		AFTERNOON		
Calisthenics - - - -	15 Minutes	Soldiers' school squad		Daily Schedule
Humane and scientific		and company drill - -	40 Minutes	
handling of prisoners -	45 "	Manual of Arms (army		
Boxing - - - - -	25 "	rifle used) - - - -	10 "	
Ladder climbing - - -	5 "	Apparatus work - - -	10 "	

II

MENTAL TRAINING

Instructors are lieutenants of police, who have had years of experience in the performance of practical police work.

As preliminary, recruits are supplied with copy of text book, copy of Department Regulations, and a pamphlet containing abstracts of City Ordinances, and the procedure to be followed in enforcing them.

The method of instruction has been evolved from years of experience. Every police condition, which is likely to confront the recruit in performing actual police duty, is made as simple and explicit as possible, and supplemented by blackboard illustrations and charts. Hypothetical questions are asked on various police conditions that arise, and recruits are asked to state the law on the point, and the police action they would take.

**Method of
Teaching**

This requires recruits to do their own thinking. They learn to grasp a group of facts, and to form a conclusion. This is the same mental process through which he must go when actually confronted with a situation requiring police action.

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Subjects Covered

Recruits are made to understand they cannot be good policemen unless they are courteous to the public, loyal to the highest interests of the Police Department, faithful and diligent in performance of duty, and self respecting. They are also encouraged to perform their full duty in a spirit of toleration, human kindness, good will and chivalry. The following subjects are analyzed and the candidate thoroughly drilled in them:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Department | 12. Assault, and Dangerous Weapons |
| 2. Patrol | 13. Homicide |
| 3. Observation | 14. Larceny and Robbery |
| 4. Crime Classification | 15. Burglary |
| 5. Arrests | 16. Children |
| 6. Traffic | 17. Court Procedure |
| 7. Animals | 18. Reports |
| 8. Fire and Accidents | 19. Election Law |
| 9. Ordinances | 20. Malicious Mischief |
| 10. Felonies and Misdemeanors | 21. Public Morals |
| 11. Disorderly Conduct | 22. Sabbath Law |

Lectures

Special lectures are given to each class by the following officers of the Department:

The Chief Surgeon	The Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Missing Persons and Unidentified Dead
A District Surgeon	
The Honorary Dental Surgeon	
The Honorary Optometrist	The Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Criminal Identification.
The Honorary Neurologist	
The Honorary Podiatrist	

Lectures are given by specialists on First Aid to the injured, and the care of the feet, eyes and body. Others on the methods of operating by criminals, on automobile identification and on finger-prints, by expert detectives.

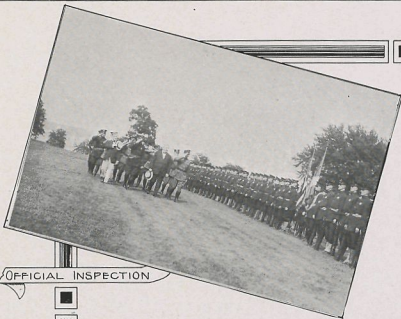
Instruction in Use of Firearms

Two squads of recruits are taken each morning to the revolver range, and are thoroughly instructed in the care, and use of the regulation revolver. They are required to demonstrate their skill with that weapon, and to obtain a qualifying score in target practice.

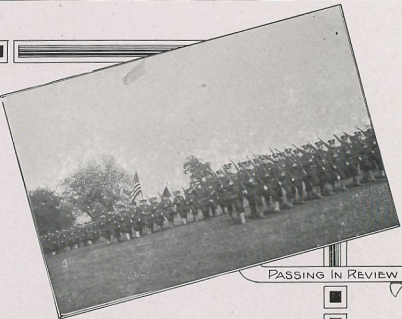
Recruits are also instructed in the proper method of handling all kinds of firearms likely to come into their possession, in the performance of duty, and how to mark and preserve as evidence firearms and ammunition.

Moot Court

Moot courts are held at times during the school period; one of the instructors acts as judge, another as district attorney, and another as counsellor for the defense. Recruits are required to make mock arrests, and present cases based on same. Thus the recruit becomes familiar with court procedure, and is not at loss later, when he presents actual cases in court.



OFFICIAL INSPECTION



PASSING IN REVIEW



CAMP OF POLICE RIOT BATTALION

POLICE RIOT BATTALION

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On Saturday and Sunday evenings and nights, all recruits are assigned to busy precincts, and each is required to perform patrol duty with an experienced patrolman; or they are assigned, in pairs, to patrol in plain clothes in localities where loft and store burglaries are likely to be committed. They are thus afforded an opportunity to gain practical experience, before their graduation. **Field Work**

The recruit's knowledge of each subject is tested by oral and written examinations, also by the homework which is given to him at the conclusion of each school day. **Examination**

The school period ends with a general review of the entire course of training, both physical and mental. Should a recruit fail to qualify, he may be dropped from the Rolls. The recruit who receives the highest physical and mental average is given a service revolver as a trophy, donated by the Police Department.

Recruits who graduate are sent to busy precincts for the remainder of their probationary period (four months). Their police work is closely observed by their commanding officer, who reports to the Police Commissioner on the manner in which the recruit performs his duty, and if his services have been satisfactory, at the end of the period, he is appointed a full-fledged policeman.

The graduating exercises of each succeeding class, which are held once in about every two months, are one of the features of the Police Department's routine. Because of the tremendous growth of public interest in the exercises, it has been necessary to hold them in some one of the National Guard armories. The exercises vary slightly, in character, but they generally include drills, by the graduating class, presentation of the class trophy, feats of various sorts by the more talented of the graduates, concluding with a brief but pungent address by the Police Commissioner, the object of which is to drive home to the men the importance of the work before them, and to call their attention to specific, current conditions in urgent need of correction. **Exercises Graduation**

Eleven hundred and sixty-two (1162) recruits were graduated from the school during the year. The excellent results obtained through the efficient training they received, have probably never been excelled by any similar course in the same period of time—six months. **1162 Trained**

THE RIOT REGIMENT

The Riot Regiment, so named for the lack of a better title, was organized about two years ago. It is armed with modern rifles, machine guns, tear bombs and other modern weapons for the suppression of serious disorders. Consequently, should the occasion ever arise for the use of this regiment, and it is devoutly hoped it will not, the military and police training which its members have been subjected to would enable that body to successfully cope with any organized or promiscuous outburst of disorder.

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It is composed of about five hundred policemen, who have served in the military and naval forces of the United States, and the majority of whom served in the World War. Its members perform regular police duty, but in case of emergency they can be summoned from their respective precincts, and assembled fully armed at any given point in short order.

The regiment encamps for a few weeks annually at some local army post, and there undergoes an intensive course of training for the particular work which it may be called upon to perform.

Starting on July 11, 1921, and continuing for a period of 16 days, the Police Riot Regiment was in Camp at Fort Totten, L. I. The members of the Force who attended the Camp received instructions in the Manual of Arms, calisthenics, drills, physical welfare, departmental subjects and camp life.

**Regiment in
Camp**

During this encampment the effectiveness of a proposed tear bomb was demonstrated by the inventor and the reports thereon were very favorable. The Executive Board adopted this form of police equipment, with the result that recommendations have been approved for the purchase of a specified number of these bombs. It is believed that this equipment will prove of material benefit to the Department, should a condition ever arise that would require a dispersal of unlawful assemblages, without in any way inflicting injury on persons who are a part of the assemblage merely out of curiosity, etc.

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Telegraph of the Police Department, comprises five distinct units, one in each Borough, constantly maintaining telephone, radio, and Morse communication with each other, and Headquarters, Manhattan.

The force consists of the following :

UNIFORMED FORCE					
Superintendent of Telegraph	-	1	Patrolmen	-	85
Asst. Supt. " "	-	1	Lineman	-	1
Acting Captains	-	-	-	-	9
CIVILIAN FORCE					
Linemen	-	-	Wireman	-	1
Electricians	-	-	Batteryman	-	1
Cable Splicer	-	-	-	-	1
	1921	-	-	-	106
	1920	-	-	-	104
	Increase	-	-	-	2 Patrolmen

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The number of telephone connections, and recorded messages was as follows:

Telephone Connections				Recorded Messages			
1921	-	-	14,334,057	1921	-	-	3,079,924
1920	-	-	13,871,904	1920	-	-	2,217,448
Increase	-	-	462,153	Increase	-	-	862,476

Telephone traffic on the exchange lines during the year had increased greatly so that it was necessary to install nineteen additional trunks, making a total in all Boroughs, as follows:

Manhattan	-	-	-	-	55
Bronx	-	-	-	-	20
Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	20
Queens	-	-	-	-	14
Richmond	-	-	-	-	4
					<u>113</u>

GENERAL ALARMS

Number of General Alarms for missing and lost persons, lost, stolen and abandoned property and property recovered:

1921	-	-	-	-	-	10,203
1920	-	-	-	-	-	8,762
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,441</u>

MILEAGE OF WIRE IN OPERATION

There are 3,609.35 miles of wire in operation, as follows:

	1920	1921	Increase
Police Department Underground	1,415.21	1,461.01	45.80
“ “ Aerial	272.50	292.40	19.90
“ “ Submarine	12.35	12.35
Leased Lines	1,818.26	1,843.59	25.33
			<u>91.03</u>

A 14 pair lead covered cable was laid on Manhattan Bridge to replace a 7 pair cable installed on the Brooklyn Bridge in 1904. This cable had deteriorated so that it was impossible to maintain efficient service. This new trunk cable connects the Manhattan and Brooklyn switchboards and also furnishes 2 trunks to Queens Headquarters, and one to Richmond. By means

Replacements

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of this cable the number of trunk lines between Manhattan and Brooklyn has been doubled.

SIGNAL BOX SERVICE

Police signal boxes are attached to walls of buildings in the thickly populated portions of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. In the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, they are attached to telegraph and telephone poles. The boxes are equipped with stationary keys, in order to render them more accessible for patrol reports, and to enable citizens to communicate with the station-house.

In addition to making their hourly report, the boxes are used by patrolmen in summoning ambulances and transmitting notifications and special reports. This convenience relieves them of the necessity of quitting their posts to perform such duties. The boxes are also equipped with memorandum pads for recording messages, alarms, etc., transmitted by the Desk Lieutenants.

There are 1,313 signal boxes in operation in all boroughs, including 203 with flashlight equipment. The signal box system is now in operation in all precincts excepting ten precincts in Brooklyn and four in Queens.

During the year twenty-four additional patrol signal boxes were installed, as follows:

Manhattan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								—
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24

FLASHLIGHT SIGNAL SYSTEM

Flashlight signal boxes and lamps are attached to electric light poles in several Manhattan and Brooklyn precincts. They are equipped in the same manner as signal boxes. The signal lamp enables the Desk Lieutenant by means of a switch in the station house to cause any particular signal lamp to automatically flash at intervals of four seconds, until an officer responds. A concentration of reserves in case of an emergency is readily available through this signaling system. It is also for the use of citizens when there is no patrolman present. Continuous pressure of a button marked "Citizens' Call Button" attached to the signal box lights the lamp. The citizens' call shows on the lamp a steady light, while the police station call is an intermittent flash.

**Citizen's Call
Boxes**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROL TELEPHONE BOOTHS

There are 158 booths in operation in all boroughs. During the year five additional patrol booths were installed and four discontinued, as follows:

NEW BOOTHS INSTALLED

Manhattan—2, Locations:

Liberty Street, Corner of West Street.
Union Square and 17th Street.

Booths

Queens—3, Locations:

Junction Springfield Avenue and Freeport Trolley Line.
Farmers, Hollis and Atlantic Avenues.
Queens Boulevard and Gown Street.

BOOTHS DISCONTINUED

Manhattan—4 (Bus Line Terminals Temporary), Locations:

Chambers Street and North River.
Desbrosses Street and North River.
338 Delancey Street.
Avenue C and 10th Street.

The installation of these booths at outlying sections and at the principal roadways leading from the city afford the residents increased police protection, and are an aid in the apprehension of criminals. They are practically substations. They are substantially built, 6 x 8 feet, painted green with conspicuous sign on top with public telephone call number. They are equipped with direct line to the police station, and also with public exchange telephone line. A motorcycle patrolman is assigned thereto each tour of duty to respond to calls.

Police Facilities

MORSE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

The Morse Telegraph, which is in operation between Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx, is a valuable auxiliary. Messages to the number of 211,325 were transmitted during the busy hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., which greatly relieve congestion on the telephone trunk lines.

MESSAGES	
1921	211,325
1920	180,402
Increase	30,923

RADIO SERVICE

The radio service is an important branch of police communication. Police Headquarters is in constant touch with Police Boat "John F. Hylan," which

Radio

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patrols the waters adjacent to New York, and responds to all calls for assistance. We have been highly commended by the United States Government for the invaluable aid rendered by our radio service in the saving of life and property. A notable example was our work during the Hoboken pier fire August, 1921.

We are planning to extend our radio equipment with a view of adopting Radio Telephony, when a comprehensive plan will be worked out suitable for police purposes.

MARINE DIVISION

The police jurisdiction of the Marine Division (16th Inspection District), extends over all the navigable waters within the boundaries of Greater New York, comprising 579 miles of water front, including 18 islands, exclusive of Staten Island and Coney Island. The enforcement of the regulations governing the transportation of explosives, the safety of pleasure crafts and the salvage of lost, stolen or abandoned property, are a part of the duties of the Marine Division.

The force of the Marine Division comprises the following :

Marine Inspector	-	-	1	Sergeants	-	-	-	6
Lieutenants	-	-	3	Patrolmen	-	-	-	61
Civilian Employees	-	-	7	Total	-	-	-	78

The following is the floating equipment of the Division :

Steamer " John F. Hylan "
Seven gasoline-propelled launches
One floating station-house, and
Marine Railway at Randall's Island, with repair plant.

The Marine Division enforced Chapters 155 and 156 of Laws of 1921 (State Prohibition Law), by making a total of 13 arrests, and seizing 3 junk-boats used to transport liquor, and seizing 401 bottles of liquor, from the time this law went into effect in April, 1921, until the end of the year 1921.

During the year the Marine Division cooperated with the Federal authorities by reporting to them the names and addresses of persons operating motor boats without having proper numbers on the bow. The Customs authorities have imposed a fine of \$10, in each case. About 20 cases in all have been reported.

The Marine Division cooperated with the Health Department by assigning patrolmen to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island and to the Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island, for the purpose of guarding drug addicts undergoing treatment there.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the year The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests used the Steamer "John F. Hylan" to welcome to this city the following Distinguished Guests :

September	12,	1921—	The Greek Commission on S. S. "Aquitania"
October	1,	"	General Diaz, S. S. "Guiseppe Verdi."
"	21,	"	Lord Beattie, S. S. "Olympic."
"	22,	"	Baron Jacques, S. S. "Olympic."
"	29,	"	General Foch, S. S. "Aquitania."
"	29,	"	General Pershing, S. S. "George Washington."
"	30,	"	Holland Commission, S. S. "Baltic."
November	1,	"	Premier Briand, S. S. "Paris."
"	11,	"	Lord Balfour, S. S. "Olympic."
"	13,	"	S. S. "Bayern"—First German ship to arrive.

In addition to the regular patrol, the Marine Division, upon request, has cooperated with other city departments by granting the use of the Steamer "John F. Hylan" for towing purposes, which approximated about 676 hours, thus effecting a saving in towing expenses to these other city departments amounting to \$12,937.

The tables below show the activities of the Marine Division :

Work Done

AIDED AND ARRESTS FOR THE YEAR 1921

Month	Found Drowned	Sick	Found Dead	Rescued	Suicides	Total Aided	Felonies	Misde-meanors	Sum-mons	Total Arrests
January	- 11	1	1	1	1	15	-	4	4	8
February	- 7	1	1	-	-	9	2	1	-	3
March	- 11	3	-	1	-	15	-	-	1	1
April	- 40	1	-	1	2	44	2	8	2	12
May	- 25	6	-	1	-	32	3	9	-	12
June	- 31	2	1	-	-	34	4	5	-	9
July	- 41	4	-	-	-	45	2	9	-	11
August	- 35	4	1	1	-	41	1	11	-	12
September	- 17	11	-	-	-	28	1	2	2	5
October	- 20	3	-	-	-	23	3	8	-	11
November	- 11	1	1	-	-	13	-	9	-	9
December	- 2	2	-	1	-	5	2	4	-	6
Total	- 251	39	5	6	3	304	20	70	9	99

								1921	1920
Rescued from drowning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
Found drowned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	214
Recovered by grappling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	46
Rescued from stranded vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	80
Disabled boats towed to safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25
Calls for assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	43
Investigations made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	320
Derelicts towed from channel-way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	19
Boats adrift and returned to owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	56
Number of fires attended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17
Value of property recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$251,840.00	\$376,225.00
Miles of water front patrolled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579	579
Miles steamed by steamer "John F. Hylan"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,386	4,698

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Harbor Traffic Regulation

The proper regulation of boat traffic in New York Harbor is most important. Room must be found for an unprecedented fleet of ships, large and small, detained at New York by the slump in shipping. At frequent intervals the North Atlantic Squadron, or a large part of it, descends upon us, complicating the problem. With all this crowding the channels must be kept open for the immense traffic of the busiest harbor in the world. It is only by enforcing a complete system of patrol, day and night, that serious congestion is avoided.

Marine Traffic Direction

The policeman who arrests traffic at the street corner by a wave of the hand has an easy task compared with the guardian of the waterways. New York's shipping, like its crowded streets, is very cosmopolitan. Ships from every maritime country in the world, with skippers speaking a variety of languages, must be dealt with. Many of these visitors are strangers to our laws and regulations. A vessel, besides, is a cumbrous affair and, unlike an automobile, is not easily controlled and may not stay put. The narrow channels which surround the city must of course be kept open and clearly defined at every hour of the day and in all weather. The least congestion of the channels in the harbor may mean a serious catastrophe. Despite the difficulties of enforcing the rigid harbor traffic laws among tens of thousands of craft, accidents are very rare. Nothing, of course, is left to chance. The entire harbor is mapped with the utmost care to provide accommodations for visitors of every class without interfering with local traffic. If the harbor traffic regulations were suspended for a few hours, serious congestion would quickly follow. Once a ship has passed the Narrows and arrived at Quarantine a place must be found for it without delay. Every foot of the lower harbor has been divided up into anchorages and channels, and the boundaries have been definitely drawn. One region is reserved for naval vessels, others for large or small steamers, still others for sailing craft, and still others for barges. The boundaries of the various anchorages are drawn between various landmarks on either side of the bay, such as church steeples, gas tanks, forts, and conspicuous buildings.

It is not enough to indicate the general position a ship is to take. Every vessel at anchor swings with the tide and, therefore, must have a berth circular in shape, with a diameter equal to at least twice the length of the ship plus her anchor chain. To the laymen passing up and down the harbor the great fleets seem to be anchored haphazard, but every anchorage has been laid out with nautical accuracy. The exact position allotted to each vessel has been determined according to its size and character. When a fleet of a hundred or more destroyers enters the harbor, for instance, it finds everything in readiness. The anchorages are allotted and the ships proceed to their positions without a moment's delay or the slightest confusion. These anchorages have been planned for a fleet of 399 vessels in the North River alone, extending from a point off Seventy-second Street to well above Tarrytown and Nyack.

Visiting Warships

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To keep the channels open through these great fleets always at anchor in New York Harbor requires constant vigilance. Government craft are constantly patrolling the channels day and night and in all kinds of weather. The experienced eye of the harbor traffic policeman detects at once any fault in the position of a boat. He learns to measure the exact position to which a ship will swing in every tide. The skippers of many foreign boats may be ignorant of the regulations; others are careless or perhaps an honest mistake has been made in picking up the anchorage allotted to them. In heavy weather a ship's anchor may drag, thus changing her position. If a ship encroaches ever so little upon a channel it must be quickly sent back. A difference of a few feet might mean a bad collision.

The traffic control in the harbor constantly moves up and down the lanes, megaphone in hand, to enforce the letter of the law. Once a vessel has cast anchor safely in New York Harbor the captain is likely to leave for shore as quickly as possible. The man left behind in charge may know little about traffic laws, and even the language of the harbor may be unfamiliar. It is the business of the harbor police to make themselves understood without delay. In some cases twenty-four hours may be allowed for a ship to change her anchorage. Usually the time is much shorter. Failure to obey the traffic cops' order may be severely punished.

The same officers are responsible for protecting the harbor from danger by explosives. All boats carrying explosives must conform to definite rules and only occupy fixed anchorages allotted to them. The loading and unloading of combustibles in the harbor must also be carefully watched.

Combustibles

BOARD OF SURGEONS

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE SURGICAL BUREAU IN COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1920

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS	1921	1920
Total number of members of the Force admitted to sick report - -	7422	5757
Total number of admissions, all causes (re-admissions classed as admissions) - - - - -	17242	12621
Aggregate number of days absent on sick report of members of the Force - - - - -	134060	120902
Aggregate number of visits made to members of the Force on sick report - - - - -	48942	47161
Examinations for appointment as Probationary Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen - - - - -	664	1306
Examinations of Probationary Patrolmen, Patrolwomen and Policewomen before appointment as regular members of the Force -	1119	629
Examinations of members of the Force with a view of retirement on physical disability - - - - -	101	72
By rank :		
Captains - - - - -	-	1
Lieutenants - - - - -	2	1
Sergeants - - - - -	3	9
Patrolmen - - - - -	94	60
Patrolwomen or Policewomen - - - - -	2	1

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Members of the Force retired on Police Surgeons' certificates of physical disability - - - - -	1921	1920
	42	28
By rank :		
Lieutenants - - - - -	1	-
Sergeants - - - - -	1	4
Patrolmen - - - - -	39	23
Patrolwomen or Policewomen - - - - -	1	1
Total number of deaths of members of the Force - - - - -	76	85
By rank :		
Inspector - - - - -	1	-
Chaplain - - - - -	1	-
Surgeons - - - - -	-	2
Captains - - - - -	-	2
Lieutenants - - - - -	6	11
Sergeants - - - - -	6	8
Patrolmen - - - - -	62	60
Patrolwomen or Policewomen - - - - -	-	1
Lineman - - - - -	-	1
*Total number of members of the Force on sick report by reason of injuries	1542	1290

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Honorary Surgeons during the year 1921 :

HONORARY SURGEON, DR. CHARLES GORDON HEYD

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Operations performed - - - - -	1	Improved - - - - -	1
Consultations - - - - -	4		

HONORARY SURGEON, DR. JOHN J. MOOREHEAD

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Operations performed - - - - -	5	Improved - - - - -	5
Consultations - - - - -	45		

HONORARY SURGEON, DR. JOHN F. ERDMANN

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Operations performed - - - - -	6	Improved - - - - -	5
		Unimproved - - - - -	1

HONORARY SURGEON, DR. ROBERT FORREST BARBER

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Operations performed - - - - -	1	Improved - - - - -	1
Consultations - - - - -	10		

HONORARY ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON, DR. FRED. H. ALBEE

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Consultations - - - - -	1	Unimproved - - - - -	1

*The increased number of sick admissions and injuries to members of the Force for the year was due to the irregular tours of duty (Emergency Chart System), during the milk strike, causing loss of sleep and irregular meals, increased number of physical injuries due to accidents while on duty, quelling disorders, riding on wagons and stopping runaway horses; also the mild epidemics of grippe, influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HONORARY CONSULTANT NEUROLOGIST, DR. CHARLES E. NAMMACK

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Members of Force treated - - - -	36	Functional nervous diseases, improved	30
Consultations - - - -	50	Organic, unimproved - - - -	6

HONORARY CONSULTANT UROLOGIST, DR. WALTER B. BROUNER

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Members of Force treated - - - -	6	Improved - - - -	6
Consultations - - - -	6		

HONORARY OPTOMETRIST, DR. HARRY A. COHEN

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Treated - - - -	1425	Number of treatments - - - -	3705
Presbyopes - - - -	560	For muscular condition - - - -	590
Astigmatic - - - -	330	Improved by treatment - - - -	380
Hypermetropes - - - -	225	Corrected under treatment - - - -	375
Myopic - - - -	90	No condition present - - - -	220

HONORARY SURGEON DENTIST, DR. EDWARD APPEL

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Treated - - - -	36	Extractions - - - -	22
Improved - - - -	36		

HONORARY SURGEON DENTIST, DR. LEO F. GIEBERICH

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Treated - - - -	48	Extractions - - - -	20
Improved - - - -	48	Consultations - - - -	28

HONORARY SURGEON DENTIST, DR. CANUTE HANSEN

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Treated - - - -	35	Extractions - - - -	14
Improved - - - -	35		

HONORARY PODIATRIST, DR. AAGE H. HANSEN

	NO. OF CASES		NO. OF CASES
Treated - - - -	784	Improved arch cases corrected - - - -	699
Operations - - - -	81	Unimproved - - - -	4
Members of Force reporting for treatment - - - -	262		

On January 25th, Dr. Marvin F. Jones was appointed an Honorary Consultant Surgeon.

On January 25th, Dr. John J. Moorehead was appointed an Honorary Consultant Surgeon.

On February 4th, Dr. Robert Forest Barber was appointed an Honorary Consultant Surgeon.

On July 25th, Dr. John F. Erdmann was appointed an Honorary Consultant Surgeon.

On August 31st, Dr. N. Henry Larson was appointed an Honorary Dental Surgeon.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POLICE CHAPLAINS

The Chaplains of the Police Department serve in much the same way as do the Chaplains of the army. They are the friends of the policemen, and are so situated as to be able to render social and spiritual service to policemen and their families. They have been a great source of encouragement and comfort to policemen in need. They make frequent visits to members of the force in hospitals and convalescents, and officiate at burials.

They assist the department in smoothing out and eliminating domestic and other personal problems that would otherwise worry the policeman, and thereby help to increase the efficiency of the men in need of such counsel and support.

They attend departmental trials and help to correct causes of delinquency, and they are a considerable factor in keeping up the high morale, and the discipline of the force. They have been of inestimable value both to the administration of the Department and the personnel. They are prime movers at religious gatherings of various kinds, such as communion breakfasts, memorial services and masses.

DISCIPLINARY TRIALS

Suspensions

By reason of infractions of the Regulations of the Police Department, or indictment by the Criminal Courts of the State of New York, ninety-five men were suspended from duty during the year. Of this number, fifty-seven cases have been disposed of, and thirty-eight were pending at the close of the year.

On account of the congestion of the calendars of the various Criminal Courts, the trials of many of the members of the Police Department under indictment, and, consequently, under suspension from the service of this Department, have been delayed.

Dismissals

Of the number of men who were tried for more serious infractions of the Regulations, nineteen were dismissed from the force. In addition, there were four men also dismissed from the force after having been convicted of a criminal offence.

Rehearings

The Charter provides that, under certain conditions with the approval of the Mayor, the Police Commissioner may grant to dismissed members of the Department a rehearing and if, in his opinion, they were illegally or unjustly dismissed, he may reinstate them. During this year no rehearings were held, and no reinstatements under this provision of the Charter were made. One member of the force was reinstated by Court order.

The high standard of discipline instituted and maintained by the present police administration has proven effective and of great value to the service.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary of the work of the Trial Board for the year 1921, together with a comparative table of the work of 1920:

CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE	1921	1920	DISPOSITION OF CHARGES	1921	1920
Pending at beginning of year	329	787	Dismissed from Force	28	33
Preferred during year	4184	3049	Fined	3075	2114
			Reprimanded	148	862
Total	4513	3836	Charges dismissed	728	428
			Filed	45	70
Disposed of during the year	4024	3507	Tried and awaiting decision	27	21
Pending at close of year	489	329	Awaiting trial and adjourned	462	308
Total	4513	3836	Total	4513	3836

CHARGES OF INTOXICATION AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE, 1913 TO 1921

1913	35	1916	18	1919	15	Intoxication
1914	40	1917	13	1920	24	
1915	35	1918	15	1921	31	

STRIKES

During 1921 there were 816 strikes in miscellaneous trades, involving 37,658 persons. The average daily demand on the Force in man-power, to handle these different situations, was approximately 295 men. Great care was exercised to prevent any semblance of favoritism towards either side of the dispute.

The most notable of the strikes, in progress during the year, was that of the employees of the milk companies, which was general throughout Greater New York.

The general maintenance of order and protection of property by the uniformed force, and the covering of the more important and dangerous points by special squads operating in automobiles, was efficiently accomplished.

As a result, any tendency towards violence was suppressed, and the lawless element thoroughly convinced that acts of violence and disorder would not be countenanced.

The Industrial Squad advises both sides to a strike of their rights, makes frequent visits and inspections of places where strikes are in progress, prevents disorder, and, where necessary, takes police action when warnings are disregarded. **Industrial Squad**

The following is a list of the more important strikes which occurred during the year 1921:

Men's Clothing	Milk Drivers and Handlers
Fancy Leather Goods	Butchers and Slaughter-house Men
Truck Drivers	Moving Picture Theatres, Doormen
Embroidery Workers	and Attendants.
Ladies' Garment Workers	

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE BEACHES

Policing the Summer Resorts

During the summer season of 1921, the beach at Rockaway Park and the beaches adjoining (comprising Arverne, Hammels, Hollands, Seaside, Neponset, The Jacob Riis and Seaside Park) were patronized by approximately 50,000 persons daily, and from 150,000 to 200,000 on Saturdays and Sundays. The plain clothes force of the district covered these resorts and parks most of the time, and the uniformed force performed duty during the summer period. Special posts were established on beach fronts, and boardwalks, to prevent any rowdyism, wearing of indecent bathing suits and ball playing, which is dangerous because of the crowds. Policewomen patrolled the beaches, and visited the different places of amusement, and other resorts such as bungalows, social clubs, etc. All public places and localities where there was reason to believe violations of law might occur, were kept under observation and there was but little disorder.

Coney Island

Coney Island consists of Brighton and Manhattan Beaches and is handled as a unit from a police standpoint. Both resorts were visited daily, during the summer of 1921, by approximately 100,000 persons, and on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays by as many as 400,000, according to weather conditions.

It was found necessary to send several patrolmen from precincts within the district to Coney Island, on Saturdays and Sundays, from about April 1st until the opening of the regular season, at the end of May, to assist the force of the 67th Precinct (Coney Island Station.)

From May 15th until the close of the Mardi Gras, in September, the patrol force of the 67th Precinct worked under a twelve squad system or chart, devised especially to meet conditions at this resort, as it is essential that the largest number of patrolmen be on duty, in this locality, from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M. This object was attained by the installation of a chart which divided the force as follows :

- 2 Squads on Patrol from 4 A. M. to 12 Noon.
- 4 Squads on Patrol from 12 Noon to 8 P. M.
- 5 Squads on Patrol from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Mardi Gras

This allows for one squad being off duty each day. In addition to the above, a traffic squad was maintained, which consisted of 2 mounted patrolmen and 14 foot patrolmen. This force was divided into two platoons, one performing duty from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M., and the other from 7 P. M. to 3 A. M., alternating weekly. The duty of the mounted men was to regulate the enormous vehicular traffic, and the foot patrolmen were assigned to the important street crossings for a similar purpose and to protect pedestrians.

All cabarets, dance halls, and places of like character, were closed promptly at 1 A. M., each day, and the balance of the amusement resorts, including pool parlors, rides, games, amusements, etc., were closed an hour later.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

No persons in wet bathing suits were permitted to walk on any street or avenue when congested, and no peddlers or beggars of any kind were permitted to ply their calling on the Island.

All games were scrutinized by the police to prevent fraud and short-changing, and any "game" which savored of gambling was immediately suppressed.

Bungalows and social clubs received special attention, and all music and noise stopped at 1 A. M.

Girls, apparently under 18 years of age, who seemed bewildered, or without definite destination, were questioned and taken to the station-house, placed in charge of the matron and proper steps taken to notify those responsible.

Approximately from 10 to 50 lost children were taken to the station-house daily, and later claimed.

The winter patrol force of Coney Island consists of one mounted and eight foot sergeants and 74 patrolmen. On May 15, 1921, this force was increased by 2 sergeants and 90 patrolmen, making the total summer force 1 captain, 3 desk lieutenants, 1 welfare lieutenant, 9 foot sergeants, 2 mounted sergeants, 164 patrolmen and 2 matrons.

The proper policing of the important and popular beaches on Staten Island, namely South and Midland Beach, as well as the large bungalow colonies adjoining which attract vast crowds of visitors during the summer season, is a most important work. To handle this situation, during the summer of 1921, ten special posts were established, and twenty-four patrolmen were assigned to the Borough of Richmond for this particular duty. Under the previous administration only seven special posts were established, and but fifteen extra patrolmen assigned to cover them. The greatly improved conditions that prevailed at the beaches, during the past season, brought forth favorable comment from both visitors and property owners.

Staten Island

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF STATION-HOUSES

Most of the station-houses in New York City were built many years ago. In some instances, station-houses were placed in a certain locality because some enterprising citizen or politician had a plot of ground for sale, and in some other instances, a new station-house was located in a certain place because of current crime conditions. The character of certain localities has changed completely, requiring a reorganization of police patrol and control in these localities. Crime centers have moved or have been obliterated.

General

So far as Inspection District centers, precinct stations and precinct boundaries are concerned, we have been living for many years in the horse-car days. Station-houses were instituted in this city according to the old ward

ANNUAL REPORT OF

boundaries, regardless of any other consideration. Population centers have shifted and changed, as for instance, the moving of business northward in Manhattan, leaving the extreme lower part to the financial district, wholesale houses and warehouses. In certain cases, station-houses have been abandoned and turned back to the Sinking Fund, a great financial saving to the City, and the individual territory formerly policed by them divided between the adjoining precincts, effecting a great saving in man power, and enhancing police protection by a readjustment of patrol posts.

In January, the 22d Precinct (West 37th Street), was abolished and consolidated with the 23d Precinct (West 30th Street). The boundary line between the 23d, and 25th Precinct (East 35th Street), was changed from 4th to 5th Avenues. At the same time the boundary line between the 26th Precinct (West 47th Street), and 29th Precinct (East 51st Street), due east, was changed from Sixth Avenue to Fifth Avenue. This made for a more uniform district boundary and at the same time provided a more efficient patrol service, particularly during the night time on Fifth Avenue, from 27th to 59th Streets.

In March, the 17th Precinct (Sheriff Street), was abolished and the boundaries of the 13th Precinct (Clinton Street), and 15th Precinct (East 5th Street), changed to include the territory.

In May, the 7th Precinct (Madison Street), was abolished and included within the territory of the former 5th Precinct (Oak Street).

In November, the 92d Precinct (Adams Street), was abolished and the boundaries of the 91st Precinct (Amity Street); 93d Precinct (Poplar Street), and 96th Precinct (Classon Avenue), changed to include the territory.

Corresponding changes have been made in the Inspection District boundaries, which will work out to advantage. This adjustment of boundary lines eliminated one Inspection District and four precincts and permitted the assignment of Captains to command Detective Districts which formerly were under the command of a subordinate officer.

In January, the 12th Inspection District in the Borough of Brooklyn was abolished and the remaining Inspection Districts in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens were renumbered as follows:

Old District No.	New District No.
10	9
11	10
14	11
15	12
16	13
18	14
17	15

**Changes in
Inspection
Districts**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

By the elimination of the 12th District, the old 14th District (new 11th District), was increased by two precincts. The old 15th District (new 12th District) was increased by one precinct. This change permitted the assignment of an Inspector to each Inspection District in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. In addition it placed all Inspection Districts in numerical order from 1 to 15, whereas prior to the change the 16 districts were numbered from 1 to 18.

The value of such station-houses and sites so abolished, and which have been, or will be, turned over to the Sinking Fund amount to approximately \$600,000. **Economy Effected**

A further saving is effected in the cost of maintenance, and for coal, light and repairs. Besides this, there is a large conservation of man-power. By the abolition of each of these needless station-houses, the services of at least 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 2 attendants and 1 clerk are dispensed with. This saving alone amounts to approximately \$50,000 per annum per station, and the men so relieved are transferred to duty where their services are needed.

In short, every effort is being made to modernize and stabilize the Department by making the best possible use and disposition of men and materials at hand, and by placing the best men where they can do the best work.

In conformance with this general policy, a plot of ground, approximately 75 x 97 feet, on the southwest corner of 142d Street and Brook Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, which was purchased as a site for a station-house for the 45th Precinct, has been turned over to the Sinking Fund. **New Site Not Required**

Adopting a plan recently devised by the Police Commissioner, crime maps are now being carried in all Inspection District offices throughout the entire City of New York. From these maps the spread of crime may be detected at a glance, and much extremely valuable information can be secured from them bearing directly on the allotment of policemen to various localities. **Crime and Accident Maps**

These maps have been of great help in identifying localities, in some of the more rapidly growing Boroughs, which demand more than usual police attention. Through the medium of these maps, which are kept posted to the minute, it is possible for an experienced police officer to visualize, with great precision, the conditions in the several critical areas of his command, and guide himself accordingly. When a condition of exceptional acuteness arises, and policemen are not available, from other police divisions, the emergency can be met temporarily by a shift, and the customary equilibrium of the local force restored when advisable.

Two sets of maps are in use, one for the Chief Inspector's office and one for the Inspection District offices. Those in the Chief Inspector's office em-

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brace the entire city, while those in the inspection districts cover only the territory within the individual District.

The records are kept up to date by the use of colored pins, which indicate the location of all felonies and accidents in the command to which the map refers.

Felonies are indicated as follows :

Homicide—Vehicular	Pink	Pin	
Homicide	Red	“	(Street) Crimson (Inside)
Felonious Assault	Yellow	“	
Robbery	Black	“	
Burglary	Blue	“	
Grand Larceny	Green	“	
Miscellaneous Felonies	Brown	“	

Accidents are indicated as follows :

Private Automobiles	Blue	Pin	(large pin indicates fatal)		
Commercial Automobiles	Red	“	“	“	“
Street Cars	Green	“	“	“	“
Collisions in which no person is injured	Yellow	“	“	“	“
Horse-drawn vehicle	Brown	“	“	“	“
Non-vehicular accidents	Black	“	“	“	“

A distinction is made between felonies committed on the street, and indoors. A felony committed in a building, access to which has been gained by forcible entry from the street, is shown as a street felony.

MOTORIZED PATROL

During the month of December, 1921, numerous precincts were provided with motorcycles with side-cars. From 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., these cars are used for any emergency requiring the dispatching of the house duty man, as well as for the use of the Captain, Sergeants and Detectives when necessary. During the tours from 4 P. M. to 8 A. M., the cars are used by the Sergeants on patrol in four hour periods, for the purpose of supervising the work of the men on post.

On January 8, 1921, a school for the instruction of motorcycle side-car operators was established with courses from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily. Commanding officer of the Motorcycle Division was placed in command.

The purchase of such equipment had been under consideration, by the police administration, for a long period. From motives of economy, and because of some bitter and unintelligent strictures that had been made about previous Police Department budgets, no action had been taken.

**Motorcycle
Side-Cars**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

WELFARE OF THE POLICE FORCE

The welfare of the Police Force must always be a most important consideration, from a standpoint of efficient administration. The fact of the matter is that active, intelligent interest in the maintenance of the Police Force in good condition mentally, morally and physically is sound business policy, as well as practical humanitarianism. It is no easy matter to decide which is the more important, but it can be logically claimed that the good physical condition of the Police Force is absolutely essential to the proper performance of its exacting duties.

Besides that, policemen on sick leave receive half pay, for which they perform no service, as a rule, and the rolls of the Police Department thus bear the name of a man who is doing no police duty, but whose place cannot be filled, although he is receiving half his customary salary. A policeman on the sick list, too, is always a potential candidate for retirement, or extra relief, the former adding another charge against the Pension Fund, or the latter against the Police Relief Fund. As a business proposition, therefore, it is imperatively necessary that the Police Force be kept at par, physically, and that no reasonable effort be spared to accomplish that end.

Actuated by these and other very important considerations, the present police administration purchased, from the profits of the Annual Police Field Day Games, and without any expense whatever to the taxpayers of this city, a plot of ground with suitable buildings already standing, to be used as a health and recuperation resort for ailing and convalescent members of the Police Department. As has been previously pointed out, this not only solved some of the more distressing financial problems confronting sick policemen, but guaranteed them effective medical care and supervision from the highly skilled, experienced surgeons of the Police Department. All of this constituted a tremendously important innovation, from an administrative standpoint, in the manner of handling sick and convalescent policemen.

The Police Recreation Camp, as it has been officially named, is located at Platte Clove, in the Catskill Mountains, 2500 feet above sea level, and has been in operation one year, the first year of its existence. It has provided pure mountain air, rest, comfort and good wholesome food, free of charge, to 28 members of the Police Department recovering from serious illness, assisting in their restoration to health, to the benefit of their families, and this Department. It has also provided an ideal vacation resort where 412 members of the Department, and their immediate families, have been enabled to spend a health-giving vacation at a nominal price, designed only to reimburse the Camp for the actual cost of the food and service provided.

Police
Recreation
Camp at
Platte Clove

The maximum number of persons accommodated at any one time during the past season was about 160; this was made possible by the use of about 20 army tents, for extra sleeping quarters.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The steadily increasing appreciation of the beauty and health-giving qualities of the Camp impresses the Police Commissioner with the necessity of providing additional housing facilities for a greater number of persons in the future, who will undoubtedly desire to take advantage of the privileges of this Camp. A plan has been adopted, destined to enlarge the main building to about double its original capacity. The foundation for it has been completed and the upper part will be erected during the spring of 1922.

POLICE PENSION FUND AND RELIEF WORK

It has been the fashion in late years for enterprises employing large numbers of persons to establish a division or department to look after the welfare of their employees. They were given such names as fancy dictated, but the prime object of all was to exercise a beneficent influence in the affairs of their employees and guard them against flagrant indiscretions and ultimate penury, if possible. In the Police Department, the pension and relief work acts in a large measure as a combination Personnel and Welfare Department. It is the duty of the Pension and Relief Committee to look after the welfare of not only the members of the Department, but also their families, and especially the families, and dependents, of deceased members.

For years past, the Police Department has done its utmost to help the destitute and poor of the city. The question of helping needy members of the Police Department has never, heretofore, been attempted, except in a most casual way. The Pension and Relief Committee, among other things, began to look into the financial condition of the members of the Department. Naturally, the financial assistance that can be rendered is limited by the amount of money available from the Fund, but all serious cases which have come to the attention of the Pension and Relief Committee have gotten all possible consideration.

STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, January 28, 1921	\$63,528.00
Appropriation made from Police Relief Fund, February 11, 1921	25,000.00
Interest on deposits to December 31, 1921	430.89
Board of guests at Camp	5,368.06
Miscellaneous receipts	54.85
Certificate of deposit purchased February 11, 1921, deposited July 19, 1921	15,000.00
Refund of advance to E. H. Crocket, Superintendent, November 4, 1921	500.00
Appropriation from Police Relief Fund, November 4, 1921	15,000.00
Total	\$124,881.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Anna Kaplan, purchase of property	\$50,000.00
Samuel M. Kaplan, fixtures and stock on property	9,200.00
J. L. Malcolm, fee for searching title	75.00

Welfare
Work

Destitute
City Poor
Also
Police
Families
Aided

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Broadway Garage, purchase of Dodge Sedan	\$2,460.21
Purchase of typewriter and office supplies	203.75
Purchase of supplies	23.28
B. D. Kaplan & Co. and Bachrach, Froelich & Froelich, insurance on property	1,565.76
Salaries, paid employees	11,139.25
Table supplies, grocer, butcher, etc.	5,118.78
Stable and garage supplies, gasoline, rope, tires, straw, auto supplies, horse-shoeing, veterinary	1,240.99
Household equipment, beds, bedding, lamps, oil cloth, furniture, etc.	3,615.17
Plant equipment, chickens, cows, autos, kitchenware, engine, signs, flags, vacuum cleaner	6,515.61
Service, telephone, laundry, papers, drugs, stationery	398.81
Materials and repairs, lumber, hardware, plumber, cement, paint, etc.	2,239.65
Miscellaneous, freight transportation, seed, fees, hire land, drugs, architect, fire extinguisher	1,061.28
Purchase of certificate of deposit	15,000.00
Advance for Superintendent Edgar Crocket	500.00
Advance for William T. Davis, as Superintendent	500.00
School tax of town	264.90
Advance for building purposes	1,500.00
Cash in bank, December 31, 1921	12,259.36
Total	\$124,881.80

POLICE PENSION FUND

Pensions are governed by the Greater New York Charter, Section 354, providing that a pension of \$300 per annum may be granted to the widow, or children, of a member of the Police Force, who dies from natural causes, after having served ten or more years in the Department, or who may have been retired therefrom. A pension of \$600 per annum may be granted to the widow, minor children, or dependent parent of a member of the Police Force who is killed in the discharge of duty, or dies from injuries thus sustained. The granting of such pension is entirely discretionary with the Police Commissioner, who is treasurer and trustee of the Police Pension Fund. Other administrations have exercised this discretionary power largely in accordance with personal tastes, either refusing to grant a pension entirely, or, if any, a small amount, to dependents who may have been fairly well provided for financially. The present Police Commissioner, however, is guided much by the recommendations of the Pension and Relief Committee, which conducts adequate but expeditious investigations into all applications for pensions and relief.

**Pensions
Regulated
by Law**

Great care is taken in investigating applications for pensions, in order that none may be illegally or fraudulently awarded. Instances have been found in which women have made claims for pensions as widows, and upon investigation it was found they were never married to the men whose widows they claimed to be. In other instances, two women have appeared claiming to be relicts of the same man, and both produced marriage certificates in substantiation of their claims. To guard against cases of this kind, applicants are required to

**Investigation
Before Award
of Pension**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

produce all necessary certificates, which, according to the class of case, include marriage certificates, birth certificates, death certificates and guardianship papers. All of them must be certified as being either the original, or a copy of the original. Upon remarriage, widows of deceased members of the Police Force lose their pensions, and in order to prevent those so disposed from continuing to draw their pension checks, after having married again, they are required to sign an affidavit, on the reverse of the check, to the general effect that they have not remarried, and are still widows.

It has always been the firm conviction of the Pension and Relief Committee that the award of \$300 or \$600 per annum, as the case may be, is entirely insufficient to maintain a home and family, at the present cost of living, and recommendations have been made that the dependents of a man who died from natural causes, after ten years' service, be given a pension of \$500 per annum; and the dependents of a man killed in the discharge of duty, a minimum of \$1,000 per annum. The Committee has also recommended that a pension be given to the dependents of a man who may have remained unmarried, while in the department, and then died from natural causes, leaving a dependent mother, father, sister or brother. It does not seem just that a policeman should be required to pay a monthly assessment of 2% into the Pension Fund for a number of years, and then, because he had remained single, deprive his dependents of any benefit from the Fund. A provision is made for the dependent parents of a single man who may have been killed on duty, but in the case of the non-existence of such a parent, nothing can be done for a sister, or a brother, who might have been entirely dependent on the deceased. Changes of this sort, however, will have to be brought about by an amendment to the Charter by an Act of the State Legislature. It is the intention of the present administration to secure corrective legislation, for inconsistencies of this character, at the earliest possible moment.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of pension cases handled by the Committee, during the year 1921 over 1920. The following table shows the number of pension applications acted upon, and the number requesting pensions already awarded be increased:

Number of applications for pensions	-	-	-	-	-	147
Number of applications approved	-	-	-	-	-	142
Number of applications denied	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of applications pending	-	-	-	-	-	1
					—	147
Number of requests for increase in pension	-	-	-	-	-	14
Number of applications approved	-	-	-	-	-	6
Number of applications denied	-	-	-	-	-	7
Number of applications pending	-	-	-	-	-	1
					—	14

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Charter not only directs the manner in which pensions shall be awarded, but also the manner in which the money to provide the money for the pensions shall be raised. There are 12 different sources from which this money is levied. For example: The 2% deducted from the salaries of members of the force; disciplinary fines, and all other salary deductions, as, for instance, illness, absence, etc.; fees for steam boiler inspections; fees for pistol permits; sale of unclaimed property coming into the possession of the Police Department; interest on deposits of money in the Pension Fund; masquerade ball permits; percentage of rewards to members of the force. The sum total of all these sources of revenue, however, does not begin to meet the full call of the Pension Fund. As a result, there is each year a considerable deficit, which, however, must be provided by the City of New York. In the year 1921 this deficit amounted to \$2,219,802.79. Plans to reduce this deficit as much as possible have often been considered, chief among them being one to secure a percentage of the fees paid, for state automobile licenses in New York City. This is a logical source of revenue, because of the very important part the members of the New York Police Department take in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Laws.

**Source of
Revenue
for Pensions**

POLICE PENSION FUND

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1921

Receipts to December 31, 1921	\$3,323,120.20
Cash Balance, December 31, 1920	71,777.72
Total	\$3,394,897.92

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1921

Pensions paid to December 31, 1921	\$3,327,029.35
Refunds, suspended time, sick pay	50,832.11
Printing, etc.	2,830.34
Cash on hand, December 31, 1921	14,206.12
Total	\$3,394,897.92

PENSIONS GRANTED AND TERMINATED—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1921

	Members		Widows		Dependent Parents		Children		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Granted	518	313	129	134	3	—	19	20	669	467
Restored	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Increased	8	5	1	92	—	—	—	23	9	120
Decreased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revoked	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	—	10
Expired	125	145	66	72	—	—	24	34	215	251
Net Increase	393	168	63	61	3	*1	*5	*22	454	206

*Decrease.

Total number of pensioners, members, widows, dependent parents and children		1921	1920
		5394	4940

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POLICE RELIEF FUND

Nature of
Relief
Given

The assistance granted from this Fund has truly been relief, in every sense of the word. It is reasonable to believe that a policeman who dies before having served ten years in the department, leaves surviving him young children, if any, thereby preventing the widow from obtaining some employment in order to maintain the home. The policeman who has served more than ten years, on the other hand, will, most likely, leave children who may be employed, married, or at least attending school. Then, again, a man who has had less than ten years' service and a family has had little chance to save money, because, among other things, he had to wait for five years before he received the salary of a first grade patrolman. It is in such cases that the best work of the Police Relief Fund is done. A widow so situated, frequently handicapped with young children, is granted the same amount, per annum, as the dependents of a man who had served the requisite ten years, the difference being that the relief granted a widow, children, or other dependents from the Police Relief Fund may be terminated, or extended, at the option of the Police Commissioner. Dependents of a deceased member of the Police Force, pensioned under the provisions of the Charter, governing pensions, enjoy it until terminated by the same provisions.

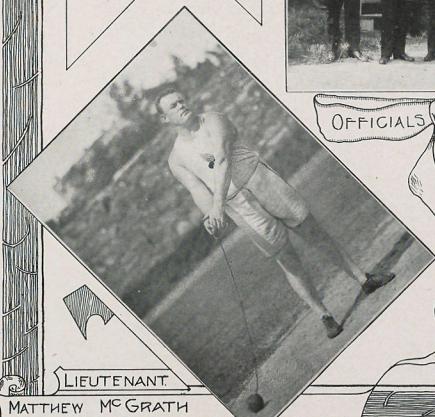
Health
Benefitted
by Relief

In the helping of the active members of the Police Force and their families, the Police Relief Fund has also accomplished much good. Numerous cases have come to the attention of the Committee of policemen being ordered, by their police surgeons, to leave the city for their health, because of tuberculosis. Some of these men were unwilling to leave the city, regardless of the peril in which they placed themselves, or to which their continued residence at home exposed their families, because they would necessarily have to be reported as on sick leave, which would automatically cut their pay in half. The establishment of the Police Relief Fund has solved this difficult and deplorable situation, and policemen suffering from tuberculosis and other ailments demanding a complete change of climate are enabled to make the change without carrying away a harassing mental picture of their families or dependents on the verge of destitution.

The helpfulness of the Fund has not stopped there. When the policemen themselves were in good health, but illness in their families embarrassed them financially, the Fund again extends succor. For example, we have had cases of a policeman's wife being required to make a change of climate because of illness. In nearly all instances, a number of children were necessarily left behind. The policeman had to maintain his own home for himself and his children, and in addition pay for board and medical attention for his wife, which in most cases was very expensive. In such cases, the Relief Fund gave a helping hand.

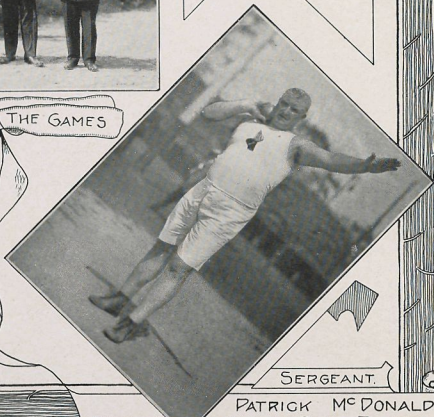


OFFICIALS WATCHING THE GAMES



LIEUTENANT.

MATTHEW McGRATH
WORLD'S CHAMPION HAMMER
THROWER



SERGEANT.

PATRICK McDONALD
WORLD'S CHAMPION SHOT
PUTTER

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

There have also been cases of policemen losing members of their family, and being found totally unprepared to meet the funeral expenses, etc. In one instance, a policeman lost three children in the one week. These cases were naturally given assistance—the amount of relief reaching from \$150 to a maximum of \$500.

**Emergency
Demands**

When a member of the force is killed in the discharge of duty, his dependents, if any, are provided with a yearly pension from the Pension Fund. The total maximum pension for one entire year, allowed by the Charter, goes but a short way towards paying the funeral expenses, which are immediately thrust upon the family. They mount surprisingly high sometimes, even though the dependents of the deceased may be as economical as possible in their attempts to provide for burial. As a result, in many cases, the dependents were forced to go into considerable debt at once in order to properly bury the deceased. The Relief Committee, with the approval of the Police Commissioner, therefore, decided to inaugurate an innovation in relief work, and now gives the widow, or dependents, of a policeman killed in the discharge of duty the sum of \$500 from the Relief Fund. This sum is awarded, if possible, within a very few hours of the death of the officer, as it is full well understood that the money is usually very much needed. The only prerequisite is the establishment of the actual fact that the officer was killed in the performance of police duty. The matter of granting this sum was not decided upon until about the middle of the year 1921. Nevertheless, the Committee felt that the widows, or dependents, of all men who had been killed during that year should benefit also. There were just nine such cases during the year.

**Relief Fund
Auxiliary
to Pensions**

As the result of its activities during 1921, the following number of cases of applications for relief were handled by the Committee:

**Applications
Relief Fund
Granted
1921**

Number of applications for relief	-	-	-	-	-	205
Number of applications granted	-	-	-	-	-	194
Number of applications denied	-	-	-	-	-	11
Number of applications pending	-	-	-	-	-	0
					—	205

The matter of granting relief from the Police Relief Fund is not done indiscriminately. A thorough investigation is made of each case to ascertain whether the facts alleged are true, and, in the case of widows and orphans, whether they are the proper persons to receive such relief. In the latter cases, this proof must be substantiated by the production of marriage certificates, birth certificates, guardianship papers and death certificates. The eleven denials shown above were the result of this close investigation.

**Investigation
Required
for Relief**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1921

Balance on hand, January 1, 1921	\$486,945.45
Revenue derived by deducting percentage of rewards	2,071.30
George T. McQuade, donation	25.00
Harry Content, donation	10.00
Mrs. Anna C. Wilday, donation	100.00
Dr. A. Monaelesser, donation	10.00
Edward S. Gard, donation	9.00
Credit for lost Field Day Check	5.00
Miss Mamie Fay, donation	5.00
Hopkins, Rutherford, Rutter & Co., donation	1.00
R. H. M. Robinson, United American Lines, donation	500.00
James Speyer, Estate of Ellen Speyer, donation	1,000.00
Mrs. E. S. Leverich, President Girl's Branch, P. S. A. L., donation	50.00
Standard Oil Co., donation	1,000.00
Barron G. Collier, donation	500.00
Jacob and Gitel Dreicer, donation	1,000.00
Judge Phoenix Ingraham, donation	25.00
Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22 B. P. of E., donation	250.00
Isaac R. Rice, donation	10.00
Maurice S. Dessau, donation	10.00
Field Day Games, 1920, return of excess postage	11.78
J. Dohse, tickets, Field Day Games, 1920	10.00
Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, refund of overpayment on Police Games, 1920 bill	20.00
Lieutenant Michael F. Walsh, rebate on Mess Fund, Field Day Games, 192027
Balance, Publicity Fund, Field Day Games, 1920	6.83
Payment on loans	25,120.00
Interest on deposits	2,716.49
Interest on Victory Bonds	19,000.00
Captain Maurice Hannon, balance Christmas Tree Fund	3.20
Credit back to account	75.00
Total	\$540,490.32
Field Day Games, 1921	340,691.04
Interest on deposits, Field Day Games, 1921	2,780.79
Grand Total	\$883,962.15

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1921

Total to monthly beneficiaries	\$47,943.28
Total to other beneficiaries	407.00
Relief to pensioners	5,500.00
Purchase of Victory Bonds	387,518.32
Paid account of Recreation Camp	44,328.00
Premium on bond for Police Commissioner and Bookkeeper	312.50
Prizes, Field Day Games, 1920	4,004.00
Refund, overpayment	10.00
Printing and stationery	16.50
Advance to Loan Account	40,000.00
Rent, safe deposit box	15.00
Expenses Field Day Games, 1920	18.30
Total	\$530,072.90
Purchase of Liberty Bonds, Field Day Games, 1921	290,130.42
Grand Total	\$820,203.32

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1921, TO DECEMBER 31, 1921

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank, December 31, 1920	\$486,945.45
Percentage of rewards	2,071.30
Donations	4,510.50
Field Day Games, 1920	48.88
Payment on loans	25,120.00
Interest on deposits	2,716.49
Interest on Victory Bonds	19,000.00
Credited back to account	75.00
Balance, Christmas Tree Account	3.20
Field Day Games, 1921	340,691.04
Interest on deposits	2,780.79
Total	\$883,962.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Purchase of Victory Bonds	\$387,518.32
Recreation Camp	44,328.00
Printing and Stationery	16.50
Relief to widows and orphans	47,943.28
Relief to pensioners	5,500.00
Advance to Loan Account	40,000.00
Bond of Police Commissioner and Bookkeeper	312.50
Relief to Elmira Connors	22.00
Relief to William H. Tiernan	185.00
Relief to Acting Captain John Mangan	200.00
Prizes, 1920 Games	4,004.00
Safe deposit box	15.00
Refund, overpayment	10.00
Expenses, Field Day Games, 1920	18.30
Cash in bank, December 31, 1921	10,417.42
Purchase of Liberty Bonds, 1921, Field Day Games	290,130.42
Cash on hand, 1921 Field Day Games	53,341.41
Total	\$883,962.15

STATEMENT—POLICE RELIEF FUND—LOAN ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1921

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand December 31, 1920	\$19,242.44
Payments on loans for uniforms	120,222.29
Interest on deposits	991.14
Total	\$140,455.87

DISBURSEMENTS

Loans to pay for uniforms	\$95,048.87
Cash in bank, December 31, 1921	45,407.00
Total	\$140,455.87

ANNUAL REPORT OF

In addition to the \$50,000 advance made to this Fund on November 24, 1919, it was found necessary to make a further advance of \$40,000 on February 21, 1921, on account of the appointment of six hundred additional patrolmen early in 1921.

WELFARE AND CONTINGENT FUND

This Fund was established for the purpose of liquidating obligations against the Police Department, or members of it, for which special provision had not been made, because of their extraordinary character. It is a very small Fund, as the subjoined figures show, but it has been continued so that no one might be worked a hardship, or done an injustice, on account of lack of comprehensiveness of the scope of the other Funds.

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1921

Cash in Bank, January 1, 1921	\$1,786.04
March 31—Interest on deposits	8.28
June 30—Interest on deposits	7.42
July 29—Aeroplane Hangar Fund abolished, balance transferred to this account	1,000.00
August 4—Interest on Aeroplane Hangar Fund deposit	30.91
September 30—Interest on deposits	8.21
December 31—Interest on deposits	9.23
Total	\$2,850.09

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1921

May 13—Paid judgment against Anthony Guinta, Acting Detective Sergeant, 1st Grade	\$500.00
July 30—Paid expenses in connection with Aeroplane Hangar Fund	436.63
October 4—Paid expenses in connection with Aeroplane Hangar Fund	58.48
December 31—Cash in bank	1,854.98
Total	\$2,850.09

POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES

The Annual Police Field Day Games are the only source of endowment for the Police Relief Fund. It is hoped that this event may be held in subsequent years, at least until such time as the endowment has become sufficiently large to produce revenue, in the form of interest, that will permit the continuation of this very worthy inter-departmental welfare work, as long as necessary.

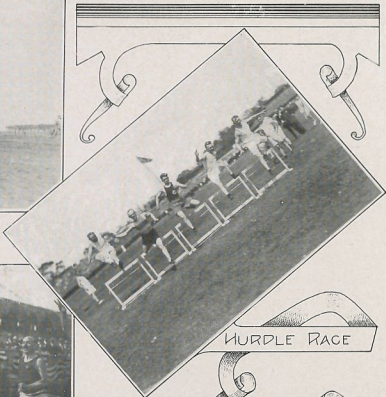
They were held at the Old Gravesend Race Track, Brooklyn, on September 10 and 17, 1921, and \$343,599.97 was realized, as compared with \$390,254.99 for the same event in 1920. As usual, the games were largely attended, including many persons prominent in city, state and national affairs.



HIGH JUMP



PYRAMID



HURDLE RACE



BREAKING THE TAPE AT FINISH OF RACE

1921 --- POLICE FIELD DAY GAMES FOR THE RELIEF FUND --- 1921

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE HOME SERVICE DIVISION

The Home Service Division, which was inaugurated on November 11, 1919, and achieved such phenomenal success during 1920, has been under the personal supervision of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner since January 1, 1921. While the operations have not been on such a large scale as in the previous year, the Division must still be considered as a practically helpful institution, which insures great savings to its patrons.

Three stores for the sale of food products were maintained during the greater part of the year 1921: No. 138 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, No. 205 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, and No. 1086 Simpson Street, Bronx. In addition to them, an Equipment Bureau was maintained at No. 205 Mulberry Street, and also a department for the sale of men's shoes and custom tailored civilian clothing and children's shoes.

The following is a list of some of the principal commodities handled:

Butter	21,540 lbs.	Canned vegetables....	35,860 cans
Eggs	19,510	Canned fruits.....	12,823 cans
Tea	21,100 lbs.	Canned milk.....	35,720 cans
Coffee	43,390 lbs.	Sugar	71,200 lbs.
Shoes	9,014 (men's)	Shoes (children's)....	4,433
Cloth	32,685 yds.	Linings	27,573 yds.
Caps	5,922		

While the above list shows a decrease, in almost every line, as compared with that of 1920, it is very gratifying that in men's shoes there was an increase of one thousand six hundred and nine pairs. The wonderful value of the "Police Special Shoe" is responsible for this. It was designed by the late Special Deputy Police Commissioner, J. Stevens Ulman, and the manufacturers expect it will soon be adopted by all the large police departments, as a standard for their forces.

The principal cause for decreases of sales was the collapse of the money and food markets of the world, during which merchandisers generally were forced to sacrifice their stocks at great losses. This enabled the great "chain stores," with their vast cash reserves, to accumulate large stocks at bargain prices, and to cut their retail prices so as to undersell all competitors and absorb their trade.

The falling off in trade affected the Brooklyn and Bronx stores principally. On September 30, 1921, for the more economical conduct of business, those stores were closed, and their stock, etc., transferred to No. 205 Mulberry Street, where it has since been handled without an increase of help.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Wholesale Prices Available

The trading agreements which were entered into between this Division and various wholesale houses, late in the year 1920, whereby the courtesy of wholesale prices is extended to members desiring to make purchases of men's, women's and children's ready-made clothing, furniture, carpets and other household necessities, are still in force and have been well patronized by members.

The following is a statement of finances of the Home Service Division for the year 1921 :

RECEIPTS					
Cash in hand December 31, 1920	-	-	-	-	\$43,318.24
Interest on deposits	-	-	-	-	825.23
Receipts from stores (sales)	-	-	-	-	391,368.50
					\$435,511.97
DISBURSEMENTS					
Paid for merchandise	-	-	-	-	\$415,053.92
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	-	-	-	-	20,458.05
					\$435,511.97

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROLL OF HONOR

KILLED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT

Joseph J. Bridgetts

PATROLMEN

Joseph L. Connelly

John H. Conk

Charles D. Potter

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

LIEUTENANT

*Floyd Horton

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

*John E. Fitzpatrick

*John J. Quinn

PATROLMEN

*William Barrett

*John J. McCormack

*Emil Carbonell

Patrick G. Fitzgibbon

*Samuel Rosenfeld

*Henry Immen

*Joseph A. Nolan

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' MEDAL

Patrolman Gustave Zimmerman, Jr.

RHINELANDER MEDAL FOR VALOR

Patrolman John J. Loughran

ISAAC BELL MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Patrolman Martin Cunningham

PETER F. MEYER MEDAL

Acting Detective Sergeant James E. Smith

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA MEDAL

Patrolman Arthur J. Knoch

WALTER SCOTT MEDAL FOR VALOR

Patrolman Walter S. Hunt

* Killed in the performance of duty ; medal awarded to next of kin surviving.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

HONORABLE MENTION

LIEUTENANT

Floyd Horton

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Joseph J. Bridgetts

James E. Smith

Charles Rosenberg

SERGEANT

Patrick Curran

PATROLMEN

Martin Cunningham

Joseph A. Reuschle

Charles D. Potter

Joseph L. Connelly

John H. Conk

Dennis J. Rogers

John J. Loughran

Walter S. Hunt

COMMENDATION

Chief Surgeon Patrick J. Murray

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Grover C. Brown

John J. Muller

Anthony J. Fater

Thomas J. Cavanagh

Irving A. O'Hara

Patrick J. Maney

Clarence E. Daly

Peter Thornton

George MacDonald

Alber J. Farrington

Patrick J. Kirley

August Meyer

Arthur C. Johnson

Frank A. Campbell

Charles E. J. Newman

Cornelius Manning

Edward Cooper

Joseph J. O'Leary

James F. McCoy

William J. Fallon

Arthur Jocher

Henry J. Senff

SERGEANTS

Pat. G. Fitzgibbon (2)

John J. Martin

Jacob J. Levy

PATROLMEN

Raymond E. Asaph

William Barry

Chris. J. Ellsworth

Joseph Baumann

Peter J. Bellochi

Charles Frayler

John G. Meyer

Joseph F. Brandreth

Theodore A. Gertisser

R. William Burns

George T. Cooper

Herman D. Glander

Michael F. Curtin, Jr.

Thomas F. Diskin

John V. Healey

John J. Duffy

Thomas F. Dugan

Lewis H. Hunt

John J. Dwyer

Michael F. Eagan

Edward J. Karcher

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMENDATION—Continued

PATROLMEN

Henry R. Kelly	John K. Trimble	Leo L. Moore
William J. Kramer	George Volmar	Charles McGovern
Philip H. Lyons	Clarence Wiese	Michael O'Callaghan
Cornelius T. Miller	William L. Young	Francis P. Neylon
Christie Mohn	Harry Ervin	James O'Sullivan
John J. McGrady	Frank J. Gehrling	John Quill
Thomas McLoughlin	Martin M. Gill	Herman Ringen, Jr.
Francis J. McPhillips	Jacob Greenberg	George F. Seltenreich
Arthur J. O'Connell	Edward Hefferon	Emil J. Skala
Edward G. Pailes	Eugene J. Jennings	Benjamin J. Terry
Albert F. Rall	Jacob Katz (2)	August F. Treitler
Hyman I. Rosenberg	William Lutz	Frederick J. Ulsamer
Frank R. Siekmann	James A. Marron	Reuben J. Welsch
Albert O. Sorenson	Joseph Meade	Samuel Wolkop
James Tooker	Walter P. Mitchell	

PROMOTIONS

TO INSPECTOR

William T. Davis	John F. Sweeney
TO MILITARY CAPTAIN	
Charles E. Schofield	

TO CAPTAIN

Michael T. Ahearn	John J. Hughes	Peter I. Tighe
Philip W. Auer	Joseph P. Loonam	James E. Troy
Thomas Brennan	John E. McGrath	Frederick Unbekant
Cornelius Carmody	Archibald H. McNeill	James Walsh
Michael Flattery	Lawrence E. Patterson	

TO LIEUTENANT

Michael T. Ahern	John W. Colgan	James Fitzgerald
John F. Archiropoli	Patrick Colleary	Francis J. Flynn
John F. Baxter	Charles S. Corrao	John P. Foley
Ludolph Bose	Patrick J. Curley	John W. Fraser
James S. P. Brady	George Darrow	Joseph N. Gassman
John E. Brown	Thomas C. Dezell	James J. Gegan
Henry E. Bruckman	Thomas J. Diviney	Howard F. Gifford
Charles Brummerhop	William M. Dobbyn	John P. M. Griffith
Martin Burke	William M. Dolan	Brooks Gulager
Thomas L. Byrnes	Peter Dondero	George A. Heineck
John Casey	Charles J. Donovan	John J. Hennessy
James J. Cogan	George English	Jacob Kaminsky

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PROMOTIONS—Continued

TO LIEUTENANT

William W. V. Keeling	Joseph E. Miller	Bernard W. Rorke
Ezekiel E. Keller	Joseph A. Murray	William F. Ryan
Alexander M. J. Knittle	James Neilan	Charles J. Saich
John L. Lagarenne	Martin Nolan	John J. Seery
George A. Lavery	Patrick J. Nolan	Walter F. Shea
Edward L. Lawlor	Bernard J. O'Connor	John W. Sperr
John Lenihan	John F. O'Grady	Bernard Starkey
John E. McAdam	Edward P. O'Hara	William F. Sullivan
Robert F. McCarthy	David Parnson	Harry A. Taylor
William H. McCauley	Richard J. Pierce	George F. Vette
James F. McGrath	Francis J. Putz	Michael A. Wall
Richard McHale	Patrick Quade	Otto J. Walch
William C. McKay	Thomas J. Quilty	Patrick White
John J. McManus	Thomas E. Rand	James M. Wilson
Thomas Martin	John J. Reilly	Henry B. Winant
Louis Mensching	Oscar C. Riemer	Charles B. H. Zeeck
Frank C. Meystrick	William F. Rodihan	

TO SERGEANT

John B. Barry	Edward Collins	John Durkin
Charles Barthelmess	Patrick J. Concannon	Charles H. Eason
Frederick J. Beekler	Edward L. Connor	Thomas J. Egan
Peter Begina	Edward J. Costello	Lewis Engel
Joseph H. Behnk	William I. D. Court	Edwin F. England
William P. Bennett	Patrick Cudmore	Robert Esselborn
Alfred Bernard	Francis Curran	Frank Fasullo
Thomas F. Blake	Clarence E. Daly	Leo Ferda
Charles Bohan	William Delaney	William J. Fitzgerald
Bernard M. Boylan	Joseph Devery	Patrick G. Fitzgibbons
Paul Bradley	Stuart E. DeWitt	Daniel J. Fitzpatrick
Joseph F. Brawley	William Dillon	Charles W. Flood
James Brennan	Melville E. Dockstadter	John J. Flood
Louis Bruggemann	John J. Doherty	Daniel J. Foley
John J. Bulman	Joseph A. Donelon	Alexander W. Fraser
Peter Burke	James F. Donnelly	Andrew Frohlin
Thomas V. Burke	William J. Dooley	Herman H. Geideman
Paul J. Byrne	Arthur D. Downes	Henry E. Gerken
George A. Camerer	Michael Downes	William T. Gisselberg
Patrick J. Carmody	William J. Doyle	John G. Green
Martin A. Clair	John E. Driscoll	Thomas M. Griffin
Eugene E. Cleveland	Nathaniel J. Drum	Joseph Gross
Patrick Colligan	William Dunn	Eli Grote

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS—*Continued*

TO SERGEANT

Walter L. Grow	Frank J. Lonergan	Robert Nelson
Michael Hagan	Bernard Loughlin	Abraham Newman
George F. Haggerty	Maxe Lowe	John W. O'Brien
James A. Haggerty	James P. Lynch	Jeremiah O'Connor
Theodore V. Hall	John J. Lynch	Thomas O'Connor
Carl Handwerg	John J. Lynch	Frank P. O'Donnell
John R. Hanken	Thomas Lynch	Joseph C. O'Neill
Harry V. Hanley	Timothy Lynch	Isaac Oppenheimer
Thomas J. Harley	John J. McCabe	Gustave J. Papp
Daniel F. Harrington	Charles J. McCarthy	Martin F. Phelan
Charles F. Hay	James McDade	Peter J. Polski
Thomas C. Hayden	Michael F. McDermott	James C. Pritchard
Francis J. Hedden	William P. McGann	William J. Raftis
George W. Heitzman	Patrick McGrane	John E. Randolph
Theodore Helgeman	Joseph McGuire	Alfred Rawson
Abraham Hellman	John A. McIlhargy	James B. Reilly
Sylvester Hlavac	Frederick J. McKenna	Thomas A. A. Reilly
John A. Hoar	Timothy McKeogh	Florence Rempe
Henry Hoffman	Jeremiah McMahon	George L. Rorke
John J. Hubman	Terence J. McManus	Edw. N. H. Rosenfeld
Johnston Humphries	Cornelius McNamara	Burton L. Royce
Emil Jahelka	Charles McTernan	Thomas J. Ryan
Elmer S. Joseph	Patrick V. J. McVeigh	William Sachs
Abraham S. Kasin	James J. Malcolmson	George C. Schlesinger
William F. Keating	Peter Mallon	John L. Schneider
Patrick Kelliher	William J. Maloney	Edward C. Schnizer
Michael Kennedy	Peter F. Markey	Joseph A. Shanley
William J. Kenney	George A. Maude	Cornelius Sheehan
Harry Kent	Earl J. Mayo	John E. Sheridan
Thomas F. J. Kerrigan	Michael B. Meade	George C. Sherman
Frederick C. Kruse	Eugene F. Meenagh	John T. Shields
Charles H. Kuhnemund	John C. Meyer	Albert E. Smith
Peter Lamarca	Walter J. Miller	Edwin A. Smith
Frederick P. Lander	William F. Morgan	Francis A. Smith
John Larkin	Frederick S. Morris	George W. Smith
Spencer Larkin	Joseph J. Muck	Robert W. Smith
Henry Lavin	Thomas A. Mulvey	Edward Solan
John B. Leahy	Patrick J. Murnane	Charles Sold
William J. Lenihan	Jeremiah J. Murphy	John J. Spain
Jacob J. Levy	Joseph P. Murray	Adam Spies
Frank J. Lisanti	William J. Murray	Harry Stafford
Thomas J. Lockyer	Frederick C. Mutter	Joseph I. Steers

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PROMOTIONS—*Continued*

TO SERGEANT

Charles Strasser	Patrick Toohey	John M. Weisenreider
Philip Suss	James J. Tubman	Frederick C. Wendell
John Sweeney	Henry J. Volberg	John White
Patrick J. Sweeney	Arthur Wagner	Charles G. Wiess
Robert Tatnall	Charles F. Walsh	Wimund S. Winant
Henry J. Thompson	Edward H. Walsh	William L. Wittmann
Michael Tierney	John H. Ward	Robert J. Wood
Thomas J. Tiffany	Joseph Warsau	Harry J. Yore
	William H. Weber	

To Inspector	To Military Captain	To Captain	To Lieutenant	To Sergeant	Total
2	1	14	86	220	323

APPOINTMENTS

SURGEONS

David Greenberg

Charles H. Nammack

POLICEWOMAN

Caroline Laderious

PATROLWOMAN

Helen F. Thomas

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Joseph W. Abele..... 642	Louis Ascher 954	William H. Beake....9789
Jacob Abowitz 160	Walter A. Asklund..9784	Charles W. Beakey.. 378
Harry F. Agard.....9936	William F. Assip....9937	Gallus W. Bechtold...9941
Clarence M. Allen...9932	L. W. Augustynski... 50	Henry C. Beck..... 678
Tomasso Alloggio ..9939	Alex. T. Ausberg... 792	William S. Becker.... 988
Meyer Alperin9933	Eugene Baccagliani ... 348	Henry A. Beckmann.. 193
Meyer L. Alperin.....742	Carl J. Bahrman..... 999	Jerome J. Bedell....9794
Albert G. Altmeyer..9931	David Bailey 516	Joseph F. Bellochi...3217
Omar O. Ames.....9783	Edward P. Baker...9951	Louis A. Benack.... 68
William G. Amos.... 128	Francis P. Baker...9944	Charles I. Benesh.... 580
Alf A. Anderson.... 311	Benjamin Balfe9965	Robert J. Benfield... 567
R. W. Anderson...9938	Alfred L. Barto...9956	Richard J. Bennett... 86
William Anderson ... 777	William V. Barrett.. 663	William Bergan 261
Nicholas Anker9934	David J. Barry.....9959	Henry F. Berger....9943
Philip Armsted 611	Maurice V. Barry....9942	Michael J. Beston....1064
Wm. H. Armstrong..9935	Arthur J. Bauer..... 905	Jacob J. Biegel.....9785
Joseph H. Arnold...9928	Otto J. Bauer..... 340	George F. Bingham..9796

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Harry Bjorn1463	Arthur G. Brosen....1101	Patrick Casey1853
Harry Blaicher1453	Francis J. Brown...9954	D. P. Cassella.....10113
Charles Blancke1302	James Bruno9970	Ettore Castellafo ...10108
Henry Blank9966	Daniel J. Buckley...9795	George J. Chandler...1252
Wm. F. J. Bleibtray.. 794	David P. Buckley... 609	Harry N. Charland...1803
Charles F. Blush.....1488	Stephen A. Buckley.. 725	Wilfred J. Childs...10112
Jacob Blum9786	John Burke 144	Lewis Chisholm2448
S. Geo. Blumenfeld..9967	John T. Burke.....9960	Daniel E. Christ....9997
George M. Blythe....9787	Joseph M. Burke...2408	John J. Churchill...2614
Ernest P. Bodenbug.9950	Patrick J. Burke....9973	Anthony Clair9984
Edward J. Bogan....9790	Stephen D. Burke...9957	Clarence C. Clark...2180
Lester L. Bogan....1028	Walter C. Burkhardt.9963	Joseph M. Clark....1714
Michael Bohan1648	James F. Burns.....9940	Philip Clarkin9982
Henry N. Bokelmann.1359	James R. Burns....9791	William A. Cleary...5921
Emil J. Borgers.....9948	Thomas F. Burns...9972	John W. Clune....9981
William E. Bostwick. 611	Thomas L. Burns...9962	George J. Coffey....9989
George J. Boullianne. 584	William A. Busby...1462	Timothy J. Coffey...9990
William F. Boyd..... 733	Edward J. Butler...9788	Barnet B. Cohen....10111
Frank X. Boylan....3596	Edward J. Butler...1512	William A. Colby...9978
Chester O. Boyle....1378	John E. Butler.....9955	Francis J. Coleman.10106
John J. Boyle.....1766	Thomas Bunworth .. 174	Peter D. Coleman...9985
Michael J. Boyle....2000	James F. Byrne....9964	Gilbert F. Colligan...2187
James Brady9969	Walter A. Caddell...1821	George C. Collins...9991
Walter E. Brady....9953	Fred. C. Caldwell...2427	Joseph A. Collins...9974
William J. Brady.... 240	William F. Callaghan.6934	Michael Collins1391
Fred. A. Braumann... 624	James Calvey1627	Lewis Colton9975
William T. Braun....1283	Aug. F. Cammeyer...2438	Thomas D. Comiskey.1523
F. J. Braunreuther...1043	Patrick Campbell ...1475	James J. Concannon...1985
Thomas J. Bree..... 683	William A. Cannon..1035	Edward C. Cone....1596
John W. Breen.....9946	Donald E. Carey....9802	James F. Conley....1926
James Breheny9952	Patrick J. J. Carey...9983	Thomas F. Conley...9993
John J. Brennan....9968	Chris. F. Carroll....9801	Patrick Conneally ...2231
Martin J. Brennan...9792	Daniel J. Carroll....1163	Thomas Connolly ..10105
Patrick Brennan ...9945	James M. Carroll...5907	Robert E. Connor...2297
Patrick P. Brennan.. 25	Michael Carroll9996	Lawrence Connors ..2658
Samuel S. Brenner...9958	William M. Carroll..1480	Edgar R. Cooke....2183
James A. Breslin.... 253	John M. Carson..... 352	Edwin J. Cooney....1588
John F. Breslin.....6831	Peter F. Carter....9976	John J. Cooney....10119
Dominick J. Brignoli. 778	Francis A. Carver...9987	Herbert J. Corcoran..9800
Frank C. Brojer....9949	Daniel C. Casey....1685	Michael F. Corcoran.5974
R. S. Bronnenhaut...9971	Edmond Casey3603	Bernard J. Corrigan..9994

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PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Matthew Corry	9992	Irving M. Davis	2998	C. J. Donohue	10126
George L. Corson	10104	Cono DeAlto	10119	James J. Donohue	1871
Thomas A. Costa	9979	W. O. DeCastilla	10115	William J. Donovan	2805
James Costello	10114	George G. Deegan	9810	David J. Doody	2608
Patrick J. Cotter	9798	Pasquale DeFeo	2086	Edwin C. Dooley	3618
James H. Cox	2206	Walter A. DeGroat	10125	Thomas A. Dooley	2789
William H. Cox	2291	Abraham DeKlade	3578	James Doran	10147
Daniel J. Coyle	2721	William Delaney	10133	Charles Dorfman	3411
George R. Crane	580	Peter J. DeMartini	2855	M. E. Dougherty	10116
Thomas F. Crane	9977	Laurell W. Demeritt	2824	Patrick C. Dougherty	2709
Edward H. Crean	2353	Charles E. Dempsey	3448	Peter Dove	9808
Peter Crean	2736	Philip J. DeNezzo	1819	John H. M. Dowd	10146
John L. Crehan	594	Michael C. Deperino	2548	V. M. Dowling	10140
Mutwo L. Creighton	9995	Harry L. Desmond	3489	David J. Downes	10135
Frederick E. Croker	1764	Harold C. Devine	10128	John R. Downie	2331
Edwin B. Cron	10107	James E. Devine	3248	Edward L. Doyle	9806
Daniel P. Cronin	2882	Thomas J. Devine	3608	John P. Drake	10129
John J. Cronin	9980	Henry P. Devlin	10148	John P. Driscoll	3675
Philip J. Cronin	9797	Nicholas P. Dieser	3628	Walter F. Driver	3494
Raymond T. Cross	2859	William F. Dietz	2698	Edward J. Drury	10143
William E. Cross	9988	Antonio DeGuio	2344	John G. Duelfer	10121
Francis Crowe	9986	John F. Dill	3071	John M. Duffy	3662
John P. Cruice	10110	Alfred T. Dillhoff	10124	Charles A. Dugan	10142
Thomas Culhane	9799	Thomas C. Dillon	3096	Joseph A. Dugan	10130
Daniel F. Culkin	9999	Frank A. DiMarsico	2615	Frank X. Duignan	5984
John P. Cullen	9998	James A. Dinan	10118	John R. Dukes	1960
John F. Cummings	8032	Frank L. Dittman	10136	Edward W. Duncan	3650
Edward J. Curry	2464	Arthur Dittrich	9811	Charles J. Dunigan	1975
Lloyd E. R. Curry	7359	John T. Dollard	10131	Franklin J. L. Dunn	10139
William L. Curtin	3293	Francis Dolan	10120	Joseph F. Dunn	9855
Harry G. Curtis	2316	James S. Dolan	7104	Warren T. Dunn	9805
Edward L. Cusick	2717	Joseph N. Dolan	10144	Joseph Dunphy	9678
Joseph W. Dacey	3118	Bernard F. Donahue	614	Thomas J. Dunphy	9913
Fred. T. Dahlberg	10145	Martin T. Donelon	10118	Charles L. Dwyer	3656
Albert S. Daily	3246	Terence B. Donelon	10122	Patrick Dwyer	10141
John O. Dale	9804	William B. Donnell	8480	Patrick A. Dwyer	10127
Richard A. Dalton	9803	John J. Donnellan	10134	Thomas J. Dwyer	10096
Barclay J. Darcy	10138	Daniel J. Donnelly	585	William H. Dwyer	2067
John J. Darcy	10150	George F. Donnelly	3420	Philip J. Eagleston	10151
Edward M. Dark	10132	John Donnelly	10137	Henry A. D. Ebert	9860
M. J. D'Augustinis	285	Michael Donoghue	10146	Walter E. Eason	2938
Louis E. Davenport	3151	Aloysius Donohue	10123	George T. Eckardt	10154

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

John M. Edwards....2085	Patrick J. Flanagan.10157	Gordon H. Geideman.4956
Frederick Ehliter ...10153	August W. Flath....3596	George M. Geiger...10174
Albert C. Elias.....2846	Wm. H. Florence....4782	Frank Geoghegan ..10179
Thomas A. Elliott....2666	Thomas Flowers ...10164	Joseph Gettens3906
Daniel Ellis3685	James G. Flynn....10162	James A. Giatini....10189
Silvio Emanuelli3608	John Flynn3647	Thomas S. Gibbons..2878
Joseph Epstein10152	John D. Fogarty....10156	Thomas Gilhooley ...5170
Charles A. Erdmann.10155	John F. J. Foley....7117	Martin J. Gillen....9871
Ernest A. Esposito...9859	Bernard Forliano ...9867	James J. Gillick....10197
Richard Eustace3805	David Foster8002	John H. Gillick....10190
James F. Evers.....9861	Walter C. Foure....4827	George J. Gillman...10173
Vincent F. Fagan....6951	Charles Fox10170	Samuel J. Gillman... 736
Richard T. Fahey....3823	Charles E. Fox.....4829	John Gilmore4963
David F. Fallon....3616	Thomas G. Fox.....8686	Clarence C. Gilroy..10171
Edward J. Fallon....3913	Charles E. Francis..4871	John Gilroy10175
James B. Fallon....9864	Charles Frank3700	Frederick W. Glass..3690
William F. Fallon...10168	Ludwig J. Frank....9866	Moe Glatteman ...10180
William J. Falvey....3621	Benjamin Franklin .9991	John W. Gleason....3916
Ferd. A. Faranda...10169	Fred. J. Franklin...4578	Patrick J. Gleason...4958
Clarence J. E. Farley. 708	Salvatore Frasca ...4856	Thomas J. Gleason...2686
Bernard T. Farrell..10165	Henry Freedman ...10161	William A. Gleeson.10176
Herbert J. Faust....9863	Robert J. French...4743	John F. Glenn.....5982
Arthur J. Fay.....3013	Fred. H. Frenger...9862	Alfred J. Glynn....5210
James J. Fay.....9868	Harry Freund3822	Abraham Goldberg ..5324
William J. Fay.....10167	John T. Froberg....3827	Louis Goldberg5140
Geo. D. E. Feaster..10158	Foster T. Fulton.... 704	Maurice Goldberg ...5406
Leonard Fegyveresi .10163	Henry C. Funk.....4876	Bernard Goodman ...3908
Edward Feldman ...4043	William J. Gaebler..10191	Francis A. Goodwin..5429
Frank Feldman4544	Bernard C. Gaffney..3839	James J. Gorman...10180
Jacob F. Felix.....9867	William I. Gahan...3667	Joseph M. Gorton...10187
Charles A. Ferguson.9865	William J. Gaghan...3732	Patrick S. Gough....6362
James F. Fearon....10159	Angelo J. Gallo....10172	William Gould9874
Joseph Ferry.....3698	Arthur H. Galvin...3897	Joseph F. Grace....10177
Wilson A. Fields....4686	Richard J. Galvin...4906	William H. Grace...10183
Thomas E. Finan....3805	Edward F. Gardner..5827	William F. Graff....5811
James R. E. Finn...10160	John J. Garrity....9872	Richard Graham ...5175
Eugene F. Finnegan .4724	Thomas V. Garrity...5814	Walter F. Graham..10182
Louis J. Fiori.....9869	Francis X. Garvey...1077	Walter Grebner9870
Jos. F. Fitzpatrick... 867	Karl W. Gassman...10185	John F. Gribben....10186
L. E. Fitzpatrick...4719	William J. Gayne...4941	James B. Griffin....3787
Michael J. Flaherty.10166	Joseph M. Gaynor...9875	Daniel J. Griffin.... 832
William P. Flaherty .6053	Alvin M. Gehrke....10178	William J. Griffin...10185

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Jacob C. Gumbel....3774	Walter E. Hennessy..5648	George J. Jarcynski..3999
Charles P. Gunn....5645	Charles V. Henry...4368	Silas L. Jennings...10215
John P. Gunn.....10184	Walter G. D. Hertel.5812	Julius H. Jenson...4002
Richard J. Gunnip...5514	Victor Hertz10195	Andrew J. Johnson..4011
Foster Gunther5457	William H. Hess....6999	Robert Johnson9886
Frederick Gutekunst .2867	Charles J. Hession...9878	William J. Johnson..10217
Edward Haffner10210	Walter F. Heuschkel.9882	Eugene T. Jollon...10218
Andrew D. Hagan..10206	James P. Hickey.....9884	Robert Jones7410
Percy J. Hagan....3870	Francis C. Higgins...1174	James J. Judge.....10216
Arthur T. Hall.....3098	James Higgins3853	M. B. Kaczynski...4071
Irwin Hall10193	Paul D. Higgins....10213	George S. Kager...10225
Thomas J. Hallman. 5505	Peter Higgins1147	John J. Kane.....5951
Ernest Hamel3828	Thomas A. Higgins..5936	Philip E. Kane.....10229
Thomas P. Hamill...3932	Edward J. F. Hill...3868	Bennie Kanner7848
Clarence J. Hanlon. 3034	Milton W. Hintze...7079	John S. Kaslowsky...7494
Thomas V. Hannigan.3829	Rudolph Hodel10205	Benjamin Katz6013
Henry W. Hansen..10212	Charles Hoffman ...3939	Albert C. Kauffman..4014
J. H. Hargesheimer. 9883	Thomas A. Hogan...6536	James J. Kavanaugh.4027
Frank A. Harkins...4379	Harold Hogstrom ..9877	Patrick Keane10232
James F. J. Harkins.4049	Jacob J. Hojnacki...9881	John Keany9891
James A. Harmon...6533	Henry A. Holland...7356	Henry J. Kearins...4035
Percival R. Harmon..7074	Adam Holzschneider..7047	John T. Kearney...9894
Walter J. Harrington.3845	John J. Hopkins....3967	Daniel Kearns4491
John J. Hassinger..10199	John Horan10208	Harold J. Kearns...7454
Wm. E. Harrington..9880	Charles Hubener ...5985	Cornelius Keating ..7849
Wm. P. Harrington..9873	Charles M. Huber..10197	Patrick P. Keavey..4015
Jacob Harris9879	John P. Hubner...10198	John Keegan10224
William J. Hauck...3921	Edwin S. Hughes...10194	Henry Kehr9375
Patrick Haugh10201	George D. Hughes...9930	Charles Keinath ...3175
George C. Haverly..10203	George F. Hughes...4003	George L. Keller...8834
Thomas P. Hawkins. 5640	John Hughes10209	William S. Kelley...8438
John A. Hawthorne..3941	Patrick F. Hughes...6076	Francis J. Kelly...10220
Peter J. Hayias...10196	Francis H. Hunt...10207	John S. C. Kelly...8185
Thomas F. Heaney..10204	James Hunter4479	Patrick Kelly7834
Francis I. Heedles..10202	John J. Hurley....10214	Philip J. Kelly....10221
George H. Heineck. 5669	Louis C. Husson....3953	Richard Kelly6020
William Heines ...10211	George A. Hyland...7243	Thomas F. Kelly...4086
Joseph P. Heinrich..2898	James H. Ihnken...9885	Thomas F. B. Kelly..4520
William Heller6402	Arthur G. Irwin....7079	Abe Kemack4081
Albert E. Helmerson.9876	Austin B. Irwin....3136	Edward J. Kenny...4045
Al. G. Helmstead...10200	Abraham Jacobs ...10219	John E. Kenny.....4017

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Michael Kenny	6191	Daniel W. Lake	10233	Alexander V. Lotito	10247
James J. Kent	1764	Joseph E. Lamb	3654	Edward F. Loures	7856
Donald Keppie	4892	Peter F. Lamb	9643	Walter J. Loures	3699
Rudolph Kerchof	1581	Thomas W. Lamb	10234	Patrick Lovett	5202
James J. Kerrigan	9893	Emanuel Land	9895	Christopher Lowe	6410
Albert F. Ketterle	10228	Edward S. Lang	10235	Emanuel M. Luchs	3738
George A. Kevil	2361	William J. Langdon	3689	Harry J. Lunt	10248
Vincent J. Kiernan	10222	Charles W. Lange	10237	Frederick E. Luth	8436
Thomas F. Kilfoyle	10231	Philip J. Langguth	10335	Charles A. Lynch	4116
Thomas J. Killoran	3138	Edward Langton	10236	Charles F. A. Lynch	10249
Matthias Kinavy	7375	John J. Langton	10238	John F. Lynch	9901
Ernest King	4532	Stephen J. Lanigan	6112	John J. Lynch	9902
Michael J. King	4105	William E. Larkin	10239	Samuel E. Lynch	10336
Richard King	4544	Anthony G. Larousse	1519	William A. Lynch	10250
John J. Kirby	10230	Edward E. Laudien	10333	Thomas C. Lyon	10251
John J. Kirwan	3168	Henry Lautner	9896	Thomas A. Lyons	4729
James Kissane	10226	Harry G. Lavin	10240	James F. McArdle	4166
John Kitson	10223	Stephen J. Lawless	10241	Robt. F. McAllister	10252
Asher Klein	9889	Francis X. Lawlor	8398	Thomas P. McArdle	10253
Charles P. Klein	4074	John J. Leahy	10242	James J. McAssey	10254
Henry A. Kludt	9890	James H. Leary	10330	Francis E. McCabe	6494
Benjamin Knapp	6354	Timothy Leary	10332	Edwin W. McCall	10255
George J. Knobloch	4076	Anthony M. Lees	3804	Thomas F. McCann	10256
John Koch	8023	Charles Lehr	8287	Denis McCarthy	8687
Peter Koegel	8340	Walter L. Lemmer	10244	Edw. J. McCarthy	10352
August Koehler	7488	Patrick Lennon	5060	Harry E. McCarthy	8677
Frank Koenig	9888	Thomas E. Leonard	7392	Jere. L. McCarthy	5303
George P. Koenig	10227	Thomas J. Leonard	10334	John F. McCarthy	10353
Morris Kosofsky	8675	Jos. C. A. Leonhardt	8043	Matthew McCartin	10359
Frederick Kozelouzek	9887	Victor L. LeSage	3794	Art. A. McCloskey	10257
Fred. G. Kraemer	9172	Max Levy	10331	William McConachie	4284
Edward Kreidler	4089	Harry Lichtblau	10329	James J. McConnell	10259
Clarence S. Kreig	1036	Harry Lieberman	9898	Thos. L. McConnell	10258
Harry Kretschmann	7124	William R. Liebler	9899	Arthur McConville	10260
Joseph Kropacek	4615	William E. Lightcap	10245	Joseph M. McCourt	5265
Gustave E. Kruse	4058	John J. Lind	4122	John J. McDermott	10261
Frank Kubecik	4637	Daniel Linker	9900	Thomas McDonogh	4293
Alexander Kulis	4114	John R. Lloyd	4124	Stephen McDonald	9903
Edward Lafferty	3565	Elmer O. Loehner	3739	Wm. J. McDonald	10262
John D. Lafferty	3606	John Lombardi	5397	John McDonell	10355
Edward B. Lahey	6096	F. A. Lombardo	10246	John J. McDonough	10360
Alfred M. Lahiff	3183	Robert Lonzberg	7494	M. J. McDonough	10263

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PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

S. J. McDonough...3995	Thomas J. McVeigh...8831	Charles A. Mischler.10281
James McEvoy ...10264	Frank Machata ...10297	John B. Mitchell....4048
Dan. G. McFarland..5266	George F. Macho...4130	Richard J. Moane.... 979
Jos. T. McFarland..10265	John A. MacLennon.10345	Anthony Modica 935
William J. McGee..10266	J. L. H. MacMillan..4943	John E. C. Moeller...4210
James W. McGill...10267	Douglas S. Maguire.9906	William J. Moench..10282
Patrick McGillicuddy.8831	John R. Maher.....10276	John J. Monaghan..10346
Robert McGinnis ...4469	William Maher4859	James M. Monahan..5117
Thos. F. McGivney.10270	George F. Mahoney..4131	John L. Moore....10283
John J. McGlynn....10351	Jas. F. J. Mahoney..4146	James J. Moran...10284
Francis McGovern..10268	James J. Mahoney..9907	William J. Moran...10294
Frank A. McGovern..5276	Joseph M. Mahoney.10277	Eugene T. Moreland.10287
John McGovern8830	Martin F. Mahoney..8519	Charles A. Morris..10339
Owen McGovern....10269	Percy F. Mallett...9913	James J. Morris....4224
Thos. R. McGrane..10361	James Maloney ...10338	Thos. F. Morrissey..5018
Martin J. McGrath..8883	Michael Mandelstein.8460	John J. Mortimer...10285
Peter McGreevy ...6379	Ray. W. Mangan...10278	Harry Moskowitz...10286
John McGuire8331	Floyd C. Manges...4197	Austin Muldoon ...10299
John F. McGuire...10271	Edward J. Manning.10340	Daniel J. Mullady...4227
Peter F. McGuire...4237	Micahel F. Manning .9908	Frank V. Mullaney.10300
Alex. H. McGuirk..10358	Patrick Manning ...9916	Daniel J. Mullen...10341
Thomas McHale...10356	James A. Marron ..10279	Daniel J. Mullen....9910
Jos. M. McHugh...10272	Charles Martens ...4888	James L. Mullen....4225
Patrick McHugh ...8379	Joseph F. Martin...4198	John J. Mullen....10293
James B. McIvor...4295	Edward J. Masterson.8811	Joseph A. Mullen...10288
Frank McKay10243	Alonzo Matthews ..10298	John J. Mulligan...10296
John J. McKeefrey..4607	John H. Matthews...7376	Tim. J. Mulqueen...9911
Hugh W. McKeegan.10354	David Maune4199	Thomas P. Mulvey..10298
James F. McKeon..10273	Edward J. May.....4200	Benjamin Murphy ..10347
Charles R. McLees..10357	Patrick J. Meehan..10344	John B. Murphy....3819
Edw. J. McLoughlin..4617	Harry R. Meldrum..9909	John L. Murphy....9853
W. L. J. McLoughlin.4674	Charles Mergl7095	John D. Murphy....9915
Joseph A. McMahan..9929	John M. Menken...8045	John J. Murphy...10290
Joseph F. McMahan.10274	Joseph F. Merrill...10337	Lester W. Murphy...4231
Peter J. McMahan...4298	August G. Mettauer..3713	Marvin E. Murphy..10343
Thos. R. McMahan.10362	Walter J. Meyer...10342	Maurice P. Murphy..9912
Wm. J. McManus..10350	Charles Migliorini...6656	Thomas G. Murphy..4248
Patrick McMorrow ..6624	Edward Miller8590	Thomas J. Murphy..10349
John McMullen4879	Edward A. Miller...9917	William J. Murphy...4251
Robert F. McNeill..9904	Henry J. Miller....3808	Bernard Murray ...5140
F. J. McPhillips....10275	Walter Miller10280	Joseph F. Murray..10291
Mark McTigue9905	Anthony Minogue ..10295	John J. Murtha....10292

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS—Continued

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Michael J. Murtha	9914	James A. O'Donnell	9623	Vance F. Parkinson	10379
Chas. V. Muskewitz	6669	Jere. J. O'Donnell	4319	Leo R. Parks	5432
Charles Nashan	1151	Maurice A. O'Donnell	9923	Sabino Pasquenza	10380
Canice J. Neary	9918	Patrick O'Grady	1592	William H. Pearsall	9812
William J. Neary	9921	Thomas J. O'Grady	10371	William S. Pell	4383
Jeremiah A. Neville	9920	John A. O'Hare	4342	Ernest Peters	10377
Patrick Neville	10363	John J. O'Hare	9635	Géorge J. Peters	2420
Frank Newkirk	4311	Walter O'Hare	1655	John L. Petersohn	10378
James A. Nicholson	5315	Edward J. O'Keefe	10372	Howard L. Peterson	9906
Christian W. Nickel	1177	Thomas F. O'Keefe	5150	William H. Petty	2437
Joseph H. Nocton	4313	Cornelius B. O'Leary	4353	John C. Pfau	2440
Eric Noeldechen	6972	Edward O'Leary	1780	William J. Pfau	7248
John Nolan	8394	Irwin O'Leary	1847	Bernard Pfeffer	9813
James F. Noll	8409	Martin O'Malley	1918	James F. Phelan	10375
John J. Noone	996	C. S. J. O'Neill	2120	William G. Phillips	10381
Patrick J. Nooney	9919	James A. O'Neill	2092	Ferdinand Piantierri	9815
Michael Normoyle	10365	Raymond B. O'Neill	2154	Isador E. Polakoff	2577
John E. Norris	1011	Stephen J. O'Neill	2023	Nicholas Pomposelli	5517
Harold E. Northrup	8429	William J. O'Neill	9925	Salvatore Porco	10020
Robert Novak	10364	William J. O'Neill	10373	Albert Portavecchia	9814
William J. Nugent	6933	Michael O'Reilly	9679	John Powers	4388
Harry A. Nullett	4955	Peter O'Reilly	9926	George Preis	9802
Charles A. Nuzzi	8543	Michael O'Rourke	5281	John G. Priore	2582
George J. O'Brien	10369	Michael J. O'Rourke	2158	Henry M. Prussen	10376
James R. O'Brien	10370	Peter J. O'Rourke	9927	Harold J. Purcell	2672
John H. O'Brien	7453	Philip J. O'Shea	2192	Nicholas P. Purcell	2392
John J. O'Brien	5218	William J. O'Shea	2194	James A. Pyke	4396
John J. O'Brien	1493	Thomas P. Oates	10366	Anthony Quagliano	9816
John J. C. O'Brien	1370	Herbert Oberle	10367	Joseph Quagliano	2693
Philip F. O'Brien	16	Henry J. Obreiter	4381	James F. Quigley	10382
Thomas S. O'Brien	9030	O. H. A. Oehlerking	9680	John Quinlan	5687
William F. O'Brien	9159	Pasquale D. Oliva	9881	Michael J. Quinn	10383
William F. O'Brien	7144	Edward F. Orth	5374	Matthew F. Rais	9854
Bart. D. O'Connor	9506	Milton H. Oswald	9689	Louis Raskin	10386
Charles F. O'Connor	9574	John Otto	10368	Stephen J. Raszka	10384
Francis J. O'Connor	7205	John C. Otto	1228	Peter J. Rauchert	2789
John J. O'Connor	9309	George C. Owens	5415	Joseph N. Rawle	4433
Kerry C. O'Connor	1533	Richard J. Padian	10374	William Real	4471
Martin O'Connor	9922	John Page	7239	John J. Redding	2841
Michael J. O'Connor	1573	George L. Paloney	9918	Mark Redmond	9817
Lewis A. O'Dell	9924	John Parente	2371	Edward M. J. Regan	1334
Harry O'Donnell	4292	Fred. H. Parkinson	9897	Francis G. Regan	2916

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PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Frederick T. Regan...5714	Frank E. Romanella...5990	Harry Schoonmaker...8217
Louis J. Regonini...3023	Arthur E. Romkey...9824	William A. Schroff...10065
John J. Reid...10385	George W. Rose...9858	George J. Schuchman...5563
Walter C. Reid...10023	Abr. J. Rosenstein...7205	Wm. G. Schultes...9828
Charles F. Reilly...2547	C. H. Rothengast...10388	Lawrence C. Schultz...7287
Frank J. Reilly...7250	George Rother...9822	George Schuppel...5888
Harold J. Reilly...4544	James Rowan...8083	Fred. Schwerdtfeger...10396
James Reilly...4719	Barnet P. Ruditsky...5647	George J. Scott...10068
James F. Reilly...10390	Frank A. Rueckert...3349	Anthony J. Scozzari...4019
John J. Reilly...5444	Felix J. Ruggieri...10053	James D. Scully...10072
John W. Reilly...3070	Martin L. Ruland...7270	Maurice J. Scully...5224
Joseph A. Reilly...3168	William S. Rush...3407	Edward G. Seaman...4838
Joseph M. Reilly...10038	Edward P. Russell...3461	Irving P. Seiden...6039
Robert D. Reilly...5426	Frank Russo...3469	Michael Sergio...6132
Thomas Reilly...10040	Edward F. Ryan...10389	John J. Shanahan...4187
Henry F. Renken...3182	Frank F. Ryan...10391	John Shanley...5800
William Renna...5972	George L. Ryan...5579	George L. Shannon...6276
Carl L. Reu...5835	John J. Ryan...9825	Arthur Shaw...5790
Francis P. Reynolds...7261	Philip J. Ryan...3617	James J. Shea...5681
George A. Reynolds...9818	Robert N. Ryan...3540	James L. Shea...10074
Martin Rhatigan...7286	James J. St. Jacques...6261	John J. Shea...4202
Frank W. Rhinow...8196	James Sabatino...3657	Francis W. Sheedy...4802
Edward W. Rice...7486	David I. Salter...3658	Joseph J. Sheehy...10078
Frederick Riecker...10393	Edwin F. Sands...10056	William B. Sheehy...6711
Hugh A. Riley...4494	William J. Saul...3775	William R. Shelly...7261
Francis Roach...4472	Charles Schaefer...5991	William H. Sherry...4247
James F. Roach...8076	Charles F. Schatz...10394	James W. Shields...6138
Levi H. Robdau...9857	Frank Schatz...9212	James S. Shine...5162
Eugene L. Roberts...8132	Charles M. F. Scheid...9826	Michael F. Shine...9829
Arch. B. Robertson...10043	John G. Shellhorn...10059	Henry Sienkiewicz...5700
Colin J. Robinson...10387	Charles Schenck...6161	John Simcox...4260
Thomas F. Robinson...3211	Peter G. Scherrer...9827	Mark Simon...10081
Otto J. Robold...2869	Frank P. Schettino...3927	Henry C. Sinnott...9830
James T. Roche...9819	Valentine J. Schick...10061	John V. Sjolholm...5198
Maurice D. Roche...4783	Henry Schilling...4869	Thomas J. Skea...10397
Michael J. Roche...3257	Abr. M. Schlucker...6018	William H. Slater...10399
Thomas E. Roche...3346	Fred. G. Schmidt...8252	James Slattery...10398
James B. Rockett...10392	John Schmitt...7585	William T. Slattery...9831
William L. Rode...4474	Clarence Schneider...6044	Boleslaw Skilandis...4314
John P. F. Rogers...9823	Edward A. Schnell...5048	Andrew C. Small...4320
Robert Rogerson...9820	Herm. H. Schnibbe...10395	Arthur W. Smith...9832
Alfred Rohde...9821	Charles Schofer...3935	Edward K. Smith...4368

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PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Frank C. Smith.....5251	Jer. J. Sullivan.....7511	Wm. J. Tumulty...8443
Howard J. Smith....4369	Lawrence Sullivan ..5068	Patrick Tuohy 5380
James Smith6531	Robert J. Sullivan...5082	Thomas H. Turtle...10190
John F. Smith.....9833	William A. Sullivan.10082	James J. Twohie...10205
Leonard J. Smith....6303	Daniel J. Sweeney...6702	Fred R. Tyler.....5443
Mark R. Smith.....7380	James J. Sweeney....9839	Martin A. Tyrrell...6357
Vincent P. Smith...10027	John J. Sweeney....6747	John Ullrich7639
William Smith1827	Martin Sweeney.....9840	George H. Ulrich....6802
P. A. J. Somerville..6560	Thomas J. Sweeney..7279	Francis E. Underhill..5462
Jim Soscia7375	Thomas J. Sweeney..9677	Louis W. Unger....7658
Frank E. Spannhake..5918	Arthur Sweetbaum..10090	Leroy F. Unnold...6373
Frank Spector7503	Ale Swider7236	Jesse A. Upham....8685
Henry J. Spies.....4415	Peter J. Talty.....5086	Alfred A. Van Cleaf.5524
Joseph Spina6182	Daniel J. Tansey...6732	Henry F. Vlach.....5582
Anthony F. Spinger..4596	William B. Tansey...5102	Henry J. Vetter....5484
Joseph H. Spohrer..4766	Frank M. Taylor...6765	Anthony Villano....8872
William Stacker....10400	Frederick A. Taylor..7548	Roy A. Voight.....9844
Thos. F. Stackpole...5860	Howard E. Taylor...5109	Joseph A. Volk.....8015
Eugene F. Stahl.....5440	Joseph Theuer8269	John Von Halle.....8121
Samuel Stark9834	Matthew Thomasson..9841	Francis J. Wall.....5789
Henry E. Steffens...9835	Joseph A. Thompson..5129	Stephen J. Wall....9793
William J. Steffens..6152	William A. Thompson.7378	Edw. H. F. Walsh...6805
George M. Steinhardt.7396	Thomas Thornton ..10102	Harry G. Walsh....6842
Albert Steinhauser...4791	John T. Tiernan....7114	James P. Walsh....5738
Albert F. Stenzi....9836	Charles G. Tiersch..6306	Lawrence J. Walsh..9807
Joseph Stern6161	Otto I. Tietjen.....5137	Robert J. Walsh...6972
Harry T. Stevens...9837	Pasquale Tipaldo ...8528	Thomas Walsh9845
James R. Stevens...4809	Thomas Tipping....5177	George I. Ward....5694
Edward Stewart ...4901	Maurice W. Tobin...5284	Patrick F. Ward...9846
John C. Stewart....7108	William J. Tobin...9842	John W. Warnke...5792
John J. Stiglin.....4939	George F. Tolson...7164	George A. Waters...5734
Henry F. L. Strebe..6291	William M. Toolan..5292	Walter J. Webb....4947
Arthur B. Stroh....4967	Basil R. Tota5302	Bernard Weiss.....7023
Irving Studley6666	Edward J. Tracy...5313	Irving Weiss9824
Valentine J. Stumpf..9838	John D. Tracy.....7481	James Welby5687
Jacob P. Suess.....5015	John F. Tracy.....2126	Fred. J. Werdann....9933
C. L. D. Sullivan...5017	Frank E. Traendly...5366	Paul Western9847
Dan'l A. Sullivan...8270	Charles J. Trainor...8566	Thos. F. Westover..8250
Dan'l J. Sullivan.....5041	Peter Treiber.....2248	William R. Wey....9848
James J. Sullivan 6677	Wm. J. Truckenbrodt.9843	Donald F. White....9849

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PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Thomas F. White...5613	George J. Winter...6763	Herman J. Youngfert.5850
Charles Widmaier...9933	Edward R. Wirsing...5639	H. M. Zangenbergl.10302
George Widmer...7737	Max Wolff...10008	Francis E. Zerr...8458
Harold E. Wilkins...9850	John M. Wood...10015	Henry G. Zettler...10200
Francis V. Williams.7783	Michael Woods...10255	Arno F. Zimmerman.5888
James E. Williams...9856	George J. Wrage...6642	Carl I. Zipf.....7792
Mack D. Williams...9965	Frederick C. Wuerth.9852	Oscar J. Zito.....10232
Oliver S. Williams...9851	Eugene Young...8453	Julius A. Zsdi...10298
David A. Wilson....6514	Harold D. Young...7664	

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN RESTORED

Meyer Alperin.....705	Charles Hubener...4390	John J. Monaghan...878
Philip A. Armstead..5358	Patrick Keane.....527	Thomas P. Oates...4359
David P. Buckley...609	Thomas E. Leonard..9897	Pasquale D. G. Oliva 9681
George C. Collins...1256	John J. Lind.....3785	Frank P. Schettino..3927
Charles Dorfman...2800	John F. McCarthy...4282	James R. Stevens...4809
Wm. E. Harrington..3748	Henry J. Miller...10348	Herman J. Youngfert.5850

Total Probationary Patrolmen appointed.....	1205	
“ “ “ restored	18	1223
“ “ “ dismissed and dropped	63	
“ “ “ resigned	28	
“ “ “ died	1	92
Increase		1131

REINSTATEMENTS

PATROLMEN

Simon P. Ambraz	George R. Dexter	Joseph Johnston
Matteo Attinello	Joseph J. Donohue	George Josberger
Benjamin Becking	William Dowling	Edwin O. Kehr
George N. Boeckle	David S. Egan	Edward J. Koch
Martin A. Clair	Abraham Goldstein	Walter Leddy
Arthur A. Condron	George Grosberger	John T. McCarthy
Eugene J. Conran	Austin A. Guinan	John J. McDonnell
George A. Conway	Daniel F. Haggerty	James F. McKenna
Edward A. Cooke	Charles Homolka	Edward H. Magnuson
John D. Cramb	Julius Isaacs	George J. Merz
Leroy C. Cropper	Thomas F. Jenkins	August J. Miller
Edward J. DeMartini	Charles R. Johnson	William Mulry

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REINSTATEMENTS—Continued

PATROLMEN

Louis Newman	Louis G. Rieger	John M. Singer
James B. O'Brien	Michael F. Russell	Michael Stark
Robert J. Powell	George Sarter	Thomas H. Stedman

Patrolmen reinstated after resignation.....	44
" " " dismissal (court action)....	1
Total.....	45

TOTAL GAIN

By appointment	1135
" reinstatement	45
	1180

DIED

INSPECTOR

Bernard J. Hayes

LIEUTENANTS

Thomas H. Barry	James E. Fleming	Michael Summers
Jeremiah J. Donovan	William Kennell	Anthony F. Woods

SERGEANTS

John Corridon	Michael L. Dwyer	John T. Moran
John E. Cunningham	James P. McCormack	Edwin A. Reilly
	Joseph L. Sauerbrun	

PATROLMEN

Otto W. Beyer	Adam E. Esselborn	Whitfield Hildebrand
Joseph H. Bonner	John Fay	John J. Kananaugh
William F. Boylan	John H. Feeley	John Law
Thomas Brawley	William J. Finnen	Samuel Levy
Joseph J. Bridgetts	Edmond Finneran	Edward F. McCarton
Daniel A. Carroll	William H. Flynn	Patrick J. McCloskey
Walter A. Cavanaugh	James J. Gallagher	Daniel F. McElroy
George C. Cole	Edward J. Gallway	John McHale
William J. Condon	Daniel Galvin	Patrick F. Maguire
John H. Conk	Daniel Grennan	Martin Maloney
Joseph L. Connelly	Michael J. Hansberry	Walter Matthews
James Coughlin	Louis F. Haverlin	Winfield H. Merritt
Joseph F. Creighton	Charles S. Havighorst	Charles J. Mooney
John J. Cridland	Frank Heslin	Joseph T. Mullen
Michael J. Doolin	Thomas Hickey	Daniel Neville

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PATROLMEN

Owen O'Neill	Charles Schenck	William H. Thompson
Charles A. Potter	John G. Sheridan	James C. Wallis
John J. Rafferty	George F. Smith	James Wenham
Henry J. Reichert	John H. Sullivan	Robert McA. Wilson
Joseph A. Reuschler	Joseph L. W. Sullivan	George A. Young
Malachi Ryan	Paul R. Telke	

PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN

Arthur E. Romkey

RETIRED

INSPECTORS

William F. Boettler

John F. Dwyer

CAPTAINS

Philip W. Auer	Daniel E. Costigan	John D. Ormsby
Frederick J. Blohm	James McAuley	Thomas Palmer
John H. J. Boyle	Edward F. McNally	John T. Reith
Edward J. Burns	Charles G. Meade	Louis W. Rochester

LIEUTENANTS

Charles R. Aikman	Arthur B. Gloster	Henry A. Miller
John H. Allen	Mark J. Glynn	Charles Nichols
Benjamin Ashley	Edward Hallahan	Patrick F. O'Neill
Charles A. Becker	James J. Healey	Eugene O'Sullivan
Daniel E. Borst	Henry Helmers	John Orpheus
Peter Brady	Charles J. Hornbostel	John Park
Michael Breen	George A. Humann	Floyd B. Pitts
William J. Burns	Frank Jedlicka	Robert Quinn
Charles H. Chamberlain	Frank Kenny	Otto Raphael
James J. Clair	Richard Kerwick	John Rooney
John W. Colgon	Adam Kletz	Conrad T. Rosselle
Hubert A. Conneally	Alexander M. J. Knittle	John Schelpp
Maurice J. Convey	Frank T. Lane	Frank A. Smith
Henry Dobert	Michael Lane	George L. Suttie
Edward J. Dobson	Edward McAniff	John F. Stober
Richard G. Duffy	Michael H. McCarthy	Stanleigh Upward
Gardiner Dunham	John McDermott	John C. Vissers
Patrick J. Farrell	James McDonald	Daniel Wall
Denis F. Gallagher	Bernard McGovern	Charles H. Washburn
Francis M. Gallagher	Richard McKenna	James M. Wilson
Henry Gardner	Edward J. Manchester	Ernest Woodin
Oscar Geissler	Richard Manning	Owen Woods

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED—Continued

SERGEANTS

William Adams	Clarence E. Fleischman	Thomas J. Murphy
Frank Anderson	Thomas W. Flood	Anthony Newmann
John W. Barrett	Christian Gonseth	Patrick O'Donnell
Eugene Barry	William A. Gray	Daniel O'Driscoll
Michael J. McCarthy	Monroe Green	John H. Pabst
Michael J. McCarthy	George H. Griffin	Julius E. Pattengill
William McCauley	Patrick Halligan	Willis J. Payne
Felix McGinnis	John Hauert	William E. Pfeiffer
Thomas Barry	Robert J. Heaney	Patrick F. Quinn
Gustave A. Beaufreere	Nicholas J. Helbig	William T. Riley
George Bloss	Henry A. Heuck	Walter Roach
Otto H. Bohmke	George D. Hopkins	Thomas F. Ryan
George S. Booth	Thomas Hynes	Otto M. Schasberger
Hugh E. Boyle	Hersey W. Jarrell	Frederick W. Scheel
George W. Brennan	Edmund Kahler	Emil A. J. Scheringer
Alfred W. Broseman	John A. Kaht	Edward Schmidt
Henry Brueck	Edward J. Keating	James J. Sheehan
William Burger	Nicholas J. Kennedy	Charles Sheridan
James J. Cain	Stephen W. King	John P. Smith
Henry H. Callan	Frederick Klinck	Thomas K. Snyder
James F. Carey	Frank G. Lewis	August Stone
James Cashel	William J. Loughran	Daniel D. Sullivan
Frank D. Casassa	Henry McGough	Alexander M. Taylor
Ambrose Clancy	Michael B. McGrath	Christopher Thomson
James Clancy	John C. McGrury	Philip Thornton
Christopher J. Clarkson	Theophilus McMahon	Charles A. Turner
Matthew J. Colbert	Michael Magee	Richard Urquhart
Dominick J. Colleary	Hugh F. Maguire	Henry J. Walton
Edward Comansky	Eugene A. Masterson	Orville A. Warfield
John T. Conway	Ernest J. Mayer	Louis F. Weil
Thomas C. Cosgrove	Lowery T. Mead	George Williams
William S. Curran	Frank A. Meinrenken	William D. Winkelman
Patrick Daly	James Millar	William Wolstenholme
John Doherty	Anthony F. Muldoon	Robert J. Woods
William J. Fitzgerald	William F. Muller	Ernest Wuchner
	Frank T. Murphy	

PATROLMEN

William W. Allen	Myer Baer	Walter J. Bellinger
Philip Archard	Thomas E. Balbert	John J. Bergen
George F. Armstrong	George C. Bancker	Richard A. Bermingham
Jacob Bachman	Cornelius Beatty	John D. Bevins

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RETIRED—Continued

PATROLMEN

Henry Bickelhaupt	Patrick W. Deane	James Gallagher
Wilson P. Billar	John F. Deboe	Michael J. Gallagher
Charles E. Billups	William J. Dermody	William J. Gallagher
Charles L. Boll	James Dollard	Michael Galvin
Thomas Bond	Patrick Donovan	George Gernand
John J. Bowes	David Dorn	Henry F. Gibney
Benjamin F. Brackett	Edward H. Doyle	William C. Gilbey
Charles Braun	Bartholomew Driscoll	James F. Gillen
Arthur J. Brown	George W. Drum	Daniel J. Glavin
Louis H. Brown	James J. Drum	Cornelius R. Glynn
John M. Bunte	Thomas V. Duffy	Richard Golding
William S. Burke	John Dugan	William Graebe
Joseph Callaghan	William Duncan	John F. Gray
Charles W. Carroll	Christopher Dunn	Edgar V. Greene
John Cassidy	Frederick G. Durr	Charles Grey
Thomas F. Cassidy	Michael D. Dynan	Patrick Grimes
Charles E. Clancy	Peter J. Eckes	Aaron H. Griswold
David A. Clancy	Frank S. Ehr Gott	Thomas Guider
Thomas A. Clancy	Edward L. Elson	Amos Gustin
John J. Clare	Thomas Everett	Daniel Haggerty
Patrick Clynes	John H. Fallon	Thomas B. Hale
Michael T. Cocks	Francis Farrell	William J. Haney
Dominick F. Coleman	Thomas J. Farrell	Martin J. Hanley
Alexander Collinge	Thomas Feighery	Albert H. Hausmann
James Connors	Frederick Fink	Melvin Harvey
Thomas Conroy	Golden Fitzgerald	Harry Hauser
Frank X. Conway	John J. Fitzpatrick	Edward Hayden
Joseph B. Conway	John P. Fitzpatrick	Albert F. Hayes
William Cook	Thomas Flaherty	Francis Heaney
James W. Cooney	Nich't's W. Fleischmann	Richard P. Heep
George E. Cooper	Edward Flood	Patrick Hehir
Frederick Coots	John Flynn	Charles Hellman
William B. Cortright	Patrick J. Flynn	Bruno M. Hetzer
John J. Cox	George Folsey	Louis Heyman
Irving G. Crocheron	Frank Fraser	Frank T. Hochwald
Robert F. Cron	Frank Frelingsdorf	George W. Hoefling
Cornelius Cronin	Albert Frey	Patrick F. Hogan
Daniel Cronin	Joseph P. Frey	Floyd R. Houston
Daniel H. Crosby	Charles Fries	Marcus D. Hutchinson
Victor L. Crowell	Abram Frumkin	William Hutzelman
Frederick L. Cummings	Charles W. Fuchs	George Inteman
Patrick Cusick	Thomas J. Gaffney	Arthur E. Johnson

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RETIRED—Continued

PATROLMEN

George E. Jones	John McKey	Cornelius J. O'Neil
John J. Jones	Bartholomew McKitty	Frank P. O'Neill
James Jordan	James H. McKnight	Michael O'Rourke
Edward F. Judge	Donald McLean	Herman A. Ohm
Thomas Kane	Charles J. McLaughlin	Charles W. Olpp
John Kearns	Joseph J. McLoughlin	Frederick K. Osborne
Patrick J. Keenan	Thomas McMurray	Lewis Owens
John J. Kelly	Daniel McNamara	Richard Owens
David M. Kennedy	Martin McNamee	Edward F. Ozab
Michael Kenny	Frank McNulty	Frank B. Passfield
Frederick J. King	James J. Maher	Edward A. Pearson
James J. Kirk	John J. Maher	Joseph Peters
John P. L. Klintworth	William Maher	Charles Peto
Gustave Knobloch	Louis Mailander	Bernard Pflaster
James T. Knowles	John Maloney	John J. M. Phelan
Philip Kuntz	Thomas F. Maloney	Patrick Phelan
Samuel Landsman	James Manley	Leo Pietschker
Edward A. Larkin	Charles R. Mankopf	William Powers
Thomas Larkin	John Marrinan	George Pross
John H. Lent	Thomas F. Marron	William H. Pross
Joseph Leppart	William Marshall	Felix Quigley
William A. Lewis	Clarence Martineau	James Quinn
Anton Litzenberger	John P. Marx	Louis Rappolt
Arthur O. Lloyd	Charles E. Mason	Frederick H. Rau
Henry Loewer	Charles F. Matthews	Frederick Rauch
Frank Lorber	Robert T. Miller	Oliver P. Raymond
Thomas Loughran	Bernard J. Molloy	John J. A. Reardon
Henry Lustbader	Paul Montgomery	Mark B. Redmond
James P. Lynch	William S. Moore	Cornelius F. Reid
Patrick Lynch	Charles Morschhauser	Julius Reinert
Henry P. McCabe	Christian C. Muhlbach	Reubie E. Rimington
Henry McCarren	John Mullen	Elbert M. Roberson
Thomas McCarthy	Augustus H. Murphy	Daniel K. Roche
Thomas J. McCartney	Wm. C. F. J. Murphy	James Rodgers
Thomas D. McClelland	William Mussmecher	James Rogan
Edw. F. X. McDonald	Michael Myers	John F. Roosa
James McGill	Martin E. Naumann	Joseph Rothschild
Alexander McGivney	John J. Nolan	John Rudden
Cornelius J. McGuire	Vincent Novotny	Edward F. Rush
James J. McHugh	John O'Byrne	James S. Ryan
Charles McIntosh	Patrick D. O'Connell	Stephen W. Ryan
Owen McKenna	Patrick O'Loughlin	Thomas Ryan

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RETIRED—Continued

PATROLMEN

Thomas F. Ryan	Otis B. Smith	William Waddell
John M. Sangster	William H. Smith	Frederick Wagner
Julius B. Scheffler	Charles L. Steinmeyer	William Wagner
Nicholas Scherer	Julius Stockhause	Arthur C. Wakefield
Charles Schilp	Charles W. Sturges	Martin Walsh
William Schmeiser	William H. Sweeney	William J. Walsh
Alexander Schmidt	Frank M. Taccardo	Edwin F. Wardel
William Schmidt	Edward W. Tanck	Charles F. Weeks
Gottfried Schneider	John H. Telschow	Charles S. Wells
Edward Schnitzler	Henry A. Templer	Silas Wetzel
Martin Schroeder	Charles H. Terhune	Charles E. Whittington
William C. Schwarz	Frederick H. Tetzner	William Whyte
Martin J. F. Scurry	Walter Thiele	William Wilkesmann
Patrick Sheehan	Albert Thomas	Cord D. F. Wilkins
William P. Sheehy	William H. Tiernan	Frederick P. Williams
Denis R. Sheil	Arthur C. Tillman	John J. Wimmer
George M. Shepherd	Henry N. Toole	Louis Winters
William F. Short	Andrew B. Tuohey	George H. Wise
John H. Skelly	William Tuomey	Clinton L. Wolfe
John J. Skelly	Otto Veit	Eugene T. Woodward
Matthew F. Silk	George Voelbel	James Wren
Charles E. Slevin	Wm D. Von Der Leith	Foster L. Zeh

POLICEWOMAN

Emma T. Hayes

RESIGNED

SERGEANT

Benjamin J. Tighe

PATROLMEN

Adolph Albinger	Henry File	Frank Koenig
David Bailey	Charles Frank	William L. Korbelt
Louis Barbieri	James H. Haughey	Walter Leddy
Harry E. Brown	John F. Healy	Harry L. Levy
Andrew T. F. Browne	John E. Hebron	John H. McAlinden
Biago Capitaruccio	William Horan	John T. McCarthy
Edwin A. Cooke	Emil E. Huber	Francis A. A. McCloy
Michael J. Donohue	Walter H. Ihlenberg	James J. Maher
Albert Ehrlich	Ignatius J. Kane	George O. Masterson
*John J. A. Feeney	Frederick W. Klein	Louis Newman

*Transferred to Fire Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RESIGNED—Continued

PATROLMEN

Robert Novak	August H. Schalow	Michael Tauber
Matthew O'Connell	Anthony A. Schoendorf	Howard E. Taylor
Nathan Peckins	Charles Schroeter	John H. Van Etten
William Reuter	Bernard Schulz	Henry Wagner
John Ryan	Henry Storz	

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Edward M. Agnew	Albert G. Helmstead	William A. Petty
Meyer Alperin	Rudolph Hodel	Ferdinand Prantieri
Benjamin Balfe	John J. Lind	Harry Schoonmaker
William F. Ehrmann	Edwin W. McCall	Arthur W. Smith
Richard Eustace	Stephen J. McDonough	Jim Soscia
Alvin M. Gehrke	Percy F. Mallett	Martin Sweeney
John H. Gillick	Henry J. Miller	Irving Weiss
John Gilmore	John J. Monaghan	William R. Wey
James Harman	John J. Mortimer	Arno L. Zimmerman
	George J. O'Brien	

PATROLWOMAN

Alice Livingston

DISMISSED AND DROPPED

PATROLMEN

Steph'n W. Birmingham	Otto P. Haag	*John L. Murphy
John F. Carroll	Edward A. Kearney	William J. O'Brien
John L. Coffey	*Benjamin L. Koelbel	Charles F. Tighe
Henry E. Demant	Patrick F. McGovern	Andrew J. Webb
George W. Engel	John Morris	Patrick White
	*Timothy M. Morrissey	

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

*Albert S. Altmayer	*Bernard F. Donohue	*William E. Harrington
*Philip Armstead	*Charles Dorfman	*Milton W. Hintze
*Frank X. Boylan	*Silvio Emanuelli	William H. Howard
*Dominick Brignoli	*Frank Feldman	*Charles J. Hubner
*James Bruno	*Lawrence Fitzpatrick	*Eugene T. Jollon
*David P. Buckley	*Bernard Forliano	*John J. Kane
*George P. Crane	*Samuel J. Gillman	*Francis J. Keane
*George C. Collins	*Louis G. Goldberg	*James J. Kent
*Mutow L. Creighton	*Stephen H. Gruenwald	*George A. Kevil
*Walter A. DeGroat	*Charles P. Gunn	*John J. Kirwan

* Dropped from Rolls.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISMISSED AND DROPPED—*Continued*

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

*Thomas E. Leonard	*Michael J. Normoyle	*Frank Russo
Christopher A. Lowe	*William F. O'Brien	*Frank P. Schettino
*John F. McCarthy	Barthol. D. O'Connor	Valentine J. Schick
*Pat. E. McGillicuddy	*Francis J. O'Connor	Mark Simon
*Douglas Maguire	*Edmund J. O'Keefe	*Edward K. Smith
*Edwin J. Manning	*Thomas P. Oates	*Frank Spector
*Alonzo B. Matthews	*Pasquale D. G. Oliva	*William Stacker
*Harry Moskowitz	*Isidore E. Polakoff	*James R. Stevens
*John J. Mulligan	*Peter J. Rauchert	*James Welby
*Canice J. Neary	Joseph A. Reilly	*Herman J. Youngferr
*Eric Noeldeschen	*Francis P. Reynolds	*Henry G. Zettler

* Dropped from Rolls.

	Died	Retired	Resigned	Dismissed and Dropped	Total
Inspectors - - - - -	1	2	-	-	3
Captains - - - - -	-	12	-	-	12
Lieutenants - - - - -	6	66	-	-	72
Sergeants - - - - -	7	106	1	-	114
Patrolmen - - - - -	62	330	*44	†16	452
Probationary Patrolmen - - - - -	1	-	28	†63	92
Policewomen - - - - -	-	1	-	-	1
Patrolwomen - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Totals - - - - -	77	517	74	79	747
Total Gain - - - - -	-	-	-	1272	-
Total Loss - - - - -	-	-	-	747	-
Net Gain - - - - -	-	-	-	525	-

*One transferred to Fire Department.

†Dismissed and Dropped combined.

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY

CHIEF INSPECTOR

William J. Lahey, Headquarters, suspended February 24, 1921, restored June 30, 1921.

CAPTAINS

William B. Bailey, 23d Precinct, suspended January 13, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Percy M. Du Bois, 87th Precinct, suspended January 19, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Martin S. Owens, Shield No. 340, Detective Division, suspended January 27, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—Continued

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

Thomas J. Horan, Shield No. 459, Detective Division, suspended January 27, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

John S. Armstrong, Shield No. 85, Detective Division, suspended January 31, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

William J. Hussey, Shield No. 621, Detective Division, suspended January 31, 1921, restored December 27, 1921.

William P. Hemmerick, Shield No. 475, Detective Division, suspended February 1, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

William B. O'Connor, Shield No. 491, Detective Division, suspended February 24, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

George J. Andrews, Shield No. 348, Detective Division, suspended February 25, 1921, restored December 27, 1921.

George J. Scott, Shield No. 367, Detective Division, suspended February 25, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Thomas Meringolo, Shield No. 494, Detective Division, suspended March 15, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Alonzo H. Greer, Shield No. 754, Detective Division, suspended March 15, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Frank Gillfillian, Shield No. 57, Detective Division, suspended March 15, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Isaac Mindheim, Shield No. 43, Detective Division, suspended March 15, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Jeremiah Haggerty, Shield No. 317, Detective Division, suspended August 18, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Alfred Cubbidge, Shield No. 783, Narcotic Squad, Detective Division, suspended October 16, 1921, restored November 16, 1921.

Leo T. Sexton, Shield No. 333, Main Office, Detective Division, suspended November 23, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

PATROLMEN

William O'Connell, Shield No. 6304, 6th Precinct, suspended January 1, 1921, restored January 26, 1921.

John P. O'Neill, Shield No. 524, 21st Precinct, suspended January 1, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

David M. Healey, Shield No. 5146, 53d Precinct, suspended January 9, 1921, restored January 26, 1921.

John C. Hanson, Shield No. 9484, 14th Precinct, suspended January 9, 1921, restored January 26, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

Michael Whelan, Shield No. 8692, 45th Precinct, suspended January 24, 1921, restored February 25, 1921.

Cornelius J. Flood, Shield No. 1161, Traffic C, suspended February 10, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Robert A. O'Brien, Shield No. 9069, Special Service Division, suspended February 10, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Howard J. Stenson, Shield No. 6817, 18th Precinct, suspended February 12, 1921, restored March 29, 1921.

William P. Meaney, Shield No. 7947, 28th Precinct, suspended February 16, 1921, restored April 12, 1921.

Michael C. Erb, Shield No. 1166, 18th Precinct, suspended February 28, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Michael J. Judge, Shield No. 8505, 23d Precinct, suspended February 28, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Joseph Higgins, Shield No. 2055, Traffic A, suspended March 14, 1921, restored July 13, 1921.

John P. D. Briggs, Shield No. 10101, 39th Precinct, suspended March 16, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

John Fitzpatrick, Shield No. 4138, 38th Precinct, suspended March 27, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

James Carroll, Shield No. 5907, 91st Precinct, suspended April 4, 1921, restored April 30, 1921.

John W. Hilbert, Shield No. 1616, 98th Precinct, suspended April 5, 1921, restored April 14, 1921.

Philip Curry, Shield No. 1704, 38th Precinct, suspended April 9, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Charles F. Cusack, Shield No. 7294, 32d Precinct, suspended April 14, 1921, restored May 13, 1921.

Stephen T. Devine, Shield No. 2174, 18th Precinct, suspended April 24, 1921, restored May 12, 1921.

Martin McMahan, Shield No. 9571, 7th Precinct, suspended April 25, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

William P. Meaney, Shield No. 7947, 28th Precinct, suspended April 30, 1921, restored July 6, 1921.

John Rogers, Shield No. 6273, 28th Precinct, suspended April 30, 1921, restored July 6, 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

Ludwig Muller, Shield No. 3834, 116th Precinct, suspended May 6, 1921, restored October 7, 1921.

Edward C. Schmidt, Shield No. 6252, 116th Precinct, suspended May 6, 1921, restored October 7, 1921.

Walter Hard, Shield No. 4776, 28th Precinct, suspended May 9, 1921, restored June 21, 1921.

Michael J. Ward, Shield No. 8254, 18th Precinct, suspended May 15, 1921, restored June 25, 1921.

Frank C. Brojer, Shield No. 9949, 32d Precinct, suspended June 2, 1921, restored June 25, 1921.

Harold Hagen, Shield No. 3532, 93d Precinct, suspended June 16, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

John McLean, Shield No. 987, 37th Precinct, suspended June 18, 1921, restored August 23, 1921.

Bernard J. Kane, Shield No. 5650, 66th Precinct, suspended June 19, 1921, restored July 27, 1921.

Charles Korner, Shield No. 6620, 65th Precinct, suspended June 21, 1921, restored July 11, 1921.

John F. Carroll, Shield No. 287, Traffic D, suspended June 23, 1921, dismissed December 27, 1921.

Henry Schachne, Shield No. 6355, 53d Precinct, suspended July 18, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Charles A. Stripp, Shield No. 5152, 78th Precinct, suspended July 20, 1921, restored August 3, 1921.

Thomas Robinson, Shield No. 3211, 38th Precinct, suspended July 29, 1921, restored September 1, 1921.

Charles F. Tighe, Shield No. 6237, 23d Precinct, suspended July 29, 1921, dismissed October 17, 1921.

Ignatius O'Leary, Shield No. 1631, 68th Precinct, suspended August 1, 1921, restored August 24, 1921.

Horace Matheson, Shield No. 5043, 26th Precinct, suspended August 2, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Daniel Culklin, Shield No. 9999, 67th Precinct, suspended August 8, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

John B. Fitzpatrick, Shield No. 2690, 14th Precinct, suspended August 9, 1921, restored December 31, 1921.

Frank J. Niedhamer, Shield No. 5782, 26th Precinct, suspended August 15, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

William Boudreau, Shield No. 3361, 43d Precinct, suspended August 15, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

John E. Norris, Shield No. 1011, 92d Precinct, suspended August 20, 1921, restored September 1, 1921.

Dominick Cassella, Shield No. 10113, 36th Precinct, suspended August 29, 1921, restored September 30, 1921.

William J. Moran, Shield No. 10294, 26th Precinct, suspended September 1, 1921, restored November 26, 1921.

Edward S. Lang, Shield No. 10235, 78th Precinct, suspended September 8, 1921, restored September 27, 1921.

George A. Burgoyne, Shield No. 5331, Motorcycle Squad No. 1, suspended September 21, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Christopher Farrington, Shield No. 3283, 43d Precinct, suspended September 16, 1921, restored November 9, 1921.

James Gilhooly, Shield No. 8209, 42d Precinct, suspended October 6, 1921, restored November 10, 1921.

Anton Litzengerger, Shield No. 8792, 33d Precinct, suspended October 8, 1921, restored November 29, 1921.

Bernard J. Kane, Shield No. 5650, 14th Precinct, suspended October 8, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

George T. Rowley, Shield No. 8490, 39th Precinct, suspended October 10, 1921, restored November 10, 1921.

Thomas P. Kiernan, Shield No. 2907, 31st Precinct, suspended October 15, 1921, restored November 26, 1921.

Robert Jones, Shield No. 7410, 89th Precinct, suspended October 18, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Thomas E. Clune, Shield No. 8188, 26th Precinct, suspended October 20, 1921, restored November 16, 1921.

Charles V. Muskewitz, Shield No. 6669, 67th Precinct, suspended October 26, 1921, restored November 7, 1921.

Pasquale Tipaldo, Shield No. 8528, 76th Precinct, suspended October 29, 1921, restored December 3, 1921.

James J. Reidy, Shield No. 3479, 109th Precinct, suspended November 1, 1921, restored November 25, 1921.

Edward Moraghan, Shield No. 10029, 83d Precinct, suspended November 2, 1921, restored November 16, 1921.

Thomas E. Twomey, Shield No. 9602, 32d Precinct, suspended November 2, 1921, restored November 21, 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUSPENDED FROM DUTY—*Continued*

PATROLMEN

Marvin C. Murphy, Shield No. 10343, 80th Precinct, suspended November 3, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Timothy M. Ryan, Shield No. 2786, 23d Precinct, suspended November 13, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Patrick J. Casey, Shield No. 1244, 92d Precinct, suspended November 22, 1921, restored December 24, 1921.

Walter A. Allen, Shield No. 14, 38th Precinct, suspended November 24, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Edward Stearn, Shield No. 9647, 98th Precinct, suspended November 22, 1921, restored November 30, 1921.

John J. Moriarty, Shield No. 6718, 14th Precinct, suspended November 28, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Charles E. Fox, Shield No. 4829, 26th Precinct, suspended December 1, 1921, restored December 16, 1921.

Thomas S. Smith, Shield No. 7171, 26th Precinct, suspended December 1, 1921, restored December 16, 1921.

John W. Breen, Shield No. 9946, 28th Precinct, suspended December 6, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

Michael J. Mahoney, Shield No. 9495, 43d Precinct, suspended December 29, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

James M. Barry, Shield No. 185, 49th Precinct, suspended December 31, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

John Powers, Shield No. 9072, 50th Precinct, suspended December 31, 1921, pending December 31, 1921.

PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN

Joseph Reilly, Shield No. 3168, Training School, suspended January 31, 1921, restored February 19, 1921.

Mark Simon, Shield No. 10081, Training School, suspended May 1, 1921, dismissed July 2, 1921.

Valentine Schick, Shield No. 10061, Training School, suspended May 1, 1921, dismissed August 26, 1921.

Christopher A. Lowe, Shield No. 6410, Training School, suspended May 2, 1921, dismissed August 26, 1921.

Joseph A. Reilly, Shield No. 3168, 76th Precinct, suspended June 8, 1921, dismissed June 23, 1921.

Frank C. Smith, Shield No. 5251, 74th Precinct, suspended July 25, 1921, restored September 2, 1921.

Lawrence Fitzpatrick, Shield No. 4719, 37th Precinct, suspended September 16, 1921, dismissed October 7, 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DETECTIVE DIVISION

General Administrative Plan

The results of the action taken by the present police administration, in 1920, in removing the Detective Division from the control of a Deputy Police Commissioner and placing it under the Chief Inspector, have more than justified it.

Combining the Uniformed Force and the Detective Division under the control of the same commander has brought about effective team work in the transaction of all police business. When the present police administration took charge of the Police Department, team work and unbroken cooperation were both conspicuous by their absence. The public could not help but suffer, as a result, for everything was at sixes and sevens, and no one, in either of these two great branches of the Police Force, appeared to know or care what was being done by the other arm of the service. The few who were concerned about the reign of confusion and disorganization seemed powerless to remedy matters. This condition was unquestionably traceable to the unique but inexplicable policy of a former police administration, the principal feature of which was decentralization of authority. There can be no responsibility without authority, and the consequence was that every man had become a law unto himself.

In the face of such a dangerous and absurd condition, it speaks volumes for the basic morale of the Police Force that it did not crumple up and disintegrate for the simple lack of a responsible leader, as many an army has done under less trying circumstances. Consolidation of the command of the Detective Division and the Uniformed Force did not come immediately, because of the prevalent disorder, and for considerations of administrative policy. Gently but firmly, through successive, logical steps, it was brought about, almost, if not quite, without the members of the Police Force realizing what was taking place.

Under the existing arrangement, coordination is complete; sequence of responsibility and command is clearly defined, and there is singleness of purpose without danger of duplication of work. In actual practice, the effects have been little short of marvelous, and regardless of the efforts of professional detractors to lead the uninitiated to think otherwise the perfect coordination and cooperation of these two grand divisions of the Police Force can and do serve as a model for other police organizations to pattern after.

DUTIES AND PERSONNEL OF SPECIAL SQUADS

Homicide Squad

When a homicide is reported, a patrolman is usually the first police official on the scene, and on him devolves great responsibility; his first duty is to prevent the disturbance of anything before the arrival of detectives, also to detain those present until they can be properly interrogated. It is of the highest

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

importance, in the process of solving the crime, that all objects found on the scene when the crime is discovered remain undisturbed until an expert in the detection of criminals has had an opportunity to make an exhaustive examination of them; this is particularly true of homicides. The necessity for this method of procedure is so generally recognized that it has come to be frequently mentioned in fiction and plays; so much, indeed, that many might be led to believe that the writers of fiction had originated it, instead of vice versa.

Members of the uniformed force are instructed from time to time relative to the importance of this. The Homicide Squad consists of the Captain in Command, ten detectives and a patrolman, temporarily assigned. These men investigate homicide cases originating in the City of New York, and assist police authorities of other cities with homicides originating within their jurisdictions. In many of the latter cases successful results have been obtained, which increases the cordial spirit of cooperation between the several authorities concerned. The men assigned, due to years of service in this Squad, have developed a special aptitude for this work, and render valuable assistance to District Attorneys in the preparation of homicide cases for trial. Because of their wide experience, they have learned to appreciate the importance of the collection and safeguarding of cogent evidence, recognizing that the smallest detail may develop into an item of great importance.

Personnel

Thorough familiarity with the work, and knowledge of previous cases has often enabled these detectives to identify two or more crimes as having been committed by the same perpetrator or perpetrators.

Members of this Squad are on duty day and night, and respond to all calls reporting a homicide or cases involving dangerous or fatal injuries, other, of course, than those received obviously by accident.

Promiscuous carrying of firearms, in this city can be attributed to the easy manner in which New York crooks obtain the weapons with which they commit murder and other crimes of violence. Out-of-town concerns, for example, especially mail order houses, advertise the sale and guarantee the delivery of firearms, within forty-eight hours, even to the cartridges. These advertisements appear in conspicuous columns in New York newspapers, and in magazines and periodicals having large local circulations, and they offer prospective purchasers a selection of any make, pattern or calibre of firearm manufactured. The delivery of such weapons is made through the United States mails. No investigation is made as to the character of the purchaser, of course, and no record of any kind is kept of the identity of the buyer, except the name and address; there is nothing to prevent a person with a previous criminal record from obtaining a revolver. Cases are on record in which weapons have been sold, through this medium, both to crooks and to children under the age of sixteen years.

Firearms

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The Police Department has been striving to prevent these sales, and has made every effort to that end. They are met at every turn with failure. The postal authorities state there is no postal regulation against the sending of unloaded firearms through the mails, and that seems to be the end of the matter, so far as the Federal Government is concerned.

The attitude of many responsible persons and officials, on this subject, appears to be peculiarly apathetic. Many cherish the archaic notion that the right to bear firearms, as "guaranteed by the Constitution," is really a right and something to be religiously guarded. This constitutional guarantee was written at a time when the nation needed the active service of every man who could grasp a weapon in his hand—it was never intended to serve as a means of equipping the thug, murderer, highwayman, burglar and other modern species of criminals with weapons needed to perpetrate their crimes. In the modern city, the number of persons who can legitimately claim a right to carry a firearm is infinitesimal, and the percentage of them sufficiently skilled to use such a weapon to advantage in the face of emergency is even smaller. Experience demonstrates that the firearm in the household is nothing to be desired—that it has frequently been the cause of the most frightful tragedies, and that the benefit that has accrued from possession of it is virtually undiscoverable. Nevertheless, the citizen will always be in evidence who will think he is being imposed upon, unless he is licensed to harbor one of these instruments of death. The present police administration intends to continue to use every means in its power, in the future, as it has in the past, to put a stop to the sale and transportation of firearms within its jurisdiction, and every honorable, law-abiding citizen will lend his aid to the consummation of this end.

The following tabulation shows the number of killings by assault this year compared with 1920, the increase in shooting cases is attributed largely to the jealousy amongst "bootleggers" in this city:

	1921	1920
Shot - - - - -	164	140
Stabbed - - - - -	39	39
Assault - - - - -	33	32
Strangulation - - - - -	1	-
Infanticide - - - - -	-	4
Total - - - - -	237	215

SUMMARY OF RESULTS—HOMICIDES (ACTUAL MURDERS)

	1921	1920
Cases reported - - - - -	237	*215
Arrests - - - - -	216	200
Convicted - - - - -	34	29
Discharged - - - - -	86	90
For other authorities - - - - -	3	2
Pending - - - - -	93	79

* The 1920 figures does not include the 39 persons killed in the Wall Street Explosion.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The members of the Bomb Squad arrested three of the foremost leaders of the United Communist party, and seized a complete roster of the members of this organization and their addresses, which information was forwarded to seventy-five different Chiefs of Police, in this country. These prisoners were held in \$50,000 bail, and are awaiting trial. The secret code of this organization was also obtained, and the confidential report of the Third Internationale held in Moscow.

Bomb Squad

Numerous other arrests have been made by the Squad during the year, and hundreds of communications have been investigated relative to radicals and their meetings. In addition to this, the various radical organizations in this city and elsewhere are being kept under surveillance and held in check as far as possible.

STATISTICS

	1921	1920
Investigations - - - - -	715	919
Bomb Explosions - - - - -	-	1
Arrests - - - - -	132	495
Convicted - - - - -	32	125
Discharged - - - - -	19	24
Delivered to other authorities - - - - -	23	15
Pending - - - - -	58	45
Value of stolen property recovered - - - - -	\$180,338	\$747,784

The decrease in the number of arrests is attributable to two factors: the subsiding of the activities of the radical element since the end of the war, and the excellent preventive work done by the members of this Squad. The Bolsheviks, Syndicalists, Radical Socialists and the other absurd fanatics, who apparently want to wreck for the sake of wrecking—witness “Communitic Russia”—never got the hold in this country they sought and expected. Much credit for their failure to do so must be given the Police Department of this city.

The men on the Italian Squad speak the Italian language, and are of great assistance in locating Italians wanted for various crimes. They make numerous arrests by patrolling the Italian sections of the city. Altogether the Squad has made 279 arrests for the year 1921, of which 81 were convicted, 91 discharged, 66 pending. Of this total, 41 were delivered to other authorities. The Squad also caused the arrest of four men in Italy, wanted in this city and Boston for murder.

Italian Squad

The Gangster Squad was organized for the purpose of suppressing gangs and gangsters, and works in connection with other squads as the occasion demands, assisting in strikes, parades, etc. The members of it visit resorts throughout the city which questionable characters, such as gangsters, thieves and the lawless element generally, are known to frequent. These visits are

Gangster Squad

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made at regular periods and various hours of the day and night, and search is made for concealed weapons carried in violation of the law. This mode of procedure often results in the arrests of men wanted for crimes, in the various parts of the city and in other jurisdictions. In these cases the detective assigned to the case originally is notified, so he may have opportunity to attend to the prosecution of offenders.

The Pickpocket Squad is composed of men familiar with the professional and amateur pickpockets and the methods employed by them. During the rush hours they cover railroad trains moving within their jurisdiction, trolleys, elevated trains, etc.; also the various railway terminals. During the day Squad members frequent different sections of the city where crowds are known to congregate, especially the shopping and hotel districts, crowded thoroughfares and public functions. Many package thieves, confidence men and thieves experimenting with new forms of swindling have been arrested by these highly trained detectives. During 1921, there were 481 arrests by members of this Squad, of whom 378 were convicted, and \$13,237 worth of property was recovered.

The system of patrol, in the loft sections, initiated by the present administration, has caused a steady decrease in loft burglaries yearly since 1917. Like so many other important arms of the Police Department, the work performed by the Safe and Loft Squad is so largely preventive in character that little of it can be chronicled; practically the only written record will be in the form of statistics. Allowing for the effectiveness of the new system of patrol, placed in operation by the present police administration in the loft districts, considerable credit for the reduction in the number of safe and loft burglaries must be given this Squad. The constant vigilance and intelligent action of the members of it have made the present enviable conditions possible.

The following figures show the number of loft burglaries, in the City of New York, for the year 1921, as compared with the four preceding years:

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
569	427	355	287	199

This Squad recovered \$186,458 worth of stolen property during the year 1921.

The Automobile Squad, established for the purpose of apprehending automobile thieves and recovering stolen cars, has inaugurated a system by which a strict surveillance has been kept over all ferries, bridges and roads leaving this city. The results of this plan have been very satisfactory, more arrests being made, and more cars recovered than during 1920. The members of this Squad are continuously on the lookout for stolen cars, and search garages daily for stolen cars, besides keeping professional automobile thieves under surveillance.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following figures illustrate the vast amount of work accomplished by the Automobile Squad, with the addition of only two men over last year's quota :

	1921	1920
Cars stolen - - - - -	6,806	5,179
Cars recovered - - - - -	3,316	2,736
	1921	1920
Arrests - - - - -	303	241
Convictions - - - - -	83	150
Discharged - - - - -	88	46
Cases pending - - - - -	132*	45
Investigations for other authorities - - - - -	158	212
Value of automobiles recovered - - - - -	\$1,737,195	\$1,360,747

*Many convictions of cases occurring in 1921 will be obtained in 1922—132 cases were pending on December 31, 1921.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PREVENT THE DISPOSAL OF STOLEN AUTOMOBILES

To make it more difficult to dispose of stolen automobiles, it would be necessary to either work out a standard method of marking automobiles for the purpose of identification, compelling owners by law to mark them according to the provisions of the statute, or to enact legislation providing that title to the car will be vested in the owner in the same manner as the owner in fee to land.

**Preventing
Automobile Thefts**

The first recommendation would appear the more difficult, for the reason that all efforts of automobile builders to secretly mark their cars for the purpose of identification have been nullified by the acts of the thieves, in promptly discovering and destroying them.

The second recommendation could be enacted by legislation along the following lines:

1st. That no license shall be issued for the operation of any motor vehicle unless a statement is filed showing the number of the motor, or engine, when and from whom purchased, and the address of such seller and purchaser.

2d. That no motor vehicle shall be knowingly sold, or purchased, unless it contains the manufacturer's number, nor shall there knowingly be a sale, or purchase, of a motor vehicle containing an obliterated, erased or mutilated manufacturer's number.

3d. That in all sales, or purchases, of a motor vehicle from a manufacturer or sales agent, there shall be issued to the purchaser a manufacturer's bill of sale, which shall contain, among other things, a description of the automobile, and the number on the engine or the motor so sold.

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Bill of Sale

4th. That in all OTHER SALES, OR PURCHASES, of a motor vehicle, the original bill of sale mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be assigned by the seller to the purchaser, and such assignment shall be witnessed by two persons, other than the buyer and seller, and acknowledged before a person authorized to administer oaths. That all such assignments shall be, at all times, kept and attached to the manufacturer's bill of sale, provided, however, that in the event of the purchase of a motor vehicle previous to the enactment of this law, then instead of assigning the original bill of sale, the seller shall execute a new bill of sale, acknowledged before a person authorized to administer oaths, in manner described in this section.

5th. That upon the transfer of ownership as described in Section 4 of this recommendation, the person in whose name the motor vehicle was registered shall forthwith file with the registering official a notice of the transfer of ownership, and other essential facts.

Transfer of Ownership

6th. That upon the transfer of ownership as described in Section 4, the person in whose name the motor vehicle was registered shall forthwith return to the registering official, or designated local agent, registration and license cards and license plates.

7th. That upon the transfer of any motor vehicle the person in whose name such vehicle is registered, and the person to whom ownership is transferred, shall, in addition to anything else herein required, file with the registration official a copy of the original bill of sale, and a statement of assignment as required in Section 4.

8th. That upon filing this transfer the registering official of the State shall issue and forward to the applicant registration and license cards, and license plates.

9th. That it shall be unlawful for any person to remove, change, destroy, or obliterate in any manner, the identification or serial number or other distinguishing mark on a motor vehicle.

10th. That any person knowingly having in his possession a motor vehicle from which the serial number, or other distinguishing marks, shall have been removed, or obliterated, or in any manner destroyed, and who fails to file, within a specified period of time after this measure becomes a law, a statement of same to the registering official of the State and the Chief of Police of the municipality, showing the source of his title to the motor vehicle, the proper identifying serial number, and the reason for such mutilation or concealment, together with the length of time the motor vehicle has been in his possession and the purchase price for same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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11th. That after the passage of this measure any person having in his possession any motor vehicle, or parts thereof, upon which the identifying marks have been destroyed, or removed, in any manner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

12th. That it shall be the duty of any person, firm, association, or partnership operating a public garage, motor vehicle salesroom, repair or machine shop, to keep for public inspection a record of the name and kind of car, the license and engine numbers of all motor vehicles received, or held in charge, by said garage, etc., for the purpose of sale, rental, livery or repair. Such record shall contain the name and address of the person taking the motor vehicle to the garage, etc., and the license number and the engine number thereof. Immediately upon the discovery of any obliterated, or destroyed, serial engine number, the proprietor of the garage, or his agents, shall notify the Chief of Police of the municipality wherein said garage, etc., is located, and hold the motor vehicle for twenty-four hours, or until an investigation is completed by the police.

13th. That all motor vehicles operated within this State shall be equipped with a standard safety device to prevent theft, approved by the registering official.

14th. That before motor vehicles are insured against theft, the insurers will make thorough investigation to ascertain if the provisions of these recommendations are complied with.

15th. That all violations of this recommendation be made misdemeanors, and punishable upon conviction by not less than \$500 fine and imprisonment for one year.

The detectives of this Squad are familiar with thieves who make a specialty of stealing wagons, and trucks, laden with merchandise.

**Truck
Squad**

The following figures show a comparison of work accomplished for the years 1921 and 1920:

	1921	1920
Arrests - - - - -	64	90
Convicted - - - - -	9	11
Discharged - - - - -	27	28
Pending - - - - -	24	32
For other authorities - - - - -	4	19
Value of property recovered - - - - -	\$77,275	\$68,314

The men of the Industrial Squad are trained and specialize on work resulting from labor disputes; they are thoroughly familiar with the laws governing strikes, and the rights of persons engaged in them. They are familiar

**Industrial
Squad**

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with the evasions and intrigues usually employed by both strikers and employers to attain their ends. Members of this Squad, knowing that both at times, through ignorance, conduct their operations in a questionable and even an unlawful manner, advise them of the law, and remain about, or make frequent visits to the locality to see that no unlawful act is committed by either employer, employee or striker.

This Squad, like many others, is one of prevention rather than arrest, the men going from place to place where strikes are going on, warning both employer and strikers against the use of gangsters, either directly or indirectly, and taking police action when the warning is disregarded. For the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the professional pickets and thief gangsters that work with the unions or employers, as occasion presents itself, the members of this Squad attend so-called tough dances, pool and billiard parlors and candy stores where these men may be found, and while on these visits search such characters for revolvers or other dangerous weapons or other things unlawfully in their possession.

Possessing trained men to specialize in this form of police duty benefits the public by enabling the Department to handle in an intelligent and impartial manner, a delicate situation. Extreme bitterness is often engendered by these disputes and expressed in such a way that it results in violence either to persons, or property.

An Executive Order was issued directing all Borough, District, Precinct and Squad Commanders of the Detective and Uniformed Force to transmit daily a typewritten copy of all arrests, assaults, injury or damage to property resulting from strikes or labor troubles, to a designated bureau and there analyzed and compiled. This arrangement places at the disposal of the commanding officer of the Industrial Squad a comprehensive knowledge of the labor situation in every part of the city. Trained men are sent to the section affected, who are familiar with the treatment of such disturbances and able to cooperate intelligently with the local police.

STRIKES DURING 1921

Men's Clothing
Wholesale Grocers
Fancy Leather Goods
East Side "Moving Picture Theatre" Doormen and Attendants
Milk Drivers and Handlers
Ladies' Garment Workers
Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterhouse Men
Passementerie

Numerous small or individual shop strikes in millinery, shoe, needlework, knitting, embroidery, etc.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The most notable of them were, the Men's Clothing, Milk Drivers, Wholesale Grocers and Butchers. They caused considerable extra work, but the complete cooperation, between the uniformed men and the detectives, minimized the labor and the number of policemen required. Attacks upon non-union, or substitute, employees were frequent, and often resulted in arrests of strikers or strike sympathizers. Many were found guilty in court, and fined or sent to prison.

In addition to the Industrial Squad, the assistance rendered by the Gangster, Bomb, Chief Inspector's Squad, District and Precinct Detectives, has materially and effectively added to the efficiency of the police work made necessary by strikes.

SPECIAL UNITS

The patrolmen assigned under the Mendicant Squad have made investigations on complaints and communications, regarding conditions along Fifth Avenue and the vicinity, received from the Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue Merchants' Association, the Fifth Avenue Association, Broadway Merchants' Association, and others, relative to Panhandlers; from the Commissioner of Plant and Structures, relative to conditions on the City Bus Lines and the Staten Island Ferry boats; from the Commissioner of Health, relative to conditions in the Subway Comfort Stations, etc.; from various Charity Organizations relative to fake collectors and solicitors, etc.; relative to rowdyism on the Subway and Elevated Trains at the Polo Grounds and other locations; at the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Railway Stations.

**Mendicant
Squad**

This Squad was the means of breaking up fake charity organizations and submitted evidence to the District Attorney's Office which broke up the "Timely Service Society" and sent the promoter, George Messervy, to jail. The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance, prohibiting all Organizations from collecting money without a permit from the Commissioner of Public Welfare; this ordinance was proposed by the Police Administration, and is now in effect.

January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Squad Arrests
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	

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TABLE OF ARRESTS FOR YEAR 1921 BY SQUAD

Assault, Felonious	1
Larceny, Grand	2
" Petit	2
Assault, Misdemeanor	3
Violation 155-6, Laws of 1921, Prohibition	4
" 1897 (Dangerous Weapons)	15
" 1534 (Ticket Selling)	8
Maintaining a Gambling House	1
Disorderly Conduct (Obstructing sidewalk)	28
" " (Peddling)	478
" " (Train riding, etc.)	161
" " (In street)	4
" " (Crap in street)	42
" " (Smoking on ferry boat)	121
" " (Vagrancy and begging)	211
Violation Highway Laws	5
" Motor Vehicle Law	3
Total	1089

BUREAUS OF THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

The District Attorney of each County in Greater New York is furnished, daily, with a report showing the number of cases held for the action of the Grand Jury, and, should the defendant have a criminal record, a copy of it is also furnished. The Court of Special Sessions, in each County in the City of New York, is furnished with data of all persons having criminal records, prior to conviction and after having been finger-printed.

The Bureau also reports to the Parole Commission, all parole violators after they have been identified as such. It photographs unidentified dead bodies, scenes of crimes and convicted offenders, and also finger-prints the latter. It classifies and searches finger-print files on request of the Department of Licenses.

Since the National Conference of Police Chiefs, held in this city May 3 to 7, 1921, this Bureau has been receiving finger-prints and photographs for identification and filing at this Bureau from the various Police Departments, Bureaus and Penal Institutions throughout the United States and Canada, and the copies of criminal records of those identified are transmitted to them from here in return.

The following table shows the volume of work handled by the Criminal Identification Bureau for the years 1920 and 1921:

	1921	1920
Photographs and record of criminals arrested in New York on file	4218	3971
Photographs and records of criminals arrested outside of New York on file	7707	5928
Total number of finger-print records on file	49716	46952
New photographs, records and prints made during year	2405	2271
Finger-print records received from other cities during the year	5094	2921

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

WORK HANDLED BY THE CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BUREAU—Continued

	1921	1920
Identification of criminals arrested in New York City - - -	10497	9258
Identification of criminals arrested outside New York City - -	670	632
Unknown dead men identified at City Morgue as criminals with records - - - - -	49	31

This Bureau is of the greatest importance, not only to this city but to other cities and foreign countries, on account of its criminal finger-print system and files, the most complete in this country.

This Bureau has rendered a highly satisfactory report for 1921, with but 37 men assigned, as compared with 40 men in 1920.

This Bureau is open at all times, day and night, Sundays and holidays, and is established and maintained under mandatory legislation. Complete records of all arrests, summonses, accidents and aided cases, and all such cases as show records of police action, public calamities, disasters, ambulance calls, persons found dead, bodies recovered, violations of the Tenement House Law, etc., are kept here.

**Bureau of
Information**

This Bureau also keeps all such records as are furnished by the Secretary of State, and the State License Department, relative to the issuing of automobile licenses—owners, operators, dealers, chauffeurs, etc.—to facilitate the identification of violators of traffic regulations, speed law violators, cars used for unlawful purposes, those stolen, etc.

All foreign correspondence is translated in this Bureau, and cablegrams and a vast amount of correspondence received from local sources is handled.

A complete record is kept here of all property sold, or pawned, with second-hand dealers, pawnbrokers' sales stores and pawnbrokers. Thousands of cards are received daily from these licensed dealers, which are classified and placed in the files, relative to articles bought and pledged. There are also records kept here of all articles reported to the Police Department as lost or stolen, not only from this city but from all over the country. The records are checked against each other every day, with reports received from above-mentioned dealers and pawnbrokers.

**Bureau of
Lost Property**

The outside force of this Bureau visit said licensed dealers, examining the records of articles pledged and bought each day and place "police stops" on articles located through records on file, or that they have reason to believe have been stolen. Where articles pledged and bought have been reported to the Police Department as lost or stolen, or where the articles appear to have been stolen, the officers investigate name and address of party disposing of the property, how the party came into possession of the property, etc.

Description of property wanted in this city is forwarded to other cities by this Bureau.

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REVIEW

	1921	1920
Investigations - - - - -	25,475	20,086
Articles recovered - - - - -	3,243	2,624
Automobiles recovered - - - - -	708	575
Value of autos recovered by Lost Property Bureau -	\$22,525	\$9,000
Assisted Auto Squad and precincts in recovery of automobiles valued at - - - - -	\$1,476,007	\$1,072,934
Total value of autos recovered - - - - -	\$1,498,532	\$1,081,934
Total value of miscellaneous property recovered by Lost Property Bureau - - - - -	\$158,189	\$288,359
Total value of property recovered by Lost Property Bureau - - - - -	\$1,655,721	\$1,370,293

**Missing
Persons**

Tabulated report attached illustrates the work performed by this Bureau, for 1921, as compared with 1920. It will be noted that, while the total volume of work is about the same for the two periods, there has been a falling off in the number of cases of persons reported missing, both locally and out of town, for 1921 as compared with the year 1920; on the other hand, there has been a slight increase in the number of unidentified dead and considerable increase in the number of investigations for 1921, compared with 1920.

It is interesting to note that the decrease in the number of cases of females reported missing during 1921, as against 1920, amounting to 155, almost corresponds with the decrease of cases of girls under 21 years, the runaway type, reported missing. This falling off among that class may be accounted for by the fact that there have been fewer cases of recurrent runaways, or "repeaters," than during former years; also, the increasing difficulty of securing employment has doubtless tended to discourage the runaway girl who thought she could easily secure a position and make her own way in the world. Although the personnel of the Bureau has been slightly reduced, the previous standard of efficiency has been maintained during 1921.

**Follow-up
Welfare Work**

The psychology of the runaway child, at the adolescent period, offers much food for speculation and study, for that there is some connection between the progress of adolescence and the tendency to "run away" there can be no doubt. It is the opinion of experienced observers that the tendency to leave home, or run away, is the direct effect of some obscure reaction attributable to the advent of sex consciousness, which reaches a climax in the form of an irresistible desire to break through the bonds of the home environment. This subject is little understood, but there is no question that the child of either sex, at the period of adolescence, is abnormally sensitive, and to some extent the victim of inexplicable emotions and impulses. Irrespective of the fact that the consideration of such matters can scarcely be called within the scope of police work, the number of runaway children, constantly coming into the hands of the Police Department, compels recognition of it. It has been found, for example, that runaway juveniles require a sort of moral support after this

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

climax has been passed, and they have run away, and either restored to the custody of their parents or placed semi-permanently in the hands of someone of similar authority. For several reasons, some of which will be referred to later on, the representative of the Police Department with whom the child has come into contact appears best qualified to act in the capacity of this moral support and, by subsequent visits, to reconcile the child to its surroundings.

Much has been said and written against this type of police work. It has been claimed that a police officer is not qualified to perform it, and that, in any event, there are private organizations as well as individuals who specialize along these lines, and it is contended that this work should be placed in their hands. Experience has taught that, as a rule, no one is better qualified to carry on the after-care work than the officer who has been identified with the case from its inception. For illustration, his investigation in connection with the disappearance of the juvenile has made him thoroughly familiar with all angles of the case, and all the varied influences that promoted the absconding, and thus possesses knowledge which qualifies him to suggest remedial action and treatment. Not only that, but, as a rule, the runaway has acquired a confidence in the officer, as the result of the consideration he or she has been shown, which is of great assistance in making a successful use of moral suasion to prevent repetition of the occurrence. There is a more incorrigible juvenile type which requires a restraining force beyond that possible through the personal influence, and advice of the detective involved. Such cases are referred to welfare organizations, both public and private, possessing the facilities for exceptional subsequent attention.

The work of the Bureau of Missing Persons, in searching for lost children and adults, has been assisted by various philanthropic and social organizations, whose cooperation has been solicited. They have, besides, aided in the subsequent supervision of juveniles who have come into contact with the Police Department under similar circumstances to those already mentioned. Frequently the runaway boy or girl will appeal to one of these societies for information or relief, and thus bring to a close what may have been an expensive, irritating and lengthy search, for the representatives of these societies are usually experienced and can quickly identify the runaway or juvenile delinquent. They, of course, promptly bring the cases of suspicious fugitives to the attention of the Police Department, with the result, sometimes, that the absconder is back at the family fireside within twenty-four hours of departure from it.

As related in a preceding paragraph, the after-care feature, to which these organizations devote much attention, tends to reduce the number of recurrent cases, and consequently contribute to lessening the number of cases the Bureau is called upon to handle. Most prominent among such agencies cooperating with the Police Department are the following:

The Department of Public Welfare
New York Probation and Protective Association

**Cooperating
with Other
Agencies**

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The Florence Crittenden League Association
The Travelers' Aid Society
Young Women's Christian Association
The Children's Aid Society
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
The Catholic Big Sisters and Big Brothers
The Protestant Big Sisters and Big Brothers
The Jewish Big Sisters and Big Brothers
The Charities Organization Society
The Social Service Exchange
The Church Mission of Help
Seamen's Church Institute, and several others.

Training Necessary

Each class of recruits in the Police Department Training School, just prior to graduation, is addressed by the Commanding Officer of the Bureau of Missing Persons and instructed in their duty as patrolmen to cases of missing persons, brought to their attention. Emphasis is laid upon the importance of instructing the citizen as to how to go about reporting a relative or friend missing. In order that the search, when begun, may be thorough and ultimately effective, specific detailed information must be provided the Bureau of Missing Persons. It will include a full and accurate description of the person missing, details of physique, personal peculiarities, clothing and all other pertinent data available which may serve as a guide for the detectives assigned to the case.

Method of Reporting Cases

Some cases are reported to this Bureau by letter; many of them classified as "oral" cases—those made in person—call for much correspondence in searching for the missing person, resulting in the preparation of an aggregate of seven thousand communications during the year.

Avoiding Stigma on Juveniles

In keeping with the policy of the Police Department, the irresponsible juvenile who has been led to run away from home either through the peculiar physiological condition previously mentioned, unintelligent treatment by parents, or because of uncongenial home surroundings, etc., an effort is made to avoid giving the juvenile a court or police record. Experience has taught that many exemplary citizens of both sexes, in their youthful days, have been guilty of some impulsive indiscretion which, were it to become publicly known, would possibly occasion shame and distress.

Therefore, every possible effort is made to keep the arrest records free from the names of juvenile offenders. There are, unfortunately, only too many instances when it is impossible to do so, but, on the whole, the Police Department performs much benevolent service in this respect, and saves many individuals from the ignominy of being compelled to admit that, at one time in their lives, they were in the hands of the police.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Frequently the only means of identifying corpses, or unconscious persons, is the laundry mark found on the clothing, as the records of this Bureau will show. To anticipate this situation, a file containing a classified record of the location of all laundries, together with the individual marking system of each one, is maintained by this Bureau. It is necessary from time to time, to keep this file up to date, for the police to canvass all laundries in the greater city. The labor required to perform this survey might be conserved were all laundries required by law to be licensed by the Police Department, as then they could, and should, be compelled to provide the Police Department with this data at definite periods. It is, therefore, recommended that an effort be made to secure appropriate legislation to bring this result about.

**Laundry Mark
Identification**

One of the most difficult type of cases, referred to this Bureau is the identification of those found drowned. As a rule, a body recovered from the water is in such condition as to make identification by means of physiognomy or clothing difficult, if not impossible. The custom is at present to remove bodies to the morgue of the borough in which found. This procedure makes burdensome work for the Bureau in securing the data—detailed and accurate description of person and clothing, finger-prints and photograph when possible, etc.—necessary for the records. Particularly is this true of bodies found in the waters of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, in which there are no city morgues, and where it is the practice to remove them to the establishment of some undertaker.

**Identification
of the
Drowned**

The City Mortuary is located at the foot of East 29th Street, Manhattan, and there is a highly trained and skilful representative of the Bureau of Missing Persons and Unidentified Dead on duty there daily. In order to centralize the performance of this most important work, and to avoid unnecessary labor, it would seem desirable that the Marine Division of the Police Department be instructed to bring all corpses taken from the waters in the boundaries of the city to this particular mortuary. Such a method of procedure would not only materially assist in the prompt identification of the bodies, but would keep all the data relative to the recovery of them in one place, and under the same supervision. The value of such a change must be apparent to anyone.

**Recommendation
to Use City
Mortuary**

The Chief Medical Examiner, and a representative of the Department of Health, in discussing this matter with the Commanding Officer of the Missing Persons Bureau, endorsed the change suggested, holding that the centralizing of this type of cases will make for greater efficiency, less delay in securing identifications, the securing of more complete data relevant to the cases, and afford fewer opportunities for errors in identification. Therefore, it is recommended that the Marine Division be directed to bring all dead human bodies, found in the waters of the city, to the City Mortuary at the foot of East 29th Street and East River, Manhattan.

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Unusual Cases

Among several interesting and unusual cases handled by the Bureau of Missing Persons during 1921, two stand out prominently, involving unknown dead, as emphasizing the following features of this class of police work: First, the difficulties met with in making identifications of the corpse without the usual identification marks; and, second, the value which attaches to a medium of identification, which has a known value that can be relied upon by the police, to assist in making identifications.

The first case is that of the skeleton of a man, found in a swamp, on Ford Street near Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 8, 1921. A few remnants of clothing hung about the skeleton, but were not in condition to aid in making an identification. The teeth, however, showed certain dental work. This, taken in connection with the report of a missing man named David Block, last seen alive on November 15, 1920, not far from where the skeleton was found, led to the discovery that Block had had dental work done by a certain dentist, who was able to certify that the dentistry of the skeleton was that of his late patient, David Block. This made the identification of the skeleton conclusive, as that of Block, missing since November 15, 1920, more than a year previous.

The second case is that of the upper portion of a woman's body found in a vacant lot at Thompson and Rawson Streets, Long Island City, N. Y., on October 22, 1921, which to date has not been identified, although the matter is still receiving careful attention. The portion of the body found was in such a condition of decomposition as to render identification virtually impossible from the features. A most careful investigation has failed to disclose any scar, mark or other peculiarity that might be relied upon as a means of identification; the teeth did not indicate that any unusual dental work had been done on them; the usual vaccination scar on the left arm is absent; all portions of the body found are normal and lacking in any deformity which might aid toward identification.

Use of Finger-Print Identification

The citing of this case is for the purpose of emphasizing the necessity for the adoption of some universal medium of identification. Experience has taught that the one such medium upon which reliance can be placed is the finger-print.

This method can only fail when the corpse is completely decomposed. However, for the finger-print method of identification to have any value, in such a case as this, the practice of finger-printing would probably have to be national, if not universal. The latter is particularly true in view of the fact that many homicides of this character are committed by foreigners, and that the victim is usually a foreigner also. The more people finger-printed, the better, and if the practice ever does become national it will be a tremendous step towards the reduction of crime, generally, to the irreducible minimum.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

WORK PERFORMED

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

	Males		Females		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Number reported - - - -	3756	4204	2311	2466	6067	6670
Located or returned home - - - -	2926	3309	1736	1912	4662	5221
Closed otherwise - - - -	773	833	533	510	1306	1343
Pending - - - -	57	62	42	44	99	106

Cases reported in 1920 and disposed of in 1921: Males 46; Females 37

INVESTIGATIONS REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

	1921	1920
Number reported - - - -	3757	3263
Number closed - - - -	3727	3238
Pending - - - -	30	25

Cases reported in 1920 and disposed of in 1921: 18

MISSING PERSONS REPORTED FROM OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

	Males		Females		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Number reported - - - -	652	814	472	495	1124	1309
Located or returned home - - - -	503	597	392	408	895	1005
Closed otherwise - - - -	96	132	42	54	138	186
Pending - - - -	53	85	38	33	91	118

Cases reported in 1920, disposed of in 1921: Males 6; Females 11

INVESTIGATIONS REPORTED OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY

	1921	1920
Number reported - - - -	1485	1403
Number closed - - - -	1475	1395
Number pending - - - -	10	8

Cases reported in 1920 and disposed of in 1921: 8

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

	Males		Females		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Number reported - - - -	484	470	82	84	566	554
Identified - - - -	399	409	78	80	477	489
Number pending - - - -	80	61	4	4	89	65

Cases reported in 1920 and disposed of in 1921: Males 4

This bureau compiles statistics for the entire Detective Division, keeps records of all cases handled by it, receives, records, classifies and answers all correspondence relative thereto.

The following figures show the volume of work handled by the men in this bureau for the year 1921 and the year 1920:

	1921	1920
Reports received - - - -	84897	87932
Supplementary reports - - - -	127345	131898
Communications from other authorities - - - -	269	26953
Pool parlor applications - - - -	2114	2248
Miscellaneous - - - -	2617	2397

Bureau of Correspondence and Records

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RECAPITULATION AND FINAL DISPOSITIONS

WORK OF THE DETECTIVE DIVISION

HOMICIDE (MURDER)		1921	1920
Cases reported - - - - -		237	*215
Arrests - - - - -		216	200
Convicted - - - - -		34	29
Discharged - - - - -		86	90
For other authorities - - - - -		3	2
Pending - - - - -		93	79
FELONIOUS ASSAULT			
Cases reported - - - - -		2444	2786
Arrests - - - - -		1692	1688
Convicted - - - - -		274	274
Discharged - - - - -		809	854
For other authorities - - - - -		3	10
Pending - - - - -		606	550
ASSAULT AND ROBBERY			
Cases reported - - - - -		1197	1145
Arrests - - - - -		819	944
Convicted - - - - -		177	144
Discharged - - - - -		397	505
For other authorities - - - - -		2	7
Pending - - - - -		243	288
BURGLARY			
Cases reported - - - - -		6558	7451
Arrests - - - - -		1497	1865
Convicted - - - - -		481	517
Discharged - - - - -		458	663
For other authorities - - - - -		11	18
Pending - - - - -		547	667
GRAND AND PETIT LARCENY			
Cases reported - - - - -		32675	33738
Arrests - - - - -		5651	7114
Convicted - - - - -		1634	2084
Discharged - - - - -		1736	2190
For other authorities - - - - -		33	72
Pending - - - - -		2248	2768
ATTEMPTED AND MISCELLANEOUS FELONIES			
Cases reported - - - - -		3117	3831
Arrests - - - - -		4078	3518
Convicted - - - - -		1552	793
Discharged - - - - -		989	999
For other authorities - - - - -		371	430
Pending - - - - -		1166	1296
SIMPLE ASSAULT			
Cases reported - - - - -		466	483
Arrests - - - - -		158	165
Convicted - - - - -		59	50
Discharged - - - - -		66	89
For other authorities - - - - -		-	-
Pending - - - - -		33	26

*Does not include the 39 persons killed in the Wall Street Explosion.

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MISCELLANEOUS MISDEMEANORS

	1921	1920
Cases reported	2733	2339
Arrests	2878	2243
Convicted	1743	1210
Discharged	521	444
For other authorities	97	135
Pending	517	454

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Cases reported	924	1101
Arrests	1640	2105
Convicted	948	1237
Discharged	261	377
For other authorities	11	19
Pending	420	472

GRAND LARCENY

Cases reported	21862	21698
Arrests	4196	5176
Convicted	852	1006
Discharged	1576	1959
For other authorities	28	73
Pending	1740	2138

PETIT LARCENY

Cases reported	10813	12040
Arrests	1455	1938
Convicted	782	1078
Discharged	160	233
For other authorities	5	5
Pending	508	622

The following is a tabulation showing all classes of crime reported to the Detective Division :

	1921	1920
Homicide (Murder)	237	*215
Felonious Assault	2444	2786
Assault and Robbery	1197	1145
Burglary, Residence, Day	1635	2203
Burglary, Residence, Night	927	864
Burglary, Store, Etc.	3996	4384
Larcenies	32675	33738
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies	3117	3831
Simple Assault	466	483
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors	2733	2339
Investigations (Local)	20727	21017
Investigations (for other authorities)	7195	7479

*Does not include the 39 persons killed in the Wall Street Explosion.

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The following tabulation shows the total jail sentences and fines for the year 1921 :

FELONIES	Years	Months	Days	Fines
Murder - - - - -	391	-	-	-
Homicide, others - - - - -	30	-	-	-
Felonious Assault - - - - -	182	10	9	\$ 750
Assault and Robbery - - - - -	138	6	-	1,000
Burglary - - - - -	701	7	10	-
Grand Larceny - - - - -	703	-	27	1,601
Attempted and Miscellaneous Felonies - - - - -	532	1	9	18,203
Total	3923	1	25	\$21,554
MISDEMEANORS				
Simple Assault - - - - -	5	-	5	\$653
Petit Larceny - - - - -	176	5	-	3,015
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1322	1	5	6,512
Total	1503	6	10	\$10,180
Grand Total	5426	8	5	\$31,734

FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM

The system of recording and classifying finger-prints, for purposes of criminal identification, when first adopted by the Police Department in New York City, met considerable opposition from various sources. At first there were few opportunities for proving its value, general effectiveness and practical use, as only a few police departments in the United States employed it at that time. Eventually, as it aided in establishing the identity and guilt of defendants in case after case, the value of it was gradually recognized and installed in the larger cities throughout the country, until now it is in quite general use. Since it affords positive means of identification, it is in a fair way to supersede the older but less positive means of identification, i. e., photography and the Bertillon System.

The average layman thinks the Bertillon (or Anthropometric System) and the finger-print system are identical. There is no similarity between them, however, the Anthropometric System being one exclusively of metric measurements of the head, body, arms, legs, feet, color of hair and eyes, scars and deformities, a general description of the physical characteristics, supplemented by a photograph.

Accuracy is essential to the successful operation of the Bertillon System. Inaccurate measurements, of course, result in the incorrect classification, and the record is useless, as the classification of subsequent correct measurements would not disclose the previous record. The latitude allowed the operator is very limited, as the slightest variation will place the record sought beyond reach. Therefore, mistakes do occasionally occur. There is also the possibility of a change in the physical proportions of a person. The height, weight, complexion, color of hair and eyes may change, physical defects and scars appear

**Finger-Print
System Standard**

**Bertillon
Anthropometric
System Not
Reliable**

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or be corrected; tattoo marks time obliterates. Consequently, the Bertillon System is far from infallible.

Finger-prints are positive impressions, which reproduce the pattern of the lines of the first joint of the fingers. The reproduction is made directly from nature, and, therefore, unerring. After the fingers are cleaned, and pressed on an ink slab, they are printed individually, followed by a flat impression of all the fingers. This practice prevents the possibility of finger-prints being reproduced in wrong sequence.

The lines and contours of fingers never change. Identifications have been made by finger-prints that could not possibly have been made by the Bertillon System. This Department maintains what is probably the best equipped finger-print bureau in the United States. In it are upwards of a half million finger-prints, the accumulation of several years. Police departments have been requested to forward the finger-prints of all prisoners arrested in their respective jurisdictions, for checking comparison and filing, thus encouraging interchange of vital police information. The files include copies of finger-prints from all parts of the world.

**Identification
Absolutely
Certain**

The finger-print bureau is kept in operation night and day, and it has become the clearing house for the United States. Police authorities are invited to send finger-print students for instruction.

The finger-print method of criminal identification should be in general use by all law enforcement officers exercising police authority throughout the country and, in fact, the world.

Criminal, civil and federal authorities, banking institutions, insurance companies, railroad companies and industrial corporations throughout the United States have realized the value of the finger-print system for identification purposes in preventing fraud and misrepresentations.

The complete finger-print outfit consists of ordinary white paper, printer's ink, a slab of heavy glass, a roller for spreading ink, and a magnifying glass (linen tester). Red and black finger-print blanks are used, the black for male and the red for female.

**Equipment
Used**

Any unskilled person, after one-half hour's instruction, can take finger-prints, and the system of classifying and filing can be learned within a comparatively short time.

Two styles of impressions are taken, viz., rolled and plain. Rolled impressions are taken by placing the bulb (first phalanx), of finger on the inked slab, rolling from side to side, coating the ridges with ink to the very edges of the nail, then lightly rolling the finger over the white paper in like manner. The imprint of each finger and thumb is thus taken, beginning with the thumb.

**Taking
Impressions**

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Plain impressions are taken by inking bulbs of the four fingers, of each hand, and placing them simultaneously on the paper, and the thumbs in the same manner. The operator uses both hands to check the rolled impressions. Taken simultaneously, they must be in correct sequence and are, therefore, always compared with the rolled impressions before classification. The coating of ink on the slab must be even and thin in order to obtain the best results.

Four Types of Impressions

Impressions are divided into four types, viz., *arch*, *loop*, *whorl* and *composite*; the composite consists of lateral pocket, central pocket, twinned loop and accidental.

System of Classification

Where large collections of finger-prints are filed, it is, of course, necessary to classify them. There is a primary, and secondary, classification. In the primary classification arches are classed as loops, composites with the whorls, so that only two patterns are dealt with. The ten impressions are divided into five pairs: (1) right thumb and right index finger, (2) right middle and right ring fingers, (3) right little finger and left thumb, (4) left index finger and left middle finger, and (5) left ring and left little finger. Of the two patterns only the whorl is given a numerical value. A whorl in the first pair counts 16; in the second, 8; in the third, 4; in the fourth, 2, and in the fifth, 1. The value of each of the first fingers of the five pairs is totaled and 1 added; this gives the denominator. A total is taken of the second fingers of the five pairs and 1 added to obtain the numerator.

Example

When a digit is missing or deformed so that no imprint of it can be taken, the space on the finger-print form must remain blank. It is classified the same as the corresponding digit on the other hand. If it occurs on both hands, the impressions are held to be whorls, and classified accordingly. Primary classifications arrange themselves from 1 upon 1 to 32 upon 32, viz.:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 1 & 2 & 3 & 32 \\
 \hline
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
 \end{array}
 \text{ to }
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 1 & 2 & 3 & 32 \\
 \hline
 2 & 2 & 2 & 2
 \end{array}
 \text{ to }
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 1 & 2 & 3 & 32 \\
 \hline
 32 & 32 & 32 & 32
 \end{array}$$

The total of combinations obtainable is 1024, the square of 32.

The secondary, or sub-classification, is required in large accumulations of primary classification numbers, and is a detail which limited space prevents being detailed here. The reader is referred to "Classifications and Uses of Finger-prints," by Sir E. R. Henry, London, England.

Value to Prosecution

In the detection of criminals, finger-prints have often played a prominent part. Proof of identification, by means of finger-prints, when given by a competent witness, is acceptable in criminal courts.

After the commission of a crime, nothing should be removed, or touched, at the scene, until the arrival of an officer familiar with the method of searching for finger-prints.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE REMARKABLE TERRY TWINS WHO COULD ONLY BE DIFFERENTIATED BY FINGER PRINTS

FRANK TERRY



CHARLES TERRY



PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE

FINGER PRINT TYPES



ARCH



TENTED ARCH



LOOP



WHORL



CENTRAL POCKET LOOP



LATERAL POCKET LOOP



TWINNED LOOP



ACCIDENTAL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Lining the ridges in the hands and fingers are numerous pores and glands, through which perspiration or a greasy excretion, which forms the finger-print, are emitted. These emanations are largely composed of a form of stearic acid, a corrosive agent found in animal fats. This excretion is continuous, though not always perceptible. When the skin comes in contact with a dry surface, the greasy matter adheres to the surface and outlines the ridges, thus leaving means of certain identification. The impressions may be sufficiently clear without any further embellishment, but when it is semi-obsured or cannot be seen at all a special powder is employed to throw them into clear relief.

**Nature of
Print**

Persons committing crime are, as a rule, under more or less nervous tension; at this time the pores excrete more copiously, and are more likely than ever to leave finger-prints on objects touched. A polished surface, for instance, is likely to retain imprints of value, although not clearly visible without aid. The article is sprinkled lightly with powder, brushed off with a camel-hair brush and photographs taken. Small, easily moved objects are taken to the Finger-Printing Bureau, and care exercised to prevent the destruction of any prints they may possess. Various powders are used to accentuate semi-obsured or dim finger-prints; those most common are the chemist's gray powder, mercury and chalk, used for dark surfaces, and graphite for white surfaces. Bronze and aluminum powders have been used with satisfaction, bronze for light objects and aluminum for dark ones.

When finger-prints are used as evidence in a criminal court, photographic enlargements are made of the impressions found, at the scene of the crime, and compared with prints taken from the prisoner's fingers. The characteristics such as bifurcations, abruptly ending ridges, and any peculiarities are marked, and numbered with ink. The exhibits are enlarged six diameters, and a sufficient number prepared for distribution to the judge, jury and counsel.

**Enlargements
Court Exhibits**

A burglary committed in a loft building provides a most remarkable illustration of the value of the present finger-print system. There was no evidence except finger-prints, found on the glass panel of a door, which had been forcibly opened. The glass was brought to the finger-print bureau and the finger-prints on it were "developed" and photographed. It was ascertained from the finger-print files that those on the glass belonged to one Charles Crispi, previously convicted of burglary. Crispi was arrested shortly after, pleaded not guilty and was placed on trial charged with this burglary.

**Application
Identifies
the Criminal**

The only material evidence, presented to the court, was that of the finger-prints found on the glass. On the fourth day of his trial at the Court of General Sessions, while in the midst of taking evidence and after the finger-print expert had testified, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and admitted having committed the crime charged.

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During this trial a practical demonstration was given by the expert, as to the finger-print system. Twelve of the spectators were selected at random, and submitted to having their finger-prints taken. These prints were numbered, by the clerk of the court, who retained the corresponding names. While the expert who had testified withdrew, to an adjoining room, one of the twelve whose finger-prints had been taken, raised the pane of glass, leaving finger-prints on it. The expert was called in, "developed" the prints on the pane of glass, made a comparison of the twelve prints previously taken, and called the number of the person whose finger-prints were on the pane of glass. This is only one of numerous cases on record which prove the infallibility of the finger-print system of identification.

Another Case Proven

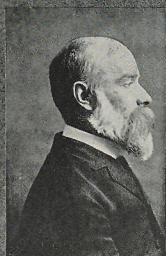
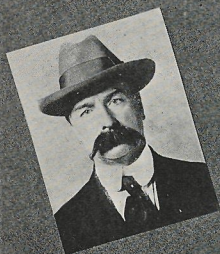
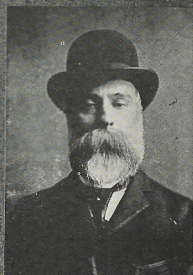
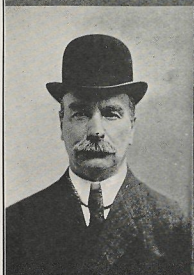
Another illustration of the value and certainty of the finger-print system may be obtained from the following interesting occurrence. Charles and Frank Terry, twins, actors on the vaudeville stage, whose close resemblance to each other is most remarkable, are shown in the photographs opposite page 230. They are identical in height, weight, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and there is not the slightest variation in their facial make-up and expressions.

Both of these men visited the identification bureau at Police Headquarters, and, in the interest of science, submitted themselves to be measured and photographed by means of the Bertillon System.

After their pictures and measurements had been examined, it was found that they were identical with each other, and that it was an utter impossibility to determine one from the other. They then submitted themselves to be finger-printed. The natural result was, that the difference in the classification of their respective finger-prints was so great that the most inexperienced operator of the finger-print system could tell, at a glance, that the finger-prints of these twins were of two different persons.

Reliability Proven

Another striking example of the reliability of the finger-print system is demonstrated in the photographs opposite this page of one Paul Diamond, a notorious pickpocket, whose picture and record adorn every rogues' gallery in the United States. Diamond's criminal career covered a period of upwards of 25 years. He has been pictured in different cities, under several aliases, and each picture showed a visage with marked differences. During the time that police authorities had to rely exclusively on photographs and Bertillon measurements it is a well-known fact that this man escaped punishment through the inability to establish his identity positively. Since the installation of the finger-print system, this notorious criminal has been finger-printed, and all that is necessary now to identify him is the taking of his finger impressions. Other illustrations of the wonderful accuracy of the finger-print system could be presented without end, but enough has been shown to prove conclusively its value in finally solving the problem of the positive identification of criminals.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF PAUL DIAMOND, NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET, SHOWING FACIAL CHANGES RESORTED TO, TO AVOID DETECTION

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SOMES CRIMES OF SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL INTEREST AND ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF THE CRIMINALS

FIRST DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

At 11 P. M., January 15, 1921, James Sullivan, 178 Cherry Street, was shot and killed in front of 55 Rutgers Street. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that one William Wall, 43 Rutgers Street, was arrested. He admitted the killing. He was convicted and sentenced to State's Prison. **Murder of James Sullivan**

At 2 A. M., January 29, 1921, Israel Turk, 271 East Broadway, New York, was shot and killed at his residence. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that Rose Schmertz, 12 West 65th Street, New York, and Anna Brown, 373 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., were arrested as material witnesses. Robert Brown, husband of Anna Brown, was arrested later at 12 West 65th Street, New York. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State's Prison for from 19 years to life. **Murder of Israel Turk**

At 2.40 P. M., January 29, 1921, Jacob Mazura, 90 Willet Street, was shot and killed at 123 Stanton Street. Detective Division notified. He had previously told a number of men that he was about to return to Europe with \$2,000. Investigation resulted in the arrest of Julius Rosenwasser, alias "Rothman" and "Max Cohen," in Boston, Mass. He implicated Abe. Kaplan, Benjamin Konner and another man known to him as "Shorty." Rosenwasser was convicted of Murder, First Degree, and sentenced to death. Kaplan was sentenced to State's Prison for from 20 years to life. Konner is awaiting trial.

At 9.40 A. M., April 28, 1921, Alex. Pilensky, 428 East 9th Street, was taken to 68 Avenue A by an unknown man where he drank whiskey which contained chloral. He fell into a stupor and when he recovered the unknown man was missing with \$3,000 in cash and his watch and chain. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that one Albert Kriowsky, 343 East 24th Street was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to State's Prison for from 4 to 8 years.

At 2.30 P. M., June 17, 1921, William Snyder, 122 Suffolk Street, reported that two unknown men had struck him on the head with a blunt instrument and stolen a quantity of uncut diamonds valued at \$35,000, and insured for \$20,000. Detective Division notified. Investigation made. It was learned that Snyder was in partnership with two others. Detectives examined the books and found that only \$14,000 worth of goods were stolen. Snyder was interrogated, with the result that he admitted stealing the property himself. He was arrested, has since returned the stolen property, and is awaiting trial. **Business Man Robs Himself**

At 10 A. M., November 7, 1921, Antonio Tolenko, 57 Orchard Street, after having a few drinks of liquor in his apartment with two unknown men and one woman, fell into a stupor, and when he recovered missed \$189 cash and a

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quantity of clothing and jewelry. Detective Division notified. After an investigation Bronk Bolter, Steve Bradies and Josephine Felix, notorious Polish thieves were arrested. These persons used chloral mixed with whiskey to stupefy their victim, for the purpose of robbing him. Bolter pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence. Others are awaiting trial.

At 8.20 A. M., December 2, 1921, Vito Marchione, 190 Chrystie Street, was shot and killed in his store. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that one Dominick Galati who escaped to Chicago, Ill., was arrested and returned to New York. He confessed to the killing, has been indicted and is now awaiting trial.

SECOND DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

Murder of Samuel Kessler

On April 3, 1921, Samuel Kessler, 263 Lenox Avenue, employed as an installment collector, entered the premises, 331 West 16th Street and proceeded to the apartment of James Ferris, while therein was assaulted by two unknown men, sustaining a fracture of the skull from which he died. Detective Division notified. Investigation made. James Ferris and James King arrested. The former confessed, stating that he, King and one Terence Montague planned the robbery. All were indicted for Murder, First Degree. King pleaded guilty to Murder, Second Degree, and was sentenced to State's Prison for from 20 years to life. Ferris adjudged insane and sent to Manhattan State Hospital. The third man has not yet been apprehended.

Murder of George Corcoran

At about 1.20 P. M., May 1, 1921, George Corcoran of 319 West 17th Street, New York, while at the Northeast corner of 8th Avenue and 16th Street was shot and killed. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that William Grubb of 259 West 20th Street, was arrested at 13th Avenue and 57th Street. Grubb made a confession stating that he shot Corcoran because of his attentions to his (Grubb's) wife. He has been indicted for Murder, First Degree, and is awaiting trial.

Grand Larceny

At 2.45 P. M., April 29, 1921, H. C. DuVal, 74 Broadway, New York, reported that a young man came to his office stating that he was a messenger sent by the Liberty Messenger Service of 1 Wall Street, to run stock. This concern supplied his firm with messengers. The young man was employed and sent to Kuhn, Loeb and Company, 52 William Street, with a certified check for \$125,800 to redeem stocks and securities. The check was presented and stocks and securities obtained but never delivered to DuVal. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that on May 6, 1921, one Jack Silver of 417 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at East Orange, N. J. Louis Lavine and Louis Ptashnick were arrested later. Stocks and securities to the value of \$124,800 recovered. All three pleaded guilty and have been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

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On September 8, 1921, at about 11.45 p. m., a detective while sitting in Childs Restaurant, 102 Park Row, overheard a conversation between two men to the effect that there were three men loitering in a nearby doorway on Park Row and acting suspiciously. At 114 Park Row he found three men, and, not being satisfied with their explanation as to their business there, frisked them, finding upon the persons of two of them fully loaded revolvers. The three men who gave the names of Herman Bergman, 125 East 15th Street; James Walsh, 328 West 30th Street, and John Brown, Olive Tree Inn, East 23d Street, were arrested. Walsh and Brown were each convicted and sentenced to three years in State's Prison. The other man was discharged in Court of Special Sessions.

**Unlawful Entry
and Possession
of Concealed
Weapons**

On September 21, 1921, Louis Llanso, employed as special agent for the Spanish Royal Mail Steamship Company, received an anonymous letter directing him to place \$5,000 at the Columbus Statue in Central Park on September 24, 1921, under threat of death to himself and family if he failed to comply. Detective Division notified. At 8 a. m., September 24, 1921, detectives accompanied the complainant to the designated place. At about 8.30 a. m., same date, Danio Puente and his brother Aurelio Puente, both Spanish, residing in a furnished room at 875 Sixth Avenue, appeared, and after looking around picked up the package and started away. They were arrested. Aurelio Puente pleaded guilty and stated that his brother had no knowledge of the writing of the letter to the complainant. He also admitted writing similar letters to Spanish bankers. Danio Puente was discharged. Aurelio Puente, having been in this country only three months, was ordered deported.

At 8.45 a. m., August 17, 1921, Louis Berenson, 1418 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was found lying in the rear of loft on fifth floor of premises, 41 West 14th Street, suffering from gunshot wounds. He stated that he was enticed there the evening previous by Samuel Blumensweig of 1418 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, who shot him. Detective Division notified. Investigation made. It was learned that both of these men were employed by Samuel Frost Company, manufacturer of electrical fixtures, at 41 West 14th Street. Blumensweig was arrested and identified by Berenson, who died later, as his assailant. It was ascertained that the deceased and Blumensweig had occupied the same furnished room. Both had been systematically stealing from their place of employment. Property valued at \$1,000, found in their room, was identified by Samuel Frost as his. The deceased and Blumensweig contemplated going into business, but a dissention arose which resulted in the killing of Berenson. Blumensweig was indicted for Murder, First Degree, and is now awaiting trial.

**Thefts Lead
to Murder**

At 5.50 p. m., August 16, 1921, the Chatham and Phenix Bank, 149 Broadway, reported that a man representing himself as C. Fred. Johnson, on August 1, 1921, opened an account depositing a check, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, for \$45,000, and withdrew on this account \$2,000. Detective Division notified. Investigation resulted

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in the arrest of Arthur E. Ollson, an employee of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company who was on a vacation at Stamford, N. Y., where he was apprehended. He confessed to the thefts of amounts aggregating \$100,000, all of which was recovered through various banks and safe deposit vaults throughout the city. Prisoner is now awaiting trial.

THIRD DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

**Shooting of
Patrolman
Daniel J. Neville**

At about 8.30 P. M., August 27, 1921, Patrolman Daniel J. Neville, while making an investigation in a vacant lot at 536 West 39th Street, New York, and about to enter a shanty in the rear thereof, was shot and killed by one of five men who were in the shanty. Detective Division notified. The following indicted for Murder, First Degree: William Hoey, Albert Lamson, John Winkquist, alias John the Swede, John Gleason, alias Supo, and one John Doe. Gleason later found dead; Hoey and Lamson are in the Tombs Prison awaiting trial; four material witnesses arrested, two of whom were discharged. Winkquist, an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, is still at large.

At about 12.30 A. M., July 13, 1921, a telephone message was received at the 23d Precinct station that men were walking up rear fire escape of premises, 42 West 38th Street. Detectives were dispatched to these premises. They entered from the 37th Street side, and going to the roof of the above premises, found Isadore Poulin, Benjamin Bernstein and Jacob Harris holding, suspended from a rope, one Morris Greenberg, alias Geroff, who had forced an entrance through the window of the Jardine Hat Company on the tenth floor of premises, 42 West 38th Street, for the purpose of entering the loft of Klugeman Fur Company, by cutting a hole through the floor of the Jardine Hat Company. The prisoners were convicted of Burglary and sentenced to State's Prison.

FOURTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

Payroll Robbery

At 10.30 A. M., January 17, 1921, while Washington I. Davis of 375 Park Avenue was making up a payroll for his employees, two men entered his office, one of whom reached over and touched Mr. Davis on the shoulder. As Mr. Davis turned around one of the men fired a shot at him, the bullet taking effect on the left side of his face. The men then stole the payroll, amounting to \$2,463, and escaped in an automobile. Detective Division notified. An exhaustive investigation was made with the result that the number of the automobile was obtained, owned by Mr. Frederick Gregg, of 18 West 76th Street, who informed the detectives that his chauffeur Frederick Pracht of 768 Eleventh Avenue, had telephoned him early on the morning of January 17, 1921, that he had had engine trouble and would be unable to take Mr. Gregg to his office. At 11 A. M. the same morning, Pracht again telephoned his employer, stating that the car was all right. He was directed then to call for Mrs. Gregg at 2.15 P. M., which he failed to do. On January 21, 1921, Pracht was arrested, charged with Robbery. On June 24, 1921, he received a suspended sentence for turning State's evidence against

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Joseph Sullivan, 8547 130th Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., who was sent to the Penitentiary. The third man wanted has been indicted but not yet apprehended.

At 4 P. M., February 26, 1921, a detective of this Division at Lenox Avenue and 111th Street, observed one David Minogue, for whom a circular had been issued by this Department, directing his arrest for acting in concert with others in holding up, at revolver point, and robbing George Alexander at 96th Street and Riverside Drive, of the sum of \$35,000 cash on November 28, 1919. Minogue was in the company of another man, who later proved to be George Stuyvesant. Both men were arrested. Minogue attempted to draw a fully loaded .38 caliber revolver, but was disarmed by the detective. A loaded revolver was also found concealed on the person of Stuyvesant. Their room at 211 West 111th Street was searched and several revolvers and a loaded shotgun with barrel cut short were found. It was ascertained that they were wanted in connection with a hold-up of a bank at Wyomissing, Pa., on February 4, 1921. Minogue was identified in connection with it and turned over to the Wyomissing, Pa., authorities. He pleaded guilty to Robbery, First Degree, and is now awaiting sentence. Stuyvesant could not be connected with any robbery, but he was, however, convicted of illegally carrying concealed weapons.

**Arrest of
Bank Robbers**

At about 1 P. M., September 22, 1921, detectives observed two men who acted suspiciously. When approached they started to run, but were overtaken and arrested. They resisted and one of them placed his hand into his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. They were subdued, and on being searched a loaded revolver was found on one, Sam Ballasalma, 306 East 108th Street, and a slungshot covered with blood found in the pocket of the other, Frank Gentile, 2235 Second Avenue. It was found that the shirt cuffs of both men were bloodstained. They were brought to the station house and while being questioned, a message was received that a man had been shot and robbed at 335 East 108th Street. The man, Philip Safcheftsky, butter and egg salesman, of 377 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, was brought to the station house for medical attention, and stated that while on the roof of 325 East 108th Street, intending to cross to enter house at 327 East 108th Street, he was attacked by two men, one of whom pointed a revolver, while the other beat him on the head with a slungshot until he became unconscious. He positively identified the prisoners as the men who assaulted him and robbed him of \$83.77 cash. The prisoners were searched and the money found on them. They were each convicted and sentenced for from 10 to 20 years in State's Prison.

**Assault and
Robbery**

FIFTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

At 4.45 P. M., March 9, 1921, Fire Marshal Frank Prial of the Fire Department, reported a suspicious fire at 871 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the apartment of Mrs. Augusta R. Potter, fourth floor rear. Detective Division notified. Investigation disclosed the fact that a burglary had just been committed in this

**Arson to Cover
Burglary**

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apartment, and that the perpetrator started three separate fires therein to conceal the burglary. Detectives continued the investigation and learned that there was a trunk at 677 Lenox Avenue, in the apartment of one Alma Williams, which contained clothing and jewelry valued at \$2,500, it was later identified by Mrs. Potter as the stolen property. The Superintendent of the premises, 871 St. Nicholas Avenue, Albert Barnes, had in the meantime disappeared. He was later located at Unionville, N. J., arrested and charged with Arson and Burglary, and extradited. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced for not less than 4 nor more than 8 years in State's Prison.

Card Players Robbed

At 3.30 A. M., March 27, 1921, George Hill, 514 West 134th Street, reported that at 2 A. M. on that day, six unknown men entered his apartment, where he and five others were engaged in a game of cards, and at the point of revolvers, robbed each player of money and jewelry amounting to \$2,000, and escaped. After an exhaustive investigation, Stavaris Daga, of 309 West 37th Street and Anthony Graci, of 509 East 39th Street, were arrested. They were positively identified, convicted and each sentenced for from 10 to 20 years in State's Prison.

Theatrical Manager Assaulted and Robbed

At 11.55 P. M., November 6, 1921, Robert McNabb, of 353 West 128th Street, Manager of the West End Theatre, 364 West 125th Street, reported that while walking south on Manhattan Avenue, at about 11.30 P. M., near 121st Street, he was robbed of \$1,500 by four men, one of whom struck him on the back of the head, while another pointed a revolver at him. They escaped in an automobile. Investigation was made with the result that one Harry Blake, who resided with his wife at 419 East 123d Street, was arrested. The complainant identified him, but later stated he was not positive of his identification. Blake's room was searched and a number of articles used by safe burglars found therein, as well as a number of revolvers. Blake admitted blowing a safe in the post office at Bellport, L. I. He was charged with a violation of Section 1897, Penal Law, and then turned over to the Post Office authorities. He pleaded guilty to the Bellport, L. I. crime, and was sentenced to serve 4 years in Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

SIXTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

Assault and Robbery in Chinese Restaurants

On January 10, 1921, at about 3.10 P. M., four unknown men entered the Chinese restaurant, at 2823 Third Avenue, conducted by Lee Hong, and pointing revolvers at him, forced him into the kitchen, where they bound the complainant and the cook with a rope, and then stole \$28 from the cash register and a quantity of cigars and cigarettes and escaped. Detective Division notified. Investigation was made with the result that the elevated and subway stations in the neighborhood were covered. A man answering the description of one of the perpetrators was observed entering the subway at Third Avenue and 149th Street. He gave the name of Juan Alvaras, and on his person was found a loaded revolver. He was positively identified. Four other arrests were

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made. They were also identified as having held up the Chinese restaurant at 161st Street and Third Avenue. All were convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

At about 2 P. M., June 6, 1921, Mrs. Anna Blaunstein, of 1053 Morris Avenue, was found in the basement of her home in an unconscious condition, caused by being struck on the head with some blunt instrument. She later died in the hospital. Detective Division notified. Investigation made with the result that one Henry Brown, colored, was arrested, convicted and sentenced to death.

**Blaunstein
Murder**

On July 7, 1921, a fire occurred in the apartments of one Raphael Baccogne, 3886 Third Avenue, causing considerable damage and endangering many lives. Detective Division notified. After an investigation, Raphael Baccogne was arrested and charged with Arson, he having saturated furniture with oil with a view to defrauding a fire insurance company. He was convicted and sentenced to serve 8 years in State's Prison.

**Sets House
on Fire**

At 12.05 A. M., September 10, 1921, three unknown men entered the subway station of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at Freeman Street and Southern Boulevard, and pointing a revolver at the agent, Frank Schneider, stole cash to the amount of \$116 and escaped. Detective Division notified. Investigation was made with the result that seven arrests were effected. All but one were convicted. Each received a long sentence in State's Prison.

At 8 P. M., December 23, 1921, information was received by telephone that two men were acting suspiciously in the vicinity of Tremont Ave. and Southern Boulevard. Detectives were assigned to investigate. Upon their arrival at this location the detectives entered the United Cigar store, 880 Tremont Avenue, and purchased a cigar. The conduct of the men behind the counter aroused the suspicions of the detectives. One of the detectives covered the two men behind the counter, one of whom later proved to be a clerk employed there, and directed another detective to look into the rear room. There he found Gerry Trefield, the manager of the store, tied up. At this moment, a third man, who had been standing in the corner of the store apparently intoxicated, shot Detective McCarthy in the face, and Detective Connell, who came to the assistance of McCarthy was shot in the jaw. Both detectives shot at the unknown man, who managed to leave the store, dropping dead on East Tremont Avenue, opposite Honeywell Avenue. The other man escaped in an automobile, having been wounded by the detectives, leaving behind his overcoat, cap and a .32 calibre revolver which was hidden in the overcoat. Later a man applied for treatment for a gunshot wound at the Englewood, N. J., Hospital. Investigation proved him to be the man sought. He admitted his part in the hold-up, as well as numerous other hold-ups of United Cigar Stores. The slain man was identified through his finger prints. He also was wanted for participation in a number of United Cigar Store hold-ups.

**United Cigar
Store Robbery**

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SEVENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT

At about 12.15 P. M., May 31, 1921, Delia McGann, an employee of the Woodmansten Inn, was assaulted and a package containing gingham stolen from her. Information had previously reached the detectives that she was to be held up, as it was her custom to carry money of the Inn to the Bank. The detectives gave her the package containing gingham instead of money. Patrick H. Smith and Charles Buck were arrested, convicted and sentenced to prison.

EIGHTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On October 11, 1920, Walter Jackowski was shot to death in lunch room where he was employed, at 2886 Richmond Terrace, Mariner's Harbor, S. I., by four men who entered the place for the purpose of robbery. Jackowski died before a description of his assailants could be obtained. The Detective Division was notified. After an investigation, Antonio Paoluccio and Frank Eccobacci were arrested, on January 12, 1921, and charged with this crime. They implicated Edward McNally and William Connolly. McNally was sentenced to death and executed in March, 1921. Paoluccio and Eccobacci sentenced to serve from 20 years to life imprisonment. Connolly was used as State's witness. These arrests cleared up a number of unsolved burglaries and as a result a large amount of property was recovered. Connolly was later tried on a charge of Burglary, as a third offender. He was sentenced to serve 59 years in Sing Sing Prison.

NINTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

At 9.15 P. M., March 12, 1921, two unknown men entered the shoe repairing shop of Louis Balsano, 512 Forty-fifth Street, and demanded that Balsano and his helper, Aniello DiCristo, throw up their hands and give them money. DiCristo attempted to prevent the escape of the men and received a serious gunshot wound and died from its effects. The Detective Division was notified. One Catello Tudesco was arrested. Four others arrested later. One named Tumbrello was sentenced to death. Tudesco pleaded guilty to Murder, Second Degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The others are awaiting trial.

At 5 A. M., August 15, 1921, Steve Vassilopoulos, Brighton Beach Boardwalk, reported that three unknown men, masked and with revolvers, entered his store and living apartment there, forcing him to open his safe. They tied him to a bedstead and forced the inner doors of safe with a jimmy, took \$1,400 cash and Liberty bonds, valued at \$500, and escaped. Investigation was made with the result that Joseph Polce, Joseph Mancusi, and Joseph Morini, aliases Lorraine, Maresca and Brown, were arrested. All three were charged with Robbery. Morini was found guilty and sentenced to serve 20 years in Sing Sing Prison. The others are awaiting trial.

TENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

At 2.30 A. M., September 9, 1921, the furnishing store of Joel Arnold, 1251 Flatbush Avenue, was burglarized. The Detective Division was notified. In-

**Robbery Felled
Through Decoy
Package**

**Arrests for
Murder Clear
up Burglaries**

**Arnold Store
Robbery**

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vestigation was made with the result that John J. Kearns, Edward McNally and Arthur Cawley were arrested. They had also committed three other burglaries in that neighborhood. The three prisoners were indicted and are now awaiting trial.

On May 17, 1921, Edward J. Phelan was arrested by detectives, charged with larceny of an Oldsmobile car from Joseph Levy, of 78 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn. Further investigation was made with the result that 14 other automobiles were recovered, valued at \$25,000. He was convicted and sentenced to prison.

**Fifteen Stolen
Cars Recovered**

ELEVENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

At 9.40 P. M., May 16, 1920, George Turello, residing at 34 Union Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the right side of body at 128 Union Street, Brooklyn. He died in Long Island College Hospital four hours later. On March 6, 1921, detectives of this Department arrested Guiseppi Florina, alias Speranzo, and Alberto Anastasio. The prisoners were brought to trial and found guilty of Murder, First Degree. On May 25, 1921, they were sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison the week beginning July 3, 1921, by Judge Van Sicklen in the Supreme Court.

**Murder Solved
10 Months Later**

At 9.55 P. M., April 28, 1921, Swend Hanson, a boatswain on the Steamship Independence, then lying at the foot of 23d Street, Brooklyn, while in premises 395 Gold Street, Brooklyn, was shot by an unknown colored man. He died from his wounds the following morning. Detectives ascertained that Hanson, with John Bost and Harry Nathan, went to 395 Gold Street, where they met four unknown colored men, who agreed to purchase a quantity of cocaine from Hanson. When the latter produced the cocaine, one of the colored men drew a revolver, exhibited a pair of handcuffs and a shield on his vest and stated he was an officer. He ordered the men to put up their hands and after taking their money, ordered them to leave the room, which they did. He then put the cocaine in a package and was about to leave the premises when Hanson demanded the return of the money and cocaine. In the altercation which followed, the unknown colored man shot Hanson. From Minnie Fitchette, the housekeeper, it was learned that he was known simply as Walter. A search was made for a man of that name who would likely represent himself as an officer. As a result, Walter Ryan, 34 years, colored, of 140 West 142d Street, was arrested at his home. Minnie Fitchette identified him as the man who shot Hanson. Ryan was indicted for Murder, First Degree, in Kings County and is now awaiting trial.

**Murder of a
Drug Purveyor**

At 10 P. M., September 14, 1921, Ma Sing, of 10 Bayard Street, while walking through Fort Green Park, Brooklyn, was stopped by two colored men, who pointed revolvers and ordered his hands up. After taking \$4 from Ma Sing they started away, but he shouted for assistance. They fired two shots at Ma Sing without effect. The complainant stated that one of the men wore a

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brown velvet hat. On September 16, the detectives saw one Notin Chaney wearing a hat similar to the one described. Upon questioning him the detectives learned that he and one Alexander Grant were implicated. Both were arrested and brought before the complainant, who identified them as the men who held him up. Both men were tried and convicted before Judge Strong, Supreme Court. On October 17, 1921, Notin Chaney was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for from 10 to 20 years, and Alexander Grant for from 6 to 12 years.

TWELFTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

**Burglary and
Felonious
Assault by an
Ex-Janitor**

At 1.45 A. M., June 15, 1921, Miss Anna Weinstein, 686 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, reported that while she was in bed, an unknown colored man forced an entrance to her apartment through the kitchen window, entered her bedroom and attempted to assault her. She screamed and struggled with the negro, but he finally struck her on the head with a club. On the same day, at about 6.30 P. M., the detective assigned to this case arrested Roy Powell, colored, formerly employed as janitor in the house where complainant resides. On August 9, 1921, Powell was convicted in the County Court before Judge Bayes and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for not less than 25 years to life.

At about 1.20 A. M., December 16, 1921, detectives of this Division arrested William Metalsky, known as "Two Gun," who was in the act of burglarizing the residence of Nathan Halperin, 1519 President Street, Brooklyn. When taken into custody he drew a revolver and shot at the detectives twice, the cartridges failing to explode. The detectives shot at him, which necessitated his removal to the Kings County Hospital, where he is confined as a prisoner. In the scuffle which ensued between the detectives and the prisoner, the latter drew a second revolver and attempted to shoot the detectives before his removal to the hospital. He had a long criminal record. His arrest cleared up nine other burglaries.

THIRTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

**Assault and
Robbery of
Paymaster**

On November 5, 1920, Charles Syring, paymaster for the United States Trucking Co., while paying off the truck drivers at 281 North 7th Street, Brooklyn, was held up at the point of a revolver, and the payroll, amounting to \$3,460, was taken by three unknown men. Detective Division notified. On January 7, 1921, the detectives after an exhaustive investigation, arrested Stanley Sydlansky, 83 Grand Street, and John McCarthy, 234 E. 33d Street, Manhattan. They were convicted and each sentenced to Sing Sing Prison by Judge Cropsey, Supreme Court, on January 31, 1921, for 15 years.

On November 26, 1920, three unknown men entered the Star Towel Supply Co., 191 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, overpowered the watchman, ripped the safe open and stole \$2,000 in currency. Detective Division notified. On March 19, 1921, detectives located and arrested one Ernest Parvesi, who answered

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the description and was identified by the watchman as one of the perpetrators. He was convicted and sentenced to 40 years in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Fawcett in the Supreme Court.

At 2.20 P.M., April 13, 1921, three unknown men entered the apartment of Alfred Klepsch, at 133 North 8th Street, Brooklyn. One of the men pointed a revolver at Klepsch, while the other forced open a trunk and stole a quantity of jewelry and \$4,000 in currency. Immediately on receipt of the report, detectives made a tour of the neighborhood in an automobile and in less than half an hour arrested John Gorney, Joseph Kwasnik and Felix Gzanka. All three were convicted. Gorney was sent to Sing Sing Prison for life, Kwasnik for from 4 to 8 years, and Gzanka received a suspended sentence.

On October 8, 1920, Joseph Rice, 225 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot and killed by six unknown men in a tailor shop at 205 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. Detective Division notified. On April 1, 1921, after constant investigating, information was obtained which resulted in the arrest of Cosomo Pipola and Thomas Clinch. They were convicted of the crime. Both were sentenced by Judge McCrate, Supreme Court, on July 11, 1921, to Sing Sing Prison, Pipola for from 20 years to life and Clinch for 2½ years.

**Murder of
Joseph Rice**

FOURTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

At 11.45 P.M., February 23, 1921, Wilfred P. Kotkov, of 10540 Benedict Ave., Woodhaven, L. I., a professor of theology, while leaving the Boyd Avenue "L" station of the Fulton Street line, was brutally assaulted by some unknown person or persons. He was struck on the head with a piece of iron and robbed of eyeglasses and a small amount of money. He died later in the hospital. The Detective Division was notified and an investigation was made with the result that four arrests were effected and the weapon used was found. All were convicted. Peter Nunziato, 14 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Alfano, 12 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, were sentenced to death; Alfonse Verone, 42 Water Street, Woodhaven, pleaded guilty to Murder, Second Degree, and was sentenced to State's Prison for 20 years to life; Frank Cassese, 249 N. 8th Street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to State's Prison for from 8 to 16 years.

**Murder of
Prof. Kotkov**

At 5 P.M., April 22, 1921, detectives of this Division arrested Joseph Schaefer, 1350 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, and charged him with Burglary and Larceny. The prisoner resisted arrest and a desperate fight ensued before he could be taken into custody. A watch stolen from the residence of Charles M. Wolfran, at 1517 One Hundred and Fifth Street, Ozone Park, L. I., had been pawned by a woman who received same in payment for work done for the prisoner's common-law wife. A description of her was obtained by the detectives and through a house-to-house canvas she was located and aided the detectives by identifying the prisoner. His residence was stocked with stolen

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articles. A number of pawn tickets were found there and part of the loot represented by them was identified by scores of complainants living in Queens, Brooklyn, and in Nassau County. He was convicted and sentenced to 19 years in State's Prison.

FIFTEENTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT:

On April 30, 1921, about 11.15 P. M., Milton Scheer, of 88 Junction Avenue, Corona, L. I., was shot and instantly killed by one of three unknown colored men who were robbing the cash register at that address. The Detective Division was notified. An investigation resulted in the arrest of William Bell and Rossie Drumgo, colored. Both were convicted. One was sentenced to death; the other, who pleaded guilty to Manslaughter, was sentenced to serve a long term in State's Prison.

Shooting of Patrolman Shine

On August 20, 1921, Patrolman Daniel J. Shine, while on patrol at Jackson Avenue and 44th Street, Corona, L. I., had his attention called to two suspicious persons in front of 51 West Jackson Avenue. He observed Thomas J. Craven, of 85 Fifty-fourth Street, Corona, L. I., and an unknown man. The officer searched Craven and was about to search the unknown man, when the latter fired two shots at him, one of which entered his abdomen. The detectives learned that the unknown man was a fugitive from the State Prison, Wethersfield, Conn. He was subsequently arrested in Chester, Conn., and identified as Thomas J. Maloney (aliases Thomas Far, Thomas Howard and Thomas Kittle), was found guilty of Assault, First Degree, and sentenced to State's Prison for 20 years. Craven was discharged.

Rape and Robbery

At 9.30 P. M., September 8, 1921, a young white woman, while in a Ford sedan, parked on Betts Avenue, near Laurel Hill Boulevard, with Edward Montague, of 104 Burroughs Avenue, Winfield, L. I., were held up by four unknown men at the point of revolvers and forced Montague to drive the car to Maurice and Waters Avenues, Winfield, L. I., where they were met by three others, who were also armed. The young woman was then taken from the automobile and raped by the seven men. They stole a watch from Montague. All escaped. The Detective Division was notified. An investigation was made with the result that four of the fugitives have been apprehended, convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

HOMICIDE SQUAD, DETECTIVE DIVISION:

At 1.25 P. M., October 5, 1921, the body, fully clothed, of Nitaro Yasuhara, a Japanese, was found under the bed in his room, 139, at the Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d Street, with a small tablecover fastened about his neck, causing death by strangulation. It was learned that a Japanese, who had registered as Kobn Tan, described as about 25 years old, five feet tall, slim build, black bushy hair, wearing a dark brown suit and a brown soft hat, had engaged room 139 on the previous day, had disappeared. He was last seen coming out of the bathroom on the morning of October 5th. No money was

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found when the clothing of the deceased was searched. The motive evidently was robbery. Upon investigation it was found that Yasuhara had been living at a Japanese boarding house since September 17th, and was last seen at 65th Street and Broadway about 9.30 A. M., October 5th, with a fellow countryman, who left him at the corner. The victim was employed at the Psychiatric Institute at Morristown, N. J. While there he borrowed \$100 from a fellow workman and had just been paid \$130 for two months' wages. When he borrowed the money he stated he was going to Seattle, Washington, but after coming to New York he decided to remain and seek a position.

It was concluded that the crime had been committed by some person who had knowledge that Yasuhara possessed this money, which knowledge was probably obtained at the boarding house or at the Institute. None at the institute answered the description of the man who engaged the room at the Hotel Empire. Of the thirty-one persons living at the boarding house, the investigation eliminated all but four. Two of these could not be identified by the hotel employees. It was ascertained that one of the remaining two would fit the description, even as to clothes. It was learned that this man, Saito, had left the boarding house on October 2d, stating that he had secured a position at the Midwood Sanitarium, Flatbush. Inquiries were made, but Saito was not employed there. It was ascertained that Saito had been employed by F. M. Hayashi, 3 Millum Street, Cranford, N. J. From him it was learned that Saito had a suit of clothes made by a tailor in Cranford; he was interviewed and a sample of the cloth obtained. The employees at the hotel recognized the shade of brown worn by the man, the first of the two, who registered there.

A search for Saito was immediately instituted. It was learned that at one time he had been employed as a seaman on a Japanese Line. Inquiries were made there and in the lower section of the city, frequented by Japanese seamen. On October 14, the investigating officers found Saito in a boarding house at 40 Catherine Street. When interrogated he stoutly denied that he had ever been at the Hotel Empire, but later, after persistent questioning, he admitted that he had killed Yasuhara by first striking him in the stomach and then strangling him with the cloth which he took from the top of a nearby telephone table. He also admitted stealing the contents of Yasuhara's clothing. The identification of the deceased and the arrest of the perpetrator was accomplished in nine days.

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD, DETECTIVE DIVISION :

On October 18, 1921, Norman Garrett, of Cleveland, O., while endeavoring to dispose of a Buick coupe, at 905 West End Avenue, Manhattan, to H. Kehoe, was arrested. It was ascertained that this car was stolen in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10, 1921, from Samuel Foster, of 5915 Elgin Avenue, that city. Garrett visited hospitals, where he would sell stolen cars to the physicians stating he was a doctor, wishing to sell his car and was going abroad. Fifteen cars, which were stolen by Garrett in Pittsburgh, Boston and Washington, D. C., were recovered. A number of bills of sale from the

Arrest of
"Dr." Garrett

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Buick Motor Car Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were found in his possession. They were being used by him in his transactions in disposing of the stolen cars. The bills of sale were not bona fide. He was returned to Washington, D. C., for trial.

BOMB SQUAD, DETECTIVE DIVISION :

Arrests of Anarchists

On April 28, 1921, members of the Bomb Squad arrested Edward Lindgren, Abram Jakiris and Israel Amster, at 170 Bleecker Street, New York, charged with Criminal Anarchy and Unlawful Use of the United States Mails. When taken into custody the secret code used by them in communicating with the officials of the Third Internationale, as well as the instructions given confidentially to the subordinate directors of the movement, were found in their possession. The instructions explained in detail the means to be employed in preventing interference or detection by the Police Departments or Federal Investigating Bureaus, as well as the methods to be employed to intimidate persons who may be used as witnesses against them in any criminal action. The headquarters of the Communist Party of the United States was located at the time of this arrest and a complete roster of the members and their addresses was obtained. The Police Departments of 75 cities were notified and proper action taken to restrict their activities. In many cases arrests were made and convictions obtained. These arrests were a severe blow to the anarchistic movement in the United States, especially since it disrupted secret communication with the officers of the Third Internationale.

Wyomissing (Pa.) Bank Robbery

At 12.30 P. M., February 4, 1921, The Peoples Trust Co., at Wyomissing, Pa., was held up and robbed by six unknown men. The employees of the bank were bound, put into the vaults, and \$180,000 was stolen. The bandits were well armed and made their escape in an automobile. Members of the Bomb Squad were assigned and after many weeks of trailing various suspects and visiting the haunts of criminals, it was learned that the securities were about to be sold. At about 2.30 P. M., March 17, 1921, detectives covered the place where the securities were to be sold and arrested Harry Bernstein and Solomon Girsch in the act of selling \$65,500 worth of the securities. Stewart S. Wallace and Charles Stark were also arrested. All returned to Reading, Pa., for trial. They were later convicted.

On January 1, 1921, members of the Bomb Squad arrested Morris Bernstein, Louis Henig, alias Brown, and Joseph Cohen, alias Sellowitch, on a charge of Robbery. They were implicated in several robberies, including that of Henry Davidow, jeweler, of 1744 Madison Avenue, whose store was entered on December 14, 1920. One of the bandits covered him with a revolver and attempted to chloroform him, while the others stole jewelry and silverware. At 1576 St. Nicholas Avenue, on December 13, 1920, they held up at revolver point, the man in charge and stole \$68 from the cash register. At 6 West 21st Street, on December 13, 1920, they assaulted the proprietor of restaurant at that location by striking him with the butt of a revolver and stole a small sum

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of money. On December 1, 1920, they entered the Madison Republican Club, at 26 West 115th Street, lined up eighteen men who were present and stole money and jewelry. On August 5, 1920, the Lenox Baths, at 155 West 115th Street, was entered and its patrons robbed of their effects. On October 4, 1920, the restaurant owned by Richard Mendoza, at 111 Lenox Avenue, was entered and the patrons robbed. For the hold-up in the Madison Republican Club and the robbery in the Lenox Baths, Bernstein and Henig were sentenced to State's Prison for from 5 to 10 years each, and Cohen to State's Prison for 7 years. Warrants lodged in the other cases.

On November 25, 1921, Watson Ryno, Chief of Police, Cedar Grove, N. J., notified this Department that a man named Alexander Warren, posing as an artist and motion picture actor, and said to frequent Broadway, was suspected of attacking Mary L. Bradshaw and Helen O'Neill, of Cedar Grove, N. J., on September 17 and October 10 respectively. Investigation was made with the result that one Alexander MacArthur, a frequenter of the Hotel Buckingham, was arrested and later identified as the man sought.

**Assault—Rape
in New Jersey**

ITALIAN SQUAD, DETECTIVE DIVISION :

On February 9, 1921, Abraham Duboff, a jeweler, of 156 Chrystie Street, was held up at point of gun and robbed of \$15,000 worth of jewelry. The Detective Division was notified with the result that four arrests were made. All were convicted and sentenced to State's Prison.

At 1.30 P. M., October 28, 1920, Vincenzo Nardi, of 174 Cherry Street, was struck on the head with an axe by Alfonso Liparulo, of Linden, N. J., and the sum of \$125 taken from him. The Detective Division was notified and the fugitive was promptly arrested, tried and sentenced to State's Prison.

At 3 P. M., May 24, 1921, Giuseppe Varotta, 5 years, of 354 E. 13th Street, New York, was kidnapped from in front of his residence. The Detective Division was notified. On June 2, five persons were arrested, charged with Kidnapping and Extortion. On June 1, 1921, one of the prisoners called on the father of the kidnapped boy at his residence and demanded the sum of \$2,000, which had been previously demanded by mail. The father stated that he did not have that much money, but agreed to pay \$500, which the extortioner stated he would accept, promising to call for it at 10 P. M., June 2d. Another of the prisoners, John Melchionne, called at complainant's house at the time fixed, and assured the father that the boy would be returned later that night. After the money was paid Melchionne was arrested, whereupon detectives surrounded the neighborhood and arrested four others. On June 7, they were indicted for Kidnapping and remanded for trial without bail. On June 11, the body of the kidnapped boy was found drowned at Piermont, N. Y. The prisoners were then indicted for Murder, one of whom was sentenced to death. The others are awaiting trial.

**Kidnapping
and Murder of
Varotta Boy**

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On July 18, 1921, Pietro Pimpinella was arrested, at 115 Mulberry Street, for the murder of Maiorano Pasquale, in Santa Maria di Capua, Province of Caserta, Italy, on April 4, 1920. The fugitive escaped to America without a passport. When arrested, he confessed to the detectives that he had killed Pasquale. He was deported to Italy for trial.

Arrest for Murders Clears up Other Murders

On August 12, 1921, confidential information reached this Squad that one Bartolo Fontana, of 36 St. Marks Place, New York, was a member of a notorious gang of murderers and that he was recently implicated in a murder perpetrated in the State of New Jersey. The Detectives gained the confidence of Fontana, with the result that he confessed to the killing of one Camillo Caiozzo, a very good friend of his, in Avon, N. J., on July 31 or August 1, 1921, through the instigation of four other men, three of whom were Francesco Puma, 204 East 12th Street, New York, Vito Bonventre, 115 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, and Stefano Magaddino, 105 Roebling Street, Brooklyn. Fontana further stated that these three men induced him to kill Camillo Caiozzo because the latter had killed a brother and an uncle of Stefano Magaddino in Italy some years previously. Fontana was chosen to commit the murder because he was the victim's closest friend. The plot was formulated in the saloon of Vito Bonventre, 115 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, during the latter part of June, 1921. Fontana, through fear, promised to do the killing at that time, but attempted to evade it by leaving his old friends and occupying a furnished room at 250 West 43d Street, New York. On or about July 25, 1921, Camillo Caiozzo learned of Fontana's address and requested permission to share the latter's room, which was granted. A few days later Fontana decided to leave New York and Caiozzo asked permission to accompany him. They went to Asbury Park, N. J., and hired a furnished room. On August 2d, they visited a farmer friend at Avon, N. J. Caiozzo wished to go hunting, but had no gun. The farmer furnished one. On the morning of August 2d, they again started for Avon, N. J., and going into the woods, shot several birds. Caiozzo told Fontana that the gangs were getting bad and suggested that they go West, whereupon Fontana became alarmed, and, thinking that perhaps Caiozzo would kill him, he shot and killed the latter. Fontana then returned to the farm house and hid the gun. Later he went to Asbury Park, changed his clothes and wrote a letter to one Francesco Puma, and had Giuseppe Lombardi, then in Asbury Park, deliver it to Puma in New York. Puma, Lombardi and an unknown man went to Asbury Park, arriving there at 1.30 A. M., August 3, 1921. When Puma met Fontana, the latter informed him of the killing of Caiozzo. Puma urged Fontana to go to Brooklyn at once, but he feared he would be killed. Later, at the request of the detectives, Fontana made an appointment with Stefano Magaddino, who was immediately arrested. Vito Bonventre and Francesco Puma were also arrested. Some time later Giuseppe Lombardi was taken into custody. Through these arrests, a number of other murders and blackmail cases were cleared up, nine of which were committed in Detroit, Michigan.

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TRAFFIC DIVISION

For administrative purposes, the Traffic Division consists of the Special Deputy Commissioner; two Inspectors; two Inspection Districts; 6 Subdivisions, viz: A, B, C, D, E and F; two Bridge Precincts, viz: 3d and 27th; two Park Precincts, viz: 33d and 77th, and the Motorcycle Division. The force of the traffic division was increased by the addition of 5 lieutenants, 6 sergeants and 157 patrolmen, increasing it from 1383 to 1551. **Units of Command**

Distributed, and performing the duties that they are, this is entirely too many men for one inspector to handle, efficiently. The whole Traffic Division was, in a measure, realigned and divided into two inspection districts.

One Inspection District consists of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. The other Inspection District consists of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, including the four East River Bridges, to the bridge heads in Manhattan.

During this administration, 792 men have been added to the traffic force which totalled only 759, on December 31, 1917. During the interim, the increase in the entire force of patrolmen of the Department was but 600.

TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS

The following special traffic regulations were put into effect as corrective measures to relieve congestion, facilitate the movement of vehicular traffic and afford greater safety to pedestrians and the operators and occupants of vehicles:

Between the hours of 6 P. M. and the subsequent Noon, vehicular traffic must proceed south only on Nassau Street, Manhattan; between the hours of 12 Noon and 2 P. M., and 5 P. M. and 6 P. M., all vehicular traffic is prohibited; between the hours of 2 P. M. and 5 P. M., north only. **Nassau Street**

Eighty-one one-way streets were designated, viz: 51 in the Borough of Manhattan; 2 in the Borough of The Bronx; 24 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 4 in the Borough of Queens. **One Way Streets**

Fifty-one "Car Stop Safety Zones" were established, viz: 25 in the Borough of Manhattan; 19 in the Borough of The Bronx; 6 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 1 in the Borough of Queens. **Safety Zones**

Sixty-seven additional traffic foot posts and 8 mounted posts were established, viz: 19 in the Borough of Manhattan; 14 in the Borough of The Bronx; 33 in the Borough of Brooklyn; and 1 in the Borough of Queens. **Increase in Posts**

Warning signs, "Keep to the Right," "Drive Slow," "Turn Here," etc., were placed at 50 different locations, 7 in the Borough of Manhattan; 12 in the Borough of The Bronx; 7 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 24 in the Borough of Queens. **Warning Signs**

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Semaphore Stanchions

Semaphore "Stop" and "Go" stanchions were installed at 19 different locations in the Borough of Manhattan, and 7 in the Borough of The Bronx.

Parking Places

Five additional parking places were designated, viz: 2 in the Borough of Manhattan; 2 in the Borough of The Bronx, and 1 in the Borough of Brooklyn. Booths, with telephone connections, to which patrolmen are assigned, have also been established at the public parking places on West Street and Liberty Street, and on 17th Street, between 4th Avenue and Broadway.

SPECIAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS—MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN BRIDGES Manhattan Bridge:

Vehicular Traffic restricted one way in the direction indicated during the hours specified, viz:

- 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., Brooklyn to New York.
- 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Both Ways.
- 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., New York to Brooklyn.

Saturdays:

- 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., Brooklyn to New York.
- 10 A. M. to 12 Noon, Both Ways.
- 12 Noon to 4 P. M., New York to Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Bridge:

Vehicular Traffic restricted one way in the direction indicated during the hours specified, viz:

- 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., New York to Brooklyn.
- 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Both Ways.
- 4 P. M. to 7 P. M., Brooklyn to New York.

Saturdays:

- 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., New York to Brooklyn.
- 10 A. M. to 12 Noon, Both Ways.
- 12 Noon to 4 P. M., Brooklyn to New York.

Sundays and Holidays:

Traffic is permitted both ways on the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges 24 hours of the day.

Roosevelt Square

Roosevelt Square, at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, had, for years, constituted a danger point for vehicles and pedestrians. A number of heavy concrete base stanchions have been placed on the roadway, in triangular form, indicating the manner for traffic to proceed, and constituting a zone of safety for pedestrians. This also minimizes the danger of collisions.

Change in Car Stops

Surface car stops have been changed as indicated:

Grand Street and Bowery, from near side to far side. Ninth Avenue and 14th Street, from near side to far side.

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The terminal for "busses" of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company has been changed, from 5th Avenue and 22d Street, to 5th Avenue and 26th Street. **Change
in "Bus"
Terminal**

The following thoroughfares were restricted to passenger and pleasure vehicles : **Restricted
Streets**

West End Avenue, 70th to 107th Streets, Manhattan.

West side of Westchester Avenue, Blondell to East Tremont Avenue, The Bronx.

BROOKLYN

Heavy and light traffic is separated at Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, the heavy traffic being diverted through Ashland Place to Willoughby Street, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. During this period, traffic must proceed north only, and light vehicles are permitted through Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue. **Fulton
Street**

From 4 to 6.30 P. M., heavy and light traffic is separated at Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue. The heavy traffic is diverted through Nevins Street to Atlantic Avenue, while light traffic must proceed through Flatbush Avenue to 4th Avenue, as usual. **Flatbush
Avenue**

Bedford Avenue, from Empire Boulevard to Flatbush Avenue, was restricted to the accommodation of pleasure and passenger vehicles only. **Bedford
Avenue**

Commercial vehicles are prohibited from Myrtle Avenue to DeKalb Avenue. **Washington
Park**

Vehicular traffic is prohibited from proceeding in a westerly direction to the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. It is routed around the Plaza with the incoming and outgoing surface cars. **Williamsburg
Bridge Plaza**

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON RECREATION AND PLAYGROUNDS

A Deputy Commissioner serves as a member of the "Mayor's Committee on Recreation and Playgrounds for the Children of the City." This committee devises ways and means for the creation and improvement of recreational facilities for children, especially those living in the congested sections of the city, and for the protection of the children, from accident of any sort, while at play. **Playgrounds for
Neighborhood
Children**

In many instances the park playgrounds are miles distant from the homes of the children, making them unavailable. So, many of the streets were made available for the use of the children to play in, without danger of their being run down by motor or other vehicles.

All of the Precinct Commanders of the Police Department were present at a meeting of the Committee, and the Committee, with them, and the subject of street playgrounds was discussed at length. As a result of this conference, a survey of the entire city was made, and recommendations were submitted by the precinct commanding officers on suitable streets in their respective

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precincts for designation as playgrounds. These streets proposed were endorsed by the Committee, and approved by the Police Commissioner, and they were designated playground streets immediately by the placing of appropriate signs on police traffic stanchions.

Many petitions for additional playground streets, at various other locations, have been submitted from time to time. In every instance, they received careful consideration. The Commanding Officer of the Inspection District having jurisdiction investigated them, and also the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division. A great number of the suggestions received favorable endorsement, and the desired locations were approved as playground streets. Others, owing to the objections made by residents of the neighborhood or to the particularly congested condition of traffic in the vicinity, were disapproved, and, where possible, more appropriate streets were substituted.

Cooperating with the Mayor's Committee on Recreation and Playgrounds for the purpose of establishing out-door play space for children, 25 additional streets were closed besides, to vehicular traffic during certain hours of the day. Seventeen of them were designated in the Borough of Manhattan; 5 in the Borough of Brooklyn, and 3 in the Borough of Queens, as follows:

Play Streets

Manhattan

20th Street, 2d and 3d Avenues.
40th Street, 9th and 10th Avenues.
44th Street, 10th and 11th Avenues.
53d Street, 9th and 10th Avenues.
71st Street, 1st and 2d Avenues.
74th Street, 2d and 3d Avenues.
83d Street, Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.
85th Street, 1st Avenue and Avenue A.
93d Street, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.
102d Street, 2d and 3d Avenues.
104th Street, Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.
106th Street, 2d and 3d Avenues.
108th Street, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.
109th Street, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.
118th Street, Park and Lexington Avenues.
126th Street, St. Nicholas and Morningside Avenues.
177th Street, Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues.

Brooklyn

State Street, Flatbush and 3d Avenues.
North 5th Street, Roebling and Havemeyer Streets.
Putnam Avenue, Throop and Sumner Avenues.
Matujer Street, Manhattan Avenue and Leonard Street.
Gold Street, Front and Water Streets.

Queens

9th Avenue, Jamaica Avenue and Broadway, Astoria.
Hamilton Street, Pierce to Graham Avenues, Astoria.
15th Street, 3d Avenue to High Street, College Point.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a summary of the number of playground streets designated in the different boroughs of the city :

Manhattan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
The Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207

There are no street playgrounds in the Borough of Richmond, on account of the vast amount of vacant and unimproved property, which affords ample facilities for recreation.

One thousand and seventy-five general communications were handled at the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner, in addition to routine matters and reports required under Departmental Regulations.

Correspondence

Three hundred and forty-three Physicians' Identifications Cards were issued.

Notifications of violations of traffic regulations to the number of 13,425 were forwarded to the owners of motor vehicles, involved in offenses committed under circumstances where a summary arrest, or service of summons, was not possible.

Prior to the year 1921 traffic equipment was purchased complete, ready for use. The work of construction and repairing it is now performed by mechanics. Little new material is purchased, the old material being repaired, altered, and made to do duty again and again. Much of the material now being used was formerly junked. The old type one-way street signs are rapidly being replaced by the new arrow signs, and the new "Keep to the Right" and other warning and safety zone signs, with new lamp holders, are being placed wherever required. The following is a summary of this work during the year :

**Division of
Stanchion
Repairs**

Concrete Base, "Keep to Right" Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
" " "Car Stop" Safety Zone Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
" " Lamp Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
" " Semaphore Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
" " Plain Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
" " Special Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Mayor Hylan's Playground Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Small Plain Iron Base Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
One-way Arrows, painted and placed on poles	-	-	-	-	-	-	883
Special Signs placed on poles	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
New Lamp Holders placed on Stanchions	-	-	-	-	-	-	965
Large Pipe, repaired, painted and striped	-	-	-	-	-	-	3521
Plain Stanchions, repaired, painted and striped	-	-	-	-	-	-	2954
Lamp Stanchions, repaired, painted and striped	-	-	-	-	-	-	418
Keep to Right Signs, repaired, painted and lettered	-	-	-	-	-	-	871
Safety Zone Signs, repaired, painted and lettered	-	-	-	-	-	-	1127

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Play Street Signs, repaired, painted and lettered	1238
Special Signs, repaired, painted and lettered	291
Congested Street Signs, repaired, painted and lettered	61
Old One-way Signs removed and replaced by arrows	157
" " " adjusted on lamp posts	320
Concrete Bases made and placed in street	222
" " " to replace iron bases	212
" " " for Semaphores	8
" " " painted, white water color paint	937

HACK SQUAD

The Hack Squad, comprises six patrolmen, temporarily assigned to this duty, from various Traffic Subdivisions. They visit all hack stands at hotels, theatres, restaurants, steamship and railroad terminals, ferries and other public places to enforce the provisions of the Public Hack Ordinance, especially complaints against chauffeurs. Conditions at the various hackstands throughout the city have been very materially improved through the activity of this Squad. The following is a summary of the work done by it:

Summonses Served	940
Summary Arrests	50
Complaints made to License Bureau (matters beyond the jurisdiction of the Police Department)	252

WORK OF INVESTIGATING SQUAD

The Investigating Squad consists of 1 lieutenant assigned as acting captain and 17 patrolmen.

A total of 9583 investigations of applicants for hack driver's licenses, massage operators, massage institutes, auctioneers, candidates for admission to the bar, and other matters were made by the members of this Squad during the year.

The following table shows the number of investigations made, and other work performed by this Squad during the year 1921:

Applicants for patrolmen	104
Auctioneers licenses	79
Candidates for admission to the bar	539
Hack drivers licenses	8120
Letters requesting information	39
Massage operators licenses	180
Massage institutes	4
Reports of persons having been arrested charged with felonies who were licensed operators or chauffeurs, forwarded to the State Tax Commission (Auto Bureau)	518

Seventy-one (71) of the above were forwarded to the Bureau of Licensed Vehicles, New York.

At the request of the Department of Licenses applicants for hack driver's licenses are investigated and finger prints forwarded to the Criminal Identification Bureau, with the result that of 6897 applicants in 1921, 572 had criminal records.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Patrolmen attached to this command are convalescing from illness, or injuries sustained in discharge of their duty, and would otherwise be inactive on the sick report. No patrolmen able to do regular police duty are assigned to this work.

There has been maintained in the office of the Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of Traffic a map of the greater City on which are shown by the use of colored pins the various kinds of accidents occurring throughout the city. The ability to visualize at a glance the conditions affecting certain localities is an improvement over a reference to figures. Accident Maps

Owing to the fact that no arrest cards were forwarded to Police Headquarters in cases where persons were served with a police summons for a violation of the Motor Vehicle Law or Traffic Regulations, the record of previous violations was often incomplete, particularly where the defendant had committed another violation between the time a summons was issued, and his appearance before a Magistrate. This applied especially to cases where a defendant would secure an adjournment for the purpose of obtaining witnesses, or on the representation of counsel that he was not in a position to appear. This condition was overcome by immediately filing with the Bureau of Information an arrest card, bearing the name of the person summonsed, and the particulars of the case, so that when inquiry was made the court could be presented with the complete history of the defendant, so far as previous violations were concerned. Summons Cases

VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921

VIOLATIONS	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sightseeing Bus	U. S. Mail	Street Car	Horse Drawn	Miscel- laneous	Total
Speeding - - -	19332	2563	2839	746	-	130	56	-	-	-	25656
Owner permit speed -	125	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Speed around corners	177	60	25	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	271
Reckless driving -	110	37	19	7	-	2	2	-	3	-	180
Eight-foot Ordinance	321	145	112	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	585
Left of car - - -	322	1144	66	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1538
Fail to keep to right -	2647	2349	457	15	19	58	5	-	142	2	5694
One-Way street -	587	195	109	3	-	-	-	79	-	-	973
Restricted street -	13	204	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	227
Left of stanchions -	185	40	13	1	-	2	-	-	6	-	247
Improper turning -	1842	1341	315	6	1	1	2	-	53	-	3561
Failed to signal -	1054	1252	432	8	2	7	2	-	16	-	2773
Failed to stop on signal	90	15	47	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	158
Failed to use reason- able care - - -	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27
Smoke - - -	672	947	140	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	1770
Lights - - -	4233	3012	1174	31	8	98	19	-	106	2	8683
Registration plates -	646	1857	136	16	1	10	-	-	-	-	2666
Minors operating -	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	20
Operator's license -	2531	292	20	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2846

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VEHICULAR ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921—Continued

VIOLATIONS											Total
	Private	Commercial	Taxicab	Motorcycle	Fifth Ave. Bus	Sightseeing Bus	U. S. Mail	Street Car	Horse-Drawn	Miscellaneous	
Chauffeur's license -	445	517	74	-	6	6	2	-	-	-	1050
Chauffeur's badge -	544	427	118	-	4	24	1	-	-	-	1118
Hack ordinance -	21	11	70	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	131
Park ordinance -	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
No name on vehicle -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	66
Unnecessary noise -	195	1220	22	42	9	-	-	-	-	-	1488
Obstructing traffic -	166	346	127	-	3	2	-	-	63	1	708
Cruelty to animals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
No red flag -	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Vehicle unattended -	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	134	-	-	138
Defective brakes -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Littering streets -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Volstead Act -	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Petit larceny -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intoxicated operator -	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	20
Disorderly operator -	51	14	11	1	-	1	-	1	19	-	98
Homicide -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Felonious assault -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Left scene of accident -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grand larceny -	18	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Concealed weapon -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burglary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Unmuzzled dog -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Smoking in subway -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stealing ride -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	114
State seal -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peddlers license -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deserter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	36389	18055	6323	893	62	381	91	114	689	45	63042

KILLED

ACCIDENTS	Under 16		16 and over		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Vehicular -	470	417	521	447	991	864
Non-vehicular -	3	8	11	26	14	34
Total	473	425	532	473	1005	898

INJURED

ACCIDENTS	Under 16		16 and over		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Vehicular -	10054	8407	15845	14008	25899	22415
Non-vehicular -	654	579	1751	2118	2405	2697
Total	10708	8986	17596	16126	28304	25112

VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

	KILLED				INJURED	
	Under 16		16 and over		Total	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Motor vehicles	418	373	433	357	851	730
Other vehicles	52	44	88	90	140	134
Total	470	417	521	447	991	864
					25899	22415

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

YOU CAN ASSIST
IN REDUCING
ACCIDENTS
PEDESTRIANS IN
72%
DRIVERS IN
28%
KNOWN CASES

AGE
15 To 49

TOTAL
KILLED
991
INJURED
25,899

AGE
6 To 15

INJURED
12,475

INJURED
7157

AGE
UNDER
6

AGE
OVER
50

INJURED
2894

INJURED
3373

KILLED
159

KILLED
311

KILLED
281

KILLED
240

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY REPORT, 1921 AND 1920

MONTH	Summonses and Arrests		Convicted		Discharged		Suspended Sentence		Days Jail		Fines	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Jan. -	4720	3281	4655	3258	65	23	252	463	100	168	\$64,838	\$23,595
Feb. -	3934	1393	3834	1379	100	14	278	241	133	8	48,855	6,547
March -	5671	3698	5572	3668	99	30	350	330	272	107	70,839	33,643
April -	5658	3964	5516	3919	142	45	462	351	375	240	76,523	58,555
May -	5073	4838	4978	4758	95	80	401	224	228	123	70,024	76,249
June -	4948	4739	4823	4687	125	52	395	353	221	208	64,248	66,784
July -	5607	6141	5494	6069	113	72	326	447	245	301	79,962	89,414
August	4695	6110	4593	6060	102	50	253	388	171	207	66,176	68,359
Sept. -	4276	7107	4121	7025	155	82	387	368	186	246	59,868	95,500
Oct. -	7848	8532	7724	8450	124	82	455	381	336	1917	95,622	102,354
Nov. -	5521	6731	5385	6677	136	54	305	393	340	1287	56,535	80,442
Dec. -	5091	5319	4932	5268	143	51*	297	178	154	251	51,913	66,518
Total -	63042	61853	61627	61218	1399	635	4161	4117	2761	5063	\$805,403	\$767,960

*Sixteen cases pending for year 1921.

(From July 20, 1920, to and including December 18, 1920, fifty (50) bicycle patrolmen, with bicycles, were assigned from various precincts to the Motorcycle Division. During this period, these bicycle patrolmen served 7,419 summonses, which are included in the totals of 1920.)

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1921

VIOLETIONS	Summonses and Arrests	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
Speeding - - - -	25656	25540	116	-	1533	2194	\$664,525
Owner permit speeding - - - -	130	111	19	-	12	-	2,555
Speeding around corners - - - -	271	267	4	-	9	20	5,960
Reckless driving - - - -	180	162	18	-	16	49	3,386
Eight-foot ordinance - - - -	585	572	13	-	25	47	12,880
Left of car - - - -	1538	1534	4	-	32	19	9,196
Fail to keep to right - - - -	5694	5672	22	-	233	45	22,881
One-Way street - - - -	973	969	4	-	71	-	1,287
Restricted street - - - -	227	227	-	-	8	-	607
Left of stanchions - - - -	247	241	6	-	15	-	1,017
Improper turning - - - -	3561	3539	22	-	128	1	12,957
Failed to signal - - - -	2773	2756	17	-	122	1	8,274
Failed to stop on signal - - - -	158	155	3	-	8	-	446
Failed to use reasonable care - - - -	27	26	1	-	4	-	362
Smoke - - - -	1770	1767	3	-	35	1	7,297
Lights - - - -	8683	8670	13	-	354	-	22,444
Registration plates - - - -	2666	2650	16	-	233	1	7,695
Minors operating - - - -	20	17	3	-	-	-	304
Operator's license - - - -	2846	2103	743	-	707	11	7,588
Chauffeur's license - - - -	1050	769	281	-	247	8	2,880
Chauffeur's badge - - - -	1118	1096	22	-	167	-	2,438
Hack ordinance - - - -	131	125	6	-	8	3	785
Park ordinance - - - -	19	19	-	-	13	-	9
No name on vehicle - - - -	66	65	1	-	3	-	137
Unnecessary noise - - - -	1488	1485	3	-	36	-	4,485
Obstructing traffic - - - -	708	702	6	-	35	-	1,547
Cruelty to animals - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	20

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR THE YEAR 1921—Continued

VIOLATIONS	Summonses and Arrests	Con- victed	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
No red flag on extended material	22	22	—	—	2	—	\$108
Vehicle unattended - - -	138	138	—	—	21	—	344
Defective brakes - - -	3	3	—	—	—	—	22
Littering streets - - -	5	5	—	—	—	—	17
Volstead Act - - -	10	—	9	1	—	—	—
Petit larceny - - -	1	1	—	—	—	30	—
Intoxicated operator - - -	20	18	2	—	5	240	603
Disorderly operator - - -	98	85	13	—	40	90	223
Homicide - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Felonious assault - - -	6	1	4	1	—	—	10
Left scene of accident - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Grand larceny - - -	21	4	9	8	4	—	—
Concealed weapons - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burglary - - -	6	—	1	5	—	—	—
Unmuzzled dog - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Smoking in subway - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
Stealing ride - - -	114	103	11	—	34	1	100
State seal - - -	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Peddlers license - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Deserter - - -	1	1	(Turned over to U. S. Army authorities)				
Total - - -	63042	61627	1399	16	4161	2761	\$805,403

MOTORCYCLE DIVISION

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND DISPOSITIONS, FOR YEARS 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 AND 1921

	Summonses and Arrests	Convicted	Discharged	Suspended Sentence	Days Jail	Fines
1921 - - -	63042	61627	1399*	4161	2761	\$805,403
1920 - - -	61853	61218	635	4117	5063	767,960
1919 - - -	37127	36649	478	6206	5577	448,612
1918 - - -	21849	21566	283	3662	1776	263,832
1917 - - -	16154	15948	206	2831	956	213,666

*Sixteen cases pending for year 1921.

INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR THE YEAR 1921 OVER PRECEDING YEARS

1920 - - -	1189	409	764	44	*2302	\$37,443
1919 - - -	26915	24978	921	*2045	*2816	356,791
1918 - - -	41193	40061	1116	499	985	541,571
1917 - - -	46888	45679	1193	1330	1805	591,737

*Decrease.

COST OF OPERATION

Salaries of Members of Motorcycle Division - - -	-	-	-	-	-	\$239,410
Gasoline, oils, repairs, etc. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Total - - -	-	-	-	-	-	\$257,410
Amount of fines imposed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	\$805,403
Total expenditures - - -	-	-	-	-	-	257,410
Showing a balance over all expenses - - -	-	-	-	-	-	\$547,993

ANNUAL REPORT OF

More than 90,000 summonses were served or arrests effected by the entire police force during the year, for violations of the Motor Vehicle Law and the Traffic Regulations, for which fines aggregating approximately \$900,000, were imposed. Nine hundred and ninety-six violators were sent to prison for a total of 4,717 days.

Accomplish-
ments

As may be adduced, from the work performed, as above set forth, during the year a great deal was accomplished in the betterment of traffic conditions throughout the city.

EXPERIMENTAL REGULATIONS IN THEATRICAL DISTRICT

Theatrical
District

These regulations were adopted on October 31st, after a trial of thirty days. It was deemed the most effective, and satisfactory, method of controlling the exceptionally heavy vehicular traffic surging into the territory bounded by 50th Street, Sixth Avenue, 42d Street, and Eighth Avenue, during the hours from 7 P. M. to 11.30 P. M. For a number of years much confusion occurred in this vicinity owing to the large number of prominent theatres located in it. The details of the regulations, briefly, provide as follows:

POLICE DEPARTMENT
City of New York
Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, February 11, 1921.

CIRCULAR NO. 4.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SPECIAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, THEATRICAL DISTRICT

1. Beginning February 14, 1921, the following Special Traffic Regulations will be put into effect in the Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 7 and 12 P. M., daily, except Sundays.
2. One-way regulations will be operative on the following thoroughfares, for the movement of vehicular traffic in the direction indicated:
 - Broadway, 37th Street to 57th Street, Northbound.
 - Seventh Avenue, 42d Street to 52d Street, Northbound.
 - Thirty-eighth, 39th and 44th Streets, Sixth Avenue to Broadway, Westbound.
 - Thirty-eighth, 39th, 40th, 42d and 44th Streets, Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, Eastbound.
 - Fortieth Street, Seventh Avenue to Broadway, Eastbound.

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Forty-third Street, Sixth Avenue to Eighth Avenue, Westbound.

Forty-fifth, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Streets, Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, Westbound.

Forty-fifth, 46th, 49th, 50th and 51st Streets, Eighth Avenue to Broadway, Eastbound.

Forty-seventh and 52d Streets, Broadway to Eighth Avenue, Westbound.

Forty-seventh and 52d Streets, Seventh Avenue to Sixth Avenue, Eastbound.

Forty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, Eastbound.

3. Parking of vehicles will not be permitted on any thoroughfare included in the territory bounded by 57th Street, Sixth Avenue, 37th Street, Eighth Avenue, inclusive.

4. The territory contained in the above boundaries will be known as

THE EAST THEATRE ZONE AND THE WEST THEATRE ZONE, RESPECTIVELY

(a) All the theatres east of the centre of Broadway are in the East Theatre Zone.

(b) All the theatres west of the centre of Broadway are in the West Theatre Zone.

5. Vehicles conveying patrons to theatres in the east theatre zone will be permitted to park on the same street on which such theatre is situated, east of Sixth Avenue. Those conveying patrons to theatres in the west theatre zone will be permitted to park on the same street on which such theatre is situated, west of Eighth Avenue.

6. Sight-seeing vehicles will be prohibited from standing on any thoroughfare within the above zones, except for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers, and then not to exceed a period of fifteen minutes.

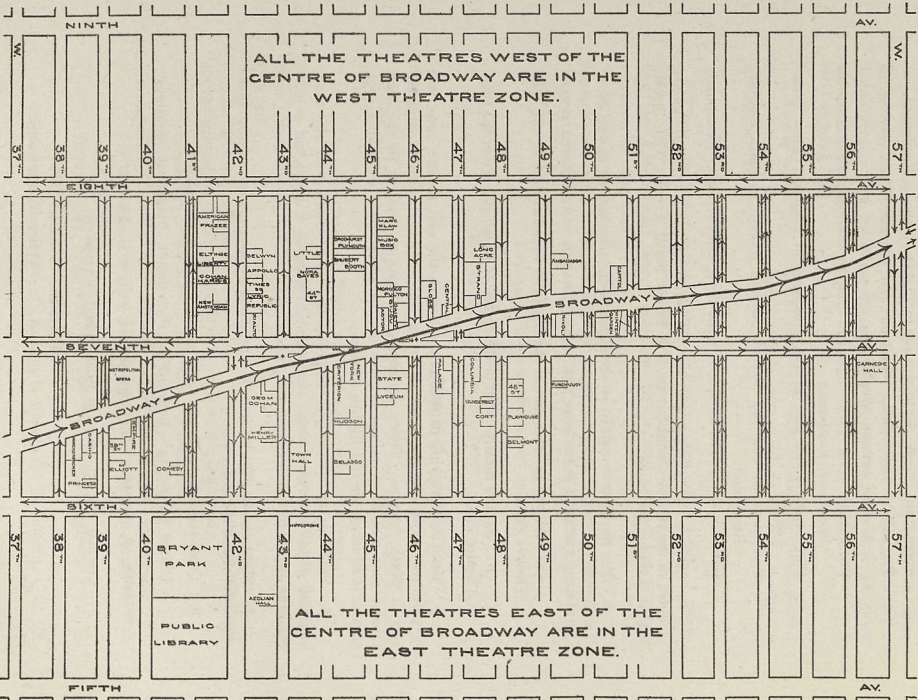
7. Sight-seeing vehicles will be prohibited from cruising on any thoroughfare within the above zones.

8. These regulations do not apply to the following vehicles :

United States Mail, Police, Fire, Fire Patrol, Bureau of Buildings, Emergency Repair of Public Service Corporations, Ambulances, Military, and those which run only on rails or tracks

9. Circular No. 20, series of 1920, is hereby revoked.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE DEPARTMENT
City of New York
Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, October 29, 1921.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

SPECIAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, THEATRICAL DISTRICT

1. Beginning October 31, 1921, the following Special Traffic Regulations will be in effect in the Borough of Manhattan, daily, except Sundays.

2. One-way regulations will be operative on the following thoroughfares for the movement of vehicular traffic in the direction indicated, during the hours specified :

FROM 7 TO 8.30 P. M., AND FROM 10.45 TO 11.30 P. M.

42d Street, Eighth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, Eastbound.

FROM 7 TO 11.45 P. M.

Seventh Avenue, 47th Street to 50th Street, Northbound.

Forty-third Street, Sixth Avenue to Eighth Avenue, Westbound.

Forty-fourth, 45th, 46th, 48th and 49th Streets, Eighth Avenue to Broadway, Eastbound.

Forty-fourth, 45th and 46th Streets, Sixth Avenue to Broadway, Westbound.

Forty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue to Sixth Avenue, Eastbound.

Forty-seventh Street, Broadway to Eighth Avenue, Westbound.

Forty-eighth and 49th Streets, Eighth Avenue to Broadway, Eastbound.

Forty-eighth and 49th Streets, Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, Westbound.

3. The parking of vehicles, including sight-seeing vehicles, will be strictly prohibited on Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from 42d Street to 47th Street, between 7.45 and 9 P. M., and 10.45 and 11.30 P. M.

4. Between 10.45 and 11.30 P. M., southbound traffic on Broadway will be diverted east or west at 51st Street, northbound traffic on Broadway will be diverted east at 42d Street, and northbound traffic on Seventh Avenue will be diverted east or west at 41st Street.

5. These regulations do not apply to the following vehicles : United States Mail, Police, Fire, Fire Patrol, Bureau of Buildings, Emergency Repair of Public Service Corporations, Ambulances, Military, and those which run only on rails or tracks.

6. Circular No. 4, c. s., is hereby revoked.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL TRAFFIC SITUATION

Some Problems

Traffic conditions in Manhattan continue to present the same problems, as the yearly increase in the number of motor vehicles using the thoroughfares of that borough more than offsets the means at the disposal of the Police Department designed to solve them.

Year in and year out, there is, of course, no more street surface available one time than another. It is self-evident that there cannot be, as the congested areas of Manhattan are utterly inelastic, and every foot of ground that might be added to vehicular thoroughfares has been identified and absorbed, when it has been legally possible to do so.

The only means, then, at the disposal of the Police Department for the purpose of relieving traffic congestion lies in the promulgation of additional traffic regulations. These are now practically all of a character designed to anticipate and prevent traffic congestion, and to facilitate the passage of traffic in every possible manner.

Physical Remedies

It is disquieting to have to admit it, but the fact is that the time is coming when the formulation of any more such regulations will be abortive, as the physical proximity between motor vehicles, at certain points and at certain hours, is such that to promulgate further traffic regulations would be merely an invitation to have them broken. As has been repeatedly pointed out in previous Annual Reports of this Department, the only solution of the traffic problem in the Borough of Manhattan lies in the construction of either elevated roadways, vehicular subways or tunnels, or the hewing of new thoroughfares directly through building masses that are now in use as dwellings, places of business, etc.

This subject has been so fully discussed in previous Annual Reports that it would be mere repetition to consider it again, here. This year book, however, would not be complete unless an attempt was made in it to bring to the attention of the citizens of this city the peremptory need for intelligent, concerted action to the end that proper steps be taken by the municipal and state authorities for the purpose of bringing adequate and at least semi-permanent relief to the traffic situation.

New Traffic Arteries

Possibly the least expensive method, in the ultimate, would be the cutting through of new streets, although there seems to be no question but what elevated roadways will have to be constructed in some sections of the city, regardless of other measures elsewhere.

Street obstructions of various kinds, once deemed very necessary, will also have to go. Sixth Avenue would be a splendid traffic artery, if it were not for the pillars of the elevated structure. As it is at present, only a small percentage of its surface is used for vehicular traffic, because of those obstructions, and further than that, their presence necessarily slackens the speed of the vehicles which can use it.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In fact, sooner or later a vast majority of the street car tracks will have to be removed, or the use of them stopped, as they not only impede the movement of vehicular traffic in some parts of the city, but the operation of cars on them is the cause of imperilling the lives of those riding in other vehicles. Lower Broadway is a case in point, but there are numerous other ones, some of which should be remedied at once.

The purely physical solutions of the traffic problem, such as the removal of street obstructions, the construction of vehicular tunnels and other measures of that character, will take vast time and entail tremendous expense. None of them are in process of realization at the present time, and even if they were, it would be several years before any would be available, and assist in relieving the traffic problem.

The scope of the work of the Police Department is very circumscribed, and it does not include the initiation of legislation of the character necessary to materialize these objects. As has been said on several previous occasions, the citizens must, themselves, begin the necessary preliminary action, and the Police Department will gladly contribute such assistance and knowledge as it possesses, when the mechanical phase of the subject comes under consideration.

Horse-drawn vehicles offer a serious problem, as they are frequently responsible for vexing traffic blockades, particularly on narrow thoroughfares and side streets. It will probably not be an easy task to consummate, but it begins to look as though the horse as a motive power, at least in the Borough of Manhattan, will have to be eliminated. It is regrettable, but the time appears to have come when the horse, instead of facilitating the movement of traffic, has begun to impede it, and he must go. That will probably help a little but it will only be a drop in the bucket.

Figures have been freely quoted in previous reports showing conclusively that the City of New York has among the safest streets, if not the very safest streets, of any large traffic center in the country. It is difficult, if not impossible, to compare traffic conditions in this city with centres of traffic in foreign countries, as there are basic dissimilarities that make a fair standard of comparison wholly impracticable, but it can be confidently asserted that in so far as such comparisons are possible, they are distinctly in favor of New York City.

How long such a desirable condition can be expected to continue is another consideration. The yearly increase in the number of motor vehicles using the streets of Manhattan is appalling, and as already pointed out, the means for coping with that steady augmentation are rapidly approaching the vanishing point. Drastic measures will undeniably have to be taken before the customary traffic regulations will cease to be effective, but the character of them is as yet purely speculative.

**Existing
Conditions Must
Be Met**

**Horse Drawn
Vehicles**

**Safest Streets
Here**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Another serious traffic condition is the handling of vehicular traffic between the five boroughs of the City of New York as shown by charts and the neighboring state of New Jersey. The one-way regulations operative on the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges during the busier hours of the day have done much to relieve a bad situation, and steps have been taken for the construction of additional roadway space in spaces occupied by discarded former surface car tracks on the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges, which, when completed, will permit of the operation of a much greater number of vehicles over these structures than at present.

Complications From New Jersey

The ferry service plying between New York and New Jersey is antiquated and entirely inadequate to properly handle the enormous volume of traffic required to be transported between these States daily, although the pending construction of the vehicular tunnel under the North River is a step that will tend to relieve congestion at and in the vicinity of the ferry terminals on West Street and should eliminate a great deal of the delay now experienced.

In the Annual Report for 1920, pertinent, concrete figures were quoted in fuller illustration of the existing traffic congestion, and its concomitant menaces. Statistics do not, and cannot, convey adequately the acuteness of this situation, but none can be other than appalled at the thought that some 1,000 human lives, speaking in round numbers, were lost on the streets of this city, in the year 1921, the vast majority of whom perished by means of vehicles.

Number of Vehicles on Streets

It must be apparent to anyone that peril increases in direct ratio to the increase in vehicles. It is cogent, therefore, to remark that in 1910, there were only about 75,000 automobiles registered in the entire state. In 1921, however, in the metropolitan district, alone, the total automobiles registered amounted to 355,471; this figure does not include vehicles operating in this city under reciprocal rights—that is, those from up-state, and from other states—nor some 75,000 horse-drawn vehicles.

In the meantime, resort must be had to regulatory methods of relieving the traffic situation, and keeping traffic, itself, in motion at a reasonable rate of speed. Failure to do so, would have a demoralizing effect on the transaction of business, which is of paramount importance to the very existence of this city, and inevitably react upon every dweller in it, in a most damaging fashion. The vital importance of the intelligent handling of the traffic problem, particularly in the Borough of Manhattan, cannot be over-emphasized, and the economic disaster that would unavoidably attend any neglect of it, is really too fearful to contemplate.

There are two other measures of relief that may have to be resorted to, both of which will require the active cooperation of the citizens to make effective, and both of which will undoubtedly be thoroughly unpopular, should

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

they ever be put into operation. One is the entire re-classification and re-routing of all vehicles—it is assumed that there will be no horse-drawn vehicles in the Borough of Manhattan—and the arbitrary designation of certain streets for certain species of traffic. The latter is in effect, already, in a very mild form, but it constantly becomes more apparent that the indiscriminate use by vehicles of all or any streets that may happen to please the fancy of the driver, and regardless of his destination, will have to be stopped and a vehicle bound for a certain section of the city will have to follow a prescribed route to go there. At its inception, such a regulation would have to receive the cooperation of the citizens, at large, but eventually there is no doubt but what some method would be developed of compelling obedience to the regulation. This will no doubt be made to apply to commercial vehicles, at first, but there is no question but what it will embrace pleasure vehicles, ultimately.

**Two Drastic But
Needed Measures**

A more complex method of relieving traffic congestion is presented by limiting the number of vehicles, licensed to operate on the highways of the Borough of Manhattan, or elsewhere as the necessity might arise. Nothing could be plainer than the numerous objections there would be to such a plan, but nothing could be plainer, also, than the benefits that would accrue from it, and the assistance it would be to those who have good reason to operate motor vehicles on the streets of the Borough of Manhattan. It is plain, also, that such a regulation could be very easily abused, but it would eliminate so effectively the present traffic congestion, that it cannot be dismissed, permanently, from among the most likely solutions of the traffic problem.

**Limiting Number
of Automobiles**

The numerous bodies of public-spirited citizens, the civic societies and associations for the purpose of fostering the municipal welfare seem strangely negligent in taking action in this matter, although they are most affected by it, and from them must come any effective action intended to remedy it. The people, at large, however, do not exhibit the sort of a spirit of cooperation, with the Police Department, in enforcing traffic regulations that it might seem reasonable to expect they would. Many appear to resent all traffic regulations, and seem to delight in disobeying them any time they think they can do so with impunity; incidentally, there can be little question but what this attitude is responsible for many accidents that might be avoided. It is odd that anyone should fail to understand that traffic regulations are based on the simple principle of the greatest good for the greatest number, but they do, apparently, and many suffer as a result of the defiance or obstinacy of chronic violators of traffic regulations.

Much consideration has also been given to the matter of bringing about Standardized Traffic Regulations to be operative throughout the country, and were such a thing to be accomplished the question of traffic handling would be very much simplified.

**Standardiz-
ation of
Traffic
Regulations**

The matter of highway transportation has become a national consideration and, with the added mileage of new roads in the course of construction,

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COMPARATIVE
AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES

NEW YORK
CITY
POPULATION
5,705,000

30 CITIES
NEXT LARGEST
POPULATION
11,722,347

2000

1800

1600

1400

1200

1000

851

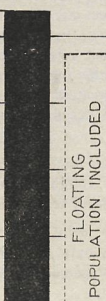
800

600

400

200

0



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it is becoming more apparent that there is need of uniform traffic regulation and equipment throughout the country.

Steps have already been taken in this direction through the representation of the New York City Police Department at the National Traffic Officers Convention which was held in California during the year, and through the organization of a suitable committee from the various Police Departments represented at the Police Conference, held in New York City several months ago.

The whole question of vehicular traffic regulation is gaining in importance day by day. There is hardly a city, town or municipality of any size that has not some peculiar condition to cope with in the handling of its traffic, or some particular location where the movement of traffic is more difficult to expedite than others. In addition, the use of the motor truck as a means of transportation in interstate shipment is becoming more general. It will be a very difficult matter for the chauffeur or operator of a vehicle passing over the highways of several states within a short period of time to have in mind the requirements of the local communities through which he is obliged to pass, unless some general standardized method is prescribed. This will not only be a valuable aid in simplifying the handling of the traffic problem, but will enable chauffeurs and operators to acquire a thorough knowledge of the regulations, thereby minimizing the accident hazard due to ignorance of the traffic laws and ordinances.

**Problem Becoming
More Pressing**

REPORT BY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

A Committee of the Legislature was appointed last April to make a study of motor traffic throughout the State and a method of handling it. Its report has recently been made and its recommendations seem sensible. One gratifying thing about it for those of us who reside in the Greater City is that an up-State committee actually admits that something is done better in the city than up-State. We heartily endorse the suggestion of compulsory insurance against injury to property or persons. Every responsible owner of a car carries such insurance without being required to. It is the irresponsible judgment-proof fellow that should be compelled to. There are too many of the latter driving cars, and if there was a law requiring them to show a policy of insurance before a license was given them, it would keep some of them off the road.

Part of the report follows :

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

Pursuant to a joint resolution adopted April 16, 1921, our committee was appointed to investigate the subject of motor vehicle accidents.

Various public hearings were held by the committee, before which there appeared representatives of motor vehicle associations, motor vehicle

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manufacturers, representatives of bonding and insurance companies and many private citizens interested in the subjects under investigation by the committee. From these various interest we received many helpful suggestions.

The startling fact was disclosed that during the year 1921 persons to the number of 1,981 were killed outright in the public highways of the State by motor vehicles and that more than forty thousand were seriously injured in the same manner.

We are are unable to ascertain the property loss resulting from motor vehicle accidents as no definite reports are available, but our investigations convince us that they amount to several millions dollars for the year.

Another astonishing fact brought to light was that the greater proportion of both deaths and accidents occurred outside of the City of New York. This is due no doubt to the very excellent handling of traffic by the police force of that city, while in the up-State communities no effort is made except spasmodically to enforce the traffic law or the motor vehicle law.

New York State with its 1,000,000 motor vehicles to which must be added thousands of cars from other States, now operated on our highways presents a problem with which the Legislature must deal. To conserve human life and protect property rights are fundamental functions of government and to that end we should direct ourselves.

RELIEVING TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN SPECIFIC LOCALITIES

SUGGESTIONS

The construction of a viaduct not less than 110 feet wide along the North River front, beginning at the Battery and terminating at 72d Street there to be connected with Riverside Drive, has been considered feasible.

The viaduct should be constructed so as to allow the following roadway widths for the separation of the different classes of vehicles :

- 35 feet for passenger vehicles (motor)
- 35 feet for commercial vehicles (motor)
- 35 feet for horse drawn vehicles.

Ramps should be constructed at the following locations for the ingress and egress of vehicles to the viaduct :

Battery Park, Cortlandt Street, Christopher Street, Canal Street, 14th Street, 23d Street, 34th Street, 42d Street and 57th Street.

The construction of such a viaduct will provide a roadway for commercial vehicles to 72d Street, and for passenger vehicles to Dyckman Street. It

Viaduct
Construction
Promising

Ramps

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would appear, on the surface of things, to be the only solution that will eliminate the traffic congestion now existing in the business section of this Borough, which includes the territory lying south of 59th Street.

While the cost of construction of such a viaduct would no doubt run into large figures, nevertheless it would eventually become a paying proposition as revenue might be obtained from it direct, and the open space beneath the structure could be utilized for the building of stables, garages and warehouses.

In connection with the foregoing program for improvement it has also been suggested that, in order to eliminate vehicular congestion at the Manhattan entrance to the Manhattan Bridge, the buildings west of Chrystie Street, between Canal and Delancey Streets, be razed so as to provide a thoroughfare 50 feet wide from curb to curb.

**City Would
Derive Revenue**

**Replace "L"
Structures
By Underground
Subways**

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RELIEF AND FACILITATION OF TRAFFIC

As a result of recommendations made for the betterment of traffic conditions generally, the following ordinances were introduced in the Board of Aldermen, during the year 1921, and are now pending action by that body:

Regulating the speed of commercial vehicles weighing 3500 pounds and over throughout the city.

**Proposed
Ordinances
and Laws**

Restricting the height, width, weight and carrying capacity of trucks and trailers using the city's streets.

Amending the section relating to "Obstruction of Traffic" so as to give the Police Department a better control of parking conditions.

Amending the section relating to "Right of Way" so as to afford the same to vehicles approaching from the right.

Amending the section governing the speed of vehicles when turning corners.

Amending the section governing the issuance of parade permits so as to prohibit the use of any street or public place which is ordinarily subject to great traffic congestion and is chiefly of a business or mercantile character for parade purposes.

Requiring the use of a mirror or reflecting device so as to permit the operator of a motor truck, omnibus or commercial vehicle to have a clear and full view of the road and the condition of traffic behind such vehicle.

It is recommended that an ordinance be enacted compelling lessees and proprietors of storage warehouses to submit a report, within a specified time, on a printed form with questions, which when properly answered will give the quantity, quality, marks, etc., of goods received, excepting household furniture and chattels.

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Also, that an ordinance be enacted compelling all truck drivers to be licensed and photographed, or have proper identification by finger-prints.

The substituting of permanent raised safety isles throughout the city, for the present unsightly traffic stanchions, with improved lighting appliances to take the place of the lanterns now used, which are entirely inadequate.

Theatre Congestion

The establishment of a practical and effective regulation to control the arrival at and departure from the various theatres in the more congested sections in the city, of vehicles arriving with and calling for patrons of such theatres.

Elevated Motor Driveway

The erection of an elevated motor driveway through the central portion of the Borough of Manhattan, as the beginning of a systematic method of acquiring additional roadway space for the proper relief of traffic congestion.

Bridges

The northerly roadway of the Manhattan Bridge formerly used by cars operated by the New York and North River Railroad Company should be covered or removed. If this is done, it will provide an additional roadway on the bridge, where special traffic regulations could be made operative during the busier hours of the day, and relieve much of the present congestion on the Bridge.

Streets

Roadways should be widened, especially in the more congested sections of the city; 43d Street, between Madison and Vanderbilt Avenue, and 57th Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, may be cited as examples of localities where such action is particularly necessary.

West Street

West Street should be widened between Rector Street and Battery Place, by extending the piers in that territory so as to form a line with the piers and marginal way on that thoroughfare north of Rector Street.

Vehicular congestion on West Street could be further relieved between Battery Place and 14th Street by transferring the Sound steamers now docking on the North River to piers on the East River, where marine traffic is very much lighter and where the Sound steamers can be more readily accommodated.

The stairway and kiosk maintained respectively by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railroad Company, on the sidewalk at northwest corner of Broadway, Sixth Avenue and 33d Street, should be removed, as they constitute impediments to pedestrian traffic. They could be readily placed on the north side of 33d Street, and so constructed that the entrance would extend about twenty feet to the rear of the building line, on the westerly side of Broadway.

Some arrangement should be made whereby Depew Place at the Grand Central Terminal could be opened for the use of traffic. By diverting vehicles

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proceeding north on Park Avenue, and over the Viaduct, through Depew Place, Vanderbilt Avenue would be available for use of southbound traffic proceeding over the Viaduct, and eliminate a dangerous condition due to the use of Vanderbilt Avenue by both north and southbound traffic.

Parades of any magnitude should be confined to thoroughfares leading through residential districts. Parading through the heart of the city should be discontinued because of the loss it entails to merchants and shopkeepers along such routes, and the serious traffic congestion caused thereby.

Parades

The Code of Ordinances and Traffic Regulations, in so far as they prescribe the direction of approach of vehicles having right of way, should be amended so as to conform to the Right of Way provisions of the Highway Law, which grants right of way to vehicles approaching from the right. Under present local regulations, right of way is granted to vehicles proceeding north and south.

The Code of Ordinances should be amended so as to empower the Police Commissioner to regulate pedestrian traffic, particularly in the more congested sections of the city. The necessity for the enactment of such an ordinance has been apparent for some time, and it is a factor of dominant importance in the improvement of traffic conditions generally.

**Pedestrian
Traffic**

Enactment of laws or ordinances to regulate the following:

Length, breadth, height and weight-carrying capacity of vehicles. The State Highway Law covers this matter throughout the State, but excludes the City of New York. For the proper regulation of traffic, and the protection of city pavements, it is necessary that some restrictions be made.

**Regulation
of Motor
Trucks**

The compulsory use of a distinctive horn or signalling device on motor trucks. The noise caused by this class of vehicle is usually so great as to render it impossible to hear the ordinary horn.

Restricting the speed of motor trucks, two tons or over, to ten miles per hour. At present the ordinance permits the same rate of speed for all motor vehicles, pleasure or commercial. By actual test it has been found that a heavy motor truck, particularly on a down grade, cannot be stopped as quickly as a pleasure vehicle, and, consequently, causes many street accidents. The safety of the users of the public highways demands the adoption of such an ordinance, effective throughout the entire city.

The compulsory use of a regulator on heavy motor vehicles, two tons or over, which would prevent a speed of more than fifteen miles an hour. A vehicle of this class, exceeding such a speed in any part of the city, is a positive menace to others.

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TRAFFIC SIGNS

It has been found, after many years of experimenting with traffic signs, that those now in use in this city answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction. They are very easily understood by all drivers of vehicles and, being painted with black letters on a white background, are more distinguishable, both day and night, than any other color.

SIGNALLING

Signalling should be standard as to method and manner. Where the signalling is being done by a traffic officer, the signal should be given by holding the arm in an upright position and by one positive motion of the right hand only. The use of the right hand should be insisted upon for the reason that in using the right hand only, it compels the person signalling to face the traffic he is about to halt, or put in motion. Signalling by any mechanical method must be one that is easily understood and indicate exactly what is wanted, as "Go," "Stop." It must be absolutely dependable, and must be unimpaired by prevailing weather conditions.

SIGNAL LIGHTS

Signalling by means of lights is extremely effective for the reason that the lights command attention. The glass in lights used for traffic signalling should be of the "Bull's Eye" type, electrically lighted where possible, elevated to a position uniform in height above the street level, and so placed as to present a clear and unobstructed ray or flash in the desired direction, and should be standard as to design, size and use. Spherical lights should be at least eight inches in circumference, and square lights should be eight inches across the face. The use of colors should be standardized as to use.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

KEEPING TO THE RIGHT

Vehicles shall keep to the right, and as near the right-hand curb as possible. Where the roadway has been excavated or is otherwise obstructed, the vehicle having the middle line of the highway on its left shall have the right-of-way. In meeting, however, both vehicles shall keep to the right to insure safe passage and without regard to the middle line of the highway.

OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC

No vehicle shall be allowed to remain upon or be driven through any street so as to unreasonably blockade or obstruct the traffic on that street. The leaving of a vehicle upon a street, unattended for a period of fifteen minutes, shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of the provisions of this subdivision.

PARKING

No person having charge or control of a vehicle (motor or horse-drawn) shall allow the same to stand upon a public highway, or on any other public

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place, when unattended by some person competent to control the same, unless, if motor vehicle, all the brakes are set and the motor or engine is stopped; and, if horse-drawn, the wheels must be securely fastened to prevent it from being dragged faster than a walk. No person, without authority of such person having charge or control, shall climb upon such vehicle or sound any horn or signalling device, or attempt to manipulate any of the machinery or set such vehicle in motion, or in any way interfere with such vehicle, provided, however, that for the purpose of getting away from the place of standing, a driver may move another vehicle which is so placed that he cannot get his vehicle.

MEETING OF VEHICLES

Vehicles proceeding in opposite direction shall pass each other to the right, each giving to the other one-half of the roadway as nearly as possible. Outside of business or residential districts, vehicles which are passing each other in opposite directions shall have the right-of-way and no other vehicle to the rear of such two vehicles shall pass or attempt to pass such two vehicles.

OVERTAKING A VEHICLE

A vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass at least two feet to the left thereof and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until reasonably clear of such overtaken vehicle. It shall be the duty of the operator of a vehicle about to be overtaken and passed to give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on suitable and audible signal being given by or on behalf of the operator, driver or other person in charge or control of such overtaking vehicle.

No operator of any vehicle shall operate or drive the same so as to pass or overtake any other vehicle going in the same direction at any highway intersection, unless directed to do so by a police officer.

The operator of an overtaking motor vehicle shall give audible warning with his signal device before passing or attempting to pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

DIRECTION

Every driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection of a street or public road shall grant the right-of-way at such intersection to any vehicle approaching from his right, provided, however, that wherever police officers are stationed, they shall have full power to regulate traffic.

RIDING ON BACK OF VEHICLE

No person shall ride upon any portion of any vehicle without the consent of the driver, nor with any part of his body protruding beyond the limits of any part of such vehicle.

OVERTAKING OR MEETING A STREET CAR

In overtaking or meeting a street car which has been stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging a passenger, no vehicle shall pass or approach

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to right or left within eight feet of any such car, so long as the same is stopped and remains standing for the purpose aforesaid, provided, however, that on any highway where a safety zone for the use of persons boarding and alighting from street cars is established, such operator may pass such car, but in so doing he shall not cause such vehicle to traverse any portion of such safety zone and shall operate such vehicle at a rate of speed not to exceed ten miles per hour.

RESTRICTIONS—FIRE HYDRANTS

No person shall permit or allow a vehicle to stand at any time upon the public highway within ten feet of either side of a public fire-hydrant or fire station located upon the public highway or sidewalk, unless such vehicle is occupied by and in charge of some person capable of operating the same.

MIRRORSCOPE

Every motor truck, motor omnibus and commercial motor vehicle used for hauling or carting, operating on any public highway, shall be equipped with a mirror or other reflecting device so adjusted that the operator of such vehicle shall have a clear and full view of the road and condition of traffic behind such vehicle.

TURNING CORNERS

A driver of a vehicle turning into a street or public road to the right shall turn the corner as near the right-hand curb as practicable.

In turning into a street to the left, he shall pass beyond the centre of such intersection before turning such vehicle to the left. The centre of such intersection shall be held to mean the meeting point of the medial lines of the highways intersecting each other.

SIGNAL BEFORE TURNING

Before turning, stopping or changing the course on the highway of any vehicle and before turning such vehicle when starting the same, it shall be the duty of the operator thereof to first ascertain whether there is sufficient space for such movement to be made in safety, and if the operation of other vehicles may reasonably be affected by such turning, stopping or changing of course, the operator shall give a signal plainly visible to operators of other vehicles of his intention to turn, stop or change his course. Such signal shall be given either by the use of the hand and arm or by use of an approved mechanical or electrical device.

When the signal required by this section is given by the use of the hand and arm, the intention to turn such vehicle toward the left shall be indicated by extending the hand and arm horizontally from and beyond the left side of the vehicle. The intention to turn to the right shall be indicated by extending the hand and arm vertically, with the hand pointing upward, out from the left side of the vehicle. When the signal to be given is to indicate the intention to stop a vehicle or to abruptly or suddenly check its speed, it shall be given

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by extending the arm out from and beyond the left side of the vehicle and pointed in a downward direction.

When such signal is given by means of a device, it shall only be given by an adequate device which has been approved by proper State or City authorities.

MARKING OF VEHICLES

Every vehicle other than a passenger or licensed vehicle operated on any public highway shall at all times display, plainly marked on both sides in letters and numerals not less than three inches in height, the name and address of the owner thereof. The owner, operator or person having control of any commercial vehicle weighing 2,500 pounds, unladen, which is used for hauling or carting, shall cause to be displayed thereon, legibly and conspicuously, letters or numbers indicating its correct weight, unladen.

PEDESTRIANS

Pedestrians shall cross at a regular crosswalk wherever such crosswalk is not distant more than 150 feet. Pedestrians in crossing streets shall, at all times, obey the direction of police officers, wherever they are assigned, conveyed by voice or gesture. Pedestrians walking upon the traveled part of a street and not the sidewalk shall at all times walk on the left-hand side of the highway, so as to face approaching traffic from the opposite direction, and shall keep as close to the left-hand side of the highway as possible.

SIZE AND WEIGHT OF COMMERCIAL TRUCKS

No person shall, without permission from civic or town authorities, operate or drive on any street or public road an auto truck or trailer having a width of body, inclusive of load, of more than eight feet, or having a height from pavement to top of vehicle or load, of more than twelve feet six inches, or having a combined weight of truck and load or of trailer and load of more than 25,000 pounds, the load to be so distributed that there shall not be more than 800 pounds per inch in width of tire on any one wheel, or having a length of body, inclusive of load, of more than twenty-four feet in the case of an auto truck, or more than fifteen feet in the case of a trailer, or having wheels equipped with other than rubber tires.

The speed of motor vehicles should be regulated by zones in accordance with the size and weight of the vehicles.

Signs would be posted in conspicuous places authorizing such speed. Standard signs adopted for this purpose by the Police Department should be posted on streets and highways at the city limits and upon other thoroughfares generally traversed by motor vehicles, directing attention to the rate of speed prescribed by law and the extreme penalty for violations thereof.

Negligence or recklessness proven by more than two convictions for exceeding the speed limit, or reckless driving, or both, within one year, should

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subject a licensed operator to a suspension or revocation of his license by a Magistrate, the Police Commissioner or other properly designated authority.

All public hacks and taxicabs and the operators thereof should be licensed by and operated under the immediate supervision of the Police Department. Rules and regulations prescribed by the Police Commissioner, in the same manner as street traffic is now regulated, could be enforced. As exigencies arise, a rule or regulation would be prescribed immediately, instead of waiting through the slow process of changing the laws.

All commercial vehicles should be equipped with a practical device in the form of a fender to prevent persons struck by such vehicle from coming in contact with the wheels.

In addition to the regulation of the dimensions and weight of motor vehicles, a device indicating directions, stops and turns should be required.

The numerals of license plates should be illuminated at night by lighting from the inside, the light showing through the numerals, rather than by the existing method of illumination.

The drivers of licensed hacks and taxicabs should be required to deliver to each passenger a receipt showing the name and address of the owner of the vehicle, the license number thereof, and the amount of fare paid.

All licensed chauffeurs of taxicabs should be required to wear a standard uniform to be approved by the Police Department.

The interior of all taxicabs should be illuminated after sun-down.

All public hacks should be painted a distinctive color, with the license number painted on the doors thereof with numerals at least four inches high and one inch wide.

POLICE RESERVE

MEN'S DIVISION

During the year 1921 the Police Reserve rendered valuable service to the Police Department, and to the City of New York.

The morale of the command was much enhanced by the legislative recognition received by the Police Reserves from the State Legislature, giving the organization an official and definite status, which had been lacking in the case of the Home Defense League and the Police Reserves, themselves, up to 1920.

Throughout the year members of the Reserve Force performed 18,845 tours of patrol and special duty, an increase of 6,739 over the year 1920.

Upon the request of the Commissioner of Parks for Manhattan and Bronx, members of the Police Reserve supplemented the work of the regular Department in Central Park on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, when the park

Patrol Duty

Central Park
Detail

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

was crowded with visitors. An average of eighty members of the Police Reserve from precincts in Manhattan and the Bronx performed such duty on each and every Saturday, Sunday and Holiday during the summer months.

The detail of men and women of the Men's Police Reserve and Women's Police Reserve performing duty on Ellis Island Sunday afternoons, which was instituted in the fall of 1920 at the request of the Commissioner of Immigration, was continued until the fall of 1921, and then terminated. About 100 men and women performed this duty each Sunday, and they were highly complimented for their efficiency.

On Election Day, November 8, 1921, 736 members of the Police Reserve reported for duty to assist the regular Department in election work, the milk handler's strike being then at its height and seriously handicapping the Police Department in handling the usual election day routine work, owing to the large number of sergeants and patrolmen of the regular Force required for strike duty.

Arrests by members of the Police Reserve are carried on precinct records and are not reported to Police Reserve office. (See Consolidated Report, pages 340 to 379 inclusive.)

Arrests

AVIATION DIVISION

The Aviation Division is now operating three flying stations, one located at 82d Street and the North River, Manhattan; one at Shore Road Park Extension, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and the other at New Dorp, Staten Island. Hangars are located at the Shore Road Park Extension station and at the New Dorp station, two seaplanes being stationed at each of these points. There is a runway and float at the Brooklyn station, and a landing-ways at the Staten Island station for launching the seaplanes. The planes at Shore Road Park Extension, Brooklyn, are both of the N-9 type and were obtained from the United States Navy. Those at New Dorp are Curtiss planes and together with the hangar and landing-ways at that point, are the property of John Gans, Jr., an officer of the Police Reserve Aviation Division and an experienced aeroplane pilot, who has donated their use to the Police Reserve.

**General
Equipment**

An Aviation School is conducted in connection with the Aviation Division for the purpose of instructing the members in ground work, such as the mechanism of the planes, assembling, repairing and launching. Throughout the winter months this school is conducted as a night school at 156 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, and during the summer months at the hangar at Shore Road Park Extension, where Saturday afternoon and Sunday classes are also carried on in a practical way under competent instructors. Only experienced aviators are permitted to fly the planes, all of whom are former Army or Navy flyers.

On July 30, 1921, at the request of the Police Department, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, two seaplanes operated by members of the Aviation Division

Aviation Contest

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made the trip to Bridgeport to take part in a celebration at that city. One of the New York seaplanes competed against a Bridgeport plane, in an aeroplane race at this celebration, and was the winner in the race.

During the year investigations and reports were made of various flying fields located within the City of New York as to their safety, from a public standpoint, should they be needed.

Medals were donated at the expense of the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve, and were awarded and presented to members of the Police Reserve during the year 1921 for meritorious and efficient service, as follows: 10 Silver Victory Medals, 178 Bronze Victory Medals, 65 Bronze Merit Medals.

WOMEN'S POLICE RESERVE

The valuable and useful work accomplished by the Women's Police Reserve can best be illustrated by a brief review of some of their activities:

Commencing June 14, 1921, and continued every second Tuesday throughout the summer months, excursions were conducted for men who were maimed, or whose health was seriously impaired, in the service of the Government during the World War, by the Women's Police Reserve and Mayor Hylan's Committee of Women. A boat of the Department of Plants and Structures was used and one of the bands of the Police, Fire or Street Cleaning Departments accompanied each excursion, furnishing entertainment for the soldiers. Refreshments and smokes were also furnished by the Women's Police Reserve and Mayor Hylan's Committee of Women, in addition to automobiles to convey the soldiers from Fox Hills Hospital to the boat landing at St. George and return. These excursions were instigated by the Mayor for the purpose of brightening the lives of soldiers confined to hospitals within the city, many of whom were known as "terminal cases," or in other words, patients who would be confined to hospitals until their death.

During the strike of the milk handlers in the Fall of the year the Women's Reserve covered school crossings for a period of two weeks, owing to the shortage of men for patrol. An average of 310 women a day reported for this duty and many letters were received commending their work on the crossings. A few of these letters were from principals of public schools. This was an innovation in police work, nothing of the kind ever having been introduced in any of the larger cities prior to this time.

The women of the Reserve were presented with medals, for service and meritorious and efficient work in their particular line of police duty. They comprised 26 silver and 69 bronze loyalty medals. The expense of them was met by the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve.

**Meritorious
Recognition,
Men's Police
Reserve**

**Summer
Excursions
for Sick and
Maimed Soldiers**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL REPORT

A complete financial report of the expenditures of the moneys raised for the purpose of uniforming the Police Reserve, and reimbursing the Special Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Police Reserve for moneys advanced for the same object, was published in the Annual Report of the Police Department for 1920, and also in bound pamphlet form. It is superfluous to repeat it here.

NARCOTICS

The relationship and close connection drug addiction bears to crime is apparent. Statistics covering a definite period of time show that 14% of those arrested for felonies in this city were drug addicts. Drug addiction is a secret vice and many addicts refuse to acknowledge their affliction until by hypodermic scars, marks, and the possession of the drug or needle, they cannot longer conceal it. Most of them secrete the drugs on their person in such a manner that at times detection is impossible. Others, when arrested, do not acknowledge their addiction until they suffer the tortures of the habit by being deprived of their usual dosage. Many escape detection by quick release on bail after arrest.

**Percentage of
Drug Addicts
With Criminal
Records**

During the first quarter of the year 75% of those arrested for narcotic violations had records on file in the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the New York Police Department as having served time in penal institutions for such crimes as homicide, burglary, grand larceny, highway robbery, petty larceny, acts of violence and other crimes. During the period from the date of the repeal of the State Narcotic Laws to the amendment of the Sanitary Code, when new addicts were added to the already large army of drug users, and numerous addicts came to this city from other communities the percentage with criminal records of those arrested for narcotic violations, dropped to 42%. This reduction in the percentage of criminal records can not be accurate as many of them have records in other cities, which we are now obtaining through the new intercity communicating system. A large number of our arrests are non-residents, found amongst our floating population, who may have committed crimes in other parts of the country. The percentage of drug addicts with criminal records lies somewhere between 42% and 75%. Fourteen per cent arrested for felonies, showing drug addiction, is too low a percentage and inconsistent with the foregoing facts.

More arrests of drug sellers and users were made during 1921 in the City of New York than ever before in one year in the history of this or any other Police Department, despite the fact that for ten weeks this city was without any law, except the Federal Law, owing to the action of the Legislature in repealing the State Narcotic Law.

**Abolition of State
Narcotic Law**

This was particularly unfortunate for the City of New York. The Federal Harrison Drug Act does not provide police powers and could not

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be enforced and therefore was impotent so far as the control of the drug situation was concerned. Without any legal restrictions there was an immediate growth of narcotism, attracting to this city thousands of drug addicts particularly from neighboring states.

Amendment to Sanitary Code

Drug sellers and addicts were emboldened by the absence of adequate laws and the situation became so acute that the Police Department requested the Board of Health to enact an amendment to the Sanitary Code so that the people of the City of New York might be safeguarded against the criminal addict and the unlawful acts of the narcotic drug sellers. This amendment was passed on July 26, 1921. Its various sections are particularly directed against the trafficking in narcotics on the streets. Under it the Police Department has greater power than under the old State Law.

The necessity of an adequate law is no doubt apparent now to those responsible for the repeal of the State Laws. The tremendous increase in drug addiction, and in new drug users, whose addiction is partly attributable to the absence of restrictive laws, was effectively checked by an intensive drive planned in advance of the adoption of the amendment to the Sanitary Code, and started immediately after, against street buying addicts and sellers. This resulted in 555 arrests within one month, resulting in 94% convictions. Many of those arrested in this drive stated that their use of narcotics commenced during the absence of a State Law. The rapidity with which these many convictions were obtained was due to the cooperation of the District Attorney's offices, the effective manner of handling these cases by the Magistrates and the Judges of the Special Sessions Court who inaugurated a daily special calendar.

555 Arrests Within One Month

The cost of the daily dosage of the drug addict who purchases from the street peddler is almost prohibitive, and many who started their drug addiction with clean records, resort to crime in order to acquire sufficient money to purchase their narcotics from this channel of the underworld.

The results of the effective campaign leading to the arrest of many drug vendors are shown by the number of drug addicts who are driven to take public institutional cures because of their inability to get their drugs through their usual channels. This occurs every time a prominent street seller is arrested. It is something new to have them apply to Police Headquarters for medical relief.

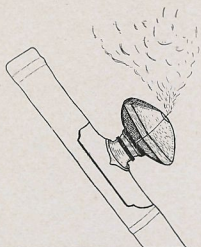
Because of police activity in arresting the vendors and the many ruses employed in obtaining evidence against them, they have become extremely wary and sometimes will not sell to anyone even though introduced by an old customer.

It is extremely difficult to obtain legal evidence that will convict the head of a ring of drug traffickers, due to the fact that such individuals do

Difficulty of Obtaining Legal Evidence Against Drug Sellers



IN FALSE BOTTOM BOX



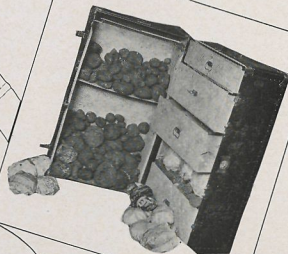
IN HEAD OF PAPER DOLL



UNDER LINING OF SHOE



IN CENTRE OF BOOK



IN A TRUNK

NARCOTICS INGENUOUSLY CONCEALED

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

not personally sell their wares. They have young men and women employed as agents selling for them on a commission and salary basis. "Lookouts," sometimes children, are used, whose duty it is to observe the approach of customers and follow them for some distance and, in short, to safeguard the seller on the street against arrest. It is constantly a battle of wits with the score in favor of the well-trained detective. If arrested, the agent or clerk is promptly bailed out and usually good legal talent represents him in court.

Drug addicts migrate and travel in many instances from one community to another. To eventually control and suppress the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs it requires the cooperation of the police force in every city in the country. To this end a clearing house and reference bureau for the collection of data and compilation of statistics on criminal drug addiction was established in the Narcotic Division of the New York Police Department. The growth and signal success of this branch of the work has been remarkable, not only in its beneficent effects in New York City, but also as to its value to other communities. Coincidentally, an intensive and centralization effort was inaugurated for the benefit of other cities. It is desired not only to prevent addicts elsewhere from entering this community without a sign of recognition, but, as well, to protect other localities from addicts who were forced, because of local police activities, to leave this section of the country.

**Data on Illicit
Drug Traffic**

Over 300 cities in the United States, Canada and Europe are now sending regularly to the Narcotic Division of the New York Police Department, photographs, finger-prints and records of all violators of narcotic laws, and criminals, who are addicts, dealt with. Telegrams and letters from all over the world, seeking advice, are also received by this Division. In this way, track can be kept of this class of offenders no matter where they operate.

**World-wide
Cooperation
Necessary**

Formerly, many police officials regarded the drug question as merely a local one, believing drug addicts and unlawful vendors to be, with few exceptions, local people brought in time and time again. When one of these "few exceptions" was picked up he was usually given hours to leave a particular city, thus shifting the burden on to some other community. This so-called local problem is actually a police matter which can be solved only by each municipality working in harmony with all others, through a central clearing house.

Through our intercity communicating system the criminal careers have been traced of a vast number of addicts all over the United States and Canada and the records of a number whose activities extend beyond this hemisphere, to England, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain and Italy.

The Minister of the Interior, of France, forwards regularly to this Division, photographs, finger-prints and records of everyone apprehended in France

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in connection with crimes involving the use or sale of narcotics. Likewise from Belgium.

More intensive cooperation and efficient intercity communication with a clearing house for criminal drug addiction will disclose evidence of records of crimes committed elsewhere. The records of the Narcotic Division of the New York Police Department are a font of information, perhaps the most complete anywhere.

"Drug Booster"

The Police must grapple with this situation because of another factor. This is the new class of criminal recently uncovered, who would enslave the morals and undermine the health of our people, and against whom it is most difficult to obtain evidence. He is the "drug booster." He takes the place of the loathsome creature termed the "cadet" that formerly existed in our extinct Red Light District, who lived upon the earnings of immoral women. The "drug booster" is closely allied with the narcotic drug profiteer and is usually a silent partner of the street trafficker. His duties are to spread the use and sale of narcotic drugs by creating drug addicts. The "drug booster" generally is wise enough not to personally indulge in the use of narcotics and too wary to carry them on his person, or, to have them in his possession. He is also the advance agent, the go-between, who brings the consumer and vendor together.

It seems that this new type of criminal finds his victims among those who gather like moths around the "Tenderloin" of every city where "easy money from easy folk" can be obtained and where the point of least resistance is usually found. In America, as indeed all over the world, there exists a class of young people who are readily swayed in thought and opinion, who might be termed "negative individuals," whose chief desire and ambition seem to be to consort with those who are unmoral and vicious.

Effect of Prohibition

Since the advent of prohibition these young men and women finding liquor difficult to get, or, if purchasable, of questionable quality, lend their ears to the voice of the tempter to "try something once and get a new sensation." Unknowingly they are enmeshed before they realize the danger of their act. The "drug boosters" establish "jab joints," form opium smoking parties, or "snow parties," and as an incentive to the uninitiated, give out wonderful descriptions of new sensations, thus exciting the interest and desires of their prospective victims.

Downfall of Drug Addict.

Every drug addict, unrestricted, and buying from the street seller, runs the gamut from efficiency to inefficiency, being unable to work, pawning his valuables and those of his home circle, if he has any, and finally resorting to crime, if he is not checked in time. This type, usually, owes his drug addiction to vice and vicious environment and will not engage in useful work. To get the full effects of the greatly adulterated drugs bought on the streets,

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they must increase their usual dosage proportionately. The street vendor not only adulterates his drug wares, but his price is extortionate and almost prohibitive, yet the unrelenting physical craving for the drug is the impelling force that drives the addict to obtain the necessary money to purchase it. When the drug user cannot find an avenue to obtain money he seeks others to become victims, who have capital, through whom he can obtain what he requires by borrowing, cheating, or further adulterating the drug. Thus it becomes an endless chain. The only exception to these instances are the medical cases under a physician's care whose daily dosage is controlled, who dispenses unadulterated drugs at a reasonable price, and who may go through life without resorting to crime.

An unprecedented condition was observed and corrected during the year by the arrest of many children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years who were convicted in connection with the selling of narcotics and sent to various suitable institutions. On the great East Side scores of children are used as "lookouts" and vendors. These children are patiently and thoroughly instructed in signals by which they communicate with addicts and notify street vendors of the approach of a customer. Their most important duty is to "spot" the officers of the law.

Children

To evade arrests for the possession of narcotics and implements a number of so-called "jab-joints" or "service stations" have been established, convenient for drug addicts so that at the compelling moment of their drug demand, they may obtain quickly a supply of their favorite narcotic or get their "jab" or injection, thus avoiding, should they be searched, a charge of possessing drugs or hypodermic needles.

Another new feature developed to counteract police activity in the breaking up of street selling bands, is the establishment of "dope" routes. Many vendors now make deliveries to addicts at their homes for an increased charge. A number of arrests were made during the year of sellers having regular automobile delivery routes. One drug vendor apprehended had a route from Yonkers down through upper Manhattan and extending into New Jersey as far as Lakewood. Three instances are known of heroin and cocaine routes being bought and sold.

"Dope" Routes

A new practice recently uncovered is swindling, developed by reason of the scarceness of drugs and the cupidity of the street vendor, shows that addicts are often duped by swindlers who not only prey upon but cheat their drug-craving victims by substitution of inactive drugs that have no narcotic content. This is a variation of the ancient "Gold Brick" game; selling to gullible people and others without conscience, fake morphine cubes, prepared and wrapped up to resemble original packages by the use of bogus labels. This is usually practiced on the wholesale scale, the swindler telling the intended victim of the huge profit in drugs and the ready market. Squares of

**Swindling in
Connection With
Narcotics**

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cork are used coated with a covering of various white salts. These fake cubes have the same appearance as morphine cubes and have the same feathery lightness and can be detected only by a user or an expert. All cheaters work on some failing of human nature, but most despicable of all is the creature who fattens his purse upon the desires of the unfortunate narcotic user.

At the National Police Conference of the United States, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, May 3 to 7, 1921, the narcotic question was discussed at length as a national problem. The Police Commissioner addressed the conference and suggested that a committee be appointed to handle the narcotic question as a police proposition and to take action to establish uniform laws and suitable police cooperation.

Appointment of Committee on Narcotics

A motion that a Narcotic Committee should be appointed was unanimously carried and resulted in the following appointments by the National Police Conference:

Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, New York, Chairman.

Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, Director of Public Safety, Norfolk, Va.

John Alderman, Police Commissioner, Fort Worth, Texas.

Guy R. Molony, Superintendent of Police, New Orleans, La.

W. B. Mills, Superintendent of Police, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scott A. Godley, Chief of Police, Kansas City, Mo.

R. T. Battersby, Chief of Police, Jersey City, N. J.

Daniel J. O'Brien, Chief of Police, San Francisco, Cal.

Resolution Against Narcotics

The following resolution was also adopted at this conference of National Police:

RESOLVED, That effective methods should be determined upon and employed to combat the evil menace of the use of narcotics, and the impending spread of this threatened national peril, which requires that present laws should be amended and additional laws adopted to immediately end for all time the importation of opium in any form and the export of either the crude drug or its manufacture as well as to prohibit absolutely the manufacture and sale of heroin, which is not essential to the practice of medicine, and whereas the experiments of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that the State of California, and other states, are capable of growing the poppy plant in sufficient quantities, and to contain a sufficient percentage of morphine to supply the United States for medical purposes, laws should be immediately amended and additional laws enacted, uniform in type, to strike out

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the narcotic evil from the standpoint of the user and protect those unfortunate citizens who might become victims of this deadly menace. Such laws should denounce illicit drug vendors and smugglers whose activities deteriorate the morals of our people and tend to turn them to crime, paralyze the progress of our civilization and enslave the will, liberty and lives of many weak and unfortunate persons. Smugglers and vendors of narcotic drugs should be denounced by law as being guilty of constructive treason, for they strike at the very root and heart of our constitution by tending to deteriorate and enslave the nation, destroy the power of our people to enjoy those tenets of true Americanism—the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the small amount of raw opium imported into Germany and the large amount of heroin exported, which, incidentally, was originally a distinctive German product, and with other knowledge in our possession, it was our surmise that German chemists are producing morphine and heroin synthetically.

**German Synthetic
Drugs**

Confidential information has since been obtained that German chemists have made it commercially possible to manufacture cocaine synthetically as a coal-tar by-product and to obtain a tremendous revenue therefrom. Cocaine in its natural form is obtained from the leaves of the *coca erythroxylon* plant. A synthetical compound of the narcotic would have a like chemical reaction in analysis and the result on the body would be the same if not more intense. Reports have come from various sources that Germany is making strenuous efforts to reap the benefits of her discoveries in the field of chemical research. When Germany was at war with the world she had no means of obtaining the poppy plant from which she could extract morphine and heroin, nor could they import *coca erythroxylon* leaves from which to obtain cocaine. Her tremendously large laboratories and her array of chemists are working full blast, in the manufacture of chemicals, including narcotic drugs.

The retail price to drug addicts of their particular poison remains the same as it was before the drop in cost of raw materials and the present flooding of the market with cocaine believed to be produced synthetically. Profiteering is the rule. Quotations obtained from one of the largest legitimate dealers in narcotics in this country were as follows:

**Legitimate
Wholesale Cost
of Narcotics**

	1920	1921
Morphine, per ounce	\$6.80	\$4.80
Heroin, per ounce	9.70	7.00
Cocaine, per ounce	10.00	6.00

On information obtained from addicts it is estimated, that their daily dosages cost about \$5. This daily expenditure necessary to assuage the craving of the drug addict, when computed to a yearly total represents a vast sum

**The Price Paid
for Narcotism**

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of money. It is certain few addicts come by their money honestly. The arrest of so many morally warped and mentally drug-befuddled victims, whose drug enslavement has been the causation of much wrongdoing, has unquestionably reduced crime and lessened the drug evil. Our work not only results in the reclamation to society of many of these unfortunates, but also in crime prevention. A conservative estimate of the present number of narcotic users in New York City is about 20,000; at \$5 average daily cost to each, the annual income of the retail narcotic market is approximately \$36,500,000 for New York City alone.

Smuggling

In view of the fact that practically all the drugs sold illicitly on the streets have been smuggled, and that we have by seizures of smuggled narcotics, prevented over \$3,000,000 of drugs (street vending price) from reaching the habitual consumers, these figures give some idea of the extent of the smuggling carried on. Add to the above the amount which is consumed annually in this city by drug addicts, the vast quantities that are shipped via New York to all parts of the United States, and to that add further the value of all that is sent legitimately out of this country and then smuggled back again, through other ports on the Atlantic and Pacific and across the Canadian and Mexican borders, it will be found that the business of smuggling narcotics assumes proportions comparable in magnitude with some of America's chief industries, and that the heads of the international smuggling rings might be compared, financially, with our great captains of industry and finance. Most of these men are known to us, and one in particular is a man of great wealth residing in Germany, where our laws are powerless to control his machinations.

Possession of Hasheesh Illegal

Heretofore in New York City it was no crime to possess, sell or use the terrible drug hasheesh. The only law covering it is the new amendment to the Sanitary Code under which this Department now operates. This drug is brought into this country by Turks, Arabs, Syrians and other peoples of the Near East. It is a mixture, whose chief ingredient is *cannabis indica*, a product of India hemp. The mode of use of *cannabis indica* is usually by taking the leaves and rolling them up in the form of a cigarette. It is also mixed with wines, opium and other drugs. It has been introduced under the name of Marihuana in Mexico and the Southwest and has found its way into use in the underworld in this city.

History of Hasheesh

In the etymology of the word "assassin" we find the horror of this drug, for "hasheeshin" (user of hasheesh) was the parent word of "assassin."

The Century Dictionary gives the origin of the word "assassin" as follows: "From Arabic. Hashshashin and Hashshiyin, the order or sect of the Assassins, lit. hashish-eaters (so called because of the agents selected to do murder were first intoxicated with hashish) pl. of Hashshash and hashshiyin." One of the Assassins, a military and religious order in Syria, founded in



NARCOTICS, OPIUM LAYOUTS ETC., SEIZED BY THE NARCOTIC DIVISION

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Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about the year 1090. A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their Chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The Chief of the sect is best known by the denomination "Old Man of the Mountain" (Arabic, Sheikh al-jebel, chief of the mountains). These barbarous chieftains and their followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the arms of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the Sultan Bibars about 1272.

The Chinese are a peace loving nation, and among the many arrested for opium smoking, only a very few have a criminal record. The opium habit was introduced into China from India by the white man who made enormous profits thereby. The Chinese Government is determined in its efforts to entirely eliminate the use of opium in China and already has made great progress—the only opposition are the profiteering smugglers. **Opium Smoking**

A great number of opium rooms have been raided, and not only have many Chinese been caught smoking, but also white men and white women. For many years opium smoking was confined to Chinatown, but it has spread to various localities. Opium smokers are divided among those that term themselves "pleasure smokers" and those who frankly acknowledge they are addicted to its use. Both are, however, narcotic addicts and a distinct danger to the morals of our youths and to our civilization. The raids in Chinatown were particularly significant as most of these places were used not only for smoking, but as a means through which people of the underworld could encourage the morbidly curious to try the effects of the opium pipe. Many have credited their downfall to opium smoking parties.

Opium smoking is regarded too lightly by the public. To stamp out this practice in New York City, this subject with its many criminal ramifications and sequels must be viewed in a serious light as a grave potential danger to the general community. The habit is formed in a very short time—then the damage is done.

Heroin is a German discovery, and when first introduced in 1898 it was claimed that it did not induce habituation, and that the drug might be usefully employed for the treatment of drug addiction. It has also been found that heroin gives rise to a far more serious form of addiction than does morphine. **Heroin**

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**Action
Necessary**

Narcotic drug addiction would be more easily controlled and the best interests of the public served if the manufacture and importation of heroin were prohibited. That medical uses for heroin are declining, and that its use by drug addicts is enormous and increasing, is indicated by statistics.

The following editorial appeared in the December 12, 1921, issue of the *American Physician* :

HEROIN RAPIDLY GOING OUT

“The U. S. Census shows that in 1914 the proprietary medicine manufacturers of the country used 2,306 pounds of heroin, and in 1919 only 702 pounds. No complete figures are available for more recent years, but the same ratio of decrease seems to be maintained and it is probable that in 1921 they will not use over 200 pounds, or one-tenth of what they used in 1914.”

NARCOTIC STATISTICS OF ARRESTS

**Arrests by
Narcotic
Division**

Narcotic Division arrests for the year 1921 and arrests by other units for narcotic violations :

	By Nar- cotic Division	By Other Police Units	Total Arrests
Selling Narcotics - - - - -	263	14	277
Possession of Narcotics - - - - -	1260	390	1650
Habitual Users - - - - -	773	38	811
Possession of Hypodermic Needles - - - - -	60	37	97
Forgery of Prescription - - - - -	1	-	1
Smoking Opium - - - - -	24	16	40
Maintaining Opium Joint - - - - -	10	15	25
Frequenting Opium Joint - - - - -	5	9	14
Smuggling Narcotics - - - - -	2	-	2
Selling Hypodermic Needles - - - - -	3	-	3
Prescribing Narcotics - - - - -	1	-	1
Contraband into Penal Institutions - - - - -	7	1	8
Using Mails (Narcotics) - - - - -	1	1	2
Arrests by Narcotic Division for other Crimes	155	-	155
Total - - - - -	2565	521	3086

THE PRESS

There was little change for the better, so far as the Police Department is concerned, in the attitude of the press of this city. However, it does appear that the gentlemen who shape the policies of some of these newspapers have come to realize that to constantly abuse, vilify and belittle the efforts of the Department does not make for increased circulation. Purveying false reports about conditions in the Greater City have wrought untold injury to its merchants and tradespeople, and has given a totally erroneous impression to people living outside of New York as to our manner of conducting this municipality.

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The influence for good that the Press can wield is so great that it carries with it a public responsibility. Editors must know that they possess this great responsibility in presenting the news. When it comes to public affairs, the average citizen has no means of acquiring any personal direct knowledge except through it. For in discharging this great public duty, it is that in every sense of the word they must surely know that everything should be presented in an unbiased, unprejudiced and fair way.

**Influence of
The Press**

It is generally conceded that the sensational publication of gruesome details of crime contributes in a large way towards increase in crime.

From time out of memory newspapers have featured (a) Crime, (b) Public Disaster, (c) Scandal.

In the first instance, the commission of crime and the failure to immediately detect and arrest the perpetrator on the part of the police, have usually occupied a great deal of space, whereas little or no space is devoted to criminals apprehended, convicted and sentenced in course of time. Wholesale, adverse criticism of the Police Department, no doubt performing the most essential of public functions, i. e., the protection of life and property, has wrought an injustice not only to its citizens but to the effectiveness of the Police. These newspaper attacks, unwavering in their persistence, exercise a baneful influence all of the time on some members of a police force, especially through unfounded stories of favoritism; the breaking down of the morale of the force; of inefficient handling of it; and of failure to obtain effective results in the performance of its duties in general.

**Psychological
Crime
Statements**

In the daily routine of the lives of the policemen of this city, thousands of good deeds and numerous acts of heroism are performed unostentatiously, and without hope of any reward. If any notice is taken of them by the Press, it is casual or perfunctory. On the other hand, some insignificant crime is dignified by columns of space, and often employed to deride and belittle the entire Police Force. It is right to criticize justly any department functioning in the interest of the people, but it should not, for instance, publish information that might prevent the apprehension of the criminal, encourage him or discourage the public or impair its faith in the ability and power of the Police Department.

Newspapers, while they might report the occurrence of crimes, should withhold certain information which might tend to defeat the ends of justice. Very often the fact that fingerprints had been found, or articles, which may be used as evidence are mentioned, and even descriptions of suspected persons who were near or at, the scene of the crime at the time of its occurrence, are published. Police information should be censored before publication in the press.

Under date of September 27, 1921, there appeared in the *New York Herald* a story which could only be considered wanton and malicious. On

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account of it, the Police Commissioner had compiled a list of murders committed in New York City during 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. The article dwelt at great length on these crimes and intimated that there was a reign of disorder and lax enforcement of the law current, and needlessly alarmed the public and encouraged criminals from far and near to come to this City. It was stated that no arrest had been made in most of these cases, whereas in the vast majority of cases not only was this untrue, but convictions had been obtained involving commitments to insane asylums, prison sentences and even death penalties. In some cases the crime was not committed within this State; in others the jury found it justifiable and excusable homicide, and the perpetrator was discharged. Seventy-five cases in point were used; the matter reported to His Honor the Mayor and the District Attorney of each County furnished with a copy, based on the charge of falsification of a public record.

Deliberate
Falschoods

FRANK A. MUNSEY, RETRACTS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

City of New York

Office of the Police Commissioner

New York, October 14, 1921.

Circular No. 23

CIRCULAR NO. 23.

RETRACTION AND APOLOGY

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FORCE:

In Circular 22, published under date of October 6, 1921, your attention was called to a list of seventy-five false statements, furnished for publication; printed and published by the Sun-Herald Corporation in its newspapers of Friday, September 23, 1921, in violation of the Penal Law.

In the *New York Herald*, the chief publication of the Sun-Herald Corporation, issue of Friday, September 30, 1921, there was conspicuously published on the Editorial page an editorial of retraction and apology addressed to me as Police Commissioner and signed by Frank A. Munsey, the President, Owner and Editor of the *New York Herald*, the *Evening Sun* and *Evening Telegram*. That part of Mr. Munsey's editorial of retraction and apology which concerns us, follows:

"TO COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT:

"On reading your statement this morning in the New York newspapers, which charges the *New York Herald* with misrepresenting facts in its article of September 23, concerning the large number of unsolved criminal cases in New York, I immediately took the matter up with the management of our news department. The explicit nature of your answer to the *Herald's* news article leaves little room for me to sustain that article in its entirety. It is evident that it was not free from errors. * * * I am saying this to you personally through this newspaper. Your annoyance, however, is no greater than my regret at seeing errors of this character in any one of my newspapers.

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"Newspapers, as you know, are not made by one man. New York newspapers in particular are made by a large staff of men. The best the owner of a newspaper can do is to insist that his newspaper be truthful, faithful as to facts and stand always for the right as he sees the right. This is my own attitude with my newspapers and it is the spirit of the office. September 29.

FRANK A. MUNSEY."

This public apology from the Owner and Editor of the Munsey newspapers should serve as an honorable example to the owners and editors of the *New York Times*, the *New York World*, the *New York Tribune*, the *New York Evening Post*, the *New York Evening Globe*, the *New York Evening Mail* and the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which publications have missed no opportunity to procure and publish false, slanderous and libelous accusations against members of the force.

Policemen—

Don't be discouraged. Don't be dismayed. Never mind our slanderers. Defend the city; serve the people; your record is your best defense.

RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner.

On another occasion the *Tribune*, under date of August 3d, published an editorial entitled "Let Hatting Testify," in which it was alleged that Magistrate Peter A. Hatting from the bench of the Yorkville Court informed the City that a pickpocket trust flourished in its midst.

**Misquoting
Magistrate
Hatting**

When interviewed, Magistrate Hatting stated that the allegation was without foundation; that he had never made such a statement and was in possession of no knowledge regarding the existence of a pickpocket trust in the City of New York. He took occasion to commend the detectives specializing in this particular branch of police work, and praised the results accomplished, and added that he never had occasion to criticize the work of the Pickpocket Squad.

If the Press of New York were open to publish facts and the complete truth about the Police Department, it would serve a great civic need, for it is essential that the citizens of New York should be informed frequently what is being done by the Police Department, for only in that way can the proper co-operation be secured from the citizens to realize its destiny: "The preservation of Law and Order; and the Protection of Life and Property."

GENERAL

(Editorial from *Daily News*, October 21, 1921)

GIVING MR. HYLAN A LITTLE CREDIT

"Mr. Hylan claims that under his administration the city has been freer from open vice and gambling than ever before.

**"Giving
Mr. Hylan
a Little Credit"**

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This claim Mr. Hylan is well able to substantiate.

Open vice and gambling have always existed in New York. Even after the cleanup that followed the Lexow investigation they continued to flourish.

They existed under the Mitchel Administration, although Police Commissioner Woods did everything in his power to suppress them.

Doubtless they still exist, but they are not at all in evidence.

The visitor from another city could spend a week or a month or a year here without ever suspecting the existence of a disorderly house or of a gambling house.

The Meyer Committee, organized to find out whether graft or crookedness or defiance of law was flourishing under Mayor Hylan, dug up no important evidence of open vice or of gambling.

Had it fallen upon any trails leading to these things, they would surely have been dragged into the light.

An exposure of gambling and vice always arouses public indignation. It is the best possible weapon that a political investigation committee can employ.

That among six million people vice and gambling have been prevented from flourishing openly is a remarkable achievement.

It reflects credit upon the Hylan administration and upon the Police Department.

In a city of this size vice and gambling are immensely profitable.

Millions of dollars would be paid for their protection if they were permitted to exist.

Any one familiar with city governments knows that vast pressure is brought to bear upon every administration to persuade it to wink at lax enforcement of the law against dives and gambling joints.

The revelations following the trial of Becker and the four gunmen who murdered the gambler Rosenthal showed that gambling was then firmly entrenched in this city and enjoyed protection from very high places.

Vice went hand in hand with gambling, as it always does. The same crooks that fattened on the gambling houses profited by the disorderly resorts.

It was no easy job to uproot this system.

Yet so far as the observer can learn, it has been done.

There are, of course, many questionable men and women living in New York without visible means of support.

**The Meyer
Committee**

**Vice and
Gambling
Uprooted**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

But they do not molest the resident or the stranger.

Broadway is not patrolled by fallen women. Gamblers do not have agents who buttonhole hotel guests and tell them where they can get down a bet on the wheel.

Dwellers in the residence districts seldom have cause to complain of places in the neighborhood that are manifestly of ill repute.

What Mayor Gaynor called "outward decency and order" is rigorously maintained. And there is no evidence that dives are permitted to run in secret after the police have learned of their whereabouts.

A city free from vice and gambling is rare. That there is so little of it in this particular town which attracts thousands of people with money to squander, is highly creditable to the administration.

That is one thing, at least, that Mayor Hylan has accomplished which is worth while.

And inasmuch as the morals of the city have steadily improved since he went into office, the *Daily News* believes he is justified in claiming some of the credit."

The following extract appeared in the Annual Report for 1921 of the Committee of Fourteen :

"Unfortunately, vice does still exist and prostitution is still an evil that can be suppressed only by continual vigilance and police activity. But that New York is the cleanest of the world's largest cities is true and was true in 1918."

EXTRA DEMANDS ON THE FORCE

The efficiency of the New York Police Department in handling large crowds, and the superb protection it has afforded foreign potentates and domestic officials at large public functions of every conceivable character, has been the subject of national and international recognition. To accomplish this result the officers of the Police Department have had to lay very carefully prepared plans, involving considerations that never can be made public.

The President of the United States officially visited this city on two occasions during the year 1921, and was accorded tremendous ovations.

At 1 P. M., April 19, 1921, the Secretary of State, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers arrived at the Pennsylvania Station, 33d Street and 7th Avenue and proceeded in automobiles to the 33d Street side of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Receptions

**Visit by President
of the United
States
April 19, 1921
Unveiling of
Bolivar Statue**

At 2 P. M., on this date, the President of the United States arrived at the Pennsylvania Depot and proceeded to the same destination.

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At 3 P. M., on the same date, the President of the United States accompanied by the Cabinet, Ministers and other guests left the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in automobiles, escorted by mounted police and moved north on 5th Avenue to the 72d Street entrance of Central Park, thence through the Park by way of 72d Street cross drive to the West Drive and thence to Bolivar Hill at about 84th Street and West Drive.

At 4 P. M., the statue of General Simon Bolivar, first President of the Republic of Columbia, was unveiled on Bolivar Hill, Central Park, by the President of the United States.

The vicinity of the Pennsylvania Depot on the arrival of the presidential party, and all along the route up to and including the vicinity of the Bolivar statue, was one cheering mass of humanity. Splendid order was maintained by the police, and not a single untoward incident occurred to mar the event. The President of the United States was so impressed with the police arrangements, that upon arriving at the Pennsylvania Depot, on his way back to Washington, D. C., he publicly complimented His Honor, The Mayor, on the police arrangements for his protection.

His Honor, the Mayor, on this occasion commended the Police Commissioner and the men of the Department on "the very effective police arrangements" attendant upon the unveiling of the statue of Simon Bolivar.

**Visit by President
of the United
States.
May 23, 1921**

On May 23, 1921, the President of the United States again arrived at the Pennsylvania Depot, and, accompanied by a mounted and motorcycle escort, proceeded to the Hotel Astor, where he attended a luncheon given by the Academy of Political Science. He then proceeded to the Armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, where at 3.30 P. M., same date, he reviewed the 23d Infantry.

During the evening of this day, the President, accompanied by the Vice President and his entire Cabinet, attended the Anniversary Dinner of the New York *Commercial* at the Hotel Commodore.

As on his previous visit to this city, the police arrangements were worked out to the minutest detail, and the enthusiastic reception accorded him on this visit equalled that of his previous visit.

**Armando Diaz
Generalissimo of
the Italian Army**

On October 19, 1921, Armando Diaz, Generalissimo of the Italian Army arrived at Pier A, North River, and, accompanied by a mounted and motorcycle escort, proceeded through Battery Place to Bowling Green, to Broadway, to City Hall Plaza, where he was received by His Honor, The Mayor. After the reception at City Hall, he proceeded to Park Row, to Centre Street, to Lafayette Street, to 9th Street, to 5th Avenue, to 47th Street, to Madison Avenue to the Ritz Carlton Hotel. He was accorded a tremendous ovation along the entire route. The police arrangements were commended and no untoward incident occurred.



POLICE COMMISSIONER
AND HIS DEPUTIES



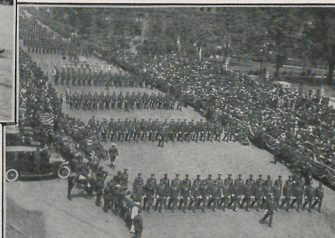
CHIEF INSPECTOR
AND STAFF



HON. JOHN F. HYLAN
MAYOR



COLOR COMPANY



PASSING IN REVIEW

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On October 21, 1921, Admiral Lord Beatty arrived at Pier A, North River, and, accompanied by a mounted and motorcycle escort, proceeded by automobile along Battery Place to Bowling Green, to Broadway, to City Hall Plaza, where he was received by His Honor, The Mayor. He then proceeded by way of Park Row to Centre Street, to Lafayette Street, to 9th Street, to 5th Avenue, to 70th Street, to 690 Park Avenue. Great crowds cheered the passage of Admiral Beatty and the customary good order was maintained by the Police.

**Admiral
Lord Beatty**

On October 22, 1921, General Jacques of the Belgian Army arrived at Pier A, North River and, accompanied by a mounted and motorcycle escort proceeded through Battery Place, to Bowling Green, to Broadway, to City Hall Plaza, where he was received by His Honor, The Mayor. He then proceeded along Park Row to Centre Street, to Lafayette Street, to 9th Street, to 5th Avenue, to 31st Street, to 7th Avenue to the Pennsylvania Hotel. The sidewalks along the entire route were thronged with spectators eager to catch a glimpse of this World's War hero. The police arrangements on this occasion were excellent, and favorable comments were general.

**General Jacques
of the
Belgian Army**

On October 28, 1921, Marshal Ferdinand Foch of France arrived at Pier A, North River, and, accompanied by a mounted and motorcycle escort, proceeded through Battery Place, to Bowling Green, to Broadway, to City Hall Plaza, where he was received by His Honor, The Mayor. He then proceeded along Park Row, to Centre Street, to Lafayette Street, to 4th Avenue, to 9th Street, to 5th Avenue, to 33d Street, to 7th Avenue, to the Pennsylvania Depot. The tremendous ovation accorded this popular hero along the entire route was unprecedented, and only the excellent police arrangements kept the enthusiastic crowds in check.

**Marshal
Ferdinand Foch
of France**

On November 18, 1921, Marshal Ferdinand Foch arrived at the Pennsylvania Depot from Washington, and, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, proceeded to 122 East 78th Street. During his three days stay in this city he visited many places of interest, as follows:

November 18, 1921:

- 1.00 P. M. Luncheon at Sherry's, 300 Park Avenue.
- 2 30 P. M. Seventh Regiment Armory, reviewed 5,000 school children lined along the easterly driveway from 48th to 57th Streets.
- 3.15 P. M. Placed a wreath on Statue of Joan of Arc, 93d Street and Riverside Drive.
- 3.30 P. M. Placed a wreath on Grant's Tomb.
- 4.00 P. M. New York University. Received degree.
- 8.00 P. M. Dinner at Hotel Commodore.

November 19, 1921:

- 11.00 A. M. Received representatives of the Federal Council of Churches at 122 East 78th Street.

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- 12.30 P. M. Visited the birthplace of the late Theodore Roosevelt, East 26th Street.
- 1.00 P. M. Luncheon at Waldorf Astoria.
- 3.00 P. M. Columbia University, Morningside Heights and 116th Street.
- 3.45 P. M. Academy of Arts and Letters, 155th Street and Broadway.
- 7.00 P. M. Dinner at Waldorf Astoria.
- 10.30 P. M. Capitol Theatre, Broadway and 51st Street.

November 20, 1921 :

- 10.00 A. M. Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.
- 11.30 A. M. Fordham University.
- 12.35 P. M. Academy of Sacred Heart.
- 1.00 P. M. Luncheon at 122 East 78th Street.
- 6.00 P. M. Plaza Hotel.
- 8.45 P. M. Hippodrome.
- 10.00 P. M. Left Hippodrome for Pennsylvania Depot.

Each place visited required the services of this Department, and adequate arrangements were made in all instances.

**M. Aristide
Briand, Premier
of France**

On November 7, 1921, Premier Aristide Briand of France, arrived at Pier 57, North River, and, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, proceeded in an automobile to the Pennsylvania Depot.

On November 24, 1921, M. Briand arrived at the Pennsylvania Depot, and, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, proceeded to 471 Park Avenue and thence to the Plaza Hotel.

On November 25, 1921, at 9 A. M., M. Briand, accompanied by a motorcycle escort, proceeded from the Plaza Hotel to Pier 57, North River.

POLICE PARADE

Route

The Annual Police Parade was held on May 7th, immediately after the adjournment of the National Police Conference, the delegates to which, from all the important cities of the country, were guests of the Department during the parade, and at affairs of the police organizations after it. The route was from Bowling Green to 12th Street, to Seventh Avenue to 40th Street, to Fifth Avenue to 25th Street, passing in review at the Worth Monument, Madison Square.

**The
Marchers**

The Mayor, the Police Commissioner and his Deputies marched the entire route of the parade. A feature of the parade was the presence of several companies of police, from nearby cities in New Jersey and Connecticut. The visiting police contingent consisted of two battalions, and a troupe of New



HON.
GASTON LIEBERT

DECORATING THE POLICE
COMMISSIONER

AS AN OFFICER OF
THE LEGION OF HONOR



MAYOR HYLAN

PINNING MEDALS ON

POLICE HEROES - 1921.



HON.
GASTON LIEBERT
CONSUL GENERAL
OF FRANCE

MAYOR
HYLAN

GOV.
EDWARDS
N.J.

FORMER
GOV.
SMITH

POLICE
COMMISSIONER
ENRIGHT

REVIEWING THE PARADE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

York State Mounted Constabulary, in command of Chief of Police Michael T. Long, Newark, New Jersey. The Police Reserve Division consisted of three regiments, comprising Aviation Division, Motor Transport Division, Machine Gun Battalion, Harbor Division and Mounted Squadron.

The Annual Police Parade is an event keenly anticipated, and a great many people take their places along the line of march to view, admire and applaud their protectors in blue. The parade is the culmination of the drilling and manœuvres engaged in, by the whole force for several months prior. The efficiency and discipline of the entire force are enhanced by it, and the public, visualizing the moral and numerical strength of the Police Department, get a better idea of its objects, the part it plays in providing the city with continuous protection, and, in general, its true significance.

Fitting ceremonies were held before the reviewing stand. His Honor, the Mayor, and the Police Commissioner bestowed medals and devices, indicative of various departmental and other honors, on the heroes, as they were reached in the progress of the procession. A special feature of the Police Parade of 1921 was the decoration of the Police Commissioner with the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honor, of the Republic of France, by M. Gaston Liebert, Consul General of that country.

At the
Reviewing
Stand

PARADES

The following is a list of important parades which occurred in this City during 1921, all of which required special police attention and supervision :

March :

17, 1921. United Irish Societies.

April :

19, 1921. Unveiling of Bolivar Statue.

28, 1921. Barnum and Bailey Circus.

30, 1921. Boys' Parade.

May :

23, 1921. Visit of the President.

30, 1921. Grand Army of the Republic.

June :

23, 1921. Department of Street Cleaning.

July :

4, 1921. American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

9, 1921. Boy Scouts of America.

October :

8, 1921. Detachment of the National Guard, Consisting of a Regiment of Infantry and Troop of Calvary.

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October :

- 19, 1921. Arrival of and Reception to Armando Diaz, Generalissimo, Italian Army.
- 21, 1921. Arrival of and Reception to Lord Beatty, Admiral H. M. R. N.
- 22, 1921. Arrival of and Reception to General Jacques, Belgian Army.
- 28, 1921. Arrival of and Reception to Marshal Ferdinand Foch.

November :

- 11, 1921. Americanization Parade.
- 18, 1921. Itinerary of Marshal Foch.

The Mardi Gras Carnival

The Mardi Gras Carnival, which marked the official closing of the summer season was of a week's duration, September 19th to 24th inclusive. Approximately five million people attended. This Carnival necessitated bringing to Coney Island the following detail :

20 lieutenants	284 patrolmen (foot)
33 sergeants (foot)	16 patrolmen (mounted)
2 sergeants (mounted)	4 patrolmen (motorcycle)

Which made a grand total for duty during carnival week of :

1 captain	468 patrolmen
24 lieutenants	2 matrons
46 sergeants	

Police Detail Required

As members of the Force comprising the Mardi Gras detail reported at the station-house of the 67th (Coney Island) Precinct the first night, they were informed as to the company they were assigned to and directed to report at Moose Hall, nearby, where placards showing the company numbers were posted. The lieutenant in charge of each company assembled the men assigned to him, in front of the placard bearing his company number, called the roll and established his company for the week. The entire detail was then instructed by the inspector, and by the captain, as to their duties and directed to report to the lieutenant commanding their respective companies. Each night the lieutenant in command of each company reported at the station-house, as to the presence or absence of any men assigned to him, and received such additional instructions as were necessary and listened to criticism of the previous night's work.

The main feature of the celebration was the parade held each night at 8 P. M., excepting on Saturday when it was held at 2 P. M., with special features for women and children. This necessitated an entire change of assignment for Saturday afternoon, and an additional change for Saturday night.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BASEBALL—WORLD SERIES

The World Series Baseball Championship Games were played at the Polo Grounds during the month of October, 1921. There were eight games played. On only one occasion was it necessary to refuse admittance, because of lack of space in the ball grounds. The average Saturday and Sunday during 1921, from a police standpoint, was a great deal busier than on seven of the eight days during which the World Series was played.

The Polo Grounds is one of the most difficult places of amusement to police in the city, due first to having a larger seating capacity than any other building or stadium, and secondly, because it is situated close to the river, and on its northern end there are no diverging streets. **Policing**

The same arrangements were made to police the vicinity of the Polo Grounds, during the World Series, that were in vogue on the average Saturday and Sunday, except that it was anticipated that more vehicular traffic would have to be regulated at the World Series, and accordingly, additional arrangements were made.

The capacity of the stadium is about 38,600 with only two entrances, one on the Speedway and the other on 8th Avenue, making it necessary for all patrons to approach both entrances from the south, coming by way of 6th and 9th Avenue elevated trains, 8th Avenue surface cars, by motor car to 8th Avenue entrance. At the Speedway entrance, a great number arrive by motor vehicle and also from the subway station, Broadway and 157th Street.

There is very little congestion on the streets in the vicinity of this stadium, until the stadium is filled, when it is necessary to assign patrolmen on the elevated platforms to divert prospective patrons from the stairways leading to 8th Avenue, and to the stairways leading to the viaduct, to prevent congestion on 8th Avenue.

On two of the eight days of the World Series and on numerous Saturdays and Sundays and week days, when important games have been played, it is estimated that between ten and thirty thousand people have been on each of these days, unable to gain admission, and they have been diverted to points of safety by the police. **The Overflow**

To police the overflow and to remove them safely from the vicinity of the grounds, it requires the services, at the 8th Avenue entrance, of one captain, eight sergeants, eighty foot and ten mounted men; also two sergeants and twenty patrolmen to park the vehicles on the Speedway. One captain, four sergeants and thirty foot men and five mounted men are required to shut off the streets; two sergeants and twenty patrolmen to regulate vehicular traffic, making a total of one inspector, two captains, sixteen sergeants, one hundred and fifty foot men and fifteen mounted men required.

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The police regulations for handling the crowds at the above places have received very favorable comments not only from the patrons, but particularly, from persons outside of the city who are familiar with the method of handling crowds in other places.

Mass Meeting Horrors of the Rhine

On February 28, 1921, a mass meeting, under the direction of the New York Campaign Committee against the Horrors of of the Rhine, was held at Madison Square Garden. The purpose of the meeting was to give the citizens of this city an opportunity to express their opinions concerning resolutions introduced by Congressmen Britton and Sinclair of the House of Representatives, relative to the withdrawal of the colored French troops from the occupied zone of Germany.

This meeting was looked upon, by the American Legion, as an attempt by German propagandists to create racial feeling in this country, and discord between United States and France. Intense feeling was aroused by the incident.

The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, representatives of the Department of Justice, the War Department and the United States Marshal. They advised the Department that the holding of such a meeting was not in violation of law nor within the purview of their authority.

On this occasion, as on so many others, the Police Department of the City of New York performed its duty with the characteristic courage and discretion which has always distinguished the Force. The occasion was made conspicuous by the total absence of any disorder.

Miscellaneous

Besides the foregoing, there were a large number of public gatherings and official functions that required extra special police work, too numerous to mention.

ELECTIONS

Importance of Police Duties

The work required by the Police Department in connection with all elections is very strenuous and exacting, requiring the activities of a considerable portion of the Force for several days each year.

As it is an important function of citizenship to know something of the work carried on by the Police Department, in connection with the carrying out of the law and preservation of order, it is important to have a clear understanding of the following details :

General Summary of Work Necessary

In conjunction with this work, the Police Department is custodian of all ballots and other voting paraphernalia ; before and after registration days and election a census of all lodging houses is made ; the registry lists are verified by the uniformed force immediately prior to election day ; survey is made of all stores and other places with a view to obtaining them for election purposes ; transmits to the Election Board the result of each contest ; makes tabulation of vote. The duties of the policemen assigned to Polls are difficult on account

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

of persons representing each party challenging one another's voters, and require determining the qualifications of persons attempting to vote, and the execution of warrants for false registration.

Bon fires are a source of trouble, requiring the assignment of several hundred officers.

The provisions of the Election Law and Penal Law fix the duties and responsibilities of the Department in connection with Elections.

**Legal
Requirements**

The Election Law requires this Department to render all practicable assistance to the Board of Elections.

Tentative orders relative to Elections are submitted to the Corporation Counsel and the Board of Elections prior to publication.

Primary election registration, under Departmental Orders 97-G.

Polling places are selected by commanding officers under instructions from the Board of Elections.

Every hotel and lodging house keeper, of less than fifty rooms, must come twenty-nine days before election and make a sworn statement of all persons living therein. The Board of Elections may require this Department to verify this statement.

**Lodging House
Census**

The Police Department may at any time during the year require the keepers of hotels and lodging houses of less than fifty rooms to furnish within ten days a sworn statement of the persons living therein. This is a power formerly vested with the State Superintendent of Elections and has never been exercised by this Department.

On demand of the Board of Elections, it is the duty of this Department to cause an investigation of each name and report cases of false enrollment. The Board of Elections does not require this to be done.

**Investigation of
Enrollment**

Ballots, ballot boxes and other stationery are distributed from the precincts to the polling places. The ballots and stationery are furnished by the Board of Elections, and the ballot boxes are stored in the various station-houses.

After the election, the boxes containing the ballots are stored in the station-houses subject to instructions of the Courts and the Board of Elections.

The Registry Cards are prepared in duplicate by the Inspectors of Elections, and delivered each night to the station-houses. One set is immediately forwarded to the Board of Elections, and the other is retained in the station-houses.

On each night during the week of registration, the Chief Clerk tabulates the number of persons registered in each Election District.

Miscellaneous

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The Chief Clerk prepares the forms required for the tabulation of the votes for each candidate for each office in the Primary and General Elections. These are filled out in the station-houses and forwarded to the Chief Clerk for classification.

On election night the returns of the votes for the principal candidates, for the various offices, are transmitted to Headquarters by telephone as rapidly as possible after the closing of the polls. These are tabulated by accountants furnished by the New York City News Association, under an arrangement with this Department.

Legislation affecting the elections may be enacted at the present session of the Legislature which will require changes in procedure.

If Court proceedings do not prevent the use of voting machines in thirty-five per cent. of the election districts, instructions relative to the procedure in connection with their use will have to be prepared.

Every detail of the work to be done by the police is very carefully given in printed instructions to the Police Force through the medium of General Orders. These were covered under the following subjects issued between August 25 and October 24, 1921 :

Detailed Instructions

PRIMARY ELECTION

Instructions Regarding Primary Election :

- Primary Election, Where and When Held.
- Duties of Police Prior to Opening of the Polls.
- Duties of Police while Polls are Open.
- Duties of Police after Close of Polls.
- General.
- Arrests.
- Certain Laws that are Applicable.
- Preservation of Order by Inspectors.
- Details.

General Orders No. 34

Tabulation of Vote—Primary Election.

General Orders No. 35

REGISTRATION WEEK

Instructions for Commanding Officers in Connection with Registration :

- Duties of Commanding Officers Prior to Registration.
- Duties of Commanding Officers while Registration is Proceeding.
- Duties of Commanding Officers after Registration is Completed.
- General.

General Orders No. 37

Instructions for Registration Days :

- Registration—Times and Places of Meetings.
- Duties of Police Prior to Commencement of Registration.

General Orders No. 38

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Duties of Police while Registration is Proceeding.
Duties of Police after Registration is Completed.
General.
Certain Laws that are Applicable.

Vacant Stores, Booths, Etc., Used as Polling-Places.

**General Orders
No. 39**

Verification of Registry :

False Registration.
Qualifications of Voters.

**General Orders
No. 40**

GENERAL ELECTION

Duties of Commanding Officers Prior to Election Day :

**General Orders
No. 43**

Duties of Commanding Officers upon Opening of the Polls.
Duties of Commanding Officers after Close of Polls.
Warrants.
General.

Instructions for Election Day :

**General Orders
No. 44**

General Election—Where and When Held.
Duties of Police Prior to Opening of Polls.
Duties of Police while the Polls are Open.
Duties of Police after Close of Polls.
General.
Closing of the Polls.
Arrests.
Certain Laws that are Applicable.
Violation of Election Law by Public Officer.
Preservation of Order by Inspectors.
Removal, Mutilation or Destruction of Election Booths, Supplies,
Poll Lists or Cards of Instruction.

Tabulation of Vote—General Election.

**General Orders
No. 45**

Prevention of Bon Fires on Election Day.

**General Orders
No. 46**

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a source of crime, and, therefore, the Police Department is naturally greatly interested in the subject.

The continued existence of large numbers of unemployed, in this city, and even in other cities, adds hugely to the burdens of the Police Department. As has been so often pointed out in this and previous reports, the powers of the Police Department are extremely circumscribed, and the representatives of it should certainly not be expected to find employment for those in search of it. Nevertheless, men out of jobs, more often than not, become desperate and the first reaction, from this condition, is felt by the police. With the limited

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resources at their command, members of the Force, and the Department, itself, extend a helping hand to the man trying to earn an honest livelihood.

The problem is too vast to be met in such desultory fashion, and the members of the Force are frequently compelled, in order to perform their duty to the citizens of the city, to deal with these unfortunates in a manner contrary to their real feelings. The law, however, must be enforced, and the lives and property of the citizens protected, regardless of sentiment, although many of the critics of the Department sometimes appear to fail to realize that fact.

On September 10, 1921, Urbain Ledoux, also known as Irving J. Ledoux and Zero Ledoux, held an auction of several unemployed men on the Boston Commons, Boston, Mass., selling them to the highest bidders. At the same time, he announced that he intended to hold a similar auction in New York City, soon after.

On September 16, 1921, he arrived in New York City from Boston, and again announced his intention to hold an auction on the steps of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, at 11 A. M., September 19, 1921.

On the morning of September 17, 1921, Ledoux endeavored to hold a meeting at Cooper Square, for publicity purposes. He was prevented from doing so by representatives of the Police Department. Ledoux then announced that he would hold a meeting at Bryant Hall, at noon. Upon arriving at the hall, the proprietor refused him the use of it. By this time several thousand curious people had gathered in front of Bryant Hall, and were dispersed by the police.

On Monday, September 19, 1921, about 10,000 people gathered on the steps of the Public Library, at 42d Street and Fifth Avenue. Notices had been posted to the effect that Ledoux would hold an auction there at 11 A. M. The gathering was again dispersed by members of the force. Ledoux failed to appear at this meeting, and the auction was not held.

Previous to September 19, 1921, two members of a special Police Department squad disguised as hoboes made an investigation of the unemployment situation, and associated with men who frequented Bryant Park. After weeks of investigation, reports were received that out of 300 or more men that frequented this park, only two of them possessed United States Army discharges; the balance were hoboes and panhandlers from all over the country, who came to this city under the pretense that they were ex-service men.

On September 20, 1921, a patrolman attached to the 23d Precinct arrested 51, and the following day 26 more were arrested, charged with vagrancy and disorderly conduct. Of the total, 75 of them were fined by a Magistrate, and the two ex-service men comprising the balance, were discharged and sent to the employment bureau of the American Legion. The remaining panhandlers vanished from Bryant Park during the cold weather.

**Leaders of
"Unemployed"**

**Arrests of
So-Called
Unemployed**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Ledoux left New York City and went to Washington, D. C., with the intention of interviewing the President, which he failed to do. Since that time he has disappeared from the public view.

**Report on
Bryant Park
Unemployed**

Together with other policemen previously referred to, a special Police Department investigator mixed with the alleged unemployed in Bryant Park. He observed the general situation very carefully, and, through discreet inquiry, ascertained that there were several men, apparently acting as leaders, who probably organized and operated under the direction of some one unknown. This investigator ascertained that 40% or 50% of these "unemployed" came from other cities; 70% were just plain loafers, and less than 10%, if that, ex-service men.

These leaders seemed to organize the men into groups, and the investigator fell right into line with one group under the leadership of a young American, well educated and neatly attired, who led about sixty, at about 10 o'clock one night, through Bryant Park, to West 42d Street and Broadway, up Broadway to 45th Street, east to 45th Street and 5th Avenue, up 5th Avenue to 86th Street and across the Park to Central Park West. Along the route, the leader, in addition to five of the men who assisted him, all of whom held out boxes and hats, solicited funds from automobilists and pedestrians. This group proceeded south along Central Park West, and stopped at the Century Theatre, where the leader and his five assistants distributed fifty cents each among the men. As there were only 56 in the party, at that time, only \$28 was distributed, although at least \$100 was collected. The Police Department investigator, and several others, asked at this juncture where the rest of the money was, and the leader quieted them by inviting them to a restaurant at the Circle, where he said they would have something to eat, and each would receive an additional fifteen cents. In the restaurant, those to whom the mob leader distributed the fifteen cents had to pay for their own food. Four cigarettes were given to each, apparently as a species of bonus.

The leader of this group was prepared to turn it into a mob, as is evidenced by the fact that he constantly urged them to stick together, and that in that formation they would be more formidable against the police. These men were told that this leader would conduct them on a similar pilgrimage, later in the week.

It is plain, from the above, that there must be some organization back of these mob leaders which is profiting greatly by the exploitation of fake ex-service men, supported by loafers and ruffians. The appeal for funds is "Help the Ex-Service Men." They are dangerous, also, since they are fostering a mob spirit.

**Exploiting
the Military
Service**

Where actual employment was sought, the Police Department endeavored to direct applicants to regular organizations which are endeavoring to secure work for sincere applicants.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department cooperated with the Fire Department in the general maintenance of order at fires, and closing of streets in connection with street showers for children and draught horses, operated by the Fire Department during the summer months. During Fire Prevention Week, October 9th to 15th, placards were distributed to public buildings and other locations by members of the Department. **Fire Department**

One or more police officers are in attendance at every alarm of fire, and frequently the reserves are required for the maintenance of police fire lines. The individual work of police officers in connection with rescues at fires, is a matter of public record and has brought great credit upon the members of the police force.

Necessary instructions were issued, from time to time, to secure police cooperation with the Street Cleaning Department. The Police Department supplemented the work of that department with regular and special emergency forces during heavy snow falls. **Street Cleaning Department**

The Police Department investigates the character and records of applicants for taxicab and hack licenses. This demands a great deal of time and the special services of a squad of picked men. The reports of the Police investigators are not final but merely in the nature of recommendations. Final decision and action rest with the Commissioner of Licenses. **Department of Licenses**

The Police Department functions very closely with the Department of Licenses, and makes numerous investigations for it. Continuous police work is necessary in connection with all licensed places, in the form of close supervision which frequently results in the recommendation to revoke the license.

POLICE MOTOR TRUCK RESERVE CORPS

This Corps is to the Police Department of the City of New York, what the Motor Transport Corps was to the U. S. Army in the World War.

It is composed of members who are motor truck owners, and who are prepared to cooperate with the Police Department by furnishing motor transportation, on emergency call, in the event of strikes, riots, accidents or other unforeseen occurrences requiring the swift movement of large bodies of policemen than the Police Department has facilities to transport. All public spirited motor truck owners, of this city, have a standing invitation to join this organization. Membership entails no obligation, other than the registering of their available trucks and drivers with the organization, to be called into service only in case of dire necessity. **Membership**

The nominal command of the Corps is in the hands of an Honorary Deputy Chief, and the officers and members meet regularly, twice a month, at the headquarters of the Corps.

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This is the first organization of its kind in the United States and while it has not been officially called upon to function as an auxiliary of the Police Department, there is every reason to believe it will fill a long felt want, and prove of inestimable practical value, when the anticipated emergency arrives. The present membership totals approximately 500, comprising individual merchants, department stores, trucking corporations and miscellaneous truck owners. The motor truck equipment already registered, has a capacity, for transporting materials and men, equivalent to 150 freight trains in tonnage.

CANTEEN

A Canteen is maintained at Police Headquarters for the convenience of those assigned to the Headquarters and to make possible the prompt return of the clerical force to their duties after the lunch hour.

A selected variety of well-cooked food is served, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at a price that just covers the cost of it and the service.

Widows of deceased policemen are employed as waitresses.

The following is a statement of cash received, expenditures and number of patrons served at the Canteen, Police Headquarters, for the year 1921:

Number of Patrons Served	-	51,561
Receipts	- - - - -	\$19,983.62
Expenditures	- - - - -	19,594.27
Cash on hand	- - - - -	\$ 389.35
Average Cost per Meal	- - - - -	38c.

CHARITY OF THE FORCE

During the year the members of the Police Department voluntarily contributed to public appeals as follows:

Fifth Roll Call of the American Red Cross	- - -	\$2,618.00
Knights of Columbus Building Campaign	- - -	2,426.00
New York American Christmas Fund	- - - -	1,611.60

In response to an appeal from the heads of the Police Departments of Villach and Gras, Austria, members of the Force contributed the sum of \$1,326.41. It was equally divided, and forwarded to the authorities of the above named cities.

The following acknowledgments were received:

Police Commissioner	Villach, August 31, 1921.
of the Police Department,	
City of New York.	

DEAR SIR:

We have received your kind letter of August 12th, 1921, and also the check of the Phenix National Bank, and thank you very much for it. Our Police Corps will never forget how ready to help their comrades in New York have been.

Service
Offered

Response to
Appeals for
Relief

Aid to
Austrian
Police

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I beg you, dear sir, kindly to express to them the heartiest thanks of all the members of the Police Corps of Villach and of myself.

The generous gift has been distributed with every possible justice between those who need it most.

Allow me to congratulate you to this most remarkable acting of your subalterns.

Assuring you of our lasting thankfulness, I remain, dear, sir,

Yours very faithfully.

(Signed) KARL HANS MITTER.

DEAR COMRADES :

Gras, September 23, 1921.

We beg to refer to your letter of August 12th, 1921, and have pleasure in informing you that your generous gift (the amount of \$663.20) has duly reached us, for which we have the honor to express our hearty thanks and those of all the members of our corporation in this city.

Considering that your gift has arrived just in time to form a real help out of our general want, all foods and provisions raising continually in price in a dreadful manner, you will hardly be able to judge yourself the great benefit of your kindness to us.

We have already anxiously thought of the coming winter, not knowing how to get and where to get the necessary provisions and fire material, for the members of our corporation, having not enough money and no credit, of course we are now using the greater part out of your gift for this purpose, as our want can be best mitigated in this way. A small part was used for supporting Pensionists, their widows and orphans of this city.

We once more feel enforced to thank you heartily, requesting you to transmit our thanks to all comrades, with the assurance that we shall be always glad and ready to help comrades in need, in case our situation will grow better at last, that is to say, if our poor country will be out of all its misery.

With best wishes

For the Corporation :

The Foreman,

(Signed) JOHN HIDEN.

The Secretary,

KARL STEINGRESS.

In addition, the Department cooperated with the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by permitting the use of station-houses as depositories for partly worn and outgrown garments to be given to destitute children.

The very destitute poor of the city come in contact only with the patrolmen on post, and these cases are of such pressing need that the only relief is from the patrolman's pocket. Many such cases were thus aided by members of the Police Department, the subjects of which, through ignorance and under the sway of foreign custom, never appeal to organized charity.

**Patrolmen's
Contact with
Destitute Poor**

The real charity of the eleven thousand individual policemen can never be known, nor even guessed at. As a body, they are sincerely fond of young children, and innumerable cases are on record in which lost children were so appreciative of the care taken of them, while at precinct station-houses, that they did not wish to be taken to their homes.

**Lost Children
Love the Police**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

The Police Department has found it necessary to publish the following pamphlets, and documents, in order to carry important information to the citizens of this great city, and also to members of the force :

- Pension Report for the year 1920.
- Annual Report for the year 1920.
- Report of the Police Field Day Games.
- Report of the Police Relief Fund.
- Pamphlet of New Traffic Regulations in Theatre District.
- Minutes of Meeting of Police Chiefs.—Five separate jobs.
- Large Map of the Metropolitan Police District.
- Report of Committee on Standardization of Traffic Laws.
- Four issues of the National Police Bulletin.
- Extract of Report of Committees at Police Conference.
- By-Laws of National Police Conference.
- Questionnaire of various Police Departments.
- Pamphlet, "How to Guard Against Crime."

HEALTH PAMPHLETS

During the year there were issued, free to all members of the force, copies of especially prepared pamphlets on the following subjects :

Healthy Body Healthy Teeth Care of the Feet

The Surgeons and Specialists of the Department take the greatest care constantly to improve the physical condition of members of the force.

NEW LAWS

Legislation in the form of original laws or amendments to existing laws, enacted during the sessions of 1920 and 1921, New York Legislature, affecting the Police Department on the following subjects :

Authorizing the Police Commissioner of the City of New York to retire from membership in the police force of said city and grant an annual pension to any member of such force who, while in the Military, Naval or Marine service of the United States, became permanently disabled physically or mentally, so as to be unfit to perform full police duty.

Entitled, An Act in relation to the position of Military Police Captain, creating an office in the Police Department to be known as Military Police Captain, and authorizing the Police Commissioner to select from among the members of the uniformed force a member having previous experience in military work and training of policemen.

**Pamphlets
Issued**

**Chapter 619,
Laws of 1921:**

**Chapter 661,
Laws of 1921:**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Entitled, An Act conferring jurisdiction on the Police Commissioner of the City of New York to increase the pension paid Irma Horton, the widow of Floyd Horton, formerly a Lieutenant in the Police Department of the City of New York, to an amount equal to half the salary to which the said Floyd Horton was entitled at the time of his death. **Chapter 716, Laws of 1921:**

During the Legislative Session of 1920-1921, memoranda on legislative matters were written as follows:

Re Assembly Bills - - - - -	127
Re Senate Bills - - - - -	80
Total - - - - -	<hr/> 207

The Police Department, during the legislative year 1921, supported 31 Legislative Bills as amendments to the Penal Law or new Penal Laws, eight of which were enacted, and are now on the Statute Books. The Department also opposed four bills, which failed to pass.

NEW ORDINANCES

The following ordinances were initiated and actively supported by the Police Department during the year 1921:

An amendment to Chapter 14, Code of Ordinances, adding thereto Article 18 "providing proper regulations for the soliciting of moneys either as donations or financial assistance of any kind in any public place in the city of New York and providing for the licensing by the Commissioner of Public Welfare of responsible persons engaged in such charitable work."

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, November 29, 1921.

Approved by the Mayor, December 8, 1921.

An amendment to the Sanitary Code—Habit Forming Drugs: "Providing for a new Article, to be known as Article 8a of the Sanitary Code, Code of Ordinances, City of New York, providing for the regulation, sale and distribution of Habit Forming Drugs as and for medical purposes. Prohibiting their sale, use or distribution and providing punishment for a violation thereof."

PROPOSED ORDINANCES

Ordinances prepared and submitted to the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Committee on Rules:

An ordinance to amend Articles 2 and 3, Chapter 24, Code of Ordinances, regulating traffic:

Section 10 to be amended by providing for punishment of the owner of a vehicle who suffers, or permits, a driver under 16 years of age unless provided with a police permit.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Subdivision 4, Section 11, to be amended so as to include abruptly slowing up, backing or in any way changing the course of a vehicle, before first giving an audible signal.

Subdivision 9, Section 11, to be amended so as to include audible signals when a motor vehicle either approaches, or is about to turn, a corner so that neither a person, nor a vehicle, shall be in danger.

Subdivision 16 (New) to be added to Section 11—including the unauthorized tampering with a motor vehicle.

Subdivision 1, Section 15, to be amended so as to provide that, whenever a police officer is stationed at a crossing, he shall have full power to regulate traffic.

Adding a new subdivision to Section 15, empowering the Police Commissioner to cause signs to be erected and maintained, indicating how traffic shall proceed and providing for the infliction of punishment on persons who proceed contrary to such direction, provided that whenever police officers are stationed they shall have power to regulate traffic.

Amending Section 14, Article 3, Chapter 24, Code of Ordinances, by inserting two new sections to be known as 36a and 36b providing regulations for motor trucks and trailers, regulating their size, length, width, height and pressure per square inch of tire on street surface.

Amending Section 17, providing for the regulation of pedestrians crossing congested streets at a distance of 150 feet, from the regular crosswalk and further providing that they shall at all times obey the direction of a police officer, when conveyed to them by either voice or gesture.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OBITUARIES

FRANCIS VINTON GREENE

Born January 27, 1850, at Providence, R. I.

Died May 15, 1921, at his home in New York City.

Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

When Mayor Seth Low wanted a Police Commissioner to reorganize and reform the Police Department in 1902, his choice fell upon Francis Vinton Greene, a distinguished West Pointer and veteran of the Spanish War. General Greene was then in the prime of life, and he lost no time in forcing the fighting



against graft and incompetency. He was no respecter of tradition or privilege. He dismissed many high officers, shook up the bureaus, transferred idle wardmen to patrol duty, established military discipline, and in a few months raised the police army to a state of discipline it had not known before. It soon became a vigilant, efficient, dependable force. None who came after him failed to profit by his methods, and they owe much of their success to the sterling work of Francis Vinton Greene, the soldier and administrator. New York's debt to him cannot be put in words. He was the man the emergency needed.

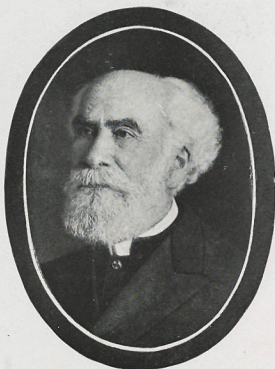
General Greene came of the old American stock, and all his life his patriotism was what might have been expected of his descent and associations. An ancestor, John Greene, was a native of Salisbury, England, coming to America

ANNUAL REPORT OF

in 1635. His son, John, became Deputy Governor of Rhode Island. George Sears Greene, father of Francis Vinton, took a most distinguished part in the Civil War.

Francis Vinton Greene owed his appointment to the Military Academy to General Grant. After seven years of service in the army, he was detailed as American military observer with the Russian forces, in the campaign against Turkey in 1877, having made his mark as a brilliant and promising officer. His report of the operations was commended by General Sherman as a masterpiece, and two books upon his experiences, "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey," and "Army Life in Russia," won him fame as an author.

In the war with Spain, General Greene, who had resigned from the regular army in 1886, commanded a brigade in the Philippines in a brief but decisive action against the Spanish forces. When the World War came he was 64, too old for active service, but his comment upon the operations, in many published articles, showed that as a military historian, in the evening of life, he was still acute and brilliant. His title was Major General.



RABBI ABRAHAM BLUM

Honors equivalent to those given a Lieutenant of Police were accorded Rabbi Abraham Blum, for ten years a Chaplain in the New York Police Department, who died suddenly on Saturday, August 6, 1921, in Roosevelt Hospital, following an operation. The funeral procession started from Rabbi Blum's residence, and was escorted to the Temple Emanu-El, where the Rabbi Joseph Silverman officiated at the services. The police escort consisted of over a hundred uniformed members of the force, commanded by an inspector, two captains, four lieutenants and eight sergeants. Interment was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Rabbi Blum was born in Alsace, France, seventy-six years ago, when that province was part of France. He went to the country schools there, and later, in 1857, entered the Theological Seminary of France, at Paris. On May 10, 1861, he became a Rabbi, and after a short period of service in the French army, came to this country about fifty-six years ago. He went to Galveston, Texas, shortly after his arrival in America, and from 1870 to 1876 was in charge of a congregation there. Later, he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained for nine years, and lastly came to this city, where he became interested in the work of the Jewish religious and charitable organizations. For a year he was superintendent of Lebanon Hospital, and for a number of years was in charge of the Jewish Congregation of the "Hand in Hand" in the Bronx, which he had built up through the aid of funds placed at his disposal by Baron and Baroness de Hirsch of Paris. He was a member of the French Society, the Honor Legion of the New York Police Department, the Centennial Lodge, F. and A. M., and many benevolent organizations. For the past twenty-three years, he was a Chaplain of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and various State institutions, and was one of the oldest members of the clergy in this country, having served in the ministry for sixty years.



CHIEF CLERK ROGER K. WALSH

Roger K. Walsh, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, died August 25, 1921, after an illness of several months. He had served the Department over twenty-six years, having been appointed Secretary to Police Commissioner Michael Kerwin, January 18, 1895. Shortly after the late President Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner, in 1895, Mr. Walsh was assigned as official stenographer to The Board of Police.

On November 1, 1905, he was appointed Deputy Clerk; designated Second Deputy Clerk, October 25, 1912, and on May 11, 1918, advanced to First Deputy

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Clerk. Upon the death of Colonel William H. Kipp he was chosen Chief Clerk, October 2, 1918.

Mr. Walsh was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 1859, and was educated in the schools of that city. Previous to his entrance into the service of the Department, he was a newspaper man; connected with the leading journals of Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York.

His loyalty to superiors, firm but kindly intercourse with subordinates and genial willingness to be of service won for him hosts of friends in and out of the Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

AWARDS OF HONOR

DEPARTMENTAL MEDAL OF HONOR

The Departmental Medal of Honor has been awarded to each of the following named officers. The medals will be presented to the next of kin surviving. The name of the officers in each case will be placed on the Honor Tablet in Police Headquarters:

**Names Placed on
Honor Tablet
in Police
Headquarters**

LIEUTENANT

Floyd Horton, 5th Inspection District, was shot and killed in the attempt to arrest a thief. At 11.55 P. M., December 16, 1920, Lieutenant Horton gave chase to a man running west on 146th Street toward Broadway. The man boarded a waiting automobile and in an effort to arrest the occupants fired six shots from his revolver. One of the occupants discharged a revolver at the Lieutenant, the bullet entering his right lung. The Officer was either pushed or fell from the automobile to the street, but was able to note the license number, which he wrote down on a piece of paper. Lieutenant Horton died a few hours later. Joseph Laresch, one of the alleged perpetrators of the robbery, was found dead in a hallway on West 142d Street.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

John J. Quinn, Shield No. 45, who at the time was assigned to the 143d Precinct, was killed at 1 A. M., February 16, 1918, while patrolling his post. His attention was attracted by a station agent, Edward Meade, who called to him from the station at 45th Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, to arrest an intoxicated man, who was demanding money, using profane language and interfering with passengers. The man refused to leave the station and was taken into custody. While walking along Fourth Avenue, north of 45th Street, the prisoner suddenly wheeled about and struck Quinn a violent blow in the pit of the stomach. An ambulance was summoned immediately, but the officer was dead on its arrival.

John E. Fitzpatrick, Shield No. 589, Detective Division, was shot and fatally injured by an unknown man on the evening of May 30, 1920. While on patrol in the 29th Precinct, he questioned three men attempting to start an automobile. One of them drew a revolver and shot the officer in the left breast and right arm. All three escaped. Although fatally injured, the officer discharged his revolver at them, but without effect.

PATROLMEN

Samuel Rosenfeld, Shield No. 350, who was attached to the 163d Precinct, was shot and killed by one of two hold-up men shortly after midnight February 13, 1918. The thieves, wearing masks, entered the Club House of the 21st Assembly Republican Club, Brooklyn. Four of the members were robbed of money and jewelry and the thieves were about to make their escape

ANNUAL REPORT OF

when Patrolman Rosenfeld appeared. He had no knowledge of what was going on in the Club House, but entered the place in trying doors, as was his custom. One of the robbers attempted to escape by the rear but was caught. The other, seeing the officer guarding the front, fired one shot at him and Rosenfeld wheeled and fell to the floor mortally wounded. The officer did not have time to draw his revolver when his assailant fired. Both of the robbers were captured.

Joseph A. Nolan, Shield No. 1526, of the 22d Precinct, was killed June 26, 1918, by a brick thrown from a roof on West 39th Street, at 2 A. M., on that date. Patrolman Nolan, on post on Eleventh Avenue, from 36th to 42d Street, heard pistol shots in the vicinity of 39th Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. He rapped for assistance and Patrolmen James M. Walsh and Daniel J. Neville responded and found Patrolman Nolan questioning several persons who were standing on the stoop of No. 526. The men were allowed to go, the officers assuring themselves that they knew nothing of the pistol shots. The three Patrolmen were standing in front of the premises when a number of bricks were thrown from the roof, one of which struck Patrolman Nolan on the head and he fell to the sidewalk on his face. An ambulance was called immediately, but before its arrival at the hospital Nolan died.

William Barrett, Shield No. 1808, of the 13th Precinct, was fatally injured at 11.55 P. M., August 23, 1918, while attempting to stop a runaway horse. The animal was attached to a top covered wagon and was running at a high rate of speed on the north roadway of Williamsburgh Bridge. Patrolman Barrett saw the animal approaching, ran out and caught the horse by the bridle. In the attempt to bring the horse to a standstill Barrett was repeatedly struck and finally knocked down. The ambulance removed him to Gouverneur Hospital; he was suffering from a fracture of the left leg and lacerations of the head, face and left hand. He died at 2.30 A. M., August 26, 1918.

Emil Carbonell, Shield No. 90, was attached to Motorcycle Squad No. 2, in Brooklyn, and received fatal injuries while in pursuit of a speeding automobile at 9.30 A. M., May 23, 1919. Officer Carbonell was riding at a rapid rate south on Fourth Avenue at 14th Street. A Ford runabout operated by an employee of a tea company going north on Fourth Avenue, turned west into 14th Street and struck Patrolman Carbonell, who was thrown heavily against an electric light post on the northwest corner of 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. He sustained a compound fracture of the skull and left leg. A patrol-wagon from the 85th Precinct removed him to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where he died the next morning at 11.20 A. M. The operator of the Ford machine was arrested and charged with homicide.

Henry Immen, Shield No. 367, 53d precinct, was shot and instantly killed, February 21, 1920, by two burglars who had been surprised while rob-



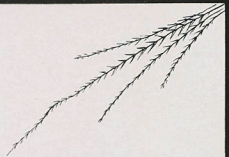
CHARLES D. POTTER



JOSEPH J. BRIDGETTS



JOSEPH A. REUSCHLE



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

bing a candy store at Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, The Bronx. The conditions found indicate that the officer noticed a sleigh in front of the premises mentioned at about 1 A. M., and apparently proceeded at once to investigate. A nurse looking from the window of the Montefiore Home and Hospital nearby gave information to the effect that two men were carrying packages from the candy store when the officer approached them, that they fired a number of shots at him and then made their escape in the sleigh. Immen was found dead at his post some time afterward with two bullet wounds in his body and one in his head. Any one of the shots was sufficient to cause death.

PROBATIONARY PATROLMAN

John J. McCormack, Shield No. 9622, 38th Precinct, was mortally wounded shortly after 10 P. M., on November 10, 1919, at 132d Street and 7th Avenue, while attempting to arrest William Sandford, a negro. The wife of the latter called upon the officer for protection from her husband, who had assaulted her. McCormack pursued Sandford and commanded him to halt. The negro turned about and fired four shots, two of which took effect, one in the groin and the other in the left arm. The patrolman was hurried to the Harlem Hospital but died an hour later. Sandford was afterward arrested. Officer McCormack had been on the force only four months. He left a widow and two children.

Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the Force for meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

HONORABLE MENTION

Names To Be Placed on Tablet in Police Headquarters.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT

Joseph J. Bridgetts, Shield No. 361, Detective Division, was killed in the performance of duty about 3.25 P. M., February 17, 1921. The detective, accompanied by Acting Detective Sergeant Edward McGlone, and one Charles Horan, an automobile insurance adjuster, called at the office of Charles C. Davis, at 217 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, relative to an automobile supposed to be the property of Davis, which had been stolen. Davis sent out word that he did not wish to see the visitors. Detective Bridgetts, looking through a glass partition, saw Davis and went into his office. A few moments later a shot was heard. McGlone and Horan entered the office and found Bridgetts lying on the floor, Davis holding a shotgun in his hand. While attempting to pick up Detective Bridgetts' shield from the floor, McGlone was shot in the left foot and Horan was shot in the right foot. Detective Bridgetts was pronounced dead by Dr. Brown of Brooklyn Hospital on his arrival.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PATROLMEN

Joseph L. Connelly, Shield No. 3606, 10th Inspection District, was fatally shot by one Hyman Silverstein, at about 12.10 A. M., March 27, 1921. Patrolman Connelly, accompanied by Patrolmen Abraham Goldman, Emmett Ghiggeri and Arthur McCarthy, while investigating a complaint of gambling at premises, 4209 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, heard loud and boisterous language coming from the apartment of Bernard Rosner on the first floor. Officer Connelly remained in the hallway while the other officers entered the court for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the noise. Patrolman Ghiggeri raised the window of the apartment and placed the men who were engaged in a crap game, under arrest. A shot was heard in the hallway and upon investigation it was found that Hyman Silverstein, in an attempt to escape, drew a revolver and shot Officer Connelly in the left breast over the heart. Patrolman Connelly died before the ambulance arrived.

John H. Conk, Shield No. 2666, 97th Precinct, while attempting to stop a runaway horse, on April 28, 1921, received injuries which resulted in his death May 3, 1921. The officer, who was assigned to school crossing at Knickerbocker Avenue and Grove Street, saw the animal approaching at a gallop. He attempted to stop it by grabbing hold of its head. Failing in this, he caught hold of the rear of the wagon, climbed in and mounted the horse. When the animal reached Bleecker Street, on Knickerbocker Avenue, Officer Joseph D. Baumann, Shield No. 22, 97th Precinct, ran to the middle of the street, leaped for the horse's head, bringing the animal to a stop. While performing this feat, the animal pranced, throwing Patrolman Conk into the roadway. The wheel of the vehicle passed over his head, causing a fracture of the skull which resulted in the officer's death.

Charles D. Potter, Shield No. 6864, 27th Precinct, lost his life July 22, 1921, while attempting to rescue his daughter Catherine from drowning in the West Creek, at Babylon, L. I. Officer Potter was on shore and fully dressed when his daughter and nephew, who were swimming about 200 feet from shore, shouted for help. Without hesitancy, the officer waded out to where the children were, released the hold his daughter had on her cousin, which permitted the latter to swim. Patrolman Potter was on the verge of returning when he stepped into a hole, the water being above his head. Not being able to release himself, he raised the child far enough above the water to enable her to breathe freely. Again the cry for help was heard, and two citizens went to their rescue in row boats. The girl was placed in one of the boats and Potter was extricated from the hole unconscious and removed to a hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness.



DANIEL J. NEVILLE



JOSEPH L. CONNELLY



JOHN H. CONK



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following members of the Force have been awarded medals for deeds of conspicuous bravery performed during the year 1920:

THE DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

PATROLMAN

Patrick G. Fitzgibbon, Shield No. 3787, 14th Inspection District, rescued a man from almost certain death at about 10.45 A. M., February 6, 1920. A large overhead structure in front of the Rivoli Theatre, weighted with an accumulation of ice and snow, partially fell and pinioned beneath it one George Godfrey. Had it fallen completely the man would have been crushed. Patrolman Fitzgibbon took the risk without hesitation, crawled beneath the mass of material, and with the utmost difficulty dragged Godfrey from danger. The structure weighed 25 tons and collapsed ten minutes later. Godfrey was unconscious and badly bruised when rescued.

THE RHINELANDER MEDAL FOR VALOR

(ALSO HONORABLE MENTION)

PATROLMAN

John J. Loughran, Shield No. 4960, 40th precinct, arrested one Frank Conley, at about 3.30 P. M., June 15, 1920, who, in company with another, broke a window glass of the jewelry store at 2095 Amsterdam Avenue. The officer was off duty and riding south on an Amsterdam Avenue car. Hearing the crash of glass, he jumped from the car and gave chase to two men who were running east on 164th Street, closely followed by the proprietor of the store. The fugitives turned north on Aqueduct Road and through a clump of trees toward the Harlem River Speedway. One of the two continued on into the woods above the speedway and standing behind a tree, discharged his revolver twice at the officer, neither shots taking effect. Loughran grappled with the fugitive, overpowered him, and placed him under arrest. The other man escaped.

THE ISAAC BELL MEDAL

(ALSO HONORABLE MENTION)

PATROLMAN

Martin Cunningham, Shield No. 1805, 35th Precinct, arrested one Nicholas Valaskis, who seriously injured a child at about 5.30 P. M., August 16, 1920, while attempting to shoot his wife and brother-in-law. Patrolman Cunningham, temporarily assigned to plain clothes, heard the shots and as he approached First Avenue and 95th Street, noticed a man running east on 95th Street and turn north on First Avenue with a revolver in his hand, closely followed by a number of persons. The officer took up the chase. In his effort to escape Valaskis turned about and discharged his revolver twice at the officer, neither shot taking effect. Patrolman Cunningham returned the fire, injuring Valaskis in the left thigh and left arm, disabling him. He was thereupon placed in custody.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PETER F. MEYER MEDAL

(ALSO HONORABLE MENTION)

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT

James E. Smith, Shield No. 715, Detective Division, arrested one of three men implicated in the theft of \$25,000 worth of jewelry. At about 10.30 P. M., April 28, 1920, Detective Smith saw three men at the corner of Stanton and Essex Streets, one of whom he recognized as Joseph Fried, wanted for complicity in the robbery. He overheard the men speaking about the disposal of the stolen property and announcing that he was a policeman, seized Fried and another man, who proved to be Benjamin J. Horwitz. The third man broke away and escaped. In the struggle which ensued, Horwitz drew a magazine pistol and shot Smith in the right arm. Horwitz broke away, the Detective following him. Smith commanded Horwitz to halt and when he failed to do so, drew his own revolver and fired one shot, which struck Horwitz in the right buttock. He was then overtaken and placed under arrest. Detective Smith and the thief were removed to the hospital. Horowitz died the next morning. Detective Smith was obliged to report sick.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA MEDAL

PATROLMAN

Arthur J. Knoch, Shield No. 9550, 38th Precinct, arrested a gunman at about 2.30 A. M., May 16, 1920. Robert Crowley, colored, fired a shot at Joseph Shelton, while standing in premises, 53 East 133d Street. Crowley carried two revolvers, one of which he aimed at the officer. The officer immediately drew his revolver and shot Crowley in the left side. The prisoner ran, aiming his revolver at the officer. Patrolman Knoch fired a second shot at Crowley, inflicting a wound from which he died at 9.25 A. M., May 16, 1920.

WALTER SCOTT MEDAL FOR VALOR

(ALSO HONORABLE MENTION)

PATROLMAN

Walter S. Hunt, Shield No. 3837, 25th precinct, arrested two hold-up men at about 1.40 A. M., September 12, 1920. The officer observed a man coming from a restaurant at No. 482 Third Avenue, with his right hand in his coat pocket, and overheard him shout to patrons of the place "Stand back! Don't move or I will shoot." Patrolman Hunt struck the man on the head with his night-stick. As he did so another man known as William Kane, who had robbed the cash register, picked up an oyster knife and made a dash for the officer. Hunt fired two shots, one bullet striking Kane in the



JOHN J. LOUGHRAN
(Rhinelander Medal
for Valor)



ARTHUR J. KNOCH
(Automobile Club of America
Medal)



MARTIN CUNNINGHAM
(Isaac Bell Medal)



PATRICK G. FITZGIBBON
(Department Medal of Honor)



JAMES E. SMITH
(Peter F. Meyer Medal)



GUSTAVE ZIMMERMAN, JR.
(The Brooklyn Citizens' Medal)



WALTER S. HUNT
(Walter Scott Medal
for Valor)

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

right shoulder, the other lodging in his right side. The thief was removed to the hospital and died shortly afterward. The other man, William Curran, was placed under arrest and held for the Grand Jury.

THE BROOKLYN CITIZEN'S MEDAL

PATROLMAN

Gustave Zimmerman, Jr., Shield No. 9609, 105th precinct, arrested a hold-up man. Shortly before midnight, March 14, 1920, a man was shot in an attempt to rob a place that had formerly been a saloon at Manhattan Avenue and Calyer Street, Brooklyn. Zimmerman, attracted by the noise, entered and found one Joseph Murray standing before the bar with a revolver in his hand. The latter ran when he saw the officer and attempted to use his gun in escaping, but was overpowered and disarmed after a desperate struggle. Patrolman Gerald F. O'Connell, Shield No. 1994, 105th precinct, assisted in securing the prisoner. The wounded man was taken to a hospital.

HONORABLE MENTION

SERGEANT

Patrick Curran, Shield No. 604, 93rd Precinct, apprehended one Vincent Parascandola, who, with an accomplice, held up at the point of a revolver two messengers and robbed them of a bag containing money and jewelry at Pearl and Prospect Streets, Brooklyn, at about 1.30 P. M., December 18, 1920. The Sergeant observed a man running north on Adams Street, followed by one of the messengers, the other messenger having been shot by the highwaymen. Sergeant Curran pursued and succeeded in placing Parascandola under arrest after a chase through the hallway of 68 Adams Street, over the back fence and into an apartment of 64 Adams Street.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANT

Charles Rosenberg, Shield No. 564, Detective Division, arrested a burglar at about 2 P. M., August 1, 1919. Officer Rosenberg, who was on day duty at the 13th Precinct, was notified that someone had entered the apartment of Max Some, of 19 Attorney Street. He immediately proceeded to the premises, and while passing through a small hallway in the apartment, was attacked by two men. A third man named De Chicco stepped from the bedroom while the officer was attempting to subdue the two men, and placed a loaded revolver against his side. The detective grabbed the revolver and placed the man under arrest. The other two men escaped.

PATROLMEN

Dennis J. Rogers, Shield No. 8642, 36th precinct, displayed exceptional bravery in the arrest of one James Barnes, a negro, at about 11.45 A. M., Feb-

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ruary 16, 1921, who, armed with two revolvers, fired a shot at one John Wade and ran east on 126th Street. He was followed by Sergeant Abraham Cohen and Patrolmen Clarence Austin and Robert S. McVeigh. While Barnes was flourishing the revolvers at his pursuers at the corner of 125th Street and 7th Avenue, Patrolman Rodgers, who was on patrol in the vicinity of 126th Street, hearing the commotion, commandeered an automobile, jumped from the machine as he reached 125th Street and 7th Avenue, discharged his revolver twice and struck Barnes on the head, knocking him to the ground and placing him under arrest.

Joseph A. Reuschle, Shield No. 7562, 42d Precinct, arrested five bandits single-handed at about 12.30 A. M., September 5, 1921. At the 12.01 A. M. roll-call on September 5, 1921, the outgoing platoon was directed to be on the lookout for a Packard automobile with five occupants who held up a citizen in a cigar store at 133 Sherman Avenue, Manhattan. While patrolling his post on Riverside Drive, near 177th Street, at about 12.30 A. M., September 5, 1921, Officer Reuschle observed a Packard machine coming towards him whose occupants looked suspicious. The officer called to the chauffeur to stop, and as a subterfuge informed him that he had improper lights on the front of the car. The chauffeur stopped his machine, alighted and as he did so the officer commanded him and the four men remaining in the machine to throw up their hands and placed them under arrest. At the station-house a thorough search was made of the prisoners and the automobile, and one black-jack, a 25 and a 32-calibre revolver, one box of cartridges and four masks were found.

COMMENDATION

CHIEF SURGEON

Patrick J. Murray, for extraordinary services in connection with the Wall Street explosion on September 16, 1920. Notification came from the Telegraph Bureau to the Chief Surgeon's Office, and at once a quantity of supplies were prepared, and Chief Murray, with his assistant, Patrolman Thomas F. Diskin, proceeded to the Broad Street Hospital and gave invaluable aid in removing the injured and giving them proper medical attention.

SERGEANTS

Jacob J. Levy, Shield No. 65, 4th Precinct (formerly a Corporal in the 72nd Precinct), arrested two hold-up men at about 10 P. M., July 10, 1920. Six men wearing masks held up the occupants of bungalow at 2915 West 31st Street, Coney Island. The six men escaped in an automobile. The officer commandeered an automobile and pursued, overtaking the machine, and arresting two of the men, the other four men having abandoned the machine and escaped.

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John J. Martin, Shield No. 38, 29th Precinct, arrested a man charged with homicide, felonious assault and grand larceny. At 1.30 P. M., September 2, 1920, an automobile was stolen from in front of a New York yacht club. The thief was unable to manage the machine and ran into a crowd, causing the death of one pedestrian and injuring seven others. He made his escape but was later captured upon a description given to Sergeant Martin.

Patrick G. Fitzgibbon, Shield No. 130, Headquarters Division, was informed by a taxi driver that the occupant of his car, a colored man, threatened to shoot Officer Thomas A. Nyland, who was patrolling his post on 44th Street, between Eighth Avenue and Broadway. Going in the direction of Officer Nyland, the Sergeant arrived there just as the colored man alighted with a revolver in his hand and aiming it at Patrolman Nyland. Sergeant Fitzgibbon, with great risk, disarmed him and placed him under arrest.

ACTING DETECTIVE SERGEANTS

John J. Muller, Shield No. 349, 4th Detective District (formerly a Patrolman attached to the 29th Precinct), arrested three men charged with burglary at about 3.35 A. M., September 29, 1920. The three men had forced their entrance into premises 928 Third Avenue, and were in the act of looting the place when the patrolman appeared and captured them.

Clarence E. Daly, Shield No. 741, and Patrick J. Meaney, Shield No. 768, Detective Division, arrested three hold-up men in the basement of No. 339 West 48th Street, at about 1.30 A. M., June 17, 1920. The Officers were directed to the place by the suspicious actions of one of the men captured. Pawn tickets and ammunition were found in the place after a search.

Frank A. Campbell, Shield No. 760, and Henry J. Senff, Shield No. 421, Detective Division, apprehended a murderer after a long search. During the latter part of June, 1920, a restaurant keeper named Manuel Sabin was found dead on the second floor of premises 770 Washington Street; the man had been dead several hours when the crime was discovered. The two detectives took up the search, which led as far west as Minneapolis, and arrested Charles W. Roshore, who was charged with the crime, and afterwards confessed.

Arthur C. Johnson, Shield No. 657, and William J. Fallon, Shield No. 600, Detective Division, arrested one of three highwaymen at 12.45 P. M., October 6, 1920. The prisoners had held up a pedestrian in Bronx Park and robbed him of a sum of money. The Detectives were attracted by cries for help and after an exchange of shots succeeded in arresting the robber, who had failed to escape.

Thomas J. Cavanagh, Shield No. 69; Peter Thornton, Shield No. 168, and Albert J. Ferrington, Shield No. 585, 94th Precinct, arrested three burglars at

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12.15 P. M., November 13, 1920. The three prisoners were suspected of having stolen \$2,885, on October 12, 1920. The detectives found them at Bridge and York Streets, Brooklyn, and while overpowering them Thornton was shot in the left arm; all three had prison records.

Irving A. O'Hara, Shield No. 314, and James F. McCoy, Shield No. 618, Detective Division, arrested a hotel thief, April 8, 1920. Jewelry valued at \$381,000 was stolen from the Biltmore Hotel during May, 1919. Detectives O'Hara and McCoy, who were among others assigned to the case, finally located a former employee of the hotel, who was arrested. The prisoner pleaded guilty in court and received a sentence of fifteen years in State Prison.

Cornelius L. Manning, Shield No. 506, 28th Precinct, with the assistance of other officers, arrested two men and three women who were implicated in a burglary in Milltown, N. J., December 20, 1920. The thieves were located at 72nd Street and Broadway December 28, 1920, the baggage carried by the thieves contained loaded revolvers and a quantity of burglars' tools.

Joseph O'Leary, Shield No. 225, Detective Division, arrested one Edward McCabe, at about 1 A. M., October 3, 1920. While passing premises No. 336 East 47th Street, O'Leary overheard one of two men standing in the doorway mention his name. The officer turned back to investigate and as he did so two shots were fired at the officer, neither shot taking effect. A tussle between the man who fired the shots and the officer ensued, both falling to the ground. The prisoner, who proved to be McCabe, succeeded in getting on his feet and ran into the hallway, closely followed by Officer O'Leary, who placed him under arrest. The other man escaped.

August Meyer, Shield No. 380, Grover C. Brown, Shield No. 307, George MacDonald, Shield No. 467, Edward Cooper, Shield No. 327, and Charles E. J. Newman, Shield No. 734, Detective Division, arrested three persons for stealing securities, bonds, etc. As a result of these arrests eight additional arrests were made and securities in the sum of \$899,800 recovered. Nine of the culprits arrested were convicted; the other two are awaiting trial.

Anthony J. Fater, Shield No. 540, Detective Division, arrested one Angelo DeAnco, June 13, 1920, who took part in an altercation on Chrystie Street, near Rivington Street. While riding in a taxicab the officer heard several shots fired. Alighting from the machine, he noticed a man running north on the Bowery with a revolver in his hand. The officer pursued and when he came within reach of the fugitive, DeAnco fired two shots, neither shot taking effect. Detective Fater returned the fire, striking DeAnco in the left buttock and placing him under arrest.

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Arthur Jocher, Shield No. 4, and Patrick J. Kirley, Shield No. 777, both of the Detective Division, arrested two narcotic drug vendors, at about 10.25 A. M., May 11, 1921. The detectives met the vendors named Vincente Couce and Juan Dovila at Atlantic Avenue and Columbia Street, Brooklyn, and accompanied them to a hall bedroom at 23 Willow Place, Brooklyn. A number of bottles of narcotics were produced by the vendors, the price to be paid agreed upon and the bottles placed in a suit-case brought by the detectives, whereupon the detectives showed their shields and placed them under arrest. An alarm was given and a third person named Jesus Otere appeared with a revolver and aimed at the detectives. A struggle ensued, Detective Jocher receiving a pistol-shot wound and a fracture of one of his ribs which necessitated his remaining on the sick list fifty-four days. In the struggle Otere was shot and died shortly after.

Acting Sergeant Patrick G. Fitzgibbon, Shield No. 3787, and Patrolman Raymond E. Asaph, Shield No. 75, 14th Inspection District, saved a man from drowning at about 3.30 P. M., August 13, 1920. The man was bathing off 103rd Street, Rockaway Beach, and was seized with cramps. Fitzgibbon and Asaph, who were in bathing costume, immediately went to his rescue and with great difficulty succeeded in bringing him to safety.

PATROLMEN

John K. Trimble, Shield No. 8874, 40th Precinct, July 27, 1920, arrested the occupants of an automobile who assaulted one Abraham J. Komarow, of 3826 Broadway, City, and were making their escape. The officer closely following in another machine, ordered them to stop. No attention having been paid to the officer's demands, he discharged his revolver and shot and killed one Max Yorman.

Charles Frayler, Shield No. 8704, 23rd Precinct (formerly attached to the 22d Precinct), at about 9 A. M., August 11, 1920, arrested a hold-up man who assaulted and attempted to rob the proprietor of pawnshop at 353 Eighth Avenue. Patrolman Frayler pursued the fugitive to 306 West 27th Street, and learned the thief had entered a room on the third floor. The officer forced open the door and after a struggle disarmed the man and placed him under arrest.

George T. Cooper, Shield No. 1702; John Quill, Shield No. 9390, and William L. Young, Shield No. 7317, 96th Precinct, arrested two highwaymen at about 4.30 P. M., August 19, 1920. Officers Cooper and Quill, while on special plain clothes duty, observed two men jump from a Vanderbilt Avenue car and run towards Clinton Street. They were intercepted by the officers. In the meantime Officer Young arrived and both men were disarmed and placed under arrest.

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Frank R. Siekmann, Shield No. 6217, 42d Precinct, arrested four men who burglarized the Chain Shirt Shop at 1398 St. Nicholas Avenue, at about 4 A. M., June 25, 1920. Shortly before the arrest was made, the officer noticed a taxicab pass and repass within a short space of time. Patrolman Siekmann, who was on the alert, heard the crash of glass, and observed the three men re-enter the taxi and drive away. The officer haled another machine, followed the taxi, and placed the men under arrest. A jimmy and glass cutter were found in the taxi.

Arthur J. O'Connell, Shield No. 9091, 28th Precinct, on September 13, 1920, stopped a runaway horse, attached to a delivery wagon, at 68th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Children had just come out of school and were saved probable injury by the Officer's promptness.

Albert F. Rall, Shield No. 9369, Headquarters Division, arrested three hold-up men, in premises No. 167 East 4th Street, at about 1.45 A. M., August 29, 1920. Patrolman Rall was attacked on premises 167 East 4th Street and injured in attempting to make the arrests, but succeeded in placing the three robbers in custody.

John G. Beyer, Shield No. 1079, Marine Division, rescued a man from drowning. The officer was on board the steamer "John F. Hylan," near Pier A, at 7.50 P. M., January 23, 1921, when he heard cries for help from a person who had fallen overboard. With considerable effort he succeeded in bringing the man to safety.

Jacob Greenberg, Shield No. 5910, 38th Precinct, at 4 A. M., on September 15, 1920, caused the arrest of five men who had broken into a silk furnishing store, and were about to escape with a large amount of dry goods; Greenberg was slightly injured.

Walter P. Mitchell, Shield No. 9156, 88th Precinct (formerly attached to the 67th Precinct), with the assistance of several citizens rescued four boys from an upturned rowboat about two miles off shore, near Brighton Beach. The sea was running very high at the time and it was with great difficulty that the rescues were made.

Frank J. Gehrling, Shield No. 3061, and Christie Mohn, Shield No. 4344, both of the 88th Precinct, rescued five persons from a burning building at 658 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, at about 4.20 P. M., September 20, 1920. Both officers narrowly escaped severe injury from the fire, which had gained considerable headway before they appeared.

R. William Burns, Shield No. 1196, 56th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse attached to a delivery wagon, at about 8.45 A. M., May 5, 1920. Officer

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Burns was assigned to the school crossing at 216th Street and White Plains Avenue, and his courage and promptness probably saved a number of children from serious injury.

Clarence Wiese, Shield No. 7424, 116th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse attached to a delivery wagon, at great risk to himself. The runaway occurred at 6 P. M., November 24, 1920, at Myrtle and Cypress Avenues, Glendale. Wiese's bravery and promptness saved pedestrians from possible serious injury.

Christopher J. Ellsworth, Shield No. 1759, 104th Precinct, arrested one of four thieves who had robbed a chicken market on Richardson Street, Brooklyn, at 11.30 P. M., October 2, 1920, the other three thieves made their escape. Several shots were fired by the thief, who was finally captured in a nearby cellar.

Eugene J. Jennings, Shield No. 3436, 43d Precinct, and James O'Sullivan, Shield No. 5144, 39th Precinct, arrested three of five hold-up men who had held up and robbed a store on Lexington Avenue at about 4.45 P. M., September 27, 1920. The robbers attempted to escape in an automobile; two of them jumped from the car and the other three opened fire on the Officers, who returned the fire and finally succeeded in arresting all of them.

Cornelius T. Miller, Shield No. 2996, 93d Precinct, arrested four suspicious characters, fully armed, who were on their way in an automobile from Washington Street, Brooklyn, to Manhattan, at 11.30 A. M., December 28, 1920. The officer was attracted by the appearance of the machine, which was brought to a stop at the command of the Officer, who, after satisfying himself that the occupants were not of good character, placed them under arrest.

William Barry, Shield No. 8326, 37th Precinct, arrested a murderer at 12.30 P. M., October 17, 1920. The crime was committed in a tenement on West 119th Street. After a thorough search of the premises, Barry discovered the murderer concealed in the cellar. The man resisted arrest and attempted to use a razor, but was overcome by Barry.

Emil J. Skala, Shield No. 8900, 38th Precinct (formerly attached to the 2d Inspection District), at 10.15 P. M., October 9, 1920, attempted to arrest a man who with two others were overheard conspiring to kill another man. After a considerable chase Skala overtook the fugitive and was about to arrest him when the latter turned and fired point blank at the officer, wounding him severely in the right breast, and then made his escape. Patrolman Skala was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

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Martin M. Gill, Shield No. 2355, Traffic Division, Subdivision A (formerly attached to the 26th Precinct), shot and killed one Rafael Cotton in an attempt to arrest him for insulting a woman. Cotton made his escape to the roof of No. 985 Sixth Avenue; the Patrolman following closely behind. Officer Gill narrowly escaped being killed or injured.

Joseph F. Brandreth, Shield No. 1816, 23d Precinct (formerly attached to the 22d Precinct), arrested a burglar in a furnished room house on West 27th Street. The prisoner gained access to the place for the purpose of robbery; the officer was informed of the fact and subdued the man after a struggle.

Edward J. Karcher, Shield No. 8370, 85th Precinct, arrested three men charged with homicide, shortly after 2 A. M., December 3, 1920. The officer was attracted by the sound of pistol shots, at Gunther Place and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; he found three men, two of whom were wounded, one fatally. The shooting was the result of a quarrel. Officer Karcher caused the injured men to be sent to the Hospital and took the other to the station house.

George F. Seltenreich, Shield No. 4246, 31st Precinct (formerly attached to the 43d Precinct), arrested one Jose Salistino, who had shot and killed a man in front of 63 East 125th Street, at about 1.15 A. M., December 5, 1920. The officer heard shots fired, jumped on the running board of a passing taxicab, and proceeded in the direction of the firing, and found Salistino, who was still holding a partially loaded revolver in his hand. Seltenreich succeeded in disarming him and locked him up.

William Lutz, Shield No. 129, 109th Precinct, arrested one Frank Johnson, who had held up and robbed an employee in Sunnyside Yard, L. I., at 10.30 P. M., November 6, 1920. Officer Lutz located Johnson at Bridge Plaza. Johnson resisted arrest and attempted to shoot Lutz, who overpowered him and brought him to the 109th Precinct station house, where the stolen money and a quantity of narcotics were found on his person.

Francis P. Neylon, Shield No. 1860, 74th Precinct, arrested two suspicious looking characters at 10.30 P. M., December 18, 1920, on Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn. The two were following a third man when the Officer came up and after a struggle placed both under arrest. The prisoners were both armed with loaded revolvers.

John J. McGrady, Shield No. 8681, 53d Precinct, at 11 A. M., November 29, 1920, arrested Antonio Lepore, a highwayman, who held up and attempted to rob Charles Farra in a hallway on Arthur Avenue. Lepore was running

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to the street with a revolver in his hand when he saw McGrady and ran back. The Officer pursued him and captured him at the door leading into the rear yard.

Michael O'Callaghan, Shield No. 2304, Traffic Division, Subdivision C, stopped a runaway horse attached to a truck at about 6.10 p. m., December 28, 1920. The horse was galloping in the direction of 110th Street and Seventh Avenue, where Patrolman O'Callaghan was on duty. The officer ran into the street and with great difficulty succeeded in bringing it to a stop. O'Callaghan received injuries which kept him on the sick list for 17 days.

Thomas F. Diskin, Shield No. 560, Chief Surgeon's Office, rendered valuable assistance to the Chief Surgeon in taking care of people who were injured in the Wall Street disaster of September 16, 1920. He aided in removing the injured in the Hospital to the proper wards and operating room. His knowledge of the work performed being of exceptional merit and of a high order of intelligence.

Jacob Katz, Shield No. 4549, Traffic Division, Subdivision E, stopped a team of runaway horses attached to a coach at 10.15 a. m., November 15, 1920. The animals took fright on the Queensboro Bridge and ran at a high rate of speed; the Officer seized the nigh horse and through his promptness and intelligence avoided possible injury to six persons who were in the coach at the time.

Charles McGovern, Shield No. 6449, Headquarters Division (formerly attached to the 93d Precinct), arrested one of two men who attempted to rob a jewelry store on Sands Street, Brooklyn, late in the afternoon of February 23, 1921. The Officer was attracted to the place by the sound of pistol shots, and when he arrived found one man with a drawn revolver. The hold-up man pointed the gun at the Officer, who promptly placed him under arrest. The other man escaped before McGovern's arrival.

Michael F. Curtain, Jr., Shield No. 5943, 32d Precinct, stopped a runaway horse attached to a wagon on Amsterdam Avenue, near 108th Street. The Officer seized the bridle and turned the horse into an automobile, bringing it to a stop. In doing so he suffered injuries that compelled him to remain sick for 12 days.

August F. Treitler, Shield No. 5375, 35th Precinct, stopped a team of runaway horses attached to a truck at 4.50 p. m., February 14, 1921. The Officer was on the corner of 81st Street and Avenue A when he saw the animals galloping in his direction. He seized the bridle of one of them and

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with the assistance of a citizen succeeded with great difficulty in bringing them to a standstill. The promptness of the officer undoubtedly prevented serious injury to persons in the neighborhood.

Albert O. Sorensen, Shield No. 7447, Marine Division, rescued a woman and two men from drowning, at about 3.15 p. m., May 31, 1920. The officer was on Police Launch No. 8, off Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, when his attention was drawn to an overturned canoe about 500 feet away and a number of persons clinging to it. Fully clothed, Patrolman Sorensen dove overboard and rescued the three persons, the woman being unconscious. An ambulance was summoned and medical aid given. The woman was removed to the hospital and the men returned to their homes.

Peter J. Bellochi, Shield No. 9436, Traffic Division, Subdivision B, arrested one Florindo Farguoli, who feloniously assaulted one Murray Lewis, at about 10.30 a. m., February 28, 1921. The officer was regulating traffic at 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, when he noticed Farguoli standing in front of premises 135 East 42d Street, with a revolver in his hand. The officer ran towards the fugitive, who on seeing the officer drew his revolver and attempted to shoot him, but the cartridge failed to explode. Patrolman Bellochi, after a struggle, placed Farguoli under arrest.

Joseph Baumann, Shield No. 22, 97th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse, at about 12.30 p. m., April 28, 1921, at Green and Knickerbocker Avenues, Brooklyn. The patrolman, while on duty at Bleecker Street and Knickerbocker Avenue, observed the runaway horse approaching at a gallop. Stepping into the roadway, Patrolman Baumann leaped for the animal's head, grabbing hold of its ears and bringing it to a stop after being dragged a distance of 150 feet.

James A. Marron, Shield No. 10279, 14th Precinct, arrested two hold-up-men at about 9 p. m., March 29, 1921. Officer Marron heard someone calling for the police. Looking in the direction of the sound, he observed two men running with revolvers in their hands. The men entered premises 213 Bleecker Street, closely followed by Patrolman Marron, who captured them and placed them under arrest. Three loaded revolvers were found on their person.

John J. Dwyer, Shield No. 1406, Traffic Division, Subdivision D, stopped a runaway horse attached to a light wagon at about 3.30 p. m., March 25, 1921. As the animal came within reach of the officer, he grabbed hold of its bridle, bringing it to a stop after being dragged a distance of 60 feet. Patrolman Dwyer sustained injuries which caused him to remain on the sick list five and one-half days.

Herman Ringen, Jr., Shield No. 9661, 42d Precinct, rescued a woman from a fire and assisted several others to escape at about 10.30 p. m., February

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24, 1921. The officer entered the premises 1464 St. Nicholas Avenue, the halls of which were full of smoke, hurried through the building, aroused the tenants and assisted them to the roof. Returning he met a woman on the second floor and carried her to the Street. Patrolman Ringen was partially overcome by smoke.

Lewis H. Hunt, Shield No. 3765, 35th precinct, and Thomas F. Dugan, Shield No. 2772, 31st Precinct, arrested one Antonio Mancini, at about 12.30 P. M., February 10, 1921, who fatally shot one Alberto Alterio. The officers were eating lunch in a restaurant at No. 383 Broome Street, when they heard two distinct shots. They immediately ran to the street to investigate. As they reached the sidewalk, some one standing in the vicinity shouted "Get him, there he goes, he killed a man." When within a few feet of Mancini, Mancini withdrew his revolver from his overcoat pocket, hesitated a moment and then threw the pistol into a cellar. Mancini was apprehended and the gun recovered.

William J. Kramer, Shield No. 1998, and Leo L. Moore, Shield No. 3045, 1st Precinct, arrested one Arthur L. Dawson, who shot and fatally wounded another, March 8, 1921. Both officers were off duty and in the vicinity of Battery Place when their attention was attracted to a man running towards Battery Place on Greenwich Street, closely followed by a number of persons. Patrolmen Kramer and Moore took up the chase and followed him into premises No. 4 Battery Place. As soon as they entered the premises, Dawson drew his revolver, discharged it twice, neither shot taking effect, and then placed the muzzle of his gun to his head and fired, the bullet entering his brain.

Theodore A. Gertisser, Shield No. 5051, Special Service Division, arrested a burglar, May 13, 1921. At about 10.10 P. M., on the date indicated, a burglar entered the apartment of one Ah Fong, a Chinese jewelry merchant, at 15 Mott Street. An attempt was made to chloroform Fong, but Fong, who was asleep, awakened quickly and shouted for help. The burglar, who later proved to be Olaf Mathison, an ex-convict, backed out of the door, covering Fong with his gun, and escaped. Three hours after the occurrence, Patrolman Gertisser, arrested Mathison, in the hallway of premises 17 Mott Street, after a desperate struggle. A diamond brooch valued at \$1800, and taken from the merchant's apartment, was found on his person, as well as a vial containing chloroform.

Harry Ervin, Shield No. 2402, Traffic Division, Subdivision B, stopped a runaway horse at about 3 P. M., April 14, 1921. The horse took fright a short distance south of 50th Street, due to a breeching strap breaking, and ran south on 8th Avenue at a high rate of speed. Patrolman Ervin, who was regulating traffic at 45th Street and 8th Avenue, grabbed hold of its bridle, bringing it to a stop within a distance of seventy-five feet. The officer sustained injuries to his left hand and leg which necessitated his remaining on the sick list for a period of fifty-four days.

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Benjamin J. Terry, Shield No. 7268, 79th Precinct, arrested one of two hold-up men named Stefano Picone, at about 9 A. M., May 22, 1921. Picone, in company with another named Salvatore Gio, entered the grocery store of one Antonio Cincotta, at 221 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and pointing a revolver at him, demanded his money. Cincotta grappled with the men, and during the struggle, he was struck on the head with a revolver, inflicting a scalp wound. The men attempted to escape by running south on Fifth Avenue, closely followed by Cincotta and Patrolman Terry. Picone was overtaken by the officer and placed under arrest; the other man was overtaken by two citizens.

Edward G. Pailles, Shield No. 3773, 92d Precinct, arrested two men for stealing an automobile, at about 8.05 A. M., May 15, 1921. The car was standing in front of the Duffield Garage, 160 Duffield Street, when stolen. The manager of the garage saw the car taken, summoned Patrolman Pailles and gave chase in another machine. When directly in line with the stolen automobile, both cars going at approximately 45 miles an hour, the officer jumped on the running-board of the stolen car, and with his pistol pointed at the head of the operator, compelled him to stop. Both men were placed under arrest and held without bail pending the action of the Grand Jury.

Herman D. Glander, Shield No. 9535, 91st Precinct, rescued a number of persons from a burning building, at 71-73 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, at about 1.30 A. M., April 18, 1921. The officer's attention was attracted to the scene by the screams of a woman in the window on the third floor. He immediately turned in an alarm, summoned aid by discharging his revolver, and ascended the fire escape. The woman on the third floor became confused and threw her two and one-half months' old baby from the window, the officer catching it in his rubber coat. He re-ascended the fire escape and assisted a number of children and women to the street. The rescues were made at great personal risk.

Jacob Katz, Shield No. 4549, Traffic Division, Subdivision E, stopped a team of runaway horses, at about 8.45 A. M., May 27, 1921. The officer was regulating traffic at Crescent Street and Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, when he noticed the team dashing madly down the bridge. When they came within reach of him, he grabbed hold of the near horse by its bridle and brought the animals to a stop, having been dragged a distance of 150 feet.

George Volmar, Shield No. 3431, 56th Precinct, while assigned to Police Booth Post No. 2, located at Boston and Williamsbridge Roads, received a telephone message, at about 9.40 P. M., March 19, 1921, from one Bertrand Conway, that he had been held up at the point of a revolver and robbed at Burke Street and White Plains Avenue. Upon description given by Conway, the

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officer left the booth in search of the men. A short distance from the booth he accosted four men who tallied with the descriptions given by Conway. He placed them under arrest, one of the men having escaped, and sent for the complainant who identified the men as having committed the crime. The articles taken from Conway were recovered.

John V. Healey, Shield No. 6464, 40th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse at about 8.30 A. M., May 2, 1921. The patrolman was on duty at a school crossing at 146th Street and Amsterdam Avenue when the horse approached at terrific speed. Patrolman Healey leaped for the animal and grabbed hold of its neck, bringing it to a stop. In stopping the animal the patrolman sustained injuries which compelled him to remain on the sick list eleven days.

Henry R. Kelly, Shield No. 7310, Hyman I. Rosenberg, Shield No. 9504, and James Tooher, Shield No. 9755, all of the 38th Precinct, rescued several persons from a fire in premises 101 West 136th Street, at 9 A. M., May 1, 1921. Patrolmen Rosenberg and Tooher entered the hall of the burning building, made their way to the second floor and rescued three children from a smoke-filled apartment. Patrolman Kelly entered the building from the rear and rescued a child and an elderly woman on the fourth floor, the woman having been partially overcome by the smoke.

John J. Duffy, Shield No. 2505, 112th Precinct, arrested two colored men at about 12.45 A. M., May 1, 1921, for the murder of one Milton Scherr. The patrolman was given a description of the men shortly before turning out on patrol at 12.01 A. M., May 1, 1921. While standing at the foot of Alburdis Avenue Subway Station, Corona, the officer noticed two colored men ascending the stairs who seemed to tally with the descriptions given, and followed them into the train. He questioned them, but as their answers were evasive he placed them under arrest. One of the men was convicted of murder in the first degree, the other pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

Frederick J. Ulsamer, Shield No. 8509, 5th Precinct, arrested Jose Aragoni, who shot and seriously wounded Dominick Peccalei, at about 10 A. M., July 22, 1921. Patrolman Ulsamer was returning from the First District Magistrates' Court, and when at Park and Worth Streets, heard two pistol shots. Turning in the direction of the sound, he observed a man running west on Worth Street with a revolver in his hand. The patrolman pursued and ordered the fleeing man to stop. Aragoni, however, ignored the patrolman's commands, and in his effort to escape the fugitive turned about, aimed at the patrolman and discharged his revolver twice. The fugitive was overtaken and after a struggle was placed under arrest.

Samuel Wolkop, Shield No. 9656, 5th Precinct, arrested one of two hold-up men at about 5.15 A. M., July 22, 1921. The prisoner, Gerald Clair, entered

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the Schults Cigar Store at 1205 Broadway, at about 9.30 P. M., July 21, 1921, and at the point of a revolver, held up the clerk and stole \$130 in cash. The arrest was made by the patrolman while patrolling his post from a description given in an alarm issued by the Department Telegraph Bureau.

Edward Hefferon, Shield No. 5670, 53d Precinct, arrested a hold-up man about 9 P. M., November 7, 1920. The patrolman was informed by a citizen that he had been held up and robbed at the point of a revolver at 196th Street and Bainbridge Avenue. Going in pursuit, the patrolman overtook the hold-up man in the act of holding up another citizen on the Concourse, between 197th and 198th Streets. Patrolman Hefferon drew his revolver, ordered the hold-up man to throw up his hands and placed him under arrest. A 32-calibre loaded revolver, a lead pipe 10 inches long, and five extra cartridges were found on his person.

Michael F. Egan, Shield No. 3473, Traffic Division, Subdivision B, and Thomas McLoughlin, Shield No. 2875, 42d Precinct, arrested two of four men at about 12.25 A. M., July 27, 1921, who participated in several highway robberies in the vicinity of 165th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. One of the victims, while giving a description of the men to Patrolman Egan, noticed the men standing on the corner of 164th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Patrolman Egan gave chase and discharged his revolver several times in the air which attracted Patrolman McLoughlin. One of the bandits turned about, discharged his revolver twice, but neither shot took effect. Two of the men were overtaken, one in the cellar and the other on the roof of premises 417 West 166th Street.

Philip H. Lyons, Shield No. 4866, 91st Precinct, arrested a hold-up man at about 10.55 P. M., October 10, 1921. Two men entered a grocery store at 146 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of robbery. Patrolman Lyons was attracted to the place by the sound of pistol shots and a woman's screams, and arrived there just as one of the men came running from the premises, who proved to be Giuseppe Palmero. The officer intercepted him and after a struggle placed him under arrest. Upon investigation it was found that a man who was in the store had been robbed and fatally shot.

Francis J. McPhillips, Shield No. 10275, 46th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse at about 6.10 P. M., July 20, 1921. The animal was attached to a delivery wagon and was running south on Third Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets at a high rate of speed. The officer succeeded with great difficulty in bringing the horse to a standstill after colliding with an elevated railroad pillar. He received multiple lacerations of right leg, was removed to the hospital and remained on the sick list forty-eight days.

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Joseph Meade, Shield No. 4435, 6th Precinct, arrested Constantino Manates, who shot a man at about 10.20 P. M., August 23, 1921. The officer was on post in Columbus Park when he heard the report of a revolver. Going in the direction of the sound, Patrolman Meade observed a man running on Worth Street with a revolver in his hand closely followed by a large crowd. He pursued the fleeing fugitive, who turned about, discharged his revolver twice at the officer, neither shot taking effect. After a struggle the officer placed him under arrest.

Reuben J. Weltsch, Shield No. 8672, Traffic Division, Subdivision A, stopped a team of runaway horses at about 10.30 P. M., July 2, 1921. Officer Weltsch was assigned to traffic post at Lafayette and Spring Streets, which is a busy one. As the animals came within reach, he grabbed hold of one of the horses by its bridle, bringing them to a stop after being dragged a distance of about 50 feet. He received lacerations of his left arm and hand which compelled him to remain on the sick list four days.

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CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921

CRIME GROUP	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS				Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
									Reprimanded		Sentence suspended			
Offenses against: the person -	8864	9413	998	1124	9862	10537	5954	6316	10	1	846	848	290	388
chastity -	2011	2489	1599	1919	3610	4408	1467	1842	2	2	235	240	607	466
family and children -	3604	4389	265	329	3869	4718	477	473	-	-	487	700	2082	2677
public health, etc	179799	191513	11243	9852	191042	201365	18302	30104	206	402	25516	22355	529	476
administration of government -	606	726	57	75	663	801	213	289	3	-	111	180	6	10
Offenses against: Property rights:														
a. Miscellaneous	988	851	47	34	1035	885	620	489	-	-	75	92	8	4
b. Unauthorized use of property	356	357	5	9	361	366	236	156	-	-	40	62	5	9
c. Destruction of property -	684	516	57	27	741	543	374	287	-	-	81	87	17	17
d. Frauds, swindles, and breach of trust	2739	2790	342	289	3081	3079	1388	1434	-	1	529	398	72	26
e. Extortion -	231	232	42	42	273	274	154	138	-	-	40	14	20	25
f. Robbery -	1546	1403	40	25	1586	1428	927	869	-	-	62	54	12	2
g. Larceny from person by stealth	1004	981	77	74	1081	1055	534	415	-	-	45	42	14	14
h. Larceny from high- way, ve- hicles, etc	2745	2118	17	27	2762	2145	1352	1042	-	-	336	311	42	36
i. Burglary -	2980	2631	60	29	3040	2660	1354	1103	1	-	454	457	44	40
j. Sneaks from buildings -	2456	2123	1289	1051	3745	3174	1301	1173	5	1	647	491	87	36
General criminality	30506	26879	1919	2155	32425	29034	13764	11727	381	216	4689	4987	840	725
Juvenile delin- quency -	6544	5435	709	579	7253	6014	1991	1867	93	85	1564	1279	1672	1197
Witnesses, luna- tics, etc. -	242	204	78	61	320	265	139	175	-	-	1	2	1	1
Total -	247905	255050	18844	17701	266749	272751	50547	59899	701	708	35758	32599	6348	6149
Increase -	48806	7145	-	-	46600	6002	6928	9352	147	7	-	-	-	-
Decrease -	-	-	2206	1143	-	-	-	-	-	-	2752	3159	2259	199
Percentage -	25	3	10	6	21	2	16	19	27	1	7	9	26	3

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COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1920

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
1606	1340	630	767	-	-	6	12	3388	3356	20	20	26	24	-	-	9388	9716
223	160	1007	1157	-	-	-	-	2074	2025	11	2	3	3	-	-	3555	3872
321	314	275	389	-	-	-	-	3165	4080	28	27	-	-	-	-	3670	4580
142828	137396	2562	4341	-	-	-	-	171641	164970	62	38	26	19	-	-	190031	195131
216	209	47	58	-	-	-	-	383	457	18	6	-	-	-	-	614	752
171	153	81	58	-	-	-	-	335	307	8	12	1	-	-	-	964	808
22	36	43	64	-	-	-	-	110	171	-	5	-	-	-	-	346	332
133	71	68	87	-	-	-	-	299	262	3	-	-	-	-	-	676	549
292	147	553	548	-	-	-	-	1446	1120	35	43	3	5	-	-	2872	2602
12	11	13	30	-	-	-	-	85	80	1	4	-	-	-	-	240	222
29	29	347	441	-	-	-	-	450	526	22	8	3	1	-	-	1402	1404
58	39	334	447	-	-	-	-	451	542	-	3	3	1	-	-	988	961
160	64	554	434	-	-	-	-	1092	845	54	22	3	2	-	-	2501	1911
38	25	761	885	-	-	-	-	1298	1407	29	12	1	1	-	-	2682	2523
694	477	701	738	-	-	-	-	2134	1743	17	15	2	4	-	-	3454	2935
8832	7807	2135	2915	-	-	-	-	16877	16650	958	706	11	34	-	-	31610	29117
430	484	1058	848	-	-	-	-	4817	3893	65	41	1	2	-	-	6874	5803
-	1	41	31	-	-	-	-	43	35	13	3	1	1	-	-	196	214
156065	148763	11210	14238	-	-	6	12	210088	202469	1344	967	84	97	-	-	262063	263432
48951	-	-	3028	-	-	-	6	41148	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	46720	1369
-	7302	2954	-	-	-	5	-	-	7619	1302	377	54	-	-	-	-	-
46	5	21	27	-	-	45	100	24	4	49	28	39	15	-	-	22	1

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OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON See also: Body found, cause of death unknown Suicide Accidental Homicide Accidental Injury Rape Abduction Robbery Offenses by Juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Discharged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS					
									Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Homicide, unclassified -	78	62	9	8	87	70	53	43	-	-	1	-	1	-
Homicide by shooting -	133	156	8	10	141	166	93	103	-	-	-	1	-	-
Homicide, stabbing, cutting, etc. -	25	22	1	3	26	25	9	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, abortion -	10	9	6	8	16	17	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide, criminal negligence, (vehicles) -	358	406	3	4	361	410	304	354	-	-	9	4	-	-
Homicide, criminal negligence (non-vehicular) -	100	24	12	-	112	24	21	13	-	-	1	-	-	-
Felonious Assault, unclassified -	1573	1648	100	117	1673	1765	1155	1112	4	-	120	117	27	29
Felonious Assault, attempted -	212	242	4	11	216	253	114	118	-	-	22	27	3	11
Felonious Assault, with firearms -	469	442	37	24	506	466	290	285	-	-	31	36	6	4
Felonious Assault, with knife, etc. -	698	814	71	76	769	890	561	578	-	-	55	46	6	9
Felonious Assault, with intent to commit rape -	130	126	-	-	130	126	45	70	-	-	11	11	2	2
Felonious Assault by vehicles -	469	393	6	6	475	399	386	324	-	-	10	9	1	-
Maiming -	10	7	1	-	11	7	6	4	-	-	1	-	2	-
Abortion, unclassified -	1	4	8	31	9	35	8	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, attempted -	2	1	3	4	5	5	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, com't'd on self -	-	-	45	30	45	30	28	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by female -	-	-	44	36	44	36	35	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on patient by male -	27	26	-	-	27	26	18	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abortion, committed on other persons - (See Woman in hospital suffering from miscarriage or internal hemorrhage)	-	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assault, on males (See also assault on Officer)	3149	3205	158	210	3307	3415	1793	1890	5	1	319	327	77	118
Assault on females -	1407	1704	476	540	1883	2244	1004	1211	1	-	265	270	165	215
Assault, auto (misc.) -	-	99	-	5	-	104	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, attempted -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of male -	5	11	-	-	5	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, of female -	6	6	3	-	9	6	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping of child by relative -	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	8864	9413	998	1124	9862	10537	5954	6316	10	1	846	848	290	388

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	17	15	-	-	-	3	19	18	6	1	2	-	-	-	80	62
-	3	37	34	-	-	6	8	43	46	1	4	2	3	-	-	139	156
-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	14
3	7	11	4	-	-	-	-	23	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	328	369
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13
224	163	128	132	-	-	-	-	503	441	8	3	2	1	-	-	1668	1557
24	33	31	34	-	-	-	-	80	105	-	1	2	-	-	-	196	224
18	15	71	64	-	-	-	1	126	120	1	1	9	6	-	-	426	412
38	34	66	117	-	-	-	-	165	206	3	2	2	2	-	-	731	788
2	11	25	27	-	-	-	-	40	51	-	-	2	-	-	-	87	121
42	18	5	10	-	-	-	-	58	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	361
1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	9	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	31	30
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	36	34
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
945	768	120	158	-	-	-	-	1466	1372	1	6	-	1	-	-	3260	3269
307	280	106	151	-	-	-	-	844	916	-	2	-	-	-	-	1848	2129
-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1606	1340	630	767	-	-	6	12	3388	3356	20	20	26	24	-	-	9388	9716

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OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY See also: Abortion, resulting in death Abortion, non-fatal Rape, resulting in death Assault, with intent to commit rape Bigamy Impairing morals of children Offenses by juveniles	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Prostitution, unclassified Other than Tenement House	51	95	550	671	601	766	121	139	-	-	14	18	126	89
Prostitution, securing women for immoral purposes	59	65	18	16	77	81	28	37	-	-	11	5	7	5
Compulsory prostitution of wife	4	4	-	-	4	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of other females	19	13	3	14	22	27	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
Compulsory prostitution —Interstate traffic	5	3	-	-	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Disorderly house, keep- ing	87	127	85	129	172	256	88	131	-	-	13	11	14	11
Prostitution in tenement house	46	59	532	639	578	698	206	177	-	1	28	22	130	106
Living on proceeds of prostitution	9	4	-	-	9	4	6	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Soliciting by males	46	23	-	-	46	23	10	7	-	-	5	2	4	-
“ “ females	-	-	332	352	332	352	91	89	-	-	9	14	67	32
Residing in house of prostitution, males	48	76	-	-	48	76	29	41	-	-	2	4	-	1
Residing in house of prostitution, females	-	-	42	58	42	58	19	34	-	-	1	-	8	5
Indecency—														
Indecent assault (to exclude "impairing morals of children," and "assault with intent to commit rape")	4	10	-	-	4	10	3	4	-	-	-	2	-	1
Indecent exposure	276	299	-	4	276	303	86	99	1	1	23	41	12	13
Indecent prints and articles	40	38	2	-	42	38	10	14	1	-	6	7	1	-
Indecent articles (Pe- nal Law, Sec. 1142)	8	4	5	-	13	4	3	3	-	-	2	2	1	-
Indecent performance	2	381	13	15	15	396	19	384	-	-	2	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
49	29	260	298	-	-	-	-	449	434	1	-	1	-	-	-	572	573
8	-	22	36	-	-	-	-	48	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	83
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
5	11	39	80	-	-	-	-	71	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	244
42	26	202	266	-	-	-	-	402	421	1	-	-	-	-	-	609	598
2	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3
4	2	17	7	-	-	-	-	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	18
22	14	165	159	-	-	-	-	263	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	354	308
5	2	12	18	-	-	-	-	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	66
1	1	15	6	-	-	-	-	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	46
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
54	48	90	91	-	-	-	-	180	194	-	1	-	-	-	-	266	294
13	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	24	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	35
2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	388

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OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS					
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921			Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Rape— (See Attempted Rape.)														
Rape, age of female not reported - - -	9	111	-	1	9	112	6	46	-	-	-	8	-	3
Rape, 7 to 12 years -	15	30	-	-	15	30	9	11	-	-	-	2	-	1
“ 12 to 14 years -	30	55	-	-	30	55	16	26	-	-	2	11	-	-
“ 14 to 18 years -	612	425	2	4	614	429	361	283	-	-	83	59	6	5
“ over 18 years -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Abduction, females, 12 to 14 years - - -	6	7	-	1	6	8	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	-
Abduction, females, 14 to 18 years - - -	81	73	8	3	89	76	65	55	-	-	8	9	-	1
Abduction, females, over 18 years - - -	2	9	-	-	2	9	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bastardy - - -	398	403	-	-	398	403	184	134	-	-	9	6	227	189
Seduction of females over 18 years only (under that age, see Rape)	38	53	-	-	38	53	30	29	-	-	2	1	-	-
Adultery, by males -	5	10	-	-	5	10	2	11	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ “ females -	-	-	6	7	6	7	2	7	-	-	1	-	1	1
Depraved sexual crimes: Incest - - - (See Incestuous Rape.)	14	14	-	2	14	16	5	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
Incest, attempted -	4	2	-	-	4	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, attempted -	14	16	-	1	14	17	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	1
“ by males -	79	76	-	-	79	76	37	33	-	-	10	5	1	1
“ “ females -	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group Total -	2011	2489	1599	1919	3610	4408	1467	1842	2	2	235	240	607	466

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
2	2	2	24	-	-	-	-	4	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	83
-	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	7	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	22
-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	17	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	33	50
5	3	92	86	-	-	-	-	186	153	1	1	-	1	-	-	548	438
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
-	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	15	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	81	70
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	242	197	3	-	2	1	-	-	431	332
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	34
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
1	-	5	13	-	-	-	-	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24
4	-	23	20	-	-	-	-	38	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	77	59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
223	160	1007	1157	-	-	-	-	2074	2025	11	2	3	3	-	-	3555	3872

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
See also:														
Abortion														
Kidnapping														
Rape														
Adultery														
Incest														
Abandonment of parents	20	39	-	5	20	44	-	3	-	-	1	12	19	25
Abandonment of wife	1139	1258	-	-	1139	1258	98	91	-	-	54	33	804	877
Abandonment of wife and child or children	1152	1734	-	-	1152	1734	81	63	-	-	61	145	902	1379
Bigamy - - - -	85	96	23	20	108	116	24	33	-	-	21	29	-	1
Abandonment of child	504	438	31	23	535	461	66	55	-	-	55	51	336	332
Foundlings - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of child	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Improper guardianship	2	1	-	2	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Impairing or endanger- ing morals of children	185	188	26	27	211	215	88	106	-	-	26	33	10	8
Selling liquor to child	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling tobacco to child	5	2	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Employing child in vio- lation of Labor Law	34	19	-	2	34	21	2	9	-	-	13	6	-	-
Cruelty to children	2	-	3	1	5	1	3	6	-	-	2	1	-	-
Compulsory education law, violation of	308	487	128	211	436	698	40	44	-	-	213	364	9	55
Moving picture theatre, admitting child with- out guardian	161	124	52	37	213	161	69	57	-	-	38	23	1	-
Dance hall, admitting minor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlors, admitting minor	6	1	-	-	6	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Group Total	3604	4389	265	329	3869	4718	477	473	-	-	487	700	2082	2677

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40
9	8	124	196	-	-	-	-	991	1114	6	5	-	-	-	-	1095	1210
27	4	53	87	-	-	-	-	1043	1615	10	8	-	-	-	-	1134	1686
-	-	33	31	-	-	-	-	54	61	5	2	-	-	-	-	83	96
2	-	25	21	-	-	-	-	418	404	6	11	-	-	-	-	490	470
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
30	19	36	33	-	-	-	-	102	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	199
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
157	211	2	18	-	-	-	-	381	648	1	1	-	-	-	-	422	693
74	66	1	3	-	-	-	-	114	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	149
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
321	314	275	389	-	-	-	-	3165	4080	28	27	-	-	-	-	3670	4580

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC POLICY See also General Crimi- nality	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	—						CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Public nuisance - -	16	12	52	1	68	13	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary code, violations of, unclassified - -	2509	1666	750	318	3259	1984	352	219	1	1	574	437	2	5
Expectorating in public places - - -	1558	440	-	1	1558	441	41	16	-	-	84	53	-	1
Medical law, violations of	5	16	2	3	7	19	1	6	-	-	2	3	-	-
Dental law " "	7	24	-	1	7	25	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-
Drugs, concerning nar- cotic violations - -	1671	2654	260	277	1931	2931	352	356	-	-	566	254	32	13
Food, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Food, adulterations -	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, sale of exposed food stuff - - -	4009	3236	529	347	4538	3583	71	59	1	-	615	358	-	-
Failing to provide heat, water, etc. - - -	-	226	-	69	-	295	-	223	-	-	-	19	-	-
Compensation - - -	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Liquor, illegal sale of -	21	9943	1	364	22	10307	15	5811	-	-	7	182	-	3
Liquor, sale without license - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	2	1	-
Liquor saloons, violation of Sabbath - - -	3	-	-	-	3	-	35	-	-	-	27	-	1	-
Liquor saloons, admis- sion of minors - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor saloons, dis'rdely	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intoxication - - -	5146	5505	790	732	5936	6237	408	440	10	6	3096	3083	77	118
Intoxication and disor- derly conduct - - -	1423	1512	111	144	1534	1656	191	231	3	3	483	488	47	68
Sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	3	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total convictions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	13
2292	1387	9	6	-	-	-	-	2878	1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	3230	2055
1473	380	1	-	-	-	-	-	1558	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	1599	450
4	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16
6	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17
207	137	744	2019	-	-	-	-	1549	2423	19	15	10	5	-	-	1930	2799
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
3833	3200	-	6	-	-	-	-	4449	3564	-	-	-	-	-	-	4520	3623
-	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264
-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
4	173	1	54	-	-	-	-	12	412	-	5	-	3	-	-	27	6231
7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	34	2
18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	82	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1454	1718	468	635	-	-	-	-	5105	5560	25	14	8	7	-	-	5546	6021
610	648	142	169	-	-	-	-	1285	1376	10	3	-	-	-	-	1486	1610
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Discharged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS				Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		1920	1921
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Safety, miscellaneous violations - - - - - (See also Fire, Explosions, Traffic, etc., below)	5	4	-	1	5	5	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Violations, safety provisions, Tenement House Law	834	870	416	392	1250	1262	417	557	-	-	329	353	-	-
Violations of Laws and Ordinances concerning boilers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Violation of Navigation Laws - - - - -	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire (see also Arson, suspicious fires) - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fire prevention, violations - - - - -	62	14	2	-	64	14	18	2	-	-	32	3	-	-
Fire, false alarms - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosives, unlawful possession of - - - - -	2	37	-	3	2	40	-	9	-	-	-	16	-	-
Traffic—operating vehicle while intoxicated - -	332	273	2	3	334	276	122	126	-	-	20	26	2	1
Motor Vehicle Law, violations of - - - - -	7857	4614	55	24	7912	4638	151	106	1	-	976	470	3	1
Operating without a license - - - - -	4617	5925	169	318	4786	6243	214	886	-	1	449	889	-	1
Smoking automobile - -	3357	2533	16	11	3373	2544	21	9	-	-	159	88	-	-
Traffic Regulations, violations of G. O. 74	40380	42837	282	315	40662	43152	701	572	16	4	2765	2224	1	3
Speeding automobiles	24217	25291	379	359	24596	25650	217	168	-	-	1623	1910	1	-
Passing close to a stopped street car - - - - -	2136	1808	37	26	2173	1834	69	76	-	1	134	124	2	1
Speeding around corner	457	224	5	1	462	225	34	4	-	-	27	7	-	-
Running away after accident - - - - -	306	178	3	1	309	179	210	159	-	-	20	16	1	1
Noise, unnecessary - -	403	583	3	3	406	586	18	13	-	-	46	27	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
455	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	711	-	-	-	-	-	-	1201	1268
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	44	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
99	73	32	56	-	-	-	-	153	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	282
6247	3952	14	10	-	-	-	-	7241	4433	-	-	-	-	-	-	7392	4539
3988	4290	10	34	-	-	-	-	4447	5215	-	-	-	-	-	-	4661	6101
3231	2386	1	2	-	-	-	-	3391	2476	-	-	-	-	-	-	3412	2485
37063	39867	99	156	-	-	-	-	39944	42254	-	-	-	1	-	-	40645	42827
22192	23103	427	481	-	-	-	-	24243	25494	1	-	-	-	-	-	24461	25662
1861	1502	143	79	-	-	-	-	2140	1707	-	-	-	-	-	-	2209	1783
375	190	33	23	-	-	-	-	435	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	224
23	32	6	6	-	-	-	-	50	55	-	-	1	-	-	-	261	214
351	535	2	2	-	-	-	-	399	564	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	577

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Discharged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS					
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Dance hall law, miscellaneous violations -	19	17	-	2	19	19	15	14	-	1	2	2	-	-
Dance hall, disorderly - (See Admitting Minors)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlor violations -	13	5	-	-	13	5	4	-	-	-	5	2	-	-
Pool and billiard parlor, disorderly - (See Admitting Minors)	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres, miscellaneous violations -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Gambling, miscellaneous (crap shooting, etc.) -	21338	23310	55	51	21393	23361	8631	14176	127	324	3002	2561	43	13
Gambling, keeping gambling house -	263	457	14	20	277	477	211	386	5	9	10	8	1	-
Gambling, common gambler -	29	10	1	-	30	10	18	6	-	-	2	2	-	-
Gambling, pool selling -	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ bookmaking -	1605	1770	14	10	1619	1780	1280	1316	-	2	99	68	4	3
“ lottery -	57	110	2	11	59	121	28	52	-	-	9	27	-	1
“ policy -	7	148	-	5	7	153	4	59	-	-	-	14	-	-
“ bucket shops -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ slot machines -	15	-	-	-	15	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
“ in saloons -	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public policy, violations not elsewhere provided for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporation Ordinances, violations, unclassified	11391	14377	558	519	11949	14896	838	948	25	40	2167	2507	2	4
Sabbath Law -	2804	3351	247	227	3051	3578	310	357	1	-	574	887	-	-
Labor Law and Labor provisions of Factory Law	43	29	2	5	45	34	4	14	-	-	72	21	-	-
Profanity -	2591	1601	1011	759	3602	2360	1999	1409	1	-	502	357	278	235

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
9742	5898	31	42	-	-	-	-	12945	8838	-	-	1	-	-	-	21577	23014
73	32	4	4	-	-	-	-	93	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	439
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	26	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
58	11	89	165	-	-	-	-	250	249	-	-	4	3	-	-	1534	1568
20	16	-	5	-	-	-	-	29	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	101
-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	81
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
9045	11177	15	84	-	-	-	-	11254	13812	1	-	-	-	-	-	12093	14760
2109	2398	-	1	-	-	-	-	2684	3286	-	-	-	-	-	-	2994	3643
30	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	103	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	52
604	251	139	90	-	-	-	-	1524	933	-	-	-	-	-	-	3523	2342

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS									
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS				Bonded or paroled			
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		1920	1921		
									1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921		
Cruelty to animals (See Cruelty to Children)	365	308	1	1	366	309	28	21	-	-	50	35	4	-		
Slander and Libel	7	7	1	1	8	8	10	5	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Factory Law, safety pro- visions	27	22	4	2	31	24	7	16	-	-	8	7	-	-		
Violations of Park Or- dinances	3407	4558	100	529	3507	5087	54	107	10	3	406	494	2	1		
Unmuzzled dogs	1897	2013	1864	2050	3761	4063	48	61	-	-	1012	803	-	-		
Garbage cans uncovered	725	659	887	744	1612	1403	114	15	1	-	490	346	-	-		
Garbage cans filled with- in 4 inches of top	142	177	254	255	396	432	11	6	-	-	91	136	1	-		
Garbage and ashes mixed	255	169	319	208	574	377	25	18	-	-	86	75	7	-		
Garbage, no proper re- ceptacle	252	291	198	231	450	522	12	8	1	-	95	141	-	-		
Disturbing contents of garbage or ash cans	-	7	4	-	4	7	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-		
Dirt in street	1401	542	301	88	1702	630	74	31	1	2	205	101	6	-		
Snow and ice on sidewalk	3685	156	1071	28	4756	184	155	12	2	-	2008	89	5	-		
Peddling without a li- cense	7992	11612	320	214	8312	11826	201	447	-	3	1194	1753	2	2		
Maintaining stand with- out a license	472	405	83	66	555	471	26	32	-	-	183	160	-	-		
Investigation of hack drivers license	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reckless driving	1407	1411	17	28	1424	1439	374	424	-	2	82	79	1	-		
No lights on automobile or wagon	13213	12443	46	76	13259	12519	56	46	-	-	890	578	-	-		
Dazzling lights	422	233	4	3	426	236	6	18	-	-	15	14	-	-		
Smoking in Subway	2600	848	-	2	2600	850	56	32	-	-	193	43	-	-		
Conservation Law	5	9	-	-	5	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total	179799	191513	11243	9852	191042	201365	18302	30104	206	402	25516	22355	529	476		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dis- posi- tions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
286	221	5	8	-	-	-	-	345	264	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	285
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	5
13	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	34
3047	4149	8	9	-	-	-	-	3473	4556	-	-	-	-	-	-	3527	4763
2650	3539	3	1	-	-	-	-	3665	4343	-	-	-	-	-	-	3713	4404
1006	1007	-	3	-	-	-	-	1497	1356	-	-	-	-	-	-	1611	1371
299	279	2	1	-	-	-	-	393	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	422
446	281	1	2	-	-	-	-	540	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	376
332	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	527
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
1409	495	-	1	-	-	-	-	1621	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	1695	630
2530	90	3	-	-	-	-	-	4548	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	4703	191
6907	9519	19	89	-	-	-	-	8122	11366	-	-	-	-	-	-	8323	11813
351	275	2	1	-	-	-	-	536	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	468
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
801	811	80	74	-	-	-	-	964	966	1	-	-	-	-	-	1339	1390
12492	11566	13	9	-	-	-	-	13395	12153	-	-	-	-	-	-	13451	12199
432	196	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	453	228
2299	777	-	1	-	-	-	-	2492	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	2548	853
5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
142828	137396	2562	4341	-	-	-	-	171641	164970	62	38	26	19	-	-	190031	195131

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT See also General Criminality.	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS				Bonded or paroled		
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		1920	1921	
									1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Election Laws, viola- tions of	21	12	1	-	22	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, false reg- istration	15	18	5	3	20	21	21	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, Electioneering	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, hotels or boarding houses, violations by	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, election officials, violations by	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Laws, Primary Elections	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery	14	29	-	4	14	33	8	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bribery, accepting a bribe	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery, bribing	11	4	1	3	12	7	11	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Perjury	35	24	5	1	40	25	16	24	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Perjury, Subornation, accessory, etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful law practice	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Intimidating a witness	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Intimidating an officer	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Resisting an officer	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting an officer	213	254	13	19	226	273	59	77	1	-	38	53	4	5	
Interfering with an officer (See rescue of prisoner; Escape of prisoner; Permitt- ing escape of prisoner)	280	363	23	40	303	403	81	117	2	-	68	121	2	5	
Complaints against public officers, malfeasance, etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complaints against police officers	1	6	-	-	1	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the National flag	4	3	-	-	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discriminating against uniform	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration Law, viola- tions of	7	2	7	2	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against public records and documents	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	- 606	726	57	75	663	801	213	289	3	-	111	180	6	10	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	32
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10
1	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
79	80	32	34	-	-	-	-	154	172	3	-	-	-	-	-	216	249
131	125	5	14	-	-	-	-	208	265	4	-	-	-	-	-	293	382
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	-	-	-	11	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
216	209	47	58	-	-	-	-	383	457	18	6	-	-	-	-	614	752

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Attempt at Grand Lar- ceny, miscellaneous -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, general, males -	448	276	-	-	448	276	328	206	-	-	41	24	-	2
Receiving stolen goods, general, females -	-	-	37	18	37	18	25	16	-	-	-	2	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, pawnbrokers -	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, second-hand dealers -	3	5	-	-	3	5	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, junk dealers -	14	10	-	-	14	10	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bringing stolen goods into the State -	23	17	-	-	23	17	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unable to account for possession of goods -	234	152	7	4	241	156	185	104	-	-	13	10	3	1
Secreting mortgaged property -	20	32	2	4	22	36	17	31	-	-	2	1	2	-
Secreting personal prop- erty -	5	4	-	-	5	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trade, mis- cellaneous -	5	3	-	1	5	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Advertising Law, viola- tions -	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Assumed name, conduct- ing business under -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking Law, violations	2	17	-	5	2	22	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bottle Law, "	9	8	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Insurance Law, "	15	13	-	2	15	15	3	1	-	-	2	3	-	-
Stock Corporation Law, violations -	4	2	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ticket Speculating Law, violations -	185	280	1	-	186	280	27	78	-	-	14	42	1	1
Trade Mark Law, viola- tions -	3	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Weights and Measures, false -	15	19	-	-	15	19	3	4	-	-	-	6	-	-
False Labels -	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	988	851	47	34	1035	885	620	489	-	-	75	92	8	4

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dis- posi- tions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	4	34	29	-	-	-	-	82	59	5	1	-	-	-	-	415	266
-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10
-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	15	13
2	2	29	14	-	-	-	-	47	27	2	5	1	-	-	-	235	136
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
3	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	13
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
143	123	-	1	-	-	-	-	158	167	-	1	-	-	-	-	185	246
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
7	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	153	81	58	-	-	-	-	335	307	8	12	1	-	-	-	964	808

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
GROUP (B)—Unauthorized Use of Property														
Of motor vehicles (joy riding, etc.)	118	87	-	-	118	87	102	62	-	-	7	5	-	-
Unlawful entry	232	179	5	9	237	188	134	94	-	-	30	19	5	9
Advertisements, affixing to property of another	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing rides on trains or cars	4	91	-	-	4	91	-	-	-	-	3	38	-	-
Group Total	356	357	5	9	361	366	236	156	-	-	40	62	5	9
GROUP (C)—Destruction of Property														
Malicious mischief	330	302	27	10	357	312	186	163	-	-	39	48	9	9
Arson by person, unknown	-	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson by owner	5	18	1	3	6	21	4	9	-	-	-	2	-	-
Arson by others	10	15	2	3	12	18	7	4	-	-	1	2	-	-
Arson, attempted	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking windows	252	150	18	2	270	152	112	85	-	-	32	30	7	7
Defacing private property	76	21	6	7	82	28	59	22	-	-	9	4	1	1
Defacing public property	2	1	3	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damage to R. R. property	7	1	-	-	7	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Horse Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total	684	516	57	27	741	543	374	287	-	-	81	87	17	17
GROUP (D)—Frauds, Swindles and Breaches of Trust														
Miscellaneous	3	2	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery	17	20	2	-	19	20	1	8	-	-	3	4	-	-
Forgery, checks	186	248	19	11	205	259	69	72	-	-	50	39	-	3
Forgery, tickets, cards, etc.	8	31	-	1	8	32	-	7	-	-	3	3	-	-
Forgery, false book entries	4	8	-	-	4	8	2	14	-	-	1	1	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
1	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	13	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	115	75
18	14	38	34	-	-	-	-	91	76	-	1	-	-	-	-	225	171
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	21	-	27	-	-	-	-	6	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	86
22	36	43	64	-	-	-	-	110	171	-	5	-	-	-	-	346	332
77	48	35	40	-	-	-	-	160	145	1	-	-	-	-	-	347	308
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17
-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
53	21	27	25	-	-	-	-	119	83	2	-	-	-	-	-	233	168
2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	34
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
133	71	68	87	-	-	-	-	299	262	3	-	-	-	-	-	676	549
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	7	3	5	-	1	-	-	9	21
5	4	57	80	-	-	-	-	112	126	8	6	-	-	-	-	189	204
1	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	14
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	{						{ CONVICTIONS — {							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
GROUP (D)—Continued														
Worthless checks - -	243	291	12	6	255	297	141	154	-	-	20	27	3	1
Counterfeiting - -	8	18	1	1	9	19	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeit money— passing - -	7	17	1	2	8	19	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	1
False pretense - -	166	230	13	13	179	243	104	125	-	-	16	22	2	-
Fortune telling - -	6	11	49	21	55	32	6	10	-	-	8	5	2	-
Failing to pay for meals and lodgings in Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc. }	28	71	-	5	28	76	13	29	-	-	7	14	1	-
Confidence game - -	157	229	12	6	169	235	116	127	-	-	6	6	1	-
Bogus Character - -	8	7	3	1	11	8	10	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
Package Thief - -	60	43	-	-	60	43	17	16	-	-	11	4	-	-
Dishonest Friend - -	142	154	47	66	189	220	148	151	-	-	25	18	5	-
Dishonest Relative - -	16	16	2	6	18	22	7	14	-	-	5	3	-	-
Dishonest Servant Dishonest Employees, other than servant (but not Forgery) }	9	8	74	45	83	53	35	24	-	-	15	11	2	-
Dishonest Employee— short time - -	1659	1360	107	104	1766	1464	705	650	-	1	357	237	55	21
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee Attorney, etc. - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee Attorney, etc. - -	11	25	-	1	11	26	5	13	-	-	1	3	1	-
Group Total - -	2739	2790	342	289	3081	3079	1388	1434	-	1	529	398	72	26
GROUP (E)—Extortion														
Miscellaneous - -	58	68	2	3	60	71	28	29	-	-	4	2	-	-
Attempted Extortion - -	18	37	-	2	18	39	8	19	-	-	2	3	-	-
Illegal Fees - -	-	15	1	-	1	15	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Blackmail - -	5	8	-	1	5	9	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Blackmail, attempt - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Oral Threats - -	150	104	39	36	189	140	115	80	-	-	31	9	20	25
Group Total - -	231	232	42	42	273	274	154	138	-	-	40	14	20	25

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
9	4	30	44	-	-	-	-	62	76	5	6	2	-	-	-	210	236
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	6	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	13
3	6	18	38	-	-	-	-	39	66	1	3	-	2	-	-	144	196
34	14	1	3	-	-	-	-	45	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	32
8	9	3	14	-	-	-	-	19	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	34	66
5	14	24	31	-	-	-	-	36	51	-	1	-	-	-	-	152	179
-	1	9	3	-	-	-	-	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	11
1	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	32	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	49	41
2	1	15	21	-	-	-	-	47	40	-	-	-	1	-	-	195	192
-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	21
4	3	21	14	-	-	-	-	42	28	10	1	-	-	-	-	87	53
220	90	346	264	-	-	-	-	978	613	-	13	1	-	-	-	1684	1276
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	20
292	147	553	548	-	-	-	-	1446	1120	35	43	3	5	-	-	2872	2602
3	2	5	19	-	-	-	-	12	23	1	3	-	-	-	-	41	55
3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	28
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	7	8	5	-	-	-	-	64	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	126
12	11	13	30	-	-	-	-	85	80	1	4	-	-	-	-	240	222

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS					
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
									Repri- manded	Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
GROUP (F)—Robbery														
Miscellaneous	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Robbery	143	119	1	1	144	120	65	76	-	-	6	8	5	-
Robbery of Males, Gen- eral	445	425	30	21	475	446	261	276	-	-	15	11	4	-
Robbery of Females, General	23	5	2	1	25	6	19	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Robbery, gun hold-up	399	377	7	2	406	379	194	190	-	-	13	9	1	-
Robbery with black-jack	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery by several men	536	472	-	-	536	472	387	322	-	-	28	23	2	2
Group Total	1546	1403	40	25	1586	1428	927	869	-	-	62	54	12	2
GROUP (G)—Larceny from Person by Stealth														
Miscellaneous	7	1	-	-	7	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Pickpocket, jostling, etc.	398	430	4	15	402	445	83	71	-	-	16	17	7	11
Pickp'k't, miscellaneous	1	3	-	2	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, on streets (including bridges)	328	243	39	21	367	264	259	157	-	-	16	7	6	-
Pickpocket, on street- meetings, parades, etc.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in public halls, theatres, etc.	8	19	-	4	8	23	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in railroad stations, ferry termi- nals, etc.	14	11	-	-	14	11	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pickpocket, in Subway and L Stations, where payment is es- sential to admission	93	93	3	1	96	94	45	43	-	-	5	-	-	1
Pickpocket, race track, ball grounds, etc.	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in cars, trains, boats, etc.	15	12	-	1	15	13	8	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pickpocket, in depart- ment stores, etc., except saloons	10	6	1	6	11	12	7	5	-	-	2	3	-	-
Larceny from intoxicat- ed or sleeping person	69	60	16	7	85	67	58	53	-	-	5	3	-	2
Larceny by street women	-	-	11	14	11	14	8	13	-	-	-	3	-	-
Snatching purses, etc.	58	103	3	3	61	106	43	47	-	-	1	8	-	-
Group Total	1004	981	77	74	1081	1055	534	415	-	-	45	42	14	14

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7	4	33	48	-	-	-	-	51	60	3	-	2	-	-	-	121	136
10	9	82	120	-	-	-	-	111	140	3	4	1	-	-	-	376	420
3	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	10
3	5	140	151	-	-	-	-	157	165	4	-	-	1	-	-	355	356
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	11	88	117	-	-	-	-	124	153	12	4	-	-	-	-	523	479
29	29	347	441	-	-	-	-	450	526	22	8	3	1	-	-	1402	1404
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
40	25	211	291	-	-	-	-	274	344	-	-	-	1	-	-	357	416
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
15	3	64	70	-	-	-	-	101	80	-	1	1	-	-	-	361	238
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7
2	7	22	35	-	-	-	-	29	43	-	1	-	-	-	-	74	87
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12
1	-	16	10	-	-	-	-	22	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	82	68
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17
-	3	14	22	-	-	-	-	15	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	58	81
58	39	334	447	-	-	-	-	451	542	-	3	3	1	-	-	988	961

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
General - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Appropriating lost prop- erty - - - -	17	11	4	3	21	14	15	14	-	-	2	2	-	-
Larceny from push-carts	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trucks, etc., unguarded -	105	60	-	-	105	60	50	29	-	-	15	10	6	5
Larceny from auto with merchandise - -	16	7	-	-	16	7	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny from trains, boats, etc. - -	147	59	-	-	147	59	54	27	-	-	16	17	1	1
Larceny from automom- biles - - - -	170	205	-	1	170	206	76	97	-	-	14	21	3	6
Larceny from automatic boxes - - - -	8	31	-	1	8	32	2	5	-	-	-	7	-	3
Larceny from automatic box by illicit operation	19	10	-	2	19	12	7	4	-	-	2	2	-	-
Larceny from mail boxes	3	9	-	-	3	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from yards, roofs, clothes lines -	18	7	-	-	18	7	10	5	-	-	3	2	-	-
Larceny from piers -	633	127	4	2	637	129	225	61	-	-	53	27	5	-
Larceny from sidewalks, goods on - - -	482	261	6	6	488	267	261	128	-	-	70	60	13	4
Larceny from sidewalks, show cases - - -	12	12	-	-	12	12	4	3	-	-	3	3	-	-
Larceny of articles, other than the following :	41	55	1	1	42	56	19	37	-	-	6	13	2	2
Larceny of automobiles	856	1061	-	7	856	1068	497	521	-	-	116	114	7	10
Larceny of horse and vehicle, empty - -	42	53	-	-	42	53	35	22	-	-	5	6	-	2
Larceny of horse and vehicle, loaded -	84	45	-	-	84	45	48	37	-	-	16	5	1	-
Larceny of other ani- mals and horses -	14	15	-	2	14	17	10	14	-	-	1	2	1	-
Larceny of boats - -	1	20	-	1	1	21	-	10	-	-	-	4	-	1
Larceny of push-carts -	2	3	1	-	3	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny of baby carriages	4	5	1	1	5	6	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Larceny of bicycles and motorcycles - -	70	55	-	-	70	55	23	16	-	-	12	15	2	2
Group Total -	2745	2118	17	27	2762	2145	1352	1042	-	-	336	311	42	36

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS

Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	4	30	21	-	-	-	-	53	40	1	-	1	-	-	-	105	69
-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10
12	5	30	16	-	-	-	-	59	39	13	1	-	-	-	-	126	67
7	2	47	56	-	-	-	-	71	85	1	-	-	-	-	-	148	182
-	1	2	13	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29
-	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11
1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9
85	17	195	42	-	-	-	-	338	86	13	2	-	-	-	-	576	149
25	19	87	67	-	-	-	-	195	150	5	-	1	-	-	-	462	278
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9
3	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	16	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	60
22	12	87	145	-	-	-	-	232	281	19	18	1	2	-	-	749	822
-	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	42
1	1	23	11	-	-	-	-	41	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	90	54
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
-	-	21	17	-	-	-	-	35	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	58	51
160	64	554	434	-	-	-	-	1092	845	54	22	3	2	-	-	2501	1911

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
GROUP (I)—Burglary														
Burglary, miscellaneous (Burglary, tools)	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, attempted	13	12	-	-	13	12	3	3	-	-	1	3	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, day	33	41	-	-	33	41	12	11	-	-	4	4	-	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, night	14	46	1	-	15	46	8	14	-	-	1	8	-	3
Burglary, attempted, store or loft	150	104	-	-	150	104	87	59	-	-	13	16	-	1
Burglary, attempted, safe	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burglary, flat, day	577	480	36	12	613	492	262	180	-	-	101	68	11	6
Burglary, flat, night	274	298	6	2	280	300	108	136	-	-	40	37	5	7
Burglary, private house, day	14	29	-	2	14	31	-	5	-	-	2	7	-	-
Burglary, private house, night	9	40	-	-	9	40	3	11	-	-	7	-	-	1
Burglary, other resi- dence, day, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc.	18	18	-	-	18	18	12	8	-	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary, other res., night, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc.	7	7	-	-	7	7	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Burglary, cellars, base- ments, storerooms of flat houses	41	62	-	-	41	62	15	28	-	-	10	12	7	1
Burglary, business houses, miscellaneous	7	11	-	-	7	11	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, stores	1301	1076	15	8	1316	1084	562	466	-	-	192	214	14	15
Burglary, lofts	233	172	2	2	235	174	135	75	1	-	24	27	2	2
Burglary, boring jobs	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safes forced, ripped or blown	40	14	-	-	40	14	27	18	-	-	2	1	-	-
Burglary, safe open or combination known	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safe, forced other than blown	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-
Burglary, auto stolen from garages, stables	3	7	-	-	3	7	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary, stables and garages	95	54	-	2	95	56	47	23	-	-	25	12	-	1
Burglary, stands, tool- houses, out-houses	34	54	-	-	34	54	18	18	-	-	9	19	3	2
Burglary, unoccupied houses	6	5	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-
Burglary, public build- ings	14	31	-	1	14	32	3	9	-	-	5	5	-	-
Burglary, R. R. cars, vessels, etc.	95	43	-	-	95	43	40	23	-	-	19	9	-	-
Group Total	2980	2631	60	29	3040	2660	1354	1103	1	-	454	457	44	40

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS

Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and imprisoned		Sentenced to death		Total convictions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispositions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
-	1	12	24	-	-	-	-	16	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	40
-	5	2	6	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	36
7	1	23	38	-	-	-	-	43	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	131	115
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
1	7	187	202	-	-	-	-	300	283	7	3	-	1	-	-	569	467
5	3	98	99	-	-	-	-	148	146	1	-	-	-	-	-	257	282
-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20
-	-	2	18	-	-	-	-	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	37
-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	16
1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	8
6	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	31	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	57
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
10	4	331	320	-	-	-	-	547	553	7	7	1	-	-	-	1117	1026
2	1	48	66	-	-	-	-	77	96	4	-	-	-	-	-	216	171
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	36	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
1	2	7	10	-	-	-	-	33	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	80	49
-	-	5	16	-	-	-	-	17	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	55
1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
1	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30
3	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	39	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	85	49
38	25	761	885	-	-	-	-	1298	1407	29	12	1	1	-	-	2682	2523

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
GROUP (J)—Sneaks from Buildings														
Miscellaneous sneaks -	73	91	5	2	78	93	21	38	-	-	4	11	-	-
From occupied flats and houses - - -	618	646	131	156	749	802	420	454	-	-	117	107	13	4
From vacant flats and houses - - -	4	1	-	1	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From hotels, clubs, baths, etc. - - -	24	20	5	3	29	23	17	13	-	-	5	4	2	1
From toilets and comfort stations - - -	3	7	-	-	3	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
From stores and lofts -	1299	876	119	118	1418	994	668	497	2	1	230	155	25	13
From stores—shop-lifters, male - - -	193	250	-	-	193	250	18	19	-	-	35	23	4	7
From stores—shop-lifters, female - - -	-	-	1024	760	1024	760	59	51	-	-	221	154	35	7
From stables and garages	11	19	-	-	11	19	4	13	-	-	3	3	1	-
From offices - - -	5	4	-	-	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-
Overcoat thieves - -	112	122	1	8	113	130	41	42	-	-	21	14	1	4
Furnished room thieves	25	25	2	-	27	25	10	12	-	-	2	3	-	-
Larceny during fires -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead pipes, etc., rugs from hallways - - -	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
From stands, tool houses, etc. - - - - -	8	7	-	-	8	7	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
From public buildings -	79	52	2	3	81	55	30	23	1	-	9	14	5	-
Group Total -	2456	2123	1289	1051	3745	3174	1301	1173	5	1	647	491	87	36

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
1	1	8	14	-	-	-	-	13	26	4	5	-	-	-	-	38	69
10	12	143	147	-	-	-	-	283	270	1	6	-	-	-	-	704	730
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
2	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	24
-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
72	52	260	232	-	-	-	-	589	453	12	1	1	2	-	-	1270	953
27	37	97	122	-	-	-	-	163	189	-	-	1	-	-	-	182	208
573	371	99	126	-	-	-	-	928	658	-	1	-	2	-	-	987	712
1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20
1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
3	1	52	38	-	-	-	-	77	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	99
1	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	6
3	2	19	22	-	-	-	-	37	38	-	1	-	-	-	-	67	62
694	477	701	738	-	-	-	-	2134	1743	17	15	2	4	-	-	3454	2935

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY See also Offenses Against Administration of Government See also Criminality of Children	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Discharged or acquitted		Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921		
Miscellaneous - -	52	15	8	-	60	15	24	9	-	-	9	6	3	-		
Treason - - -	1	4	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Anarchy - - -	11	5	2	4	13	9	23	5	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Riot, unlawful assembly	17	1	3	-	20	1	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	-		
Weapons, possession of	1348	1329	41	42	1389	1371	421	525	2	1	343	284	35	18		
Burglary tools - -	76	71	-	1	76	72	30	43	-	-	6	3	2	3		
Gangsters and gunmen	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Habitual criminals - -	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Fugitive from justice -	565	526	34	41	599	567	108	104	-	-	6	2	-	-		
Escaped prisoner - -	20	19	9	1	29	20	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-		
Aiding escape of prisoner	5	5	1	-	6	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rescue of prisoner - -	2	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Violation of parole - -	402	348	50	54	452	402	79	78	-	-	49	35	94	61		
Deserter from Army and Navy - - -	187	124	-	-	187	124	1	7	-	-	2	1	-	-		
Vagrancy - - -	684	1063	173	217	857	1280	211	305	-	-	141	234	68	79		
Mendicancy - - -	365	1046	19	42	384	1088	32	61	1	-	107	378	6	21		
Disorderly person - -	24	1	-	-	24	1	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Suspicious persons and places - - -	10	7	-	-	10	7	8	5	-	-	2	2	-	-		
Impersonating an officer	30	37	-	-	30	37	11	12	-	-	7	2	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
13	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	32	9
1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
224	259	229	251	-	-	-	-	833	813	12	6	7	28	-	-	1273	1372
2	1	13	36	-	-	-	-	23	43	3	-	-	-	-	-	56	86
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	2	28	38	-	-	-	-	43	42	406	360	1	-	-	-	558	506
-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	9	7	23	11	-	-	-	-	32	20
-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
3	5	114	115	-	-	-	-	260	216	76	73	-	-	-	-	415	367
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	175	134	-	-	-	-	179	143
22	34	321	544	-	-	-	-	552	891	18	6	1	1	-	-	782	1203
25	40	203	524	-	-	-	-	342	963	7	6	-	1	-	-	381	1031
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	5
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
5	4	4	9	-	-	-	-	16	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	28

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
	Male		Female		Total		Discharged or acquitted		CONVICTIONS				Bonded or paroled		
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	Reprimanded		Sentence suspended		1920	1921	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	
Impersonating another -	5	1	1	-	6	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations of Draft Law	4	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy - - -	37	25	1	5	38	30	15	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	
Criminal negligence -	3	4	-	-	3	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compounding a felony -	9	4	-	2	9	6	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Accessory to a felony -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Compounding a misdemeanor - - -	3	4	-	-	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Threatening letters (but not blackmail) - -	-	3	2	1	2	4	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Contempt of court -	587	530	77	94	664	624	360	343	-	-	253	231	5	6	
Violation Federal Laws not elsewhere shown -	195	389	5	41	200	430	42	15	-	-	9	336	2	2	
Disorderly conduct not elsewhere provided for	23863	20358	1092	1093	24955	21451	11284	9394	373	215	3684	3417	475	396	
Forfeiture of bail - -	174	50	24	10	198	60	85	26	-	-	28	1	23	1	
Surrendered bail - -	1	8	-	6	1	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Incorrigible female -	-	-	342	477	342	477	85	212	5	-	15	26	109	128	
Incorrigible youths (male) - - -	30	36	-	-	30	36	8	2	-	-	4	6	12	8	
State Anti-Loafing Law	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	
Miscellaneous violations by soldiers and sailors	25	3	-	-	25	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Selling liquor - -	1765	859	34	21	1799	880	882	554	-	-	12	11	1	2	
Group Total	30506	26879	1919	2155	32425	29034	13764	11727	381	216	4689	4987	840	725	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
6	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	14	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	34	9
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
30	32	9	12	-	-	-	-	297	281	-	4	-	-	-	-	657	628
13	5	16	24	-	-	-	-	40	367	97	25	1	1	-	-	180	408
8061	6959	1032	1143	-	-	-	-	13625	12130	20	8	-	1	-	-	24929	21533
9	3	23	22	-	-	-	-	83	27	16	9	1	-	-	-	185	62
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	4
1	175	86	113	-	-	-	-	216	442	5	2	-	-	-	-	306	656
1	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	24
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	-	-	-	-	24	4
401	267	27	55	-	-	-	-	441	335	65	52	-	2	-	-	1388	943
8832	7907	2135	2915	-	-	-	-	16877	16650	958	706	11	34	-	-	31610	29117

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JUVENILE DELIN- QUENCY See also Offenses Against Children. See also Improper Guard- ianship.	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
	Male		Female		Total		CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2
Offenses against the per- son - - - -	181	177	8	6	189	183	80	82	-	1	42	41	61	32
Offenses against chastity Offenses called J. D. by statute - - - -	39	71	8	3	47	74	19	30	-	-	6	9	12	16
Offenses against public regulations - - -	1	55	3	-	4	55	-	24	-	4	-	21	-	1
Offenses against adminis- tration of government	180	27	2	1	182	28	100	18	3	-	21	4	13	6
Offenses against property —destructive - - -	2	3	-	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Offenses against prop- erty — thefts other than burglary } - - - -	224	125	12	1	236	126	77	53	6	-	54	35	59	23
Offenses against property —burglary - - - -	1582	1171	101	59	1683	1230	375	318	13	4	384	361	536	325
General criminality - - -	1285	1090	13	4	1298	1094	190	171	-	-	413	325	380	326
Prohibited acts - - - -	1523	1173	30	18	1553	1191	523	444	52	51	372	230	179	138
Attending resorts forbid- den by law - - - -	25	1	-	-	25	1	9	1	-	-	15	1	1	-
Prohibited employments	27	-	1	-	28	-	10	-	8	-	3	-	3	-
Incorrigibility - - - -	73	457	-	10	73	467	22	168	4	20	9	42	5	24
Educational violations -	651	509	272	247	923	756	309	276	-	3	131	102	182	150
Vagrancy (Crime Code, Sec. 887, Sub. 8) - - -	32	41	-	9	32	50	9	7	-	2	-	-	10	18
Violation of Parole Destitute children (P. L., Sec. 486) - - - -	14	16	7	2	21	18	9	3	3	-	5	4	-	1
Group Total - - - - -	427	316	81	64	508	380	63	75	-	-	79	77	131	84
Group Total - - - - -	278	193	171	155	449	348	195	193	4	-	29	18	100	51
Group Total - - - - -	6544	5435	709	579	7253	6014	1991	1867	93	85	1564	1279	1672	1197
WITNESSES, LUNATICS, ETC.														
Insane and Aided person	35	18	23	18	58	36	11	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
Witnesses - - - - -	207	186	55	43	262	229	128	167	-	-	1	1	1	1
Group Total - - - - -	242	204	78	61	320	265	139	175	-	-	1	2	1	1

NOTE—In some of the total columns it will be noticed that the number of dispositions is in excess of the number of complaints or arrests for a given year. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that a number of cases of previous years were disposed of in the year in question, and consequently, included in the total for that year. For instance, a number of burglaries might have been committed in 1918, 1919 and 1920, which were not finally disposed of in the courts until 1921. The disposition of these cases, consequently could not be included in the annual report for 1918, 1919 and 1920, but would appear in the total of the dispositions for the year 1921.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1921, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
2	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	112	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	170
-	4	6	7	-	-	-	-	24	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	66
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	50
45	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	85	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	186	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
11	20	22	8	-	-	-	-	152	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	230	139
30	41	246	175	-	-	-	-	1209	906	7	4	-	1	-	-	1591	1229
7	13	241	203	-	-	-	-	1041	867	-	1	-	-	-	-	1231	1039
270	200	59	54	-	-	-	-	932	673	17	8	-	-	-	-	1472	1125
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
25	169	2	1	-	-	-	-	45	256	-	1	-	-	-	-	67	425
25	21	199	162	-	-	-	-	537	438	21	13	-	1	-	-	867	728
1	1	12	3	-	-	-	-	23	24	-	4	-	-	-	-	32	35
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	11	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	9
5	3	178	161	-	-	-	-	393	325	1	4	-	-	-	-	457	404
7	3	76	63	-	-	-	-	216	135	16	5	1	-	-	-	428	333
430	484	1058	848	-	-	-	-	4817	3893	65	41	1	2	-	-	6874	5803
-	-	35	20	-	-	-	-	35	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	46	30
-	1	6	11	-	-	-	-	8	14	13	2	1	1	-	-	150	184
-	1	41	31	-	-	-	-	43	35	13	3	1	1	-	-	196	214

The same applies to all offenses regardless of the nature of them. One of the great obstacles to make an annual report balance exactly is the frequency with which crimes have to be re-classified. What appears to be a simple assault finally has to be entered on the records as a homicide, due to the unexpected death of the victim. The same applies to all offenses, which often change their character and seriousness with the accumulation of pertinent evidence.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SOME OF THE MANY LETTERS OF COMMENDATION RECEIVED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER DURING THE YEAR 1921

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY

Jersey City, January 4, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to acknowledge and to thank you very much for the 1921 Police Card which reached me yesterday. In reciprocating your good wishes for the New Year, I am glad to have the opportunity to assure you of my sympathy and good will for your administration of the New York Police Department and for you personally in the face of the present widespread and mostly unfounded criticism which is being directed at the administration by the press. Having been either in direct charge or indirect supervision of the Police Department here for the past eight years, I am in a position to appreciate your difficulties and the good work you have accomplished in the face of unusual conditions and adverse circumstances. Ability and honest effort are not always sufficient to secure public approval in public life, especially in administering the affairs of a Police Department in the biggest city in the world under conditions unprecedented in police history. However, I have no doubt there are many like myself who appreciate the situation you are facing, and instead of criticizing, believe you have accomplished great things in spite of tremendous odds.

Being assured that your administration will be vindicated, and wishing you the best of health and success in the coming year, I am,

Sincerely yours,
FRANK HAGUE,
Mayor.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

New York, January 11, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

You will probably be interested to know that during the holiday season of 1920, we had less trouble with shoplifters and pickpockets than in former years.

We are indebted to the Police Department for their very effective work in the suppression of holiday thieving.

Very truly yours,

PAUL QUATTLANDER,
General Superintendent.

Jersey City
Mayor
Commends
New York
Police Depart-
ment

Less Trouble
With Shoplifters
and Pickpockets

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

New York, January 14, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I attach for your information a copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Whitman.

I have been in this business many years, and have conducted the investigation of Fidelity and hold-up cases both in Chicago and New York. In all of my experience I have never known a case where the investigation was conducted by the Police Officials so energetically and intelligently as in this case. I wish to mention specifically, Detectives John B. Leahy and John McMann, 4th Precinct, Detective Division. These officers have worked night and day since the case was reported, and I have every confidence that they will apprehend the criminals in spite of the efforts of this man Schneider to hamper and discredit them. Captain Fahey has taken an active personal interest in the case, and has given every assistance within his power.

**Energetic,
Intelligent
Investigation
Praised**

Very truly yours,

CHARLES L. PHILLIPS,
General Supt. of Claims.

(Copy)

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

New York, January 14, 1921.

HON. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Special Assistant District Attorney,
Criminal Court Building, New York City.

Dear Sir:

I was very much surprised to read, on the front page of the January 14th issue of the "World," the article relating to the reported hold-up of the messenger of the Chemical National Bank.

**Newspaper
Criticism
Condemned
by Bank's
Guarantors**

My company insures this bank under Blanket Bond. After the hold-up was reported I, and my assistants, were in constant touch with the Police Officials assigned to investigate the matter, and I have knowledge what their activities have been in connection with that investigation. I also know what this so-called "Private Detective" Schneider did in connection with it. I wish to say to you that the criticism of the Police Department, and the officers who worked on the case, is entirely unjustified. Before this newspaper disclosure I was of the opinion that their efforts were about to result in the police finding the solution of it, and apprehending the criminals, but the actions of this man Schneider, who had no rightful connection with the case in any way, have seriously hampered the work of the Police Department.

The writer and my assistants, Mr. William Morris and Mr. Ferdinand Gillespie, who are familiar with the facts, are willing to appear before you at any time to tell you in detail what we know about it.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES L. PHILLIPS,
General Supt. of Claims.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MERCHANT TRUCKMEN'S BUREAU OF NEW YORK

New York, January 14, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At the meeting of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau held on the 11th day of January, 1921, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That unqualified appreciation be expressed of the efficient manner of the administration of our Police Force under Commissioner Enright.

That unbounded confidence be voted in his ability to continue in the progressive achievements already attained.

Further, That it shall be a moral obligation of every man here present to refute slanderous attacks and unfair criticism of that "thin blue line" which has served us so faithfully and so well.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS F. BARRY, Secretary.

JAMES J. RIORDAN,
President.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. GUARD

New York, January 18, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As one of the participants in the ceremonies held in City Hall Park on yesterday afternoon in commemoration of Franklin's birthday anniversary, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the very efficient service of your department in connection therewith. The traffic regulation was admirable.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR LITTLE,
Colonel.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

New York, February 7, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

You may be interested in learning that Samuel Schoenfeld was convicted on February 2, 1921, in the United States District Court, for concealing assets from his trustee in bankruptcy and for perjury before the referee in the bankruptcy proceedings. The concealed assets were diamonds worth \$115,000. He will be sentenced on February 9, 1921, by Judge Howe.

Samuel Schoenfeld reported to the Police Department on June 5, 1920, that two men threw red pepper in his eyes and robbed him of diamonds worth \$115,000 at his office at 71 Nassau Street, New York City.

The alleged robbery was planned by Schoenfeld himself in order to defraud his creditors.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY,
United States Attorney.

Vote of
Confidence;
Recognition
of Ability

Efficient
Traffic
Regulation

Alleged
Robbery to
Defraud
Creditors
Resulted
in Conviction

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BROADWAY ASSOCIATION, INC.

New York, February 15, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am herewith sending you a copy of a resolution drawn in conjunction with the Hotel Association of New York and the Broadway Association, which was unanimously indorsed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Association today.

Very sincerely yours,

(COPY)

J. L. THOMPSON,
President.

BROADWAY ASSOCIATION, INC.

New York, February 15, 1921.

Because this City's good name and its substantial business interests are suffering grave harm from the wide publicity given to current sensational stories of New York crime, we are willing to ask if, acting with the other owners of our metropolitan newspapers, you will not do whatever may properly be done to prevent undue sensationalism and over-coloring in the treatment of crime news locally.

**Business
Interests
Condemn
Newspaper
Criticism that
Reflects on
New York**

Many thousands of persons throughout the country, potential visitors to New York, terrified by the stories of lawlessness and violence daily sent out from this city, and believing life and limb to be unsafe here, are purposely keeping away from New York. This is resulting in a heavy and increasing business loss to merchants, places of amusement and entertainment, hotels and all lines of retail and wholesale trade.

Even the newspapers must suffer from this unwholesome situation. If they do not, it is likely they soon will, for it is obvious that there can be no real newspaper prosperity unless business prospers.

In view of the facts and in justice to the business men of New York, whose interests are closely bound up with those of the newspapers and who have always been loyal supporters of the newspapers, we beg that you will give this important matter your serious consideration.

Very truly yours,

BROADWAY ASSOCIATION, INC.
HOTEL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB OF NEW YORK

New York, February 18, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to convey to you an expression of our appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Police operations during our games at the Polo Grounds throughout the 1920 season, were directed by Inspector Cahalane.

**Baseball
Official
Appreciates
Police
Supervision
of Crowds**

With Saturday, Sunday, and holiday crowds wholly unprecedented in the history of out-door sports in our city, and far exceeding the capacity of the grounds; with the necessity for regulative supervision of the admission of this record breaking attendance

ANNUAL REPORT OF

and the establishment of lines for keeping in order the many thousands who, on such days, had to be refused admission, serious problems were presented and difficult situations developed, to cope with which the judgment, prompt decision and energetic measures of the Inspector were never at fault.

We believe the public as well as ourselves, realize the importance of the services rendered by the Inspector and the officers and men under him, due to which the season, with all its trying conditions, passed unmarred by a single casualty or by any semblance of disorder.

Very sincerely yours,

JACOB RUPPERT,
President.

THE STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

New York, March 8, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have been instructed by the Concord Unit of the Steuben Society of America, located in the Borough of the Bronx, to forward to you a copy of the resolutions unanimously and enthusiastically adopted at its largely attended regular meeting held on Monday, March 7, last.

Very sincerely yours,

MAX MAYER,
Secretary.

(COPY)

A resolution commending the conduct of Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright on the evening of Monday, February 28, when perfect police protection was given the Horror on the Rhine Mass Meeting, was unanimously passed at a largely attended meeting of the Concord Unit of the Steuben Society of America on Monday evening, March 7, 1921.

The resolution reads:

Whereas, A mass meeting was held on Monday evening, February 28, in Madison Square Garden in support of a resolution pending in the Congress of the United States which demands the immediate withdrawal of the uncivilized French colored troops and the cessation of the Horror on the Rhine; and

Whereas, The American citizens who called the meeting and the tens of thousands who attended it, did so in pursuance of the rights guaranteed to them in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York; and

Whereas, Certain lawless elements led by men temporarily in charge of the affairs of the American Legion attempted by protests and otherwise to prevent, and failing in this, to break up this meeting; and

Whereas, His Honor John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York City, and Mr. Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of New York City, refused to bow to the noisy will of these self-constituted and extra-constitutional would-be guardians of the morals and the conduct of their fellow-citizens; and instead provided splendid police protection to the mass meeting.

Resolved, By the Concord Unit of the Steuben Society of America that high appreciation be expressed to Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Enright and to the Inspectors, Captains and Officers under them for their truly American conduct, which has made an end to the attempted government of, by, and for certain un-American combinations of private citizens

**National Society
Passes Resolution
Commending
New York Police
for "Americanism"**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

whose conduct seems to be determined by their fancied obligation of loyalty to foreign Governments; and further

Resolved, That the members of the Concord Unit of the Steuben Society of America do everything in their power to perpetuate the new era of civic rights which the fine conduct of the Mayor of New York City has ushered in, to the end that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

MAX MAYER,
Secretary.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

New York, March 18, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, March 8, 1921, a resolution was adopted extending the thanks of the Society to all those who so splendidly co-operated in making the Society's campaign for worn and outgrown clothing a success.

**Police of
Service in
Clothing
Unfortunate
Children**

Permit me, therefore, on behalf of the Board and of the Society, to offer you its thanks for your personal interest and for the help of all those whose services you so kindly placed at our disposal. The contributions received did much toward clothing our large family of little unfortunates—between 9,000 and 10,000 for the coming year, and the Society will be able to apply just so much more of its funds to other purposes on behalf of these children where it is very much needed.

Assuring you of our gratitude for your helpful co-operation, as well as the assistance given us by so many others in your Department, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

ARTHUR M. CRANE,
Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE AND CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

New York, March 23, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The General Committee of the St. Patrick's Day Parade and Celebration of March 17, 1921, unanimously extends to you, and through you, to the Officers over whom you have the honor to executively preside, their sincere thanks for permit for our Parade and for the manner in which the entire parade was policed. The concensus of opinion of all friends that lined the streets, as well as those taking part in the Parade, was that the Police arrangements were superb, courteous and friendly to all participating while adhering to the strict order of duty of which their Commanders instructed them to perform.

**Police
Arrangement
Controlling
Parade
Endorsed**

I wish you good health and success, and hope that you will be in this Honorable and responsible position for many years to perform the duty of that Executive office as thoroughly in the future as you have in the past.

I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
RODERICK J. KENNEDY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE AMERICAN LEGION

New York, March 26, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On my return to this office I desire to take the opportunity of writing to thank you for the splendid co-operation and the efficient service rendered by your uniformed force on the occasion of the All-American meeting at Madison Square Garden the evening of March 18.

I cannot speak too highly of the courtesy and skill displayed by your assistants in handling their respective posts, and I am glad to bring it to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. GALBRAITH,
National Commander.

RODMAN WANAMAKER

New York, March 29, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am today in receipt of the following telegram, which I thought you would be interested in reading:

"I am instructed by His Excellency, President Rene Viviani, to express to you and your colleagues of the Reception Committee, his sincere gratitude for cordial reception and warm congratulations to Commissioner Enright and the splendid police force."

(Signed) MARCEL KNECHT.

Yours sincerely,
RODMAN WANAMAKER.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, NEW YORK CITY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Whereas, The Committee of Fourteen, organized to detect and repress vice in the City of New York, in a report recently made public, sweepingly declares that "New York has less open vice than any of the world's largest cities"; and

Whereas, This declaration, coming from unbiassed authority, should be full answer to the maligners whose only mission seems to be to cast aspersion on the fair name of the leading municipality of the Western Hemisphere, and is just refutation of the slanders and slurs heaped upon the Police Department; therefore be it

Resolved, The Board of Aldermen, full of faith in the conduct of the police authorities, congratulate them on the work which finds commendation in the report of the Committee of Fourteen, and particularly tenders felicitation to the Police Commissioner on the splendid achievements of the force under his command.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen April 12, 1921, a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

M. J. CRUISE,
Deputy and Acting Clerk.

All-American
Meeting
Well Policed

President
of France
Congratulates
Commissioner
Enright and
Splendid
Police Force

Suppression
of Vice
Commended

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

F. R. COUDERT

New York, April 13, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to thank you for the most admirable police arrangements in connection with the Viviani Meeting, which took place at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of the 11th inst. I cannot conceive that arrangements could have been more perfect to insure an orderly and dignified meeting. Our Committee, speaking through me as Chairman, feel that we should convey to the police, through their Chief, our appreciation of these excellent arrangements, and the courteous attention given to all our requests.

**Courteous,
Dignified
Policing
Commended**

I remain, with assurance of regard,

Sincerely yours,

F. R. COUDERT.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the manner in which you are enforcing the State Prohibition Law. The whole country is watching with great interest your splendid efforts, and you have the moral backing of the nation in the splendid service which you are rendering, not only to your State, but to the entire country. Unless laws can be enforced, the Government itself is in jeopardy.

**Prohibition
Enforcement
Praised**

Yours very cordially,

W. B. WHEELER.

CITY OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

New York, April 20, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The very effective police arrangements in connection with the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Statue of Simon Bolivar greatly facilitated the program of the Mayor's Committee. There was not a hitch anywhere.

The men of the department will be pleased to know that so admirable were the police regulations that President Harding made them the subject of a personal word of commendation. The appreciation of the President of the alertness, personal interest and courtesy of the police evoked a responsive echo on all sides. In this consensus of opinion I heartily join.

**President
Harding
Commends
Police
Arrangement**

The events of yesterday are but another instance of the capacity of the police to meet any test, promptly and efficiently.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1921.

MR. JOHN S. TUCKER,
Operative, Secret Service Division,
New York City, N. Y.

I enclose herewith an editorial that appeared in this morning's "Post," which I thought would please the police authorities of New York, if they have not already seen it. You might hand it to whomever you think best in the Police Department; at the same time expressing the very great appreciation of this office for their cordial cooperation with us.

Respectfully,

W. H. MORAN,
Chief.

(ENCLOSURE)

REAL POLICE WORK

Washington Post, May 21, 1921

Police officials in all big cities should take a few lessons in crowd handling from New York. A striking example of the efficiency of the Gotham bluecoats in managing great masses of humanity was shown on President Harding's flying trip to the metropolis. There was no delay or hitch in the arrangements of the presidential party, thanks to the manner in which the police kept the thousands who lined the streets in order.

That is always the condition in New York when the police have to manage huge crowds. The reason for their ability to keep order, better than the guardians of the peace in most cities, lies in the practical manner in which they go about their work. There is nothing theoretical about their plans to handle crowds. They are ordered to prevent disorder, using force if necessary. New York crowds realize this, and there are few foolhardy enough to take issue with a policeman.

It is a case of making the public respect law and order through the knowledge that the police can use might to make right if the occasion demands. Back of it all is the fact that New York has a practical policeman at the head of its police department. Commissioner Enright is a former "cop" who once pounded a beat. He didn't learn how to handle his men and crowds in a theoretical way. He is the practical type needed by every city.

REV. RANDJIT SINGH

Minneapolis, Minn., May 2, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Let me commend you as a worthy man in your office to enforce the law, especially to the new amendment regarding prohibition. Your good name and work will follow you to onward coming generations.

This is a medical missionary from India who commends you. I wish we had a few good men like you in Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Paul, the Twin City and all over the U. S. A.

Sincerely,

REV. RANDJIT SINGH.

Washington
Post Cites
N. Y. Police
Efficiency
Handling
Crowds

Missionary
from India
Praises Police
Commissioner

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE OF WOMEN

New York, May 3, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Hearst and the Mayor's Committee of Women send to you their most appreciative thanks for your splendid cooperation in the plans for the Milk Drive for New York City's under-nourished babies. It is impossible to truly express our grateful thanks for the excellent traffic arrangements and the consistent courtesy of the Police Force.

**Women's
Committee
Recognize
Police Help
in Milk Drive**

We particularly would like to send our thanks to Deputy Chief Inspector Murphy, Inspector O'Brien and Inspector Dwyer, who were in such happy accord with our plans and who facilitated much the work of organization.

To the Commissioner himself may I not express my personal greeting, regard and thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

SARAH RODGERS HENRY,
(Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry)

The Secretary.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

New York, May 7, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to extend to you, and through you to your associates and the members of the police force, hearty congratulations on your splendid demonstration today. It was truly inspiring to see the high grade men who, as members of New York City's police force, participated in your annual review.

**Boy Scouts
Endorse the
High Grade Men
Comprising
New York
Police Department**

The continued improvement in policing methods and especially the wonderful progress along this line in New York City in the last decade is now well recognized throughout the world.

Undoubtedly such a program as was carried out today is helpful in developing further progress. Certainly it is helpful to the city to have an opportunity of seeing not only evidence of the strength of the police force, but its splendid appearance and wonderful spirit. No wonder boys of today no longer look upon the policeman as they did in years gone by. I do hope that some way may be developed whereby the splendid men of the police force may become increasingly recognized as friends of boys. Anything we can do to help promote such a feeling will be a great source of pleasure.

Again congratulating you, and thanking you for all of your cooperation which you have so cheerfully given as Police Commissioner to those of us interested in scout work, I am,

Sincerely and cordially yours,

JAMES E. WEST,
Chief Scout Executive.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, May 9, 1921.

FROM: Commanding Officer, Traffic Division.

TO: Police Commissioner (Direct).

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATION FROM MINISTER OF VENEZUELA.

Herewith attached please find a communication from the Minister of Venezuela, commending the police arrangements at the recent unveiling of the statue of Simon Bolivar.

(ENCLOSURE)

JOHN O'BRIEN,
Inspector.

LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1921.

INSPECTOR JOHN O'BRIEN,
Police Department, City of New York,
138 West 30th Street, New York City.

My Dear Sir:

Both from my own observation and the report of Hon. John Barrett, my special representative in the preparations and direction of the recent unveiling of the Statue of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, in New York City, I am aware of the excellent cooperation that was given by the Police Department of New York City in making everything connected with the celebration a success.

I, therefore, not only on my own behalf as Minister of Venezuela in Washington, but on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Esteban Gil-Borges, and the members of the Special Mission which came from my country especially for this event, wish to extend to you and all the others of the Police Department associated with you, our profound appreciation of your helpfulness in making the event a notable one in the history alike of the United States and Venezuela.

Yours very respectfully,

SANTOS DOMINICI.

GENERAL GEORGE R. DYER

New York, May 9, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have never been so impressed with the personnel and appearance of the Police Department as I was on Saturday as they marched by my office.

I want to compliment you most sincerely upon their efficiency, discipline and work. You know well my own personal feelings towards you, so you can realize how delighted I am to have witnessed such a splendid exhibition as the Parade was.

I was prevented from being present on the reviewing stand by the sudden indisposition of one of my partners.

With my renewed congratulations, best wishes and kindest regards, I am yours most sincerely.

GEORGE R. DYER.

**Venezuela
Legation
Compliments
Police
Arrangements in
New York**

**Military Officer
Endorses
Efficiency
and Discipline
of Police**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARLINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to place in your hands the enclosed resolution adopted by the people of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church at their evening service on Sunday, May 8th. With best wishes for your successful discharge of the heavy and responsible duties of your office, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. KERR.

(ENCLOSURE)

ARLINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1921.

The Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York, has noted with great satisfaction the efforts of the Police Department of Greater New York to enforce the existing laws with respect to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. This Church desires to place thus on record its approval of the stand taken by the authorities in this matter, and to pledge them its support in the present campaign for law enforcement and observance by all good and true citizens.

**Church
Resolution
Endorses
Police
Enforcement
of Laws**

This expression was approved and endorsed at the evening service of the Church on Sunday, May 8, 1921, and authority was given to the pastor to sign it in the name of the congregation.

JOHN H. KERR,

Pastor, in behalf of the Arlington Avenue
Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York.

NEW YORK ROWING ASSOCIATION

New York, May 16, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate real service, every one does, so I want you to know how grateful the New York Rowing Association is to you, for a real service rendered by your men in policing the course, Saturday afternoon, before and during the progress of the Childs Cup Race, on the Harlem River. I had an opportunity to observe their work. Well it could not have been improved upon, the old Harlem was swept clear, and kept clear by the efficient handling of the situation, by the men of your department. This expression of gratitude I wish you to convey to the members of your Harbor Squad, as well as the members of your land forces, who also performed their task in a manner that was deserving of commendation. One hundred thousand spectators, on the bridges, along the banks of the river, and on the speedway, and not a mishap—magnificent.

**Harbor Squad
Commended
for Policing
Water Traffic**

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. F. MULCAHY,
President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GIRLS' BRANCH, PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, May 19, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Directors of the Girls' Branch, Public Schools Athletic League, I am writing to express to you our satisfaction with the manner in which Captain Jacob Brown of the 33d Precinct, and his assistants, so ably helped us in carrying out the arrangements for the Annual Park Fete of the school children in Central Park on May 17.

The excellent provisions which were made for the safety and welfare of the children gave the Directors of the League the greatest ease of mind. We feel that the success of the Fete was largely due to the excellent co-operation given us by Captain Brown and his assistants.

Sincerely yours,

CATHARINE S. LEVERICH,
President.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. GUARD

New York, May 24, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Colonel Little is on duty this week at the State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y. He has asked me in his behalf to express to you his thanks and hearty appreciation for the services of the Police Escort upon the occasion of the review to Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles last Saturday. The Colonel realizes fully the difficulty involved in the clearing of Fifth Avenue on a Saturday afternoon; despite that difficulty it was cleared efficiently and well.

Again thanking you for your co-operation and assistance, I am,

Faithfully yours,

SETH B. MACCLINTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, 15th Infantry, N. Y. G., Executive Officer.

HIGHLAWN BOARD OF TRADE

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At a regular meeting of the Highlawn Board of Trade, held on May 24th, the enclosed resolution was passed.

I take great pleasure in sending the same to you.

Very truly yours,

A. WALTER MURDOCK,
Secretary.

(ENCLOSURE)

Police
Management
of Park Fete
Praised

Police Escort
Efficiency
Commended

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HIGHLAWN BOARD OF TRADE

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24, 1921.

Whereas, The Highlawn Board of Trade and the residents of Highlawn, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, are mindful of the efficient policing of that section, and are appreciative of the installation of the police booth situated on Kings Highway, between West Ninth and West Tenth Streets, it is

**Efficient
Policing
Recognized**

Resolved, By the Highlawn Board of Trade, in regular meeting assembled, that we extend to the Honorable Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, and to the officers subordinate to him, our appreciation of their efforts resulting in such efficient performance of duty.

HIGHLAWN BOARD OF TRADE,
A. WALTER MURDOCK,
Secretary.

PROSPECT PARK DIVISION, BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you very kindly for the services which your men of the various precincts rendered to me by escorting the children to and from Prospect Park on Anniversary Day, June 9, 1921.

**Protection
to Children
Appreciated**

I recommend, therefore, that you extend my appreciation to the 77th, 78th and 79th Precincts, which took part in the Prospect Park Division.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

J. EUGENE RYERSON,
Marshal, Prospect Park Division.

THE CITY PARLIAMENT OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, June 22, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed resolution was introduced at the meeting of the City Parliament of Community Councils held on June 7, 1921, and was referred to the Governing Board. At the meeting of the Governing Board held on Wednesday, June 15, 1921, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Respectfully yours,

JABEZ E. DUNNINGHAM,
Executive Secretary.

(ENCLOSURE)

Whereas, The manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by the Enforcement Law legally enacted and confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, and

**Community
Councils
Endorses
Police Action
in Enforcement
of Laws**

Whereas, Recent legislation in this State makes it the duty of local Police Departments to enforce the Prohibitory law, and

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Whereas, The violation or lax enforcement of this law tends towards general lawlessness, crime and disrespect for all laws

Therefore Be It Resolved: 1. That the Highbridge Community Council and the Great Kills Community Council record itself in favor of law and order.

Be It Further Resolved: 2. That we commend the city officials and the Police Department for their energy in enforcing the liquor laws and we urge them to persevere in such enforcement until every saloon is closed and every violator of the law is brought to justice.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright, and to the City Parliament of Community Councils.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

New York, June 22, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The arrangements which were made for dealing with the arrival of Admiral Sims on the "Olympic" today were most thorough, and all details were handled with the well-known efficiency of the Police Department.

We would like to especially bring to your attention the very hearty co-operation of Inspector O'Brien of the Traffic Division, Inspector Hallock of the River Police and Captain Kelly of the 18th Precinct, as the arrangements which were so carefully planned and well carried out resulted in Admiral Sims leaving the steamer and dock immediately he gangway was up, and the thorough and orderly manner in which everything was conducted is a source of great satisfaction to us all, as it must be also to the Police Department, and reflects the greatest credit on the high efficiency of the New York Police Force generally.

Please accept our thanks for your assistance, which is greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

F. RIDGWAY,
Manager.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

New York, June 24, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have been informed that the various marine labor unions have all voted to end the present strike and go back to work, although no agreement has been signed to that effect; consequently we are considering the strike has officially ended and the reports which I sent to you today will be the last.

I would like to take this time to personally thank you and your assistants for the excellent co-operation and help which you have rendered us during this period.

Yours very truly,

B. B. SEWALL,
Mgr., Operating Dept.

**Harbor and
Land Police
Prove High
Efficiency**

**Recognition of
Police Control
During
Marine Strike**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

H. P. HUSE, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. NAVY

New York, June 27, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for the thorough and efficient measures taken by the New York Police Force to ensure the safety of Admiral Sims when he landed from the Olympic last Wednesday on his way to Washington. From the articles that had been published in the newspapers it seemed probable that there would be trouble between over-enthusiastic Americans on one side and misguided people of foreign sympathies on the other, but the number of policemen on hand and their splendid discipline were sufficient to put an absolute quietus on any demonstration whatever. The greatest compliment that can be paid to the Police Force on such an occasion is for people to make the remark afterwards that "There was evidently no need of any police there."

**U. S. Navy
Praises
Disciplinary
Control by
Police**

Yours very truly,

H. P. HUSE,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commandant, Third Naval District.

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

New York, June 30, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Mayor, I send you for your attention the following communication from Edward W. Forrest, Secretary, 42d Street Property Owners and Merchants Association.

Very truly yours,

FRANCES W. ROKUS,
Assistant Secretary.

(ENCLOSURE)

42D STREET PROPERTY OWNERS AND MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

New York, June 29, 1921.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor, New York City.

My Dear Mayor:

On June 7th a special meeting of property owners was held in this office to consider ways and means for improving certain undesirable conditions on 42d Street, including the removal of professional beggars, peddlers, vendors, sight-seeing buses located on 42d Street, and "loafers" who congregate at 42d Street and Broadway insulting unescorted women.

**Property Owners
Praise Police
Clean-Up of
Gambling
and Vice**

As a result of this meeting, a communication was mailed to the Honorable Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, under date of June 9, with the result that within 48 hours, a marked improvement was noticed on 42d Street.

In behalf of the members of this Association and other property owners and business men in this district, we wish to extend to Commissioner Enright, through you, our most sincere thanks for the prompt cleaning up of 42d Street, the main crosstown artery of Greater New York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

We wish to especially commend Lieutenant Regan's squad, and the Captains and uniformed men assigned to this district who so ably co-operated in helping to bring 42d Street up to the standard its importance as a main thoroughfare justifies.

The intense congestion between Eighth Avenue and Third Avenue on this street is increasing daily, and we feel the continued support of the Police Department, through Commissioner Enright, in keeping away that class of "undesirables" who use the streets and sidewalks of New York to ply their trade, without any regard for abutting property owners, merchants, or the public, and without the necessity of paying rent, will materially aid in helping our pedestrian and vehicular traffic to move more freely.

In closing, we wish also to commend Commissioner Enright, and his efficient force in ridding this district of the gambling element who formerly concentrated in this section, and who apparently have been driven beyond the borders of our great city.

Yours very truly,

42D STREET PROPERTY OWNERS

AND MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION,

Edward W. Forrest, Secretary.

FLATBUSH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 1, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At the recent June meeting of the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, Inc., the reports were made by the Chairman, respectively, of the work of the Local Business Interests and the Police and Fire Committees during the past month. In both these reports special mention was made of the effective support and co-operation of the Flatbush Police in connection with such activities of these Committees as required police aid.

By a unanimous vote the Secretary was requested to send you a letter embodying the facts above stated and to assure you of the high regard and appreciation of our members of the splendid work of your organization in our Flatbush Precincts.

Very sincerely yours,

OLIVER H. HOLT,

Executive Secretary.

TRANSIT COMMISSION

New York, July 5, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

May I express my very warm appreciation of the efficiency displayed by your Department in connection with the theft of the Commission automobile assigned to my use?

The car was stolen from in front of the building late last Thursday afternoon. Your Department was communicated with and immediately flashed a warning, with the result that the car and the thief were picked up at Poughkeepsie before midnight. This is such a fine illustration of prompt and efficient police service that I cannot forbear calling it to your attention and expressing my admiration and appreciation.

Faithfully yours,

LEROY T. HARKNESS.

**Chamber
of Commerce
Endorses
Police
Service**

**Transit
Commission
Praises Police
Quick Work in
Arresting Thief
and Recovery
of Automobile**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, July 11, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express to you the thanks of this Company for the particularly efficient manner in which the Police Force of New York City preserved order during the recent marine strike. Thanks to the protection afforded by your force we were able to operate our vessels with no disorder, accidents or personal injury, and with the minimum of inconvenience on account of the strike.

We would particularly commend to you Inspector James W. Hallock, of the Marine Division; Captain Patrick Kenny, of the First Precinct, and Captain William F. Day, of the Fortieth Precinct.

During all of the strike in this city we observed not one instance of failure on the part of any officers on your force to promptly and efficiently carry on their duties. We feel that you and the citizens of New York are to be congratulated upon having such an efficient and conscientious force, and we wish to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for your assistance.

Enclosed you will find the Company's cheque for \$1,000 which we would ask that you kindly deposit in the Police Relief Fund.

Yours very truly,

WALTER C. TEAGLE,
President.

**Reward to
Police Relief
Fund for
Prompt and
Efficient
Preservation
of Order in
Marine Strike**

THE ROCKVILLE NATIONAL BANK

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Rockville, Ind., July 30, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I just returned from a trip in the East, visiting Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York City, Albany, Buffalo, and wish to state to you that the Traffic Officers in New York were the most courteous of any on our trip.

I wish to congratulate you on having such a fine bunch of men on your force.

Very truly,

A. C. CRAYS.

**Banker Says
N. Y. Traffic
Officers Excel
Other Cities**

LEAGUE OF METROPOLITAN MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK CITY, INC.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, August 1, 1921.

Dear Sir:

The officers and members of the League of Metropolitan Merchants wish to express their appreciation and gratitude for the efficient manner in which the officers and men of the Police Department co-operated with them in handling the recent strike of the truck drivers and chauffeurs in the wholesale grocery and allied trades.

Particular credit it is felt is due to Chief Inspector Lahey for his wise discretion and to the Captains of the districts for their promptness. The importance of the effectiveness of the police co-operation may be realized from the fact that the measures of prevention which were taken almost completely obviated any general disorders, which would necessarily have resulted in serious interference to the distribution of food supplies from wholesale to retail merchants and, therefore, to the community.

With the thought that the appreciation of the members of the League may be conveyed through you to the officers and men of the Police Department, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH SEEMAN.

**Merchants
League
Praises
Efficient
Handling
of Strikes;
Prevented
Disorders**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COAL CO.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, August 26, 1921.

Dear Sir:

**Police
Commended
for Service
Rendered
During
Strike and
Reward Given
Relief Fund**

This Company supplies coal to some of the retail dealers in Brooklyn who have had a strike on their hands with the chauffeurs and drivers since August 1st. From all sources I hear the highest praise and commendation of Inspector Murphy, the Captains and the Police who have rendered such splendid service in maintaining order and protecting the chauffeurs and drivers of trucks who are willing to work from the lawlessness and brick-throwing of some of the representatives of the Union who are trying to prevent their working.

I, therefore, want to bring to your attention the words of praise and commendation which I hear of your Department in connection with this service which is being rendered, and also express my appreciation.

I enclose herewith check for \$500 for the Police Field Day Games, for the benefit of the Police Relief Fund, and you may make such distribution of these tickets among Homes, Institutions, etc., as you deem best.

With best wishes for the success of the Field Day, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BIRMINGHAM,
President.

CITY OF NEW YORK, BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, September 30, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I am sure you will be gratified to learn that the boat trips were the most successful ones ever conducted in the city.

We carried twelve thousand women and children with comfort and pleasure, with not a single accident during the entire summer.

Great credit is due you, and the Board at its last meeting asked that this vote of thanks be sent to you for making this possible.

Sincerely yours,

SOPHIE IRENE LOEB.

P. S.—Nothing so contributed to the protection of our guests as the special police you assigned.

CITY OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, October 8, 1921.

Dear Sir:

By the Mayor's direction I send you letter received at this office from Captain George H. Hudson, Commanding The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, Mass., expressing his appreciation of the courtesy extended to the Company on a recent trip to this city.

Very truly yours,

FRANCES W. ROKUS,

Asst. Secretary.

(ENCLOSURE)

**Great Credit
to Special
Police for
Guarding
Children's
Boat Trips
Without
Accident**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS, THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor, City of New York.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 6, 1921.

Dear Sir:

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts have just returned from the celebration of its 284th Fall Field Day at Plymouth, Mass., the trip being made by way of Albany and New York, where a most beautiful tablet and two old guns received from England were dedicated in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers and in connection with the Tercentenary Anniversary.

**Police Praised
for Efficient
Services to
the Visiting
Artillery
Company**

I particularly wish to express to you, in behalf of the entire organization of 800 men, my keen appreciation of the courtesies rendered to our Company while in your City.

The police arrangements were most admirable, and the handling of the trip from the Hudson River Navigation Company pier to Governors Island Ferry and from there to Villepigue's at Sheepshead Bay was commented upon most favorably by every member of the organization present and remarked upon as being the finest exhibition of handling the procession of buses through the congested traffic of New York City ever seen and reflects great credit upon the Police Commissioner.

I would like to commend particularly Inspector John F. O'Brien, Sergeant Travers, Traffic Officers Farrell, Goodyear and Shelvin, who proved to be men entirely familiar with their duties, courteous and capable in every sense, who handled the details better than we even thought was possible.

We greatly regret not having had the opportunity to meet the Honorable Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, who was to attend as your representative, but except for that disappointment our visit to your city was one the Company will long remember.

Kindly accept for yourself my keen appreciation of every courtesy extended, as well as the thanks of the Company.

Very sincerely,

GEORGE H. HUDSON,

Captain, Commanding A. & H. A. Co.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, October 31, 1921.

Dear Sir:

By direction of Archbishop Hayes, I write to express his deep appreciation and gratitude for the excellent Police arrangements that were made, under the supervision of Inspector Underhill, for the consecration ceremonies of Bishop Dunn in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday, October 28th.

**Gratitude
for Excellent
Police Work
at Public
Services**

In this connection I might particularly mention the several Commanding Officers who were associated with Inspector Underhill in carrying out these plans on that day. These gentlemen were Captains Haerle and Ward and Sergeant Fitzgibbons of the uniformed force, and Captain Duane and Detective Sergeants Gegan, McMahon and Ditsch of the Detective Division. No doubt there are others deserving of commendation, but I personally observed the work of the aforementioned gentlemen.

With renewed expressions of thanks to all concerned, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JOS. P. DINEEN,

Secretary to the Archbishop.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

LAW ENFORCEMENT SOCIETY

Brooklyn, N. Y., November 9, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As you know, the Society I represent believes in encouraging and co-operating with officials in the enforcement of the law, rather in criticising and abusing them, and consequently when good work is done, acknowledging it and congratulating them on their good work.

The enforcement of our election laws are of prime importance. This work is largely in the keeping of the police on election day. As a close observer for more than twenty-five years, the election yesterday passed off in a quiet and orderly manner, without a disturbance of any kind as far as reports show.

This is the first time as far as I can recall that an election of such importance has taken place without complaints from either side.

I am sure this is something to be proud of. I am proud of the work of the police.

Truly yours,

T. DEQUINCY TULLY,
Secretary Law Enforcement Society.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE, A NEW YORK

New York, November 10, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

His Excellency Mr. Briand, "Président du Conseil," Marshal Foch, the Ministers and the other members of the two French delegations which arrived in New York recently, have requested me to express to you their deep appreciation and thanks for all you did to facilitate their arrival in this country.

With my personal thanks for your co-operation and courtesy, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

GASTON LIEBERT,
Consul General for France.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, November 12, 1921.

Dear Sir:

As a Republican, will you permit me to congratulate you upon the wonderful efficiency demonstrated by your Department in the policing of Fifth Avenue during the Memorial Day Parade.

I have resided in this city for the past thirty years and have viewed the greater majority of parades, but never have witnessed policemen and officers who were so well groomed and as efficient as those of yesterday.

Wishing you continued success, good health and happiness, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

D. G. C. SINCLAIR.

Encouraging
Co-Operation
with Law
Enforcement
Society, Who
Endorse Good
Police Work

French
Officials
Appreciate
New York's
Police

Republican
Endorses
Efficiency
of Police
Personnel

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE JOAN OF ARC STATUE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, November 19, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of the 17th instant, and for the splendid arrangements made in sending the fine police band, which cheered many thousands yesterday. The rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise," as well as the several other pieces that were played, did much to keep the crowd interested, and added greatly to this historic ceremony.

**Police Band
and Police
Control of
Crowds
Appreciated**

Your uniformed men did splendidly, although the crowd was the most resistant that I have ever seen—friendly, but anxious to see the great hero. It was greater than one would have expected at that time, and your men had a great deal of difficulty, but succeeded admirably without injury to anyone. I think a few more men would have made it easier for them, although everything went well, due principally to the splendid service that they rendered.

Thanking you once more for this courtesy, as well as for the many others that you have rendered, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. KUNZ,
President.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

New York, November 21, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to record my grateful thanks and appreciation, and those of the entire University, for the admirable police arrangements in connection with our reception to Marshal Foch on Saturday afternoon. Everything went excellently and the arrangements could not have been improved.

**University
Appreciates
Police
Service**

With best congratulations, I am,

Faithfully yours,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

WOMAN'S ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

New York, November 21, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Though you will receive in a day or two a letter of thanks from the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association for the splendid work of the police department in handling the crowds at Roosevelt House, both on the anniversary of Mr. Roosevelt's birth on October 27th and upon the occasion of Marshal Foch's visit to the birthplace, I cannot refrain from expressing my personal thanks and appreciation for your cooperation.

**Marshal Foch's
Visit to
Roosevelt
House Elicits
Commendation
of Police Work**

ANNUAL REPORT OF

I realize, of course, that the police department is particularly interested in the restoration of the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, who was such a successful Commissioner of the police of New York, but the handling of the crowds by the traffic squad upon every occasion that we have called upon you for assistance is so admirable that I feel constrained to tell you of my appreciation.

Thanking you again, I am,

Cordially yours,

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD,
(Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood)
Vice-President.

THE AMERICAN LEGION DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK STATE HEADQUARTERS

New York, November 22, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

In the name of the American Legion in this city, I want to thank you for your extreme courtesy, tact and efficiency in aiding us to care for Marshal Foch during his three day visit to this city.

As you know, the Marshal himself expressed great appreciation and admiration for the manner in which he was guarded and the American Legion desires to add its praise and gratitude to that of the Marshal.

I would like especially to commend the work of Inspector John O'Brien, Sergeant James Gegan, and Detective Cornelius J. Brown.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. DEEGAN,
Commander, Department of New York.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

New York, December 7, 1921.

HON. RICHARD E. ENRIGHT,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We have recently had three important public occasions at University Heights when New York University entertained foreign guests of the highest distinction. It has been necessary for us on these occasions to call upon the Police Department for service in caring for the crowds, as well as for the service of plain-clothes detectives to guard our guests.

These services have been rendered most cheerfully and efficiently by members of the Police Department. I wish to express to you my hearty appreciation, together with that of my associates in New York University. Other services of importance have been rendered to us from time to time from the precinct headquarters at Highbridge, including an active search by your detectives for the burglars who entered my own house at the Heights some weeks ago. For all of these courtesies I desire to extend this expression of heartiest appreciation.

I am, Mr. Commissioner,

Very sincerely yours,

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
Chancellor.

**Police
Guarding
Foreign
Dignitary
Praised**

**Uniformed
and Detective
Police Force
Commended
for Service;
Apprehension
of Burglars**

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, December 29, 1921.

HON. JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit me, through you, to thank the Police Department for the efficient and courageous work of Officers Cordes and Maney, of the 47th Precinct. On November 25th, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, my apartment was robbed of about two thousand dollars worth of property and at six-thirty that property was handed back to me by the above named officers. By patient and intelligent police work they made such a strong case against their men that they both pleaded guilty.

The trouble with the Police Department today, as I see it, is that the citizens do not give it proper support when they are in a position to do so. It is, unfortunately, too often the case that the interest of the complainant ceases with the recovery of his property by the police. When the officers discovered that I was the occupant of the apartment that had been robbed one of them said: "We are sorry it's you, Judge, but glad that at last we have got a complainant who will stick. You will have someone around here in a short time begging you to let up on these men." The officers had hardly left when a woman was at my door pleading with the members of my family not to appear against her "husband."

It is time the citizens of New York realized that the higher crimes are committed, not by ignorant and unfortunate men who are "down on their luck," but by experienced and intelligent crooks who have never known want or poverty; that these men do not act on the spur of the moment but according to well laid plans, and that these plans invariably include, in case of arrest, the clever woman who, in the guise of wife or mother, or sister, begin immediately to play upon the sympathies of those upon whom the police must depend to make a case against the criminal.

The Police Department is all right, but the maudlin sympathy which undermines the work of the Police Department is all wrong.

Very respectfully yours,

H. W. HERBERT.

**Court Praises
Efficient Police
Action in Burglary
Case and Appeals
to Citizens to
Support Police;
Also Discloses
False Appeals
for Clemency**

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