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SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

1970 ANNUAL REPORT

JUL 12 1971

Public Safety

7-14-71 - file

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C. G. ERLANDSON
COMPTROLLER AND CITY CLERK

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FILED
CITY OF SEATTLE

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The City of Seattle--Legislative Department

MR. PRESIDENT:

Date Reported
and Adopted

Your Committee on
to which was referred the within

PUBLIC SAFETY
ANNUAL REPORT

JUL 19 1971

would respectfully report that we have considered the same and respectfully recommend that

THE SAME BE PLACED ON FILE.



P. S.
Chairman

Chairman

CWL:lm 7-14-71
(C. F. No. 270255)

Committee

Committee

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT 1970 ANNUAL REPORT

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Wesley C. Uhlman

MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

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Mrs. Arthur V. Lamphere

Wayne D. Larkin

Sam Smith

Liem Eng Tuai

Mrs. Jeanette Williams

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PHOTOGRAPHY: Ari Cowan

Except: Top of page 8 and page 20—

Seattle Police Department

Page 9 — James Burgess

IN DEDICATION

This Annual Report is dedicated to all sworn and civilian members of The Seattle Police Department whose efforts exemplify the highest standards of efficiency and devotion to duty. It is a special tribute to those who courageously face personal hardship and danger as they fulfill their commitment "To Protect and Serve."

Chief's Message

For the Seattle Police Department, the decade of the "70's" began with a brief period of disruption and anxiety and advanced into a pattern of progressive change. The areas of operations, structure, and services of the department were to become the objects of intensive scrutiny.

1970 could appropriately be called a year of transition. It began with an abrupt break with the past. The only way to move was forward and this meant that every area of the police operation had to be carefully examined. The emergence of new leadership guaranteed that new goals and plans would move the department in a forward direction.

During the past year Seattle had a dramatic and very encouraging reduction in most areas of major crime. This reduction was particularly significant in view of the accelerating crime trend during the period from 1965 through 1969. The yearly increase in Part I offenses reached an all time high of +32% in 1969. This trend was reversed in 1970 with a 7.5% reduction. Within this category a spectacular reduction in auto theft from a 48% increase in 1969 to a 27% decrease in 1970 was experienced, along with a 22% decrease in robberies, a 13% decrease in aggravated assault, and a 28% decrease in homicide.

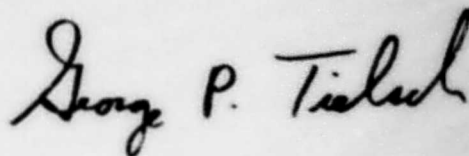
A number of factors obviously contributed to these reductions in the crime rate. The area's general economic situation and a decrease in population in Seattle certainly had some measurable effect. In surveying the events of the year 1970, it is equally obvious that the men and

women of the Seattle Police Department made an exceptional effort toward reducing the crime trend. There seemed to be a general department-wide commitment to prove to the citizens of Seattle that their police department was staffed with dedicated and professional personnel.

After my appointment as permanent Chief of Police on September 15, 1970, the first priority objective appeared to be a complete reexamination of police operations. Therefore, a Management Analysis Team was created within the department to implement an in-depth survey of long range police needs, with special emphasis on building and equipment requirements.

If the needs of our changing society are to be met, we must constantly scrutinize ourselves and be willing to adjust in order to better serve those needs.

Thus, the men and women of the Seattle Police Department have emerged from the year 1970 with new enthusiasm and a determination to continue moving ahead with new programs designed to improve service to the citizens of Seattle.



GEORGE P. TIELSCH
CHIEF OF POLICE
SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



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P. Tielsch

G. P. TIELSCH
CHIEF OF POLICE
SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



On September 15, 1970, the Seattle Police Department began a new era in its history. The man who decisively closed the door on the past and provided the leadership for a progressive and exciting future is Chief George P. Tielsch. Chief Tielsch is the 51st Chief of Police to take command of the Seattle Police Department. His impressive academic and professional credentials made him the logical choice to head the largest Police Agency in the State of Washington.

Chief Tielsch has a Master of Science Degree in Criminology from California State College at Long Beach, a Bachelor of Science Degree in Police Science and Administration from Los Angeles State College, an A.A. Degree in Police Science and Administration from El Camino Junior College, and has completed nine units of law at the University of San Fernando Valley College of Law.

Prior to this appointment, Chief Tielsch had served since August, 1967 as Chief of Police for the City of Garden Grove, California. Chief Tielsch began his law enforcement career as an officer on the Inglewood Police Department, Inglewood, California. He subsequently joined the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, which is one of the largest law enforcement agencies in the United States. Chief Tielsch was a member of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department for fourteen (14) years and served the last four years as Captain in command of the Newhall Sheriff's Station.

A new kind of leadership

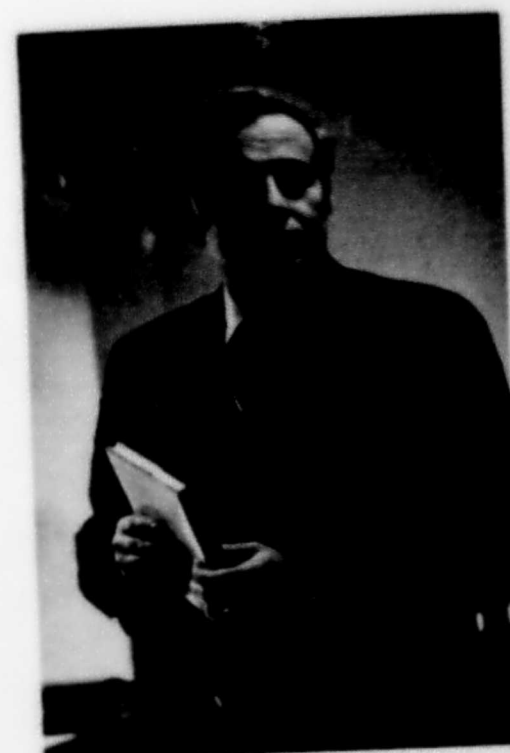
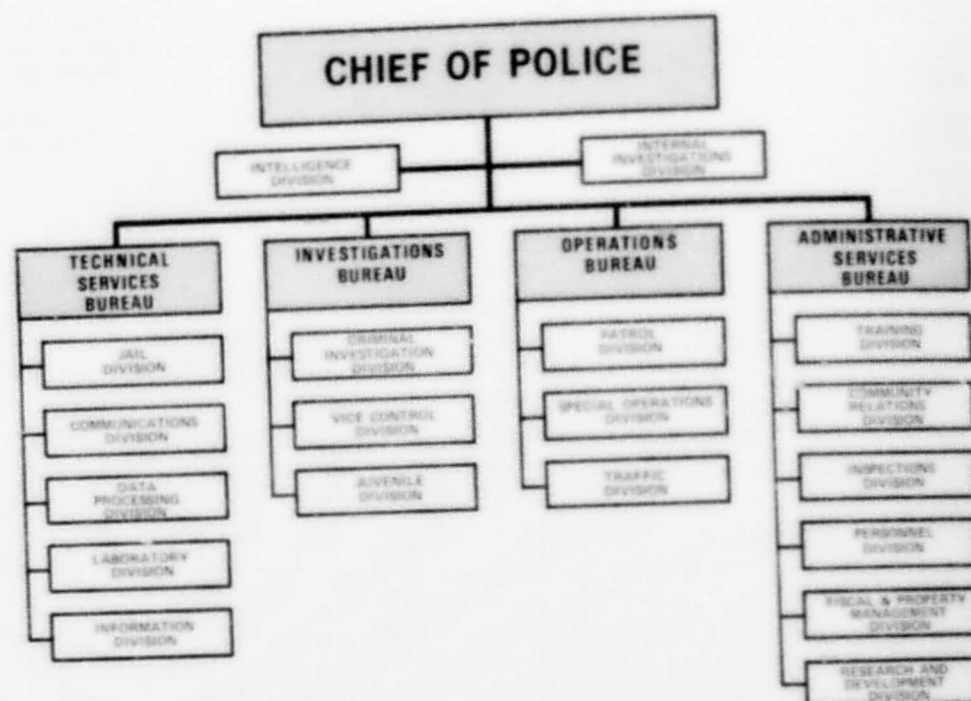
1970 was a year for change. Never in its history has the Seattle Police Department been faced with so many sweeping administrative and organizational changes. The office of the Chief of Police became vacant in late 1969. Pending completion of screening candidates for the permanent position, three Acting Chiefs of Police were appointed in succession by the Mayor to fill the vacancy on a temporary basis. On September 15, George P. Tielsch of Garden Grove, California was sworn in as Seattle's new permanent Chief of Police. Soon after his appointment, Chief Tielsch confirmed the names of four Assistant Chiefs to help share in the administration of the department. With the new demands placed upon law enforcement, the Chief and his staff have the responsibility to provide important leadership as the Seattle Police Department turns in a new direction.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF: In addition to four major bureaus, organization of the Seattle Police Department includes the Internal Investigations Division and the Intelligence Division, which report directly to the office of the Chief of Police.

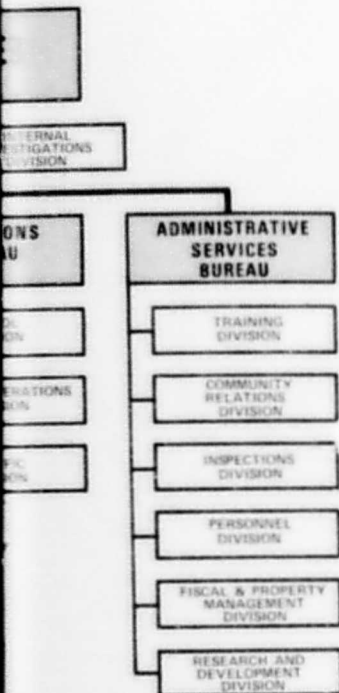
INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU: (Herbert E. Philbrick) The primary function of this bureau is to provide follow-up investigation for criminal cases. Under its auspices are the Criminal Investigation Division, which consists of the Special Assignments Section, Crimes Against Persons Section, and Crimes Against Property Section. The bureau also includes the Vice Control Division and Juvenile Division.

Neil W. Moloney, Chief of the Operations Bureau and (right) Assistant Chief Herbert E. Philbrick, head of the Investigations Bureau.

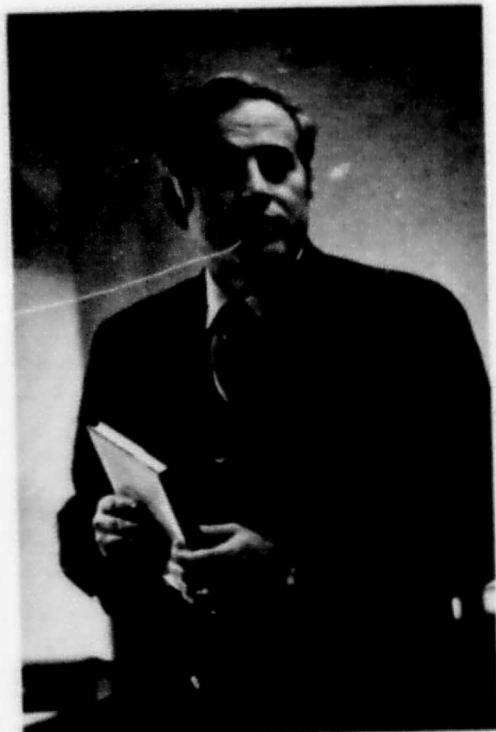
Assistant Chief Eugene M. Corr, Administrative Services Bureau.



Moloney, Chief of the Operations Bureau. (Right) Assistant Chief Herbert E. Head of the Investigations Bureau.



Assistant Chief Eugene M. Corr, Administrative Services Bureau.



(Top) C. R. Connery, Assistant Chief of the Technical Services Bureau. (Bottom) Some of the top civilian advisors and administrators include (left to right) George Ishii, Director of the Crime Lab; Charles D. Lovejoy, Director of Fiscal and Property Management; Calvin Clawson, Systems Analyst; and H. J. Coleman, Legal Advisor.



OPERATIONS BUREAU: (Neil W. Moloney) This bureau commands the largest subdivision of the department — Patrol Division. It has the responsibility of actively preventing and suppressing criminal activity 24 hours per day in Seattle's busy community. Moloney also commands the Tactical Squad, Harbor and Helicopter Units, and the Traffic Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU: (Eugene M. Corr) This bureau is responsible for major staff functions of the department, and consists of the following divisions: Training, Personnel, Community Relations, Fiscal and Property Management, Research and Development, and Inspections Division.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BUREAU: (Charles R. Connery) An important part of this bureau's function is to maintain and operate sophisticated computer-age and special new retrieval equipment installed this year in the Communications and Data Processing Division. In addition, Connery has charge of the Jail Division, Laboratory Division, and the Information Division, which is the records and identification storage center for the department.

Much of the department's success can be attributed to the dedication of its civilian employees. In 1970 Chief Tielsch reappointed two civilians to major administration positions:

Charles D. Lovejoy, Director, Fiscal and Property Management Division.
George G. Ishii, Director, Laboratory Division.

1970 . . . a year of change

Top: The strategy of confrontation was repeated many times last year. Often peaceful demonstrations would be steered by a radical few and result in massive property damage, personal injuries and unexpected manpower commitments by the Police Department. Bottom: The tactics of extremism turned toward the marketplace with the introduction of anti-personnel devices. Crude bombs gave way to sophistication and ingenuity such as the "mind blower" — dynamite detonated by a mousetrap and packaged as an innocent book.

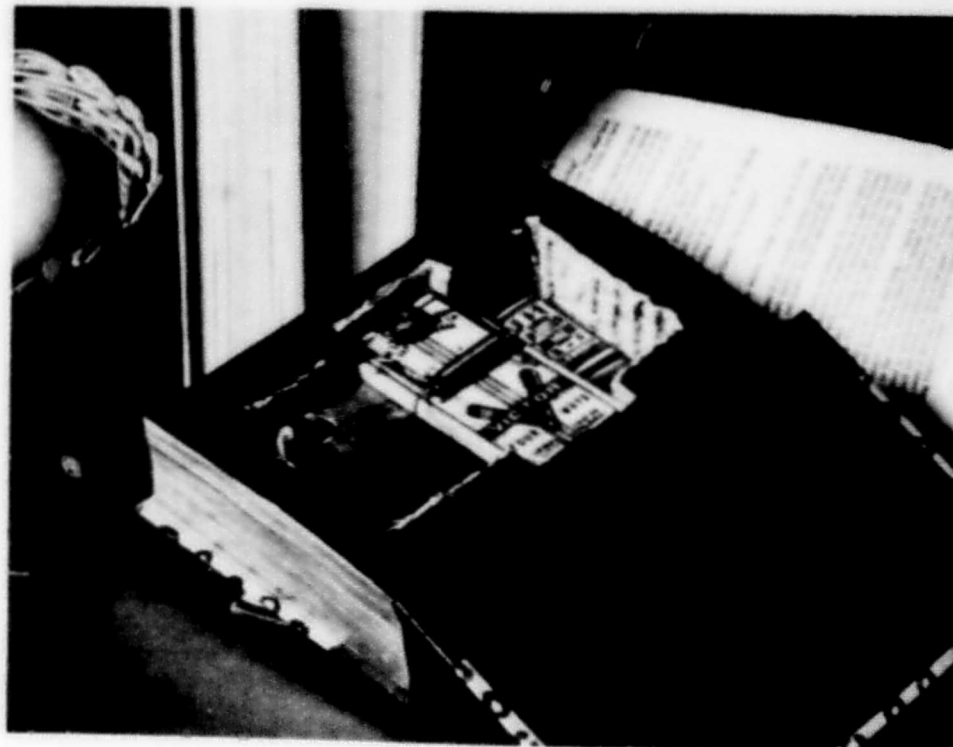
On January 20, 1970 at approximately 1300 hours, a crowd had gathered at Loew Hall, Headquarters of the Army ROTC on the University of Washington Campus. The purpose was "protest" and the rhetoric similar to that which echoed on college campuses in other parts of the country. What may have been intended as a peaceful demonstration became the year's first Unusual Occurrence, and before the year ended, 21,128 Police manhours had been expended during 21 days of such disturbances. The dollar cost to the City of Seattle was \$188,348 in manhours. The cost to the citizens, who had been left virtually defenseless during the days and nights of violent actions, was more difficult to measure. It is certain that the varying degrees of physical violence, property damage and the nightmare of sirens, rocks and tear gas have had a derisive social impact on the community.

Another Kind of Violence

Closely associated to the fear-producing tactic of mob violence, but even more insidious a threat to life and property is the crime of "bombing." In 1970 there were 41 bomb explosions, 23 of major consequence, causing an estimated \$101,132 in property damage.

It is probable that many of these inherently dangerous acts were planned and carried out by organized groups who actively promote the overthrow of the Government.

Whatever the motives, a highly specialized police task force was set up and directed to investigate all bombings and bomb threats.



Expansion and Growth

During the year, the addition of 17 Police Officers and civilian personnel increased the authorized strength of the Department to a total of 1,597.

Expansion in any organization indicates progress, but it also creates inherent problems. At the end of 1969 there was a critical shortage of space and equipment in the Public Safety Building, headquarters of the Seattle Police Department. In 1970 some positive steps were taken to improve this situation. Limited building remodeling, the purchase of new office equipment and the temporary leasing of additional space in the Arctic Building provided some relief. Three Divisions; Internal Investigations, Vice Control and Juvenile were moved to the Arctic

strategy of confrontation was many times last year. Often peaceful demonstrations would be steered by a radical result in massive property damage, injuries and unexpected manpower demands by the Police Department. The tactics of extremism turned the macabre with the introduction of personnel devices. Crude bombs gave sophistication and ingenuity such as "blower" — dynamite detonated by a trap and packaged as an innocent



Despite a marked decrease in crime, demands for police assistance continued to increase. Nearly a half million requests for service were received from the public by the Seattle Police Department.

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Building. Although it is obvious that detaching these units from the mainstream of the Department is merely a "stopgap" solution to the critical space problem, it is also tangible evidence that the Seattle Police Department has clearly outgrown its present facilities.

A New Communications Center

Communications is the pulse of Police activity. Without an efficient communications operation it would be impossible for a metropolitan law enforcement agency to handle the hundreds of calls for service and requests for information that it receives daily.

In April, 1970, the Seattle Police Department officially dedicated and commenced operation of a new, modern Communications Center.

Considered one of the most advanced such facilities in the country, it combines the outstanding features of speed, accuracy and dependable service. Emergency calls can be processed within seconds — thus enabling Police or Fire units to respond to an accident, fire, or crime scene moments after the call is received. Linked to the National Crime Information Center and Sea-King Alert computers, the Center provides an invaluable service to field officers, who must depend on the instant availability of information in making emergency decisions.

Training — The Foundation of Effective Police Service

A good yardstick for measuring the operational success of a Police Department is the type and quality of

training provided for its members. The Seattle Police Department Training Academy has earned an enviable reputation for innovations in the field of Police education. One concept involves "multi-agency training." Recruits from nearby law enforcement agencies are merged with Seattle Police Recruit Officers and participate in twelve weeks of extensive basic training. Upon graduation, the Seattle Police Officers are then involved in three months of intensive field training under the watchful eyes of specially selected Field Training Officers. This F.T.O. Program is another innovation that has proven to be a valuable addition to the training experience.

Basic training is only one part of the training story. During each year experienced officers receive in-service training — both in their specific field of operation and in the more general areas of Police service.

Management Analysis — An In-Depth Survey

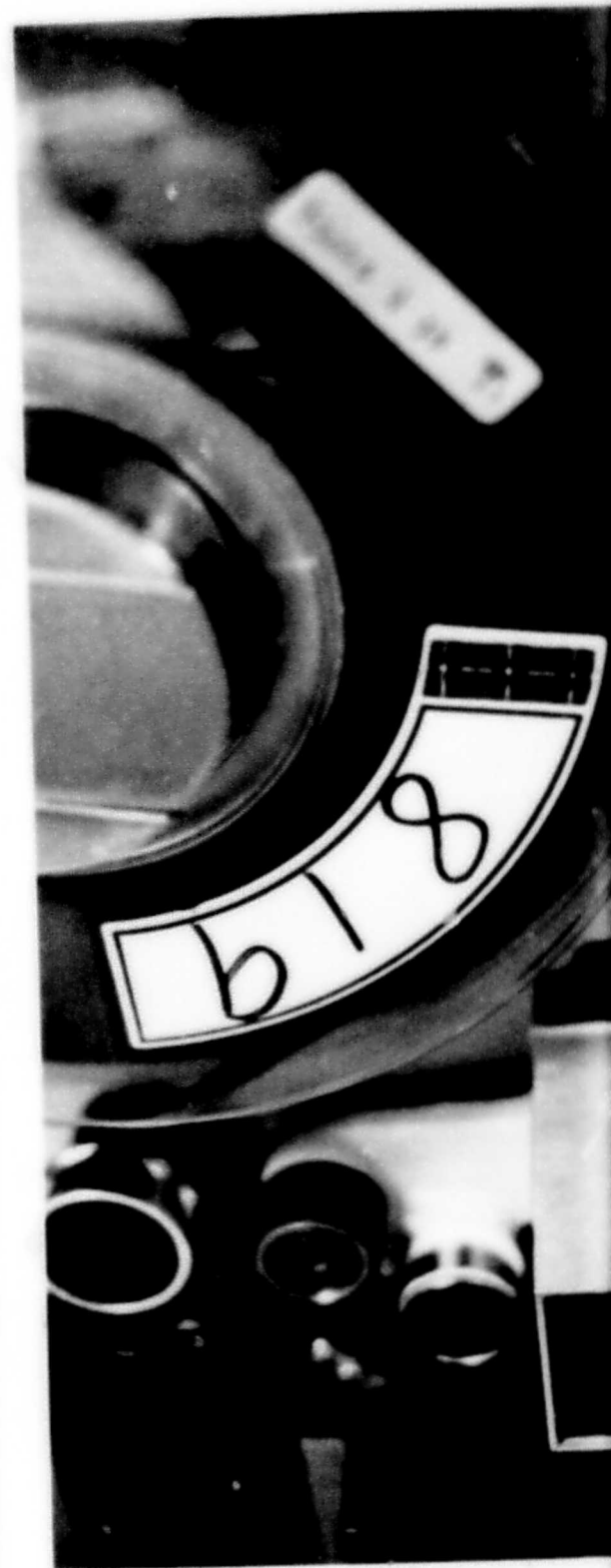
The appointment of a Management Analysis Team in September of 1970 commenced an in-depth study of Department needs. The Team's objectives were to define a desirable police program for the next ten years and determine the space and equipment needs not available through routine budgetary appropriations. This information may then be used to support a Law Enforcement bond issue for eventual presentation to the public.

(Top) The department employs 319 civilians in a wide range of specialties. Recently civilian custody officers have been used to replace commissioned officers assigned to the city jail. (Bottom) The new department Communications Center is probably the most modern and efficient facility of its kind in the nation.

In 1970 the Moxier Microfilm System was installed. This system will greatly increase the department's ability to store vital police records — having a capacity for 12 million documents with a 10 second retrieval time.



January 1, 1970 was the first operational day of the SEA-KING Crime Computer. Storing over 100,000 pieces of information, the Seattle Police Department now has instantaneous access to county wide criminal information.



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Any police officer will attest that
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Another major project introduced
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Other programs in various stages of
development include the following:
Observation Car Ride Program, the
Explorer Program for High School
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Program, and The Community Radio
Watch involving 2,500 individual
citizen-band radio operators. These
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provide only a part of the ideal goal,
which is full community
understanding and involvement.

(Left) Understaffed and overworked, the department's crime lab is called upon to analyze nearly 60,000 pieces of evidence a year. The rapid increase in the narcotics problem in Seattle has especially placed a heavy burden on the crime lab. (Below) No statistic can convey the tragedy of the fatality accident. Fifty-seven persons lost their lives in traffic accidents in Seattle during 1970, representing a 10.9% decrease from 1969.



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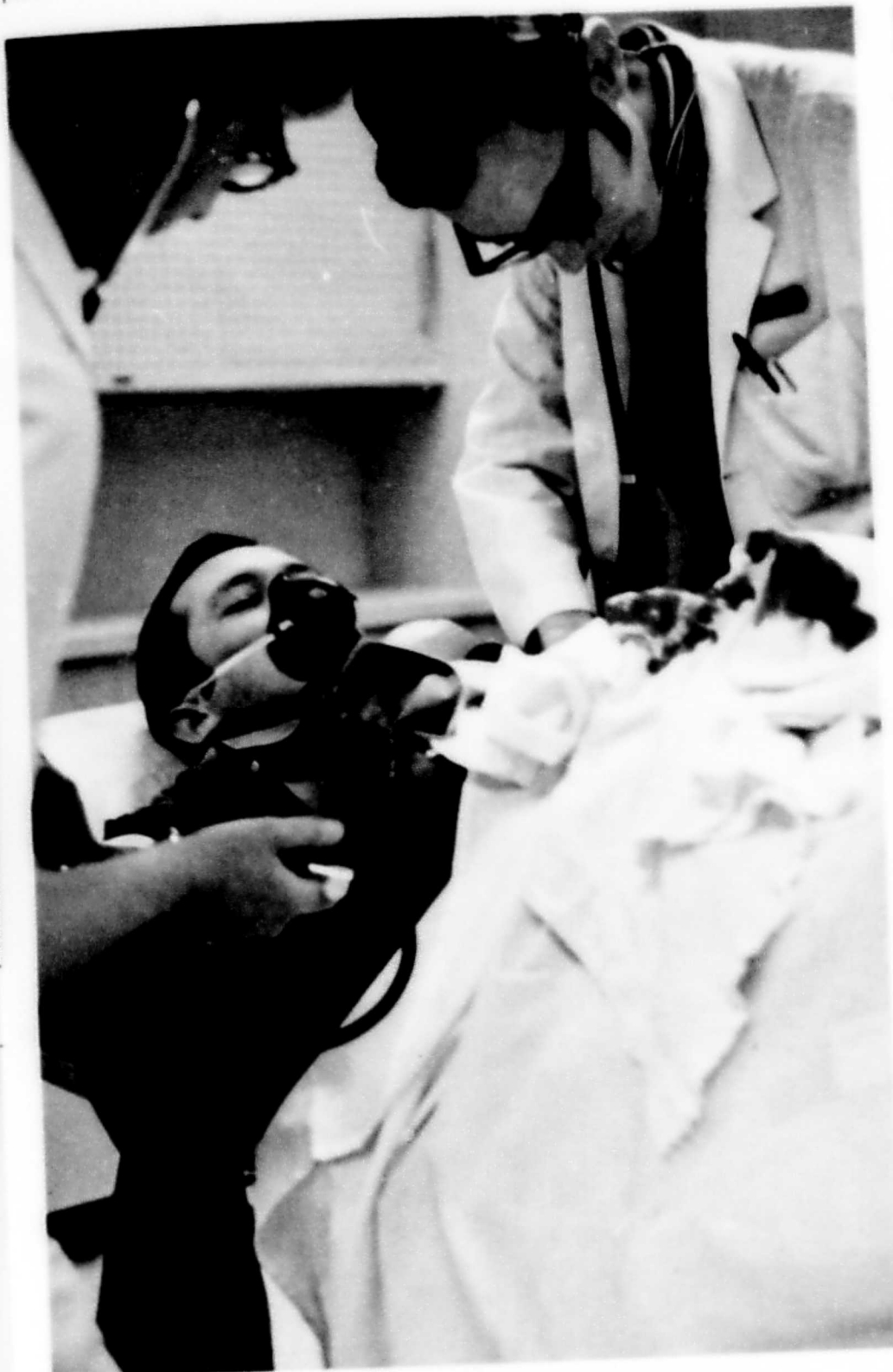
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(Left) The Communications Division dispatched nearly a quarter million calls last year. With the advent of our new Communication Center, emergency calls are now answered and completed 50 per cent faster than with the old system. (Below) 107 Seattle police officers were assaulted and injured during the year — a 18.9% increase over 1969. These statistics appear to reflect a national pattern of attacks on the police officer.



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Community relations

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arly a million dollars
licit narcotics were seized
representing only a small
the total volume of drug

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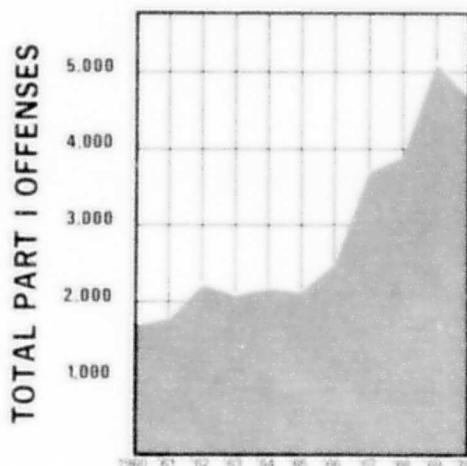
The problem of crime

For the past ten years the "War on Crime" has been failing. Crime problems have continued to increase in spite of intensive preventive efforts by law enforcement.

In Seattle there is now reason for cautious optimism. Statistics for this year clearly show that determined attempts to reduce crime have been successful.

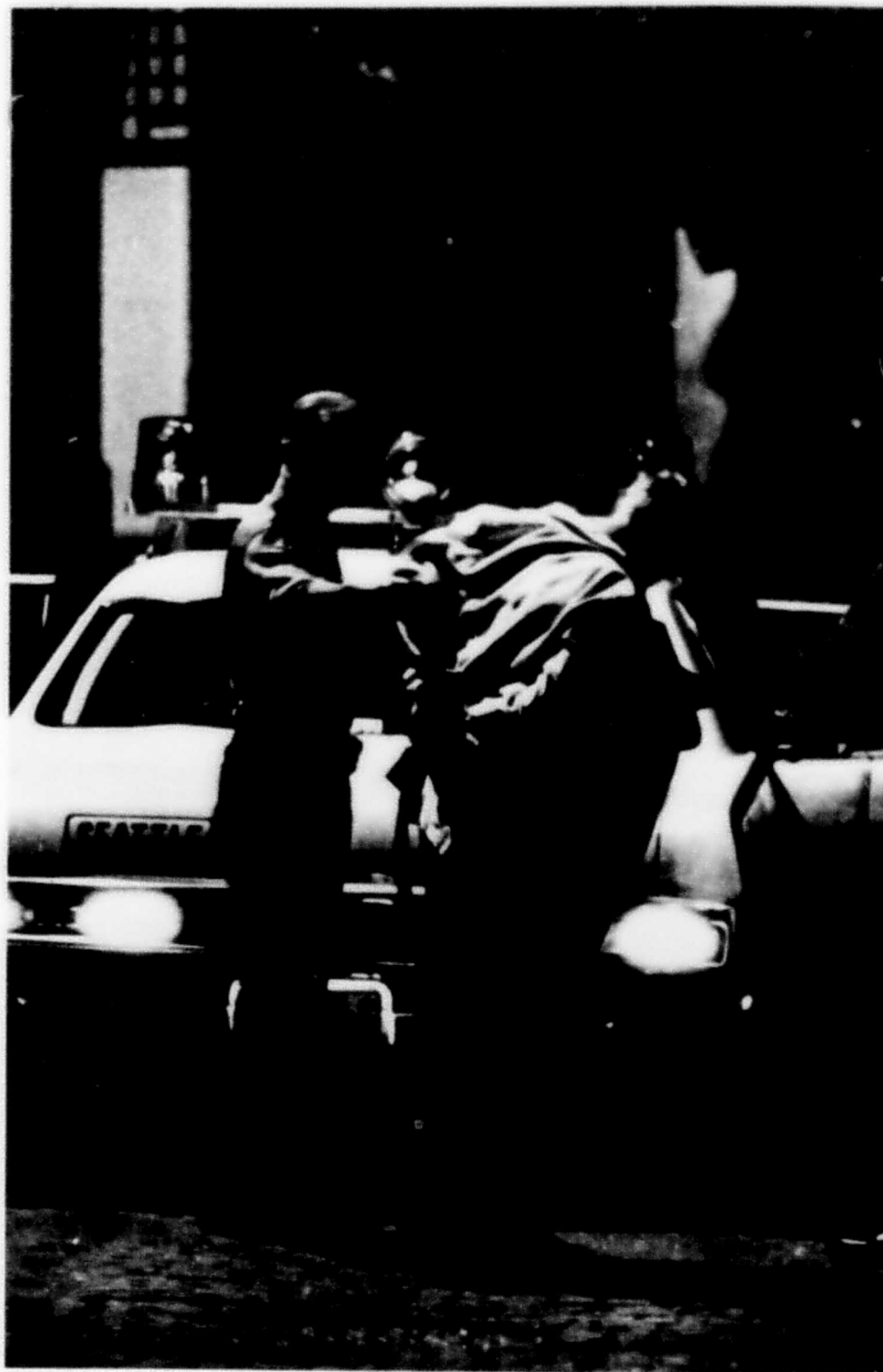
In 1970, the national Crime Index, which is a list of seven major crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, indicated an increase of 11%.

In Seattle these same seven major crimes decreased 11.4%. According to the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. John N. Mitchell, Seattle was the only city to show an across-the-board decline in every category of crime listed.



Several significant factors have contributed to the dramatic decrease in crime in Seattle. A slight drop in

More than 22,000 people were arrested during 1970 for crimes ranging from drunkenness to homicide.



population and a serious depression in the economy had some effect on the crime picture. However, even more meaningful are the human endeavors which have contributed greatly in reducing crime.

A new spirit of cooperation has grown between local citizens and the Seattle Police Department. Twenty-one Crime Prevention Councils, representing every community in the city, have been organized to conduct individual "Stop Crime" campaigns at the neighborhood level. In addition, citizens have waged a war against crime by way of publicity and personal involvement. Although their efforts cannot be measured by statistics, it is obvious that their work had a definite impact on crime. For example, auto thefts were reduced by 27% in 1970 due in large part to a much publicized "Lock Your Car" campaign sponsored by citizens who asked: "What can we do to help?" In addition, law enforcement approaches the crime problem from many directions, and it is this combined effort that ensures the degree of public safety that the citizens have a right to expect.

Patrol — First Line of Defense

Uniformed officers of the Patrol Division are the first line of defense against crime. These officers are confronted daily with the responsibility and risks involved in direct contact with the active criminal element in the community. Even though this is a critical and often hazardous responsibility, it is estimated that Patrol Officers actually deal with crime during only 34.7% of each working day. The remainder

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Last year burglary accounted for 31% of the
major crimes committed in Seattle. Nearly
15,000 cases represented a loss of over 5
million dollars.

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of the time is devoted to preventive
patrol in high-crime areas, to service
calls which involve life-saving
emergencies, assistance to
individuals in distress, and many
other duties in the rarely publicized
but critically important area of
human relations.

Criminal Investigations — The Follow-Up

Few criminals are apprehended at
the scene of their crimes. Most cases
require a scientific, technical, highly
skilled investigation before criminal
charges can be filed. This is the
primary function of the Criminal
Investigation Division. It is apparent
that in 1970 the implementation of
new programs, expansion of follow-
up units and improved legislation
have significantly discouraged
criminal activity.

In May of 1970 a Building Security
Ordinance was passed establishing
minimum security requirements for
business premises. The Criminal
Investigation Division Security Unit
then began inspections of all
commercial establishments listed as
victims of burglaries, and owners
were advised on how to improve
security. As a direct result of this
legislation and follow-up
investigation, commercial burglaries
were reduced 13% over the previous
year.

About \$959,665 worth of wholesale
narcotics was seized in Seattle in
1970. The confiscation of large
quantities of dangerous drugs and
narcotics and arrests of major
suppliers has had a significant impact
on the total crime problem. Narcotics
involvement affects many major
crime areas such as shoplifting,
robbery, burglary and prostitution.

Over 100,000 youths in Seattle pose a unique and challenging problem to the Police Department. Although they are often stereotyped as irresponsible, only a very small fraction of our juveniles run into conflict with the law.



22



Also, in the vice area, an effective ordinance and aggressive enforcement have drastically reduced the prostitution problem, and the related crimes of assault and strongarm robbery decrease when the primary problem is controlled. The efforts of Patrol Officers who respond to original crime alarms resulting in many "on-the-scene" arrests, combined with the expertise shown by the Crimes Against Person Section in handling follow-up investigations, have paid dividends. Because of their skill and painstaking investigations, dramatic statistical reductions have been achieved in crime areas comprising homicide, assaults, robberies, and sex offenses. One of the most critical and rapidly accelerating social problems has been the involvement of juveniles in

More than 150,000 moving traffic citations were issued this year resulting in a sharp decline in reported accidents. Normally, not considered a "crime," traffic violations have traditionally accounted for more deaths, injuries, and property loss than any other offense.



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major crime. The Juvenile Division handles all criminal complaints against juveniles, except homicide and commercial vice. Each of the Division's forty detectives is now assigned to a specific geographical area of the city. This procedure has resulted in closer contacts between the investigator and the people he serves. New procedures which coordinate the efforts of the Juvenile Division, the courts and social agencies were initiated. Hopefully, these efforts have succeeded in preventing serious delinquencies as well as expanding the opportunities for rehabilitation.

Help for the Offender

Habitual drunkenness has been recognized by many as an illness, and positive steps have been taken by the Seattle Police Department

and social agencies to help the chronic alcoholic. The Seattle Detoxification Treatment Center was opened in 1970. It is estimated that Treatment Center aid will result in a reduction in arrests for public drunkenness, which numbered 11,000 this year. Rehabilitative help for the alcoholic provides him with both needed medical and psychiatric assistance to ensure recovery. Also, in the rehabilitative area, the Jail Division has opened a Prisoner Recreation and Rehabilitation Center on the eighth floor of the Public Safety Building. Programs now available in this new facility provide prisoners with the opportunity to attend school and receive professional counseling in the hope that they will continue progress after release from jail.

New directions

To increase communication between the officer and the citizen, the Basic Car Plan will be initiated on a city wide basis.



New concepts in police service must have public understanding and support, and if possible, provide for active citizen involvement. New programs for Seattle are designed both for specific problem areas and to improve the general police service. The main emphasis is to expand capabilities for preventing and repressing criminal activity. At the same time, the police service will become more visible and involve increased opportunities for daily personal contacts with citizens of all ages on a non-enforcement basis.

Community Relations — Projection 70's

To be effective, community relations must involve face-to-face contact with those who have an identifiable need to understand, accept and

utilize police services. New programs that have been proposed and will be implemented in the 1971 calendar year are designed to reach specific age and interest groups and offer direct assistance to individuals and sub-groups within the community:

The **School Resource Officer** program involves assigning an Officer to each high school where he will be available for counseling and class instruction on law enforcement.

The **Code 99 Program** will be implemented in conjunction with the Basic Car Plan. The "Out to Eat" code is used here to designate that the Patrol Officer has taken his lunch break at a high school or junior high in his district. This provides an opportunity for an informal visit with the students and demonstrates to

them that Police Officers have more than an "official" interest in their activities.

Basic Car Plan

In 1971, the Seattle Police Department will implement an entirely new patrol operation called the Basic Car Plan. In brief this involves the assignment of patrol officers to a designated area on a semi-permanent basis so that they can develop a closer relationship with the people they serve. The city is divided into radio car districts and a team of officers is assigned to each district for a minimum of three years. This gives the Patrol Team more responsibility and accountability for their own geographic area, and increases the opportunity for personalized contacts with the citizens in their area.

One unique part of this program is that once a month the Patrol Team will meet with neighborhood representatives from their district. They will have the opportunity to discuss problems, exchange ideas and in general have a productive "rap session". Hopefully, these contacts will result in increased citizen understanding and support of the police service.

Helicopter Unit

The use of helicopters for air patrol is one of the most exciting and efficient new concepts in police patrol methods. Within a few seconds a police helicopter can be at the scene of a burglary or robbery. It can cover a search area with unequaled visual perception and direct the activities of ground units. The proposed helicopter operation would be as effective during nighttime hours as in daylight. An aerial patrol unit can be airborne twenty-four hours a day as a support unit for patrol, traffic surveillance, and crime prevention.

Canine Unit

Police Officer-canine teams have proved to be an effective, non-lethal deterrent to criminal activity. Selective response to street crime problems such as purse snatches, car prowls, molestations and strong arm robberies is just one activity of a Canine Unit. Properly trained and handled dogs have also been valuable in suppressing crime around parks and public places. Also, in building searches the dog can detect a hidden subject and thus neutralize the threat to the police officer.

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During 1971 the department plans to acquire two helicopters for aerial patrol. These helicopters will be available in both day and night operations for a total of 16 hours a day.

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Financial and crime

Nearly 1500 employees of the Seattle Police Department are given the task of serving and protecting more than a half million citizens of our city . . . a job we carry out with pride and dedication.



1970 EXPENDITURES

Administrative Support

Technical Support

Investigations

Enforcement Operations

Grand Total

Personal Services:

Supplies:

Other Services and Charges:

Capital Outlay:

MAJOR CRIME AND CLEARANCE

PART I OFFENSES

Murder

Negligent Manslaughter

Forcible Rape

Robbery

Assault

Burglary

Larceny

Auto Theft

Total

TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED

Financial and crime statistics

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g more than a half million citizens
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cation.

1970 EXPENDITURES

	Personal Service	Supplies	Other Ser. & Charges	Capital Outlay	Total
Administrative Support	1,663,804	94,085	675,013	20,683	2,453,585
Technical Support	2,198,304	238,317	261,040	285,408	2,983,069
Investigations	3,000,336	5,174	189,396	21,927	3,216,833
Enforcement Operations	8,713,868	44,795	797,015	51,240	9,606,918
Grand Total	15,576,312	382,371	1,922,464	379,258	18,260,405

Personal Services: Salaries, wages, overtime, uniform and clothing, etc. for 1211 sworn and 319 civilian personnel.

Supplies: Repair and maintenance supplies, office supplies, etc.

Other Services and Charges: Automobile expense, insurance, rentals, utilities, communications, etc.

Capital Outlay: Machinery and equipment, building improvement, construction projects, etc.

MAJOR CRIME AND CLEARANCE

	1969	1970	No. Change	% Change	1969		1970	
					No. Cleared	% Cleared	No. Cleared	% Cleared
PART I OFFENSES								
Murder	58	42	— 16	—28.	52	90.	31	74.
Negligent Manslaughter	13	9	— 4	—31.	12	92.	9	100.
Forcible Rape	248	184	— 64	—26.	114	46.	97	53.
Robbery	2,559	1,984	— 575	—22.	537	21.	528	27.
Assault	3,923	4,131	+ 208	+ 5.	2,516	64.	2,678	65.
Burglary	14,820	14,770	— 50	—34.	1,830	12.	2,200	15.
Larceny	23,906	22,131	—1,775	— 7.	4,846	20.	4,386	20.
Auto Theft	5,891	4,300	—1,591	—27.	938	16.	749	17.
Total	51,418	47,551	—3,867	— 7.5	10,845	21.	10,678	22.

TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1970: 222,148

TOTAL ARRESTS MADE IN 1970: 22,282

