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A survey of the safety departments and their two main constituents, police and fire departments, in cities of from 250,000 to 650,000 inhabitants in the United States.

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

A SURVEY OF THE SAFETY DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR TWO
MAIN CONSTITUENTS, POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS,
IN CITIES OF FROM 250,000 TO 650,000 INHABITANTS
IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty
Of the Graduate School of the University of Louisville
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
Of Master of Arts (or Science)

Department of HISTORY

By

Henry Buchtal

1947

NAME OF STUDENT: _____

TITLE OF THESIS: "A Survey of The Safety Departments
And Their Two Main Constituents,
Police and Fire Departments, in
Cities of From 250,000 to 650,000
Inhabitants In The United States."

APPROVED BY READING COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE
FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

NAME OF DIRECTOR: _____

DATE: June 6, 1947.

SURVEY CONTENTS

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**AN INTRODUCTION, EXPLANATION AND GUIDE
TO THE SURVEY**

The purpose of this survey is to make clear the plan, content, organization and work of public safety departments and their two main subdivisions, fire departments and police departments, in the United States.

All cities within the population classes of 250,000 to 650,000 were canvassed. There are a total of twenty-eight cities within that category. Of these, a total of 15 cities replied fully or partially to the questionnaires. Municipalities replying to all three sections of the survey were:

Birmingham, Alabama
 Denver, Colorado
 Louisville, Kentucky
 St. Paul, Minnesota
 Rochester, New York
 Cincinnati, Ohio
 Columbus, Ohio
 Toledo, Ohio
 San Antonio, Texas

Those municipalities replying to one or two sections of the survey, but not to three, were:

Oakland, California*
 Indianapolis, Indiana*
 New Orleans, Louisiana
 Dallas, Texas
 Seattle, Washington*
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

*These cities do not have a public safety department.

#Partial answers received too late for inclusion within the tables. Answers are in a separate section.

**Milwaukee's public safety department does not embrace the city's fire and police departments, and no answer was received from them.

CITIES RECEIVING QUESTIONNAIRES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>APPROX. POPULATION</u>
Alabama	Birmingham	280,000
California	Oakland	325,000
	San Francisco	650,000
Colorado	Denver	350,000
Georgia	Atlanta	325,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	400,000
Kentucky	Louisville	475,000
Louisiana	New Orleans	525,000
Minnesota	Minneapolis	525,000
	St. Paul	300,000
Missouri	Kansas City	425,000
Nebraska	Omaha	250,000
New Jersey	Jersey City	325,000
	Newark	450,000
New York	Buffalo	600,000
	Rochester	350,000
Ohio	Cincinnati	475,000
	Columbus	325,000
	Akron	265,000
	Toledo	300,000
Oregon	Portland	330,000
Rhode Island	Providence	275,000
Tennessee	Memphis	315,000
Texas	Dallas	320,000
	Houston	400,000
	San Antonio	275,000
Washington	Seattle	395,000
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	600,000

The population figures of these cities are purely approximate. They will be found higher than the 1940 census, because estimates of probable increases over the past seven years have been added to the original census count. Differences with the actual number are believed to be small enough not to effect the survey.

Each of the twenty-eight cities was sent a set of three questionnaires, accompanied by the following letter:

(University of Louisville Letterhead) *

Municipal Department of Public Safety,
City Hall
Sixth & Jefferson Streets,
Louisville 2, Ky.

Gentlemen:

Under the auspices of the Political Science Department of the University of Louisville, I am undertaking a comparative survey of the organization and function of various municipal public safety departments throughout the United States.

If you have any printed material about your department, or any division or office falling under its jurisdiction, I should be very grateful to you for sending it to me.

Enclosed you will find a questionnaire which deals with the problems of a public safety department. If available publications of your department do not cover every question, please give precise and complete answers to those questions in the enclosed questionnaire.

Your prompt response will be highly appreciated. Thanking you for your kind cooperation in this matter, I remain,

very respectfully yours,

(signed) Henry Buchtal

*Sample copy of the letter.

The three questionnaires, which may be found on the following pages, dealt with the safety department itself, the fire department and the police department. An attempt was made to elicit all vital information about organization, function, financial scales and personnel. This method was found to be the most satisfactory in which the survey could be conducted.

The safety department questionnaire contains eight questions; the fire department questionnaire has 16, and the one for police departments has 17 questions.

From the results obtained, it may be said that little difficulty was encountered in answering the questions. However, some cities, sending only printed material, failed to check on the completeness with which that material answered the questionnaires. This accounts for the absence of some answers in the tables.

Nevertheless, the information received was found to be sufficient for an analysis of surveyed conditions.

The actual survey is divided into two parts. The first is an analysis based upon the answers received, and constructs the final results, bringing out the most important points which accrued from the survey. This analysis is partitioned into two sections. Section 1 features a comprehensive view of the executive

QUESTIONNAIRE

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONNAIRE, PLEASE PRECEDE EACH ANSWER WITH THE NUMBER OF ITS QUESTION. PROMPTNESS IN MAILING COMPLETE ANSWERS WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

I SAFETY DEPARTMENT

1. What is the annual salary of the head of your department?
2. What are the divisions of its organization?
3. How many employees are there in your department?
4. Do you have a civil service (or merit system) for your department? Or any portion thereof?
5. What is the annual average appropriation for your department, during the past 5 years?
6. Is this appropriation made in a lump sum or is it made in segregated apportionments? If so, how minutely is the appropriation segregated?
7. Does your department have an arrangement for salary increments geared to the cost of living? If so, does it function at this time?
8. Are fines earmarked for the Sinking Fund, or any other city fund?

QUESTIONNAIRE

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONNAIRE, PLEASE PRECEDE EACH ANSWER WITH THE NUMBER OF ITS QUESTION. PROMPTNESS IN MAILING COMPLETE ANSWERS WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

II. FIRE DEPARTMENT

1. What is your organization?
2. How many districts are there?
3. Do you have a training school? If so, how is it organized?
4. What are the qualifications for joining your department?
5. How many employees are there in your department?
6. What is the salary scale?
7. How many men are assigned to an engine company, ladder company?
8. How many hours do your firemen work per week, and what is their schedule of working hours?
9. Are uniforms and fire clothes furnished free? If not, what are the regulations covering this particular phase?
10. Are members of your department organized into a union, independent or affiliated? If so, is union activity confined to bargaining rights with the city, or does it include the right to strike?
11. How many fire stations are there?
12. What is their "location plan"?
13. What types and how many pieces of fire fighting apparatus do you have?
14. Give the average age of the apparatus.
15. What is your replacement scheme for old equipment?
16. What is the average annual fire loss in your city, during the past 5 years?
17. Describe your fire alarm system.

7

QUESTIONNAIRE

IN ANSWERING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, PLEASE PRECEDE EACH ANSWER WITH THE NUMBER OF ITS QUESTION. PROMPTNESS IN MAILING COMPLETE ANSWERS WILL BE APPRECIATED.

III. POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. What is your organization?
2. How many districts are there?
3. Do you have a training school? If so, how is it organized?
4. What are the qualifications for joining your department?
5. How many employees are there in your department?
6. What is the salary scale?
7. How many men are assigned to the patrol section, detective section?
8. List all other parts of your department, giving organization, function and manpower.
9. How many hours do your ^{policemen} ~~themselves~~ work per week, and what is their schedule of working hours?
10. Are uniforms and arms furnished free? If not, what are the regulations covering this particular phase?
11. Are members of your department organized into a union, independent or affiliated? If so, is union activity confined to bargaining rights with the city, or does it include the right to strike?
12. How many police stations are there?
13. What is their "location plan"?
14. What types and how many pieces of motor vehicles do you have?
15. Give the average age of your vehicles.
16. What is your replacement scheme for old equipment?
17. Give statistics covering crime in your city, during the past 5 years.
18. Describe the police radio and call system.

functions and organization of the municipal public safety departments and their work. It also includes a financial analysis. The second section combines the analysis of the fire and police departments.

The entire analysis is based upon the statistics received from the cities participating. Detailed reference is made to the complete statistical tables, which comprise the second part of the survey. Furthermore, footnotes mentioning other publications, dealing with public safety will be found in the analysis. A complete bibliography, designed as a supplementary guide to further study, has been attached to the survey. It is necessary to state, however, that the analysis does not rely on outside sources, but concentrates upon the material received from the cities answering the questionnaires.

The second part of the survey is a complete and minutely detailed group of statistical tables, which was used for the analysis, and which lists within its three sections the answers to all questions asked in the questionnaires, from every city answering them.

Each table deals with a single question and gives the answers to that question for each city. The cities have been arranged according to the alphabetical order for the states in which they are located. The three sections of the second part of the survey are: 8 tables on safety department answers received from the 16 questions

on the fire department questionnaire and 17 tables on police department answers received for the 17 questions on the police department questionnaire.

Each table, therefore, lists one question and all cities of the survey, with their answers to that question.

Those tables which have not been analyzed, either supplement other tables which have received analysis, or they are self-explanatory and need no analysis for further clarification or explanation.

The bibliography which is attached to the survey serves the function of being a list of references for further study of problems brought out by the survey, or to supplement those facts which have been listed and analyzed.

The analysis has been reinforced with a focusing view of particular problems of the Louisville Police and Fire Department. These problems which are not brought out in the answer from other cities participating in the survey, nevertheless are an aid for the evaluation of the survey.

Several recommendations for the improvement of the Louisville Fire and Police Departments, based upon the survey, form the conclusion to the analysis.

SECTION 1

SURVEY ANALYSIS

PART 1

SAFETY DEPARTMENTS

Police and Fire divisions are the basic units of public safety. Milwaukee's situation differs as its safety department is composed of a Home Division, a Traffic Division and a School Safety Division.¹ Government units concerned with public safety in Oakland and Seattle function under the supervision of the local Civil Service Board. In exact opposition to this practice are certain cities which for local reasons of economy and for the purpose of streamlining and consolidation of functions have included within their public safety departments the following bureaus, none of which is really related to safety department activities:

Excise, City Pounds, Health, Parks, Playgrounds, Cemeteries, Buildings, Welfare, Social Service, Reform Schools, Boxing and Wrestling Commissions - really a state of function - Charity Solicitations, and Smoke Abatement.

1. See table next page, or Part II, Section I, Table 2.

SAFETY DEPARTMENT DIVISIONS

Birmingham	Police Department, Fire Department
Denver	Police Department, Fire Department, Sheriff's Office, County Jail, Excise Department.
Louisville	Police Department, Fire Department, Department of Weights and Measures, City Pound.
St. Paul	Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Police, Bureau of Fire Protection, Bureau of Police and Fire Alarm, Bureau of Health.
Rochester	Bureau of Police, Bureau of Fire, Fire and Police Telegraph, Bureau of Health, Bureau of Parks, (includes Playground and Cemeteries), Bureau of Buildings, Bureau of Traffic Engineering.
Cincinnati	Buildings Commission, Welfare Commission, Bureau of Social Service, City Workhouse, Reform School, Police Department, Fire Department, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Bureau of Markets, Weights and Measures, Division of Communications, Bureau of Traffic Engineering, Boxing and Wrestling Commission, Charity Solicitations Commission, Smoke Abatement Advisory and Appeal Board.
Columbus	Administration Bureau, Bureau of Building Regulation, Police Division, Fire Division, Bureau of Fire and Police Communications, Smoke Abatement Division, Traffic Regulation and Engineering Division, Division of Weights and Measures, City Workhouse.

Toledo	Division of Police, Division of Fire, Division of Building Inspection.
San Antonio	Division of Traffic Engineering, Division of Safety Education *
Milwaukee	Home Division, Traffic Division, School Safety Division.

All cities replying to the survey, except Louisville and Columbus, have complete civil Service for all divisions of their public safety departments, ¹excluding, of course, executive personnel.² Louisville's civil service act covers all employees except the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of Police and Fire, and the Chief of Detectives. This is not a good situation, and for the sake of efficiency and administration, should be remedied. At one time, the above officers were under civil service. Political pressure within the city and the State Assembly took them out. In Columbus the picture is not so serious,

*San Antonio is another city which does not include divisions of police and fire within its safety department.

1. See part II, Section I, table 4

2. See part II, Section I, table 3

The table of safety department divisions will be found in full detail in Part II, Section I, The table number is 2.

as only about ten men in the laborer qualification classification are not under civil service. These, however, should also be included.¹

The lump-sum appropriation preceded the segregated apportionment. In many cases however, misuse of funds appropriated has led to the system by which appropriations are specifically set aside for each detail of expenditure of operation. This system, however, has little flexibility for emergencies, which occur very frequently in public safety operations. Where such segregated apportionments are made, it is advisable to set aside a contingent or emergency fund which may act as a reserve for unforeseen events.²

Cities having the lump-sum arrangement are: Birmingham, and Milwaukee. All other cities which answered this particular survey question have a segregated apportionment system. It is not necessarily true that a lump-sum arrangement leads to misappropriation of funds. If proper safeguards are taken and an accurate accounting and bookkeeping system supervises monetary apportionments, the lump sum system can work quite well.

1. See Part II, Section I, Table 4. Also Smith, B., Police Systems In The United States, "political effects on administration"

2. See Part II, Section I, Table 6

Only Denver, Louisville, Toledo and San Antonio do not have an arrangement for salary increasements or cost-of-living bonuses out of all the cities replying to the safety department section of the survey. However Denver granted a thirty percent salary increase during the war, and Louisville has made several slight increases also.¹

With the exception of Oakland, salaries for the majority of men employed in the various divisions of public safety departments are very low. Oakland's starting salary for firemen is \$3000.00 a year, the highest such salary paid among surveyed cities. Increments and bonuses are, therefore, of no great help to the majority of employees whose basic salary averages around \$2500.00 a year. There are quite a few cities which pay even less. Louisville \$1950.00, Columbus: \$1920.00, (an increment plan raises this amount to \$2160.00 in the fourth year) Cincinnati: \$1910.00 and San Antonio: \$2040.00².

It is interesting to note that salary ranges, although they differ at starting points, develop into very similar curves for the various classifications. This means that increase from one to

1. See Part II, Section I, Table 7

2. See "The Municipal Yearbook"

Also Part II, Section II, Table 5

Also Part II, Section III, Table 5

another grade does not differ very much in different cities.¹

**AVERAGE CURVE OF SALARY RANGES AMONG
POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN THE
SURVEYED CITIES**

1. See, Zink, H., Government Of Cities In The United States, "Municipal Budget".

While increment plans are favored over bonuses in most cities, employees generally frown upon a salary plan based upon the rise or fall in the cost-of-living.¹ This plan entails increases in salary when prices are high, and cuts in salary when prices drop.

In general a fixed salary is preferred by employees to an elastic one. However, there is great enthusiasm about increment schedules which hike salaries a certain amount over a fixed period of years.²

When the budget is drawn up for the fiscal year of operations in Louisville, each of the department heads confers with his executive officers and prepares a statement of needs for his department. These statements are then put together by the Mayor, who in cooperation with his "cabinet" draws up the budget for presentation to the Board of Aldermen. Care is taken not to ask for more than can be expected to be derived from city revenues. The Director of Safety works out his portion of the budget in meetings with the Chiefs of Police and Fire. Appropriations for these divisions are segregated into two major categories; Operation and overhead expenses, and equipment expenses. Thus, for instance, if the fire department intends to purchase five fire trucks in the new fiscal year, attempts are made to set aside an adequate amount of money for them in the

1. According to employees in the Louisville Fire Department.

2. Ibid.

Safety Department. As the Director of Safety knows approximately how much money can be appropriated for his department, he must be careful to assign sufficient funds for recurring and regular expenses, such as salaries, gasoline, etc. These limitations often decide whether new equipment may be purchased or new innovations begun in the next fiscal year. ¹.

1. According to statements from the Director of Safety and the Mayor's Office, City of Louisville

SECTION II
SURVEY ANALYSIS
PART I
FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS

It is important to realize in any analysis of police and fire protection forces of various municipalities throughout the country, that geographic, social, economic, industrial and even political differences and influences shape diverse cities in diverse ways.¹

In some cases differences may be so accentuated that the only common basis for analysis is the relationship of the municipality to the population class in which the survey was conducted.

These facts hold true, of course, in the matter of police and fire department districts. The number of districts, thus, does not always determine the size of either the fire-fighting or the police establishment. The number of fire Department districts range from 3 in such cities as Louisville (475,000) and Columbus (325,000) to 7 in Seattle (395,000). Police department districts vary even more. Oakland (325,000) and Seattle (395,000) have only three, while St. Paul (300,000) has 24, Birmingham (280,000) has 15, Toledo (300,000) has 13, and Columbus has 102 night districts and no specific number in the daytime. No norm or generalization is possible in regards to size or number of districts, ex-

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1. Queen, S. A & Thomas, L. P., The City "The Rise of Cities and Urbanism", "Distributive and Selective Aspects of The City".

cept that in both fire and police departments, districts are generally smaller and more numerous in the heavily populated areas, and that, while fire departments always consider a district to mean a certain geographical area of a municipality in which a number of fire stations are located, usually under the command of a battallion or district chief, police departments vary in their concept of districts all the way from a similar organization to that of the fire department, to that of a cruising car or walking beat, the latter, apparently being the case in Columbus. ^{1.}

When it comes to the question of police and fire stations, it is possible to refer to standards set up by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at least in the case of fire stations. The boards has available complete facilities for surveying and planning fire station locations for any municipality. It is obvious that a plan suitable for horse-drawn equipment, such as in Toledo and partially in Louisville, is no longer adequate for a community in 1947, no matter how little it has changed since the horse-and-buggy days. ^{2.}

1. See Part II, Section II, Table 1, Also Part II. Section III, Table 1.

2. See Part II, Section I, Tables 10 & 11

Police departments are not so fortunate as to have a guardian angel like the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Police Stations, however, have undergone radical changes with the introduction of radio and motor vehicles in police work. What holds true for their plan of location, however, does not always compare with that of the fire-fighting forces. A recent trend in police organization has tended towards complete centralization of all stations into one central headquarters. This system abolishes all precinct or district stations and depends almost entirely on cruising cars and radio. Louisville, St. Paul and San Antonio operate under this system at the present time. However, flaws in it have already developed. Louisville, where centralization has been in force for several years, will soon return to the old district station set-up,¹ despite almost 100% use of motor vehicles and of the most *Very Doubtful* far-reaching and complete police radio systems in the world. Louisville police officials complain that centralization impedes coverage of cruiser and other beats in portions of the city which are far removed from headquarters, despite the radio facilities. When prisoners are taken, they must be brought to the central station, and if it is several miles distant from the place of arrest, it takes quite some time for the car to return to its beat. The same is true of shift changes,

1. According to Louisville police officials

which necessitate a great rush at headquarters, as all cars must go there for the relieving of their crews. (Staggering of shift changes has not helped the situation sufficiently to justify centralization). Under the district station system this will, of course, not be necessary, and cars will remain in their districts even when the platoon is changed.¹

Manpower, a vital index is effective protection, should be closely examined in connection with the number of police department and fire department vehicles. Although cities differ in their makeup and character, there are certain basic standards of manpower. Municipalities with a population of from 250,000 to 350,000 should have approximately 350 to 550 policemen, the number increasing with the population, and depending to a certain degree on local conditions. Cities with a population of 350,000 to 650,000 should have approximately 550 to 1000 policemen. These figures are rough approximations based on general judgements of police officials in Louisville and New York City.² They do not always fit the conditions of every police department, but at least constitute a norm. Thus, Louisville, by admission of its own police officials, has a

1. See Part II, Section III, Tables 11 and 12

2. Based on interview with New York City Police Officials.

grossly undermanned police force. The total number is 484, but should be approximately 600. Denver is also undermanned, having only 485 men.¹

It is much harder to make any standards for the number of police vehicles, as different cities have different standards. There should, however, be enough motorized equipment to take care of several emergencies at the same time, and still protect the city adequately. Equipment under the rigorous uses of today, and with radio making possible extensive cruising, should be put on a definite replacement plan so that no vehicle operates more than two years. In this respect, Louisville leads the surveyed cities, with an average vehicle age of six months, while Oakland (9 years average age), Columbus (5 years average age), Toledo (6 years average age) and Seattle (4.5 years average age) could stand improvement.²

Fire department standards differ. This is because the number of men depends upon the number and types of vehicles, and they in turn, depend upon the size and physical condition of the city.³

1. See Part II, Section III, Table 4.

2. See Part II, Section III, Tables 13, 14, & 15

3. See Bond, H. Fire Defense "Equipment Standards"

According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, engine companies should be manned by a minimum of 7 men in the high value district, and a minimum of 5 in the residential areas. In two-piece engine companies, the hose wagon should have a minimum of 6 men in the high-value district, and 4 men in the residential areas. Ladder companies should have 7 men (aerial) or 8 men (service) in the high-value districts, and 6 men (aerial & service) in residential areas. Quads must never be manned below 10 men in the high-value districts, and 8 men in the residential areas. These figures hold true for all platoons or shifts.¹

It can be seen from this that the number of basic fire-fighting equipment determines to a large degree the number of men in a fire department. The National Fire Prevention Association advises that there be enough companies in any city with a population of over 200,000 to handle two large fires simultaneously, and still have enough equipment and men to protect the rest of the city.² Where this is not

1. See Part II, Section II, Tables 4 & 12, also see Bond, H., Fire Defense, "Manpower"

2. Ibid.

Consult the Municipal Yearbook for further statistics.

See also, Government Doc., O.E.M. Fire Series No. L 1

possible - and the determination of this factor lies solely with the individual fire departments,- the city does not have adequate fire protection. Toledo may have enough equipment to protect its property, but its distribution of only 4 men on all ladder and engine companies is a dangerous gamble. It is extremely difficult, according to the officials of the Louisville Fire Department, to raise a portable 50 ft. extension ladder with a 65 ft. counterpart of such a ladder with that number of men. If two 2½ in. hose lines are stretched from a pumper to a fire and the engineer is required to remain with the apparatus, as is the case in most departments, the remaining 3 men of a Toledo engine company would indeed have to cope with a superhuman job, should any great amount of water pressure be applied.¹

According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Fire Prevention Association, fire-fighting apparatus should be replaced after a maximum service of 15 years. If a plan can be put into operation to speed this turnover, so much the better. With an average age of 17 years, St. Paul has the oldest equipment of cities answering the survey. Rochester and Dallas are just at the edge, both showing

1. See Part II, Section II, Table 6

an average of 15 years for their equipment. The best record is held by Columbus, with an average of 5 years.¹

In the matter of training schools, must be considered first of all the adequacy of instruction and facilities. Toledo has an excellent plan for training its firemen, both at the beginning of their careers and while they are in the department. A training tower is in service and operates under a district chief. One man from each of the fire stations attends drill for 8 hours daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. However, the only disadvantage in this setup is that during the winter months the men must drill in their stations. It is always advisable to have a separate drill school building. In such a case training may be conducted freely throughout the year. Louisville has such facilities, as well as a full-time drill master and assistant. Moreover, after the initial twenty-day course, men are given three days each year for refresher courses and new methods. This however, should be improved.

-
1. See Part II, Section II, Table 13, also see, Bond, H., Fire Defense, "Replacement Standards". Replies from Indianapolis were received too late to find complete inclusion for analysis purposes. However, with an average age of 25 years for equipment, this city tops St. Paul. See separate Indianapolis tables.

Rochester's fire college is adequately manned by 5 instructors of that institution, and is the most complete schooling unit encountered in the survey.^{1.}

The picture of police training is a much brighter one, with excellent planning and facilities in practically every case. Running away with the honors, however, are such cities as Louisville where the educational bureau of the police department offers a six-week course for recruits and has instituted refresher group courses of one week each, with 15 men in each group, rotating throughout the year. The New Orleans recruit training program is even more extensive, with 350 hours of recruit training and a large number of expert instructors. Toledo, Dallas, San Antonio and Seattle have similar setups. St. Paul, with no set program or schedule, seems to be in last place.^{2.}

1. See Part II, Section II, Table 2. Also see, McGannon, R. E., Fire Department Civil Service Series, Gov. Doc. I 16, Fire Fighting. Public Administration Service, Pamphlet No. 96 Action For Cities.
2. See Part II, Section III, Table 2, see also, Smith, B., Police Systems in the U.S., "Training", Gov. Doc. 116 Dept. of the Interior, Training for the Police Service, American Municipal Assoc., Training Information on Municipal Police.

Qualifications for joining the police and fire departments among cities of the survey show little difference between the two units. In fact, there are few differences to be found between cities. All municipalities have specifications concerning weight, height, age, education, mental and physical abilities and medical examinations. Age qualifications run from a low of 21 to 35 years in fire department standards. Height and weight are always put on a comparative basis and there is indeed so little difference that a separate listing becomes unnecessary. The qualifications for police departments are practically identical in every respect. All cities specify compliance with civil service regulations, which again are very similar in all respects.¹

Fire Department working hours are also very similar in most cities. The most widely used plan is one of working 24 hours and being off duty the following 24. This schedule is in use in all cities except Rochester, Toledo, and Seattle. In Rochester firemen work 5 day tours (8a.m.-6 p.m.) followed by 48 hours off, and then work 5 night tours (6 p.m.-8 a.m.). In Toledo firemen work 24 hours and are then off for 48. In Seattle the schedule contains 3 eight-hour shifts in every 24. All of these plans, of course, make necessary a shift arrangement, so that the same number of men are always on duty. The manpower is simply

1. See Part II, Section III, Table 2, see also, Smith, B., Police Systems in the U.S., "Training" Gov. Doc. 116 Dept. of the Interior, Training for the Police Service, American Municipal Assoc., Training Information on Municipal Police.

divided according to the schedule. Although the alternating plan of 24 and 24 is the most widely used at present, firemen are generally preferential to the Toledo plan of 24 & 48, according to sources in the Louisville Fire Department. ¹.

Police working schedules are identical in all cities. Although shift changes occur at different times (which is of no importance) the length of each shift, generally is 8 hours. ²

The survey shows that while firemen are generally unionized, such organization has not yet spread quite so widely among policemen. Out of answers received only Dallas and San Antonio have no fire department union. The other cities are affiliated with the A.F. of L. Except Rochester, where firemen are organized into an independent association, known as the Paid Firemen's Aid Association. The association's activity in addition to bargaining rights with the city, includes a personal loan association for members and a retirement and death benefit plan fund. Indianapolis, besides being affiliated

1. See Part II, Section II, Table 7. Also see Byer, H.B., Salaries & Hours of Labor in Municipal Fire Departments.

2. Section III, Table 8

with the International Association of Fire Fighters also has the Indiana Firemen's Association which is not affiliated with any union. ¹.

In police department unionization, the survey indicates that only Denver, out of all the cities replying to this question, has the A. F. of L. Police Union as its recognized bargaining agent. Louisville's policemen also have entered this union, but have not received recognition by the city. According to the police chief, 95% of the men belong to the independent Police Association of the Louisville Police Department, which is recognized as the bargaining agent, and also pays sick and death benefits.

It is not the purpose of this survey to advocate or to oppose unionization of policemen and firemen. However, the question arises as to why firemen are generally organized and policemen are generally not organized. According to various municipal officials there is fear of divided authority on the part of cities, when policemen, who are supposed to be loyal only to

1. See Part II, Section II, Table 9

their city, and who, nevertheless, have been permitted to organize. The riddle remains. ^{1.}

Fire department alarm systems are almost identical in all cities replying to the survey. The Gamewell alarm is used by all of them. Named after the firm which manufactures the equipment, this system consists of a network of fire alarm boxes, placed strategically throughout a city. Each box has a different number and its circuit registers that number at the fire alarm office of the fire department by means of electric impulses. Whenever any particular box is pulled this process results automatically. The fire alarm office then relays the box signal numbers, which in turn register at the fire stations. Those stations whose equipment responds to the alarm, learn by the signal number where the box is located. The entire process lasts no more than 15 seconds and is extremely efficient. Most Departments, however, back up this alarm system by inter-station telephone connections. Radio is also in use in Birmingham, Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Dallas and Seattle. ^{2.}

Police communications depend largely on radio systems. Oakland, Louisville, Columbus and Seattle have the new F. M. transmitters and receivers.

1. See Part II, Section III, Table 10

2. See Part II, Section II, Table 16

Others are installing it. Louisville, one of the pioneers in police radio communications, was one of the very first cities to have regular police radio. Today the city has the largest single-unit F. M. transmitter and system in the world. Louisville's police radio has served as an example to many cities, and has even been copied by Australian police departments. Louisville also pioneered in the establishment of radio telegraph systems, and its radio technicians have developed an invisible antenna for police cars.^{1.}

In order to obtain a clearer picture of the Louisville fire and police department situations, it is necessary to mention certain important facts which are vital in the compilation of recommendations, based upon the survey.

In the category of personnel, it should be pointed out that the number of employees in the police and fire departments of Louisville, is set by the city ordinance, and depend upon the available money for the Safety Department. At the present time, 353 men are allotted to the Fire Department^{2.} and 484 men to the Police Department.^{3.}

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1. See Part II, Section III, Table 17
 2. See Part II, Section II, Table 4
 3. See Part II, Section III, Table 4.

A number of annexation ordinances have recently been passed by Louisville. Should these attempts to annex 25 square miles succeed, there will be added approximately 100 men in each department.¹ Even before the annexation issues are decided, however, the Director of Safety will ask that between 50 and 100 men be added in both the police and fire forces.² This would alleviate an obvious manpower shortage which now handicaps fire and police work.³

The operations of the fire and the police forces of Louisville are deemed adequate by its Director of Safety, Chief of Police and Fire Chief. All these officials, however, qualify that statement by pointing out that although all services are rendered that can be expected in the line of protection and safety, there are many improvements that could be made.⁴ These improvements consist, in part, of more intensive coverage of city territory by police and fire forces, and more reserve manpower and equipment for emergency situations.⁵ These

1. Director of Safety, City of Louisville.

2. Ibid

3. Part II, Section II, table 4 and
Part II, Section III, table 4

4. According to the Director of Safety, Chiefs of Police and fire, City of Louisville.

5. Ibid

improvements are now being striven for, mainly through the planned increase in manpower, already mentioned, and the purchase of additional modern equipment. No need is seen for revising methods of operations. All concerned are agreed that the methods and tactics used by fire and police forces in Louisville "are the most advanced techniques possible".¹

Certain administrative functions of Louisville Police and Fire Forces are determined by State Law. This series of legislative acts provides in detail for certain activities of the police and fire departments.² For instance, when a conflict arises in State fire or Police regulations with those of the city, ~~The State's regulations with those of the city, the State's~~ regulations - although they may be the arbitrary decisions of an official having the power to make them - must take precedence over, what may in many instances be much sounder regulations put into effect by the municipal police or fire authorities.

Since the police officers of Louisville cannot practically enforce all of the laws which they are supposed to enforce, they must choose those

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1. Ibid., The National Board of Fire Underwriters has also informed the Chief of the Fire Department that Louisville's fire protection system is satisfactory.
 2. Kentucky Revised Statutes, 95, 010 -95a, 420

on which the most emphasis can be put. The power to make such a choice is a dangerous one, but the results need not be bad if the public welfare is given first consideration. The choice is affected by certain practical considerations, including public opinion, and the activities of prosecuting officials, judges and juries. It is useless for police to arrest offenders if the latter will not be indicted, prosecuted or convicted.¹ Such police detection methods as the third degree are strictly forbidden and this prohibition is being enforced completely.² However, the morale of the men suffers enormously, because their activities are hemmed in by excessive state regulation. The civil service act which covers both the police and fire departments in Louisville, was weakened badly during the last session of the State Assembly when the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs were taken out of the civil service classifications.³ This of course did not help morale either.⁴

Another problem which faces many municipal fire and police departments is that of inter-departmental cooperation with parallel extra-municipal organizations of the same type. Louisville's police department, for instance, has an informal and unofficial working arrangement with the Jefferson County police force, when it comes

1. According to the Director of Law, City of Louisville

2. According to Chief of Police, City of Louisville

3. According to the Louisville Civil Service Board.

4. According to employees of Louisville Fire and Police Departments.

to robberies or serious emergencies. Furthermore, an interdepartmental teletype system is in operation. Contact is also maintained with the Kentucky State Highway Patrol. This is again on a purely unofficial basis. Information about major felonies and wanted persons is exchanged between the two organizations. There is practically no arrangement with New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Cooperation is purely voluntary and very sporadic. Much closer and more organized contact is maintained by the Louisville Police Department with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All fingerprints and records on felonies are exchanged with the F.B.I. An arrangement has been made which enables the Louisville police department to send to the F. B. I. laboratories any and all materials for analysis, at any time. Duplicate files are kept by both organizations.¹

The fire department picture differs slightly. Until June, 1947, the Louisville fire department will respond to all calls for aid in Jefferson County. This has been done for many years, the service being free of charge. Contracts for fire aid are in force with all major industrial establishments in the county. These contracts specify cost of service. Thus, if there is a flat service charge of \$75.00 for the first hour for each pumper sent. This rate drops to \$50.00 for

¹. All information on police cooperation from the Director of Safety, City of Louisville.

succeeding hours. The Battalion Chief costs \$25.00 per hour. These contracts will be voided when fire protection for the rest of the county ceases in June. This action is being taken, partially to speed annexation attempts, and also to save Louisville taxpayers the added and unjustified expense of providing free fire protection to extra-municipal areas.¹

An unofficial mutual-aid agreement exists between the Louisville Fire Department and New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Aid is provided mutually, on a tri-city basis, whenever necessary. This service is also free of charge and will be maintained.

The Louisville Fire Department is a member of the National Fire Protection Association and receives valuable information on techniques, function and organization from this association. The department, furthermore, attempts to adhere as closely as possible to the standards set up by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and consults the board on all major changes. There is also unofficial and voluntary, but very effective cooperation between the Louisville Fire Department and the Kentucky State Fire Marshal's office. The State Fire Marshal's organization is an inspection and advisory service of the state.²

1. According to the Director of Safety, Chief of the Fire Department, and Director of Law, City of Louisville
2. According to the Chief of the Fire Department, and Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, City of Louisville.

It will be profitable at this point, to make several comparisons of Louisville with other cities. As far as fire loss is concerned, the per capita cost to the people of Louisville is the lowest of all cities surveyed. It stands at \$0.9194. Comparing this figure with Cincinnati, a city of similar size and in similar location, we find the per capita fire loss in that municipality amounting to \$1.8954. Dallas, a city which also falls into the same population category and which is less heavily industrialized, has a per capita fire loss of \$4.1944, the highest among surveyed cities. As far as fire department salaries are concerned, Louisville does not fare so well. In fact its starting salaries for firemen are the lowest of all surveyed cities, a grade C fireman earning only \$1950.00 a year. Oakland, which is a smaller city than Louisville pays the highest fire department salaries of surveyed cities. A first year fireman in Oakland earns \$3000.00 per annum.¹

In comparing the number of serious offenses recorded by the Louisville Police Department for any of the past five years with those of other Police departments of the surveyed cities, we find that Louisville has a medium position. For instance, there were 9488 serious offenses in Louisville in 1945, while Cincinnati reports 8128 for the same year. The highest number of offenses of a serious nature among the surveyed cities is found in Oakland, which reports 121423 for the year 1945. The

lowest number for that particular year was recorded in San Antonio, which had only 5043. San Antonio however is a much smaller city. As far as police salary comparisons are concerned, they will be found identical with those of the fire departments.¹ Thus, Louisville's policemen make only \$1,950.00 a year, again the lowest salary for the lowest grade among surveyed cities. In comparison, Oakland's first year patrolmen make \$3000.00, the highest salary among surveyed cities. Complete identity with fire department salary ranges for each city will be found.²

When we compare the per capita cost of public safety department operation in the surveyed cities, we find that Louisville is again the holder of the lowest cost bracket among surveyed cities. Louisville's per capita cost amounts to \$4.6865, while St. Paul registers with \$ 6.7266. Rochester leads the parade with the highest per capita cost of \$11.9395.³

1. See part II, Section II, Tables 15 and 5

2. See Part II, Section III, Tables 16 and 5

All surveyed cities use F.B.I. incident classification.

3. See Part II, Section I, Table 5

In fairness to Rochester, it should be pointed out, that the high per capita cost of the operation of its safety department may be caused by including the safety department certain bureaus which are not normally a part of a public safety department.

In concluding this analysis, it may be profitable to list recommendations for Louisville's police and fire departments. These recommendations are based upon the information contained in this survey.

1. Civil Service

It is recommended that all employees of the two departments be put under the present set-up of the Louisville Civil Service and Merit System, and that no one be excluded from its protection. As the Mayor has the power, under the present set-up, to appoint anyone he pleases to the position except from the Civil Service protection, it is necessary that those offices be returned to Civil Service. Otherwise there is the distinct danger that a completely inexperienced individual may, through political influence, become executive officer (non-policy making) in an organization which demands full experience for proper functioning.

2. Manpower

It is recommended that the Fire Department contain no less than 600 and no more than 700 men.

It is recommended that the Police Department contain no less than 650 and no more than 750 men. These figures are based upon averages computed from the survey tables and are in accord with manpower demands judged to be sufficient by Louisville Police and Fire authorities.

3. Equipment

It is recommended that the Fire Department contain no less than 30 engine companies, 15 of which

should be two piece companies; no less than 15 truck or ladder companies, of which 7 or 8 should be aerial ladder trucks, 4 of which should be 100 ft. aeriels, the rest 85 ft. aeriels. The quad companies should be discontinued and replaced with city service companies. There should be no less than 3 chemical trucks and two water towers. There should be put in service two floodlight and smoke ejector trucks and two emergency rescue trucks. The number of Districts should be raised to 5, with a corresponding number of Battalion Chiefs.

It is recommended that there be no less than 75 cruising cars and no less than 25 patrol-ambulance trucks in the Police Department. Furthermore, motorcycles should be replaced by automobiles for traffic duty. Motorcycles are far too dangerous to justify their additional speed and maneuverability. Districts should be raised to 5, with a corresponding number of Captains and equipment.

4. Salaries

It is recommended that salary scales in the fire and police departments begin with a minimum of \$2500.00 for Grade C privates or patrolmen. There should be a corresponding rise for higher grades in both departments. These figures are based upon approximate averages computed from the survey tables and are in accord with salary standards envisioned by the employees of the Louisville fire and police departments.

5. Extra-Municipal Cooperation

It is recommended that the police department

establish complete mutual aid and information services with the Jefferson County Police, the Kentucky State Highway Patrol, the Jeffersonville and New Albany Police Departments and the Indiana State Police. Fixed annual fees for all governmental units concerned in these services should be drawn up on a contractual basis.

It is recommended that the Louisville Fire Department establish complete mutual aid services with the Jefferson County Fire Department, the New Albany and Jeffersonville Fire Department and the Kentucky State Fire Marshal's Office. Fixed annual fees for all governmental units concerned in these services should be drawn up on a contractual basis.

SECTION I
SURVEY INDEX AND STATISTICAL TABLES
PART II
SAFETY DEPARTMENTS

Table 1

WHAT IS THE ANNUAL SALARY OF THE HEAD OF YOUR DEPARTMENT?

<u>ALABAMA</u> <u>BIRMINGHAM</u>	\$6,876.00
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> <u>OAKLAND</u>	Oakland does not have a public safety department.
<u>COLORADO</u> <u>DENVER</u>	\$ 4,000.00
<u>KENTUCKY</u> <u>LOUISVILLE</u>	\$ 5,000.00
<u>LOUISIANA</u> <u>NEW ORLEANS</u>	Safety department answers not received.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> <u>ST. PAUL</u>	\$ 4,500.00
<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>ROCHESTER</u>	\$7,500.00
<u>OHIO</u> <u>CINCINNATI</u> <u>COLUMBUS</u>	\$ 7,500.00 - \$ 10,000.00 \$ 5,400.00 plus 10% for increased cost of living.
<u>TOLEDO</u>	\$ 6,000.00
<u>TEXAS</u> <u>DALLAS</u>	Safety Department not received.
<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>	\$ 3,480.00
<u>WASHINGTON</u> <u>SEATTLE</u>	Seattle does not have a public safety department.
<u>WISCONSIN</u> <u>MILWAUKEE</u>	\$ 5,000.00

Table 2

WHAT ARE THE DIVISIONS OF ITS ORGANIZATION?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAMPolice Department, Fire
Department.CALIFORNIA
OAKLANDOakland does not have a
public safety department.COLORADO
DENVERPolice Department, Fire
Department, Sheriff's Office,
County Jail, Excise Depart-
ments.KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLEPolice Department, Fire
Department, Department of
Weights and Measures,
City Pound.LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

Safety department not received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAULBureau of Administration,
Bureau of Police, Bureau
of Fire Protection, Bureau
of Police and Fire Alarm,
Bureau of Health.NEW YORK
ROCHESTERBureau of Police, Bureau of
Fire, Fire & Police Telegraph,
Bureau of Health, Bureau of
Parks (included Playgrounds &
Cemetaries), Bureau of Buildings
Bureau of Traffic Engineering.OHIO
CINCINNATIBuildings Commission, Welfare
Commission, Bureau of Social
Service, City Workhouse, Reform
Schools, Police Department, Fire
Department. Bureau of Fire Pre-
vention, Bureau of Markets,
Weights & Measures, Division of
Communications, Bureau of
Traffic Engineering, Boxing &
Wrestling Commission,

Table 2 cont'd.

OHIO
CINCINNATI (Continued)

Charity Solicitations Commission, Smoke Abatement Advisory & Appeal Board.

COLUMBUS

Administration Bureau, Bureau of Building Regulation, Police Division, Fire Division, Bureau of Fire & Police Communications, Smoke Abatement Division, Traffic Regulation & Engineering Division, Division of Weights & Measures, City Workhouse.

TOLEDO

Division of Police, Division of Fire, Division of Building Inspection.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Safety department answers not received.

SAN ANTONIO

Division of Traffic Engineering, Division of Safety Education.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Seattle does not have a public safety department.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

Home Division, Traffic Division, School Safety Division.

Table 3

HOW MANY EMPLOYEES ARE THERE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

3 (Administrative only)

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Oakland does not have a public safety department.

COLORADO
DENVER

Answer not clear.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

3 (Administrative only)

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No safety department answers received.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

1556 (Includes all bureaus and divisions)

OHIO
CINCINNATI
COLUMBUS
TOLEDOThis question not answered.
3 (Administrative only)
800 (Includes all bureaus and divisions)TEXAS
DALLAS

Safety department answers not received.

SAN ANTONIO

4 (Administrative only)

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Seattle does not have a public safety department.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

6 (Administrative & functional, as this department does not include the usual subdivisions of fire and police, etc.)

Table 4

DO YOU HAVE A CIVIL SERVICE (OR MERIT SYSTEM) FOR
YOUR DEPARTMENT? OR ANY PORTION THEREOF?

<u>ALABAMA</u> <u>BIRMINGHAM</u>	Civil Service
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> <u>OAKLAND</u>	Civil Service
<u>COLORADO</u> <u>DENVER</u>	Civil Service
<u>KENTUCKY</u> <u>LOUISVILLE</u>	Civil Service for Police and Fire Depts. Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Police Capt. of Detectives excluded.
<u>LOUISIANA</u> <u>NEW ORLEANS</u>	No safety department answers received.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> <u>ST. PAUL</u>	Civil Service
<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>ROCHESTER</u>	Civil Service
<u>OHIO</u> <u>CINCINNATI</u> <u>COLUMBUS</u>	Civil Service Civil Service except laborer classification, approximately 10 employees.
<u>TOLEDO</u>	Civil Service
<u>TEXAS</u> <u>DALLAS</u>	No Safety department answers received.
<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>	Civil Service
<u>WASHINGTON</u> <u>SEATTLE</u>	Seattle does not have a public safety department.
<u>WISCONSIN</u> <u>MILWAUKEE</u>	Civil Service

**WHAT IS THE ANNUAL AVERAGE APPROPRIATION FOR YOUR
DEPARTMENT, DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS?**

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Police, approximately \$ 739,080.00
Fire, approximately \$ 866,600.00
Per capita: \$ 5.7345

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Oakland does not have a public
safety department.

COLORADO
DENVER

\$ 87,000.00 (Safety department
administration only.)

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

\$ 2,226,105.00 Per capita: \$ 4.6865

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No safety department answers
received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

\$ 2,017,993.00 Per capita: \$ 6.7266

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

\$ 4,178,839.00 Per capita: \$11.9395

OHIO
CINCINNATI

This question not answered

COLUMBUS

\$ 2,000,000.00 Per capita: \$ 6.1539

TOLEDO

\$ 2,119,000.00 Per capita: \$ 7.6333

TEXAS
DALLAS

No safety department answers
received.

SAN ANTONIO

This answer not received.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Seattle does not have a public
safety department.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

\$ 30,000.00 (Safety department ad-
ministrative only)

IS THIS APPROPRIATION MADE IN A LUMP SUM OR IS IT
MADE IN SEGREGATED APORTIONMENTS? IF SO, HOW MIN-
UTELY IS THE APPROPRIATION SEGREGATED?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Lump sum.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Oakland does not have a public
safety department.

COLORADO
DENVER

Classified and itemized

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Classified and itemized.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No safety department answers
received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Separate lump sum appropriations
made for each safety department
division.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Separate lump sum appropriations
made for each safety department
division.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

Classified and itemized.

COLUMBUS

Classified and itemized.

TOLEDO

Segregated apportionments -
divided into monthly needs.

TEXAS
DALLAS

No safety department answers
received.

SAN ANTONIO

This question not answered.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Seattle does not have a public
safety department.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

Lump sum.

DOES YOUR DEPARTMENT HAVE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR SALARY
INCREMENTS GEARED TO THE COST OF LIVING? IF SO, DOES
IT FUNCTION AT THIS TIME?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Yes, Determined by Civil Service Board.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Oakland does not have a public safety department.

COLORADO
DENVER

No. However, a 30% increase during the last war.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

No. However, several very slight increases have been made in the past few years.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No safety department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Yes. Yes.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Yes. Yes.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

Yes.

COLUMBUS

Yes. No.

TOLEDO

No.

TEXAS
DALLAS

No safety department answers received.

SAN ANTONIO

No.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Seattle does not have a safety department.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

Yes. Yes.

ARE FINES EARMARKED FOR THE SINKING FUND, OR ANY OTHER CITY FUND?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

No.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Oakland does not have a public safety department.

COLORADO
DENVER

Fines go into the City General Fund.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Fines go into the Sinking Fund.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No safety department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Fines go into the City General Fund.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Some fines go into the Fire and Police Pension Funds.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question.

COLUMBUS

Fines go into the City General Fund.

TOLEDO

No.

TEXAS
DALLAS

No safety department answers received.

SAN ANTONIO

Fines go into the City General Fund.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Seattle does not have a public safety department.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

Fines go into the City General Fund.

SECTION II
SURVEY INDEX AND STATISTICAL
TABLES
PART II
FIRE DEPARTMENTS

HOW MANY DISTRICTS ARE THERE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT?

<u>ALABAMA</u> BIRMINGHAM	Four
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> OAKLAND	Six
<u>COLORADO</u> DENVER	Five
<u>KENTUCKY</u> LOUISVILLE	Three
<u>LOUISIANA</u> NEW ORLEANS	No Fire Department answers received.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> ST. PAUL	Five
<u>NEW YORK</u> ROCHESTER	Four
<u>OHIO</u> CINCINNATI	Six
COLUMBUS	Three
TOLEDO	Four
<u>TEXAS</u> DALLAS	Seven
SAN ANTONIO	Four
<u>WASHINGTON</u> SEATTLE	Five
<u>WISCONSIN</u> MILWAUKEE	No Fire Department answers received.

DO YOU HAVE A TRAINING SCHOOL? IF SO, HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Yes. Under direction of a Chief Drill Master and Company Officers, assisted by a vocational instructor.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

No.

COLORADO
DENVER

Training is conducted by a Drill Master going into each district and conducting evolutions and lessons.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Yes. The training school is under the supervision of a Drill Master who is assisted by an Assistant Drill Master. All new recruits are given a twenty day course of instruction in fire fighting, rescue work and the use of fire fighting tools. All fire companies are sent to regular company drill school for three days each year for information and training on the newest methods of fire fighting and rescue work.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Yes. The school is operated by an instructor. Officers receive training four times a year and the drill tower is in operation during the summer. In winter training is supervised by District Chiefs and Captains at their quarters.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Yes. The Rochester Fire College has one Deputy Chief as Director, one Chief Instructor as Assistant Director, one Battalion Chief as Manual Training Instructor, two firemen as Instructors.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

Yes.

COLUMBUSYes. Under the supervision of
a Captain.TOLEDOYes. A Training Tower is in service
and operates under a District Fire
Chief. One man from each of the
fire stations attends the Drill Tower
for 8 hours daily except Saturdays
and Sundays. During winter months
drills are held at the stations.TEXAS
DALLASYes. Under the supervision of the
Department Instructor.SAN ANTONIOYes. Sponsored by the State Board of
Education.WASHINGTON
SEATTLEYes. Organized on the basis of
battalions and companies.WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

Table 3

WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOINING YOUR DEPARTMENT?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

White, male, citizens and voters of the city of Birmingham, Age: 21 to 27. Height: 5'8" to 6'4". Weight: 140 to 230 pounds, in proportion to height. Education equivalent to graduation from a standard high school. Must pass a medical and physical examination.

CALIFORNIA

Five year resident of the city of Oakland. One year if a veteran. Complete physical examination. Agility test. Written examination. Oral interview. Record investigation by Inspectors of the Police. One year on probation after appointment.

COLORADO
DENVER

Candidates must be United States citizens, one year resident of the City of Denver. Height: 5'7" to 6'2". Weight: 137 to 230 pounds. Must pass rigid mental and physical examination in addition to medical examination. Thoroughly investigated as to record.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Applicants must be between the ages of 21 to 35. They must have a high school education. Height: 5'7" to 6'5". Weight: 145 to 250 pounds. Weight according to height. Must pass written, physical fitness, oral and medical tests. Must undergo work record and character investigation. Failure in any phase of the examination may be grounds for the Louisville Civil Service Board to declare the applicant as failing in the entire examination. Applicants must be citizens of the United States and must furnish to the Louisville Civil Service Board upon demand, proof of age, citizenship, experience and educational qualifications. The decision of the medical examiner concerning the physical condition of the applicant shall be final in all cases, unless reversed by unanimous decision of the Board.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

All appointments are made from Civil Service eligibility lists. Applicants must be qualified voters of the city of St. Paul, under 35 years of age, not less than 5'8" in height and of a corresponding minimum and maximum weight as prescribed in a weight schedule. Applicants must pass a medical, physical and written examination.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 29. Height 5'7" as minimum. Free from such infirmities as are prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Must pass a physical, mental and athletic test.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question

COLUMBUS

Age: 21 to 30. One year resident of city of Columbus, native or naturalized United States citizen.

TOLEDO

Age: 21 to 31. Weight: 141 to 220 pounds according to height. Height 5'7" to 6'3".

TEXAS
DALLAS

Civil Service (City) certification. Age: 21 to 30. Two years high school. Minimum weight: 145 pounds. Minimum height: 5'8". Physically fit.

SAN ANTONIO

American citizen. Age 21 to 30. Qualified under Civil Service.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

United States citizen. One year resident of the city of Seattle. Minimum height: 5'8". Age 20 to 29. Applicant must be of good moral character and physically able to perform the duties of the position.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

HOW MANY EMPLOYEES ARE THERE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT?

<u>ALABAMA</u> <u>BIRMINGHAM</u>	320
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> <u>OAKLAND</u>	465
<u>COLORADO</u> <u>DENVER</u>	425
<u>KENTUCKY</u> <u>LOUISVILLE</u>	353 (operating with 49 vacancies)
<u>LOUISIANA</u> <u>NEW ORLEANS</u>	No fire department answers received.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> <u>ST. PAUL</u>	349
<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>ROCHESTER</u>	554
<u>OHIO</u> <u>CINCINNATI</u>	709
<u>COLUMBUS</u>	340
<u>TOLEDO</u>	404
<u>TEXAS</u> <u>DALLAS</u>	590
<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>	391 (operating with 40 vacancies)
<u>WASHINGTON</u> <u>SEATTLE</u>	609
<u>WISCONSIN</u> <u>MILWAUKEE</u>	No Fire Department answers received.

Table 5

WHAT IS THE SALARY SCALE? (PER ANNUM ONLY)ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Chief	\$ 5652.00
Assistant Chief	\$ 4260.00
Battalion Chief	\$ 3660.00
Captain	\$ 3300.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3000.00
Driver	\$ 2760.00
Fire Fighter	\$ 2660.00

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Chief	\$ 7970.00
First Assistant Chief	\$ 6382.00
Second Assistant Chief	\$ 6382.00
Battalion Chief	\$ 5592.00
Superintendent of Engines	\$ 5905.00
Captain	\$ 3876.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3672.00
Engineer	\$ 3636.00
Chiefs' Operators	\$ 3480.00
Hoseman 3rd. year	\$ 3312.00
Hoseman 2nd. year	\$ 3156.00
Hoseman 1st. year	\$ 3000.00

COLORADO
DENVER

Chief	\$ 5622.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 4242.00
Assistant Chief	\$ 3897.00
Superintendent of Fire-Alarm	\$ 3897.00
Secretary	\$ 3759.00
Assistant Superinten- dant of Fire-Alarm	\$ 3586.50
Machinist & Lineman	\$ 3276.00
Captain	\$ 3276.00
Engineer & Lieutenant	\$ 3138.00
First Grade Fireman & Operator	\$ 3000.00
Second Grade Fireman	\$ 2931.00
Third Grade Fireman	\$ 2862.00
Fourth Grade Fireman	\$ 2793.00

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Chief	\$	4999.92
Assistant Chief	\$	4200.00
Battalion Chief	\$	3360.00
Captain	\$	2790.00
Lieutenant	\$	2640.00
Engineer	\$	2400.00
Fire Alarm Operator	\$	2350.00
Grade A Fireman	\$	2280.00
Grade B. Fireman	\$	2160.00
Grade C Fireman	\$	1950.00
Inspector	\$	2370.00
Secretary	\$	2160.00
Assistant Secretary	\$	1440.00

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Chief	\$	6000.00
Assistant Chief	\$	3926.40
District Chief	\$	3326.40
Captains	\$	2765.40
Engineers	\$	2675.40
Firefighters & Chauff- eurs	\$	2503.20
Fire-Prevention Inspec- tors	\$	2503.20
Chief Fire-Prevention Inspector	\$	3154.80
Secretary	\$	3086.40
Assistant Chief Fire - Prevention In - spector	\$	2765.40

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

	Present Salaries	New Schedule July 1, 1947	Beginning July 1, 1948
Chief	\$ 5400.00	\$ 5600.00	\$ 5800.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 4100.00	\$ 4250.00	\$ 4400.00
Battalion Chief	\$ 3500.00	\$ 3700.00	\$ 3800.00
Captain	\$ 3100.00	\$ 3200.00	\$ 3300.00
Lieutenant	\$ 2825.00	\$ 2900.00	\$ 3000.00
Fireman	\$ 2600.00	\$ 2700.00	

Table 5 continued

63

ROCHESTER (continued)

Schedule For Increments On Appointments And
Promotions After July 1, 1946

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>4th Year</u>	<u>5th Year</u>
Chief	\$ 5400.00	\$5600.00	\$5800.00		
Deputy					
Chief	\$ 4100.00	\$4250.00	\$4400.00		
Battalion					
Chief	\$ 3500.00	\$3700.00	\$3800.00		
Captain	\$ 3100.00	\$3200.00	\$3300.00		
Lieuten-					
ant	\$ 2800.00	\$2900.00	\$3000.00		
Fireman	\$2200.00	\$2400.00	\$2500.00	\$2600.00	\$2700.00

OHIOCINCINNATI

Fire Chief	\$ 6518.88
Assistant Fire Chief	\$ 4778.88
Battalion Chief	\$ 3518.88
"	"
"	"
"	"
Fire Captain	\$22910.24
Fire Lieutenant	\$ 2654.40
"	"
Fire Engineer	\$ 2589.36
Aerial Truck Operator	\$ 2589.36
Fire Fighter Driver	\$ 2523.60
Fire Recruits	\$ 1910.88
Fire Fighter 1st year	\$ 2050.56
Fire Fighter 2nd. year	\$ 2188.08
Fire Fighter 3rd. Year	\$ 2323.92
Fire Fighter 4th year	\$ 2457.60
Department Accountant Officer	\$ 3338.88
Stenographic Secretary	\$ 2783.28
Junior Stenographer	\$ 1769.28
Drill Master	\$ 4118.88
Assistant Drill Master	\$ 3157.92
Plumber & Pipe Fitter	\$ 3072.00
Carpenter	\$ 2952.00

Table 5 (continued)

64

CINCINNATI
(continued)

Truck Driver	\$ 2119.44
Superintendent of Fire Prevention	\$ 4278.00
Assistant Superintendent of Fire Prevention	\$ 3157.92
Fire Prevention & Arson Investigator	\$ 2719.20
District Supervisor of Fire Prevention	\$ 3035.04
District Supervisor of Fire Prevention	\$ 2910.24
Fire Fighter, 4th year, assigned to Fire Prevention Bureau	\$ 2457.60
Senior Stenographer	\$ 2323.92
Automotive Equipment Painter	\$ 2654.40
Fire Hose Repairman	\$ 2654.40
Automotive Repair Foreman	\$ 2783.28
Automotive Repairman	\$ 2523.60
Superintendent of Communication	\$ 4838.88
Assistant Superintendent of Communication	\$ 3878.88
Fire Alarm Operator	\$ 2783.28
Fire Alarm Telephone Operator	\$ 2323.92
Communication Foreman	\$ 3218.64
Communication Instrument Maintenance Men	\$ 2910.24
Communication Cable Splicer	2910.24
Communication Lineman	\$ 2783.28
Radiotrician	\$ 2719.20

COLUMBUS

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>4th year</u>
Chief	\$ 3960.00	\$ 4140.00	\$4320.00	\$4500.00
Assistant Chief	\$ 3120.00	\$ 3240.00	\$3420.00	\$3600.00
Battalion Chief	\$ 2760.00	\$ 2820.00	\$2880.00	\$3000.00
Secretary	\$ 2760.00	\$ 2820.00	\$2880.00	\$3000.00
Captain	\$ 2520.00	\$ 2580.00	\$2640.00	\$2700.00
Lieutenant	\$ 2280.00	\$ 2340.00	\$2400.00	\$2460.00
Fire Fighter	\$ 1920.00	\$ 1980.00	\$2040.00	\$2160.00

COLUMBUS

(Continued)

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>4th year</u>
Superintendent of maintainance	\$ 3000.00	\$ 3180.00	\$ 3360.00	\$ 3540.00
General shop Foreman	\$ 2460.00	\$ 2520.00	\$ 2580.00	\$ 2640.00
Superintendent - Fire & Police Communication	\$ 3000.00	\$ 3180.00	\$ 3360.00	\$ 3540.00
Line Foreman	\$ 2460.00	\$ 2520.00	\$ 2580.00	\$ 2640.00
Lineman, Grade "A"	\$ 1920.00	\$ 1980.00	\$ 2040.00	\$ 2160.00
Chief Radio Technician	\$ 2460.00	\$ 2520.00	\$ 2580.00	\$ 2640.00
Radio Technician	\$ 1920.00	\$ 1980.00	\$ 2040.00	\$ 2160.00
Motor Equipment mechanic	\$ 1782.00	\$ 1848.00	\$ 1914.00	\$ 1980.00
Foreman, Fire Hydrant Maintenance	\$ 1920.00	\$ 1980.00	\$ 2040.00	\$ 2160.00
Senior Clerk Stenographer	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1740.00	\$ 1800.00
Fire Clerk	\$ 1560.00	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1740.00
Fire Hydrant Repairman	\$ 1500.00	\$ 1560.00	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00
Maintainance Mechanic	\$ 1740.00	\$ 1800.00	\$ 1860.00	\$ 1920.00

TOLEDO

Chief	\$ 5040.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 4380.00
District Chief	\$ 3900.00
Captain	\$ 3480.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3240.00
First class fireman	\$ 2940.00
2nd. year fireman	\$ 2760.00
First year fireman	\$ 2520.00

TEXAS**DALLAS**

Base pay of private \$ 2496.00
No other information given.

SAN ANTONIO

Base pay of private \$ 2040.00 Plus
service pay of \$ 5.00 for each five
years of service.
No other information given.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Pay scale of fireman \$ 2520.00
 \$ 2640.00
 \$ 2700.00
 \$ 2760.00

No other information given

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

Table 6

HOW MANY MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO AN ENGINE COMPANY, LADDER COMPANY?ALABAMABIRMINGHAM

Engine Company: High Value District - 5
 Residential Area - 4
 Ladder Company: - 5

CALIFORNIAOAKLAND

Engine Company: High Value District - 6
 Residential Area - 5
 Ladder Company
 City Service: Semi-Mercantile - 6
 Ladder Company
 City Service: Residential Area - 5
 Ladder Company
 Aerial: - 7

COLORADODENVER

Engine Company: High Value District - 6
 Engine Company: Residential Area - 5
 Ladder Company
 Aerial: High Value District - 7
 Ladder Company
 City Service: Residential Area - 5

KENTUCKYLOUISVILLE

Engine Company: High Value District - 12
 (2 shifts)
 Engine Company: Residential Area - 10
 (2 shifts)
 Ladder Company
 Aerial: Entire City - 20
 (2 shifts)
 Quad Company Entire City - 20
 (2 shifts)

LOUISIANANEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTAST. PAUL

Engine Company: High Value District - 6
 Engine Company: Residential Area - 5
 Ladder Company
 Aerial: High Value District - 7
 Ladder Company
 City Service: Residential Area - 5&6

Table 6
(Continued)

68

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Engine Company: Entire City -10 (2 shifts)
Ladder Company: Entire City -12 (2 shifts)

OHIO
CINCINNATI

This question not answered.

COLUMBUS

Engine Company: Entire City - 5
Ladder Company: Entire City - 5

TOLEDO

Engine Company: Entire City - 4
Ladder Company: Entire City - 4

TEXAS
DALLAS

Engine Company: Entire City - 5
Ladder Company: Entire City - 5

SAN ANTONIO

Engine Company: Entire City - 6
Ladder Company: Entire City - 6

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Engine Company: High Value District - 7
Engine Company: Residential Area - 4
Ladder Company: High Value District - 8
Ladder Company: Residential Area - 5

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

**HOW MANY HOURS DO YOUR FIREMEN WORK PER WEEK, AND WHAT
IS THEIR SCHEDULE OF WORKING HOURS?**

**ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM**

72 hours. Alternate every 24 hours with 48 hours off per month. 14 days vacation per year.

**CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND**

72 hours. 72 hours schedule.

**COLORADO
DENVER**

84 hours per week. Alternate every 24 hours.

**KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE**

84 hours per week. Alternate every 24 hours.

**LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS**

No Fire Department answers received.

**MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL**

72 hours. Alternate every 24 hours. One day off every two weeks. Also off on 11 recognized holidays.

**NEW YORK
ROCHESTER**

70 hours. 5 day tours (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) then 48 hours off followed by 5 night tours (6 p.m. to 8 p.m.) followed by 24 hours off.

**OHIO
CINCINNATI**

This question not answered.

**COLUMBUS
TOLEDO**

72 hours. Alternate every 24 hours.
56 hours. 24 hours on duty, alternating with 48 hours off duty.

**TEXAS
DALLAS**

72 hours. Alternating every 24 hours. 2 days off each 2 weeks.

SAN ANTONIO

72 hours. Alternating every 24 hours.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

48 hours. 3 eight hour shifts for
6 consecutive days with the seventh
day off.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

ARE UNIFORMS AND FIRE CLOTHES FURNISHED FREE? IF NOT,
WHAT ARE THE REGULATIONS COVERING THIS PARTICULAR PHASE?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

No. Only fire helmets are furnished free.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

No. Uniform specifications are set up by the Chief of the department. Members must present new uniforms for inspection for specification conformity.

COLORADO
DENVER

Men are furnished with cloth for full uniform after 1 year service, but must pay for tailoring.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

All dress uniforms are furnished by the employees. Helmets, fire fighting coats, boots and nighthawks are furnished by the city.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Uniforms, overcoats and caps are furnished by the employees. Helmets, raincoats, boots and mittens are furnished by the city.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Annually inspected uniforms furnished by the employees. Fire clothes are furnished by the city.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question.

COLUMBUS

No.

OHIO (Continued)

TOLEDO

Firemen are given \$ 25.00 per year for uniform upkeep.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Firemen are given \$ 50.00 for clothes annually.

SAN ANTONIO

No.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

No. Only helmets are furnished by the city.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

Table 9

ARE MEMBERS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED INTO A UNION, INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED? IF SO, IS UNION ACTIVITY CONFINED TO BARGAINING RIGHTS WITH THE CITY, OR DOES IT INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
Right to bargain but no right to strike.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Yes. No right to strike.

COLORADO
DENVER

Affiliated with the A.F. of L. Right
to bargain but no right to strike.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Affiliated with A. F. of L. Right to
bargain but no right to strike.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Affiliated with the A.F. of L.
Right to bargain but no right to strike.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Firemen are organized into an independent association, known as the Paid Firemen's Aid Association. The Association's activity in addition to bargaining rights with the city, includes a Personal Loan Association for members and a retirement and death benefit fund. There is no right to strike. The Association is not affiliated with any labor group.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question

COLUMBUS

Affiliated with the A.F. of L. Right to
bargain, but no right to strike.

Table 9 (Continued)

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OHIO (Continued)

TOLEDO Affiliated with the A.F. of L. Right
to bargain, but no right to strike.

TEXAS
DALLAS

No.

SAN ANTONIO

No.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Affiliated with the A. F. of L. Right
to bargain, but no right to strike.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

HOW MANY FIRE STATIONS ARE THERE?

<u>ALABAMA</u> BIRMINGHAM	24
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> OAKLAND	25
<u>COLORADO</u> DENVER	22
<u>KENTUCKY</u> LOUISVILLE	22
<u>LOUISIANA</u> NEW ORLEANS	No Fire Department answers received.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> ST. PAUL	19
<u>NEW YORK</u> ROCHESTER	23
<u>OHIO</u> CINCINNATI	37
COLUMBUS	19
TOLEDO	21
<u>TEXAS</u> DALLAS	26
SAN ANTONIO	23
<u>WASHINGTON</u> SEATTLE	35
<u>WISCONSIN</u> MILWAUKEE	No fire department answers received.

WHAT IS THEIR LOCATION PLAN?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Equal distribution in accordance to density of population, commercial and industrial districts.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Strategically placed to provide a maximum in efficiency to the community it serves.

COLORADO
DENVER

No definite location plan

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Residential areas are served by Quad Companies and Pumper Companies, strategically located. Three Aerial Truck Companies (one in each district) serve the high value districts, congested areas, all buildings over three stories in height. Two Aerial Trucks and three Engine Companies respond on the first Alarm in business, hotel, and hospital districts. Seventeen Pumper Companies are located according to hazards involved.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Stations have been relocated for motor apparatus and approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

There is no point within the city limits which may not be reached by the Fire Department within 5 minutes after an alarm has sounded.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question

COLUMBUS

No answer to this question

TOLEDO

The fire stations are located under the old system used when the horse-drawn apparatus were maintained. Consideration is under way to relocate under motor apparatus standards.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Located as nearly as possible, according to value and area.

SAN ANTONIO

Located according to populated districts.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Location is based upon topography, values, life hazard, and an engineered and integrated plan of over-all fire defense.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

**WHAT TYPES AND HOW MANY PIECES OF FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS
DO YOU HAVE?**

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

42. Principally Seagrave and American-La. France. Also four Macks. Pumper capacities: 600, 750, and 1000 gallons per minute. Ladder trucks: 65, 85 and 100 feet.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Chemical Company (Rescue & Utility), Triple Combination Pumps, Triple Combination Pumps with Hose Wagons, Trucks, City Service, Trucks, Aerial Hill Fire Apparatus, Light Wagon, Supply Wagon, Reserve: Trucks & Engines, Shop; Miscellaneous

COLORADO
DENVER

1 Quad Combination, 14 Triple Combination Pumps,
3 Double Combination Pumps, 3 Hose Wagons,
4 Aerial Trucks, 7 City Service Ladder Trucks,
2 Squad Wagons, 1 Apparatus under construction
8 Reserve Pumps, 8 reserve Hose wagons, 1 reserve City Service Ladder Truck, 2 reserve Tractors for Aerial Trucks, 1 reserve Chemical Truck.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

4 Aerial Trucks, 1 Hook & Ladder City Service Truck,
5 Quad Combinations, 30 Pumps, 1 Chemical Truck
1 Water Tower, 4 service Trucks, 1 Communication Tower Truck, 2 Alarm Communications Truck, 12 Officers cars.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS

No replies received.

ST. PAUL

1 Rescue Squad Truck, 9 Double Combination Pumps, 9 Tripple Combination Pumps, 1 Water Tower, 3 Aerial Trucks, 2 City Service and Chemical Trucks, 2 City Service & Booster Trucks, 1 Quad Combination Aerial Truck, 2 Hose Wagons, 1 Salvage Truck, 5 Service Trucks, 7 Officers cars, 3 Tripple Combination Reserve Pumps, 2 Double Combination Reserve Pumps, 2 Reserve Aerial Trucks, 1 City Service & Chemical Truck, Reserve, 1 Reserve Combination Hose & Chemical Truck, 1 Reserve Officer car.

ROCHESTER

Pumps, Aerial Trucks, Service Trucks, Water Tower, High Pressure Fog Pumper, and Salvage Wagon. 33 pieces in fire fighting service, 9 in reserve. Pumper capacities run from 500 to 1500 gallons per minute.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

62 in active service. 7 in reserve. In addition there are two ambulances, 19 automobiles, 5 trucks, 1 Tank Truck.

COLUMBUS

52. All Seagraves.

TOLEDO

18 Pumps, 3 Hose Companies, 8 Ladder Companies, 2 Squads.

TEXAS
DALLAS

33 Pumps, 11 Trucks, 1 Water Tower

SAN ANTONIO

28 Pumps, 1 Aerial Truck, 6 City Service Trucks

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Types of apparatus include Pumpers,
City Service Trucks, Aerial Trucks,
Water Tower, and Fire Boats.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

GIVE THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE APPARATUS?

<u>ALABAMA</u> <u>BIRMINGHAM</u>	8 years.
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> <u>OAKLAND</u>	11 years.
<u>COLORADO</u> <u>DENVER</u>	10 years.
<u>KENTUCKY</u> <u>LOUISVILLE</u>	9 years.
<u>LOUISIANA</u> <u>NEW ORLEANS</u>	No Fire Department answers received.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> <u>ST. PAUL</u>	17 years.
<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>ROCHESTER</u>	15 years.
<u>OHIO</u> <u>CINCINNATI</u>	No answer to this question
<u>COLUMBUS</u>	5 years.
<u>TOLEDO</u>	10 years.
<u>TEXAS</u> <u>DALLAS</u>	15 years
<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>	8 years
<u>WASHINGTON</u> <u>SEATTLE</u>	10 years
<u>WISCONSIN</u> <u>MILWAUKEE</u>	No Fire Department answers received.

WHAT IS YOUR REPLACEMENT SCHEME FOR OLD EQUIPMENT?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Trying to replace two pieces a year.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

To maintain equipment at a high standard of efficiency. To replace older equipment on a graduated progressive plan.

COLORADO
DENVER

No definite scheme for replacement of apparatus.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Seven new pieces of apparatus have been purchased within the past year. In addition two more Pumpers are now on order and will be placed into service soon. Several new apparatus including an Aerial Truck will be purchased this year. This plan will be followed until all antiquated equipment has been replaced with new and modern apparatus. Under this plan no piece of equipment will have been bought more than 15 years ago.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

No plan.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Complete modernization program is now in progress.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

Regular replacement plan for worn-out equipment is being followed.

COLUMBUS

When finances will permit

TOLEDO

Five new apparatus per year, over a five year plan.

TEXAS
DALLAS

To replace old equipment when appropriations and apparatus are available. 12 new pumpers are now on order.

SAN ANTONIO

Replacing two to three apparatus each year.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Replacement operates on a five-year basis that is revised annually.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRE LOSS IN YOUR CITY, DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS?

<u>ALABAMA</u> BIRMINGHAM	\$ 581,875.95 Per Capita: \$ 2.077
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> OAKLAND	\$ 1,244,223.16 Per capita: \$ 3.8286
<u>COLORADO</u> DENVER	\$ 640,452.22 Per capita: \$ 1.8298
<u>KENTUCKY</u> LOUISVILLE	\$ 436,756.29 Per capita : \$ 0.9194
<u>LOUISIANA</u> NEW ORLEANS	No Fire Department answers received.
<u>MINNEAPOLIS</u> ST. PAUL	\$ 653,028.00 Per capita: \$ 2.1767
<u>NEW YORK</u> ROCHESTER	\$ 578,131.00 Per capita \$ 1.6518
<u>OHIO</u> CINCINNATI	\$ 890,357.00 Per capita \$1.8954
COLUMBUS	\$ 1.5240 per capita
TOLEDO	\$ 578,000.00 Per capita: \$ 1.9260
<u>TEXAS</u> DALLAS	\$ 1,342,231.00 Per capita: \$ 4.1944
SAN ANTONIO	\$ 300,408.00 Per capita: \$ 1.2658
<u>WISCONSIN</u> MILWAUKEE	No Fire Department answers received.

DESCRIBE YOUR FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Ganewell system. Installed in 1921, kept fairly well up to date with replacements. Radio service added during 1946. Two-way service installed on practically all equipment.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Ganewell system under supervision of the Electric Department, City of Oakland.

COLORADO
DENVER

The Fire Alarm System is now being remodeled and a new system is in the making.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Ganewell and Star type. The fire alarm transmitter is the most modern in the United States. There is also another transmitter, a P.B.X. Board, box and relay boards, alarm relay boards, battery charging boards, and a 60 circuit protector board. Current is furnished by the Fire Department's own electric power storage plant, which also operates the telephone silent alarm system.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No Fire Department answers received.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Ganewell system. Telephone silent alarm system.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Ganewell system. A completely new receiving and sending system and station was installed in 1938.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

Teletype system. Ganewell system, two-way radio and telephone system.

COLUMBUS

Ganewell system.

TOLEDO

Ganewell system, two-way radio system.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Ganewell system, two-way radio system on all apparatus.

SAN ANTONIO

Ganewell system.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

A central office system with alarms transmitted via coded signals. Also by voice transmission, supplemented by the Fire Department two-way F. M. radio station.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Fire Department answers received.

SECTION III
SURVEY INDEX AND STATISTICAL TABLES
PART II
POLICE DEPARTMENTS

HOW MANY DISTRICTS ARE THERE?

<u>ALABAMA</u> BIRMINGHAM	15
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> OAKLAND	3
<u>COLORADO</u> DENVER	5
<u>KENTUCKY</u> LOUISVILLE	4
<u>LOUISIANA</u> NEW ORLEANS	7
<u>MINNESOTA</u> ST. PAUL	24
<u>NEW YORK</u> ROCHESTER	7
<u>OHIO</u> CINCINNATI	7
COLUMBUS	102 night Districts, no specific day districts.
TOLEDO	15
<u>TEXAS</u> DALLAS	14
SAN ANTONIO	City-wide
<u>WASHINGTON</u> SEATTLE	3
<u>WISCONSIN</u> MILWAUKEE	No Police Department answers received.

DO YOU HAVE A TRAINING SCHOOL? IF SO, HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

The training school is conducted by a sergeant who is the instructor of personnel. The school runs for about twenty weeks, three nights a week, two hours a night. All new officers must attend.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

The training school is under the supervision of a Captain of Police, with voluntary instructors from the department. It consists of a 4-344k Recruit Training Course covering all subjects. There is also in-service training.

COLORADO
DENVER

The training school is conducted for all new men, and consists of forty hours in the class room, plus out-door training on fire-arms, mob and riot control. The basic principles of police work, city ordinances, and criminal law are stressed.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

The Police Educational Bureau is in charge of the training school where all new officers are assigned, before entering active duty. The complete course requires six weeks of class room and field study. The program is prepared by the Superintendent of the Educational Bureau and approved by The Chief of Police. About 50% of the instructions are given by members of Police Educational Bureau, who are selected to instruct the school. These are picked men who have experience and knowledge of the subject they are to instruct. If the recruit fails to make a passing general average of 70% or better, he is automatically dropped as an employee of the department. In-service training rotates among groups of 15 men each for a period of one week for each group.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

The Police Training Division is a branch of the Bureau of Operations and Training, operating under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police and in charge of a supervisor who is a staff officer. Seven full-time instructors, one supply officer, one secretary and two custodial workers constitute the personnel of the training division. There are ten part-time instructors who are specialists and members of the department. Guest instructors representing various fields of activity related to law enforcement are called upon regularly for lectures. The recruit training program is divided into three major divisions; Mental: 175 hours. Manual: 100 hours. Physical: 75 hours. There are fifty school days of seven periods each.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

New recruits are given 30 days of training covering all phases of police work. Local judges, the Sheriff, Coroner, etc., and the ranking officers of the Police Department act as instructors. Occasional in-training courses of instruction are given to regular officers by the F. B. I. and other agencies. No set schedule or program.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

New appointees are given an extended course in police procedure by a Lieutenant of Training.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

Large and modern training school and detailed program. (No further information given.)

COLUMBUS

Training for 30 days for new recruits, when required.

TOLEDO

Training school supervised by an inspector and a lieutenant. 90 days of training for new officers. In-service training about 50 hours per year, for all officers. Includes use of fire arms, law, court procedure, policies, rules and regulations.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Training school is in charge of a Captain of Police, assisted by a Sergeant of Police. The recruit is enrolled in the police school for 6 weeks. Must attend eight one-hour classes six days a week. Full instruction given on all police subjects.

SAN ANTONIO

Training school under supervision of the State Board of Education. Recruits must attend for three months. In-service training one hour each week for 50 weeks each year for all members of the department. All police subjects are taught.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Training school administered by a Director of Police Training. School is a branch of the Technical Services Division of the Police Department. The School is in continuous operation and conducts three types of training, basic; 12 weeks for each recruit. In-service: 2 weeks annually for each member of the department as well as specialized training.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOINING YOUR DEPARTMENT?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Civil Service qualifications. Competitive examinations for all who meet certain physical and mental requirements.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

United States citizen of good character. Resident of the city of Oakland for at least 5 years. Age: 25 to 35. Civil Service qualifications.

COLORADO
DENVER

Civil Service qualifications. Height: 5'9" to 6'4". Weight: 148 to 235 pounds, weight according to height. Age: 25 to 35. Must be in perfect physical health.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Complete Civil Service qualifications. Competitive examinations. High school education. Age: 21 to 35. Minimum height 5'9". Minimum weight 150 pounds. Good moral character and no record of previous arrest.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

City Civil Service qualifications.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Age: 21 to 35. Minimum height 5'8". Weight according to height. Must pass physical examination.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Age: 21 to 30. Minimum height: 5'9". Must pass mental and physical tests and have one year of Junior High School.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

This question not answered

COLUMBUS

Physical and mental examinations. Age: 23 to 29. Minimum height 5'9". Weight according to height.

TOLEDO

Age: 22 to 32. Corresponding weight. Good health. Resident of Toledo for ten consecutive years or a resident of Ohio with World War II experience. Required to pass Civil Service, physical and written examination.

Table 3 (continued)

TEXAS
DALLAS

Civil Service qualifications. Age : 22 to 30.
Minimum height 5'10", minimum weight
160 pounds.
High School education.

SAN ANTONIO

Civil Service qualifications. One year
residence, city of San Antonio. Qualified
voter. Good moral character. Must pass
mental and physical examinations. Age
21 to 30. Minimum height 5'10".

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Residence city of Seattle. High School
education, full examinations. Minimum
height 5'8" maximum height 6'4", weight
140 to 235. Weight according to height.
Age: 21 to 30. Rigid Civil Service
qualifications.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

Table 4

HOW MANY EMPLOYEES ARE THERE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM 316

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND 610

COLORADO
DENVER 485

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE 484

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 900

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL 326

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER 458

OHIO
CINCINNATI 793

COLUMBUS 400

TOLEDO 419

TEXAS
DALLAS 489

SAN ANTONIO 297

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE 649

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

Table 5

WHAT IS THE SALARY SCALE?ALABAMABIRMINGHAM

Chief	\$ 4740.00 to \$ 5659.92
Assistant Chief	\$ 4260.00 to \$ 4860.00
Captain	\$ 3240.00 to \$ 3300.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3060.00 to \$ 3240.00
Sergeant	\$ 2880.00 to \$ 3000.00
Radio Technician	\$ 2760.00 to \$ 3060.00
Radio Engineer	\$ 3180.00 to \$ 3780.00
Supervisor, Complaint Clerk	\$ 1940.00 to \$ 2220.00
Record Clerk	\$ 3060.00 to \$ 3420.00
Steno-Clerk II	\$ 1980.00 to \$ 2400.00
Steno-Clerk III	\$ 1680.00 to \$ 1980.00
Junior Clerk	\$ 1620.00 to \$ 1980.00
Patrolman (Detective)	\$ 2520.00 to \$ 2880.00
Patrolman (Rack Investigator)	\$ 2460.00 to \$ 2700.00
Patrolman (Motorcycle)	\$ 2520.00 to \$ 2760.00
Patrolman	\$ 2400.00 to \$ 2640.00

CALIFORNIAOAKLAND

Chief	\$ 7980.00
Captain of Inspectors	\$ 6384.00
Captain of Police	\$ 5592.00
Lieutenant assigned to Inspection Bureau	\$ 4404.00
Lieutenant of Police	\$ 4104.00
Inspector	\$ 3780.00
Sergeant	\$ 3636.00

	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>
Patrolman	\$ 3000.00	\$ 3156.00	\$ 3312.00
Matron	\$ 2676.00		

COLORADODENVER

Chief	\$ 4830.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 3516.00
Captain	\$ 3171.00
Sergeant	\$ 2550.00
Surgeon	\$ 2550.00

COLORADODENVER (Continued)

Custodian	\$ 2550.00
Detective	\$ 2481.00
Operator	\$ 2274.00
Matron	\$ 2136.00
First Grade Patrolman	\$ 2274.00
Second Grade Patrolman	\$ 2205.00
Third Grade Patrolman	\$ 2136.00
Fourth Grade Patrolman	\$ 2067.00
Provisional Patrolman	\$ 2067.00

KENTUCKYLOUISVILLE

Chief	\$ 5000.00
Assistant Chief	\$ 4020.00
Captain	\$ 3180.00
Lieutenant	\$ 2610.00
Sergeant	\$ 2340.00
Detective	\$ 2190.00
Patrolman Grade A	\$ 2100.00
Patrolman Grade B	\$ 1980.00
Patrolman Grade C	\$ 1860.00

LOUISIANANEW ORLEANS

Superintendent of Police	\$ 6000.00
Secretary to the Superintendent of Police	\$ 3816.00
Superintendent of Identification	\$ 4428.00
Superintendent Police Training Division	\$ 3816.00
Chief of Detectives	\$ 4500.00
Assistant Chief of Detectives	\$ 3372.00
Superintendent of Traffic	\$ 4428.00
Superintendent of Police (night)	\$ 4056.00
Captain	\$ 3000.00
Lieutenant	\$ 2520.00
Detective	\$ 2520.00
Sergeant	\$ 2400.00
Desk Sergeant	\$ 2400.00
Patrolman	\$ 2380.00
Police Woman	\$ 1800.00

Table 5 (continued) 97

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Chief	\$ 6000.00	\$ 6000.00
Assistant Chief	\$ 3383.40	\$ 4013.40
Expert Criminologist	\$ 3383.40	\$ 4013.40
License Inspector	\$ 3000.00	\$ 3540.00
Superintendent of traffic.	\$ 2689.80	\$ 3154.80
Captain	\$ 2564.40	\$ 2999.40
Identification Expert	\$ 2564.40	\$ 2999.40
Superintendent of Juvenile Division	\$ 2564.40	\$ 2999.40
Superintendent of Police Radio	\$ 2564.40	\$ 2999.40
Superintendent of School Police	\$ 2564.40	\$ 2999.40
Detective Lieutenant	\$ 2564.40	\$ 2999.40
Police Lieutenant	\$ 2442.00	\$ 2847.00
Detective	\$ 2442.00	\$ 2847.00
Assistant Superintendent of Radio	\$ 2442.00	\$ 2847.00
Police Sergeant	\$ 2300.40	\$ 2675.40
Police Photographer	\$ 2300.40	\$ 2675.40
Patrolman	\$ 2158.20	\$ 2503.20
Police Radio Operator	\$ 2158.20	\$ 2503.20
Police Alarm Operator	\$ 2158.20	\$ 2503.20
Policewoman	\$ 2019.00	\$ 2334.00
Ambulance Surgeon	\$ 2019.00	\$ 2334.00
Police Matron	\$ 1870.80	\$ 2170.80

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Chief	\$ 5400.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 4100.00
Inspector	\$ 3700.00
Captain	\$ 3400.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3100.00
Sergeant	\$ 2840.00

Table 5 (continued) 98

NEW YORKROCHESTER (continued)

Chief of Detectives	\$ 4100.00
Assistant Chief of Detectives	\$ 3500.00
Patrolman (Supervisor Detectives	\$ 3200.00
Patrolman (Supervisor Accident Bureau	\$ 3100.00
Patrolman	\$ 2600.00
Patrolman 1st year	\$ 2200.00
Policewoman	\$ 2600.00

OHIOCINCINNATI

Chief	\$ 6518.86
Assistant Chief	\$ 4778.88
Inspector	\$ 4278.84
Night Chief	\$ 4278.84
Superintendent of High- way Safety	\$ 4278.84
Superintendent of Po- lice Training	\$ 4118.88
Superintendent of Motor Transport	\$ 3878.88
Superintendent of Crime Bureau	\$ 4478.88
Superintendent of Youth Aid Bureau	\$ 3518.88
Superintendent of Iden- tification.	\$ 3278.88
Detective Lieutenant	\$ 3157.92
Detective Sergeant	\$ 3035.04
Detective	\$ 2589.36 - \$ 2719.20
Police Major	\$ 3878.88
Police Captain	\$ 3518.88 - \$ 3878.88
Police Lieutenant	\$ 3035.04
Police Sergeant	\$ 2783.28 - \$ 2910.24
Patrolman	\$ 2050.56 - \$ 2457.60
Recruit	\$ 1910.88
Detention Matron	\$ 1553.28
Communications Foreman	\$ 3218.64
Radio Operator	\$ 2719.20 - \$ 2910.24

Table 5(continued) 99

OHIO
CINCINNATI(continued)

Supervisor of Police	
Records	\$ 3218.64 - \$ 3578.88
Department Accounting	
Officer	\$ 3338.88
Police Property Clerk	\$ 2846.88
Head Clerk	\$ 2457.60 - \$ 2910.24
Senior Account Clerk	\$ 2457.60
Stenographic Secretary	\$ 2783.28
Senior Stenographer	\$ 1910.88 - \$ 2323.92
Senior Clerk	\$ 1910.88 - \$ 2323.92
Senior Typist	\$ 1910.88 - \$ 2323.92
Junior Clerk	\$ 1342.80 - \$ 1769.28
Key Punch Operator	\$ 1342.80 - \$ 1769.28
Junior Typist	\$ 1342.80 - \$ 1769.28

COLUMBUS	1st year	After 1st year	After 2nd year	After 4th Year
Chief	\$ 3960.00	\$ 4140.00	\$ 4420.00	\$ 4500.00
Inspector	\$ 3120.00	\$ 3240.00	\$ 3420.00	\$ 3500.00
Captain	\$ 2760.00	\$ 2820.00	\$ 2880.00	\$ 3000.00
Lieutenant	\$ 2520.00	\$ 2580.00	\$ 2640.00	\$ 2700.00
Sergeant	\$ 2280.00	\$ 2340.00	\$ 2400.00	\$ 2460.00
Patrolman	\$ 1920.00	\$ 1980.00	\$ 2040.00	\$ 2160.00
Matron	\$ 1560.00	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1740.00
Part-time matron to be paid for actual time employed and whose salary shall be the same rate as that of a full-time matron.				
Guard	\$ 1560.00	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1740.00
Surgeon	\$ 2160.00	\$ 2280.00	\$ 2400.00	\$ 2520.00
Two-thirds paid from police fund, one-third from fire fund.				
Police Chemist				
Chief	\$ 3000.00	\$ 3060.00	\$ 3120.00	\$ 3180.00
Radio Oper- ator	\$ 2220.00	\$ 2260.00	\$ 2340.00	\$ 2400.00

Table 5 (continued) 100

OHIO

COLUMBUS (continued)

		After 1st year	After 1st year	After 3rd year	After 4th year
Radio Operator	\$ 1920.00	\$ 1980.00	\$ 2040.00	\$ 2160.00	
Police Woman	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1800.00	\$ 1860.00	\$ 1920.00	
Maintenance					
Mechanic	\$ 1740.00	\$ 1800.00	\$ 1860.00	\$ 1920.00	
Secretary	\$ 2760.00	\$ 2820.00	\$ 2880.00	\$ 3000.00	
Principal Clerk	\$ 1980.00	\$ 2100.00	\$ 2220.00	\$ 2340.00	
Police Record					
Clerk	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1740.00	\$ 1800.00	
Clerk Stenogra-					
pher	\$ 1620.00	\$ 1680.00	\$ 1740.00	\$ 1800.00	
Telephone Clerk	\$ 1440.00	\$ 1500.00	\$ 1560.00	\$ 1620.00	

TOLEDO

Chief	\$ 5040.00
Inspector	\$ 4380.00
Super Intendant, Bureau of Identification and record.	\$ 4380.00
Assistant Superintendent	\$ 3900.00
Super Intendant Labor- atory	\$ 3900.00
Secretary	\$ 3900.00
Captain	\$ 3900.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3480.00
Lieutenant Dispatcher	\$ 3480.00
Lieutenant Identification	\$ 3480.00
Lieutenant Detective	\$ 3480.00
Sergeant Detective	\$ 3240.00
Sergeant	\$ 3240.00
Sergeant Dispatcher	\$ 3240.00
Sergeant Identification	\$ 3240.00
Sergeant Accident Squad	\$ 3340.00
Corporal Dispatcher	\$ 3060.00
Patrolman Accident Squad	\$ 3060.00
Patrolman Crime Preven- tion	\$ 3060.00
Patrolman Motorcycle	\$ 3060.00
Patrolman	\$ 2940.00
Police Woman	\$ 2940.00
Police Woman probationary	\$ 2520.00
Patrolman probationary	\$ 2520.00
Polygraph Operator	\$ 3480.00

TOLSON (continued)

Technician	\$ 3240.00
Senior Clerk	\$ 2640.00
Traffic Engineering Clerk	\$ 2860.00
Intermediate Clerk	\$ 2460.00
Junior Clerk	\$ 2220.00
Senior Stenography Clerk	\$ 2100.00
Junior Stenography Clerk	\$ 1740.00
Radio Telephone Operator	\$ 2520.00
Radio Telegraph Telephone Operator	\$ 2820.00
File and Record Clerk	\$ 1740.00
Traffic Engineer	\$ 3660.00
School Patrol Supervisor	\$ 2340.00
Motorcycle Repairman	\$ 2940.00
Janitor	\$ 1860.00
Taylor	\$ 1260.00
Laborer	\$ 2142.00
Matron	\$ 2040.00

TEXAS
DALLAS

Chief	\$ 6499.92
Assistant Chief	\$ 5100.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 5100.00
Chief Inspector	\$ 4380.00
Inspector	\$ 4332.00
Director Crime Prevention Bureau	\$ 4332.00
Captain of Detectives	\$ 4320.00
Captain	\$ 4104.00
Assistant Superintendent of Identification	\$ 3156.00
Lieutenant	\$ 3144.00
Lieutenant of Detectives	\$ 3144.00
Lieutenant of Vice Squad	\$ 3144.00
Sergeant of Detectives	\$ 2988.00
Sergeant of Crime Prevention.	\$ 2988.00
Sergeant of Vice Squad	\$ 2988.00
Sergeant	\$ 2856.00
Sergeant (Motorcycle)	\$ 2976.00
Identification Officer	\$ 2988.00
Jail Supervisor	\$ 2904.00
Detective	\$ 2856.00

DALLAS (continued)

Crime Prevention Officer	\$ 2856.00
Vice Squad Officer	\$ 2856.00
Radio Dispatcher	\$ 2652.00
Warrant Officer	\$ 2652.00
Patrolman (Motorcycle)	\$ 2616.00
Patrolman	\$ 2496.00
Apprentice Policeman 1st 4 months.	\$ 2220.00
Apprentice Policeman 2nd 4 months.	\$ 2280.00
Apprentice Policeman 3rd 4 months	\$ 2340.00
Patrolman-Probationary- 3 months	\$ 2340.00
Temporary Policeman 1st 6 months	\$ 2220.00
Temporary Policeman 2nd 6 months	\$ 2340.00
Temporary Policeman beginning 2nd year.	\$ 2496.00

SAN ANTONIO

Base pay for Patrolman	\$ 2040.00
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WASHINGTONSEATTLE

Chief	\$ 7500.00
Assistant Chief	\$ 4800.00
Deputy Chief	\$ 4500.00
Inspector of Traffic	\$ 4200.00
Captain 1st. Grade	\$ 3600.00
Captain 2nd Grade	\$ 3480.00
Chief Jailor	\$ 3240.00
Sergeant 1st Grade	\$ 3000.00
Sergeant 2nd. Grade	\$ 2880.00
Patrolman, assigned as Special Investigator	\$ 3000.00
Patrolman, assigned as Detective	\$ 2880.00
Patrolman 1st. Grade	\$ 2760.00
Patrolman 2nd. Grade	\$ 2700.00
Patrolman 3rd. Grade	\$ 2640.00
Patrolman 4th Grade	\$ 2520.00

SEATTLE (continued)

Inspector of Detectives	\$ 4500.00
Detective Captain 1st. Grade	\$ 3600.00
Detective Captain 2nd. Grade	\$ 3480.00
Identification Superintendant	
1st. Grade	\$ 3120.00
Identification Superintendant	
2nd. Grade	\$ 3000.00
Identification Superintendant	
3rd. Grade	\$ 2880.00
Detective Sergeant 1st. Grade	\$ 3000.00
Detective Sergeant 2nd. Grade	\$ 2880.00
Captain of Policewoman	
1st. Grade	\$ 3240.00
Captain of Policewoman	
2nd. Grade	\$ 3120.00
Sergeant of Policewoman	
1st Grade	\$ 3000.00
Sergeant of Policewoman	
2nd. Grade	\$ 2880.00
Policewoman 1st. Grade	\$ 2760.00
Policewoman 2nd. Grade	\$ 2700.00
Policewoman 3rd. Grade	\$ 2640.00
Policewoman 4th Grade	\$ 2520.00
Chief Clerk 1st. Grade	\$ 3600.00
Chief Clerk 2nd. Grade	\$ 3300.00
Chief Clerk 3rd. Grade	\$ 3000.00
Superintendant of Record	
1st. Grade	\$ 3600.00
Superintendant of Record	
2nd. Grade	\$ 3480.00
Principal Clerk 1st. Grade	\$ 2880.00
Principal Clerk 2nd. Grade	\$ 2760.00
Principal Clerk 3rd. Grade	\$ 2640.00
Account Clerk 1st. Grade	\$ 2460.00
Account Clerk 2nd. Grade	\$ 2400.00
Account Clerk 3rd. Grade	\$ 2340.00
Account Clerk 4th Grade	\$ 2280.00
Secretary to Chief	\$ 2580.00
Senior Clerk Stenographer	
1st. Grade	\$ 2460.00
Senior Clerk Stenographer	
2nd. Grade	\$ 2400.00
Senior Clerk Stenographer	
3rd. Grade	\$ 2340.00
Senior Clerk Stenographer	
4th Grade	\$ 2280.00

SEATTLE (continued)

Senior Clerk 1st Grade	\$ 2460.00
Senior Clerk 2nd. Grade	\$ 2400.00
Senior Clerk 3rd. Grade	\$ 2340.00
Senior Clerk 4th Grade	\$ 2280.00
Report Clerk 4th Grade	\$ 2280.00
Intermediate Clerk Sten-	
ographer, 1st. grade	\$ 2220.00
Intermediate Clerk Sten-	
ographer, 2nd. Grade	\$ 2100.00
Intermediate Clerk Sten-	
ographer, 3rd. Grade	\$ 2040.00
Intermediate Clerk 1st.	
Grade	\$ 2220.00
Intermediate Clerk 2nd.	
Grade	\$ 2100.00
Intermediate Clerk 3rd.	
Grade	\$ 2040.00
Key Punch Operator	\$ 2040.00
Junior Clerk 1st. Grade	\$ 1980.00
Junior Clerk 2nd. Grade	\$ 1860.00
Junior Clerk 3rd. Grade	\$ 1740.00
Multilith Journeyman	\$ 2760.00
Telephone Operator 1st.	
Grade	\$ 1920.00
Telephone Operator 2nd.	
Grade	\$ 1860.00
Telephone Operator 3rd.	
Grade	\$ 1740.00
Police Matron 1st. Grade	\$ 2760.00
Police Matron 2nd. Grade	\$ 2700.00
Police Matron 3rd. Grade	\$ 2640.00
Police Matron 4th. Grade	\$ 2520.00
Cook (and board) 1st. Grade	\$ 2460.00
Cook (and board) 2nd. Grade	\$ 2400.00
Cook (and board) 3rd. Grade	\$ 2340.00
Signal Telephone Technician	
per diem	\$ 13.50
Lineman per diem	\$ 13.50
Auto Machinist Foreman	
1st. Grade	\$ 3120.00
Auto Machinist Foreman	
2nd. Grade	\$ 3000.00

SEATTLE (continued)

Automotive Sheet Metal Worker 1st. Grade	\$ 3180.00
Automotive Sheet Metal Worker 2nd. Grade	\$ 3060.00
Auto Machinist	\$ 2880.00
Auto Machinist Assistant 1st. Grade	\$ 2520.00
Auto Machinist Assistant 2nd. Grade	\$ 2460.00
Radio Technician 1st. Grade	\$ 3240.00
Radio Technician 2nd. Grade	\$ 3060.00
Radio Technician Assistant 1st. Grade	\$ 2460.00
Radio Technician Assistant 2nd. Grade	\$ 2340.00
Radio Technician Assistant 3rd. Grade	\$ 2220.00
Chief Radio Operator	\$ 2820.00
Radio Operator 1st. Grade	\$ 2640.00
Radio Operator 2nd. Grade	\$ 2340.00
Director of Junior Safety 1st. Grade	\$ 3480.00
Director of Junior Safety 2nd. Grade	\$ 3240.00
Director of Junior Safety 3rd. Grade	\$ 3120.00
Director of Police Training 1st. Grade	\$ 3900.00
Director of Police Training 2nd. Grade	\$ 3600.00

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

**HOW MANY MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO THE PATROL SECTION?
DETECTIVE SECTION?**

<u>ALABAMA</u> <u>BIRMINGHAM</u>	Patrol Section - 187. Detective Section - 36
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> <u>OAKLAND</u>	Patrol Section - 226. Detective Section - 40
<u>COLORADO</u> <u>DENVER</u>	No answer to this question.
<u>KENTUCKY</u> <u>LOUISVILLE</u>	Patrol Section - 393. Detective Section - 45
<u>LOUISIANA</u> <u>NEW ORLEANS</u>	Patrol Section - 400. Detective Section - 100
<u>MINNESOTA</u> <u>ST. PAUL</u>	Patrol Section - 167. Detective Section - 63
<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>ROCHESTER</u>	Patrol Section - 82. Detective Section - 36
<u>OHIO</u> <u>CINCINNATI</u>	This question not answered.
<u>COLUMBUS</u>	This question not answered.
<u>TOLEDO</u>	Patrol Section - 163. Detective Section - 51
<u>TEXAS</u> <u>DALLAS</u>	Patrol Section - 173. Detective Section - 80
<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>	Patrol Section - 106. Detective Section - 47
<u>WASHINGTON</u> <u>SEATTLE</u>	Patrol Section - 325. Detective Section - 92
<u>WISCONSIN</u> <u>MILWAUKEE</u>	No Police Department answers received.

LIST ALL OTHER PARTS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT, GIVING ORGANIZATION, FUNCTION AND MANPOWER.

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Traffic Division, headed by a Captain of Police, composed of one stenographer, 21 Motor Cycle Officers, 3 Wreck Investigators, 28 Traffic Officers. Record Division headed by a Record Cler, consists of 4 stenographers. Bureau of Identification under supervision of the Record Clerk, manned by 3 Patrolmen and a Junior Clerk.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Manpower</u>
Central Division	General Duties	171
Eastern Division	General Duties	73
Northern Division	General Duties	47
Service Division	Booking, Jail etc.	70
Personal & Training		20
Inspectors Division	Identification & Investigation	94
Chief's Office	Administration	3
Traffic Division		132

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

Traffic Bureau comprised of 90 members includes the Violation Section, Accident Prevention Section, Enforcement Section, Taxi Cab Inspection Section and the Bridge Assignment. The Crime Prevention Bureau comprised of 10 members is commanded by a Captain. The Education Section is comprised of 4 members and headed by a Captain. The Records and Identification Bureau is commanded by the Chief of Detectives and includes 8 members as well as 4 clerks.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

Identification Bureau of Records.
Radio Communications and Telephone
Operators. Pawn shop Supervisor.
Missing Persons and Juvenile Delinquency
Bureau. Auto Theft Bureau and Bicycle
Division. Auto & Motorcycle Repair
Shop. Traffic Division. Paint shops.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Police switchboard operators	7
Radio Division	7
Police Doctors	5
Identification Division	6
Police Women	4
Police Matrons	4
Traffic Division	26
Maintenance & Repairs	1
Superintendent of School Pol- ice	1
License Division	5
Property Clerk	2
Target Range	1
Records	22
Stations	2
TaxiCab Inspection	1
Missing Persons	1
Accident Investigation	1

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Accident Bureau	42
Traffic Bureau	52

OHIO
CINCINNATI

This question not answered.

COLUMBUS

Traffic Section
Headquarters Section
Record Section
Communication Section
Jail Section

TOLEDO

Communications	15
Traffic Bureau	35
Bureau of Identification & Record	13
Crime Prevention	8
Women's Bureau	4

TEXAS
DALLAS

Traffic Bureau, Police Training,
Record's Bureau, Warrant Officers,
Auto Found Detail.

SAN ANTONIO

Record Division	18
Vice Division	14
Maintenance Division	16
Vehicle Maintenance	12
Accounting	5

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Traffic Division, Technical Services
Division.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

Table 8

HOW MANY HOURS DO YOUR POLICEMEN WORK PER WEEK, AND WHAT IS THEIR SCHEDULE OF WORKING HOURS?

ALABAMABIRMINGHAM

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day
1 day off each week.

CALIFORNIAOAKLAND

48 hours per week. 8 hours per day.
Overtime paid for hours worked in excess of 44 hours a week.

COLORADODENVER

48 hours per week, 8 hours per day.
4 days off per month. 15 day vacation with pay per year.

KENTUCKYLOUISVILLE

56 hours per week, 8 hours a day.
Every 8th day off.

LOUISIANANEW ORLEANS

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day.
Off 1 day a week.

MINNESOTAST. PAUL

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day. 1 day off per week.

NEW YORKROCHESTER

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day.
1 day off per week.

OHIOCINCINNATI

This question not answered

COLUMBUS

48 hours per week, 8 hours a day.
1 day off per week.

TOLEDO

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day.
1 day off per week. 12 days vacation per year.

TEXASDALLAS

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day
1 day off per week.

SAN ANTONIO

48 hours per week. 8 hours a day
1 day off per week.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Policemen work 44½ hours per week
1 day off every 5 days.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

ARE UNIFORMS AND ARMS FURNISHED FREE? IF NOT, WHAT ARE
THE REGULATIONS COVERING THIS PARTICULAR PHASE?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

No. Each man furnished his own equipment.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

No. Each man furnishes his own equipment.

COLORADO
DENVER

Uniform cloth is furnished to all men, but they must pay for tailoring. Sam Brown belts, holsters, night sticks, patrol box keys, cap shield and rule book are furnished by the city. Guns and ammunition are furnished by the officers.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Uniforms are furnished by the men. Fire arms, sam brown belts, holsters, and flashlight batteries are furnished free to all officers.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No. Each man furnishes his own equipment.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

No. Each man furnished his own equipment.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Winter Reefers are furnished by the city to all chauffeurs and motorcycle officers. Caps are furnished to traffic officers and accident bureau officers. Revolvers, hand cuffs, and badges are also furnished by the city. Puttees, worn by corner men only, are also furnished. Raincoats and boots are furnished motorcycle officers.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

This question not answered.

COLUMBUS

Arms are furnished free. Men purchase their own uniforms.

TOLEDO

Each uniformed officer is given \$ 25.00 yearly, toward purchase of required uniform articles. Arms are furnished.

TEXAS
DALLAS

\$ 75.00 are given each year to each man for clothing and other necessities.

SAN ANTONIO

Only arms are furnished.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Fire arms and other special equipment are furnished. Men must buy their own uniforms.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

ARE MEMBERS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED INTO A UNION, INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED? IF SO, IS UNION ACTIVITY CONFINED TO BARGAINING RIGHTS WITH THE CITY, OR DOES IT INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

No.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

No.

COLORADO
DENVER

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
Rights confined to bargaining
with the city. No right to
strike.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

A portion of the personal is af-
filiated with the A. F. of L.
but is not recognized by the city.
The department has a Police As-
sociation comprising over 95% of
the entire personal. This is the
the recognized bargaining agent.
The organization also pays sick
and death benefits.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

No.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

No.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

No.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

This question not answered.

COLUMBUS

A fraternal order of Police.
No right to strike

TOLEDO

No.

TEXAS
DALLAS

No.

SAN ANTONIO

No.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

No.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers
received.

HOW MANY POLICE STATIONS ARE THERE?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

2

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

3

COLORADO
DENVER

This question not answered.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

The city at present, has 1 central Headquarter. This setup has been in effect for 5 years, but has proved inefficient. Before this plan was inaugurated there existed 4 separate stations and a Headquarter's station. Plans are under way to return to this organization.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

7

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

1

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

7

OHIO
CINCINNATI

7

COLUMBUS

9

TOLEDO

2

TEXAS
DALLAS

1. Two substations are contemplated.

SAN ANTONIO

1

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

3

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

WHAT IS THEIR LOCATION PLAN?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

The Central Station serves as a head-quarter, while the Ensley substation takes care of the Western Section of the city.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Stations are centrally located within their districts.

COLORADO
DENVER

No answer to this question.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

This question answered in question #12

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

2 stations are located in the commercial district, 5 in the residential areas.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Headquarters is located in the center of the city.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Each station is located in the center of its district.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

3 stations are located in the commercial district, 4 in the residential areas.

COLUMBUS

Headquarters is located in the down town area. The other stations are scattered throughout the city.

TOLEDO

The river divides the two districts.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Headquarters is located in the down town section.

SAN ANTONIO

No answer to this question.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Located in such a manner as to be most nearly accessible to all parts of the areas they serve.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

WHAT TYPES AND HOW MANY PIECES OF MOTOR VEHICLES DO YOU HAVE?ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

1 riot car
1 traffic sign car
1 paint truck
47 patrol cars
4 patrol wagons
1 street painting truck
1 street lighting truck

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

5 ambulances
4 patrol wagons
101 patrol cars
72 motorcycles

COLORADO
DENVER

2 ambulances
2 patrol wagons
1 paint truck
8 cruisers
92 patrol cars
19 motorcycles

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

66 two-way radio patrol cars
2 heavy-duty 17 passenger ambulance-patrol-combinations
6 ten passenger-ambulance-emergency-wagons two-way F.M. radio for all wagons.
30 motorcycles
3 three wheelers
2 emergency wreckers
1 emergency light truck

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

66 patrol cars
17 trucks and patrol wagons
62 motorcycles

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

39 patrol cars
5 trucks
1 patrol wagon
2 ambulances
1 pickup truck
12 motorcycles
2 three wheelers

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

38 patrol cars
1 patrol wagon
1 radio truck
21 motorcycles

OHIO
CINCINNATI

125 patrol cars
30 motorcycles
8 patrol wagons
2 trucks

COLUMBUS

45 patrol cars
30 motorcycles
6 three wheelers
2 patrol wagons
1 ambulance

TOLEDO

10 patrol ambulance
65 patrol cars
30 motorcycles

TEXAS
DALLAS

111 patrol cars
34 three wheelers
31 motorcycles
3 wreckers

SAN ANTONIO

80 patrol cars
16 motorcycles

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

83 patrol cars
38 motorcycles
8 trucks and wagons

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

GIVE THE AVERAGE AGE OF YOUR VEHICLES

<u>ALABAMA</u> <u>BIRMINGHAM</u>	3 years
<u>CALIFORNIA</u> <u>OAKLAND</u>	9 years
<u>COLORADO</u> <u>DENVER</u>	This question not answered.
<u>KENTUCKY</u> <u>LOUISVILLE</u>	6 months
<u>LOUISIANA</u> <u>NEW ORLEANS</u>	1½ years.
<u>MINNESOTA</u> <u>ST. PAUL</u>	3 years
<u>NEW YORK</u> <u>ROCHESTER</u>	1 year.
<u>OHIO</u> <u>CINCINNATI</u>	This question not answered
<u>COLUMBUS</u>	5 years.
<u>TOLEDO</u>	6 years.
<u>TEXAS</u> <u>DALLAS</u>	1 year.
<u>SAN ANTONIO</u>	3 years.
<u>WASHINGTON</u> <u>SEATTLE</u>	4.5 years.
<u>WISCONSIN</u> <u>MILWAUKEE</u>	No Police Department answers received.

WHAT IS YOUR REPLACEMENT SCHEME FOR OLD EQUIPMENT?

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Vehicles driven 70 to 80000 miles are replaced by new equipment.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

Replace oldest equipment when new vehicles can be purchased.

COLORADO
DENVER

No answer to this question.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

Vehicles driven 50000 miles are replaced by new equipment.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

New equipment purchase when budget allows.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Vehicles driven 100000 miles are replaced by new equipment.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Vehicles driven 60000 miles are replaced, if possible by new equipment.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question.

COLUMBUS

Replacements made when budget allows.

TOLEDO

Contemplated replacements this year(1947)
20 patrol cars, 6 ambulance patrols,
29 motorcycles. Present equipment in
in poor condition.

TEXAS
DALLAS

The motor vehicles of the Dallas Police Department are rented on a monthly mileage basis of 5¢ per mile. The purchase and service of all motor vehicle equipment owned and operated by the city of Dallas, including the Police Department, is furnished by the Municipal Garage, and purchases are being made as needed through local dealers.

TEXAS (continued)
SAN ANTONIO

Vehicles are traded in.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

The department replaces all vehicles on a depreciation basis.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

Table 16

124

GIVE STATISTICS COVERING CRIME IN YOUR CITY, DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

No answer to this question

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
91602	126927	109806	128747	121423

Figures represent number of offenses for each year.

COLORADO
DENVER

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
7137	7520	7494	6966	7732

Figures represent number of serious offenses only.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
9967	8995	7652	8391	9488

Figures represent number of serious offenses only.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

Total of major offenses 1941 through 1945:
23443

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
4061	3508	2992	3093	3180

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

No answer to this question

OHIO
CINCINNATI

<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
8660	7558	7441	8128

Figures represent number of serious offenses only.

COLUMBUS

No answer to this question.

TOLEDO

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
5232	5633	5215	5300	6580

Figures represent number of serious offenses only.

TEXAS
DALLAS

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
10936	10763	7971	9591	10014

Figures represent number of serious offenses only.

SAN ANTONIO

<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
4769	4799	4544	4308	5043

Figures represent number of serious offenses only.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

This question not answered.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

DESCRIBE THE POLICE RADIO AND CALL SYSTEM.ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM

Two-way system for all patrol cars.

CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND

F. M. radio system for all vehicles, as well as Gamewell call box system.

COLORADO
DENVER

Complete radio and telephone communication system.

KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE

The city was one of the first in the world to have a police radio communication system. It is the largest single-transmitter unit station in the world, operating on an FM frequency. It serves not only the Police vehicles, but also the Department of Works, the Fire Department and a section of the Kentucky State Highway Patrol. It has served as an example to many other cities and has been copied by many Australian Police Departments. Louisville was also a pioneer in the installation of a radio telegraph system. The Police Department technicians have developed a secret antenna for police cars which cannot be seen. The Police Department also operates a complete Gamewell call box system.

LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS

Police radio system.

MINNESOTA
ST. PAUL

Police radio system coordinated network with two surrounding counties and two municipalities.

NEW YORK
ROCHESTER

Police radio system. Coordinated network maintained with neighbouring Police communications system.

OHIO
CINCINNATI

No answer to this question.

COLUMBUS

Three-way P. M. Police Radio system.

TOLEDO

Police radio system.

TEXAS
DALLAS

Police radio system.

SAN ANTONIO

Police radio system, Gamewell call box system for down town area.

WASHINGTON
SEATTLE

Police radio system for A.M. Also a new three-way P. M. system in use.

WISCONSIN
MILWAUKEE

No Police Department answers received.

The answers to the survey questionnaires sent to the City of Indianapolis were received too late to be included within the survey index and statistical tables, nor could they be thoroughly interwoven within the analytical sections.

However, the fire department and police department answers are listed in complete form in the following supplementary tables. No safety department answers were received from Indianapolis.

Where Indianapolis is not included within the body of the analysis, it will be found mentioned in the footnotes of the analytical sections.

Only in the above-mentioned procedure was it possible to give complete coverage to these late returns.

* * *

PART III
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE
FIRE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

1. HOW MANY DISTRICTS ARE THERE?

4.

2. DO YOU HAVE A TRAINING SCHOOL? IF SO, HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

Yes. Battalion Chief in charge, with authorized assistants.

3. WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOINING YOUR DEPARTMENT?

Age: 21 to 30. All applicants must pass physical examination.

4. HOW MANY EMPLOYEES ARE THERE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT?

608

5. WHAT IS THE SALARY SCALE?

\$ 2400.00 to \$ 6000.00

6. HOW MANY MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO AN ENGINE COMPANY? LADDER COMPANY?

Engine Company: 5

Ladder Company: 5

7. HOW MANY HOURS DO YOUR FIREMEN WORK PER WEEK AND WHAT IS THEIR SCHEDULE OF WORKING HOURS?

84 hours. 24 & 24.

8. ARE UNIFORMS AND FIRECLOTH FURNISHED FREE? IF NOT, WHAT ARE THE REGULATIONS COVERING THIS PARTICULAR PHASE?

Clothing allowance of \$100.00 per year.

9. ARE MEMBERS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED INTO A UNION, INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED? IF SO, IS UNION ACTIVITY CONFINED TO BARGAINING RIGHTS WITH THE CITY, OR DOES IT HAVE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE?

Affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters, A.F. of L. Also the Indiana Firemen's Association. The latter is not affiliated with any union.

10. HOW MANY FIRE STATIONS ARE THERE?

29

11. WHAT IS THEIR LOCATION PLAN?

Houses are located to meet local requirements.

12. WHAT TYPES AND HOW MANY PIECES OF FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS DO YOU HAVE?

31 pumpers
12 service trucks
4 aerial trucks
1 water tower
2 rescue squads
37 apparatus in reserve.

13. GIVE THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE APPARATUS.

25 years.

14. WHAT IS YOUR REPLACEMENT SCHEME FOR OLD EQUIPMENT?

Replacements are made when the city can float a bond issue. 9 new apparatus were received during the last ten years and these were built in the fire department shops.

15. WHAT IS THE AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSS IN YOUR CITY DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS?

\$ 847,916.97 Per capita: \$ 2.1197

16. DESCRIBE YOUR FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

Gamewell system.

PART III
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

1. HOW MANY DISTRICTS ARE THERE?

47 walking districts, 16 radio car districts, 4 division sergeants districts.

2. DO YOU HAVE A TRAINING SCHOOL? IF SO, HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

Yes. The training school is organized under the qualifications as set out in the Acts of the Indiana General Assembly of 1935 and Amendments supplement thereto.

3. WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOINING YOUR DEPARTMENT?

Age: 24 to 35. Height: minimum 5'7" Weight: minimum 150 lbs. Weight according to height. Must pass rigid physical examination.

4. HOW MANY EMPLOYEES ARE THERE IN YOUR DEPARTMENT?

693

5. WHAT IS THE SALARY SCALE?

Chief	\$ 6000.00
Inspector	\$ 4275.00
Deputy Inspector	\$ 3775.00
Captain	\$ 3275.00
Lieutenant	\$ 2875.00
Sergeant	\$ 2675.00
Corporal	\$ 2475.00
Patrolman	\$ 2400.00
Patrolman 1st. year	\$ 2100.00
Civilian employee	\$ 1500.00 to \$ 2160.00

6. HOW MANY MEN ARE ASSIGNED TO THE PATROL SECTION, DETECTIVE SECTION?

Detective section 84
Patrol section 290

7. LIST ALL OTHER PARTS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT, GIVING ORGANIZATION, FUNCTION AND MANPOWER.

Chief's Office - Chief of Police
Inspector's Office - Inspector and Secretary of Police
Record Division - Sergeant and Corporal of Police in charge of 11 civilians who keep department record plus 7 patrolmen who are teletype operators and 3 patrolmen who are registration clerks.

Property and Supply Division - 1 Sergeant and 1
patrolman plus 5
civilians.
Court Bailiffs - 2 Sergeants and 4 patrolmen
Human Department and Municipal Kennels - 3 Ser-
geants plus Civilians.

Gaswell Division - 1 Sergeant and 2 Patrolmen
Traffic Maintenance - 2 Sergeants and 12 Civilians
Building Maintenance - 1 Lieutenant and 9 Civilians
Municipal Garage - 1 Sergeant
Radio and Communication Division - 1 Superintendant
of Radio and Commun-
ication, 1 Assistant
Superintendant, 4 Desk-
Lieutenants, 3 Dispatching
Sergeants, 9 Radio Oper-
ators, 8 Telephone Oper-
ators, 2 Civilians.

Identification Division - 1 Captain 3 Sergeants, 3
Corporals, 11 Patrolmen,
5 Police Women, 5 Civil-
ians.

Traffic Division

Accident Prevention - 1 Inspector of Traffic, 1 Captain.

Motorcycle Division - 2 Lieutenants, 9 Sergeants, 3 Cor-
porals 88 Patrolmen, 5 Civilians.

Juvenile Aid Division - 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, 4 Cor-
porals, 9 Patrolmen, 19
Police Women, 1 Civilian.

**8. HOW MANY HOURS DO YOUR POLICEMEN WORK PER WEEK? WHAT
IS THEIR SCHEDULE OF WORKING HOURS?**

3 eight hour shifts. 7 days a week. Off the eighth day.

**9. ARE UNIFORMS AND ARMS FURNISHED FREE? IF NOT, WHAT
ARE THE REGULATIONS COVERING THIS PARTICULAR PHASE?**

No. They must be purchased by the individual officer
and must conform to specifications as set out by the
department.

**10. ARE MEMBERS OF YOUR DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED INTO A UNION,
INDEPENDENT OR AFFILIATED? IF SO, IS UNION ACTIVITY
CONFINED TO BARGAINING RIGHTS WITH THE CITY OR DOES IT
INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE?**

No

11. HOW MANY POLICE STATIONS ARE THERE?

1

12. WHAT IS THEIR LOCATION PLAN?

Centralized plan.

13. WHAT TYPES AND HOW MANY PIECES OF MOTOR VEHICLES DO YOU HAVE?

80 vehicles. 42 motorcycles.

14. GIVE THE AVERAGE AGE OF YOUR VEHICLE?

4 years.

15. WHAT IS YOUR REPLACEMENT SCHEME FOR OLD EQUIPMENT?

Some equipment is replaced each year. Trying to maintain an average age of 2 years for vehicles.

16. GIVE STATISTICS COVERING CRIME IN YOUR CITY, DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Criminal Homocide	106
Manslaughter	65
Rape	129
Robbery	1612
Assault	1986
Burglary	10211
Larceny over \$50 ex-	
cept auto	2746
Auto Theft	7061

only 5 year totals given here.

17. DESCRIBE THE POLICE RADIO AND CALL SYSTEM.

P. M. and A. M. two-way radio, Gamewell system.

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