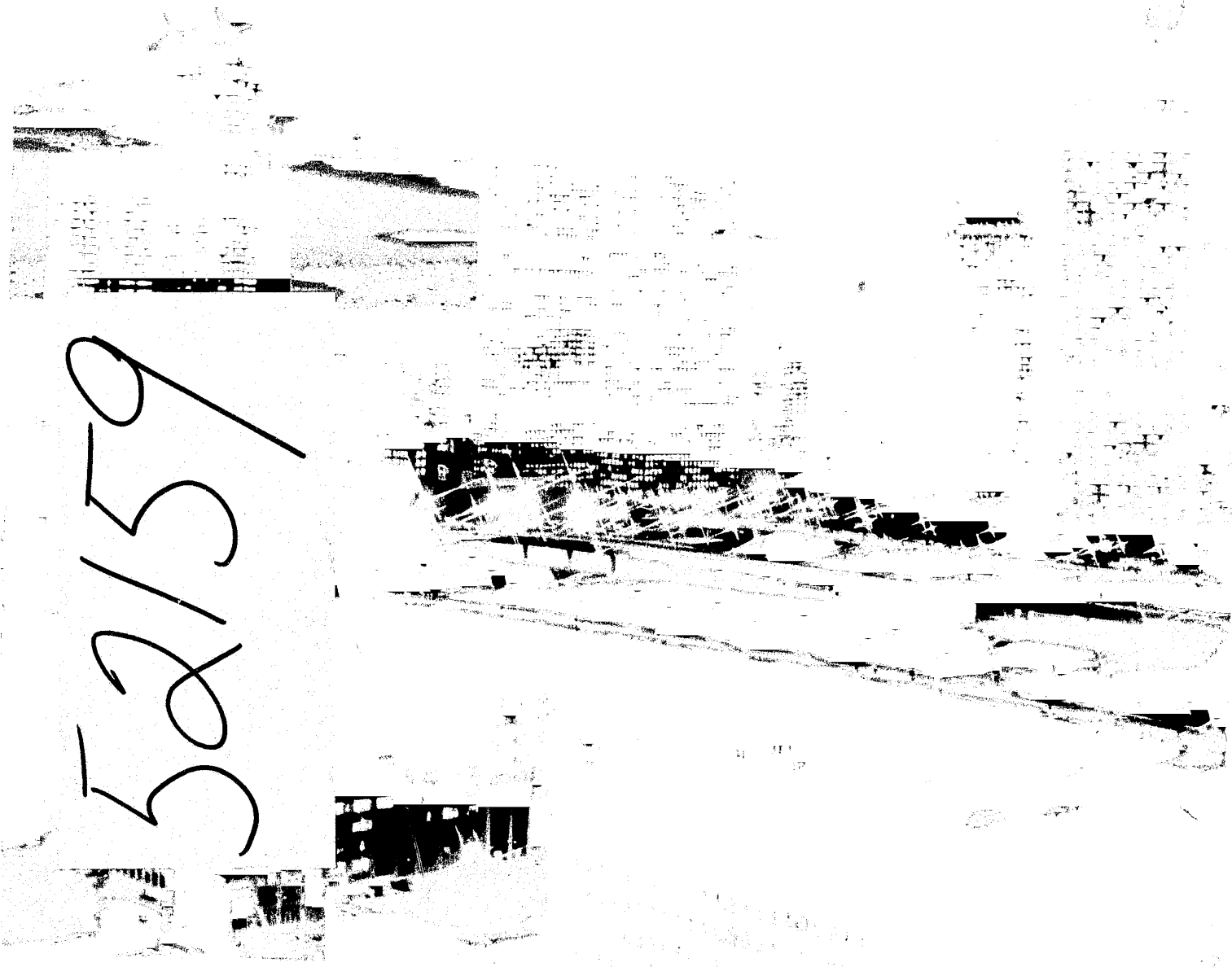


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Board of Police Commissioners

Honorable Tom Bradley, Mayor
City of Los Angeles
Room 305, City Hall
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Mayor Bradley:

In 1977, as in the preceding year, overall crime was reduced in the City of Los Angeles. The men and women of the Department can be justly proud of their contribution to that result.

This relative calm should not, however, obscure the fact that today's police face increasingly complex issues. The professionals of our Department must meet these challenges in spite of diminishing resources. To do this, we must find new methods to provide the greatest amount of law enforcement for every dollar that the citizen spends.

The Department's goal for 1978 is not only another statistical reduction in crime levels, but an overall improvement in the quality of public service we provide. This will require a review of assumptions and priorities as well as increased creativity to manage our limited resources even more effectively. The Board, the Chief and the rest of the Department management team are dedicated to that goal.



**Mariana R. Pfaelzer: President,
Board of Police Commissioners.
Attorney-at-Law.**

This annual report describes some of our progress during 1977, all of it made possible because of your foresight, concern and support.

Respectfully,
BOARD OF POLICE
COMMISSIONERS

Mariana R Pfaelzer

MARIANA R. PFAELZER
President



**Stephen Reinhardt: Vice President,
Board of Police Commissioners. Attorney-at-Law. Former
President, Recreation and
Parks Commission.**

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ACQUISITIONS



James G. Fisk: Adjunct Professor, Political Science Department, UCLA. Former Deputy Chief of Police.



Salvador Montenegro: Consultant, real estate management and sales. Former Police Commission Hearing Examiner.



Samuel L. Williams: Attorney-at-Law. President, Los Angeles County Bar Association.

2 From the Chief

During every moment of the day and night, a thin blue line weaves an endless pattern of protection and service along the 6,500 miles of our City's streets. When a citizen needs help, it is the anonymous street officer he turns to first, and it is that anonymous officer management also relies upon to introduce its aspirations and concepts to the field.

Back in 1970, our patrol officers took hold of an innovative idea and carried it into the streets by making themselves available to every citizen seeking ways to avoid becoming a victim. The citizens who first responded numbered only 6,200. In 1977,



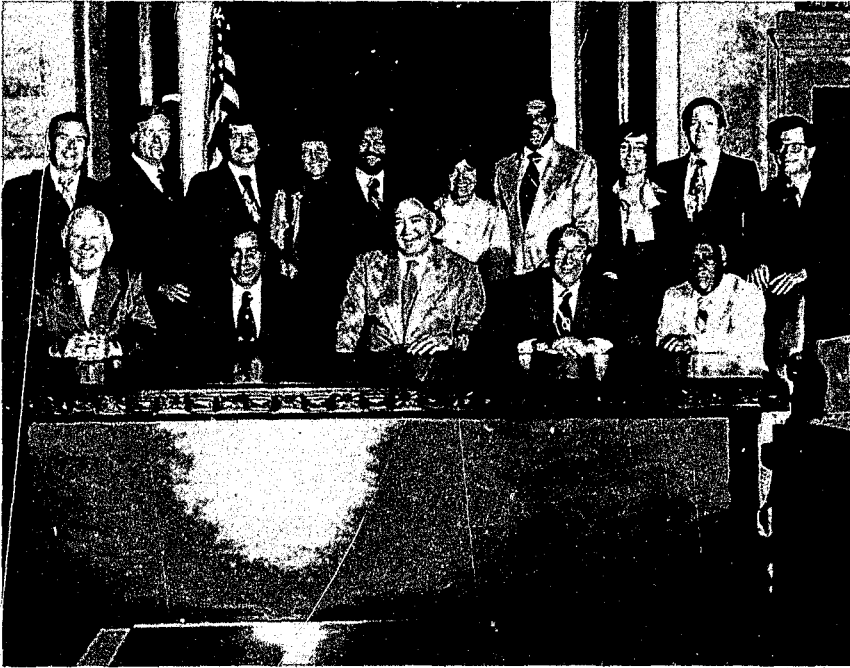
however, crime prevention programs generated by that same Basic Car Plan concept involved more than 545,000 residents and businessmen, all participating with local police officers in making their neighborhoods more secure.

The will of the people to work with and for the police never was more evident than on the 31st of May when they accomplished the impossible at the ballot box. Beset as they were by escalating taxes and rampant inflation, they voted overwhelmingly to tax themselves again to provide their police officers with a more efficient communications system at a cost of almost \$40 million. This phenomenon, more perhaps than any other demonstration of cooperation, expresses the people's support of their thin blue line. No Chief of Police has been privileged to wear his badge with greater pride in his community and those who serve it.

E M Davis
EDWARD M. DAVIS
Chief of Police

Los Angeles City Council

3



John Ferraro, President; Joel Wachs, President Pro Tempore; Bob Ronka; Joy Picus; Zev Yaroslavsky; Pat Russell; Ernani Bernardi; Robert C. Farrell; Gilbert W. Lindsay; David Cunningham; Marvin Braude; Robert M. Wilkinson; Peggy Stevenson; Arthur K. Snyder; John S. Gibson, Jr.

Burt Pines, City Attorney
Ira Reiner, City Controller



Tom Bradley, Mayor

4 Eight on Ten's

Increases in serious crime, particularly in the environs of Skid Row, prompted a Central Area experiment early in 1977 calling for the thin blue line to change color. Eight hand-picked street officers put their uniforms aside and left their patrol cars. Wearing inconspicuous clothing that blended into the environment, they mounted 10-speed bicycles and pedaled their way among the parking lots, alongside abandoned buildings and down dark, narrow alleys haunted by criminal opportunists preying on passersby and derelicts.

Bicycles provided an added dimension to standard patrol procedures while newly acquired hand-held "Rover" radios assured instantaneous communication with other Area personnel. The eight officers made so many important felony arrests during the 30-day test

period that they were given permanent status as members of a Special Problems Unit. Particular attention was given to parking lots (see accompanying photo) where car thefts and thefts from vehicles had been commonplace.

On dark nights, the riders often maneuver unseen and unheard. There was no moon that Spring night when a 2-man team watched patiently while a pair of suspects loaded a car with stolen clothing. When the team emerged to make the arrest, one of the startled burglars attempted to run down the officers before speeding off. His abandoned accomplice was promptly apprehended and the fleeing suspect, with all the loot, was taken into custody by other officers alerted by "Rover."

A second pair of suspects was similarly taken unaware while holding a cornered victim at knife point. The terrified citizen, assuming the officers also were thugs, took to his heels. The arrest of the suspects was effected in less time by far than was spent in finding the victim

and convincing him of the true identity of the officers.

On another night, two thieves, also equipped with bicycles, were breaking into a car. The ensuing bike pursuit, reminiscent of times past, was conducted through a maze of parked vehicles and successfully terminated by reason of the officers' superior pedaling.

Howls of indignation were directed at the officer cyclists by the drug pusher who had tried to sell them contraband. Insisting that his Constitutional rights had been trampled on, he assured the officers that he was subject to arrest only by uniformed personnel or narcotics investigators. Convinced that "I'm gonna beat you guys in court!" the outraged suspect was hustled off to Central Jail.



6 The Greek Called It "Synergos"

We call it synergism—people working with the police in a cooperative thrust that accomplishes more than each is capable of attaining independently. The Hollywood community, for example, has had the misfortune over the past decade to attract by far more purveyors of depravity than any other community in the City. Residential and commercial property values sagged and businessmen were faced with an exodus of both patrons and employees. Although many arrests were made, convictions were dishearteningly difficult to secure because of complex and poorly defined laws behind which offenders often found refuge.

Finally, in 1977, a coalition of the citizenry and the police mounted an offensive of groundswell proportions. Led by a determined Councilwoman and the Hollywood Community Police

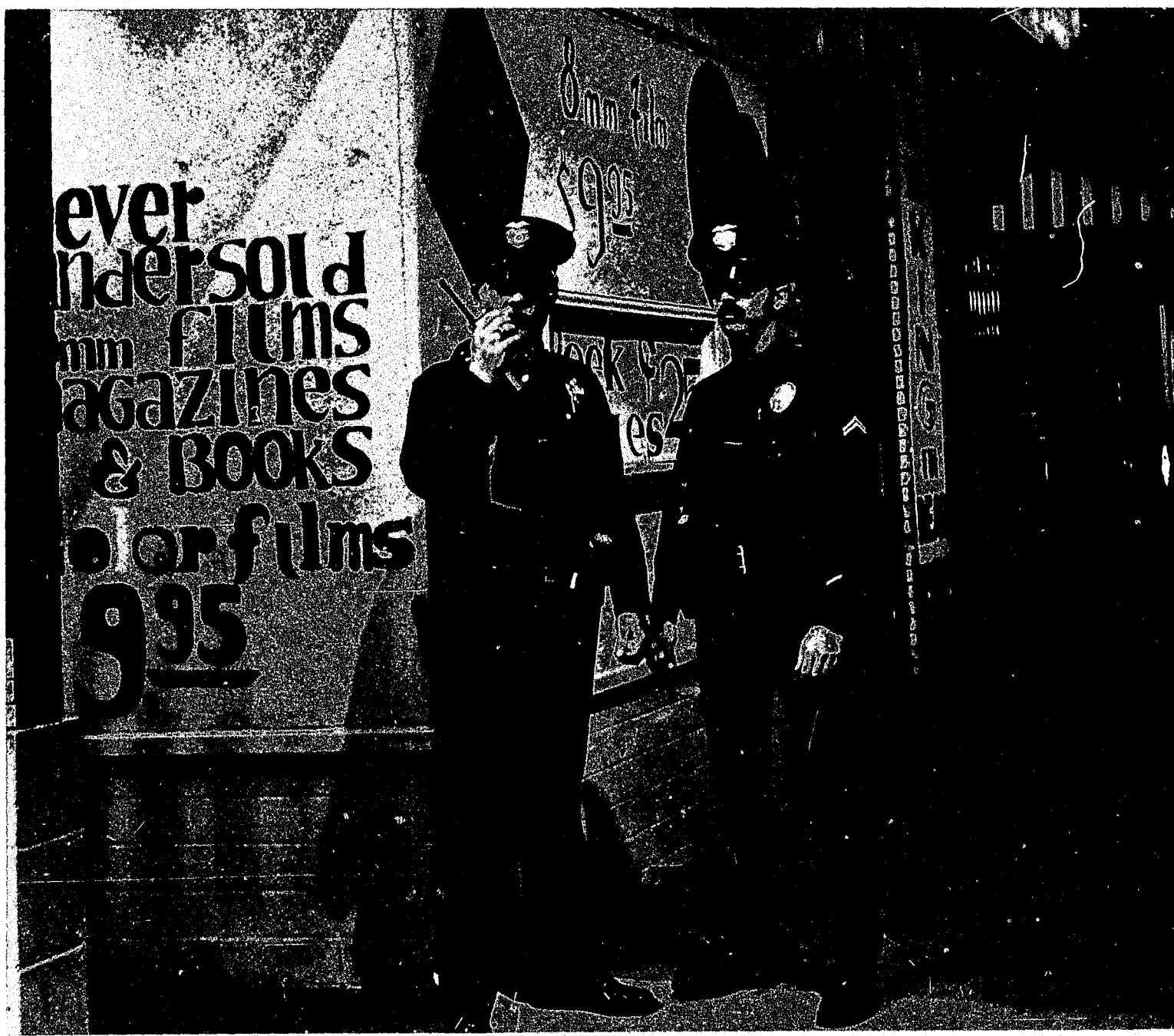
Council, civic and service organizations representing thousands of citizens from all walks of life united to restore respectability and prosperity. The presence of regular footbeats and the unannounced descent on 30 occasions of special police task forces convinced many of the suppliers of perversion that a massive clean-up was under way.

All of Hollywood's problems were not solved but listed below are some of the year's accomplishments:

- The sale and distribution of child pornography, for all practical purposes, is nonexistent.
- A new City ordinance banned the display of obscene material in sidewalk newsracks from locations within 500 meters (1,641 feet) of any public school or playground.
- Two criminal organizations formerly controlling 80 percent of all out-call prostitution

were virtually put out of business when their telephone service was terminated.

- A proposed City ordinance, currently under study by the City Attorney's Office, prohibits the proliferation of sex-oriented establishments in any one neighborhood. Should their dispersal be mandated, the problems they now present by attracting prostitutes and panderers will also diminish. Meanwhile, a moratorium bans additional sex-oriented shops from opening in Los Angeles.
- Encouraged by the coalition of the people and the police, private capital and low interest loans are funding new construction and renovations along Hollywood Boulevard.



8 Operation Solidarity

There are more public schools (559) in the City of Los Angeles than in any other municipality in the United States and their student body is the largest in the nation, excepting that of New York City. In June 1976, all became subject to a historic decision when, in *Crawford v. Board of Education*, California's Supreme Court ordered the Los Angeles Unified School District to prepare a "reasonably feasible" plan of desegregation. The approved plan will be activated with the start of the Fall semester, 1978. It will involve the voluntary and mandatory busing of a large number of students from neighborhood schools to more distant locations. This phase of the plan has met with something less

than universal approval by various individuals and groups within the City.

Months before the Supreme Court arrived at its ruling, Chief of Police Edward M. Davis recognized the need to plan for the peaceful implementation of the anticipated mandate. He initiated action which resulted in what now is known as Operation Solidarity. It represents the most intensive effort ever exerted by the Department to ensure that a foreseeable event will take place in a peaceful atmosphere. By preparing well in advance to protect the Constitutional privileges of all the people, whatever their views may be, a period of tranquil transition becomes less a hope and more an expectation. Operation Solidarity reflects the Chief's belief that "The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder. The Department's role is to enforce the law in a fair and impartial manner, recognizing both the statutory and judicial limitations of police authority and the Constitutional rights of

all persons . . . The position of the Department can be none other than one of reverence for the law. Whatever the law or the statute may be, it will be fairly and consistently enforced throughout the City."

To this end, the Department's four geographic Operations-Bureaus (each commanded by a Deputy Chief of Police) and the 17 geographic Areas have staff and command officers who are meeting regularly with their sworn personnel to anticipate and resolve potentially disruptive situations.

A highly specialized training program began in August for the 3,000 officers assigned to Area team policing. Following a foundation of classroom academics, practical field training is conducted at Fort MacArthur.

The training program is headed by one of the five Commanders who form the Operation Solidarity Committee. Participating entities are Metropolitan Division, Training Division and Special Projects Unit, Tactical Planning Section. Today, every field and staff officer of the thin blue line, from raw recruit to the Chief of Police, is thoroughly prepared to fulfill his specific role.

Based upon need, numerous public schools will have their own Support Teams, each composed of school personnel, a member of the clergy, a student, a local business person and a police officer. Their primary assignments will be to further develop community support of reverence for the law and to reduce the spread of false information relating to the desegre-

gation program. Unfounded reports intended to obstruct orderly procedures will be referred to a Rumor Control Center with an immediate communications capability at its disposal.

Measures also have been completed to deal with the possibility of inter-jurisdictional problems. The Los Angeles Unified School District embraces territory policed by 10 other municipal law enforcement agencies and personnel of six Sheriff stations and the California Highway Patrol. All are kept informed of Operation Solidarity's objectives and are engaged in inter-agency planning.

To further preclude the likelihood of disorder occurring in this City, on-the-scene research has been conducted by the Department in Boston, Louisville and Dallas into the specific causes of hostility instigated by student groups, parents, gangs and non-resident disrupters.

Encouraged by the Chief of Police, private citizens throughout the City have banded together to create the Council for Peace and Equality in Education. Independent of the Department, but motivated by the same concept of reverence for

the law, the Council's prestigious Board of Directors, drawn from all walks of life, includes representatives of government, business, churches, labor, the professions and civic organizations—a remarkable example of the people and the police working with each other. The Council's activities expanded so rapidly that by mid-year it became necessary to occupy permanent headquarters on Wilshire Boulevard.

The determination of our citizens to work in harmony with their police officers has been demonstrated time and again over the past several years. The community's strong support makes it unlikely that the Department's extensive preparations and training will be called into use. Should the need arise, however, those to whom the people turn for security are well prepared to meet any foreseeable contingency.

10 The Mission Is the Same . . . Only the Vehicle Has Changed

The officers who patrol our streets in black and white radio police cars or on foot, have the uncanny ability to detect what goes unseen by the average citizen untrained in knowing what to look for. Perception, however, remains restricted to what lies ahead or around them. But with the coming of the helicopter, law enforcement's range of vision became almost limitless. When viewed from above, all that has just happened below, all that is happening or is about to happen, merges into a single pattern for immediate interpretation by the police pilot and his observer. Their beat is unobstructed space, a movable mountain, so to speak, from whose summit little of what

stirs below is hidden.

LAPD assigned four pilots to its first helicopter in 1956 to monitor rush hour freeway traffic. By 1977, the Department's 36 pilots and 29 observers manned 17 modern aircraft including a newly acquired Bell 204-B capable, should the need arise, of airlifting six citizens to safety or transporting a complete element of Special Weapons and Tactics personnel. The safety record of Air Support Division is most impressive: 4 accidents per 100,000 hours of flight contrasted to 19 accidents, industry-wide.

The Division, with a total of 80 sworn and 13 civilian personnel, fulfills the dual responsibility of furnishing air support to regular operations through its ASTRO function while deploying other crews and equipment City-wide to investigative, training and photographic missions. Introduced eight years ago over two of the Department's 17 geographic Areas, ASTRO widened

its regular flight patterns in 1977 to cover 88 percent of the entire City, averaging almost 19 hours of daily patrol. ASTRO serves the remaining 12 percent of City territory whenever the need arises.

Maintaining day and night communication with officers on the ground, Air Support Division participated in more than 4,800 arrests resulting from responses to calls, aircrew observations and surveillance. Contraband narcotics valued at \$32.5 million were seized and stolen vehicles, valued at almost \$1 million were recovered.

LAPD's airborne badge gives the people of Los Angeles a new cover of security evident in the sight or sound of every passing police helicopter while providing the street officer with a supportive enforcement tool of incalculable worth.



12 Underwater Investigators

With the formation of an Underwater Dive Unit in April 1977, the Department penetrated the last environment heretofore denied to the thin blue line. Secrets formerly locked beneath ocean waters or at the bottom of the City's inland lakes, dams and reservoirs, no longer are inviolate. On call day or night in addition to their regular duties, the 20-man Unit consists entirely of experienced volunteer personnel skilled in recovering evidence from depths ranging up to 132 feet. Their ranks include a captain and three lieutenants. Members complete two training days a month, one day on their own time. No other City, military or private organization in Los Angeles is presently available to perform its dangerous, highly specialized assignments. Several local occurrences made

the need of such a Unit increasingly evident. In 1975, for example, the ferryboat "Carib Star" sank to the bottom of Los Angeles Harbor after being blown apart by explosives. On subsequent occasions, a quantity of dynamite was dropped off an ocean pier by juveniles; automatic weapons, thought to be connected to a series of felonies, were dumped offshore and bomb threats were received by a tanker moored in San Pedro. In each instance, specialists who are now attached to the Unit completed the investigations.

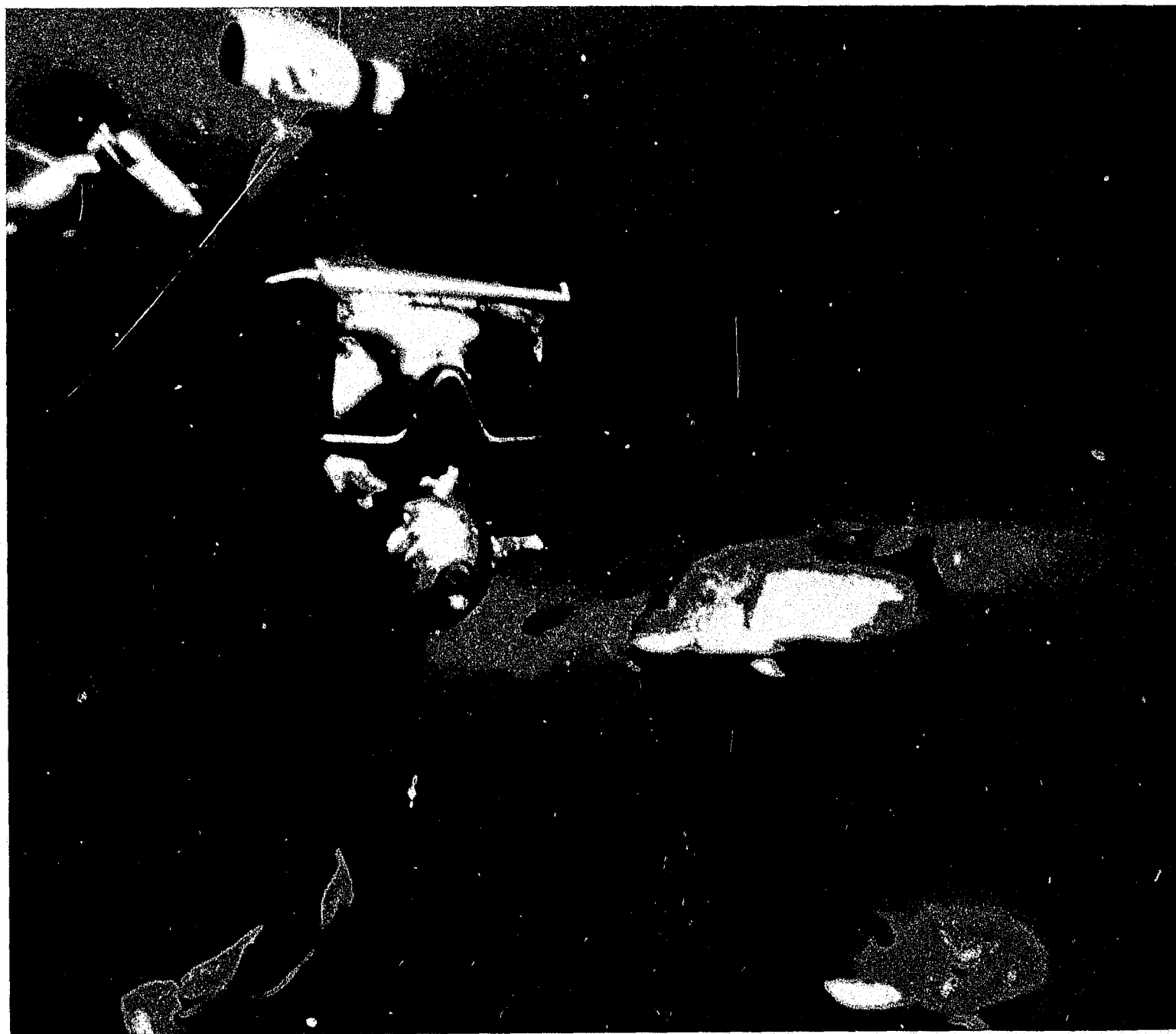
Since receiving official Department status, the divers have spent 28 hours underwater in response to eight call-out situations, searching either for weapons, narcotics or other contraband essential to criminal prosecutions.

The Unit is prepared and equipped to carry out additional preventive and investigative functions concerned with terrorist activity against shipping. This type of crime has occurred

along East Coast ports where explosives were affixed far below the waterline to the hulls of vessels.

The Underwater Dive Unit is deployed by Investigative Support Division. Most members are regularly assigned to entities within the Office of Operations with certain support personnel from the Office of Special Services. Several hold master diver certification and have served with the United States Navy as demolition experts. The lone civilian affiliated with the Unit is a practicing physician specializing in underwater medicine.

The Unit initially underwent 170 hours of advanced training, much of which was completed on an off-duty basis. Training occasionally includes the participation of a Department helicopter equipped with pontoons.



14 Where Nightmares Are Made

Experienced experts assigned to the Undercover Buy Unit, Administrative Narcotics Division, estimate that more than 50 large-scale manufacturers and hundreds of small laboratories are now flooding this City with illicit phencyclidine, known on the street as PCP or "angel dust." They regard it as the most dreaded of all drugs of abuse currently made and sold in Los Angeles.

Major factors contributing to its skyrocketing demand are availability, peer pressure and low cost. Significant seizures were first made in 1974. In 1977, however, the number of units confiscated by the Department soared to 5,098,869 (50 units = 1 gram), a 1,913 percent increase over 1974—tragic evidence of PCP's booming popularity.

A single cigarette made with leaves coated with angel dust constitutes a unit and just one or two "drugs" on that single cigarette can profoundly effect the user's behavior. Thus, the destructive power of the millions of units seized all but defies measurement. Because the manufacture of illicit PCP is in the hands of amateurs, the potency of their product varies tremendously. Units of powder, liquid or crystal far exceed the potency of angel dust.

Young people, aged 16 to 25, constitute the bulk of PCP users. These are the years when peer pressure is the most difficult to resist. Many initiates turn to the drug in the mistaken belief it is another form of marijuana.

Those who make and distribute PCP can reap greater profits than from any other dangerous drug. Chemicals essential to its production are readily and legally obtainable. An investment of from five to ten thousand dollars will produce 60 to 100 pounds of pure PCP crystal. The latter, in turn, wholesales for \$10,000 to \$18,000 a pound, returning astronomical profits to the manufacturer.

PCP crystal usually reaches the street as pills or, when treated with mint or parsley leaves, as angel dust. The latter is commonly sold in \$10 bindles weighing about 1.5 grams. In a more insidious form, PCP becomes a common ingredient of other street drugs such as hashish and mescaline.

Classic symptoms of PCP indulgence are body disorientation, anxiety, loss of memory, involuntary eyeball oscillation and muscle rigidity. The latter symptom is not produced by any other drug of abuse. Experience indicates that almost every user eventually will experience some form of bizarre psychosis which may persist for up to 30 days. Certain manifestations are

known to remain long after the body has dissipated the drug's original potency. Medical authorities are in complete agreement that PCP in large amounts may produce convulsions and/or coma leading to death.

PCP users have perpetrated unspeakable atrocities upon themselves or made violent, unprovoked attacks on random passersby. The superhuman strength of a combative user is awesome. In recent months, in each of two unrelated incidents, six police officers were required to bring a user/suspect under control.

Another frightening aspect of the drug is the extreme hazard implicit in its manufacture. Among the ingredients used are potassium cyanide and hydrochloric acid. The threat of the resultant deadly gas is compounded by the additional use of ether and benzene. These two liquids have triggered several highly destructive explosions and fires. The possibility of catastrophe exists wherever illicit laboratories operate. Unfortunately, the majority are functioning in residential neighborhoods. Narcotics investigators raided 21 clandestine laboratories in 1977 terminating their operations. And the work goes on.



16 EOC: The Heartbeat of the City

If Nature has been kind to our City, it has also reminded us over the years of its power to destroy. We remain susceptible to massive brush fires, floods and earthquakes. The disturbing question is not if they are going to occur but when and with what intensity.

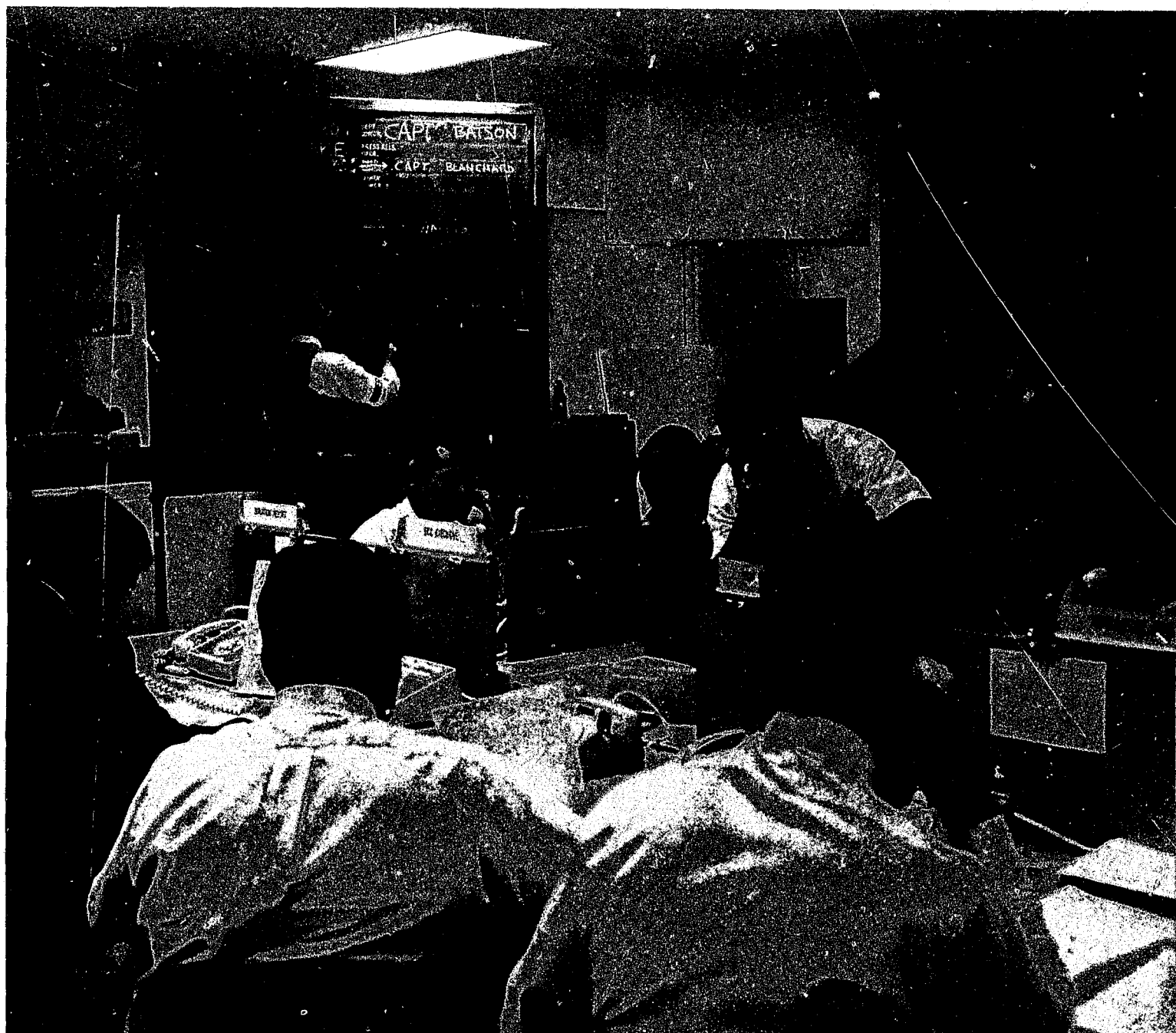
The Police Department, along with many other government agencies, is wholly committed to minimizing loss of life and

property incident to disasters through training exercises simulating all types of occurrences.

The proximity of Los Angeles to major seismic faults prompted the City's Civil Defense and Disaster Corps to conduct its most thorough testing of agency coordination in March, April and December. Known as "Operation Seismic Alert," two of its three phases were directed by the Police Department in conjunction with personnel of county, state and private organizations. Although the prime purpose was to determine the City's preparedness to counter the effects of a major earthquake, most of the same techniques, equipment and professional skills are equally essential during other calamitous occurrences.

The epicenters of the simulated earthquakes were located in the San Gabriel Mountains just north of Sunland, in the Newport-Inglewood Fault, and in South Los Angeles. Approximately 500 personnel participated in each of the three phases.

The photograph shows police personnel manning the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the heart of a complex, highly sophisticated communications network which underwent rigorous testing during "Operation Seismic Alert." The Center is located in the fourth sublevel of City Hall East and is virtually immune to fire, earthquake, radiation and attack.



18 **Their Classrooms Never Close**

During the period of June 26-July 8, the City's Personnel Department accepted police officer applications. Seen on the following page are some of the more than 5,200 people who hoped to qualify for training. As of December 31, 84 had been selected for entrance into the Training Academy.

Those who make the grade will soon discover that graduation marks only the beginning rather than the end of training. Changes in social mores and statutory law are constant and criminal activity is becoming increasingly more sophisticated. The ability of "the cop on the beat" to absorb and

apply what is demanded of him in a changing world is dependent upon continual in-service training.

In 1977, the Department conducted no fewer than 182 internal training programs, of which all but four were required for personnel holding the rank of officer, sergeant, investigator, lieutenant and captain. Fifty-nine optional programs also were offered to the Department's 3,000 civilian employees. Additionally, sworn and civilian personnel received instruction in 98 Management Development programs. Total attendance at all Training Division classes and schools was 5,274.

LAPD training goes far beyond the law enforcement process. Officers constantly acquire new skills as science and technology devise better methods of preserving lives and property. With the development of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, every officer was ordered by the Chief of Police to become thoroughly qualified in its applications. So

it was, late on a November night, that the thin blue line became a telephone line and a police officer assigned to Valley Communications Division had reason to recall his training.

Told by a frantic mother that her infant son had stopped breathing, he immediately summoned Fire Department paramedics, then calmly instructed the distraught parent and another household member in step-by-step lifesaving procedures. After drama-packed moments, his efforts were rewarded by the sound of the baby's cries, mingling with the wail of the paramedics' siren. Not until the ambulance attendants entered the home and took over, did the officer end his part in a life-and-death struggle. He had brought a five-day-old infant back to life. The tension over, it was then that Officer Thomas Cooper "lost his cool," unable to stem a flood of grateful tears.



Photo courtesy of Los Angeles Times

20 Child Victims

Juvenile and vice investigators know that pornographers and deviates are often successful in their attempts to enlist young children (even those under the age of six) to perform in obscene films or pose for obscene publications.

Evidence recently acquired and even more offensive, attests to the existence of organizations engaged in the recruitment of child prostitutes. Findings resulting from an in-depth study by Juvenile Division of 141 recent crime reports conclusively indicate that pornography, more

often than not, is introduced by deviant male adults as a means of enticing children to submit to sexual exploitation and abuse.

The accumulated evidence spurred the creation on July 1 of a new Juvenile Division unit consisting of nine investigator specialists. Charged with the investigation of cases involving the sexual exploitation of children, the unit also conducts relevant in-service training for all investigators, juvenile officers and uniformed personnel.

The training of investigators and juvenile officers highlights the use of updated procedures and techniques in conducting interviews with child victims, emphasizing compassion, patience and sensitivity. Stress also is placed on the importance of relating the involvement of pornography to sexual crimes when supported by evidence.

Uniformed officers assigned to patrol duties usually conduct preliminary investigations of all

crimes, including sexual offenses. The training they now receive underscores the importance of including in their written reports any and all observations of pornographic material (as well as narcotics and dangerous drugs) at the scene of the crime. Such data, when entered into the Department's automated systems, is subject to prompt retrieval and evaluation by those conducting follow-up investigations.

Liaison Section, Office of the Chief of Police, recognizes its obligation to remain especially alert to any state legislation impacting upon the Department. The Section is more than ever sensitive to proposals concerned with child abuse in any form, child pornography and any measure which threatens to further weaken arrest, prosecution and conviction processes.

Above and Beyond

21



Medal of Valor — Pictured are the seven Los Angeles police officers honored at the 18th annual Medal of Valor ceremonies for acts of extreme heroism above and beyond the call of duty.

In Memoriam

Officer David E. Bailey, aged 21, was shot and killed on October 19 while attempting to arrest grand theft auto suspects. Not since 1954 has the Department experienced a year without the loss of one or more officers in the performance of duty.



22 In Brief

Bound in "Brass" — The Police Department and the City of Los Angeles were host in October for almost 8,000 delegates attending the 84th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The event marked the completion of Chief Davis' year of presidency.

A \$10,000 American Express/IACP Police Science Award was presented to LAPD for having pioneered the use of hypnosis in law enforcement. The investigative Hypnosis Program was implemented in 1975 and presently is staffed by two captains and nine lieutenants who serve in addition to their regular duties. They have completed over 280 hypnosis sessions to date, responding to the requests of almost every investigative unit within the Department as well as to 27 requests from other police agencies.

Actual users of the service have been surveyed. Results compiled by year's end show that additional information was secured through hypnosis in 75.7 percent of the cases and that it aided significantly in solving 41 crimes.

251 East Sixth Street — is the new address of Operations-Central Bureau, Central Area, and Metropolitan, Administrative Narcotics, Administrative Vice and Central Traffic Divisions. All are located in the

Department's new Central Facilities Building, third largest in office space among the 25 City-owned police structures. The building, occupied since Fall, also accommodates repair facilities of Motor Transport Division.

Construction of the Southeast Area station neared completion and ground was broken for a new Hollywood Area headquarters. Southeast, in 1978, will become the Department's 18th geographic Area, the first since the creation of Devonshire Area nine years ago.

More Cops Stay Married — The common belief that the police officer divorce rate is far above average again was discounted by a 1977 study conducted by the staff of Behavioral Science Services using valid survey techniques. A total of 870 LAPD officers were randomly selected for the study. Findings indicate a divorce ratio of 27.57 percent of all marriages, compared with 51.9 percent for California; 53.7 percent for Los Angeles County and 31.0 percent for the nation.

Gang Busters — The Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums (CRASH) program was implemented in February in all five Areas assigned to Operations-Central Bureau and by the end of the year had reduced gang crimes of violence by 18.6 percent. Personnel were assisted

on many occasions by Gang Activities Section, Investigative Support Division, in serving warrants and making arrests. The CRASH program is also active in Southwest and 77th Street Areas.

Resources now available to the Section and the application of the team concept in working with field officers, were key factors in reducing gang crimes of violence City-wide by more than 10 percent. Area investigators cleared 85.5 percent of the 69 gang-related homicides compared with 77.2 percent in 1976.

"Officer, my car's been stolen!" — Almost 33,000 motor vehicles, including 2,078 motorcycles, were reported stolen during 1977. For statistical purposes, stolen cars are arbitrarily appraised at \$1,500 each and motorcycles, at \$500. Due, for the most part, to the alertness of uniformed officers on patrol, 91.5 percent of all purloined vehicles were recovered in 30 days or less, 72.5 percent in one week or less and 57.4 percent in three days or less. Thus, the original dollar loss to the public of more than \$47 million was drastically reduced to less than \$4 million. More Chevrolets were stolen than any other make of automobile and 2-door models, regardless of make, were the most sought after by thieves.

Part I Crimes

As reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics and the Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

	1977	1976	Percentage Change
Homicide	576	501	+15.0
Forcible Rape	2,339	2,047	+14.3
Robbery	15,246	14,225	+ 7.2
Aggravated Assault	15,519	15,162	+ 2.4
Burglary	63,928	65,815	- 2.9
Larceny			
(except vehicle) . .	87,439	91,525	- 4.5
Vehicle Theft	32,791	31,389	+ 4.5
Total Part I Crimes	217,838	220,664	- 1.3

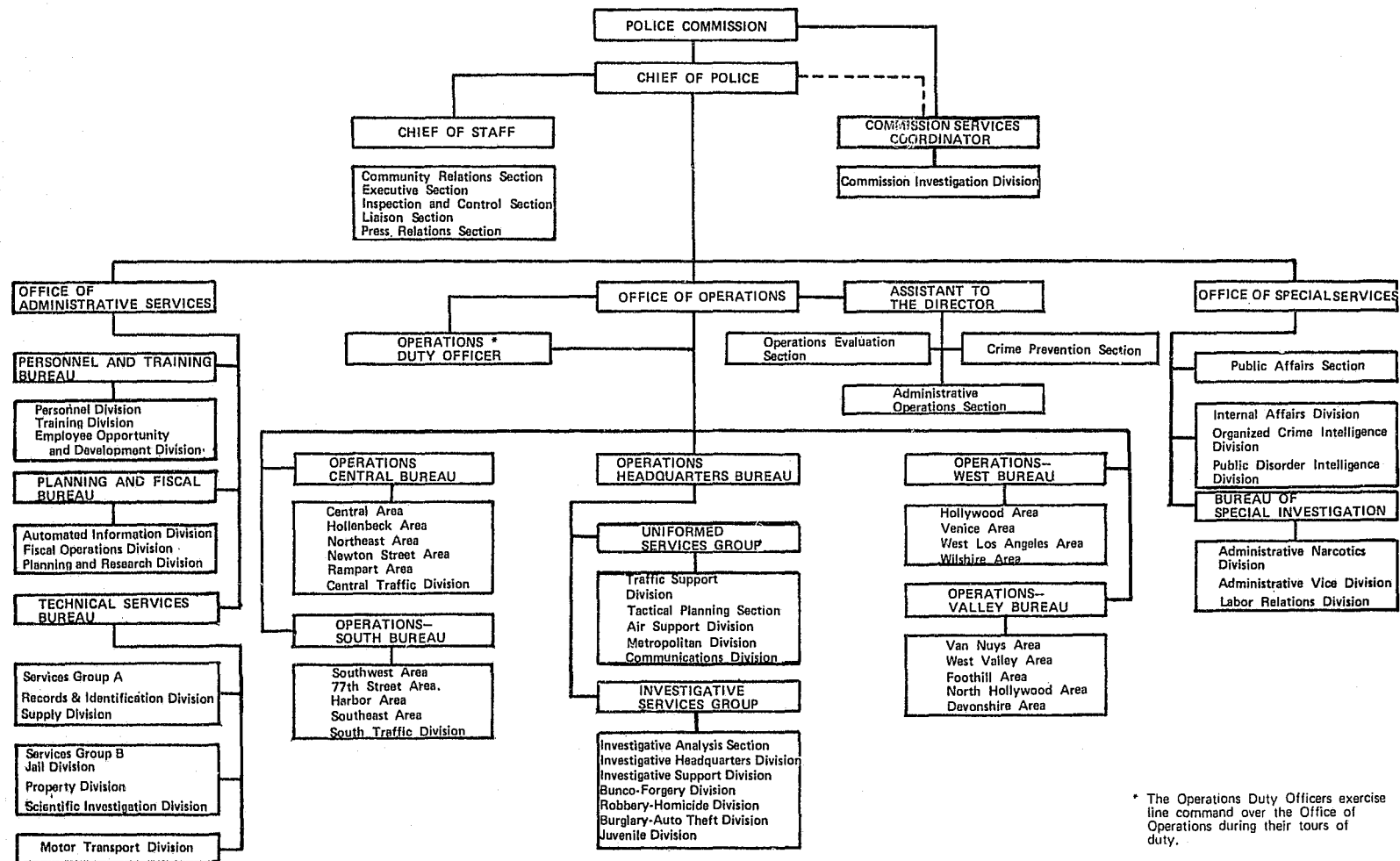
Part I Arrests

	1977	1976	Percentage Change
Homicide	681	626	+8.8
Forcible Rape	687	669	+2.7
Robbery	4,259	4,226	+0.8
Aggravated Assault	5,858	6,198	-5.5
Burglary	9,905	10,271	-3.6
Larceny			
(except vehicle) . .	15,423	14,937	+3.2
Vehicle Theft	6,321	5,964	+6.0
Total Part I Arrests	43,134	42,891	+0.6

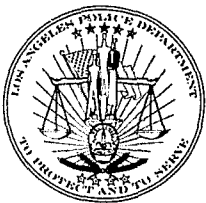
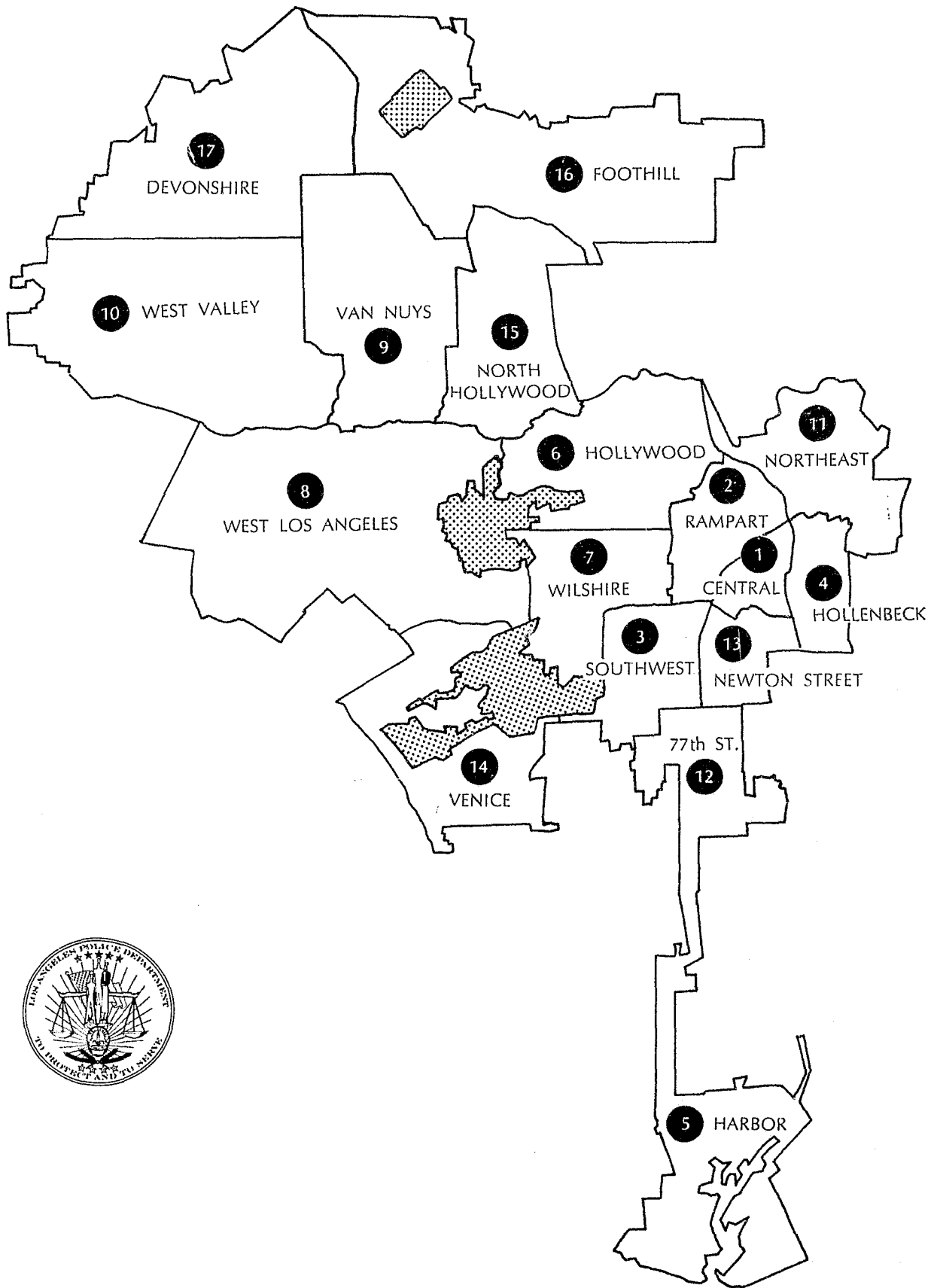
Population, Size and Police Cost

Area	Population	Square Miles	Police Cost Per Square Mile
Operations—Central Bureau			
Central	27,089	4.536	\$3,583,213
Hollenbeck	103,829	9.449	1,102,644
Northeast ..	148,571	20.522	436,616
Newton	84,442	9.285	1,144,562
Rampart ...	229,013	21.894	713,818
	592,944	65.686	\$ 942,075 (average)
Operations—South Bureau			
Southwest ..	191,804	14.655	\$1,025,806
77th Street	171,526	14.940	1,032,125
Harbor	139,164	25.620	406,670
	502,494	55.215	\$ 739,691 (average)
Operations—West Bureau			
Hollywood .	141,497	19.909	\$ 669,856
Venice	183,389	24.186	508,322
West L.A. ..	192,304	64.346	171,635
Wilshire ...	211,608	16.900	813,782
	728,798	125.341	\$ 402,321 (average)
Operations—Valley Bureau			
Van Nuys ..	222,903	34.880	\$ 370,396
West Valley	266,318	51.920	224,752
Foothill ...	187,213	61.804	171,951
North			
Hollywood	158,790	24.080	432,678
Devonshire	165,471	47.274	202,762
	1,000,695	219.958	\$ 251,048 (average)
GRAND			
TOTAL:	2,824,931	466.200	\$ 446,970 (average)

Organization of the LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT



* The Operations Duty Officers exercise line command over the Office of Operations during their tours of duty.



"It is not the critic who counts,
not the one who points out how
the strong man stumbled or how
the doer of deeds might have
done better.

"The credit belongs to the man
who is actually in the arena,
whose face is marred with sweat
and dust and blood; who strives
valiantly; who errs and comes
short again and again; who
knows the great enthusiasms,
the great devotions, and spends
himself in a worthy cause; who,
if he wins, knows the triumph of
high achievement; and who, if
he fails, at least fails while dar-
ing greatly, so that his place
shall never be with those cold
and timid souls who know neither
victory nor defeat."

These words of President
Theodore Roosevelt were
spoken on April 23, 1910.

END