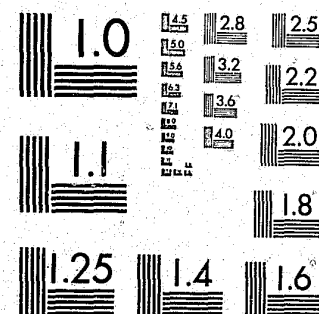


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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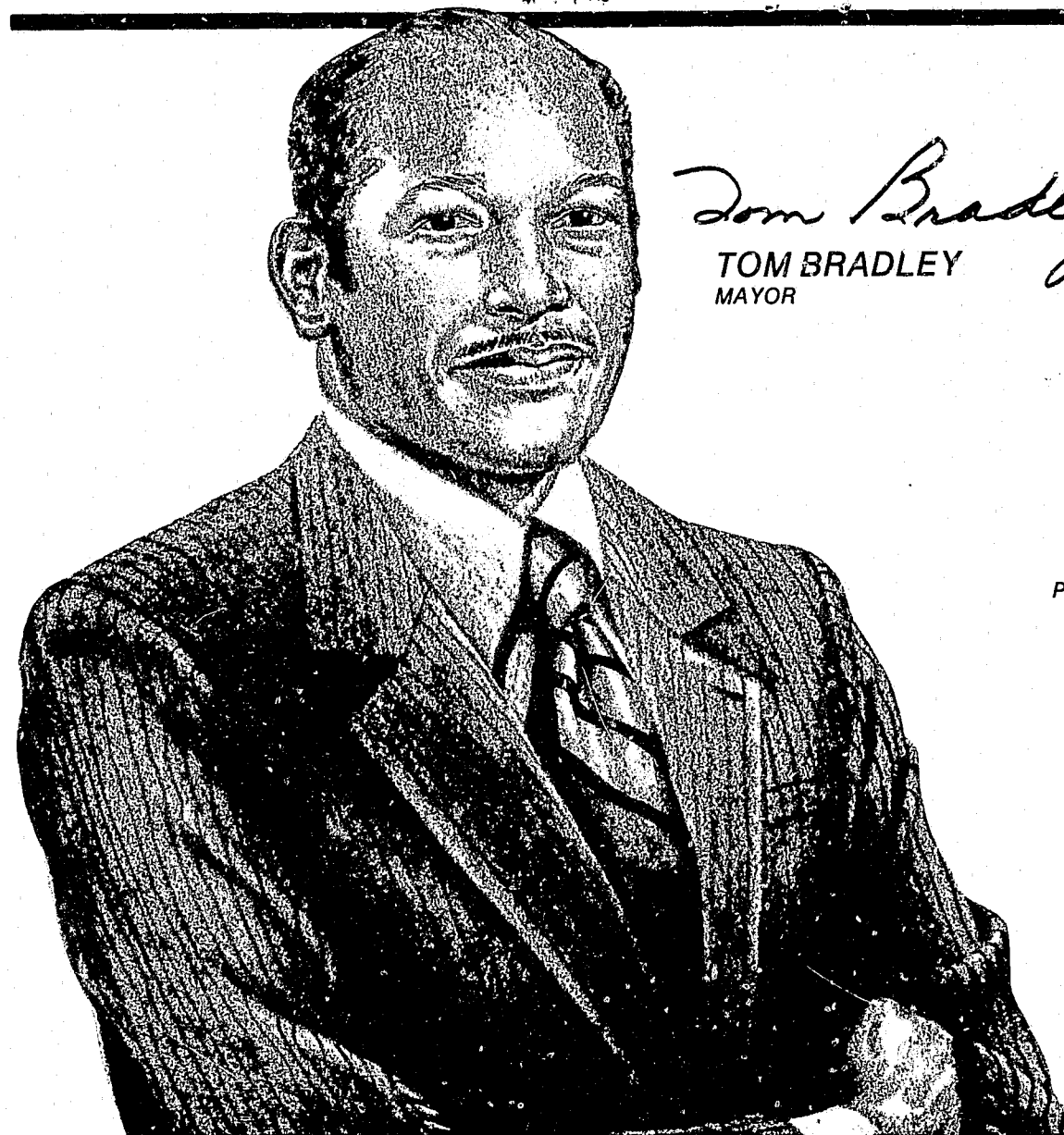
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MAYOR

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NOV 13 1981
ACQUISITIONS



LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

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TOM BRADLEY
Mayor

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

Dear Mayor Bradley:

The Board of Police Commissioners gratefully acknowledges your interest and assistance, and that of the City Council, in our efforts to provide a safe and secure environment for the citizens of Los Angeles. The serious shortage of police officers, coupled with the recent local and nation-wide rise in violent crime, have presented all of us with a very critical and challenging situation.

Though the pages which follow paint a disturbing picture of the state of crime in Los Angeles, they also attest to the abilities of Department management, to the determination of the members of the Department, and to the selfless dedication of the many citizens who have generously donated their time and personal resources to assist us in confronting this challenge. For all of these efforts, the Board extends its highest commendation and sincerest appreciation.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS


SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS
President

TO: THE PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES
FROM: THE CHIEF OF POLICE
SUBJECT: A TIME OF CRISIS

The successes attained by the Department in 1980 are many, varied and all the more remarkable in light of the constraints under which they were achieved. Regrettably, the year's accomplishments are overshadowed by the distressing truth that our Department no longer is able to provide the same level of protection and service as in years past. This report will spell out why an intolerable situation exists and what can and must be done to bring security back to our streets, our homes and businesses.

Los Angeles is confronting a tidal wave of violence, accompanied by an unprecedented loss of police officers. Let those who doubt, consider these sorry facts:

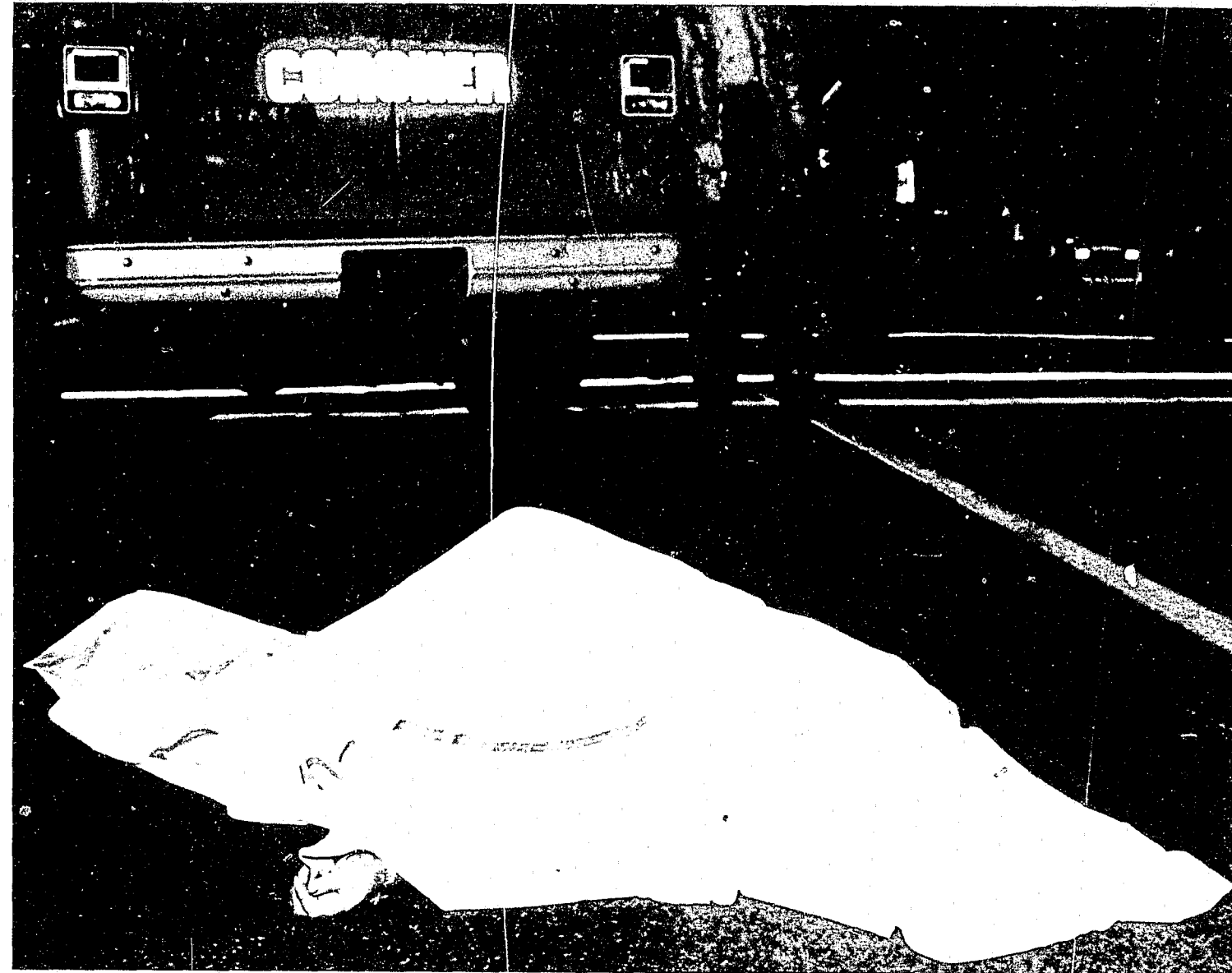
1980 PART I CRIMES AND ATTEMPTS

Reported to California Bureau of Criminal Statistics
and Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Type Crimes	No. Reported	*Crimes Unfounded/Reclassified	Actual 1980	Actual 1979	Percent Change
Homicide**	1048	41	1007	754	+33.8
Forcible Rape	2859	46	2813	2508	+12.2
Robbery	25798	161	25637	20454	+25.3
Aggravated Assault	22161	174	21987	19624	+12.0
Burglary	86903	378	86525	74339	+16.4
Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)	113779	797	112982	101623	+11.2
Vehicle Theft	44439	1556	42883	38612	+11.1
TOTAL	296987	3153	293834	257914	+13.9

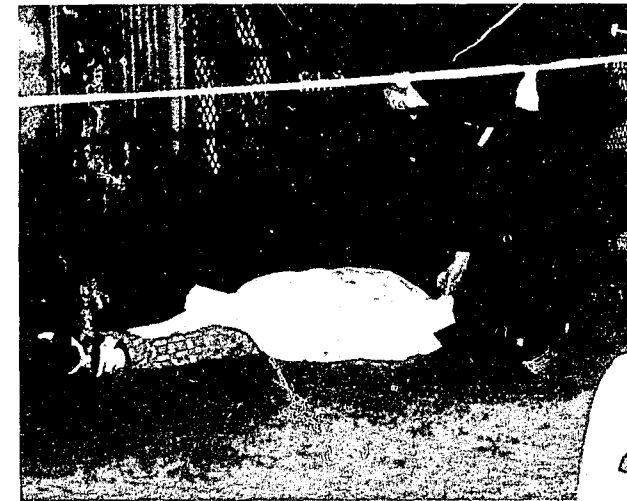
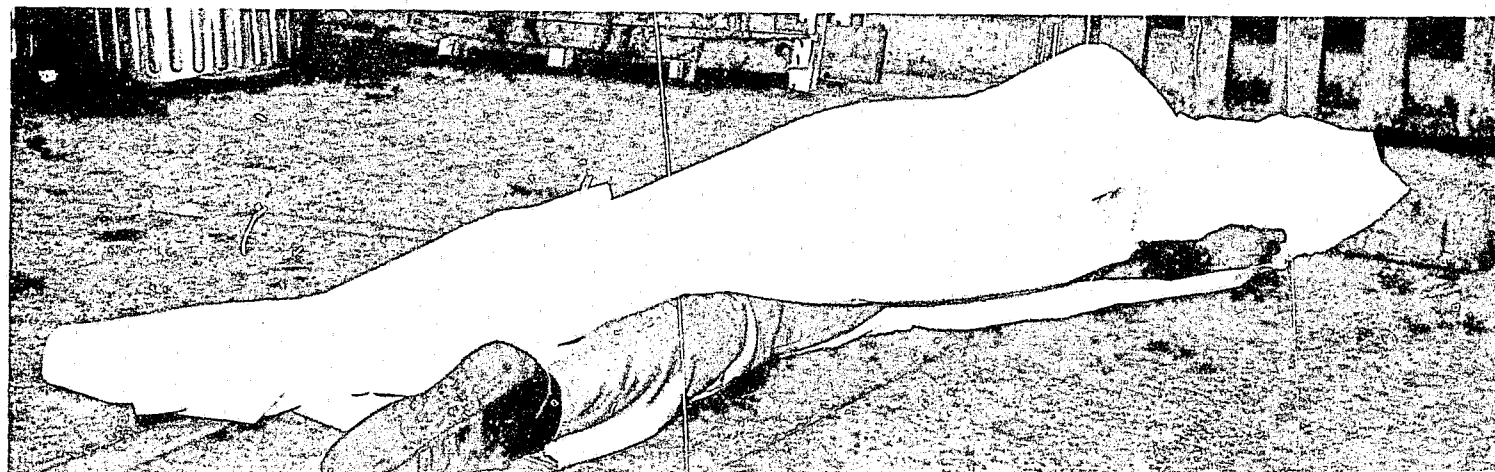
* Reflects follow-up actions received after the close of a statistical month.

** Under Uniform Crime Reporting Rules, criminal homicides prosecuted under California's Felony-Murder doctrine must be statistically reported as either accidental or justifiable deaths. Therefore, the count of criminal homicides reported to the State and Federal Bureau of Investigation will occasionally be lower than the count reported in internal statistical publications.



FOR \$2.25 AND A PORTABLE RADIO

Shown here are five victims of robbery who were murdered. Two were killed in South-Central Los Angeles; two in the San Fernando Valley and one in West Los Angeles. Two were shot down because they were carrying only 65 cents between them; two had no money or valuables whatsoever. The fifth was killed for his portable radio and \$1.60 in cash. This is what we mean when we speak of "senseless" violence.



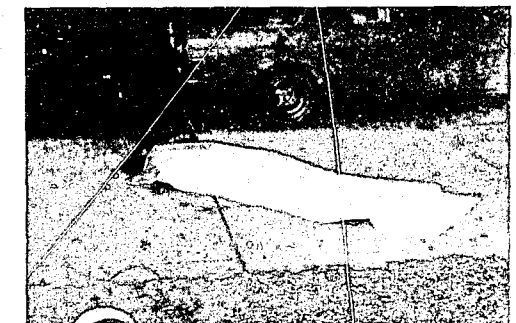
Outlaws roam our streets and invade our homes, sparing neither the very old nor the very young from acts of savagery which defy all reason. This epidemic of violence and blood-letting has spread a blanket of fear over the City, more to be dreaded, perhaps, than the brutality which fosters it. The people of Los Angeles were not born to tremble in their beds, to shudder at a stranger's approach on a dark street or to entrust life itself to locks and mechanical alarms. Why, then, do these appalling conditions exist?

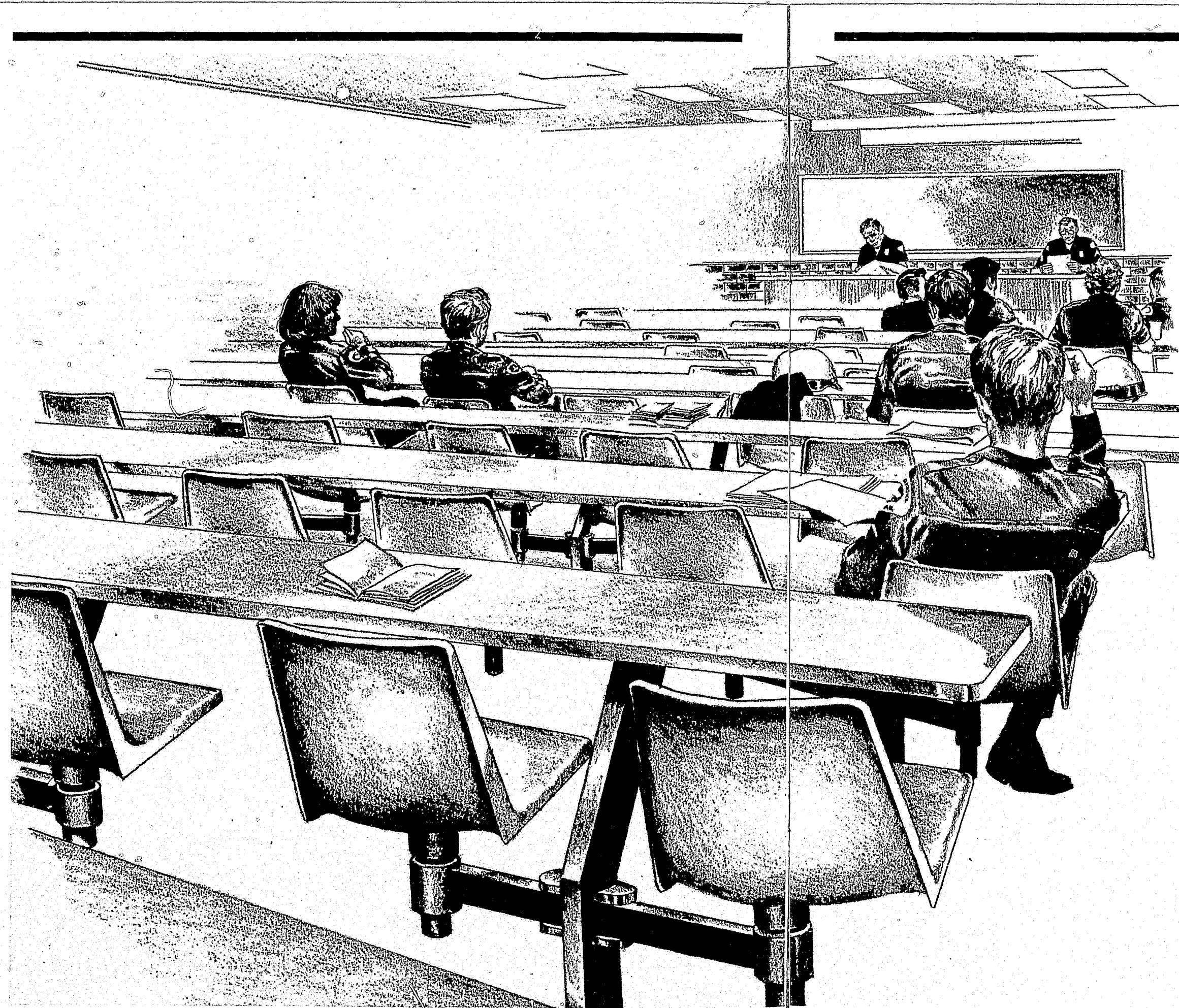
To begin with, the City of Los Angeles, according to the 1980 census, is home to almost three million persons and to another 400,000 persons of undocumented status, as estimated by the City Planning Department, which means we are now left with only 1.98 officers to respond to the needs of every 1,000 persons. No other major city police department in the United States is asked to serve so many with so few. Your taxes permitted the employment of 7,146 officers. Yet the year found us understaffed at times by as many as 550 sworn personnel.

Again you may ask why. Why have we been unable to deploy at least the number of officers authorized by the City Council? Here's the answer. On two occasions since 1978, the Department was denied the right to hire any new officers, including replacements for those lost to attrition. The first was a hiring freeze which followed the passage of Proposition 13. When it was lifted, we were restricted by a federal court injunction which greatly limited all hiring. Simultaneously, the retirements of veteran officers soared, accountable on the one hand to favorable pension benefit adjustments and, on the other, to feelings of acute concern over the erosion of the entire criminal justice system. The injunction remained in force until late November when a Consent Decree terminated seven weary years of courtroom litigation.

Although we are now free to resume hiring, the Consent Decree mandates that annually an average of 22.5 percent of all new recruits shall be female; 22.5 percent shall be Black; and 22.5 percent shall be Hispanic. The hiring requirements will remain in effect until the female sworn strength reaches 20 percent and the minority strength reaches population parity with the minority civilian work force.

Personnel resources are our first and irreplaceable line of defense. Having strived for years to attract qualified minority candidates, we are now doubling our efforts in a massive police officer recruitment campaign. Initial results indicate success in filling the existing vacancies. However, the personnel resources funded by your tax dollars must be expanded to provide a long-range solution to the law enforcement problems confronting our City. Although more officers alone will not eliminate the crime problem nor heal economic and social ills, they can take the offensive against criminal activity and the present emergency cries out for that initiative to be taken.





THE SOLUTION

In October, I urged that the people be given the opportunity to vote for or against a special tax at the municipal election in June. The special tax would fund an increase in sworn personnel to 8,500. If that measure reaches the ballot and wins voter approval, the Department will gain 1,354 officers or their equivalent. The additional personnel will be assigned where they are most sorely needed—out on your streets.

This recommendation was still being considered when, by December, repeated acts of extreme violence had become so commonplace that I was duty-bound to press the Police Commission and City Council for immediate emergency funds for overtime to assist in placing more officers on the street. The year ended before these funds could be granted.

Meanwhile, I have reduced the training period of recruits from six to four months without compromising state-required standards; temporarily curtailed all in-service training programs and monthly firearm qualification. These short-term actions make the equivalent of 108 officers available for deployment.

Just getting the job done never has been quite enough for LAPD. Getting it done outstandingly has become a tradition that our officers are not about to abandon. We know what is needed and in that knowledge lies the beginning of the cure.



Daryl F. Gates

DARYL F. GATES
Chief of Police

WHAT WE DID WHILE DOING WITHOUT

The absolute necessity of doing more with less involved every Department function and inspired the implementation of dozens of innovative methods of conserving both time and personnel resources. For example, Project STORM (System to Optimize Radio Car Manpower), significantly improved police response to emergency calls for assistance by assigning a minimal number of Area personnel to auxiliary teams working in conjunction with the Department's two communication centers. Team members respond telephonically to most low-priority requests for service, thereby releasing a maximum number of field personnel for the immediate control of emergencies. Project STORM, to date, has released the equivalent of 60 officers for full-time field deployment.

REDUCING THE USE OF FORCE

Several recruit and in-service training programs were revised following recommendations by the Board of Police Commissioners. The revisions are geared to assist the individual officer to quickly recognize those critical situations which do not require the use of deadly force. New guidelines relate to crisis intervention, stress management, minority relations, non-criminal disputes and handcuffing procedures.

WHEN STRESS STRIKES

To counter the disturbing problem of stress, the counseling skills of three full-time psychologists and four interns in psychology are now available to all sworn and civilian personnel and their families. Five Specialist Reserve Officers also assist in crisis intervention at selected geographic Areas and, along with the interns, serve without compensation.

An additional five private-practice psychologists have been hired as part-time consultants to instruct field sergeants in the early detection of emotional problems among field officers. This program provides field sergeants with 16 hours of stress training, counseling techniques and referral resources.

Since 1968, at least 30 other police departments have turned to LAPD's Behavioral Science Services as the model for their own programs. Police psychology is now internationally recognized as an important specialty within law enforcement.

LIVES SAVED

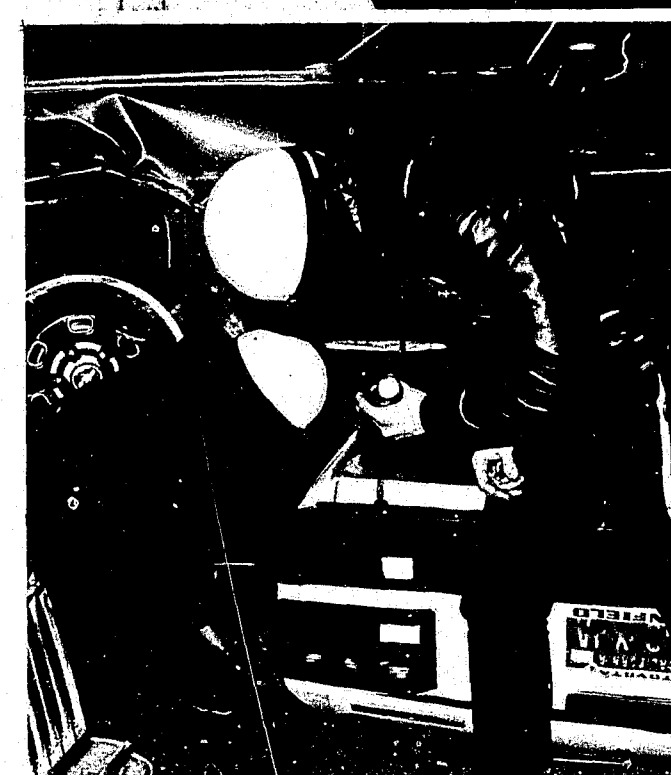
Strict enforcement of traffic regulations brought about heartening decreases in traffic deaths and injuries. The 458 fatalities in 1980 were nine fewer than in the prior year. Injuries were sustained by 40,049 victims as compared with 50,114 in 1979.

EXPLOSIVES

Twenty-two explosive devices were detonated during the year. Eight attempted bombings were also investigated by LAPD's explosives experts. An additional eight devices proved to be facsimiles. The 22 devices that exploded accounted for only one casualty—a cat that made the mistake of dozing on the front porch of the intended victim's home.

MUTUAL RESPECT

The most gratifying news sometimes lies in the very absence of headlines. The year passed without a single major demonstration of anti-police hostility. It should be noted that citizen complaints against officers and civilian employees have declined by 61 percent over the past 10 years. In 1971, they numbered 1,393. In 1978, when Chief Gates assumed office, citizen complaints had dropped to 585 and, in 1980, to 537.



COPS ON CAMPUS

The Superior Court has upheld the right of LAPD officers to pose as students while identifying drug pushers operating in and around City high schools. The December ruling reinforced a prior court decision similarly supportive of the Department's position.

The School Buy Program has functioned since 1974 with the full cooperation of the Board of Education. A crackdown that began in September, ran for 13 weeks with one officer on each of 11 campuses. In all, 411 drug purchases were made from 283 pushers.

Arrests began in November and will continue until all suspects have been booked. Most are male juveniles. The involved drugs include marijuana, LSD, cocaine, PCP, psychedelic mushrooms and a variety of barbiturates and amphetamines.

An earlier 14-week program ended in May. Six undercover officers, operating in and adjacent to eight City high schools, made 211 drug purchases from 140 pusher suspects.

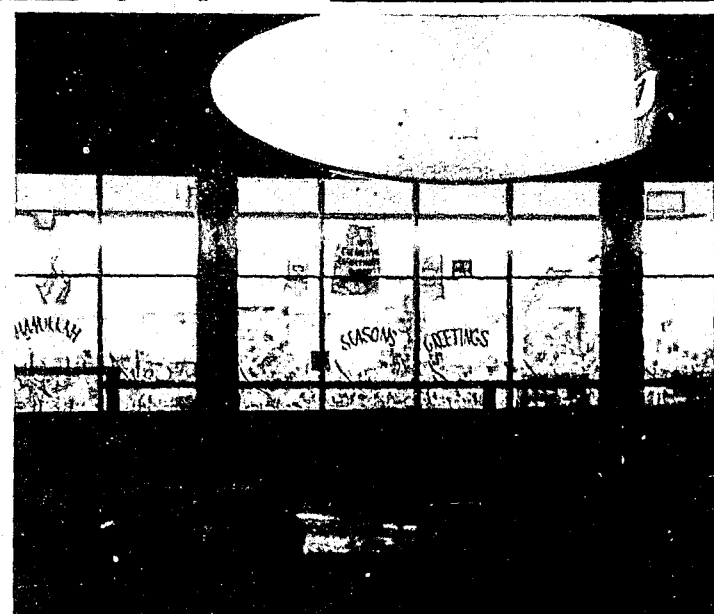


WE TRIED

The Pawnshop Section of Burglary-Auto Theft Division was host in Parker Center auditorium to 3,500 burglary victims during a two-day display of 380 pieces of recovered jewelry, silverware and gold watches. Unfortunately, fewer than 10 persons were able to provide positive proof of ownership. Five suspects who had been arrested as receivers of stole property, claimed ownership of all the remaining items and, under the law, their claim had to be honored.

PLUMBING THE PAST

The staff of the Department's Investigative Hypnosis Program was more than doubled when an additional captain and 10 lieutenants, all with extensive experience as detectives, completed training. The use of hypnosis, pioneered by LAPD in 1975, has become increasingly effective in eliciting important information, otherwise beyond recall, from consenting witnesses and victims of serious crimes. Over 200 other police departments nationally have adopted LAPD's techniques which incorporate the belief that it is more practical by far to teach hypnotism to trained investigators, than to turn professional hypnotists into criminal investigators.



SCAMMING THE SCAMMER

"Operation Target-Burglary" stands as a classic example of what the police can accomplish when officers can be spared for a special project. Working under the direction of Burglary-Auto Theft Division, 20 officers on loan from Metropolitan Division recovered more than \$1 million in stolen property and arrested 90 prime suspects.

The task force worked undercover, often posing as professional receivers of stolen valuables. Their "reverse sting" techniques brought about the apprehension of three major receivers who were acting as fences for several different rings of burglars. The trio was directly involved in hundreds of burglaries, residential robberies and thefts of luxury cars which were stripped for parts. We await the day when sufficient personnel will permit the resumption of "Operation Target-Burglary."



THANK YOU, PEOPLE OF LOS ANGELES

We have yet to discover any major city police department anywhere in the world that is supported so wholeheartedly in so many different ways by so many citizens. For instance:

When one of the largest and most prestigious advertising agencies in the country learned of our recruitment problem, it placed the expertise of its local staff at our disposal, free of charge, in researching and preparing a professional advertising campaign.

Popular belief to the contrary, no single area in Los Angeles is quicker to offer cooperation and understanding than our Black community. For 11 years this is the community whose housewives prepare and bring a noon-time Christmas feast to the lawns of City Hall, serving it to more than 1,000 grateful officers. This is also the community whose clergy are united in aiding the police to guide Black youth away from involvement with street gangs and narcotics.



When reductions in civilian personnel created a severe backlog of clerical work, more than 100 volunteers of all ages came to our rescue. They performed essential routine duties without compensation and even paid their own expenses.

Two private practice psychiatrists, specializing in the emotional problems of youngsters, are instructing detectives City-wide in the counseling of small children who have witnessed death-by-violence of a mother or father. Their voluntary services also cover the preparation of youngsters for court appearances.

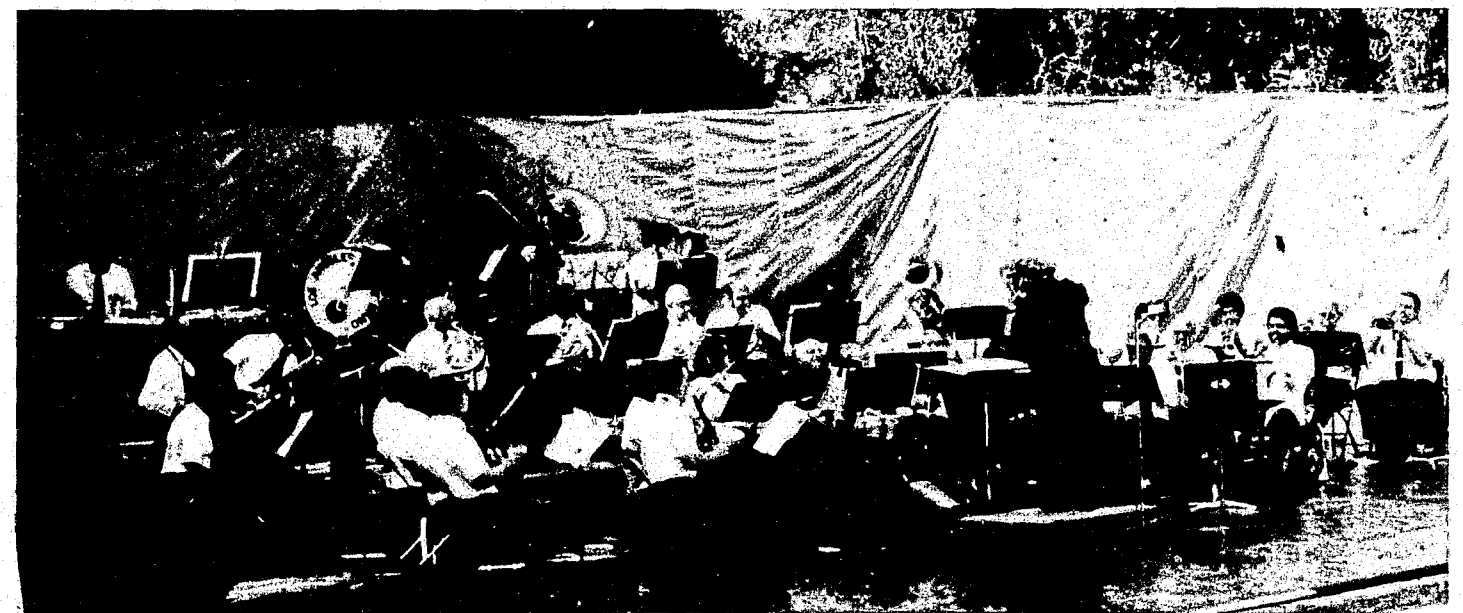
Three classifications of citizen Reservists now serve the Department. Line Reserve Officers are the 275 men and women who, having completed almost 400 hours of training, perform exactly the same duties as career officers. They consistently exceed the minimum requirement of 16 on-duty hours per month. Compensation: \$15 per month for expenses.

The Department's first group of Technical Reserve Officers was graduated in December after 141 hours of training. These volunteers perform desk duties and furnish support services to field personnel in property control, follow-up investigations, community relations and crime prevention. Technical Reservists are issued the regulation uniform and equipment, but not weapons. They retain peace officer authority while on duty.

By diversifying the duties of Specialist Reservists, the Department acquired a source of professional skills heretofore untapped. The initial 35 specialists included a physician, two attorneys, several computer technicians, crisis intervention experts, photographers and public relations personnel. They completed 16 hours of orientation and serve without law enforcement authority. Both Specialist and Technical Reservists work for LAPD without compensation beyond monthly expense reimbursement of \$15.

The Reserve Chaplain classification was created in 1977 with three clergymen volunteers assisting citizens and officers in each of the Department's 18 geographic Areas. Making themselves available at any hour, they continue to render outstanding service.

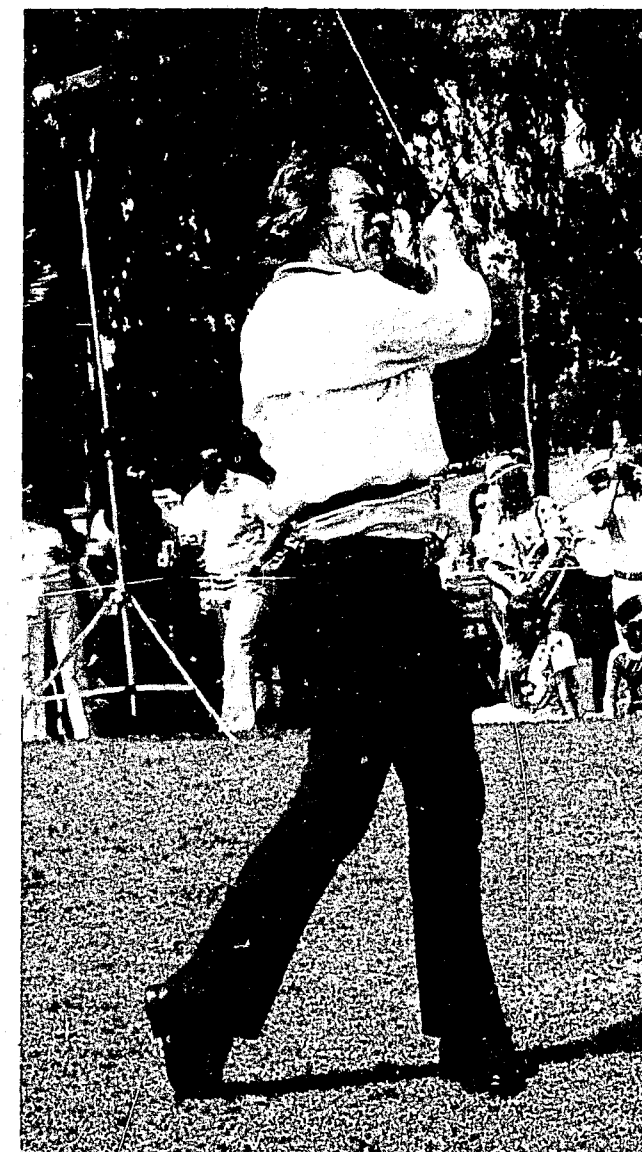
Three different groups of highly talented musicians, about 100 in all, including many professionals, perform as unpaid volunteers in a Concert Band, Bagpipe Band and as Mariachis—all in behalf of the Department. They are sponsored by a fourth group of citizen volunteers who, as the Police Band Associates, underwrite all expenses.





Thanks to the concern and interest of a local philanthropic foundation and the Los Angeles Dodgers, uniformed officers were able to distribute three million baseball trading cards among the City's children. Each of 30 different cards contained a Dodger photograph in color and a crime prevention/good citizenship message from LAPD.

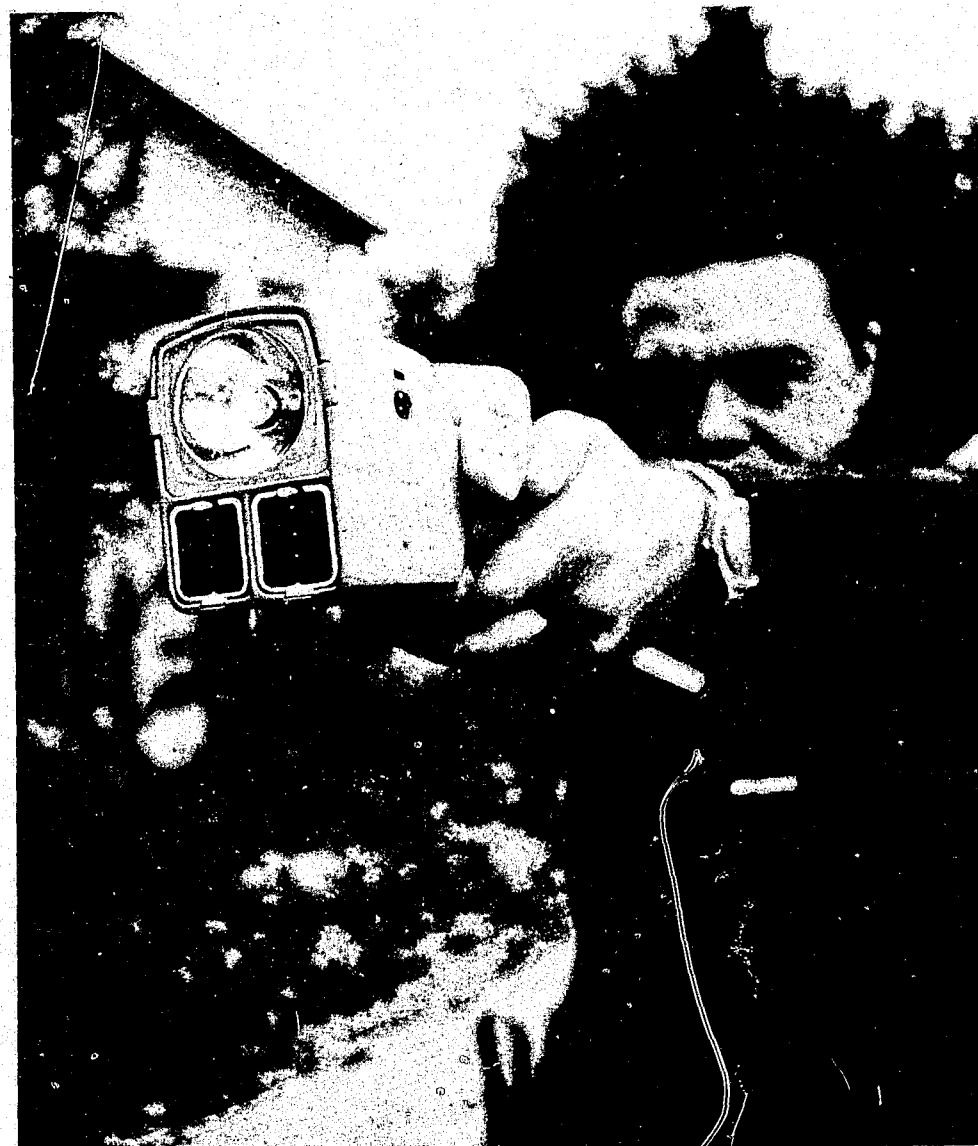
Individual citizens, both men and women, performed acts of extreme courage and at great risk to their own safety, by preventing serious crimes from occurring or in aiding significantly in the apprehension of suspects. Eighty such citizens were personally commended by the Chief of Police and the Board of Police Commissioners.



Year after year, scores of the biggest stars of motion pictures, television, radio, and sports contribute a full day of their time to take part in the Police-Celebrity Golf Tournament in behalf of the Department's Memorial Foundation. The Foundation provides officers with financial assistance in time of acute emergency. Tremendous support also comes from the business community and the 10,000 spectators who make the event our most successful public relations program.

Businesses and individuals provided Youth Services Unit, Juvenile Division, with 14,351 toys and 675 Christmas trees and decorations for distribution by the 18 geographic Areas to disadvantaged families. The Unit's "Cops for Tots" 1981 Christmas program already has accumulated an inventory of almost 10,000 items.

In addition to tens of thousands of citizens engaged in Neighborhood Watch activities, hundreds more are enrolled in the Booster Clubs, Police/Citizen Councils and similar organizations dedicated to assisting their Area police officers.



ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE

Several devices designed to harmlessly subdue combative suspects underwent intensive testing. Two were approved and are now in use—Taser and Chemical Shield.

Taser holds two cartridges; each containing two small darts connected by wires to a battery. The darts deliver a low amperage, high voltage discharge of electricity which temporarily immobilizes a subject. Direct bodily contact is not essential. In most cases, dart contact with the subject's clothing is sufficient. Taser is effective from distances up to 15 feet, and the subject recovers completely within a few minutes.

The device weighs about a pound and can be activated to emit only a shower of sparks. On occasion, the display of sparks alone has proved sufficiently impressive to hasten surrender. The Department has acquired 212 Taser devices and issued them to field sergeants trained in their use.

Chemical Shield is a non-lethal product first issued for field testing to officers assigned to Van Nuys Area. It will become regulation equipment on January 1 for all field personnel, including detectives and sworn traffic officers. Chemical Shield is an irritant C.S. gas in liquid form. Like Taser, it is used to take combative suspects into custody with minimal force and without permanent injury.

The device, carried on the regulation belt, ejects a stream which causes temporary but severe pain on skin or eye contact. The canister contains about 50 applications. Testing has indicated that a single application is all that usually is required to incapacitate a violent suspect for the ensuing 20-30 minutes. Suspects who have ingested large amounts of PCP or alcohol may not react to Chemical Shield because both drugs tend to induce immunity to pain. Other chemical irritants, such as Mace and a product called Curb, remain under study. Non-lethal capture devices being studied are the Leg Grabber, Action Chain Control and Capture Net.

NARCOTICS ARE BIG BUSINESS

The projected street value of narcotics and dangerous drugs confiscated in 1980 by LAPD detectives soared to \$242.5 million, an increase over 1979 confiscations of 375%. This impressive figure, however, is regarded only as the tip of the narcotics trafficking iceberg. Los Angeles continues to have the dubious distinction of being the center of PCP production and distribution and is a favored port of entry of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana smugglers.

The Department's largest seizure of marijuana occurred on September 11, when an eight-month investigation led LAPD detectives to the San Francisco waterfront where they confiscated more than 20 tons of Colombian marijuana valued at \$92 million. The detectives arrested 17 suspects and seized two seagoing vessels, a 40-foot tractor-trailer, five other vehicles and \$11,000 in cash. One of the ships was the 135-foot "Potomac," once used exclusively by Presidents of the United States. Personnel from seven other municipal, state and federal agencies assisted in the operation.



The ships and the tractor-trailer bore banners suggesting they were on a mission for the "Crippled Childrens Society of America." The name was employed as a front.



SUCCESS STORY

The Department's first female captain, Connie M. Speck, attained that rank in October. She is assigned as Commanding Officer, Rampart Area Detectives. Captain Speck holds a law degree and has completed 23 years of service with this Department.

THE CITY'S 127 GANGS

Street and motorcycle gangs and their estimated 9,000 members continue to be major contributors to senseless violence. They accounted for nearly 4,000 serious crimes including 192 murders, 1,825 felonious assaults, 984 robberies, 79 rapes, 420 attempted murders, 30 kidnappings and 50 assaults on police officers. This represents a staggering 89% increase over 1979. Most gang members range in age from 12 to 22. The Hispanic community bears the major brunt of the problem. It is common practice for those seeking admission to a street gang to commit a particularly vicious crime to prove themselves.

Gang violence requires the full-time assignment of 133 sworn personnel to the Department's CRASH (Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums) program. Three years ago, CRASH functioned only in 77th Street Area. It now operates in all but two of the Department's 18 geographic Areas.

Surveillance of street gangs is conducted by Detective Support Division's Gang Activities Section. The Section identifies gang leaders, members, locations and activities and furnishes CRASH personnel with updated information on a daily basis.

The California Youth Authority which has jurisdiction over juvenile arrestees, indicated in December that 800 inmates are scheduled for release because of overcrowded holding facilities. A significant number to be returned to Los Angeles are known hardcore gang members.





CRUISING

Hollywood and Westwood Boulevards and Western Avenue now share the spotlight with Van Nuys Boulevard as favored haunts of Friday or Wednesday and Saturday night cruisers. Juveniles and young adults, not excluding gangs, jam these arteries with bumper-to-bumper vehicles of every known variety, creating enormous traffic problems, endangering pedestrians, harassing tourists and causing shoppers to trade elsewhere. Drugs, alcohol, accidents and fights are just some of the problems that have required deployment of additional police personnel and, on occasion, the complete closing of the concerned artery.



MEDAL OF VALOR

The Department's highest honor, the Medal of Valor, was bestowed on 11 police officers on September 24, in ceremonies attended by 1,400 prominent citizens with actor Gregory Peck serving as narrator. Five of the recipients were responsible for saving 14 lives. Officer David B. Kubly, killed by a robber, became the 18th officer to receive the medal posthumously. Other recipients were Sergeant Larry Mazur and Officers John M. Coyle, John D. Armour, John Puis, Sam C. Layton, Wayne J. Morris, Raymond R. Garcia, Charles L. Wampler, Keith S. Melby and Jesse J. Nunez.

During the year, 54 additional officers were also honored as recipients of the Department's Police Medal, Police Star or the Meritorious Service Medal. One of the 11 Police Medals was conferred for the first time upon a female, Traffic Control Officer Patricia Stamper.



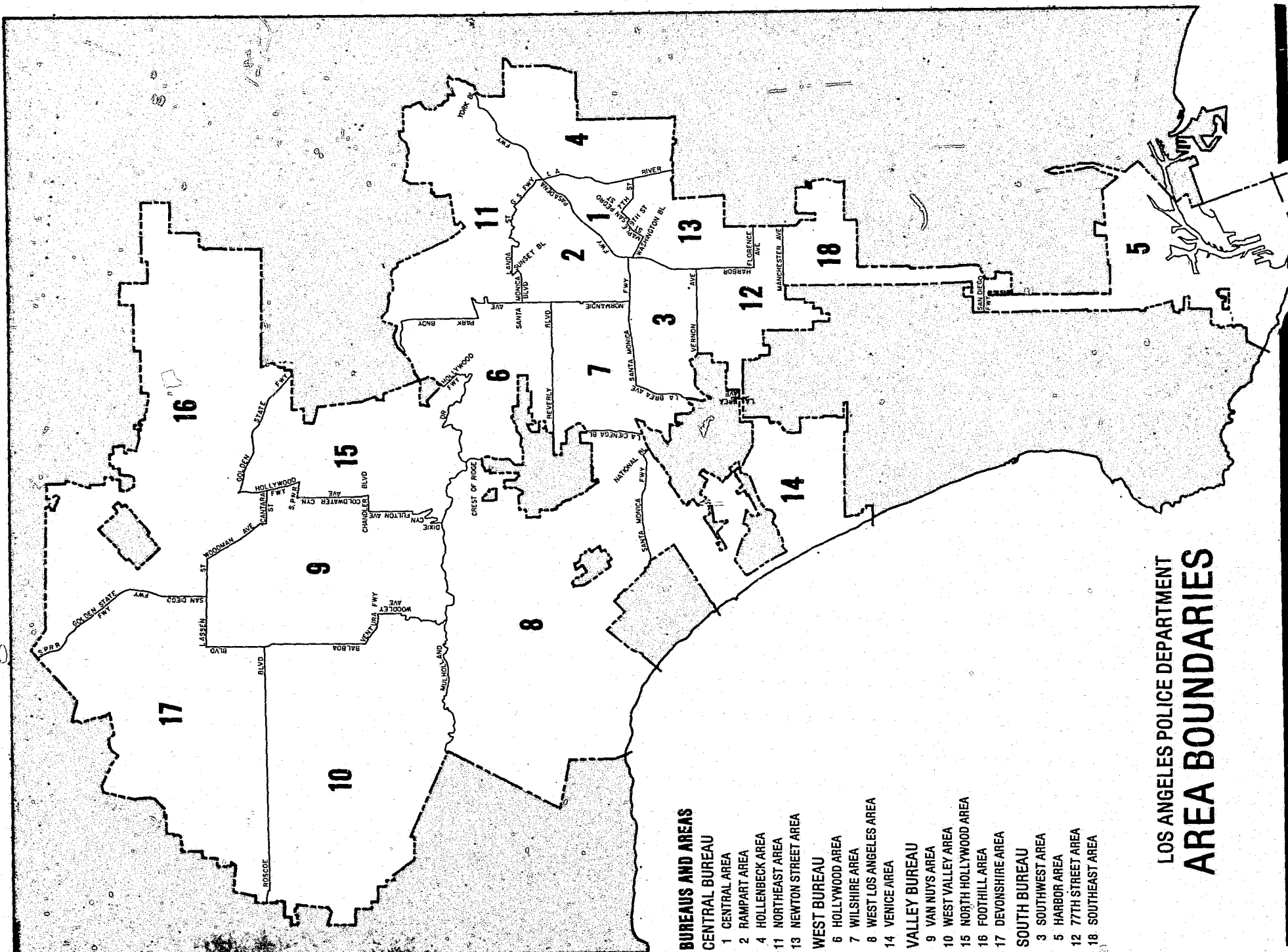
POPULATION, SIZE AND POLICE COST

		Population	Street Miles	Square Miles	Population Per Square Mile	Police Cost Per Square Mile	Police Cost Per Capita
CENTRAL	Central	39,496	105.01	4.596	8,594	3,267,743	380.25
	Hollenbeck	161,042	282.86	18.354	8,774	677,345	77.20
	Northeast	145,114	432.01	25.090	5,784	472,589	81.71
	Newton	97,963	205.45	9.285	10,551	1,389,493	131.70
	Rampart	264,338	244.83	11.681	22,630	1,214,169	53.65
	CB TOTAL	707,953	1,270.16	69.006	10,259	962,112	93.78
SOUTH	Southwest	139,790	210.45	10.093	13,850	1,327,373	95.84
	77th St.	146,951	262.91	11.897	12,352	1,165,745	94.38
	Harbor	136,093	347.47	25.620	5,312	455,708	85.79
	Southeast	104,833	209.29	10.260	10,218	1,221,977	119.59
	SB TOTAL	527,667	1,030.12	57.870	9,118	889,559	97.56
WEST	Hollywood	156,631	317.74	18.999	8,244	802,844	97.38
	Venice	174,902	364.91	24.186	7,232	600,366	83.02
	WLA	192,286	518.99	64.256	2,992	207,714	69.41
	Wilshire	189,926	304.17	14.560	13,044	963,232	73.84
	WB TOTAL	713,745	1,505.81	122.001	5,850	468,399	80.06
VALLEY	Van Nuys	224,930	503.58	34.880	6,449	434,286	67.34
	West Valley	260,560	686.38	51.920	5,018	247,473	49.31
	Foothill	195,564	576.48	61.804	3,164	209,599	66.24
	N. Hollywood	166,813	429.55	25.120	6,641	490,710	73.90
	Devonshire	169,126	519.55	47.274	3,578	236,432	66.09
	VB TOTAL	1,016,993	2,715.54	220.998	4,602	291,652	63.38
	GRAND TOTAL	2,966,358	6,521.63	469.875	6,313	509,647	80.73



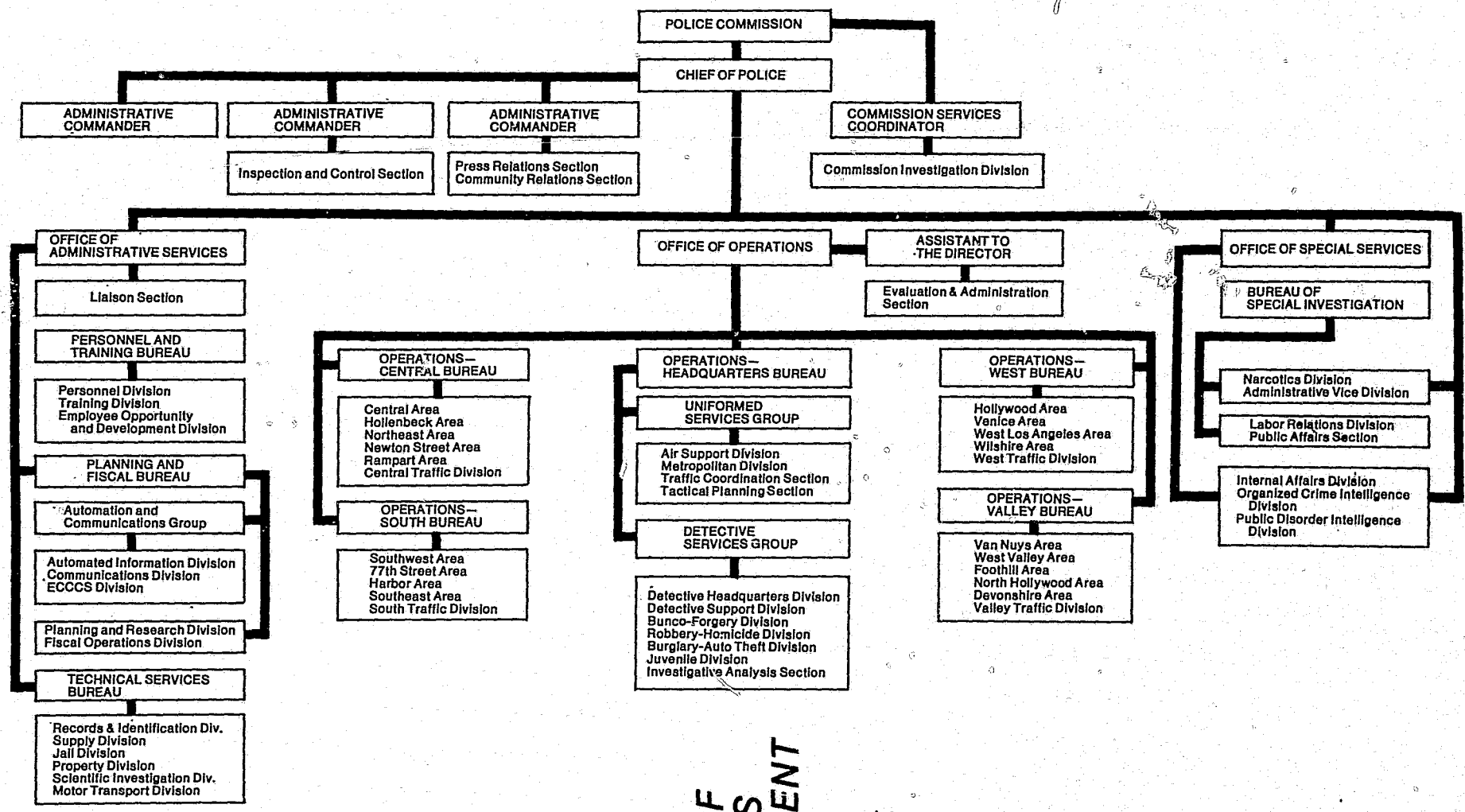
IN MEMORIAM

Detective Curtis C. Hagele was shot and killed on March 10 while attempting to halt an armed robber. He was 39 years old and a member of the Los Angeles Police Department for 17 years. At the time of his death, Detective Hagele was assigned to the Special Investigation Section, Detective Support Division. He is survived by his widow and two children. His death brings to 148 the number of LAPD officers killed in the line of duty since the keeping of such records was initiated in 1907.



Photography Sgt. Jim Berg — pages 4,5,6,9,10,11,14,16,20,22.

**LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
AREA BOUNDARIES**



**ORGANIZATION OF
THE LOS ANGELES
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Illustrations Jim Corbin



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