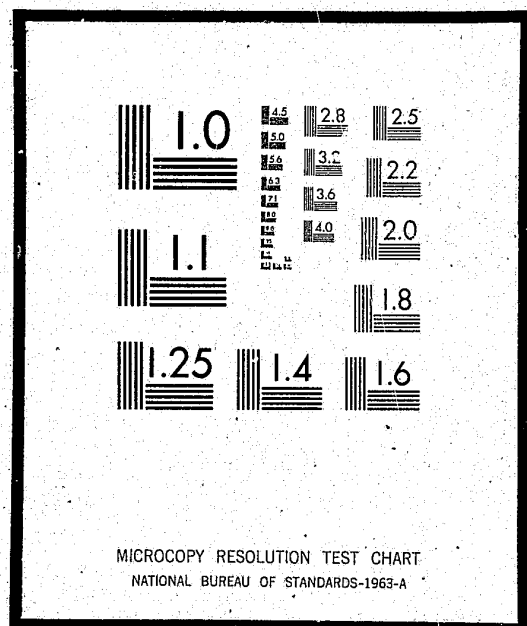


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

2/11/76



Police Department - Annual Report 73

The Honorable Tom Bradley, Mayor
Honorable Members, City Council
City of Los Angeles, California



Public recognition of the importance of law enforcement in society has never been greater than it is today. During the past five years law enforcement problems and funds to solve these problems have proliferated at both the national and local levels. We are in an era of great change and great opportunity for law enforcement and the Los Angeles Police Department has commanded the attention of the nation for its leadership.

Although the need is great for *more*, not fewer, officers, our limited ranks are recording milestone attainments. In the Uniform Crime Report for 1973, compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles leads the nation's 12 most heavily populated cities in reducing major or Part I crimes. Seven different serious offenses constitute Part I crimes: Murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny (\$50 and over) and auto theft. Significant reductions in each category were recorded. More impressive, perhaps, was the 8.5% decrease in fatal traffic accidents—a saving, in human terms, of 30 lives. There is, indeed, a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel.

The Department's accomplishments over the past 12 months directly reflect the application of many bold, new concepts, including the City-wide decentralization of the Office of Operations. Four Deputy Chiefs of Police were assigned to head four Operations-Bureaus in the field. Responsibility for policing the Department's 17 geographic areas was divided among them. Each geographic area in turn deployed personnel attached to both uniformed and investigative divisions. Through decentralization, avenues of communication were dramatically expanded between the Department's high command and those citizens most in need of service and counsel. Concomitantly, the Basic Car Plan reached far more people more effectively, and its subsidiary programs—Neighborhood Watch and block meetings—elicited an unprecedented level of public response.

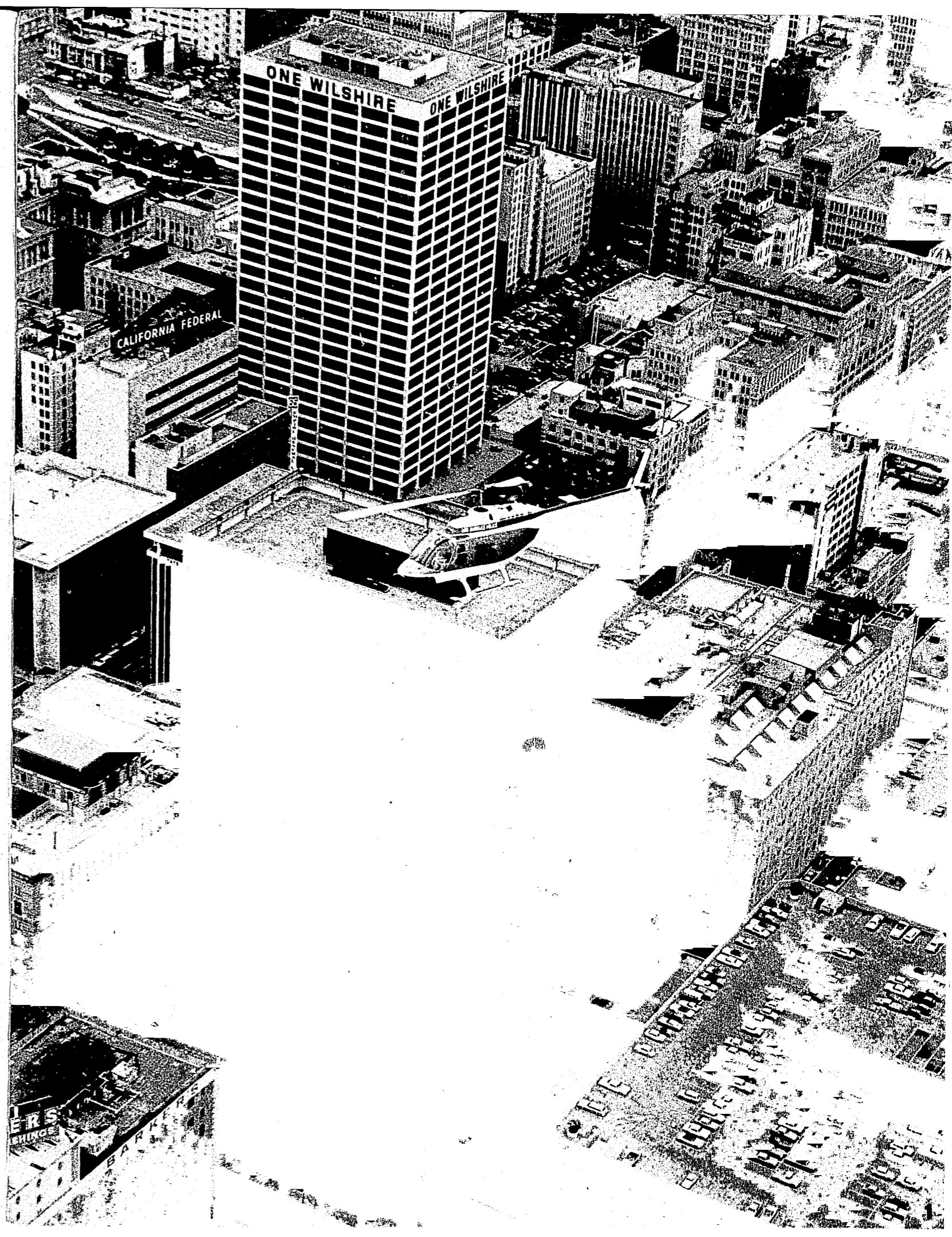
Internally, decentralization gave each Deputy Chief an on-the-scene approach to the identification and solution of law enforcement problems originating within his particular sphere of command, streamlined staff and line functions, improved utilization of resources and personnel, expanded roll call training and, through the "team" structure, increased work output and pride in performance. Meanwhile, a fifth Deputy Chief commanded an Operations-Headquarters Bureau, directing *specialized* line activities and auditing the City-wide application of Department policies and procedures. All five Deputy Chiefs reported regularly to the Director of the Office of Operations.

Other pages of this Annual Report will document in more detail why the Department continues to be regarded as the most professional and progressive in the nation. On some of those pages Chief of Police Edward M. Davis will present his "Five Frontiers" philosophy, how it relates intimately to strides made in 1973 and why he is able to foresee a monumental decrease in local crime well in advance of the next decade. The Chief's appointment by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals as National Chairman of its Task Force on Police again attests to the esteem in which he is held.

The Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. Mayor, has committed itself to effecting a continuing reduction in crime, knowing that objective to be the top priority of your administration. We also pledge ourselves to carefully scrutinize all Departmental budgetary requests that the Commission may merit, as in the past, the concern and support of an aware, dedicated and responsible City Council.

Respectfully,

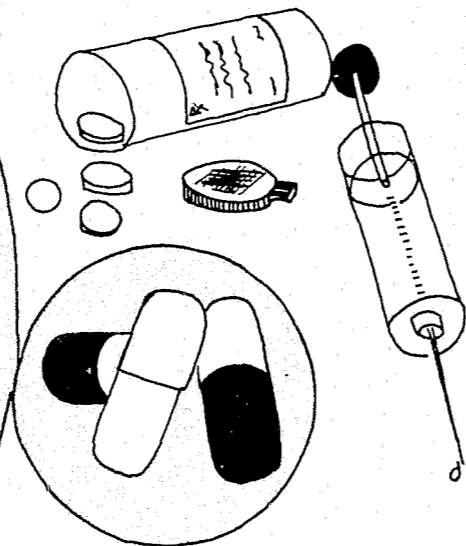
William A. Norris
WILLIAM A. NORRIS
President
Board of Police Commissioners



BLUNTING THE NEEDLE



It is all but impossible to estimate when, in terms of days or weeks, the use of heroin transforms the curious experimenter into a confirmed addict. Far too many variables prevail before the point of no return is reached. We know, however, that prior to addiction, the hapless convert—usually a juvenile or young adult—sees himself in a world of blissful unreality. Enthusiasm for his newly found euphoria invariably prompts him to share the discovery with close and “deserving” friends. Research indicates that he will soon spread the deadly contagion to several intimate associates and they, in turn, to a similar number of susceptible



victims, each eager to preserve his peer group status. And suddenly, the people and the police are staggered by yet another outbreak of epidemic proportions.

Once experimentation has degenerated into addiction, the pattern of proliferation diminishes substantially. The users drop out of the mainstream of society, enter a drug and crime oriented subculture, and become absorbed in the all-consuming objectives of maintaining their sources of supply and acquiring habit-supporting cash.

A new concept, intended to inhibit the infectious process by identifying the early heroin user, was launched by the Department late in 1973. While certain phases of the program are yet to be fully developed, a primary objective is to reach the new user prior to arrest and to persuade him to seek help voluntarily before the law overtakes him. Public and private rehabilitation centers are now available and offer the professional assistance needed for such rehabilitation.

Known as the “Stop Addiction Very Early” (SAVE) Program, its success is largely dependent upon the new user’s readiness to enter it in time and upon the public at large to assist the Department in identifying him before it’s too late.

SAVE is a double-barreled concept because its goals are equally altruistic and fiscally pragmatic. While it strongly urges and depends, to a degree, upon public cooperation in reporting activities of suspected early users, the dollar benefits to the taxpayers are potentially enormous. In 1973 the confirmed addict daily had to steal property valued at \$400 to support a \$40 a day habit. Addicts in this City spent an estimated \$300 million last year to sustain their narcotics and dangerous drugs requirements. Most of this sum was acquired by criminal means—burglary, theft, robbery, prostitution.

Personnel assigned to Administrative Narcotics Division completed the taking of two surveys intended to significantly increase successful enforcement. The results are now being compiled and studied.

One survey will disclose what narcotics and dangerous drugs are currently available in Los Angeles; the ease or difficulty in obtaining them; the areas where the demand is greatest for specific contraband and which segments of the population constitute the principal market for what type of drug or narcotic.

Administrative Narcotics Division, in cooperation with the Los Angeles Unified School District, also received completed questionnaires from approximately 15,000 boys and girls enrolled in 124 junior and senior high schools. The survey was made on a voluntary basis and participants remained anonymous. Listing 10 different categories of drugs, narcotics and solvents, the questionnaire sought answers to which, if any, had been used by the individual students during the past 12 months, with what frequency and if the use was current or abandoned.

The projected street value of the year’s total contraband seizures was \$47,739,192. This represents a decrease of 1.75% over 1972 seizures.



The Arm of the Law Gets Some New Muscle

AN exceptional array of highly sophisticated equipment was acquired by the Department in 1973 through Federal grants. Our criminalistics laboratory is now without equal among municipal law enforcement agencies anywhere in the world. At the same time, Administrative Narcotics Division investigators gained substantially increased ability to cope with diverse and complex field situations at minimal cost to the Los Angeles taxpayers.

New equipment includes such impressive sounding items as a gas chromatograph coupled to a mass spectrometer with remote read-out, a scanning electron microscope with an x-ray dispersive analysis system, a high powered microscope capable of performing fluorescent microscopy, a nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer, a mass gas chromatograph and thermal analyzer, a sound spectrographic analyzer, a liquid chromatograph, and two automatic injection gas chromatographs.

The latter two instruments, together with the gas chromatograph mass spectrometer, the mass gas chromatograph and liquid chromatograph, are coupled to a data reduction system. High sounding as these acquisitions are, they are practical and essential tools through which more crimes are subject to solution in far less time, particularly through use of the data reduction process.

The Department completely converted its breathalyzer testing program to the gas chromatograph intoximeter. Additionally, installation of a closed circuit video taping system neared completion in the Felony Section of Jail Division. It will record the results of the testing of arrestees suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol, narcotics or dangerous drugs. The tapes will constitute acceptable evidence in court.

Department personnel aided in refining many of



the devices currently used in frustrating wholesale narcotics traffic. Conspicuous among these innovations are radio voice scramblers, UHF repeater stations, night viewing systems, portable intelligence base station, digital transmitters, a battery conversion system, a UHF frequency solely for the use of narcotics investigators, and a surveillance camera that records the actual date and time a photograph is taken—an invaluable aid in the courtroom.

On the first day that some of this new equipment was used in the field, investigators succeeded in confiscating heroin with a street value of \$1.5 million. A few days later, other electronic aids helped investigators make the biggest single seizure

of LSD in Department history—about 85,000 doses, valued on the street at \$425,000.

The Department is now one of three law enforcement agencies in the nation to possess the sound spectrographic analyzer—voiceprint equipment. Following two years of intensive training, investigators will have acquired the necessary expertise to present voiceprints in court as acceptable evidence. During the interim the equipment will be used only as an investigative aid. Voiceprint identification has virtually limitless possibilities in the successful prosecution of cases involving extortion, kidnaping, bombing and obscene telephone calls, through the application of sound spectrography.



Transmission of digital information frees police radio frequencies for emergency or tactical use.



MILE

A REVOLUTION IN TRAINING



EVERY recruit undergoing Academy training is now part of a revolutionary educational program called Multimedia Instruction for Law Enforcement (MILE). The project's initial phase became operational in the Fall of 1973. Completion of its second phase is scheduled for early 1975.

Recruits already have access to 80 individual study carrels, equipped with videocassette players, television monitors, audio cassette players and headsets. These facilities permit the trainees to move quickly through subjects in which they possess greater talent and to concentrate, by repetitive review, on instructional material which they, as individuals, find more difficult. Thus, each recruit learns at his own pace without the frustrating competition inherent in traditional "lockstep" training methods.

MILE is the product of five years of searching for an ideal system of education capable of meeting present and future demands for increased professionalism. It is funded by a three million dollar, three phase Federal grant and is the result of studies undertaken by the Department and the North American Rockwell Information Systems Company. When fully implemented, it will cut training costs and greatly expand the training curriculum. The instructional value of the experience of many senior officers is being greatly expanded through its appli-

cation to the multimedia instruction techniques.

Phase II will provide a color television studio and mobile van for training in production techniques and a system for the management of the total reorganized training program. Phase III will complete the development of materials for inservice training. The Department will then have a computer-based, random access, audio-visual system primarily structured to benefit the individual officer.

Ultimately, the MILE project will provide a core of multimedia instructional "packages" capable of duplication by any other law enforcement agency. As a model of advanced instructional technology, MILE also offers adaptability to many other fields of vocational training.

With the close of 1973, construction of the Department's shooting simulator neared completion. Designed to teach decision-making under stress, it should be ready for use in the Spring of 1974. This remarkable facility, located at the Training Academy, was funded by a \$250,000 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Through the projection of motion picture film various stress situations are vividly depicted. By this means the reactions of the officer undergoing firearms training can be tested under highly realistic circumstances.



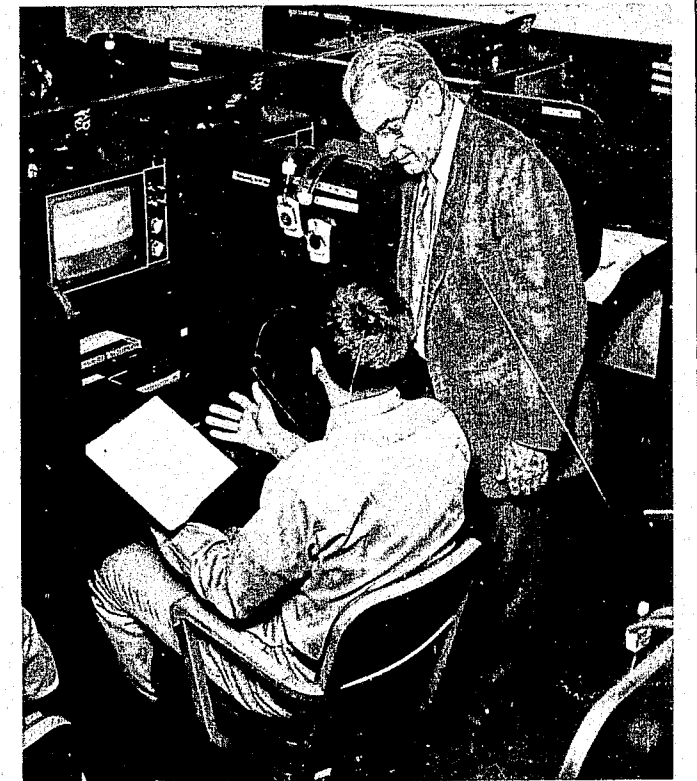
COMMISSIONER FISK

Rising through the ranks to become Deputy Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police Department in 1967, Commissioner James G. Fisk retired three years later to become Adjunct Professor in the Political Science Department of his alma mater—the University of California at Los Angeles.

A nationally recognized authority in professional law enforcement, he has served the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, California Council on Criminal Justice, Manpower Development Advisory Committee and Attorney General's Police-Community Relations Advisory Commission.

In addition to membership on the Board of Directors of the Welfare Planning Council, Los Angeles Region, Commissioner Fisk has also been affiliated with the Job Corps Center for Women in Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Federal Pre-Release Guidance Center, United States Bureau of Prisons. He was appointed to the Police Commission in 1973 by Mayor Tom Bradley.

Commissioner James G. Fisk discusses some of the advantages of the new MILE program with a Training Academy recruit.



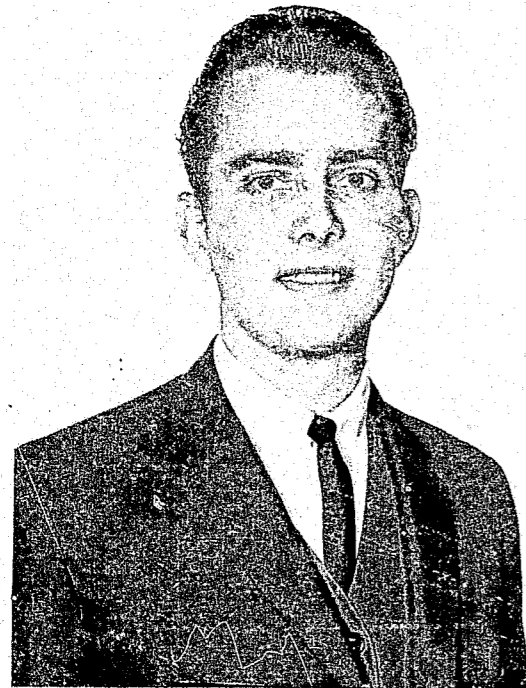
THE PRICE

FRED H. Early, aged 32; Charles C. Caraccilo, aged 35; Gerald W. Sawyer, aged 32.

Between the months of March and November, 1973, these three Los Angeles Police Officers were murdered while engaged in the performance of their duties.

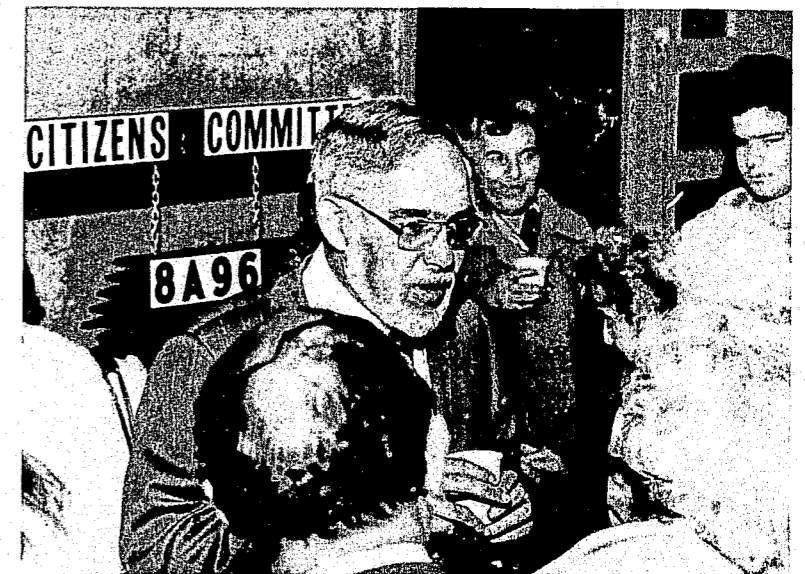
Not in 41 years had the Department sustained so tragic a loss under similar circumstances—a loss far more deeply suffered by the surviving widows and their 11 children.

In each instance, immediate financial aid was received by the bereaved families through the Los Angeles Police Memorial Foundation. Funds will be available to them as long as the need exists, should similar help from other sources be unobtainable.



COMMISSIONER WEIL

Commissioner Weil majored in political science at UCLA and was graduated magna cum laude. He became an Associated Press news editor and foreign correspondent after receiving a master of science degree from Columbia University's Pulitzer School of Journalism. He later entered the School of Law at the University of Southern California and embarked upon his present career as an attorney. He is a member of the American, California, Los Angeles County and Beverly Hills Bar Associations and has long been prominently identified with organizations representing the Jewish community. He was appointed to the Board of Police Commissioners by Mayor Tom Bradley in 1973.



Demonstrating his staunch support of the Basic Car Plan, Police Commissioner Robert I. Weil is seen as an active participant in a quarterly meeting of Team 8A96 at the Cheviot Hills Recreational Center.

"Last year's record wasn't altogether spotless... we still face the staggering problem of juvenile gang violence."

... CHIEF DAVIS

WHAT the Chief has in mind are the 38 homicides committed during 1973 by members of youth gangs and the shocking number of assaults, burglaries, rapes, armed robberies, extortions and acts of vandalism. The true total will never be known. Dread of retaliation regrettably keeps a large percentage of victims isolated from the police.

What we do know is that more than 7,000 young people, ranging from elementary school age to 18, belong to the 63 juvenile gangs whose identities are on record. Roaming our streets are approximately 600 hard-core juveniles, each of whom has been arrested at least 10 times. Found throughout all of Los Angeles, gangs are largely contained in minority, inner-city neighborhoods where their development has often been traced to broken homes and the absence of parental supervision or awareness. Surely these conditions also exist in other levels of our society, but the painful search for status, the urge to rebel, and contempt for all authority find greater freedom of overt expression among the disadvantaged. They think they have so little to lose.

Among the more disturbing practices of juvenile gangs are the drafting of reluctant recruits under threat of continued physical abuse and the growing use of girl "auxiliaries" to serve as carriers of all types of deadly weapons. Gang members boast of their identity by creating and wearing their own distinctive attire. To date they have tended to avoid regular use of the more addictive drugs and narcotics. Several, however, are known to use marijuana and engage in paint and glue sniffing.

The police countered juvenile gang activity last year through intensified surveillance, round-the-clock deployment of specialists in juvenile crime prevention, doubling the number of intelligence personnel assigned to the Juvenile Gang Detail and the placement of 30 officer/teachers in schools where the need for them as qualified, full-time faculty members was greatest.

Far from limiting itself to the apprehension of juvenile offenders, the Department has made, and will continue to make, endless efforts to improve communication with gang members. These efforts have taken the form of appeals to the gang members' sense of personal and community pride as well as ameliorative measures aimed toward the reduction of fears and tensions among nonmembers and adults. The latter includes public school officials and teachers. They recall that during 1962-63, 1,165 crimes were committed on the campuses of the City's elementary and junior and senior high schools. During 1972-73 the number rose to 7,813 including marked increases in crimes of arson, robbery and assault. The Los Angeles Unified School District sustained a loss of almost \$2 million due to crimes against property.

Drivers and passengers on school and public buses have frequently been attacked by gang members. Police presence toward the year's end sharply reduced such incidents. Crimes against hitchhikers were also markedly decreased during the summer months through a bussing program, subsidized by the City, to transport young people to popular beach areas. With the start of school, however, a perennial problem again arose. Boundaries of an individual school rarely conform with the geographic territory dominated by a single gang. Hence, the campuses became battlegrounds upon which different gangs fought each other for leadership.

CHIEF DAVIS: "No amount of police intervention is going to turn teen-age criminals into paragons of virtue. We'll do our share and more, but we can't do the job alone. We're just one spoke in the social wheel... I've organized a Juvenile Justice Committee. It's bringing us together with parent groups, school authorities and a lot of community and governmental agencies. How far we'll get will once again depend on convincing the juvenile courts to meet us halfway.

"I simply do not know how many more funerals must be conducted, how many more hospital beds must be filled with broken bodies or how many families terrorized before the courts realize that leniency and probation are not the answer. When judicial eyes finally open so will some of the juvenile detention centers that the County and State have closed for an alleged lack of deserving customers.

"Recently, some fifth grade boys enrolled in one of our elementary schools were asked to talk about the problems of violence. Here's what they had to say:

"One time I got beat up real bad. Some guys in a gang did it. I was all bloody and everything. They just started picking on me for no reason. So now when I see a bunch of guys walking down the street, I run to the other side and duck down."

"I got a pocket knife and I'd use it, too, so nobody ever try to grab me."

"You shouldn't trust anybody except people your mother knows."

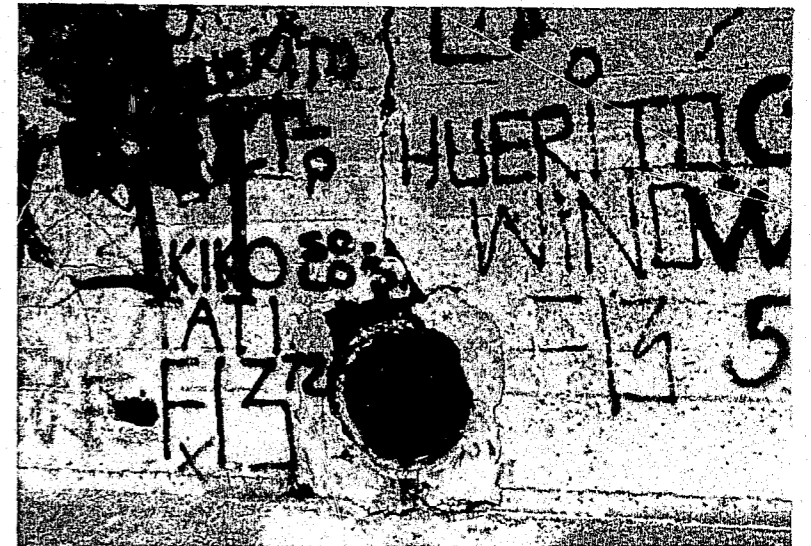
"I wish my dad had a gun. Where I live people are getting robbed all the time and somebody even stole my grandmother's TV."

"Some guys'll push you around just to show how tough they are. But I know kung fu. I been taking it for five years. So if a guy hits me, he's dead! He'll turn real green, or else be real wounded!"

CHIEF DAVIS: "Think about them."

Before the year ended, Operations-South Bureau confronted juvenile gangsterism with a team concept. Manned by uniformed and investigative personnel, the team launched an all-out thrust to redirect juvenile gangs into constructive activities, identify hard-core offenders, monitor their operations and terminate gang terrorism. During the first three weeks of operations, officers deprived juveniles of 26 deadly firearms.

The team will offer educational programs relating to gang psychology through Neighborhood Watch meetings conducted by Basic Car Plan officers. The program has attracted the immediate interest of Pepperdine University. Criteria are being prepared by that institution to evaluate the program. Pepperdine will also conduct community surveys to determine its effectiveness.



Graffiti is used by juvenile gangs to proclaim "ownership" of a neighborhood. Rival gangs are quick to affix their own insignias.

TEEN GANGS TERRORIZE COMMUNITY Gang kills man JUVENILE GANGS:

VIOLENCE Killers! SHOT: YOUTH

COMMISSIONER MONTENEGRO

Commissioner Montenegro is a widely recognized authority in the management and sale of real estate. Educated at Los Angeles City College, California State University at Los Angeles and UCLA, he served six years with the United States Navy during and after World War II.

A former social worker in the Boyle Heights area, Commissioner Montenegro has been a Hearing Examiner for the Police Commission and, under appointment by former Governor Brown, a member of the Blue Ribbon State Commission on Fair Housing Legislation. He is active in numerous Mexican-American civic and service organizations. Mayor Tom Bradley appointed him to the Police Commission in 1973. Commissioner Montenegro serves on the District Attorney's Advisory Council and that of the State Attorney General.

Police Commissioner Salvador Montenegro, who has long occupied positions of leadership throughout the City's Latin-American community, counsels a Spanish-speaking citizen at the Department's "Operación Estafadores" facility in the Hollenbeck Area. His subject: "Don't sign that contract until you know what it means."



Random Review 73

IN 1973 THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT:

... Expanded the ranks of its Police Reserve Corps by more than 35% over the preceding year in attaining a total personnel strength of 298 highly trained volunteers serving in the field without pay. Assignments performed by Reservists saved the City more than \$354,000 in salaries otherwise payable to regular sworn personnel. Reserve officers completed 6,852 tours of duty. Since 1968 an average of 10 Reservists annually joined the Department as career officers.

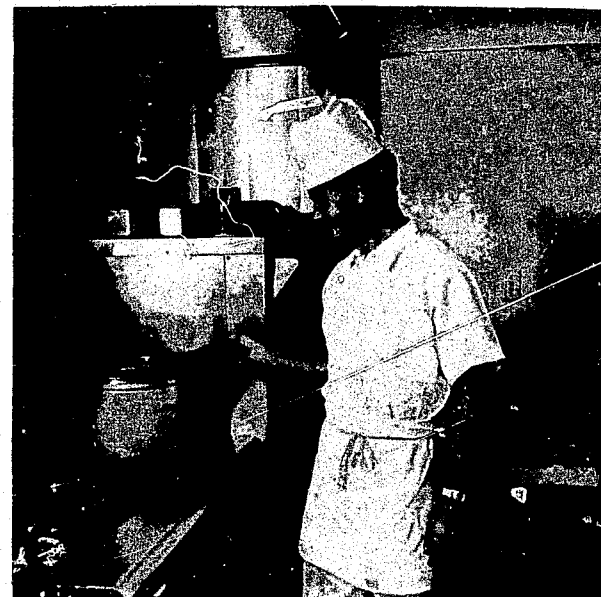
... Placed civilian specialists in command of Property and Supply Divisions. More than 275 civilians also served as station officers in jail facilities and as station security guards. Increased civilian employment relieved large numbers of sworn personnel for reassignment to line positions.

... Presented the Department's highest honor, the Medal of Valor, to 10 officers. Honored posthumously was Officer Fred H. Early.

... Commenced distribution of 550,000 new or updated brochures covering seven different crime prevention topics. Youngsters will receive 100,000 educational coloring books and 200,000 bicycle safety publications.

... Arrested 45,014 persons for felony or misdemeanor drunk driving, a 6.5% increase over 1972, and issued 566,595 citations for moving traffic violations.

... Processed 1,847,030 telephone calls for service received by Communications Division's Complaint Board Section. The Department apprehended 31,492 adult and juvenile felony narcotics suspects and recovered 90% of the 30,660 stolen motor vehicles.



An expert chef, Reserve Officer Ronald D. Quick presides over a grille in his San Pedro restaurant.



Harbor Area's Uniformed Division includes these Reserve officers undergoing inspection prior to deployment as Accident Investigation personnel.

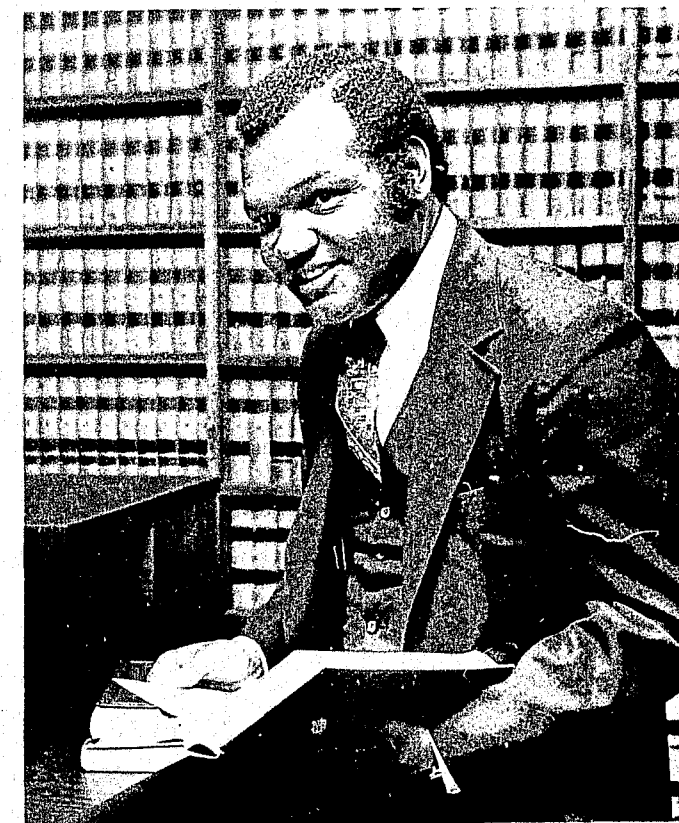


COMMISSIONER WILLIAMS

Commissioner Williams was appointed in 1973 by Mayor Tom Bradley. He earned his juris doctorate at the University of Southern California. He is a former Deputy Probation Officer of Los Angeles County and a Deputy Attorney General of the California Department of Justice.

During service with the United States Army, Commissioner Williams attained the rank of lieutenant and was assigned to military police operations. He is Vice-President of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, a member of the American Bar Association and the Langston Law Club. During his undergraduate days at the University of California at Berkeley, the Commissioner was a backfield star for the Golden Bears and a draft choice of the San Francisco 49'ers professional football team.

Samuel L. Williams, Vice-President of the Board of Police Commissioners, is shown here in his law library.



Random Review 73

... Investigated 569 emergencies caused by the presence or threat of explosives or explosive devices and responded to 63 incidents involving snipers or barricaded armed suspects.

... Complied with a directive of the Los Angeles City Council to provide a more rewarding role for female officers. Those who successfully complete Academy training will become eligible for patrol duties and the same promotional opportunities offered men. The classification of "policewoman" was eliminated. All sworn personnel bear the designation of "police officer." As of December 31, 12 women were among the police officers undergoing identical training. The Academy graduated 395 LAPD recruits during 1973, 69 of whom—more than 17%—represent ethnic minorities. The hiring of minority recruits increased by 7.7% over 1972.

... Initiated a traffic safety program designed exclusively for preschool children between the ages of four and six. It is geared to sharply reduce the three leading causes of fatal and serious injury accidents: Running into a thoroughfare from between parked vehicles, crossing intersections against signals and riding wheeled toys and bicycles in the street. Developed after many months of study, the program is supervised by traffic specialists attached to Staff Support Section, Operations-Headquarters Bureau. Eventually, it will be taught to youngsters enrolled in some 300 nursery schools.

... Recorded another "first" in law enforcement by implementing, in cooperation with medical authorities and other concerned agencies, a new approach to combating the battered child syndrome. A special Child Abuse Detail became part of Juvenile Division. Investigator Jackie Howell, in recognition of her accomplishments in this field, was nominated by the Department for the year's Parade-IACP Police Service Award.



Confiscated explosives are transported to a remote area for detonation. An investigator assigned to Firearms & Explosives Unit, Scientific Investigation Division, crouches behind his portable protective shield as a sophisticated time bomb is rendered useless.



COMMISSIONER NORRIS

Elected to Phi Beta Kappa while attending Princeton University, Commissioner Norris later studied law at Stanford University where he was honored with the executive editorship of the Stanford Law Review. In 1955 he became law clerk to Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court.

Formerly Special Counsel to President Kennedy's Commission on the Airlines Controversy, Vice-President of the California State Board of Education and member of the California Coordinating Council for Higher Education, Commissioner Norris was a member of the Board of Trustees, California State Colleges, from 1967 to 1972. In the following year he was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Tom Bradley. He holds memberships in Town Hall of Los Angeles and the American, California and Los Angeles County Bar Associations.

William A. Norris, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, accompanies radio car officers for firsthand observations of police procedures.



Random Review 73



... Increased the number of children enrolled in the Deputy Auxiliary Police program by 200%. More than 3,500 boys and girls were supervised in educational and recreational activities by Youth Services Officers in 16 geographic areas.

... Received a \$2 million Federal grant for ini-

tiation of Phase I of an Emergency Command Control Communications System (ECCCS) and commenced planning the realignment of radio frequencies and the installation of direct computer terminal access between 200 radio cars and computer data banks.



Four tons of contraband material, in addition to more than 2,800 confiscated firearms and other deadly weapons, were destroyed by the Department by means of a mechanical shredding process. Ecological considerations prompted this new method of destruction which, in former years, was effected by dumping at sea. Items destined for destruction are held during the year by Property Division until disposed of early in July in compliance with State law.



... Interviewed 2,275 citizens suspected of being mentally disturbed, of whom 1,958 were referred to psychiatric clinics for professional assistance. This service was performed by specially trained personnel of the Mental Evaluation Unit. They also completed approximately 500 voluntary referrals by telephone to mental health clinics. The Unit was conspicuously successful in returning elderly residents to their board and care homes after they had wandered off due to senility or lapse of memory.

... Enabled 195 public school students, aged 14-

18, to earn almost \$400 each during summer vacation by providing them with meaningful jobs at police facilities through participation in the City's Summer Youth Employment Program.

... Initiated action which ultimately will result in establishing minimum security standards for all future residential and commercial construction within the City. These new requirements are anti-burglary recommendations of Crime Prevention Section and the Department of Building and Safety.

In 1968 the voters of Los Angeles approved a \$25 million bond issue for the construction of new police facilities. Coincidentally, in that same year, Devonshire became the Department's newest geographic area. For the next five years it remained "temporarily" headquartered in rented floor space. But in November of 1973 Devonshire assumed permanent possession of the first of four "ideal police stations" provided for by a portion of the bond issue. This model of functional efficiency and maximum security was dedicated at ceremonies participated in by high ranking officials of law enforcement and government and members of the community.

By the end of 1974, three similar facilities will have been completed for Venice, Wilshire and West Los Angeles Areas and construction begun on a downtown Central Facilities Building.

Personals 1116

BOOKMAKERS WANTED

★ **BETTERS**
 Has your Bookie cheated you?

★ **HOUSEWIVES**
 Has your husband lost the grocery money to a Bookie?

★ **EMPLOYERS**
 Are you losing valuable production time while your employees phone their Bookie?

All info is strictly Confidential.
 Write L.A.P.D.
 P.O. Box 3864
 Granada Hills, California
 Phone: 782-6125.
 Ext. 279

NEW HALL

North 8-B-West 4-B-East

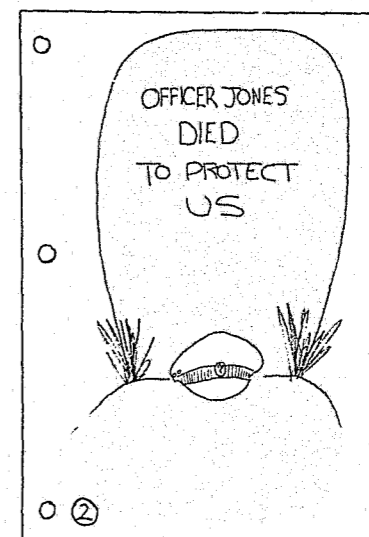
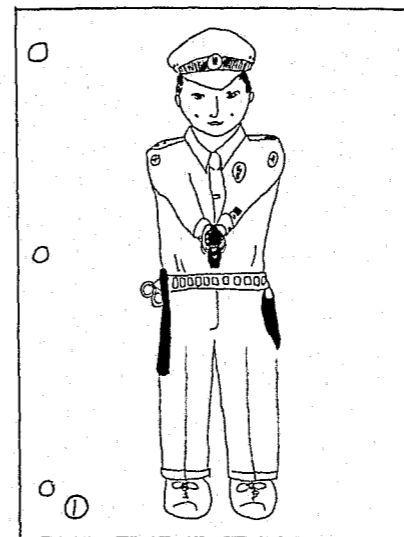
Personals 1116

L.A.P.D.

Wants pornographic information on models, agencies, photographers or other pornographic people.
 CONFIDENTIAL, LEGITIMATE
 Write "ACTION CENTER"
 P.O. 820 Reseda
 CALIF. 91335

Foster Homes
 Help Needed

Two local newspapers—and Administrative Vice Division—made law enforcement history with the publication of these classified ads. A small but shrewd investment brought highly satisfying returns from and for the community. The ads appeared over a period of several weeks.

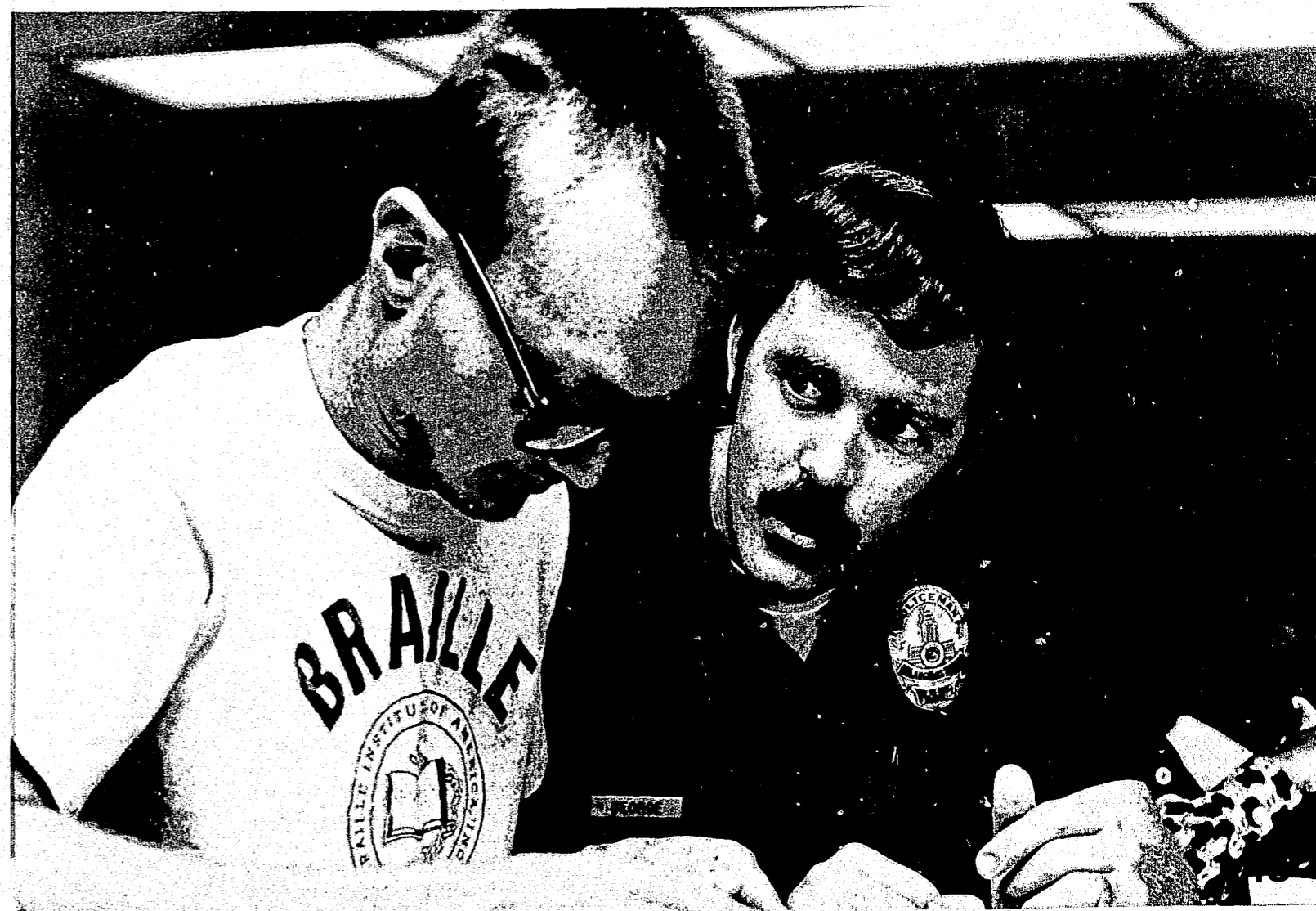


The Department's "Police Role in Government" program assigns 30 officers as accredited, full-time faculty members in 20 junior high schools and 10 senior high schools throughout the City. A first assignment given new students requires that they convey their impressions of a Los Angeles policeman in a rough drawing. The identical assignment is given at the end of a semester. These two sketches are typical examples of changing attitudes. The program, initiated in 1969, received the George Washington Honor Medal Award for 1973 from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. The award was shared with the Los Angeles City school system.

A Basic Car Plan officer explains and demonstrates police procedures for the benefit of a blind teenager at a Braille Institute recreational facility.



Two television stars, Chad Everett and William Conrad, assist in traditional ribbon cutting ceremonies. Other participants, left to right, are Elder Hugh Smith, City Councilman Robert M. Wilkinson, Area Captain Willard L. Vausbinder and Chief Davis.



To: The People of Los Angeles
From: Edward M. Davis, Chief of Police
Where do we go from here?



In a television interview, Chief Davis airs his thoughts on the future of law enforcement.

ABOUT two years ago, something never before attempted was initiated by the United States Department of Justice. What they wanted was a set of guidelines that would offer every police department in the country, big city or small town, realistic methods of preventing and reducing crime. They organized a group called the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. That Commission, in turn, set out to secure findings from six different task forces.

Knowing the acute need for what the Commission had in mind, I was pleased to accept the chairmanship of the Task Force on Police, and early last year we completed a 688 page study called "Report on Police." It was compiled and written with blood and sweat of experts enlisted from every level of law enforcement. They came from metropolitan and suburban communities, and before their work was finished they had drawn the contents and conclusions of their document literally from hundreds of police agencies. What they produced may well be called the "Bible of law enforcement." Nothing to equal its scope has ever been available.

"The Report on Police" sets forth standards and recommendations by which crime in the United States can be cut in half by 1983. It is my belief

that we can do it in Los Angeles five years sooner.

I've stuck my neck out in making that belief public because so much of what the report suggests already is practiced by the Department or will be soon. What's more, we can do it with virtually no additional burden to our taxpayers once we get the backing we sorely need from other agencies of the criminal justice system—especially our courts.

As Chief of Police, I hold myself answerable to Mayor Tom Bradley, to our citizen Board of Police Commissioners, to our City Council and, through them, to nearly three million residents who deserve and expect to live unthreatened by violence in a safe and peaceful community. The people have been giving us their involvement and concern in spectacular numbers. Lacking their participation, our ability to serve would surely falter.

In order to cut crime in half by the end of 1978, we must reach, explore and smoothly operate in what I call "The Five Frontiers." They still exist nationwide because the police for a decade and more have been forced into a defensive posture, combating a tidal wave of social change and confusion marked all too often by terror and senseless killing. Our counterattack requires that we accurately diagnose the present problem of crime and its

causes, that we learn the identity of its perpetrators and that we examine more closely what the criminal is made of and on whom he is most likely to prey. In acquiring this knowledge, we approach the first frontier. To cross it:

WE MUST GET MORE PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER WITH THE POLICE.

We have seized every possible opportunity to encourage public protection through public participation. At the same time, all officers, from the raw recruit on up, have been made to realize that they cannot begin to function adequately without winning and deserving the confidence and friendship of the people.

That's why we started the Basic Car Plan four years ago. We divided the City into more than a hundred individual neighborhoods and turned each of those neighborhoods over to a team of nine uniformed officers. In effect, we told these officers: "This territory no longer belongs to some administrator sitting behind a headquarters desk. From now on it belongs to you, and you belong to the people who live here."

The Plan has worked as nothing else has worked before. The patrol officer now knows the people living and working within the boundaries of his own "piece of turf," what their crime problems are and how they can be controlled. Last year, at regular meetings and special events, the Plan brought more than 375,000 citizens into personal contact with team officers—a fantastic 74% attendance increase.

The Plan has been given the financial and moral support of businessmen throughout the City. Like homeowners, they too have a stake in the community that supplies their livelihood. They have come to realize that the more peaceful the community the more secure that stake.

At the start, all nine Basic Car Plan officers met with their local people once a month. They talked a lot and they listened more. And they're still doing it all over the City, except that certain changes, certain refinements, have been made in recognition of the fact that:

WE MUST GET MORE PEOPLE TOGETHER WITH EACH OTHER.

We've learned that in certain areas, monthly Basic Car Plan meetings are no longer necessary; so in several locations we've switched to quarterly meetings. At the same time, we've given full throttle to programs closely related to the Plan but based on the people's expanding readiness to help each other. What have evolved are "Neighborhood Watch" and block or "koffee klatch" meetings.

Just as the Basic Car Plan restored the same cop to the same beat, so has "Neighborhood Watch" reminded the public that no man is an island unto himself, that there are times when he must become his brother's keeper. Greatly as we deplore the cost of crime in dollars and suffering, it has served to bring our people together on a scale rarely evident in a metropolis where socializing with one's neighbors unfortunately tends to be the exception rather than the rule. We now know we can rely upon thousands of citizens to contact us promptly

when a neighbor's home or property has attracted suspicious activity. "Neighborhood Watch" is that simple. The program has been so successful in reducing offenses, particularly burglaries, that it has been adopted nationwide by a thousand sheriff's departments.

Closely allied with the "Neighborhood Watch" idea are block meetings held right in the homes of citizens. Two or three officers assigned to a Basic Car Plan team attend these gatherings as often as their presence is requested. They go to assist in solving a specific crime problem within the host's immediate area. Because attendance is intentionally limited to concerned neighbors, they and the officers are able to exchange thoughts in a completely informal atmosphere. More good information leading to important arrests is obtained from these meetings and, in the aggregate, many more people are reached. The 1973 crime decline unquestionably was due in part to this method of frequent and direct communication. And while we still need to bring more people together with each other, it is also necessary for the Department to repair the chinks in its own armor. This leads me to the third frontier:

WE MUST GET OUR HIGH COMMAND WORKING MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH THE LINE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD.

Much has already been done in this regard by way of decentralizing our Office of Operations, as described earlier in this report by the President of the Police Commission. As he indicated, we have taken the Deputy Chiefs out of their swivel chairs in a downtown administrative headquarters, freed them from a flood of paper work and put them out in the field where the action is. Through them, my goals and ideas reach the cop on the street—the Department's best representative—far more directly than ever before. What's more, it's a two-way line, enabling me to meet my responsibilities to the street policeman and keep aware of

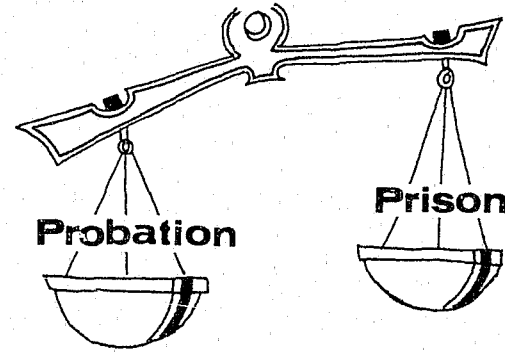
Footbeat officers assigned to a downtown shopping district are always available for crime prevention counseling.



his human and professional needs. We can take guarded comfort in knowing the crime and traffic fatality reduction goals set for 1973 by the Office of Operations were reached and exceeded. Decentralization at the same time has made it altogether clear that:

WE MUST GET THE POLICE TOGETHER WITH THE POLICE AS A TEAM.

How? Through team policing—the deployment of relatively small groups of skilled officers to relatively small geographic enclaves with the authority to provide all basic police services within that area.



Team policing is an extension of the same principles responsible for the success of the Basic Car Plan and decentralized operations. There's reason to believe that team policing in the foreseeable future will become the nation's single most effective crime deterrent.

Initiated as an experiment in 1972 in three square miles of Venice Area, team policing now embraces all of the Venice and Devonshire Areas and certain sections of our Foothill, Hollenbeck and 77th Street Areas. Hopefully, we will soon be in a position to make it a City-wide reality.

Team policing consolidates four separate law enforcement functions—patrol, traffic enforcement, traffic accident investigation and crime investigation—into a single unit. Regardless of an individual officer's immediate assignment, team members share a joint responsibility to the community and to each other for reducing crime. As described by one observer, "each team is a mini-department, functioning as a small town police agency for a specific neighborhood." But unlike a small town agency, our teams have immediate access to the total resources of the Department, should the need arise.

Ongoing training in crime detection and follow-up investigation is implicit in the team concept, with each officer gaining a working knowledge of his fellow officer's duties. One of the prime benefits of team policing is its ability, already demonstrated, to attract the enthusiastic cooperation of the public. This is attributable to the citizens' proprietary interest in what they soon come to regard as their very own police department. It is equally evident, and psychologically valid, that team officers rapidly acquire a pride of ownership in their reduced piece of geography. It's their "baby," theirs to zealously protect from all who would challenge their capacity to do so. Any outbreak of lawlessness comes as a personal affront to the team and because it's empowered and trained to make field-level decisions,

a maximum response is effected in a minimum amount of time.

Now let's suppose that a good arrest is made, that a thief, for example, has been caught and booked and that upward of 30 burglaries (not an unusual number, by any means) have been cleared by reason of that arrest. So we turn the suspect over to the courts for a just trial. The odds are overwhelming that he'll soon be on the street again or "ripping off" somebody's household possessions. In Los Angeles County, according to the latest available data, only one of 20 convicted burglars goes to prison. More than half the robbers and burglars convicted by the County's Superior Courts in 1972 were already out on probation or parole when we arrested them again. The taxpayers of our City gave us more than \$143 million in fiscal 1972-73 to halt crime—but the courts kept on "giving the store away." Obviously:

WE MUST GET THE REST OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WORKING MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH THE POLICE.

I have no quarrel with our Municipal Court system. What keeps me awake nights are the sentences handed down in the higher criminal courts. We make the arrests and supply the evidence and then are forced to stand helplessly by as felons are either turned loose or given absurdly short vacations in the County jail. This practice has turned Los Angeles into a haven for seasoned criminals who know a soft spot when they see one.

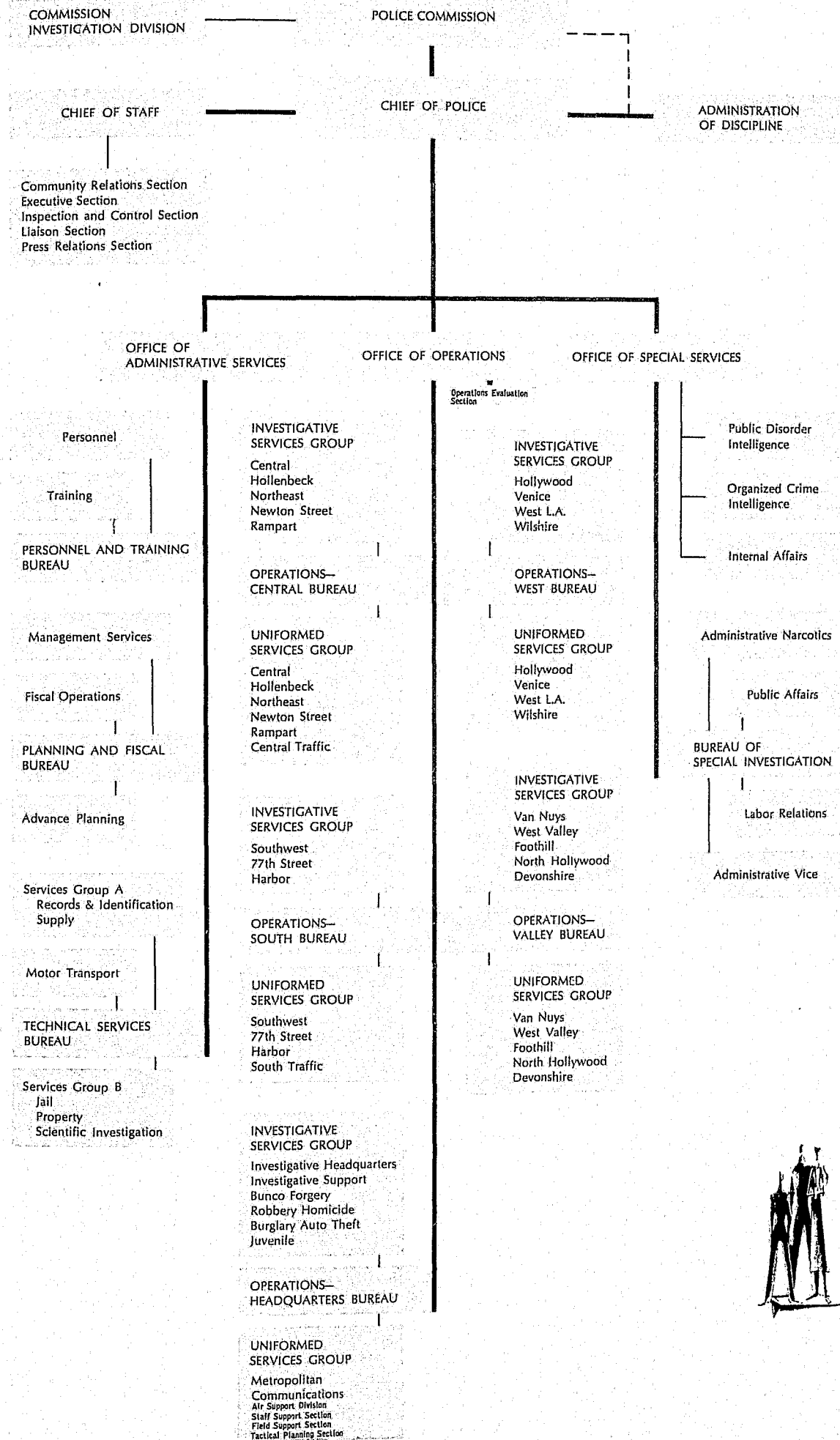
I have pleaded with the courts time and again to assume their proper share of responsibility in organizing some form of cooperative effort through which the voice of the people would have a chance of being heard and respected. The response I've received from the bench has been mostly critical. I've been called "rash" and "intemperate" and lots worse. That doesn't bother me—indifference does! To be sure, all Superior Court judges definitely are not indifferent or irresponsible. But as I see it, far too many are far too quick to shift the blame resulting from their own laxity on some other segment of the criminal justice system.

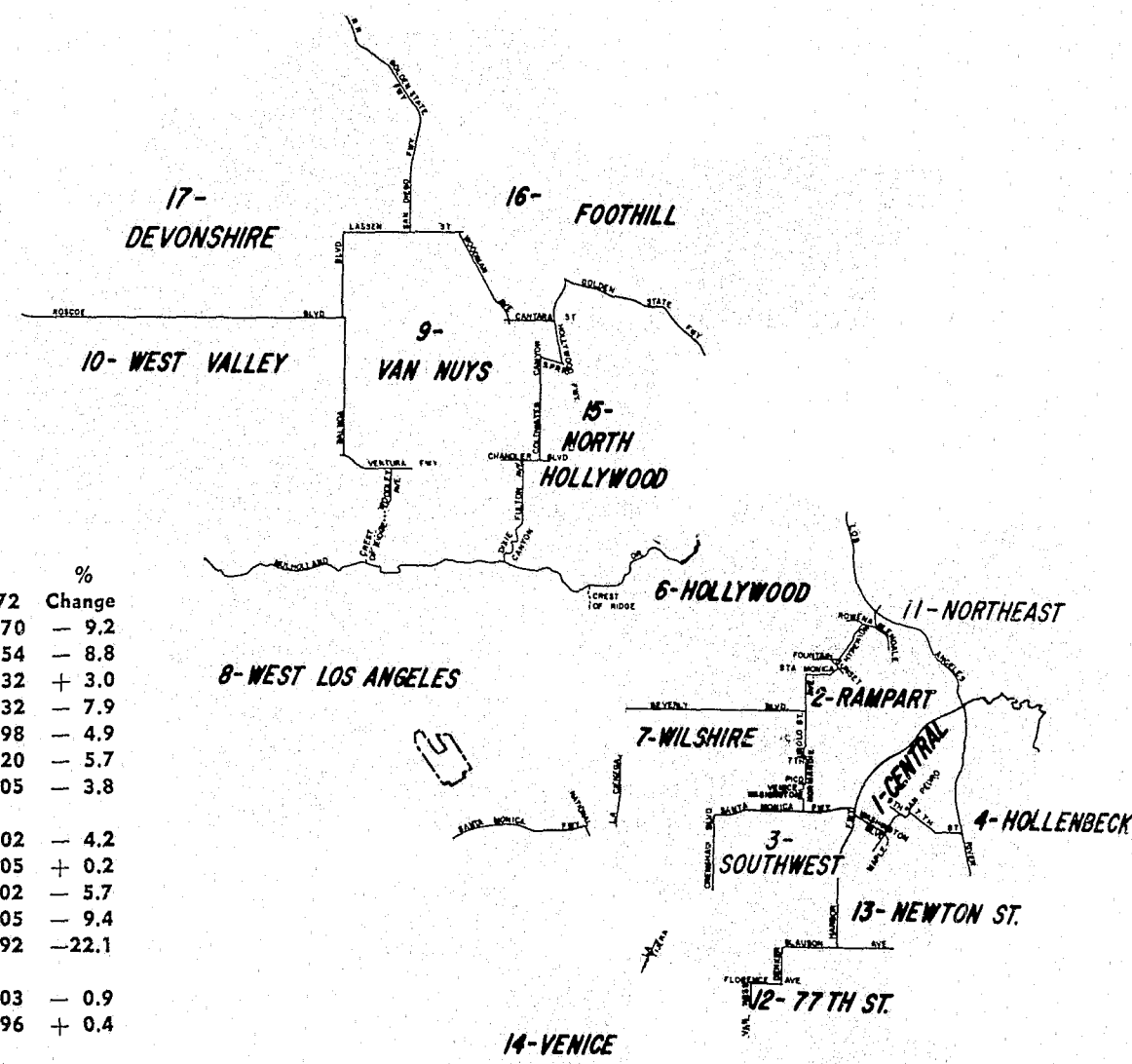
I remain convinced that when the judges who handle adult cases follow standards similar to those set by our Municipal Courts—when they apply the brakes to their "revolving door" system of giveaway justice—that the potential and the opportunity will be ours to cut crime in half during the five years to follow.

I don't ask for love or even for loyalty to me as an individual. Nor have I forgotten the advice in the Scriptures—"Boast not thyself of tomorrow; thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." At the same time, I intend to accomplish what must be accomplished for the people who pay me to do a job. I cannot help but feel that somewhere among the new approaches we're taking here in Los Angeles lies the future of American law enforcement.

E. M. DAVIS
Chief of Police

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION





MAJOR CRIMES BY AREAS*

	1973	1972	% Change
CENTRAL	9,602	10,570	- 9.2
RAMPART	14,545	15,954	- 8.8
SOUTHWEST	20,223	19,632	+ 3.0
HOLLENBECK	6,477	7,032	- 7.9
HARBOR	8,366	8,798	- 4.9
HOLLYWOOD	18,222	19,320	- 5.7
WILSHIRE	19,634	20,405	- 3.8
WEST LOS ANGELES	10,254	10,702	- 4.2
VAN NUYS	13,938	13,905	+ 0.2
WEST VALLEY	13,113	13,902	- 5.7
NORTHEAST	7,341	8,105	- 9.4
77th STREET	20,478	26,292	-22.1
NEWTON STREET	11,103	11,203	- 0.9
VENICE	13,645	13,596	+ 0.4
NORTH HOLLYWOOD	9,346	10,403	-10.7
FOOTHILL	9,637	9,943	- 3.1
DEVONSHIRE	7,237	8,334	-13.2
TOTAL	213,161	228,160	- 6.6

* Homicide, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Auto Theft, all other larcenies.

1973 CRIME DIGEST

	1973	1972	% Change '73 over '72	% Change '72 over '71
HOMICIDE	491	501	- 2.0	+ 17.3
FORCIBLE RAPE	2,156	2,205	- 2.2	+ 6.9
ROBBERY	13,768	14,238	- 3.3	+ 0.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	14,738	15,056	- 2.1	+ 2.6
BURGLARY	69,152	72,647	- 4.8	- 3.5
AUTO THEFT	30,660	33,720	- 9.1	- 7.0
LARCENY	82,196	89,793	- 8.5	- 5.0
TOTAL —				
PART I OFFENSES	213,161	228,160	- 6.6	- 3.9

1973 ARREST DIGEST

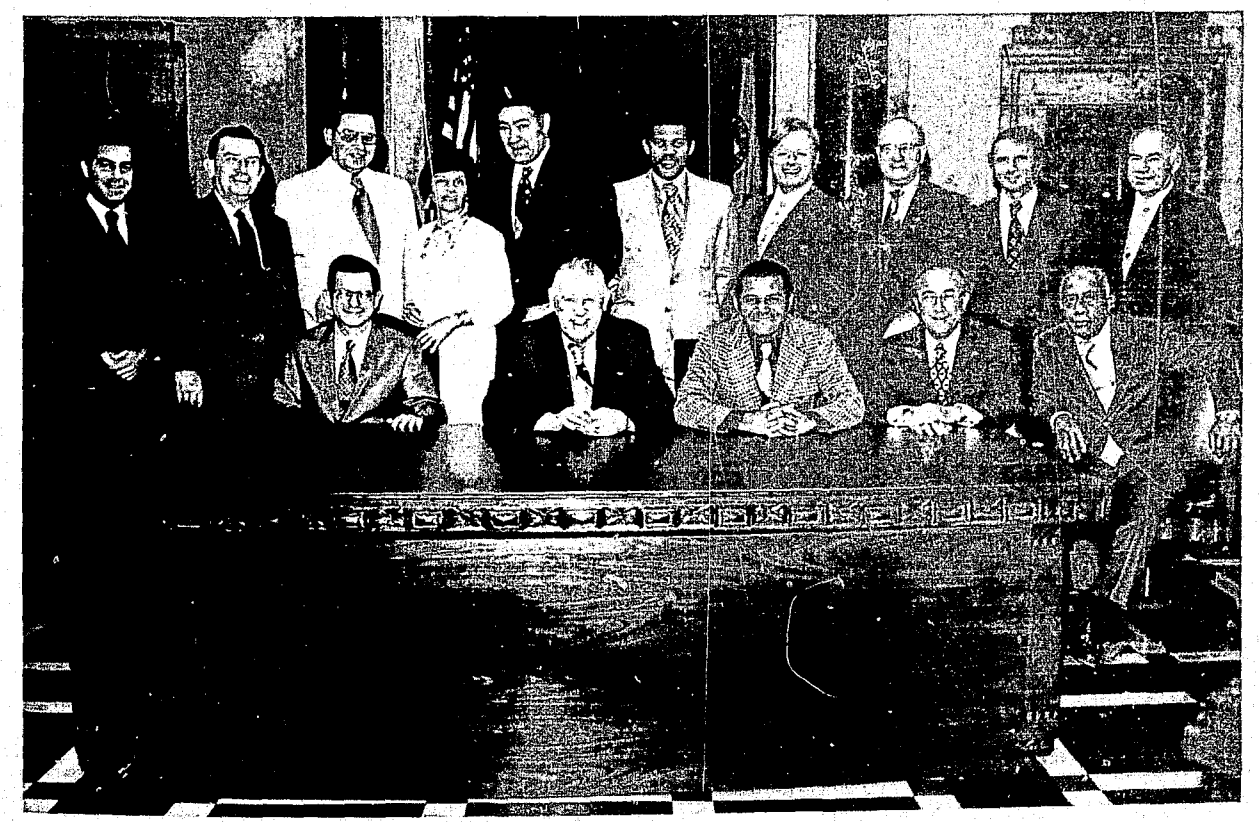
	1973	TOTAL 1972	% of Change
HOMICIDE	579	652	- 11.2
RAPE	858	911	- 5.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	7,230	7,279	- 0.7
ROBBERY	5,050	5,648	- 10.6
BURGLARY	11,436	11,874	- 3.7
LARCENY (Except Auto)	12,376	12,892	- 4.0
AUTO THEFT	6,732	7,901	- 14.8
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	44,261	47,157	- 6.1



Mayor Tom Bradley

Should our Mayor and City Council ever become less resolute in what they ask of us, on that day we shall be denied our most perceptive and demanding witnesses. Surely, whatever we may have attained in efficiency and morale are the fruits of their vigilance and support. They have earned our highest regard and gratitude.

The Los Angeles City Council Standing, from left to right: Joel Wachs, Robert M. Wilkinson, Robert J. Stevenson, Pat Russell, John Ferraro, David S. Cunningham, Arthur K. Snyder, Louis R. Nowell, Edmund D. Edelman and Donald D. Lorenzen. Seated, left to right: Marvin Braude, President John S. Gibson Jr., President Pro Tempore Billy G. Mills, Ernani Bernardi and Gilbert W. Lindsay.



Burt Pines, City Attorney
Charles Navarro, City Controller

END