

*Firearm Use
in
Violent Crime*

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

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FIREARM USE IN VIOLENT CRIME

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
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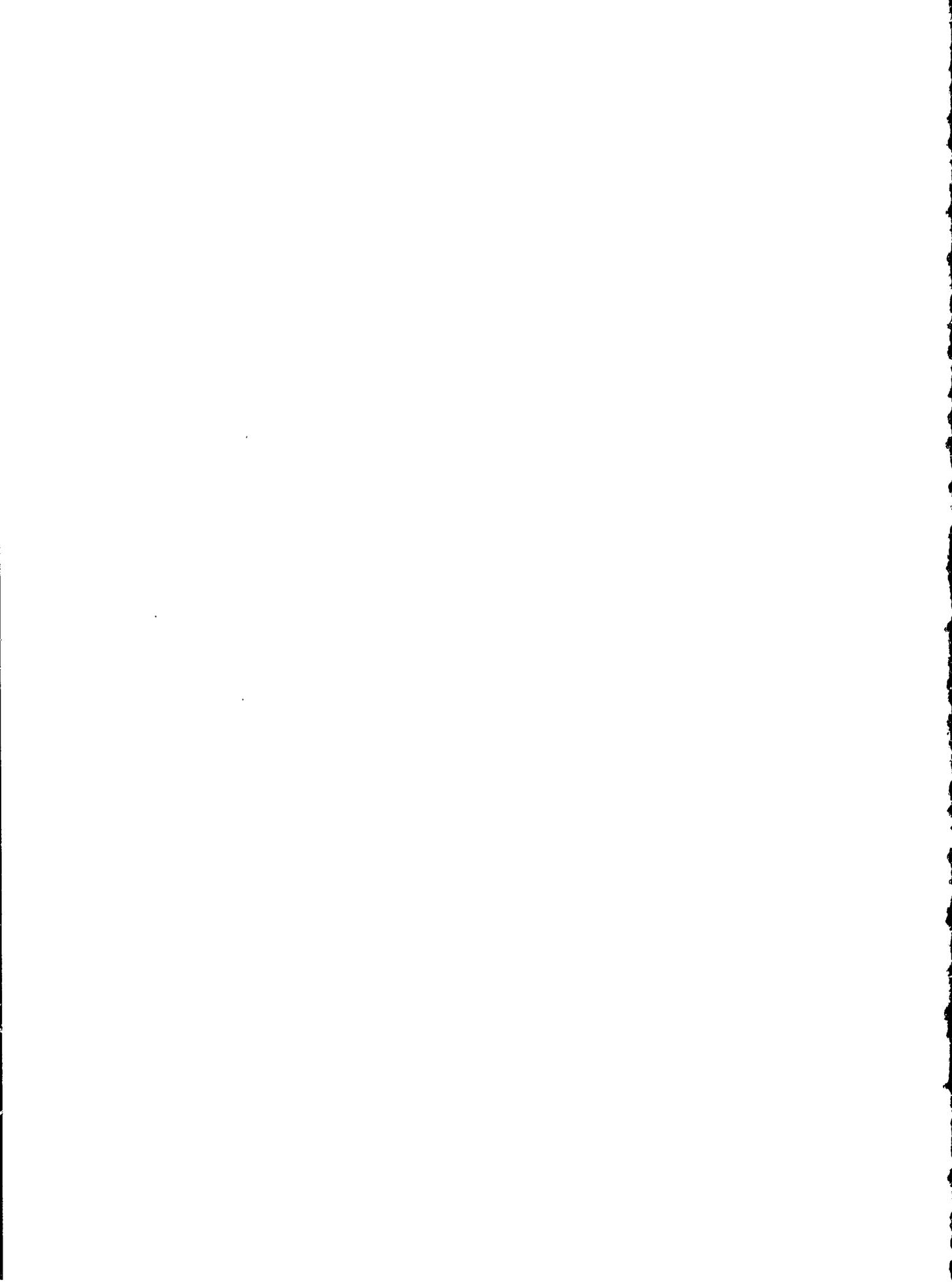
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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was conceived as a survey of the literature on weapon use in violent crime. In undertaking this effort, however, the authors discovered that the literature focuses primarily on the use of firearms in violent crime. In fact, the 1977 FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) indicates that 62.5 percent of all murders, 41.6 percent of all robberies, and 23.2 percent of all aggravated assaults reported to the police in the United States are committed with firearms. Thus, although many violent crimes are committed with weapons other than firearms, the literature deals primarily with firearms and this bibliography reflects the growing concern about the use of firearms in violent crime. This growing concern has resulted in considerable interest in firearm regulation, specifically handgun regulation. Proponents of handgun regulation argue that if these instruments of violent crime were more difficult to obtain, the number of violent crimes, especially crimes of passion, would be reduced. Opponents of firearm regulation maintain that stricter firearm or handgun controls would not reduce violent crime, arguing that such controls would impose sanctions mainly on non-criminal firearm owners, while criminal elements would remain unaffected.

The selections in this bibliography should be of interest to the researcher, practitioner, student, and all who are concerned about weapon use in violent crime. The citations are presented in six parts; however, the reader is encouraged to refer to all sections since many documents are relevant to more than one weapons issue.

- Part I. Perspective: Firearms and Violent Crime. The documents in this section address the nature and extent of weapon use in violent crime; victimization and crime rate data sources are cited.
- Part II. Legislation and Hearings. These citations include information about legislation and reports of hearings conducted to consider proposed firearm regulation.
- Part III. Issues in Regulation. Arguments on both sides of the gun control issue are represented in this section.
- Part IV. Research on the Effects of Regulation. The impact of gun control legislation on crime is documented and analyzed.

Part V. Surveys. Public opinion surveys on gun control and surveys of ownership are reported.

Part VI. Reference Sources. Other bibliographies are identified as additional sources of information.

Information about how to obtain these documents may be found on the following page.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

All of the documents in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS Reading Room (Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. All of the documents cited are also available in at least one of the following three ways:

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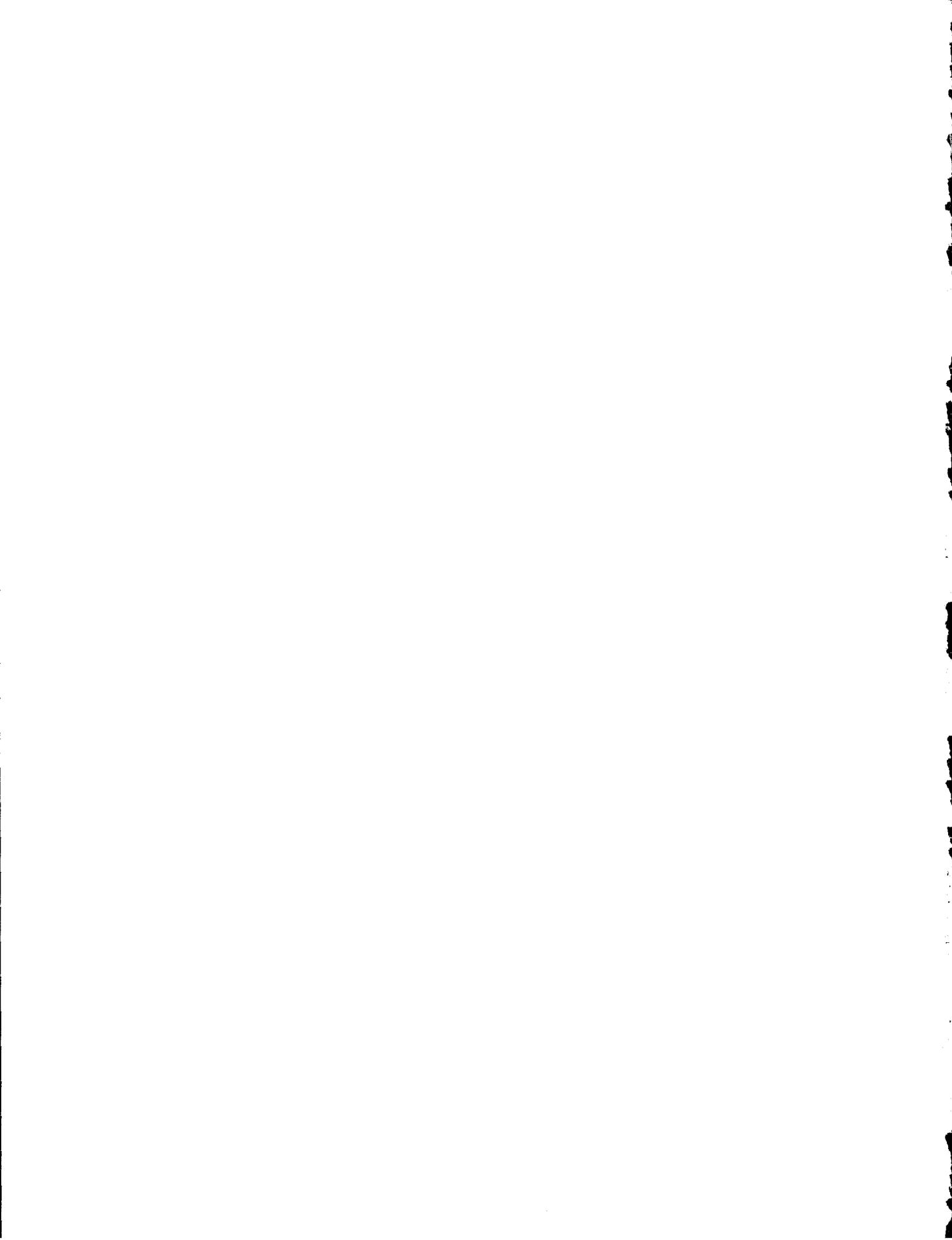
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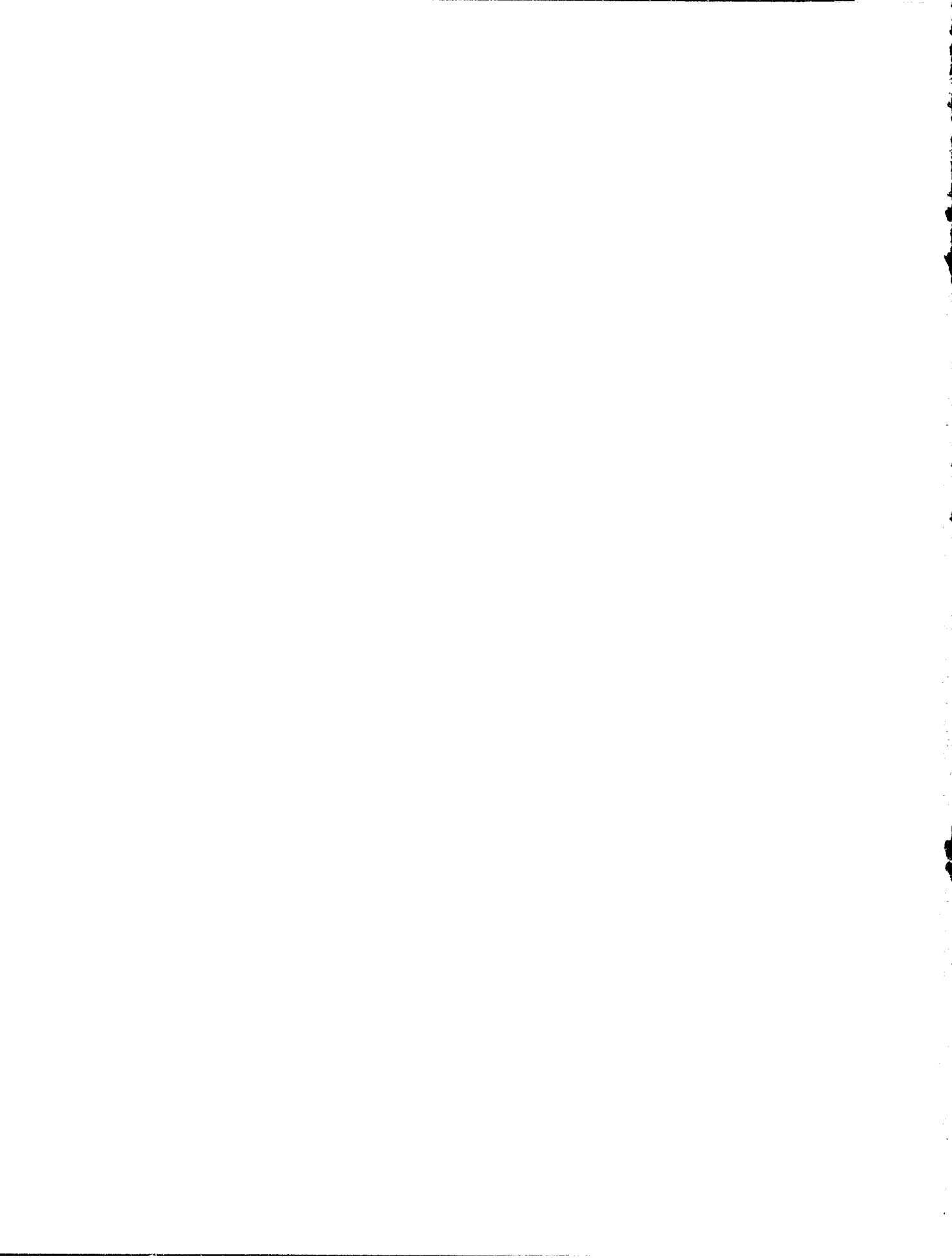


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I. PERSPECTIVE: FIREARMS AND VIOLENT CRIME



1. BLOCK, R. Homicide in Chicago--A Ten-Year Study (1965-1974)--Preliminary Draft. Illinois University of Chicago, 1974. 30 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29533)

This study attempts to analyze changes in the static and dynamic patterns of homicide in Chicago, Illinois, emphasizing changes that occurred during the 10-year period from 1965 to 1974. Data were collected from police records of the homicide division of the Chicago Police Department. For the period under study, homicide was an overwhelmingly intraracial crime. Most victims and offenders were black males; overall, the number of homicides with black victims increased by 137 percent. During this time, there was a large increase in homicides using a gun as the weapon. Basically, two patterns of homicide occurred: the first was a pattern of altercation homicide based on domestic feuds or arguments between friends, the second pattern of homicide was robbery related. The latter pattern has increased much more rapidly than the first; however, the characteristics of victims of robbery homicides are becoming more similar to those of nonrobbery homicides and to offenders. Because so many of the homicides involved guns, there appears to have been a failure of the current gun control legislation. However, the geographic, racial, and sexual concentration of the homicide offense may limit the resources that the community is willing to make available to combat the problem. The report suggests that little time or money will be spent on homicide prevention and that the crime will remain concentrated among young blacks and other minority groups in the city. Extensive tabular data are provided.

2. BRILL, S. Firearm Abuse--A Research and Policy Report. Washington, D.C., Police Foundation, 1977. 225 p.
(NCJ 40042)

This study, based on an analysis of statistics from Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., examines trends in firearm abuse as a first step toward developing policy alternatives. This study is the first sustained effort to examine, from a police perspective, the problem of firearm abuse by using police records. A significant finding emerges from an examination of samples of firearms confiscated in 10 cities. Data show the frequency with which higher-priced, well-known brands of handguns appear in samples of firearms believed to be involved in murders, robberies, assaults, and other felonies. Evidence clearly indicates that the belief that so-called "Saturday night specials"--inexpensive handguns--are used to commit the great majority of these felonies is misleading and counterproductive and can confuse the police administrator in confronting the problem of firearm abuse. Variations in firearm confiscation rates among the 10 cities studied in this report suggest that police policy and procedures in these cities should be studied further so that police efforts to confiscate illegally possessed firearms can be improved.

3. BROWNING, C. H. Handguns and Homicide--A Public Health Problem. Journal of the American Medical Association, v. 236, n. 19:2198-2200. November 1976. (NCJ 39901)

Growing death rates associated with handguns are viewed as a national medical problem that deserves appropriate attention. In 1974 there were 20,600 homicides nationally: 54 percent were by handguns. This represents an increase of 127 percent from the figure in 1960. Some 72 percent of all homicides occur among family members or others who know each other. All homicides and all handgun homicides ranked fourth and sixth in causes of death in 1974. This situation should receive more attention from the medical community as a public health problem. Polls of physicians indicate they favor more stringent handgun controls. The author believes that this sentiment should be brought to bear if physicians are to maintain their obligation to the health of society.

4. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Homicide in California, 1973. Sacramento, California, 1974. 27 p. (NCJ 17109)

This report provides statistical data on peace officers killed, suspects killed by police officers and other non-enforcement-related homicides. The basic data classification system includes willful and justifiable homicides and excludes manslaughter. A summary of trends demonstrated by the data is provided. Among these trends are the extensive use of handguns as the homicide weapon, an increase in the number of Caucasian victims, and rising numbers of multiple homicides. Data provided include the total homicides in California for 1972 and 1973, the race of the police officer and suspect homicides, age and weapon used, jurisdiction of suspect homicides, and race of police officer killed versus that of the suspect. Tables indicating the victim's age by sex, circumstances of the homicide, rate per 1,000 population, and weapon used are included. Similar information is provided using the race of the victim as the constant factor. The sex, race, and age of the victim are also indicated in relation to the age, sex, and race of the offender. Finally, figures on multiple homicides are provided.

5. CORDREY, J. B. Crime Rates, Victims, Offenders--A Victimization Study. Journal of Police Science and Administration, v. 3, n. 1:100-110. March 1975. (NCJ 25389)

Findings of the 1971 Dayton/Montgomery County Victimization Study which surveyed approximately 3 percent of the city's and county's households are presented. This study cites details on the number of victims of crimes committed against persons. Victims are characterized by age, sex, race, income, educational level, and area of residence. Offender's perceived age, race, and sex are given.

Other factors, such as type of weapon used and the hour and place of occurrence are included. The foregoing information is divided into two offender categories--total personal crimes and stranger-to-stranger personal crimes. Unreported personal crime rates, reasons given for not reporting, and possible policy implications from victimization studies are reported. Specific survey responses are presented in tabular form. Victimization rates are based on the number of persons victimized.

6. CURTIS, L. A. Criminal Violence--National Patterns and Behaviors. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1974. 252 p.
(NCJ 15535)

This book presents and analyzes data from police offense and arrest reports on homicide, assault, rape, and robbery using a nationwide sample, and elucidates significant patterns. Clearances are compared to nonclearances, and the most appropriate unit of analysis, whether interaction, case, or offender and victim separately, is used for any given variable. The national aggregate is broken into regional groupings, and when possible, trends over a period of time are followed.

7. FISHER, J. C. Homicide in Detroit--The Role of Firearms. Criminology, v. 14, n. 3:387-400. November 1976.
(NCJ 39474)

This article examines the effect of the availability of firearms in an attempt to determine their role in accounting for the rising homicide rate in Detroit. Firearms were examined in relation to other weapons and, subsequently, firearm availability was examined in relation to other variables that could affect the rate of homicides. A majority of the increase in the homicide rate could be attributed to an increase in handgun murders: firearm availability accounted for one-quarter of the rise in homicides.

8. KING, D. P. Firearms and Crime. Criminologist, v. 8, n. 28:50-58. Spring 1973.
(NCJ 14731)

This article forwards the belief that no positive correlation exists between the prevalence of civilian-owned firearms and the incidence of violent crime. This paper attempts to break through the wall of emotional attitudes towards firearm controls by using some basic criminal statistics. Switzerland, with a very liberal gun control policy, is bothered little by serious, violent crime. Police do not even record the use of firearms in crime. The United Kingdom, with a long tradition of unarmed police officers and strict control of

firearms, faces a crisis of domestic violence. It is beyond the scope of this article to examine the underlying causes of this recent outbreak of assaultive crime in England. One facet of the problem has been examined--the relationship of firearm controls to crime--and it seems obvious that the gun--that readily identifiable, visible, emotion-charged focus of public attention--does not underlie the commission of crime. Basic causes of crime are too deeply rooted in society to be affected by the presence or absence of a particular tool chosen by the criminal to consummate his deed. Killers commit homicides and thieves commit robberies with whatever weapon is available. If guns could be removed completely from the environment (which seems humanly impossible as we have seen), there would be no more homicides or robberies with guns, but there would be homicides and robberies. The obvious implication is that the weapon chosen is no more than a mirror of patterns of cultural activity in the particular society.

9. KOTZ, A. and H. HAIR. Firearms, Violence, and Civil Disorders. Menlo Park, California, Stanford Research Institute, 1968. 112 p.
(NCJ 11802)

Presented is a study of the role of firearms in urban civil disorders, focusing on the use of firearms in the riots in Newark and Detroit in 1967. The study found that violence by firearms in the Newark and Detroit disorders was greatly exaggerated by the media and public officials. Nevertheless, research established that subsequent to the disorders there was a significant increase in the purchase and registration of firearms by private citizens, private paramilitary forces, and police forces. Mindful of the fact that countries with effective firearm control laws have much lower gun homicide rates, the author concludes that the United States can no longer afford to have firearms easily available and recommends effective firearm registration and licensing laws.

10. MARKS, A. and C. S. STOKES. Socialization, Firearms, and Suicide. Social Problems, v. 23:622-629. June 1976.
(NCJ 48120)

A study of suicide is presented from a lethality of intent perspective emphasizing the social and cultural availability of firearms. Psychological explanations of suicide often embody the concept of lethality of intent. This perspective views the method of self-destruction as an indicator of the seriousness of intent. Individuals who use firearms to kill themselves are seen as more serious in intent than those using less deadly methods such as drugs or poisons. A sociological perspective of this phenomenon emphasizes the social and cultural availability of the various means of self-destruction. Data from a nonprobability sample of college students in

the South and elsewhere suggest that different patterns of socialization with firearms may account for existing regional and sex differences in methods of self-destruction. Southerners were more likely to have had experience with firearms than others, and males had such experience more often than females. National data for 1970 on actual methods used by the suicide population are consistent with the regional sex differences in familiarity with firearms found among these respondents. The author concludes that methods of suicide are basically independent of reasons for suicide and consequently independent of the suicide rate. References and tabular data are included.

11. McLENNAN, B. N. and J. S. CLARK. Crime in Urban Society. New York, Dunden Publishing Company, 1970. 171 p. (NCJ 12102)

Critical essays are presented on the nature and extent of crime and the role of the courts and state and local governments in its control. An inquiry into the psychodynamic causes of crime focuses on the importance of emotions, personality development, and the role of the unconscious. The antisocial personality and the psychological significance of the urban setting are analyzed. A second essay questions the current system of reporting and interpreting crime statistics. The incidence of crime is assessed to be higher than reported, while increases in crime rates are attributed to better reporting as well as to greater opportunities to commit crime. A third essay reviews the social costs and benefits of crime and crime prevention, postulating an "optimization" of harm where the cost of preventing harm is equal to the cost of the harm. The distribution of economic effects of crime and the policy choices available to society are noted. An analysis of the problems of state governments in fighting organized crime centers on public attitudes and the lack of state leadership roles in government. Specific steps such as computerization, empowering the attorney general to initiate cases, and regulation of campaign funds are recommended. The role of the Federal Government in combating violence is then traced, culminating with a detailing of the problems of enacting Federal gun control legislation. A sixth essay follows the evolution of the Supreme Court's views of the criminal defendant's rights from a strict interpretation of the Bill of Rights to broader, more recent judicial interpretations. The court's awareness of the need to promote justice by supporting the defendant's rights in a power-imbalanced adversary process is emphasized. A final essay notes some of the factors associated with crime--its geographic and demographic incidence and distribution, and socioeconomic factors such as unemployment, poverty, and community stability. Policy recommendations proposed and analyzed from a cost-benefit standpoint include legalization of minor vices, differentiated correctional treatment of the youthful versus the recidivist offender, and required use of anticrime devices.

12. MUNFORD, R. S., R. S. KAZER, R. A. FELDMAN, and R. R. STIVERS. Homicide Trends in Atlanta. Criminology, v. 14, n. 2:213-232. August 1976. (NCJ 36449)

This victim-centered study analyzed data gathered from 591 resident victims of criminal homicide in two time periods, 1961-1962 and 1971-1972, by race, sex, place, weapon used, and relationship of the victim to his assailant. The analysis distinguished between victims killed by persons they knew and those killed by strangers, between separated homicides that occurred in a home and homicides that occurred in a public place, and examined homicide rates for both blacks and whites living in areas of low and high socioeconomic status. Study findings revealed three important trends: large increases in homicide rates for residents of both races, a relative shift in the place of occurrence of homicides for white Atlantans from the home to public places, and an increase in the frequency with which homicides were committed with firearms. Homicide rates for blacks and whites in 1971-1972 were highest in census tracts with low indices of socioeconomic status. This association was found only for homicides in which the victim and assailant were relatives or acquaintances. There was little geographic overlap between areas with high rates of homicide in the home and high numbers of homicides in public. It is suggested that using population-based rates facilitates comparison of homicide occurrence between time periods and/or places. References are included.

13. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. Firearms and Violence in American Life. By G. D. Newton, Jr., and F. E. Zimring. Washington, 1969. 268 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00769)

A comprehensive look at firearm ownership, as it relates to acquisition, trends in sales control laws, suicide, accidents, crime, and collective violence, is presented. General patterns of firearms ownership are considered in order to analyze the misuse of firearms in America. Of the estimated 90 million firearms in civilian hands, 24 million are handguns, 35 million are rifles, and 31 million are shotguns. Firearm ownership is the highest in the South and lowest in the East. Most guns are purchased secondhand, usually from friends or other private parties. From 1962 to 1968, the sale of long guns doubled and the sale of handguns quadrupled. The age, origin, and prior history of firearms used in crime is discussed. Data from three sources document that the proportion of gun use in violence rises and falls with gun ownership; a study of guns used in homicides, robberies, and assaults in eight major cities shows that cities with a high proportion of gun use in one crime tend to have high proportions of gun use in the other crimes. The following aspects of firearm control are discussed: different strategies of firearm control; local, State, and Federal firearms laws; firearm control and certain pro-

visions of the Federal Constitution; firearm control policies of other nations; and estimates of the cost for various systems of firearm control. Although comparisons of crime statistics and firearm possession are never satisfactory, it can be inferentially ascertained that control systems that substantially reduce the number of guns are effective in reducing the level of gun violence. Technological advancements in tracing firearms to owners, in detecting firearms in public places, and in development of nonlethal weapons or ammunition would help reduce firearm misuse by making firearm control systems more effective. Government and private industry should engage in a concentrated program of scientific research and development to promote such technological advancements. Appendixes include: (1) firearm proposals of prior commissions; (2) types of firearms in the United States; (3) statistical compilation of domestic firearm production and imports; (4) statistical material on guns and violence; (5) firearms and violent crime--conversations with protagonists; (6) firearm policies of extremist groups; (7) State firearm laws; (8) the Army Civilian Marksmanship Program; (9) a debate outline entitled "Outlawing the Pistol"; (10) the second amendment relating to the right to bear arms; and (11) a discussion of firearm control and the fifth amendment.

14. _____ . To Establish Justice, To Insure Domestic Tranquility. Washington, 1969. 338 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00275)

This study was designed to report on American society itself, past and present, and the traditions and institutions which accept or condemn, generate or reduce the various forms of violence in our society. Possible causes of violent crime, group violence, civil disobedience, assassination, and campus disorders are discussed, and recommendations are made for their control and prevention. The relationships between violence and law enforcement, firearms, and appearance of violence in television entertainment programs are analyzed. One author appraises some of the strengths in the American social system and another suggests fighting violence by challenging and motivating our youth. Appendixes contain a summary of the various recommendations of the commission, task force reports, a list of consultants to the commission, and the progress report.

15. NEIL, S. B. Violence and Vandalism--Current Trends in School Policies and Programs. Arlington, Virginia, National School Public Relations Association, 1975. 80 p. (NCJ 31919)

An overview of the nature, extent, and possible causes of school violence and vandalism, as well as a discussion of methods of coping with and preventing these forms of behavior is presented. Statistical information on school violence, vandalism rates, and costs is

provided. Possible causes for these behaviors, such as drugs, poor social conditions, availability of dangerous weapons, the decline of discipline, disinterest of teachers and parents, and excessive exposure to violence in the media, are reviewed. A special chapter detailing the unique problems of big-city schools is provided. Suggestions are offered for violence and vandalism control using such methods as improved security measures, public relations, stronger and more durable construction materials, and improved school architectural designs. Methods of coping with such problems as assaults on teachers, intruders, racial confrontations, student assaults, bomb threats, and arson are outlined. Several successful violence and vandalism control projects are briefly described. Also discussed are methods of involving the community in the schools, the school security force, and the role of police in the schools.

16. NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE FAMILY COURT. Armies of the Streets--A Report on the Structure, Membership, and Activities of Youth Gangs in the City of New York. New York, 1974. 21 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19851)

This study report of the New York State Assembly Subcommittee on the Family Court provides a general overview of the causes, development, attitudes, and activities of New York City youth gangs. Differences between youth gangs of the 1950's and youth gangs of the 1970's are outlined. Findings indicate that gangs of the 1970's are more violent, are more likely to use firearms, and are more involved in such crimes as robbery and burglary than were their earlier counterparts. Possible causes of the rise of youth gangs--media violence and desire for social status--are also reviewed. Gang members may range in age from 7 to 30 years old. Although many gang members are from poorer social backgrounds, an increasing number of middle-class youths have been joining these groups. The report details the typical youth gang organization and structure, describes gang recruitment activities, and provides several examples of common youth gang activities. A review of the literature on youth gangs is provided in the appendix.

17. PHILLIPS, L., H. L. VOTEY, Jr., and J. HOWELL. Handguns and Homicide--Minimizing Losses and the Cost of Control. Journal of Legal Studies, v. 5, n. 2:463-478. June 1976. (NCJ 39431)

The implications of handgun availability are investigated in a social cost minimization framework that allows for comparison of the effects of handgun availability and police manpower allocation on control of homicide. In the model developed here, the objective function is the minimization of the sum of the losses to crime and the costs of control. The constraints are the resources budgeted to law enforcement

and the behavioral relations specifying crime generation and crime control, which incorporate the simultaneous relationship between crime rates and law enforcement effectiveness. First-order conditions are used to determine the allocation of criminal justice resources to the control of homicide and the other index felony crimes, such allocation information being unavailable from the data. The crime control and crime generation equations for homicide derived from this model are estimated using two-stage least squares. The model demonstrates that a systems approach to the analysis of homicide explains equally well both the level of offenses and the degree of police effectiveness. The authors show that it is important to take account of deterrence effects, gun density, and the dependence of police effectiveness for homicide upon the allocation of resources between crimes. Beyond this, it is found that the social cost minimization approach permits the derivation of important implications in regard to the allocation of police manpower among the various felony crimes. The authors argue that, for policy purposes, it is not enough to demonstrate that crime is deterrable; one needs to know whether resources can be allocated, and in what quantity to strengthen deterrence and control crime.

18. PITTMAN, D. J. and W. HANDY. Pattern in Criminal Aggravated Assault. In Cohen, B. J., Crime in America, 2nd Ed. (NCJ 43965). Itaska, Illinois, F. E. Peacock Publisher, Inc., 1977. 11 p. (NCJ 43972)

Variables in aggravated assault cases are examined in a study of 25 percent (241) of the 965 incidences of the crime recorded in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1961. Copies of offense reports for each sampled case were examined, together with arrest records of both offenders and victims. Cases are analyzed in terms of the time, location, and season of year; weapon; reporting; injury; police processing; alcohol involvement; victim-offender relationship; and arrest records. An aggravated assault is most likely to occur on a weekend, particularly on Saturday between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. Although the frequency of aggravated assault varies little by season, it does peak in July and August. The crime occurs most frequently on a public street or in a residence. A knife is the most likely weapon to be involved. Personal force is more common in acts involving white offenders than in acts involving black offenders. Generally, the act is reported to the police by the victim, who, unlike the offender, is likely to be wounded seriously enough to require hospitalization. Neither the victim nor the offender is likely to be under the influence of alcohol at the time of the assault. Aggravated assault often is preceded by a verbal argument, most likely centering around a domestic quarrel. Most often the offender and victim are of the same race and sex, and both have been born outside of the city in which the crime occurs. Both are likely to be in the same age group, usually between the ages of 20 and 34. Most offenders in the age group 20 to 34 have a prior arrest record. More similarities than differences are found when the St. Louis data on aggravated assault

are compared to findings on homicide in Philadelphia reported in a 1948-1952 study. Supporting tabular data are included.

19. POKORNY, A. D. Human Violence--A Comparison of Homicide, Aggravated Assault, Suicide, and Attempted Suicide. In Cohen, B. J., Crime in America, 2nd Ed. (NCJ 43965). Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock Publisher, Inc., 1977. 12 p. (NCJ 43969)

Four types of human violence are compared to determine whether they arise in the same or different populations. Data on suicides, attempted suicides, criminal homicides, and aggravated assaults in Houston, Texas, between 1955 and 1962 are compared in terms of census-tract site of offense; census-tract residence of persons involved; hour, day of week, month, and quarter of year of offense; and age, race, ethnic group, and sex of persons involved. Suicide and homicide differ on all points of comparison except sex: males are more likely to be involved in both. Suicides tend to occur at home; homicides away from home. Homicide is much more common among blacks, whereas suicide is much more common among whites. Hour and day of occurrence, census-tract residence of the persons involved, and age distribution of the persons involved all differ markedly for homicide and suicide. The view that suicide and attempted suicide are distinctly different forms of behavior is partially supported. Suicide and attempted suicide differ in hour, day, age, and sex, but are similar in place, race, and all other aspects studied; they may represent basically the same category of behavior. Supporting data are included.

20. SCHAFFER, E. B. View of Violence in America. Police Journal, v. 49, n. 4:270-276. October-December 1976. (NCJ 38771)

The atmosphere of tension and fear present in black ghettos of Chicago and New York are examined by a British psychologist. The author, a psychologist at the Douglas Inch Centre for Forensic Psychiatry in Glasgow, Scotland, was visiting Chicago in 1976; she first became aware of the prevailing atmosphere of tension when she was repeatedly warned by her host not to visit downtown Chicago after 5 p.m. and never to use public transportation after that hour. This fear of violence in the city has caused a withdrawal of people from certain areas at certain times, which in turn has contributed to the crime problem in these places. The knowledge that so many people are armed is especially frightening: guns are extremely easy to obtain in many American cities. In order to get the feel of violence from the police point of view, the author spent a Saturday evening in a squad car in a high-rise ghetto area in Chicago. The patrol area was approximately one mile square, largely covered by high-rise apartments which the police described as "arsenals of weapons." Shootings

were common, even in domestic disputes, and some calls were made in order to get the police to come to the house where gangs would mount an ambush. From the calls received during the evening, the author was able to get a feel for the tensions to which police are exposed and to develop an understanding of why there are incidents of police overreacting to threats, shooting first and asking questions later. Examples are given of the infectious nature of the tension that American city dwellers feel. In Glasgow, she never noticed whether a street was full or empty, but walking around in New York she found herself constantly alert and aware of the people around her, noticing when a street became empty and becoming tense. She suggests three main causes are responsible for the escalation of violence in America: (1) the racial mix of American cities, where blacks, Puerto Ricans, and other minorities tend to become isolated in their own racial ghettos; (2) the prevalence of gun use in America and the ease with which they are obtained--petty quarrels which in Britain would end in a fistfight frequently result in shootings in America; and (3) the fear which inhibits the urban dweller from going into the cities at night and from using public transportation and many parks--the fewer people there are around, the more dangerous the streets become, a situation which leads to a vicious circle of tension and fear. The author concludes by cautioning Britons against a complacent attitude toward the growth of violence in the United Kingdom. There are ghettos in Great Britain where gun use has been increasing for several years. She urges realistic attempts at combating urban deprivation and poverty as well as a political commitment to support the police in the control of weapons.

21. SPIEGLER, J. H. and J. J. SWEENEY. Gun Abuse in Ohio. Cleveland, Ohio Administration of Justice Committee, 1975. 143 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 25200)

The use of handguns in violent crime in Ohio and the United States, and the inability of existing statutes to curb the incidence of gun-related crimes are examined in this study. Twenty recommendations in the areas of legislation, enforcement, education, and criminal justice planning were arrived at by analyzing study findings. Recommendations include banning all handguns except those used by the police and military, strict licensing of handgun owners, mandatory registration of handguns, and voluntary registration of rifles and shotguns. Suggestions for stricter enforcement of existing laws and for implementing stricter Federal laws are also made. It is further recommended that nonlethal weapons for home protection be developed. The need for state and local planning to pay greater attention to crime reduction is stressed.

22. STATISTICS RELATING TO THE GUN CONTROL QUESTION (Statistiques Relative au Controle, des Armes a Feu). Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Solicitor General, 1976. 47 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 46052)

Canadian gun statistics on the number, types, and rate of increase of guns as of 1975, and on the number and types of deaths due to firearms are presented. There are an estimated 10.5 million guns in Canada. If a random sampling of 20 guns were taken, it is estimated that about 12 would be rifles, 7 shotguns, and 1 a handgun. The rate of increase in the number of guns is estimated to be 4 percent or some 420,000 per year. The number of guns manufactured in Canada just about equals the number imported. All legally manufactured, nonmilitary handguns are imported, as are two out of five shotguns and three of five rifles. There is about one gun for every two Canadians, without much change in recent years. In proportion to population, the United States has about 1.5 times as many firearms as Canada--5 times as many handguns per person and an actual stock 60 times as great. Almost 1,500 persons die from gunshot wounds in a year in connection with accidents, suicides, homicides, police action, and incidents of undetermined intention. Such deaths have increased almost 30 percent since 1970. Suicides account for 70 percent of all firearm deaths. Firearm murders have increased over 50 percent since 1970, or at about twice the rate of increase in murders as a whole. The number of murders by handgun has more than doubled in 4 years. Firearms are used as murder weapons most often when the suspect and victim know each other. Their use is twice as prevalent in love triangles and lover's quarrels as in murder resulting from other criminal acts. The number of robberies involving firearms is increasing at a little less than twice the rate of increase for robberies as a whole. Four out of five Canadians favor registration of all firearms and feel there should be a law forbidding possession of handguns. In the United States, two-thirds favor registration, but a majority is opposed to any law forbidding handgun possession. --In English and French.

23. U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS. Federal Offenders in United States District Courts--July 1973-June 1974. Washington, D.C., 1977. 371 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45772)

Statistics are presented on the demographic characteristics and prior records of defendants appearing before Federal District Courts during fiscal 1974 and on the disposition of the defendants' cases. Five tables present demographic, disposition, sentencing, and other statistics for fiscal 1974 in 19 major offense categories for 91 Federal District Courts. In addition, 15 historical tables illustrate disposition and sentencing trends for selected Federal offenses. The report also contains reprints of criminal statistical tables extracted from the 1974 Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. A brief narrative summary

notes the following highlights: during fiscal 1974, there were 48,037 defendants whose cases were disposed of in Federal District Courts; 75 percent of these defendants were convicted; the 21,562 persons who were assigned counsel by the court made up 45 percent of all defendants whose cases were terminated in 1974; 13,450 of the 36,252 convicted defendants were sentenced to prison; 90 percent of those convicted were males; the median age of federal offenders was 28 to 29 years; and of the 24,507 defendants whose prior criminal record or absence of record was reported, 62 percent had a prior record, 41 percent had served prior probation terms, and 36 percent had been incarcerated previously for more than 1 year. An additional table addresses weapons and firearms violations.

24. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1977. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. 308 p. (NCJ 50176)
GPO Stock No. 027-001-000-20-3

Uniform Crime Reports offer a periodic nationwide assessment of crime based on police statistics. Crime reports are obtained from law enforcement agencies throughout the nation based on a uniform classification system and reporting procedure. Seven offenses, selected for their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police, are designated as crime index offenses: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. These offenses fall under adopted standardized definitions. The report offers data consisting of narrative comments, charts, and tables on crime index offenses reported, crime index offenses cleared by arrest, persons arrested, and persons charged. Statistics pertaining to law enforcement personnel provide additional crime-related data. Appendixes contain table methodology, definitions of offenses other than crime index, and population definitions.

25. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Introduction to the National Crime Survey--Analytic Report. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. (NCJ 43732)
Stock No. 027-000-00646-9
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Boston, 1976 (NCJ 34818)
Stock No. 027-000--00595-1
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Cincinnati, 1976. (NCJ 34819)
Stock No. 027-000-00604-3
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Buffalo, 1976. (NCJ 34820)
Stock No. 027-000-00602-7
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Houston, 1976. (NCJ 34821)
Stock No. 027-000-00603-5

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Miami, 1976.	(NCJ 34822)
	Stock No. 027-000-00605-1
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Milwaukee, 1976.	(NCJ 34823)
	Stock No. 027-000-00608-6
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Minneapolis, 1976.	(NCJ 34824)
	Stock No. 027-000-00607-8
Criminal Victimization Surveys in New Orleans, 1976.	(NCJ 34825)
	Stock No. 027-000-00609-4
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Oakland, 1976.	(NCJ 34826)
	Stock No. 027-000-00610-8
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Pittsburg, 1976.	(NCJ 34827)
	Stock No. 027-000-00579-9
Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Diego, 1976.	(NCJ 34828)
	Stock No. 027-000-00611-6
Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Francisco, 1976.	(NCJ 34829)
	Stock No. 027-000-00580-2
Criminal Victimization Surveys in Washington, D.C., 1976.	(NCJ 34830)
	Stock No. 027-000-00578-1
Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973.	(NCJ 34732)
	Stock No. 027-000-00486-5
Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1974.	(NCJ 39467)
	Stock No. 027-000-00659-1
Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1975.	(NCJ 44593)
	Stock No. 027-000-00656-6
A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings.	(NCJ 34391)
	Stock No. 027-000-00410-5
A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings.	(NCJ 39548)
	Stock No. 027-000-00498-9
A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings.	(NCJ 44132)
	Stock No. 027-000-00624-8

The development and methodology of the National Crime Survey Program, availability of the data under various classifications, and the high response obtained by this research are presented in nonstatistical terms. Since 1972, the Bureau of the Census has conducted victimization surveys known as the National Crime Survey (NCS) for LEAA. More than one million interviews have been conducted to gather information about rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and vehicle theft victimizations. The development and methodology of the NCS is discussed in layman's terms. Included are sections on the nature of questions asked and the availability of the data for various methods of classification. Substantive research based on NCS data is surveyed, and methodological research conducted to improve the survey program is discussed. The NCS is broken down into city samples and a national sample. A supplement surveys attitudes toward crime. Problems being researched are interviewing 12- and 13-year-old respondents, the effect of the supplemental attitude questionnaire, analysis of screening questions, and possible biases in recall and reporting. Bibliographic references are provided for readers who require tech-

nical details. Appendixes include the NCS household interview, commercial interview, and city survey attitude questionnaires.

26. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1977. By M. R. Gottfredson and M. J. Hindelang. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. 806 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 45210)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00562-4

This sourcebook integrates a broad spectrum of criminal justice data (611 tables and 32 figures) into an easy-to-use, comprehensive reference document. Statistics from 111 sources are compiled in six groupings: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public attitudes toward crime and criminal-justice-related topics, nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision. The table and figure list cross-references 1977 edition tables and figures with their 1976 edition counterparts, and a subject index is furnished. Appendixes present definitions and methodology for easier comparison between sources. Gun control laws by nature of control and State, surveys of firearm ownership and attitudes regarding firearms revocation, and gun-tracing requests submitted to the National Firearms Tracing Center are included, as is an annotated bibliography of sources.

27. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime of Robbery in the United States. By A. Sagalyn. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 29 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00188)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00066-5

A survey is presented of current literature, research, and statistics on the crime of robbery, its perpetrators, and prevention. Compiling and analyzing useful statistical data on robberies is a problem because police departments across the nation use different criteria for distinguishing robbery from larceny. Special attention is given studies disclosing the youthful nature of the robber and his tendency to work with accomplices. Findings of studies on the role of firearms, alcohol, narcotics, and dangerous drugs in robberies are outlined. Suggestions are offered for further research on the crime and measures to prevent it.

28. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime--Have We Lost Control--A Reassessment. By H. Tanzler. Washington, D.C., National League of Cities, 1975. 16 p. (NCJ 31342)

This special report by the National League of Cities contains three major articles dealing with crime trends, crime prevention, local government anticrime efforts, and the efforts and effectiveness of LEAA. A summary of current issues in crime and justice is provided. Current issues discussed in the report are handgun control, security and privacy, mandatory minimum sentencing, and reform of the Federal criminal code. Major articles explore such specific topics as the effectiveness and reliability of crime measurement methods; the relationship of LEAA, the State Planning Agencies, and local criminal justice systems; suggested reforms of LEAA; and the effectiveness of LEAA in reaching its goal of crime reduction.

29. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Analysis of Armed Robbery in Albuquerque. By W. Parras, and J. W. Pedroncelli. Springfield, Virginia, National Technical Information Service, 1973. 81 p.

(NCJ 09806)
P.B. 242 745/AS

Trends in armed robbery over a 5-year period and patterns of armed robbery reported to the Albuquerque police during a 2.5-month period are presented. Armed robbery increased 374 percent over this 5-year period, a much faster rate of increase than was experienced by the general population. Armed robbery tends to be a seasonal crime--the last 6 months of each year examined in this study showed higher incidences of armed robbery than did the first 6 months. Analysis of the patterns of armed robbery indicated that most armed robberies occurred during the police department's swing shift (70 percent); occurred between 5 p.m. and 12 a.m. (74 percent); occurred at convenience food stores, commercial establishments, and on the highway (86 percent); were committed by lone offenders (65 percent); and involved extensive use of firearms (74 percent). Appended material includes guidelines for preliminary planning and data collection methods related to statistical investigation, and a bibliography of technical reports and working papers published by the Criminal Justice Program, Institute for Social Research and Development, University of New Mexico.

30. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Project Identification--A Study of Handguns Used in Crime. Washington, D.C., 1976. 65 p. (NCJ 42480)

Findings of a cooperative study with selected police departments, using data from 16 diverse cities to determine the types of guns being used in crimes, and their sources, are presented. This report reflects data gathered from 10,617 crime guns submitted by police of 16 cities for tracing. Of this total 74 percent were successfully traced. It was found that a majority of handguns used in street crimes were of low quality with a market value of less than \$50. A revolver of .32 caliber or less was found to be the most popular. Simplicity of operation and concealability were judged to be attractive qualities of these weapons for street crimes. "Pawn/loan" businesses were found to supply a disproportionate number of inexpensive, concealable weapons, and it was further discovered that most of the crime guns were purchased in the states where the crimes were committed. Significant exceptions to this general rule were found in five study cities, where the majority of weapons were purchased out-of-state. It is concluded that, with few exceptions, the percentage of out-of-state purchases is directly proportional to the strength of the local firearms regulations. Data gathered from each of the 16 cities studies is included in the report.

31. _____ . Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Project 300 Study. Washington, D.C., 1976. 40 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36153)

A report on an in-depth study of 300 randomly selected handguns submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) for tracing by various police agencies is presented. This study was undertaken to determine how handguns enter criminal channels and to chart the life history of handguns from the time they are made until their seizure or association with crime. The study sample was selected from 11,810 handguns traced by ATF between October 1974 and June 1975 and represented those which had been successfully traced to a retail dealer, indicated interstate movement, were introduced into commerce beginning in 1972, and were not known to have been stolen. Findings indicate that 22 percent of the handguns traced were stolen, 67 percent of those arrested with stolen handguns had a felony conviction, 84 percent of the second owners obtained their guns from friends or relatives, 66 percent of the guns seized were used in street crimes, and 3 percent of the traces revealed retail dealer violations of the Gun Control Act. Attachments include Project 300 study statistics and trace tracking chart as well as the press advance describing the project.

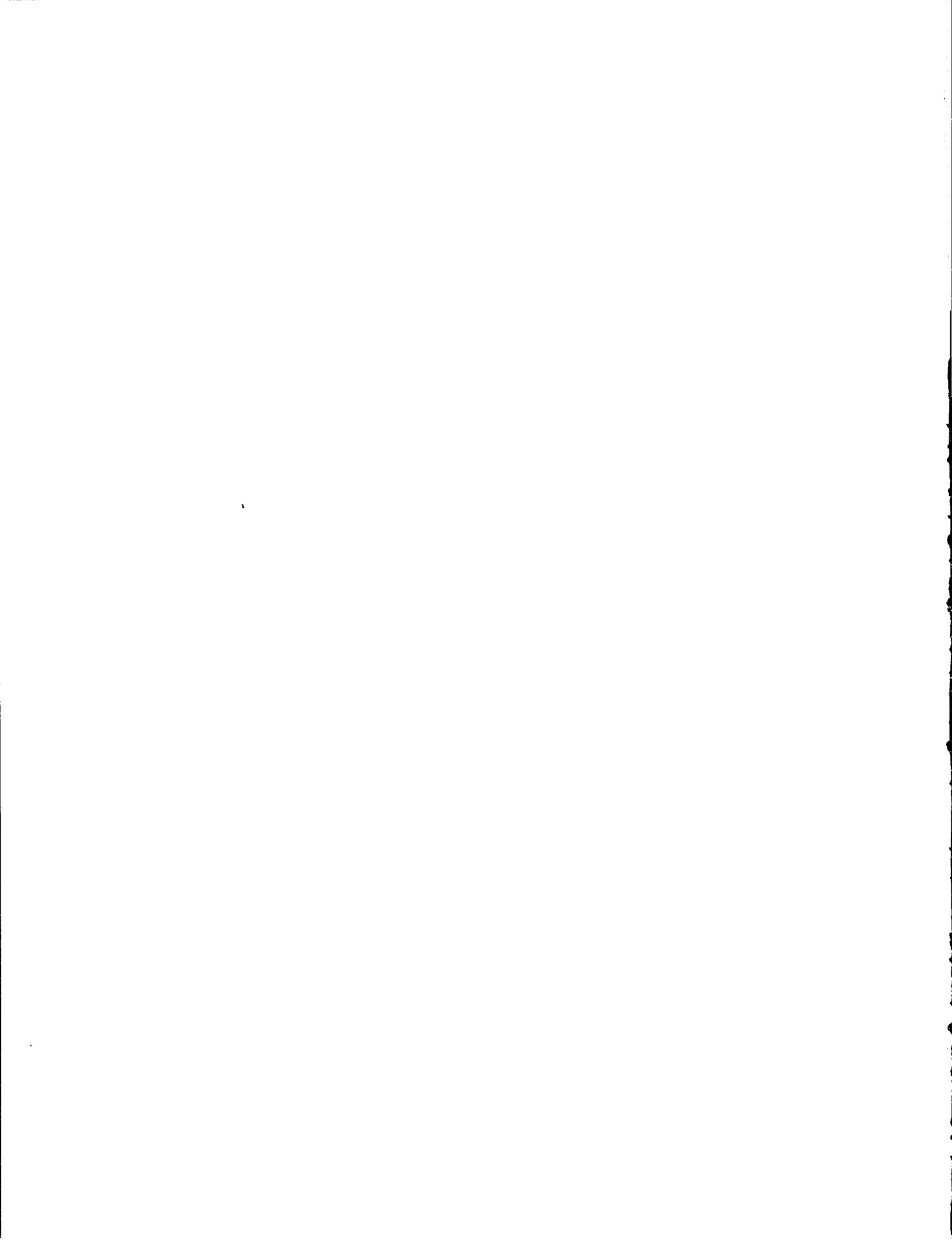
32. ZIMRING, F. E. Medium is the Message--Firearm Caliber as a Determinant of Death From Assault. Journal of Legal Studies, v. 1: 97-123. January 1972. (NCJ 47874)

A comparison of death rates from large- and small-caliber weapons is made, using data from an analysis of fatal and nonfatal firearm attacks reported to the Chicago, Illinois, police over a 5-month period. In Chicago between March 5 and July 22, 1970, 1,115 gun attacks, resulting in 156 fatalities, were reported to the police. Shotgun attacks (12 percent of all attacks) and large-caliber rifle attacks (less than 1 percent of attacks) were excluded from the study (19 percent of all fatalities) because the information needed was not available from the period covered by the rest of the study. This left a sample of 932 cases; the great majority of these being attacks made with handguns. An analysis of particular types of firearm attacks indicated that the sample of attacks for which caliber is known is an acceptably representative sample of all firearm attacks by caliber. Because a greater number of large-caliber handgun attacks result in multiple wounds than do small-caliber attacks, it was necessary to present, for all attacks in which firearm caliber was identified, the percentage of single-wound attacks to each of three regions of the body that result in death, and a similar comparison for attacks that involve multiple wounds. Three influences on the fatality rate from firearm attacks are noted: independent of caliber and number of wounds, attacks that result in wounds to the head and chest are three times as deadly as gun attacks that result in wounds only to the abdomen, neck, or back; the death rate for multiple-wound attacks where the most serious wound was to the head or chest is higher than the rate for single wounds to the head or chest, and clearly is much higher than if the offender had stopped after his first wound, which may have hit a less dangerous area; attacks from .38 caliber guns are more than twice as deadly as .22 caliber attacks, and among the less commonly used weapons, .25 and .32 caliber firearms are more likely to kill than .22's and less likely to kill than .38 caliber attacks. Implications of these findings for gun control and criminal law are discussed in terms of raising questions to be considered rather than clear answers that would determine policy. Tables of data and notes are included.

33. _____ . Determinants of the Death Rate From Robbery--A Detroit Time Study. Journal of Legal Studies, v.1, n. 2:317-332. June 1977. (NCJ 49176)

This article reviews a time series study of robbery killing in Detroit during the 13-year period between 1962 and 1974. Information on robberies involving a weapon was retrieved from the archives of the Detroit Police Department for each of the 13 years. Individual descriptions of each of the police-nominated robbery killings during the period were excerpted from the city police homicide files and

forwarded to the Center for Studies in Criminal Justice for analysis. For each killing, data were collected on the weapon, the age, race, and sex of the victims, and, where available, of the offenders. During the period under study, the number of robberies increased from 4,200 to slightly over 20,000; the number of robbery killings increased from 15 to 155. The increase in the frequency of police-reported robberies is considered an insufficient explanation for the increase in the death rate because a fourfold increase in robbery cannot completely explain a ninefold increase in robbery killing. While the relationships between robbery and robbery killing trends is close between 1962 and 1970, the two trends diverge dramatically after 1971. Although the increase in robbery volume alone accounts for less than half of the noted variance in robbery killing, given that the death rate for robbery has risen, increases in robbery volume have a powerful effect on the number of robbery killings. The availability and use of weapons can affect the death rate from robberies in at least three ways: (1) if deadly weapons are selected for robberies, and an injury does occur, the use of more lethal weapons will increase the number of fatalities; (2) the availability of deadly weapons makes robbery relatively easy and thus increases the rate of robbery and the total death rate from robbery; and (3) the availability of deadly weapons decreases victim resistance and thus decreases the number of resistance-motivated robbery killings. Although the relationship between total number of robberies and the total number of associated deaths is strong during the period studied, disaggregation by weapon types reveals that the most consistent relationship is between gun robbery rates and the level of firearm robbery killings. This supports suggestions that weapon choice influences the robbery killings rate. However, the reported death rate from gun robbery is higher than that for other weapons, but not as substantial as other data or the correlation between gun use and total death rate would suggest. One reason for this may be that gun robberies are more frequently reported. The correlation between the percent of total robberies involving a gun and robbery death rates was 0.68, suggesting a high correlation between total robbery death rates and the percentage of all robberies attributable to guns. While data from the early years of the study affirmed the interracial stereotype of robbery (black offender/white victim), by the late 1960's the pattern had reversed. By 1970, the majority of all robbery-killing victims were black, with a concentration reaching a high of 64 percent in 1974. Tabular and graphic data are provided. References are footnoted.



II. LEGISLATION AND HEARINGS



34. ARKANSAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Possession of Handguns, Knives, Clubs, and Other Articles Capable of Being Used as Weapons Against Persons. Little Rock, Arkansas, 1976. 14 p. (NCJ 60563)

This staff report outline, prepared by the Arkansas Legislative Council Research Department for the Joint Interim Committee on Judiciary of the Arkansas General Assembly, examines the second amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Citizens have the right to keep and bear arms according to some interpretations of this amendment. Article 2, Section 5, of the Arkansas Constitution and other State gun control statutes are discussed. The provisions of Act 696 of 1975 delineates the defenses for carrying a weapon in Arkansas. A questionnaire was sent to municipal and circuit court judges with criminal jurisdiction, asking their comments and opinions about Act 696. Among the 70 judges who responded, 67 percent thought that the provisions of the act were vague and indefinite; 77 percent thought that it would be difficult to convict anyone under the act. The Arkansas legislature may need to clarify certain phrases which appear in the act. A brief statement about each of the following weapons offenses is included: (1) possession of an instrument of crime; (2) possession of firearms by a felon or mental defective; (3) criminal use of prohibited weapons; (4) defacement of a firearm; (4) criminal possession of explosives; (5) furnishing of a deadly weapon to a minor; (6) sale or disposal of certain weapons; (7) situations under the Uniform Machine Gun Act; (8) possession of gas; (9) carrying of a knife as a weapon; and (10) purchase of rifles, shotguns, and ammunition. Notes are provided and a letter from the Arkansas Judicial Department to Senator Ralph Patterson regarding Act 696 of 1975 and the questionnaire are appended.

35. BAKER, D. M. Model Firearms Policy for California Law Enforcement. Journal of California Law Enforcement, v. 10, n. 1:5-8. July 1975. (NCJ 27211)

The development of the model firearms policy for California law enforcement adopted in 1975 by the California Peace Officers' Association (CPOA) is described. In 1972, the California Police Chiefs' Association (CPCA) began an evaluation of the policies of police and sheriffs' departments throughout the State with regard to the use of firearms by California law enforcement. Its purpose was to determine how most California agencies guide and control the actions of their personnel in using firearms in the course of their duties. In early 1973, an article in a university law review reported a wide discrepancy in the gun use policies of the various departments in Los Angeles County. The story triggered some interest by State legislators, and only assurances that California law enforcement was already studying the problem prevented the introduction of legislative proposals. It was pointed out that such legislation would expose police officers to criminal prosecution for decisions and judg-

ments made in situations into which officers are thrust by their job responsibilities. However, many law enforcement executives recognized that citizens do have a right to know what to expect from their law enforcement officers with respect to their use of deadly force. Thus the California Police Chiefs joined with the CPOA to continue the study. Written statements of policy were obtained from approximately 100 agencies, and they were examined for a common theme and those areas of the subject matter in which policy had already been developed. Such points as warning shots, fleeing felons, shooting at moving vehicles, and written report of discharge of weapon were considered. A more detailed survey was then conducted by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, and the State Attorney General's office also researched the issue. A report was presented to the joint executive boards of the CPOA and the CPCA in early 1975, and a proposed standard firearms policy was adopted by the two groups. A copy of the CPOA Proposed Policy on the Use of Firearms by California Peace Officers is included in the article.

36. CONTROVERSY OVER PROPOSED FEDERAL HANDGUN CONTROLS. Congressional Digest, v. 54:289-314. December 1975. (NCJ 47860)

The issue of gun control is examined and major provisions of existing and proposed gun control laws are outlined. In 1968, Congress enacted the first comprehensive gun control measure to become law since 1938. A renewed drive has been mounted in the 94th Congress for enactment of further gun control legislation. This drive has been accompanied by heated debate over whether gun laws can in fact deter crime or lower the crime rate. A number of proposals are presently before the appropriate committees of the 94th Congress. These generally fall into one of three approaches: nationwide registration of firearms and licensing of owners; prohibition of specified types of nonrecreational handguns commonly used in the commission of crime; and outright prohibition of possession of handguns except by law enforcement officials, armed services personnel, and other specified individuals or groups. The third proposal is regarded as the most extreme and is accorded little or no chance of adoption by Congress. One proposal which is given some chance of favorable action in the House of Representatives would require systematic national registration of certain private firearms and licensing of their owners. This and other specific proposals pending in Congress are summarized. The main features of the present law, the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, are outlined, including its requirements for issuance of a license, restrictions on interstate transportation and on importation of handguns, and recordkeeping requirements for the sale of firearms and ammunition. A chronology of Federal firearms control enactments from 1927 to 1975 is also presented. These laws deal with such areas as firearms aboard aircraft, the regulation of explosives, and the use of firearms in civil disorders. Extensive discussions of the pros and cons of gun control are presented, from Members of Congress, a representative

of the National Rifle Association, and the director of a major police department. Some of the major arguments commonly put forth on each side of the debate are included. Gun control advocates argue that our gun homicide rate is extremely high and exceeds that of many other countries; most Americans favor strict Federal gun controls; accidental deaths from handguns are high; since most handgun deaths are crimes of passion, long prison sentences for handgun offenders would have no significant deterrent effect; the second amendment right to bear arms applies to states, not individuals; and the present law is ineffective. Opponents argue that gun controls will not end crime; gun laws will destroy Americans' rights to defend themselves and their homes; the second amendment was intended to enable individuals to arm themselves; the existing law serves as an example of the fact that gun control laws do not work; criminals will obtain guns regardless of any law passed; the existence of firearms laws is not affecting crime rates in the areas where those laws exist; and guns do not cause crime--people do.

37. CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA, 1967-1968. Washington, D. C., Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1968. 92 p. (NCJ 02343)

Several major issues in the area of crime and violence in America are examined, and Federal Government action directed at crime control during 1967-1968 is described. Since the 1960's, several scientific studies concerned with violence in America have been conducted. A special report on violence prepared by Editorial Research Reports, which presents the results of one such study, is summarized; it explores violence in American history, in media and the arts, and in the suppression of racial groups. Causes of aggression in human beings and the need for social control of aggression is discussed. Federal action aimed at crime control was initiated by President Johnson in 1967 with the proposal of the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. The bill would channel funds to local police departments and other law enforcement and correctional agencies. It was subjected to much debate and revision in the House of Representatives and finally emerged with amendments which provided for block grants to State governments rather than local departments. The development of the final bill is discussed. Congress enacted an omnibus act in 1967 amending the District of Columbia Criminal Code. The bill authorized warrantless arrests for certain misdemeanors, provided for 3-hour investigative detention, made obstruction of justice a crime, increased certain mandatory minimum sentences, and added substantial penalties for inciting to riot. Legislative action on the bill in Congress is described. In 1968, Federal action concerning crime included various uses of the Safe Streets Act. President Johnson also outlined a 22-point anticrime program containing endorsements for legislation on riot control and illegal drug use and possession. Major actions taken by Congress were in these areas: (1) the Safe Streets Act; (2) juvenile delinquency; (3) gun control; (4) wiretapping; (5)

antiriot measures; (6) drug abuse; (7) protection of rights; and (8) bank protection. The legislation concerned with each of these topics is described. Youth crime and the Juvenile Delinquency Law enacted in 1968 are given particular attention. Rulings of the Supreme Court regarding anticrime measures are reviewed. Decisions upholding broader police power and the draft-card-burning amendment are discussed in detail. A national strategy for crime control is described in the final chapter, and recommendations are presented for State and local government action, Federal Government responsibility, and citizen and organizational participation. The text of the Bill of Rights and the 14th amendment are appended.

38. GUN CONTROLS--1973 EFFORT WILL RENEW OLD CONFLICT. Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, v. 31, n. 10:523-529. March 1973. (NCJ 09412)

This article presents then-current Senate proposals for control of sale and possession of handguns, and provides an overview of past firearm control legislation. Current controversy centers on three points--appropriate definition of the "Saturday night special," extent of handgun control at the Federal level, and whether criteria for Federal gun restriction should be based on a "sporting" purpose as proposed by Senator Bayh, or on "safety and reliability" standards as proposed by Senator Hruska. Opposing gun control views of the National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy and the National Rifle Association are presented, in addition to portions of key Senate speeches and reports, and figures on handgun production and importation of parts. Strict Federal control--permitting "only the military, police, security guards, and licensed pistol clubs to possess handguns," is proposed by Senator Hart.

39. HANDGUN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Fairfield, Connecticut, Barnes Company, 1974. 87 p. (NCJ 47876)

Existing United States handgun laws which regulate the purchase, ownership, and carrying of handguns are reviewed. This book answers questions commonly asked by gun owners regarding their rights and obligations concerning handgun ownership, and helps them see the conflicts that arise between the laws of different states. It explains how a gun owner should go about finding out which laws apply to him. Federal laws apply everywhere and are the minimum requirement for anyone desiring to purchase a handgun. Applicable State, county, and city laws should also be consulted, and the strictest of these followed. A summary of Federal laws is presented; Federal requirements are outlined regarding persons prohibited from buying firearms, persons prohibited from buying or transporting guns in interstate commerce, and the types of firearms and implements which are prohibited in the United States. Special regulations which apply to ma-

chine guns and other special firearms and to dealers and collectors are detailed. One section answers common questions regarding the purchase, transportation, and licensing of firearms. Handgun laws of each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia are then summarized. Such information as persons prohibited from possessing a handgun, requirements for carrying a pistol, minimum age, waiting period, dealer requirements, special rules for antique weapons, as well as addresses of persons or agencies who can be contacted for further information, is provided. Appendixes contain a table summarizing the basic requirements of each State's laws, and the addresses of the Internal Revenue Service Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division regional and branch offices.

40. HONOLULU LAW ENFORCEMENT. Honolulu County--Gun Control--A Report on a County Priority. By J. W. McKay. Honolulu, Hawaii. undated. 52 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 18999)

This three-part report deals with the impact of guns on society, Federal and State laws relative to firearms, and recommendations for local legislation. The impact of guns on society, arising from murder, assault, robbery, rape, policemen killed, suicide, and accidents is discussed. Summaries are provided for Federal firearm laws and regulations and Hawaii State gun control laws. Excerpts from Hawaii revised statutes are included. The appendix contains a Honolulu City Council resolution that would ban private possession of handguns.

41. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION. Import and Export of Small Firearms. Saint Cloud, France, 1974. 100 p. (NCJ 36261)

This report summarizes the replies of 63 countries to a February, 1972, questionnaire survey on their national laws and regulations governing the import and export of small firearms. Four different areas are discussed--wholesale import of small firearms (commercial transactions), bringing in of small firearms by private individuals, wholesale export of small firearms (commercial transactions), and taking out of small firearms by private individuals. Considered are the system in force, conditions governing such operations in countries where they are authorized but subject to regulations, control authorities and procedures, and penalties. Additional data is consolidated in three appendixes: penalties, laws and regulations; references; and the manufacture of small firearms.

42. NEW YORK STATE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION. Availability and Illegal Use of Handguns in New York State--Statement of Chairman Howard Shapiro on Behalf of the New York State Commission of Investigation at the Conclusion of the Public Hearing. By H. Shapiro. New York, New York, 1974. 26 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14543)

This speech on how the easy availability of handguns affects crime rates and law enforcement examines the effectiveness and application of New York City and State gun control laws. A dispositional study of illegal handgun possession cases showed that most (85 percent) of the persons arrested and convicted are not imprisoned--even though New York has the strictest gun control laws in the country. Specific cases are cited to illustrate the seriousness of the problem. Shapiro recommends that the Federal Government pass legislation to control the manufacture and sale of all handguns. This would control the interstate flow of illegal handguns, a major problem in New York City. This proposed Federal legislation would require a ban on the manufacture and sale of "Saturday night specials," licensing of all persons who own or purchase handguns, and registration of every handgun in the United States.

43. OSTER, P. R. How One State's Gun-Control Law Is Working. U.S. News and World Report, v. 81, n. 9:35. August 1976. (NCJ 47867)

The effects of Massachusetts' 1975 gun control law, considered one of the nation's toughest, are evaluated. The new law imposed a mandatory sentence of at least 1 year in prison on anyone convicted of carrying a gun illegally in public. Its primary goal was to reduce gun crime, though its success has been limited during its first year in effect. While the law has apparently reduced unpremeditated crime, such as shooting in a fit of anger, it has had little effect on premeditated crime, such as armed robbery. Thus, the new law has not deterred hardcore criminals from using guns. The main reason is probably that criminals convicted of using guns in premeditated crimes received stiff sentences even under the old laws, so they face little additional risk under the new one. One clear success of the new law has been to increase citizen compliance with previous gun control laws. These laws also prohibited carrying a gun in public without a license; however, they carried only discretionary penalties which often were not imposed. By replacing discretionary with mandatory sentences, the new law is credited with frightening large numbers of gun owners into applying for the required licenses. It is too early to tell whether the law will be a complete success. Statistics are not yet available for the entire State, but in Boston they show a significant reduction in firearm assaults and in armed robberies involving a gun for the 9 months following the effective date of the law. The number of gun-related homicides has declined, although the figures are too low to make a definitive judgment about the law's impact. An evaluative study has also con-

cluded that under the new law, defendants are more likely to appeal convictions, which places a strain on judicial resources, and that about one-third of those arrested under the new law win acquittal or dismissal of charges, about the same conviction rate as under the old law. One difference is that more of those convicted of carrying a gun are being sent to prison.

44. PISTOL REGULATIONS IN THE 50 STATES. Law Officer, v. 6, n. 5:45-47. October 1973. (NCJ 12247)

This article briefly delineates the gun laws of all 50 States, the the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as they apply to nonresident and off-duty policemen.

45. U.S. COMPTROLLER GENERAL. Handgun Control--Effectiveness and Costs. Washington, D.C., U.S. General Accounting Office, 1978. 104 p. (NCJ 45029)
GAO Stock No. PAD-78-4

Approaches to gun control are analyzed in terms of effectiveness and costs. This report recommends that Congress enact further legislation restricting the availability of handguns. Other methods of reducing gun-related crime are analyzed. While cost components for handgun control systems have been identified, total costs will ultimately depend on the system design, technology applied, and fees charged. The report analyzes the extent of firearm use in violent crime, the relationships between firearm availability, violent crime, and handgun control, and variable costs of gun control systems.

46. U.S. CONGRESS. House Committee on the District of Columbia. Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975--Hearing and Disposition Before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, August 25, 1976. Washington, D.C., 1976. 123 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42813)

This document contains testimony and other materials concerning gun control legislation. Statements were made by Delegate Fauntroy and Mr. Ashbrook, a Representative from Ohio. Among the summarized testimony is information regarding citizen's rights, the effects of legislation, and experiences in other countries.

47. U.S. CONGRESS. House Subcommittee on Crime. Firearms Legislation--Hearings Before the House Subcommittee on Crime, Serial No. 11, Part 1, Washington, February 18, 20, 27, March 5, 6, 13, 20, 26, April 9, 1975. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

	MICROFICHE (NCJ 34501) Stock No. 052-070-03071-2
Part 2: Chicago	MICROFICHE (NCJ 34458) Stock No. 052-070-02907-2
Part 3: Detroit	MICROFICHE (NCJ 34459) Stock No. 052-070-02928-5
Part 4: Cleveland	MICROFICHE (NCJ 31373) Stock No. 052-070-03113-1
Part 5: Denver	MICROFICHE (NCJ 32425) Stock No. 052-070-03154-9
Part 6: Atlanta	MICROFICHE (NCJ 34500) Stock No. 052-070-03466-1
Part 7: New York	MICROFICHE (NCJ 34865) Stock No. 052-070-03396-7
Part 8: Washington	MICROFICHE (NCJ 37136) Stock No. 052-070-03656-7

Transcripts are provided of selected firearms legislation hearings held in seven cities before the Subcommittee on Crime on the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary. Hearings were held in eight sessions from February through October 1975, in Washington, D.C., Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Denver, Atlanta, New York, and again in Washington. Each of the eight volumes in this series details the testimony presented at the individual hearing sites. Chicago was selected as one of the sites because it is geographically located almost in the center of the country, and it had experienced a dramatic increase in the number of murders committed with firearms in the 9 months prior to the hearings. At these hearings, local officials, judges, police administrators, State legislators, Senators, Congressmen, and representatives of business, civic, and professional organizations and associations testified on gun control issues relating to some 45 bills which would amend the Gun Control Act of 1968. These bills provide a variety of proposals ranging from the repeal of the act to a total ban on the manufacture, sale, and possession of handguns. This volume contains the texts of prepared testimony and the resulting discussion. Relevant tabular and graphic data are included. The appended materials consist primarily of local firearms ordinances, correspondence, and poll data relating to this individual testimony and prepared statements concerning the structure, propriety, and need for gun control legislation. Wit-

nesses included the mayor of Chicago, local police officials, U.S. Representatives, and members and spokesmen of Chicago civil organizations. See also NCJ 31373, 32425, and 34459.

48. U.S. CONGRESS. Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. Handgun Crime Control--1975-1976--Hearings Before the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency--V. 1, April 23, July 22, October 28, 1975 (Issued in Two Volumes). Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 1,288 p. (NCJ 40286)
GPO Stock No. 052-070-03812-8

Testimony and other materials concerning handgun legislation and the continuing incidence of violence involving handguns is presented. Witnesses included Marvin J. Dessler, Ronald I. Gainer, Jacob K. Javits, Edward H. Levi, and David R. MacDonald. Appended materials include legislation and related materials; statements and letters; and state laws, resolutions, and policy positions.

49. U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Gun Control Laws in Foreign Countries, Rev. Ed. Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1976. 194 p. (NCJ 47878)

This paper, prepared by the members of the staff of the Library of Congress Law Library, examines gun control laws of 27 foreign nations, emphasizing their administration and applicable sanctions. Various codes and statutes implemented to control civil and sometimes military arms in the following countries and areas are discussed: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway and other Scandinavian countries, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Switzerland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Although the format used in examining gun control legislation or mandates in each of these countries varies, the principal focus is the content of statutes of edicts dealing with firearms control, the procedures for implementing control codes, and sanctions imposed for violations. Gun control codes of certain countries are more sweeping than others; these receive more detailed attention. For example, regarding firearm control code in Argentina, the basic statute is examined in terms of its general scope, the central authority and enforcement agency, the basic classifications of weapons covered by the code, the manufacture and shipping of firearms, weapons of war, weapons for civil use, gunpowder and explosives, and the penalties for violations. The law on offenses against the general security of the nation and the regulation of the basic statute are also discussed. Entries provided for other countries, while sometimes less de-

tailed, still touch on many of the subject areas included in the discussion of Argentina. Although a formal bibliography is not provided, each of the entries is heavily footnoted.

III. ISSUES IN REGULATION



50. AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH. Gun Control. Washington, D.C., American Enterprise Institute, 1976. 45 p. (NCJ 47877)

This legislative analysis examines gun control bills pending in 1976 before the 94th Congress, explores basic issues that have been debated, and presents major arguments for and against Federal gun controls. The legislative history of Federal gun control efforts, from the War Revenue Act of 1919 to bills currently pending, is briefly outlined. Primary bills presented before Congress during this time are summarized. Basic issues which have been repeatedly debated with regard to gun control are outlined, and arguments on both sides of the controversy are included. Several important areas of concern which have been identified by opponents of gun control legislation are dismissed. Constitutional issues, particularly the second amendment right to bear arms and various Supreme Court decisions concerning this right, are examined. The debate over the relationship between gun control and crime control and the primary arguments supporting or refuting the claim that controlling guns will help reduce crime are presented. Another issue concerns the effectiveness of gun control; opponents question the effectiveness of any law that depends on the cooperation of criminals for its enforcement. A final point of contention in the gun control debate involves the "Saturday night special," or more precisely, which specific handguns would be controlled under any new legislation. The problem arises because the term "Saturday night special" is ambiguous. A final section summarizes significant provisions of the two major gun control bills before the 94th Congress (H.R. 11195 and the Bayh bill) and of related proposals.

51. ASHBROOK, J. M. Against Comprehensive Gun Control. Current History, v. 71, n. 418:23-25, July/August 1976. (NCJ 37089)

It is the traditional right of Americans to own and bear handguns: the registration and confiscation of guns are ineffective solutions to rising crime rates--there is no relationship between crime rates and gun control. Laws will not stop criminals from obtaining guns--they are in the business of breaking laws. A possible solution might be to impose harsher sentences on offenders who used guns to commit their crimes.

52. BAKAL, C. The Philadelphia Story--Do Gun Control Laws Really Work? Saturday Review, v. 50:20-21, 103-105. April 1967. (NCJ 47873)

Events leading up to the development of a gun control law in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are detailed, and the success of the law is reported. In the summer of 1964, a series of shootings took place in Philadelphia which influenced over 75 percent of the population to favor a law requiring a police permit for the purchase of any gun. At that time, the law in Philadelphia required a permit only for a concealed handgun. In one of the series of murders, a police officer had been killed by a woman who had a police record in New Jersey. The City Council President had been pushing for the passage of a gun control ordinance which would prohibit anyone with a criminal record from possessing a gun. The National Rifle Association (NRA) lobbied so successfully against this bill that the bill went no further than the initial hearing. The mayor then urged the passage of a slightly different bill--one which would require a permit for the purchase of any new gun. Another shooting convinced many civic and business organizations in the city to press for public support of this legislation. They were able to muster enough forces to counteract the NRA lobbying, and the ordinance passed unanimously. It was the first law ever enacted in the nation to regulate the purchase of rifles and shotguns as well as handguns. Though many of its opponents called the bill a flop, statistics show that it prevented 110 convicted criminals from purchasing guns locally. Federal Bureau of Investigation reports showed that the number of murders dropped 17 percent from the previous year, while the national total rose 9 percent. A similar statewide law has gone into effect in New Jersey. However, these laws are not as successful as they could be because surrounding areas do not have equally stringent laws.

53. _____. Failure of Federal Gun Control. Saturday Review, v. 54:12-15, 49-50. July 1971. (NCJ 47862)

Provisions of the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and more stringent legislation in various states and cities throughout the country are discussed in terms of their severity and effectiveness. After the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy in 1968, the Federal Government passed a gun control act intended to provide better control of firearm sales. This law prohibited the mail-order shipment of firearms to individuals and the over-the-counter sales of guns to minors. Reports on the effectiveness of this law showed little difference in the availability of firearms. The Gun Control Act was mainly a compromise to placate the sides for and against gun control. There were many loopholes in the law, which still allowed for the manufacture and sale of certain guns. Some State gun control laws were even more inadequate than the Federal law. Many municipalities were unhappy with State and Federal

laws, so they established their own, stricter ordinances. For example, Toledo, Ohio, enacted legislation which drastically limited the availability of guns: the crime rate was subsequently lowered. Where the control laws are strict, the firearm homicide rate is low. Many groups on both sides of the question have been lobbying concerning stricter gun control legislation. Groups lobbying against the legislation, including the National Rifle Association, are so powerful that the laws cannot be passed. The Nixon administration made no attempt to close loopholes in the law.

54. _____ . Right to Bear Arms. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1976. 392 p.
(NCJ 48121)

A number of handgun murder cases and fatal accidents are described and the arguments against gun controls are analyzed by a proponent of gun control laws. Nineteen gun murders, accidents, and suicides which occurred across the country on one day, including the assassination of President Kennedy, are described. An overview of the policies and regulations of various states and other countries illustrate the inadequacy of gun controls in the United States and the ease with which anyone can obtain firearms. Excerpts from conversations with gun dealers and manufacturers show the attitudes and philosophies of those who provide individuals with firearms. Murder rates of major American cities are examined, along with the frequency of gun use in the commission of other crimes. A separate chapter focuses on cases in which family members, friends, lovers, and relatives have shot and killed each other with easily obtained guns. Several multiple murders, mothers killing all of their children and then themselves, are also reported. The peculiar American attraction to guns--the "firearms mystique"--is analyzed. Popular sports (e.g., skeet, target shooting, and hunting); the legends of, and fascination with, the American West and its emphasis on gun handling ability; and psychological analyses of the attraction to firearms are discussed. Positions of various organizations against gun controls (such as the National Rifle Association--NRA, the Ku Klux Klan, and hunting publications) or for them (National Wildlife Federation, International Association of Chiefs of Police) are presented. Lobbying efforts of the NRA, in particular, are highlighted. Ineffective State laws and an entire history of Federal failure to implement effective firearms controls are discussed. The issue of firearms safety and the NRA's emphasis on safety education rather than safety laws are also treated. Gun control opponents' arguments of the need for a well-armed citizenry in case of a foreign invasion of the U.S. is critically examined, and the supposed constitutional right to bear arms, along with Supreme Court interpretations of the second amendment, are explored. Finally, the various types of gun control legislation and other actions which could be taken to restrict firearms are discussed. Appendixes provide summaries of Federal and State firearms laws, tables showing the number of deaths

due to firearms in the U.S. and in 15 other countries from 1900 to 1964, and a statement of policy of the NRA. A bibliography, notes, and an index are provided.

55. BEARD, M. K. Showdown With the Gun Gang at Gun Control Corral. Business and Society Review, v. 23:67-71. Fall 1977. (NCJ 47856)

The reasons that citizens buy, own, and use handguns and the reasons gun manufacturers and associations give for fighting gun control legislation are outlined. The U.S. is the only modern democratic society without effective gun control; it also has one of the highest murder rates in the world. As of 1977, the sale of handguns is virtually unrestricted, although the handgun is the most widely used and efficient weapon for committing a crime. Handguns are used in more than half of all murders: 80 percent of the 32,000 gun deaths in 1974 were caused by handguns. Many citizens buy handguns to protect themselves against crimes; however, it has been estimated that for every intruder repelled by a gun, four to six homeowners or members of their families die of accidental shooting. Moreover, guns are largely ineffective for self-defense. Most intruders avoid confrontation with their victims; when a confrontation does occur, the robber often takes the gun from the victim and uses it against him. When a victim has a gun, the assailant may be provoked to shoot--a situation that might otherwise have been avoided. Federal Bureau of Investigation reports have shown that more than 70 percent of all murders involve family disputes or arguments between acquaintances: when handguns are used in the home, they usually do not kill robbers. Despite this danger, gun companies are united in fighting gun control legislation. The industry argues that handgun regulation would be ineffective in deterring crime, although there are other dangerous products which have been effectively regulated. An attempt by one major manufacturer to promote gun licensing regulations resulted in an organized boycott of that company's products by gun advocates and it soon backed down in its campaign. Another argument given by pro-gun forces in their opposition to controls is the theory of a direct and inevitable route from licensing pistol owners to confiscating hunting rifles and disarming the local militia. They argue for the preservation of the second amendment "right to bear arms," even though the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled four times that this right applies only to the maintenance of a state militia and is not relevant to an individual's right to own firearms. Because of the alarming increase in violent crimes in the U.S., the author concludes that the gun industry's campaign to halt effective gun control legislation must not be allowed to succeed.

56. BIG NEW DRIVE FOR GUN CONTROLS. U.S. News and World Report, v. 78:
25-27. February 1975. (NCJ 47859)

The problem of handguns and crime, and efforts by groups for and against restricting the sale and ownership of handguns, are described. A tremendous increase in gun crimes had spurred efforts by gun control advocates to get an effective law passed by Congress in 1975. Opinion polls since 1938 have shown an overwhelming support of gun control by the American people; however, Congress and most State legislatures have dealt carefully with the issue. Citizens' groups are campaigning to educate the public on the dangers of handguns and to pressure Congress to pass the needed legislation. The primary target of this activity is the cheap, low-caliber, easily concealed type of handgun known as the "Saturday night special," but laws are being proposed which would restrict or ban the possession, sale, or manufacture of all handguns or would require their registration and licensing. There are about 40 million handguns in the U.S. in 1975. Despite the 1968 Federal Gun Control Act, designed to curtail the flow of inexpensive handguns, there has been a significant increase in their availability. While the law prohibits importing handguns, it still allows the assembly, in this country, of imported parts. A number of assembly plants have sprung up which accounted for almost half of the handguns produced in the U.S. in 1973. The law also fails to effectively control domestic handguns. Gun control advocates insist they need a strong Federal law that will apply equally to all parts of the country, pointing out that other countries having strong gun control laws also have very low gun homicide rates. Banning the "Saturday night special," and prohibiting the manufacture and sale of any handgun not readily adaptable to a sporting purpose, appears to be the legislation with the greatest chance for success. Opponents of gun control have also been active. One of the largest, the National Rifle Association (NRA), argues that the problem lies in the users of guns, not in the availability of the guns themselves. They state that better enforcement of existing gun laws and severe penalties for gun crimes are the measures that are needed. As for the accident problem that guns present, they say that a gun safety education program is the way to cut down on gun accidents. The NRA is also a powerful lobbying force and has been able to evoke a massive response against gun control from its members. Many members of Congress have been reluctant to go against this force for fear of retribution at election time.

57. BLOCK, T. Gun Control--One Way To Save Lives. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1976. 24 p. (NCJ 38582)

This booklet examines contemporary public attitudes on guns and gun control, reviews the roles played by guns in the American crime problem, and proposes that private ownership of firearms be regulated. Statistics on gun ownership in the U.S. as well as attitudes of

gun owners, hunters, and nonowners are examined. Weapons such as rifles and shotguns may serve legitimate needs of the American public; however, pistols and revolvers are used mainly for protection and/or aggression. In reality, handguns are not effective in protecting the public against crime. More often, weapons are stolen by criminals, used against handgun owners, or involved in accidental shooting deaths. The use of handguns in homicides and aggravated assault is discussed, and it is noted that murder and gun death rates are highest in the South where gun ownership is highest. Finally, the author examines gun control options and urges citizens to inform their Congressmen and Senators of their views of gun control.

58. BRILL, S. Traffic (Legal and Illegal) in Guns. Harper's, v. 255:37-44. September 1977. (NCJ 48117)

The operations, sales, and reporting practices of some major handgun manufacturers and dealers are examined, along with the market for and uses made of the weapons they produce and supply. The firearms industry is one of the most secretive in the country. No one actually knows how many guns are made, imported, or sold each year. The gun companies do not publish the figures, and the government allows the industry to conduct its business in secret. The general ignorance about the number of guns being sold is compounded by the specific ignorance about what kinds of guns are being sold, who makes the profits, how the guns get shipped, how many get stolen, how and where they go, and to whom. Opponents of strict gun control law have long insisted that "Saturday night specials"--cheap, small handguns--are the typical guns used in crime. However, a study of a sample of guns seized from criminals by police in nine major cities showed that Smith and Wesson and Colt, makers of high-quality handguns, produced the weapons used in crimes more often than any other brands. RG Industries, a "Saturday night special" company, was third. By tracing the history of the handguns seized, the study also found two types of gun black markets: the first is the market in stolen guns, which accounts for 20 to 30 percent of all guns used in crime; the other involves the sale of handguns purchased in states with few restrictions to buyers for use in states with greater restrictions. Collecting information about the gun industry is essential if effective gun control laws are to be made. Under Federal law, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) is supposed to monitor and regulate gunmakers. However, the information the Bureau receives is sparse and inaccurate, and the law is weak. Gun companies are notoriously reluctant to release any information on their sales volume. On a visit to the RG Industries plant in Miami, the author told the company's president that he was inheriting a sporting goods store and was interested in carrying RG's products (cheap handguns). He was given a tour of the plant and was told that RG reported to ATF that it had sold only 100,000 guns during that period. In contrast, the author also spoke with the president of

the company that owns Smith and Wesson. This manufacturer keeps records of where its guns go and has actually supported a proposal that gun owners be required to have a license. It is, however, just as secretive about sales figures as the others. The manufacturer's security is better than most, although a study has found that many gun thefts from Smith and Wesson and its shippers and distributors go unreported. The author recommends that manufacturers be required to provide state-by-state sales breakdowns, to report all thefts, and to take adequate security precautions.

59. BRUCE-BRIGGS, B. Great American Gun War. Public Interest, n. 45:37-62. Fall 1976. (NCJ 47868)

Arguments for and against gun control are detailed, as are reasons for accepting the status quo in gun control and the significance of the control issue's relationship to minimizing crime reduction. No objective studies exist indicating that gun control measures reduce violent crimes. Although the low incidence of violent crime in countries with strict gun controls is acknowledged, citizen characteristics and circumstances unrelated to gun control are underscored as reasons for the low incidence of violent crime. The problem of retrieving or licensing weapons already possessed, the cost of confiscating banned weapons, and the implementation and enforcement of gun control laws are principal reasons cited for maintenance of the status quo. The ownership of guns is perceived as an integral part of the subculture of many Americans, and accidental deaths, suicides, and the use of guns in family homicides are not seen as significant reasons for interfering with a long established tradition of gun ownership. Gun control, under conditions existing in the U.S. in 1976, has practically nothing to do with crime control; the gun control issue is symptomatic of a fundamental division in the nation between those who see Europe as a model of a civilized society, where decisions are made rationally and justly by intelligent men for the entire nation, and those for whom the frontiersman is seen as the American model of an independent man caring for himself and his family with no interference from the state.

60. CAPLAN, D. I. Restoring the Balance--The Second Amendment Revisited. Fordham Urban Law Journal, v. 5, n. 1:31-53. Fall 1976. (NCJ 40457)

Underlying the second amendment are twin goals of individual and collective defense from violence and aggression, goals which have been recognized by Congress. The development of the right to bear arms in English common law through the American revolutionary period and 20th century case law is cited to support the contention that efforts to limit firearms possession to the organized militia undermine these

goals and that the theories behind such efforts do not stand the test of constitutional history. It is also suggested that the record-keeping and inspection (registration) provisions of present Federal gun-control statutes enhance the probability of government-sponsored arms confiscation and usurpation of power.

61. COLUMBUS POLICE DEPARTMENT. Facts About Gun Control. Columbus, Ohio, 1973. 32 p. (NCJ 11730)

This paper presents major arguments for and against gun control and discusses the experiences with gun control of New York City, New York State, Ohio, major Ohio cities, and England. Gun control advocates contend that controls would reduce the number of gun-related deaths, aid crime control, and be permissible under the second amendment. Opponents, such as the National Rifle Association, argue that gun controls would not reduce crime; would leave citizens defenseless against criminals, totalitarianism, and arbitrary authority; end the ecological and monetary gains from hunting; and be prohibited by the second amendment. Little supporting evidence for these positions is stated. Brief descriptions of gun regulations in selected states are provided. Statistics on the disposition of firearms law violation cases by the Columbus Municipal Courts are presented.

62. DANTO, B. L. Step Toward Control of Violence by Firearms. Police Law Quarterly, v. 3, n. 2:44-47. January 1974. (NCJ 12938)

This article proposes a method for controlling firearm sales: establish area registries listing the names of potentially violent persons. The registry, or "violence control center," would list the names of all persons convicted of violent crimes or admitted to either public or private psychiatric hospitals. A law would require firearm dealers to obtain clearance from the registry before selling guns or ammunition to any purchaser. Individuals denied the right to purchase firearms under this law would have the right to appeal before a special authority composed of a psychiatrist, police official, and a municipal judge.

63. ETZIONI, A. and R. REMP. Technology Whose Removal "Works"--Gun Control. In their Technological Shortcuts to Social Change. (NCJ 13412). New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1973. 49 p. (NCJ 47863)

American and international comparative studies are used to generate an estimate of the potential utility of gun control measures; these findings are related to the benefits derived from categories of gun use. The general proposition that a decrease in the availability of

firearms will lead to lowered rates of violent injury and death was examined. This investigation considered arguments advanced by advocates and opponents of gun control legislation concerning causal factors leading to variation in homicide rates. It examined data from both American and international comparative studies in an effort to clarify the relative importance of these factors and to arrive at an estimate of the potential utility of gun control measures. American comparative data did not seem to provide an adequate basis for arriving at a conclusion. One of the two causal factors being compared--the availability of guns--only exhibited a small range of its possible variation. International comparisons, however, did include wide variation in both forms of causal variables, and within this context it was inferred that variations in the availability of firearms have a significant independent effect on homicide rates, and that gun control--especially domestic disarmament--can reduce the American rates of death and injury. With this general indication of the utility of gun control measures in mind, specific categories of gun use in the U.S. were considered. In light of the probable cost and benefits of varying degrees of gun control (in terms of each group's form of gun use and its associated dangers), it was concluded that a highly restrictive approach to the different categories of gun users could achieve the same benefits of crime reduction, with much lower costs to the noncriminal gun user. Data from the cited studies are included.

64. FRIEDLAND, M. L. Gun Control--The Options. Criminal Law Quarterly, v. 18, n. 1:29-71, December 1975. (NCJ 32952)

This article analyzes both sides of the gun control argument to determine if further Canadian controls are necessary, and explores gun control options which could be used to curtail illegal use of firearms. Statistics on crimes involving firearms in Canada are presented along with comparative statistics from the United States. The present system of firearms regulation in Canada is outlined, and a historical review of Canadian gun control laws provided. Under Canadian law, three classes of firearms exist: prohibited weapons, restricted weapons (such as handguns), and long-arms (shotguns or rifles), which were left uncontrolled. The Canadian system for dealing with prohibited and restricted weapons is described, and an examination is made of the problems connected with the control of long-guns. Certain controls common to both handguns and long-guns are then explored. These include licensing, background investigations of gun purchasers, competency tests for acquiring handguns, and gun registration. The Federal Government's role in firearm control is also discussed.

65. HALVERSON, G. Safe Streets--Solutions in Sight, Part 1. Christian Science Monitor. November 1973. 2 p. (NCJ 16365)

Programs to reduce street crime, incorporating citizen involvement and innovative police work are described, and recommendations such as decreasing arrests for nonvictim crimes and increasing handgun controls are made. Although citizens in the U.S. and elsewhere contribute to efforts aimed at making streets safer from crime, the basic causes of crime must be addressed if these efforts are to be effective. Techniques, such as better lighting, must be combined with constant efforts to alleviate the basic causes of crime--poverty, racism, unemployment, drug addiction, and fear. In any society as populated and diverse as the U.S., individual and governmental action must be combined in a comprehensive approach to the overhaul of the courts, prisons, and bail structure. As criminologists have pointed out, conventional police patrol by itself cannot prevent crime. To effect any meaningful reduction in street crime, three controversial issues must be resolved by the American public: (1) handgun control; (2) the drug problem; and (3) the proper role of the police in so-called nonvictim crimes such as intoxication, prostitution, and gambling. Although various handgun control measures have been adopted or proposed at the national level, they have been largely ineffective. A critical loophole crippled the Safe Streets Act of 1968 which banned the importation of cheap foreign-made handguns, while other legislation succumbed to lobbying by the National Rifle Association and opposition by former President Nixon. Many judges are now proposing minimum mandatory jail sentences for the use of firearms in the commission of a crime. The national approach to the drug problem has been fourfold: (1) drying up the drug sources; (2) better law enforcement; (3) treatment for addicts; and (4) public education. New York State has enacted tough drug laws providing severe sentences for drug users and eliminating plea bargaining, while groups such as the Alliance for a Safer New York argue that the legalized, controlled sale of drugs to addicts is a more viable approach. Finally, proponents of alternatives to the handling of nonvictim crime argue that the decriminalization and/or legalization of such offenses as public intoxication, prostitution, gambling, and vagrancy--crimes which account for 40-45 percent of police arrests--will free thousands of police officers for serious crime prevention.

66. HARDY, D. and J. STOMPOLY. Of Arms and the Law. Chicago-Kent Law Review, v. 51, n. 1:62-114. Summer 1974. (NCJ 14992)

This article presents an exegesis of the second amendment "right to bear arms" and a survey of available empirical data supporting the view that gun control legislation is neither constitutional nor effective. The position that additional firearm controls enacted at the Federal level would most likely be considered constitutional, however suited to present needs, seems to contravene the intent of

the Constitution's framers. The second amendment was intended by the framers to be oriented toward denying the Federal Government all power to limit the ownership of arms by the citizenry--the motive for this limitation being both to enable the States to draw from the pool of armed citizens and also to enable the citizens better to deter possible government oppression. Both the framers' apparent intent and these motives are inconsistent with the existence of any national power to disarm individual citizens, whether or not they have become members of an organized military unit. Accepted interpretations of the second amendment thus turn on distinctions not intended by the framers and create a grant of power which the framers sought specifically to negate. The imposition of nationwide firearm controls would not have a significant impact on homicide rates. The experience of existing controls, whether assessed by simple comparisons or by elaborate statistical tools, does not indicate that existing controls have had a measurable influence on homicide rates. Additional controls would face serious impediments due to the difficulty of predicting future killers, illegal firearm markets, improvised firearms, and substitute weapons. These impediments, complicated by the mass of firearms involved, form significant barriers to the effectiveness of any system of firearm controls.

67. HOLMBERG, J. V., M. CLANCY, J. GUZIEC, and P. D. NICHOLS. People vs. Handguns--The Campaign To Ban Handguns in Massachusetts. Washington, D.C., United States Conference of Mayors, 1977. 174 p. (NCJ 44558)

This text details the legislative and political history of handgun control in Massachusetts, describes the handgun referendum campaign, and analyzes the resulting vote which defeated the referendum. This report provides an insight into the initiative petition process itself. In many respects the handgun referendum drive became a national as well as a State issue. It was the first time a successful initiative petition campaign on handgun control had been mounted and, although it was not successful at the polls, the fact that the initiative petition process was available and was utilized by citizens is viewed as important. This report reflects the successes and failures of the campaign to ban handguns. Supporting materials and an index are appended.

68. JACKSON, M. H., JR. Handgun Control--Constitutional and Critically Needed. North Carolina Central Law Journal, v. 8:189-198. Spring 1977. (NCJ 47857)

The constitutionality of legislation to control the sale and use of handguns is discussed with respect to case law involving the second amendment. The amendment is interpreted in many different ways, groups for and against gun control each claiming it as evidence for

their side. Those against gun control claim that the amendment guarantees each individual citizen the right to own guns. This argument, however, is overly simplistic. The amendment was intended to refer to the right of members of a well-trained militia to bear arms. The whole argument must be taken in the context of the time; when the amendment was written, every citizen was considered a member of the militia, and bad feelings lingered concerning England's standing army. The framers of the Bill of Rights thought that giving a militia the right to bear arms would give local governments a check on the power of the Federal Government. A review of constitutional case law involving the second amendment shows that the right of a citizen to keep firearms is not absolute. In U.S. v. Miller (1939), the right of the Federal Government to require firearm registration was upheld. Supreme Court decisions supporting the maintenance of a militia cannot be construed as supporting any individual and absolute right to bear arms. Other decisions make reference to the type of weapon, ruling that a sawed-off shotgun or a handgun are not considered to be the weapons of a militia, and consequently their possession is not protected by the Constitution. The author concludes that control and sale of handguns cannot be regulated solely by Federal legislation; there must be a coordinated effort between Federal, State, and local governments to enact and enforce laws. The few existing local laws fail because of their limited scope. It is recommended that State legislation ban the importation, manufacture, sale, or possession of handguns and handgun ammunition except in specified cases under controlled conditions (e.g., military, police, and regulated collectors). While general confiscation is not realistic, illegal guns confiscated by law enforcement officials in the legal performance of their duties should be destroyed.

69. KATES, D. B., JR. Reflections on the Relevancy of Gun Control. Criminal Law Bulletin, v. 13:119-124. March-April 1977. (NCJ 47858)

Gun control is irrelevant to the true determinant of violence and American's inclination toward the weapons; only vast social and institutional changes can eliminate violence. Crime studies have shown that gun control alone does not solve our society's violence problem. For the past 25 years, 7 different U.S. jurisdictions have required a permit to purchase or possess a handgun. Five different crime studies, dating from 1959 to 1974, have found that handgun-prohibiting jurisdictions have consistently higher homicide and violence rates than others. These jurisdictions are not appreciably different demographically from other high-crime areas that allow handguns. An extensive study by the University of Wisconsin in 1974-1975 analyzed every demographic variable that was found to have a significant impact on a comparison of States with differing gun laws. With demographic bias thus nullified, the study found that gun control laws have no effect in reducing the rates of violent crime. It also investigated the theory that the availability of handguns

promotes homicide or violence and found no correlation between national rates of handgun ownership and homicide and violence rates. Evidence also indicates that in the absence of firearms, enraged householders would use other lethal weapons just as often. Handguns predominate in the U.S. because they are perceived by our culture to be the most effective weapon. Mexico and Puerto Rico have extremely strict handgun restrictions, as well as a level of poverty that makes handguns unavailable to most of the population; nevertheless, each have very high knife-homicide rates. Even apart from knives, handgun prohibition would force those desiring weapons to turn to long guns, although it is true that long guns are less concealable than handguns, and thus, of less interest to armed robbers and assassins. Most homicides are committed in the home, where concealability of the weapon is largely irrelevant. In addition, the rate of recovery from wounds inflicted by long guns is much lower than that from handguns. A 1970-1971 study of British gun control showed that it has had no discernable effect on violence. It appears that violent crime in England is comparatively rare because British society imposes stronger cultural restraints against violence than does U.S. society. The author concludes that the real determinant of violence is the inclination toward the use of any weapons (not just handguns) in interpersonal relations. Violence can be reduced only by great changes in institutions, social and economic relationships, and ideologies which produce a violence-inclined people.

70. KENNEDY, E. M. Need for Gun Control Legislation. Current History, v. 71, n. 418:26-28. July-August 1976. (NCJ 37090)

The need for legislative controls on gun possession in the United States is discussed, and five common arguments against gun control legislation are criticized. Gun homicide rates are compared for different countries. The justification for enacting firearm control is based on large numbers of deaths in the U.S. resulting from accidents, suicides, and murders involving guns. Common arguments against gun legislation are that (1) controls cannot limit the supply of guns enough to reduce violence; (2) the Constitution protects the citizen's right to bear arms; (3) there is no need to ban guns because people, not guns, do the killing; (4) criminals will always find a way to obtain guns so controls would disarm only obedient citizens; and (5) registration and licensing procedures are unfair burdens on legitimate gun owners. Gun legislation has in fact been a proven determinant in reducing violence. The Constitution guarantees the right of a State to form a militia, not the personal ownership of guns. Enraged people often shoot if a gun is at hand, and, although controls might disarm only law-abiding citizens, controls could serve as a deterrent to a criminal if gun possession compounded an offense. Finally, the burden and inconvenience of licensing and registration to legitimate gun owners is small when compared to the advantages of gun legislation. The disproportionately high rate

of death involving guns in the United States is compared to that of other countries, and a table depicts the total number and rates of homicide and gun homicide for 14 countries. Passage of gun control legislation and handgun production quotas is urged.

71. KENNET, L. and J. L. ANDERSON. The Gun in America--The Origins of a National Dilemma. Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press, 1975. 349 p. (NCJ 25448)

The role of firearms in U.S. history is unparalleled by the experience of other countries, largely because of the unique origins of our society. Since settlement and expansion often took place in a hostile environment, early Americans were compelled to defend themselves by the most practical means then available--the gun. Ideologically, 18th century philosophers encouraged the notion that the citizen-soldier was the best guarantor of his own freedom. This idea became embodied in the myth of the minuteman and enshrined in the second amendment to the Constitution. During the 19th century, westward expansion without the protection of a militarized frontier, along with the distinctly American idea that wildlife resources were an inexhaustible public property, further perpetuated the permissive attitude toward firearms. Soon the American firearms industry gained international repute through its technological achievements. The approach of "The Gun in America" is essentially historical and chronological, steering a course between heavily technical and sensational arguments.

72. KUKLA, R. J. Gun Control. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Stackpole Books, 1973. 448 p. (NCJ 12643)

This book presents an account of efforts to abolish the private possession of firearms in the United States from the point of view of opponents of gun control legislation. Few subjects have sparked as much controversy and emotion in recent years as gun control. The author, a director of the National Rifle Association, asserts that gun control advocates have often used questionable methods to arouse public support for their cause, ranging from innocent misinformation to open innuendo and a deliberate manipulation of facts. The author quotes statements and reports actions by key persons on both sides of the controversy. Much of the material is based on the author's involvement in resisting gun control efforts in Illinois. He also reproduces portions of testimony in congressional hearings, reports of congressional committees, and coverage of the issue by the press. He argues that this material demonstrates an unwarranted effort to deprive citizens of an important right to self-defense at a time in our history when individual liberties are threatened by more and more control. He also asserts that the facts contained in this material

show that existing laws, if enforced, would provide more than adequate restraint on violence with firearms. A further implication is that we need harsher punishment for those who use guns to commit crime, rather than the disarming of those who use guns for legitimate recreation and self-defense.

73. LAMKIN, B. Threat of Gun Control. Minneapolis, Minnesota, T. S. Denison and Company, Inc., 1972. 85 p. (NCJ 15061)

Gun control laws are seen as unconstitutional violations of the right to bear arms given in the second amendment and as a threat to citizens' self-defense ability. The author contends that the right to bear arms is stipulated under the second amendment of the U.S. Constitution and under many State constitutions. He states that popular opinion is against gun control and that such legislation is not practical to enforce, does not help reduce or solve crime, and benefits criminals by denying honest citizens a means of protection. The increase in crime, in spite of these laws, is cited as a measure of their ineffectiveness; the author reinforces his view with many instances in which a gun did or could have prevented a crime. Many supporting charts and tables are presented, as well as detailed narrative accounts of two widely publicized crimes in which self-defense using a gun might have averted a tragedy.

74. LEVI, E. H. Control of Handguns. (Address by the Honorable Edward H. Levi, Attorney General of the U.S., before the Law Enforcement Executives Narcotics Conference, April 8, 1975, Washington, D.C.) Law Officer, v. 8, n. 2:15-18. April 1975. (NCJ 26272)

This article presents a discussion on the need for handgun control, the inadequacy of present Federal and State legislation, and suggests some proposals for new controls. A ban on the manufacture and sale of cheap "Saturday night specials" is urged. Efforts to formulate strong sanctions against handgun control violators while concentrating on areas of the country where the need for handgun control has been demonstrated by a critical level of violence are described. Such controls would only apply to areas meeting certain predetermined conditions reflecting violent crime and population characteristics. Although this plan avoids some of the problems of other proposals, its effectiveness would depend on the demonstration, over time, of a strict policy of enforcement.

75. MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL ON CRIME AND CORRECTION, INC. Shooting Gallery Called America. Boston, Massachusetts, 1974. 12 p. (NCJ 16321)

By citing statistics on murders, accidental deaths by guns, and rising gun ownership, the need for national gun control legislation is demonstrated. Increased gun ownership in the United States is seen as a major factor in rising gun deaths and injuries. Statistics on murder rates and gun ownership, police deaths by guns, homicides involving family or friends, gun accidents and suicides, and comparative rates of murders involving guns in the United States and other countries are given. The author maintains that easy availability of guns is a major factor in high death or accident rates. State and local gun control laws are reviewed. The efficiency of these laws is impaired by easy access to guns from other states or localities, by widespread illegal possession of firearms, and by the lack of a national gun control law. Arguments in favor of gun possession, such as the right to bear arms or the need for self-protection are rebutted. Finally, loopholes in the 1968 National Gun Control Act and the need for new gun control legislation are discussed.

76. MENZA, A. J. A White Paper on Handgun Controls. Washington, D.C., 1976. 36 p. (NCJ 37763)

Various handgun and firearm control issues are discussed, emphasizing Federal efforts and New Jersey's handgun control laws. The purposes of this paper are to: (1) present a picture of how many handguns there are in the U.S. and their relationship to crime; (2) describe the pros and cons of handgun controls; (3) examine various types of existing and proposed controls, including Federal, State, and foreign laws; (4) discuss "Saturday night specials" and their relationship to handguns in general; and (5) compare arguments for the banning versus the regulation of handguns. First, firearm, handgun, and criminal statistics are discussed. More than 40 million firearms are owned by Americans, with 2.5 million added to this pool every year. Levels of firearm ownership vary significantly by geographic region and these regional variations correlate very closely with levels of firearm violence. Next, the pros and cons on handgun controls are examined. The legitimate uses of handguns, the constitutional right to bear arms, policy positions on handgun control, and the Wolfgang substitutions hypothesis are discussed. The substitution hypothesis holds that, in the absence of handguns, criminals will merely substitute some other weapon (e.g., a knife or explosives). This is followed by an overview of existing control regulations, including the National Firearms Act of 1934, the Federal Firearms Act of 1938, the Gun Control Act of 1968, and handgun legislation pending before the 94th Congress. Finally, individual discussions are provided regarding State gun control laws, New Jersey handgun control laws, foreign efforts at gun control, the role of the "Saturday night special," and the banning versus the regulation

of handguns. Alternatives to strengthening handgun control are provided, and recommendations are presented concerning handgun registration, manufacture, sale, and disposition. Tabular data and reference notes are provided.

77. MORRIS, N. and G. HAWKINS. Letter to the President on Crime Control. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1977. 103 p. (NCJ 39996)

The authors approach what they call our major domestic problem--the alarming growth of crime--with a seven-step program of crime control. Since the prime function of the criminal justice system is to protect persons and property, the program emphasizes the need to reduce violent and predatory crime. Police and courts must be unburdened by victimless crime to pursue more serious matters. A Federal gun control policy has high priority in the recommended crime prevention strategy. Present laws dealing with addictive drugs are seen to be criminogenic, and an alternative drug policy is outlined. The police function must be reorganized to reduce the scope of duties. Police officers are so laden with administrative duties and community services that they are unable to devote a sizable portion of their time to crime prevention. A formalization of plea bargaining and uniformity of sentencing are recommended to expedite the judicial process. Increased rehabilitative opportunities for prisoners and a Federal victim compensation program are also suggested.

78. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. National Strategy to Reduce Crime. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 195 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10697)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00204

This report is a broad picture of the National Advisory Commission's work and its strategy for the reduction of crime in America. Many of the chapters presented are based on five companion volumes offering additional explanatory material. The work covers criminal justice system planning, community crime prevention, police, courts, and corrections. The subjects of criminal code reform and control of handguns are also addressed. The Commission proposes as a goal for the American people a 25-50 percent reduction in high-fear crimes (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary) by 1983. Four areas are slated for priority action--juvenile delinquency prevention, improved delivery of social services, prompt determination of guilt or innocence, and increased citizen participation in community crime control activities. The Commission's plan calls for increased cooperation between all elements of the criminal justice system and planned coordination with the social service delivery system. The plan emphasizes the need for community support of the police, the need to work for insuring speedier trials while still protecting fundamental rights, and the need for corrections to develop effective programs for reintegrating offenders into the community.

A national strategy to reduce crime provides synopses of the hundreds of standards and recommendations the Commission has proposed in the other volumes of this report to meet these goals.

79. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY--GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.
Hackensack, New Jersey. undated. 36 p. (NCJ 11091)

Problems related to crime control, goals set by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), and its recommendation for action are listed. This outline of goals and recommendations was compiled by the NCCD in response to a report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Subject areas considered were crime in America, juvenile delinquency and youth crime, the police, the courts, corrections, organized crime, narcotics and drug abuse, drunkenness offenses, firearm control, and research and technology. Problems are stated within each of these areas, and goals are described. Recommended actions are listed for goal attainment. Statistical matter is presented on deaths resulting from firearms, and types of guns easily purchased are identified. Most murder victims are friends and relatives of their murderers who were able to obtain guns due to ineffective legislation. The NCCD goal regarding firearms is to reduce violence through gun control. Recommended actions include the enactment of legislation to outlaw transportation and private possession of military-type weapons, ban mail-order and interstate sale of handguns, regulate possession of rifles and shotguns, require permits for purchasing and possessing certain guns, and prohibit firearms purchase by persons with specific kinds of criminal records.

80. NATIONAL COUNCIL TO CONTROL HANDGUNS. Case To Control Handguns. undated.
46 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38388)

This document presents discussions on key facts about our violent society and how they relate to the proliferation of handguns, approaches to handgun control, and suggested legislation. Information on the number of handguns owned in the U.S. and on the number of handguns and other weapons used in violent crimes (especially homicides) is presented. Reasons for purchasing handguns--criminal activity, self-defense, hunting and target shooting, constitutional rights, and the desire for a "macho" image--are described. Certain foreign, Federal, and State laws on handgun control are discussed. Approaches to this problem include controls on general production, concealable handgun production, "Saturday night special" production, commerce in handguns, multiple sales, registration, and licensing. Positions of the National Council to Control Handguns and of various Federal commissions set up to study the subject are presented.

81. NEW YORK CITY MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL. Case for Federal Firearms Control. New York, 1973. 28 p. (NCJ 47861)

This document provides state of the art information on firearm production and availability, firearm thefts, firearms and police murders, and the correlation between the strength of firearm regulations and the rate of violent crime. This report, prepared by the Office of the Mayor of New York City, is concerned with violent crimes committed using handguns both nationwide and in New York City. Statistics are presented which illustrate the extent to which handguns are available in the U.S. The firearms market; the number of guns sold each year; and basic Federal, State, and local requirements for buying guns (e.g., age, identification) are examined. The extent of U.S. handgun ownership is then compared with that of 10 other countries; the U.S. ranks highest of all. An overview of guns and violence throughout the nation contains information on numbers of gun deaths, numbers of crimes committed using guns, and killings of police by firearms. The problem in New York City is then examined. Data show that New York's stringent State and local gun control laws have acted to curb the number of gun crimes in the city. It is asserted that the absence of effective national control has undermined local efforts. Incidents in which police were killed in New York City, and data on the types of weapons used are examined. Evidence is presented which shows a correlation between gun control and gun crimes. Compared with other countries which have strict controls, the U.S. gun crime rate is much higher. Regions within the U.S. are also compared; data show that the South, with the highest gun ownership and weakest laws, leads the nation in the percentage of homicides committed with firearms and in the rate of accidental gun deaths. Finally, ideal provisions which should be incorporated into a Federal gun control law (based on experience with firearm abuse in New York City) are outlined. These suggested provisions include a requirement that all firearms be registered; a ban on the domestic manufacture, assembly, or sale of handguns not suitable for sporting use; and a requirement that gun manufacturers, transporters, and sellers take appropriate security measures to guard against firearm thefts.

82. SHERRILL, R. Saturday Night Special--and Other Guns With Which Americans Won the West, Protected Bootleg Franchises, Slew Wildlife, Robbed Countless Banks, Shot Husbands Purposely and by Mistake, and Killed Presidents. New York, Charterhouse Books, 1973. 351 p. (NCJ 13201)

America's affection for and dependency on guns is discussed, along with the country's high crime rate. The ineffectiveness of gun legislation is traced from the 1930's, and the origins of its failure are examined. Anecdotes are related which illustrate the place of the gun in American life. Guns are a part of American life and are requisite to a very large industry in the country--crime. Since the 1930's, Congress has been engaged in weak and ineffective attempts at passing gun control legislation. The Federal Firearms

Act of 1938 was the first law to evolve from this labor, and prohibited interstate shipment of handguns to criminals, outlawed the possession of machine guns, and required the purchase of a license to own guns. The act was severely weakened through lobbying by the National Rifle Association (NRA), which had provisions for licensing and registering guns removed, and which blocked attempts at prohibiting semiautomatic machine guns and handguns from public possession. One of the main obstacles to effective gun control legislation was Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency during the 1960's, who was the recognized leader of forces for gun control. His attitude on the issue kept new legislation from being passed. The NRA is also largely responsible. With a very large membership and substantial funds they have created powerful lobbies against gun control legislation; in cases where legislation is inevitable, they are skillful in having laws amended so that the final product is ineffective. Different models of guns which are popular in America, particularly the "Saturday night special," are discussed, and the killing power of different types of ammunition is explained. Mail-order sale of firearms, retail sale, and sale of military surplus and imported weapons are considered. Different approaches which have been taken to the gun control problem are considered and rejected. It is concluded that there is probably no solution to the dilemma of how to control handguns. An index and references are provided.

83. SKOUSEN, W. C. Gun Control or Political Control. Law and Order, v. 23, n. 10:22, 24, 26-27. October 1975. (NCJ 29898)

This article discusses several gun control issues and proposes an alternative to gun control--the use of an additional mandatory sentence whenever a lethal weapon is used. Issues discussed in this article include the right to bear arms provided in the second amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the reasons citizens may wish to keep firearms, the relationship of firearm possession to crime, the regulation of "Saturday night specials," and the results of New York's strict gun control law. The second amendment does in fact confer the right to bear arms on all citizens. It is argued, therefore, that gun control legislation would affect only law-abiding citizens, and that the New York experience with gun control has demonstrated that such programs are not effective.

84. TAMM, Q. Violence in America--A Law Enforcement Perspective. Police Chief, v. 38:34-35, 41-44. January 1971. (NCJ 02702)

The trend toward violent attacks on police officers and ways of controlling this violence are outlined. Due to the increase of attacks directed against police officers, and because inaccurate data were being kept on these incidents, a National Bomb Data Center and a

Police Weapons Center were established. The Centers began operation in July 1970; they collect information regarding the number of attacks on, and resultant deaths of, police. They also gather information on incidents in which explosive and incendiary devices are used. Many attacks on police officers are made because the officer is the most visible representative of authority in society. The attitude of the American people has changed from one of support of police work to one of interference with their duties, sometimes in a violent manner. More disturbing is the trend toward terrorist attacks directed at police officers without provocation. In cases of student riots and political protests, the suggestion is frequently made that riot, assault, and robbery be viewed as political rather than criminal acts. This is not reasonable. It must be realized that dissent, while a necessary right, must be conducted within the framework of the law. There have been incidents where police have been accused of causing civil unrest while enforcing the law. A police officer should not be charged with the responsibility of maintaining peace and order on the one hand and yet be blamed when certain members of society break the law and cause disorder. Recommendations are made for improving the situation: (1) the nation's press should adopt a more restrained attitude in reporting violence; (2) the time lapse between the commission of an offense and the time the case goes to trial should be reduced; and (3) legislation should be investigated which would make an attack on a police officer a more serious offense, possibly a Federal crime. The need for better gun control legislation is emphasized, as stiffer gun control laws would result in fewer firearms available to be used in incidents of civil disorder and homicide. Such legislation would make police work safer.

85. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Handgun Issue--A Position Paper. Atlanta, Georgia, Atlanta Regional Commission, 1977. 82 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45227)

Significant aspects of the controversy over the control of handguns are examined, and recommendations are made. The controversy over handgun control centers on the right of individuals to own, use, or possess firearms and the right of all persons to be free from the threat posed by handgun misuse. The rationale of the report is based on several factors while most firearms are used strictly for legitimate purposes, some are used to commit crimes; handguns have contributed to a tremendous loss of life as a result of accidental discharge; and by the very nature of its lethal capabilities the handgun has been used by many to commit suicide. Facts and arguments on both sides of the controversy are presented, and available data on the availability and use of handguns are examined. The "Saturday night special" and the controversy surrounding it are described. The constitutional question of the right to bear arms, the legitimacy of governmental control of firearms, the various forms of handgun control presently in effect, and differing views on penal-

ties for violent handgun offenders are presented. The question of whether handguns may have sporting uses is examined. Federal and Georgia laws regarding the control of firearms are summarized. Recommendations are made for amendments to existing Georgia legislation. Other suggestions include public education programs on the proper care and handling of all firearms; legislation to ban the manufacture, possession and sale of "Saturday night specials"; and provisions for longer terms of incarceration for repeat handgun offenders and restrictions on plea bargaining. Appendixes provide a definition of the "Saturday night special," Georgia court decisions on recommendations by several national commissions, Georgia court decisions on handguns, and a bibliography.

86. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Policy Development Seminars, 1974, Vol. 1--On Guns and Weapons of Violence--On Organized Crime--On Criminal Justice Statistics, 1974. Washington, D.C., 1974. 520 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18164) PB 241 434/AS

Proceedings of three seminars, sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), which were designed to promote interface between authorities in various criminal justice fields in establishing more effective policy positions, are presented. The first seminar, on guns and weapons of violence, contains discussions about firearm tracing and explosives tagging as well as an analysis of the measurement of actual crime versus reported crime. Each seminar transcript includes workshop proceedings. The seminar on organized crime dealt with specific areas of organized crime and policy alternatives to combat it, interagency cooperation in fighting organized crime, and the past and future of Federal legislation to combat organized crime. The third seminar was devoted to the policy development of criminal justice statistics. Speakers presented an overview of the subject, a discussion of offender-based transaction statistics, and an explanation of LEAA's General Criminal Statistics program. For Volume 2, which contains seminar transcripts on the role of the police executive and on corrections, see NCJ 18165.

87. UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. Handgun Control--Issues and Alternatives. By J. D. Alviani and W. R. Drake. Washington, D.C., 1975. 71 p. (NCJ 29995)

Public awareness information, compiled by the U.S. Conference of Mayors to facilitate regional and objective dialog on the issue of handgun control is presented. Key points of contention in the public debate over handgun control are discussed, including the interpretation of second amendment rights concerning possession of arms, the sporting purpose of handguns, the prevalence of "Saturday night specials" in violent crimes, the power of the gun lobby, and the argument that

people, not guns, kill people. These discussions, accompanied by statistical evidence, are followed by a review of existing Federal, State, and local gun controls. The booklet examines the functional variations between types of proposed handgun control legislation, describes some forms of administrative control, and reviews the control recommendations of several national commissions. Appendixes include a list of handgun control organizations, the policy positions on handgun control of various national organizations, and synopses of control legislation pending in the 94th Congress.

88. How Well Does the Handgun Protect You and Your Family--Technical Report 2. By M. G. Yeager, J. D. Alviani and N. Loving. Washington, D.C., 1976. 46 p. (NCJ 35035)

This report provides data and statistical analyses on victimizations and the use of handguns in self-defense to alert the public to the dangers of handgun ownership and the ineffectiveness of handguns as a defense method. Statistics show that a gun in the home is far more likely to cause the death or injury of a family member or friend than an intruder. Data on victimizations and the use of firearms for self-defense are then examined for the crimes of burglary, robbery, assault, and rape. In each case the effectiveness of guns in preventing or deterring the crime is analyzed, and compared to the effectiveness of other self-defense methods. Data indicate that private handgun ownership provides no significant deterrent to burglary and violent crime: gun ownership might even escalate the severity of violence if offenders believe they must be more heavily armed than the citizenry. Findings showed that using a weapon to resist a criminal attack usually results in greater probability of bodily injury or death to the victim. Other methods of resistance, such as flight or verbal resistance, were found to be more effective in aborting the crime while having less probability of causing harm or death to the victim. In circumstances where the offender is armed, nonresistance most likely resulted in the minimum amount of harm to the victim. The authors conclude that, because of the surprise nature of most violent crime and the fact that it is likely to occur between strangers, it is improbable that the victim would have time to use the handgun in any event. In light of the risks of handgun ownership--the possibility of escalating the violence of the crime, and the risk of accidents and suicides among family members--safer methods of crime prevention must be adopted. For Volume 1 of this series, see NCJ 35034.

89. National Forum on Handgun Control, 2nd Proceedings, January 7-9, 1976, Boston, Massachusetts. By N. Loving. Washington, D.C., 1976. 164 p. (NCJ 34478)

The discussions which took place in the workshops and general sessions of the U.S. Conference of Mayors' forum January 7-9, 1976, in Boston, Mass., are presented. Local, city, and State efforts to enact handgun controls are examined, and congressional action is reviewed. Alternative approaches to handgun control are set forth. Four workshops were presented on: (1) forming and funding handgun control organizations and coalitions; (2) effectively working with the media and informing the public and elected officials; (3) developing political leadership on handgun control; and (4) knowing the opposition. Efforts to initiate models for handgun control in Massachusetts and California are discussed. The forum's agenda and a list of participants are appended.

90. National Forum on Handgun Control--Proceedings, May 27-29, 1975, Los Angeles, California. By J. D. Alviani and N. Loving. Washington, D.C., 1975. 175 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 28516)

Speeches and discussions extracted from transcripts of the Forum on Handgun Control, briefing materials on the handgun control problem, a listing of participants, and a forum agenda are presented. Topics discussed include the handgun problem; handgun control methods; Federal, State, and local control efforts; and National Commission recommendations. Forum speakers included Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta, Fred Graham of CBS News, Harlon Carter of the National Rifle Association, Director Rex Davis of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Ian Lennox of the Philadelphia Crime Commission, Minnesota Attorney General Warren Spannaus, Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess, Federal Appeals Court Judge George Edwards, and James Bennett, former director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The proceedings also include luncheon speeches by Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.) and Sheriff John Buckley of Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

91. Organizing for Handgun Control--A Citizens Manual. By N. S. Loving, et al. Washington, D.C., United States Conference of Mayors, 1977. 167 p. (NCJ 40378)

This manual is designed for citizens and professionals who wish to become involved in educational and political efforts in favor of handgun control. It summarizes the collective experience of the numerous handgun control organizations across the country, addressing both the emotional and the technical, or how-to, aspects of handgun control organizing. This manual focuses on solving a common problem in social activist movements--the tendency to organize and

undertake projects on an individual basis, rather than carefully thinking through the entire process required to change both opinion and practice. The process includes the following key elements: researching all aspects of the issue; securing the necessary funds to operate; recruiting, rewarding, and retaining members, staff, and supporters; developing goals and strategies; deciding key organizational questions; and maintaining consensus and unity within a group and its coalition members. Dealing with internal and external problems, developing and using effective action tools and undertaking realistic projects, and carrying out evaluation and followup are reviewed. The appendix contains sources of further information and organizational, program and publicity, and legislative materials. A 2-page handgun control bibliography, a list of pertinent court cases, and a subject index are also included.

92. ZIMRING, F. E. Getting Serious About Guns. The Nation, v. 214, n. 15: 457-461. April 1972. (NCJ 47869)

The relationship between guns and violence and the purposes and limits of different types of gun control laws are discussed. Many opponents of gun control state that we have a crime problem, not a gun problem. However, serious assault with a gun is five times as likely to cause death as a similar attack with a knife, the next most dangerous weapon. Handguns are a particular problem, as they are small and easily concealed. They account for more than 80 percent of gun killings and nearly all gun robberies in large cities. Self-defense is the primary reason given for owning a handgun, but statistics have shown that a gun in the home is more likely to kill a family member than an intruder, and is likely to be ineffective in defending the home. A review of the primary gun control law proposals reveals a number of basic problems. Many anti-gun-control groups do support laws which would create mandatory, stiffer penalties for crimes using guns, in the hope of discouraging criminals from using them. However, it is not desirable to make the penalty for gun robbery so high that the extra punishment risked if the robber kills his victim seems relatively small. Another approach which has been proposed is to forbid certain high-risk groups, such as those with serious criminal records, the very young, and drug addicts, from owning guns. Most states have some form of high-risk ownership prohibition; however, many do not require proof of eligibility. Even if the laws were enforced, they would be ineffective, since most gun homicides are committed by persons who are eligible for gun ownership. A system of licensing gun owners would be an improvement over a simple ban on ownership; such a law would require proof of eligibility. However, it is at this stage that gun enthusiasts draw the line and start opposing controls, because licensing imposes costs on all gun owners. Even if it could be implemented, licensing still would not prevent most murders. Gun registration, a system strongly opposed by gun owners, would require that the owner provide information about the guns he owns, thus making each legitimate gun owner responsible for his firearms. The system would

simply be a support for any other system that prohibits certain people from owning guns. The most extreme solutions yet proposed have involved the banning of handguns except for those who can prove they need them (such as the police). This move is bitterly opposed by gun owners. One major problem with such a ban is that there remains a question of whether the restriction can actually reduce the number of handguns in circulation enough to bring about a significant reduction in gun violence. The author concludes that although any gun control law will be an experiment, the homicide rate is so high that it is a necessary experiment.

IV. RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF REGULATION



93. BEHA, J. A. And Nobody Can Get You Out--The Impact of a Mandatory Prison Sentence for the Illegal Carrying of a Firearm on the Use of Firearms and on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Boston. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Law School, 1976. 251 p.

(NCJ 37283)

The Massachusetts Bartley-Fox amendment provides for a mandatory minimum sentence of 1 year in prison without suspension, parole, or furlough for the carrying of firearms without the appropriate permit. The following sets of information were collected: 1975 statistics on the law's impact on the illegal carrying or possession of firearms; Boston Police Department monthly violent crime incident reports covering 3 years before and 1 year after the law's effective date of April 1, 1975; and data on prosecutions for firearm crime that entered the Boston lower court system during April through September of 1975. Findings revealed that most of the dire predictions about police, prosecutorial, and judicial evasion of the law were not proven accurate; that the mandatory minimum did not add to the likelihood that those accused of homicide or armed robbery would receive prison sentences; and that firearm charges could only be used in about one-fourth of all prosecutions for violent crimes allegedly involving firearms. Nevertheless, lower court judges did appear to be applying the mandated penalty. A radical increase in compliance with the law requiring firearm permits and licenses was noted, and crime statistics for the year after the law took effect showed a reduction in the use of firearms in assaults.

94. BENENSON, M. K. Controlled Look at Gun Controls. New York Law Forum, v. 14, n. 4:718-749. Winter 1968. (NCJ 48116)

Various studies are used to show that gun control does not reduce the homicide rate, would not be cost-effective, and would create new problems. A study by Dr. Marvin Wolfgang analyzing 4 years of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, criminal homicides is cited as showing that the elimination of guns would not, in a statistical sense, significantly decrease the homicide rate. A report of the California Department of Justice is also mentioned as supporting Wolfgang's findings. A 1960 Wisconsin study of all the states is quoted as concluding that the murder rate is not appreciably affected by gun control, although it is acknowledged that the Wisconsin report did not use approved statistical methods. A 1967 study by economist Alan Krug, updating the Wisconsin study and using formal statistical procedures, is reported as finding no statistical correlation between crime rates and extent of firearm licensing. These statistics are interpreted to mean that alternative methods of causing death will always be found if firearms are not available. It is further argued that in states with a large percentage of firearms, there is less crime. Knowledge on the part of the potential criminal that his intended victim, whether storekeeper or homeowner, is likely to be

armed is hypothesized as the reason for this statistic. The potential cost of implementing and enforcing gun control procedures is shown to be unduly high in terms of results achieved. A section is included outlining sportsman's attitudes toward gun legislation. Although gun control legislation is not supported, a Federal gun law is proposed in order to eliminate the problems encountered by persons, particularly hunters, who may carry or use their firearms in various states. It is proposed that a procedure be established whereby anyone could voluntarily apply for a United States firearms identity card, covering rifles and shotguns, which would be issued to any person over the age of 16 with no recent history of conviction for a violent crime. A similar card would be issued for pistol owners, except that the minimum age would be 18.

95. CONTROL OF FIREARMS IN GREAT BRITAIN--A CONSULTATIVE DOCUMENT. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1973 73 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31154)

Governmental provisional proposals regarding changes which should be made in firearm laws, including proposals which would substantially tighten controls, are presented. Part 1 describes the present law, summarizes relevant facts and figures, and gives general reasons for tightening some existing firearm controls. Part 2 discusses different aspects of present controls, and sets out under each heading the provisional proposals for changes on which the Government would welcome comments. More detailed statistics are provided in an appendix.

96. DEUTSCH, S. J. and F. B. ALT. Effects of Massachusetts' Gun Control Law on Gun-Related Crimes in the City of Boston. Evaluation Quarterly, v. 1, n. 4:543-568. November 1977. (NCJ 44026)

The impact of a State law imposing a mandatory 1-year minimum sentence for carrying a firearm without a license on the incidence of homicide, assault with a gun, and armed robbery in Boston is assessed. Massachusetts' Gun Control Law was formally placed in operation in April 1975. The Boston data are analyzed for the period from January 1966 to October 1975. Findings indicate a statistically significant decrease in armed robbery and assault with a gun, but not in homicide. The analysis suggests a probable direct association between the decreases and the introduction and enactment of the law. For armed robbery, a 27 percent decrease was seen in the months immediately following passage of the gun control law. Methodological details, supporting data, and a list of references are included.

97. DONOVAN, C. F. Firearms Registration--Cost vs. Benefit. Military Police Law Enforcement Journal, v. 1, n. 4:36-38. Fall 1974. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29387)

Existing firearm control measures are reviewed, and an assessment is made of the probable cost of proposed gun control measures involving centralized registration. Firearm registration efforts exist on the Federal, State, and local level, with the Federal Government operating three separate registration programs. The Federal Bureau of Investigation maintains a data list of stolen and missing firearms; both the Federal Firearms Act of 1938 and the Gun Control Act of 1968 regulate or outlaw a select group of firearms including machine guns, sawed-off rifles and shotguns, firearm silencers and other gangster-type weapons, mortars, bazookas, antitank guns, and certain explosives. While none of the 50 States has mandatory firearms registration, several State, local, and municipal jurisdictions require the registration of handguns or rifles. Although there is much debate over the necessity of gun control, there is seldom any consideration of the cost of a proposed registration system. Federal officials have testified before Congress that establishing a centralized computer system capable of registering 75 million firearms would cost \$25 million, with a continuing annual cost estimate of more than \$22 million. An independent management consulting firm has reported that a comprehensive registration effort would require the solving of at least five unique systems problems: data collection, data conversion, data storage and retrieval, data dissemination, and data communication. Another consultant has estimated that even the simplest registration procedure would require \$401 million for the nearly 60 million gun owners across the nation. It is argued that, if a registration program proved to be unpopular with a large segment of American society, as did Prohibition, strong contempt for the legislative process would then develop.

98. GLENDAY, G., W. L. GRAY, H. D. LEVINE, R. M. OLIAN and F. G. SCHALLERT. Handgun Control in Massachusetts--Analysis and Recommendations. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University, 1975. 37 p. (NCJ 35199)

An examination of the status of handgun control laws and the availability and abuse of handguns in Massachusetts, with an analysis of policy alternatives and recommendations, is presented. Evidence relating handgun availability to violence is reviewed in order to demonstrate the need for stringent handgun control legislation. Policy alternatives are analyzed in terms of benefits, costs, consequences, and relevant political forces. It is recommended that Massachusetts restrict handgun possession to police officers, military personnel required to carry sidearms, manufacturers, museums, and licensed gun clubs. All other owners would be required to surrender their fire-

arms in return for compensation equal to the fair market value of these weapons.

99. GREENWOOD, C. Firearms Control--A Study of Armed Crime and Firearms Control in England and Wales. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1972. 277 p. (NCJ 13187)

A detailed historical account is presented emphasizing the view that control does not bring about a reduction in the number of serious crimes in which a firearm is used or carried. There have been efforts at firearm control legislation in England since 1881. The author feels, however, that only law-abiding citizens comply with such regulations. It cannot be shown that professional criminals are affected by them; they can steal firearms or obtain them on the black market. To continue attempting to deal with the criminal use of firearms by placing more restrictions on legitimate users is not likely to achieve the desired result. The greater danger lies not in the ineffectiveness of such restrictions, but in the belief that they will solve the problem. Statistics used in establishing published figures for offenses in which a firearm was involved are misleading because they have included such relatively minor offenses as thefts of firearms, dealing in stolen weapons, assaults with air weapons, and domestic assaults. Statistical methods used should be corrected in order to eliminate the confusion produced by such an indiscriminate mixing of facts. Figures on robberies in London in recent years in which a firearm was carried or used clearly indicate a continuous, substantial rise. This is a type of crime which is usually committed by professional criminals and against which the author feels crime prevention efforts should be concentrated. The author's view, presented in an appendix, is that the rise in robberies in which a firearm was involved coincides with the abolition of the death penalty in England, and that there is a causal relationship--that is, the elimination of the death penalty has emboldened professional criminals to attempt such crimes more frequently.

100. MASSACHUSETTS RESEARCH CENTER. Massachusetts--Getting Serious About Handguns. Boston, Massachusetts, 1976. 47 p. (NCJ 37489)

The number of handguns in Massachusetts, the problem of handgun violence, the percentage of Massachusetts residents who are in favor of gun control, and the gun laws as they stand are discussed. No fewer than 350,000 handguns exist in Massachusetts today: compensating gun owners, in the event of handgun prohibition, would cost the State anywhere from \$26.3 million to \$40 million. The problem of violence in Massachusetts is documented with numerous figures. All gun-crime has risen phenomenally since 1968. Handguns are the primary murder weapon. and are becoming more commonly used in suicides, assaults,

robberies, and killings of police. Handguns have become the primary tool of the criminal. Findings show that 93 percent of Massachusetts residents think handguns should be regulated, 67 percent favor mandatory sentencing, and 44 percent favor the banning of private ownership of handguns. It discusses the various legislative means of gun control and their effectiveness: licensing and registration have had little effect on gun violence; prohibition of handguns has the potential to decrease handgun deaths but it needs a high degree of public support and an effective plan of enforcement.

101. METZDORFF, H. A. Gun Control--A Practical Approach. Texas Police Journal, v. 23, n. 6:2-7. July 1975. (NCJ 26333)

This study reviews all handgun cases in New York City during 7 months of 1973 and traces each handgun to its last retail outlet. New York City is experiencing an alarming increase in the number of crimes involving handguns, although it has the most stringent local gun control laws in the nation. To own a handgun in New York City, an applicant must not only meet specific licensing requirements, but also must show specific, legitimate need for the weapon. Further, the city regulates and controls retailers and wholesalers of firearms and imposes specific theft-prevention security standards on firearms dealers. However, despite the rising number of crimes in which handguns are used, the overall crime picture shows that the use of firearms in New York is far below the national average. In an attempt to obtain more meaningful data on handguns and their usage in the city, the intelligence division of the New York City Police Department initiated an indepth handgun study to answer the following questions: (1) how do illegal handguns enter the city; (2) what kind of black market exists; and (3) what steps are taken by the New York City Police Department to curtail illegal sales. With the assistance of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the division reviewed all handgun cases recorded between January 1 and July 31, 1973. Of the 8,887 handgun cases received during the subject period, 3,328 were determined to be traceable and formed the nucleus of the study. Completed tracings received from ATF were reviewed, analyzed, and categorized, and assigned personnel compiled the following data: origin of illegal handguns and last retail outlet; purchasers of illegal handguns; thefts of handguns; and legally owned handguns. A total of 1,802 handguns could be traced. Of these, 1,343 were traced to States other than New York--69 percent of them from South Carolina, Florida, Virginia, and Georgia. Only one handgun was purchased illegally in New York State with fraudulent credentials; slightly more than one-fifth of all handguns traced were stolen. Study findings indicated that handguns enter New York City through legal or illegal purchase by residents of other States and jurisdictions who bring or send them into the city, illegal purchase by New York residents in other States, theft in various States, or theft from military reservations; and some kind of black market in

illegal handguns exists in the city, as 97 percent of the handguns traced to States were not purchased by those who were ultimately arrested with them. The author also concludes that stringent gun control laws cannot work in New York City when handguns are so readily available elsewhere. Recommendations are made for Federal and State handgun controls.

102. MURRAY, D. R. Handguns, Gun Control Laws and Firearm Violence. Social Problems, v. 23, n. 1:81-92. October 1975. (NCJ 32379)

This article examines the relationship between the social factors related to the possession of handguns, the restrictiveness of gun control legislation, and acts of violence involving handguns. This study utilized Federal Bureau of Investigation Data, census materials, vital statistics, and Harris and Gallup surveys in a multiple regression statistical framework. Three sets of hypotheses were examined. In the first set of hypotheses, it was suggested that the various types and severity of gun control laws should have a significant effect on lowering rates of violence associated with firearms. This relationship was not found. The second set of hypotheses concerned the relationship between gun laws and differential rates of possession of handguns throughout the country. Once again, controlling for basic social factors, the data show that gun laws have no significant effect on access to firearms. With the third set of hypotheses, the purpose was to determine whether the basic proposition on which gun laws are based is valid; that is, whether differing rates of access to handguns have any significant effect on violent acts. These hypotheses were not supported by the data, and no relationship between access to handguns and acts of violence was found.

103. NEW YORK STATE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION. Report of the New York State Commission of Investigation Concerning the Availability, Illegal Possession and Use of Handguns in New York State. New York, 1974. 63 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17296)

Handguns, predominantly those purchased out-of-state, have surpassed the knife as the most frequently used weapons in murders and robberies in New York State. Various individuals who had recently come face to face with the handgun menace were interviewed. These citizens described how their lives, both economic and personal, have been disrupted by criminals who apparently have an endless supply of guns which they use for criminal purposes, and little concern about punishment, if apprehended by the law. The nature and extent of the problem are discussed, followed by a survey of the handgun violator and how he fares in the criminal justice system. The commission called for Federal registration of handguns to stop their illegal importation

into New York and for stricter enforcement of the Sullivan Law and for harsher sentencing of handgun violators.

104. PRUTZMAN, D. S. Prior Convictions and the Gun Control Act of 1968. Columbia Law Review, v. 76, n. 2:326-349. March 1976. (NCJ 34678)

The Gun Control Act of 1968, which prohibits convicted felons from possessing or purchasing firearms, is discussed with attention to two problems and proposed solutions. The first problem--what constitutes a felony or felony conviction--is a question of statutory construction. Title IV of the act imposes restrictions on anyone convicted of a crime punishable by 1 year or more of imprisonment; Title VII's prohibitions apply to anyone convicted of a felony or any crime punishable by imprisonment exceeding 1 year. For the purposes of the act, the maximum authorized sentence, rather than the sentence actually imposed, determines whether the restrictions apply. However, problems have arisen in cases involving plea bargains and common law crimes with no specified maximum punishment. Courts have ruled that the petty nature of specific common law crimes exempts them from the prohibitions of the act; and, in the case of plea bargaining, the maximum sentence for the original charge should determine the act's application, not a sentence secured through plea bargaining. On the problem of ascertaining whether a defendant has been convicted of a crime, courts have ruled variously regarding dispositions without trial, suspended sentences, convictions pending appeal, unconstitutional convictions on which application of the Gun Control Act is predicated, and pardons. However, a large part of the litigation under the act could be eliminated by specifying that defendants pending appeal or who have suffered unconstitutional convictions may not purchase, possess, or transport a firearm until the conviction is reversed. The second problem concerns the extent to which a defendant can limit jury knowledge of the details of his criminal record by stipulating to his status as a convicted felon. Courts have held that, even if prior convictions are admissible as a matter of evidentiary principle despite an offer to stipulate, admission may be so prejudicial that it constitutes a denial of due process and the right to an impartial jury. Although the admission of evidence is generally within the court's discretionary power, Congress should limit this discretion in the regulations for enforcing the Gun Control Act: when a defendant is willing to admit he is within the act's prohibited class, the prosecutor should not be allowed to tell the jury the details of a defendant's criminal record merely to establish the same point. Judicial decisions are cited and footnoted.

105. ROLL, R., M. S. GEISEL and R. S. WETTICK, JR. The Effectiveness of State and Local Regulation of Handguns--A Statistical Analysis. Duke Law Journal, v. 1969:647-676. 1969. (NCJ 48118)

This article correlates gun control with various death and crime rates for States and cities, while simultaneously accounting for the influence of other factors such as per capita income, education, and population density. Differences in death and crime rates among the States and cities studied were obtained by collecting data on the rates of homicide by firearm, total homicide, suicide by firearm, total suicide, aggravated assault by firearm, total aggravated assault, and accidental death by firearm and robbery. Data were obtained from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the 129 U.S. cities whose population exceeded 100,000 in 1960. Differences in the other factors which may account for variations in the death and crime rates were obtained by collecting data relating to income, education, sex, police, race, and licensed hunters. The various gun control regulations of the States and cities considered were classified into eight major categories. This permitted quantification of the gun control provisions of State statutes and city ordinances by assigning numerical weights to each of the eight categories. Data analysis was employed to obtain estimates of the extent to which differences in the death and crime rate are related to the differences in gun control, while simultaneously accounting for other factors. Findings indicate that gun control legislation is most effective in reducing the number of suicides and accidents by firearms, less effective in reducing the number of homicides, and generally ineffective in reducing the number of other crimes. The data analysis technique is described in detail, and limitations of the study are discussed. A critique of three related research papers by Alan S. Krug, which have received important circulation and discredit the position that gun control reduces crime, reveals their deficiencies. An appendix lists the weights for the gun control indices and data on deaths and crime. Other data are included in the body of the report. Notes are provided.

106. SEITZ, S. T. Firearms, Homicides, and Gun Control Effectiveness. Law and Society. v. 6, n. 4:595-613. May 1972. (NCJ 06946)

Gun use research is reviewed, and the relationship between gun control and criminal homicide is examined. Two models detailing the cultural differences within which homicide occurs are presented and discussed. The research, particularly that of the Task Force on Firearms, underscores three likely explanations of the systematic relation observed between firearms and violence: firearms are more deadly than other weapons in an attack situation, regardless of whether the attacker had a single-minded intention to kill; firearm violence seems directly related to the availability of firearms; and in certain social contexts, particularly among black males, the gun

and knife are instrumental and symbolically integral aspects of a syndrome of violence. Further theoretical evidence emphasizes three factors in the linkage between gun control laws and violent crime and criminal homicide. The most probable linkage between gun control and criminal homicide lies in reducing the accessibility of firearms. Equally important are the effects of gun control laws in reducing gun ownership over long periods of time. Another direct linkage lies in the functional nature of law--gun control laws greatly increase the cost of violating the social norms proscribing interpersonal violence. Although the two analytical models do not account for the effectiveness of gun control legislation over time, they do affirm the dichotomy between the relationship of firearms accessibility and gun control laws and the nonwhite and white criminal homicide rates. As expected, there is no direct linkage between gun control laws and the incidence of nonwhite criminal homicide, although in both models there is an indirect linkage between gun control laws and the incidence of criminal homicide by reducing the accessibility of firearms. It is concluded that gun control legislation does appear to be an effective means of reducing the incidence of criminal homicide, particularly in the larger white culture. Footnotes, references, and tabular and graphic data are provided.

107. SERR, H. A. Gun Control Act Gets Results. Police Chief, v. 37, n. 1: 30-32. January 1970. (NCJ 02913)

The success of the Gun Control Act of 1968 is underscored, and provisions of the act are noted and discussed. Random cases illustrating the act's effectiveness are cited. The act is getting results in Federal, State, and local crackdowns on crime. Nearly four times as many gun violation cases were initiated in the first 6 months of 1968 under the National Firearms Act and the Federal Firearms Act, both of which have been law for over 30 years. The National Firearms Act was enacted in 1934 and levies a special occupational tax on all persons engaged as importers, dealers, or manufacturers of so-called gangster-type weapons. The Federal Firearms Act was enacted in 1938 to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. The Gun Control Act of 1968 was enacted to enhance previous firearm acts and to assist States in the control of firearms within their borders. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) was charged with the enforcement responsibility. During the amnesty period provided by the act, the IRS registered some 60,000 National Firearms Act weapons. Title 1 of the Gun Control Act completely amended chapter 44 of title 18 of the U.S. Code. The amended provisions set forth comprehensive and expanded restrictions on commercial and private transactions involving firearms and ammunition and on the transportation, shipment, and receipt of these articles in interstate or foreign commerce. Title 2 amended the National Firearms Act. Although retaining the basic statutory scheme of the original act, coverage was extended to destructive devices (i.e., bombs), while any element of self-incrimination inherent

in the registration requirements of the National Firearms Act was eliminated. Title 3 amended title 7 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and makes it unlawful for certain persons to receive, possess, or transport in commerce any firearm. Briefs of local and Federal cases involving the enforcement of the Gun Control Act of 1968 are provided.

108. SHEWRY, K. M. ADP (Automated Data Processing) and Police Records--Firearm Registration. Police Research Bulletin, n. 7:15-21. July 1968. (NCJ 10568)

An examination of automated data processing (ADP) of firearm and shotgun certificates in Great Britain, with registration conditions for each, is presented. The main difference between granting a shotgun certificate and a firearm certificate is that the former will be granted on request and the latter will be granted only on presentation of substantial reason for certification. Other differences concern certificate fees and specifications and registration location and procedure. The records, used primarily by the Metropolitan Police, are retained in a computer magnetic tape file. This document discusses the system design and outlines the data included in the forms.

109. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISPOSITION OF CCW (CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS) CASES IN DETROIT. Michigan Law Review, v. 74, n. 3:614-643. January 1976. (NCJ 47866)

The disposition of carrying concealed weapons (CCW) cases and the adequacy of enforcement schemes are examined in light of deterrence theories, and an improved sentencing scheme is recommended. Data for this study were gathered during the summer of 1974 by examining CCW cases initiated in Detroit in 1973. Because all CCW cases are begun by a prosecution request for an arrest warrant, it was possible to amass a complete list of all CCW cases from the daily reports of the Warrants Division. Every fourth case was selected until a sample size of 475 cases was achieved, 11 of which were dropped because the files could not be located. Dispositional statistics examined indicated that criminal justice administrators in Detroit treated CCW as a low-priority offense, and that the enforcement of the CCW statute has not decreased the incidence of firearm-related felonies in Detroit. It is concluded that plausible justifications for law enforcement of the CCW do not outweigh the societal costs inherent in allowing individuals to carry concealed weapons with relative impunity. As more persons carry weapons, a firearm culture develops in which frustrations are relieved, problems confronted, and crimes committed by an immediate resort to guns. Regarding the deterrence effect of a CCW statute, it is concluded

that the threat of a sanction is adequate and credible only if the potential offender is responsive to the threat. It is likely that the potential offender's perception of the sanctions for an offense will sufficiently outweigh the advantages only if the sanctions are sufficiently high and effectively enforced. Fines and probation, while possibly posing significant threats to some, are deemed less effective than the imposition of a mandatory, minimum 5-day jail sentence for all persons convicted of CCW or attempted CCW. A campaign is recommended to educate the public about the actual and potential costs of firearm ownership. Tabular data are provided.

110. SPIEGLER, J. H. and J. J. SWEENY. Gun Abuse in Ohio--2d Ed., 1976. Cleveland, Ohio, Governmental Research Institute, 1976. 143 p. (NCJ 46015)

This survey of firearm abuse and efforts at control in Ohio and the U.S. focuses on whether stricter gun control is in the public interest. This report provides factual information regarding such questions as whether the emphasis of gun control measures should be on handguns or whether rifles and shotguns should also be covered; whether these efforts should be concentrated at local, State, or Federal levels; whether manufacture, sale, and possession of certain guns should be prohibited or permitted within a framework of strict licensing and registration; and whether "Saturday night specials" are any less dangerous than other handguns. Data on gun ownership in Ohio and the U.S. and on gun production, sale, use, and licensing patterns are discussed. The relationship between firearms and violence in the U.S. and Ohio is examined, and the role of firearms in suicides, accidents, and such crimes as murder, robbery, rape, and assault is documented. Guns and juvenile delinquency, guns for protection, and the costs of gun abuse in the U.S. and Ohio are also examined. The scope and effectiveness of existing gun control laws on the Federal, State, and local levels and proposals for tightening the Gun Control Act are evaluated, as are proposals for registration, restriction of possession, and the banning of handguns. Proposed legislation, enforcement, public education, and criminal justice planning are provided.

111. UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. Do Mandatory Prison Sentences For Handgun Offenders Curb Violent Crime--Technical Report 1. By M. G. Yeager. Washington, D. C., 1976. 36 p. (NCJ 35034)

This report argues that mandatory prison sentences for gun offenders will have little impact on violent crime, while causing severe strains on the criminal justice system; strict handgun controls are recommended instead. Introducing mandatory minimum prison sentences for those convicted of using or carrying a gun during the commission of

a crime is frequently proposed as a way to curb weapon misuse. Such provisions have already been incorporated into the criminal laws of many states, and current opinion among public officials at all levels of government favors increased reliance on this concept. This report, issued by the United States Conference of Mayors, explores the legal, procedural, fiscal, practical, and behavioral questions which will determine whether mandatory minimum prison sentences will deter gun crime. Mandatory sentences will not significantly reduce the level of serious crime, and may in fact severely hamper the criminal justice process. Pros and cons of mandatory minimum sentences are analyzed to determine what the impact of sentencing might be on gun using offenders. The following basic assumptions of the proponents of mandatory sentencing are examined: violent offenders who are convicted under our legal system are responsible for the bulk of violent crime; since most of these offenders are recidivists, imprisoning them will significantly reduce the quantity of criminal violence in society; mandatory prison sentences will have little adverse effect on the criminal justice system as a whole. The report explores the manner in which the criminal justice system typically responds to statutory requirements to impose mandatory minimum prison sentences. Central to these explorations are consideration of the judicial system's need for efficiency, its goal of fairness, the role of plea bargaining, the use of prosecutorial discretion, the defendant's right to a jury trial, and the availability of prison facilities. Evidence which refutes each of the assumptions on mandatory sentencing is presented. The author concludes that mandatory sentences would reduce judicial efficiency and cause severe strains on the corrections system. The U.S. Conference of Mayors favors a ban on the manufacture, importation, sale, and private possession of handguns, except for use by law enforcement personnel, military, and sportsmen clubs. For volume 2 in this series, see NCJ 35035.

112. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Criminal Justice Statutory Index. Lexington, Kentucky, Council of State Governments, 1975. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31717)

This index, intended as a guide to the legislative status of selected criminal justice issues, contains citations of State laws. Criminal justice legislation defines the criminal laws on which enforcement is based, differentiates the penalty categories applicable to types of offenses and offenders, and establishes the basic structure of the system which ultimately provides enforcement, adjudication, and correctional services. This Criminal Justice Statutory Index was developed to facilitate interstate evaluation of criminal justice legislation. Due to the variety and scope of criminal justice legislation recently enacted by State legislatures, the Criminal Justice Statutory Index, necessarily, could cover only major topics characterized by abundant interest or activity. Based on these criteria, this index contains citations for State legislation in the areas of

handgun control, crime victim compensation, decriminalization of victimless crimes, juvenile codes, adult correctional programs and facilities, capital punishment, court reorganization, judicial selection and review, and criminal justice information systems. When the complexity of these topics required more intensive coverage, major areas were subdivided into substantive issues.

113. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Gun Tracing Systems Study Report. Sacramento, California, Search Group, Inc., 1976. 30 p. (NCJ 37067)

Presented is a final report on a study designed to survey, analyze, and make recommendations on the existing systems and future requirements pertinent to tracing firearms involved in the commission of crimes. This study examines the present system of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) National Firearms Tracing Center (NFTC) and analyzes methods for the effective improvement of this system. A limited survey of existing gun tracing systems used by Federal, State, and local agencies was conducted and data analyzed to determine agencies' needs and the existence of any standards. Key issues affecting gun tracing activities were also listed and analyzed. Consideration was given to alternatives for improving gun tracing activities still feasible in light of the survey data, requirements analysis, and issues analysis. Recommendations for gun tracing system improvement are identified and prioritized. Bibliographies and a copy of the survey's questionnaire are appended.

114. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Handgun Control--Strategies, Enforcement and Effectiveness--Working Paper. By E. D. Jones and M. W. Ray. Washington, 1978. 140 p. (NCJ 49177)

This study analyzes the scope of State and local handgun control laws and the problems relating to their enforcement. Detailed information on handgun control laws was collected from legislative and law enforcement sources in all States and in 30 large U.S. cities. This information was used to illustrate the variety of strategies for limiting access to handguns. The following strategies are examined: firearm dealer controls, definition of ineligible classes, acquisition and transfer control mechanisms, possession control mechanisms, carrying provisions, penalties for use of firearms in crime, and prohibitions or bans of certain handguns. An introduction and summary of the study provide information on the nature of the gun control problem and gun control research. This is followed by an examination and descriptive summaries of Federal, State, and local handgun control strategies emphasizing the range, types, changes, and trends in gun control in the 30 cities selected. Targets and problems in enforcement of exist-

ing gun control strategies are identified and discussed. Finally, a critique of selected past research and conclusions is provided. Analysis shows that similar strategies differ widely in scope and effect, and in the degree to which they can be enforced. This finding is discussed in the context of the validity of research that has attempted to assess the effectiveness of handgun controls in crime reduction. Appended materials include tables relating to existing Federal, State, and local handgun control provisions, assorted sales record forms, and purchase and registration forms.

115. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Gun Control Act--Questions and Answers. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 41 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 26512)
GPO Stock No. 4804-0070

A one hundred point analysis of the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 is presented. This Federal Act consists of three parts. Title 1 covers the licensing of persons engaged in the firearm business and controls interstate commerce in firearms and ammunition and the importation of those items. Title 2 regulates the manufacture, importation, and transfer of those types of firearms and ammunition defined in the National Firearms Act and contains the registration requirements and transfer and marking procedures of the act. Title 3 prohibits the receipt, possession or transportation in commerce or affecting commerce, of firearms by felons, persons discharged under dishonorable conditions, mental incompetents, illegal aliens, and former citizens who renounced their citizenship.

116. . Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Your 1977 Guide to Firearms Regulation. Washington, D.C., 1977. 394 p. (NCJ 43839)

This updated edition of Federal firearm and ammunition laws contains State and local laws relevant to enforcement of the Federal provisions, a current curios and relics list, and articles on dealer security. Digests of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms rulings issues during 1976, an explanation of the firearm license numbering system, a new procedures and announcement system, a special article on firearm collectors, and a gun dealer's Basic Guide to Firearms Regulations are included. Local ordinances are listed by jurisdiction alphabetically under the appropriate State.

117. VINSON, T. Gun and Knife Attacks. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, v. 7, n. 2:76-83. December 1974. (NCJ 25000)

This article addresses the issues of homicide causation and whether gun control would result in a reduction in the number of homicides. Data are presented showing that four out of five killings in New South Wales involved friends, spouse, lover, family members, or neighbors, thus failing to support the stranger-to-stranger theory. Do murderers have "a singular intent to kill their victims?" The author believes that they do not always have this intent, and partially discounts the substitute weapons theory.

118. ZIMRING, F. E. Firearms and Federal Law--The Gun Control Act of 1968. In Glass, G. V., Ed., Evaluation Studies Review Annual, Vol. 1, 1976. (NCJ 38147). Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, Inc., 1976. 67 p. (NCJ 38153)

This study examines the impact of the Gun Control Act of 1968 on the efforts of law enforcement officials to fight crime and violence and concludes that the act was ill-conceived and inadequate. This paper presents an outline of the antecedents of the Gun Control Act--prior Federal laws regulating firearm traffic and some of the legislative proposals that affected the shape of the 1968 law. A brief analysis of the act itself shows how prior Federal law was altered and how the alterations were thought to serve regulatory ends. Data is presented on the impact of the law, focusing on the so-called "Saturday night special" ban and the effort to aid State and local gun control effects by reducing the flow of firearms from loose-control to tight-control States. In conclusion, the author discusses some of the broader implications of the study.

119. _____. Games With Guns and Statistics. Wisconsin Law Review, v. 1968, n. 4:1113-1126. 1968. (NCJ 47864)

A critique is presented of the methodology and findings of a statistical study which purported to show a negative correlation between firearm ownership and firearm homicide, and between gun ownership and crime rates. The pamphlet entitled The True Facts of Firearm Legislation--Three Statistical Studies by Alan S. Krug is examined. The first finding, that the firearm homicide rate in the United States has shown a downward trend, is illustrated by a graph representing the per capita firearm homicide rate since 1910, as opposed to the absolute number of homicides. The statement was made in terms of the absolute number of firearms owned at the time of the report (1968) in the United States, and gave no information on per capita rates of firearms ownership. Krug also states that the total rate of homicides has declined along with the number of firearm homi-

cides. This is not a justifiable assumption--with fewer firearms, the decline in the homicide rate might have been sharper. Other sets of data include interesting omissions; for example, from 1910 to 1965, the period under study, the trend has been downward. Federal Bureau of Investigation reports show, however, that the rate began to increase in 1964, thus misrepresenting trends at the time of the report. The baseline in some of these assessments is incorrect because it includes different measures of violent crime and is not consistent throughout the study. The definition of what constitutes a licensing State is questioned; States with just a waiting period are considered to be licensing, which includes many Southern States that have been shown to have a very high rate of gun ownership. Regional stratification was not taken into account in the use of these figures, which produced false associations, and possibly hid genuine associations of some magnitude. In the final section of the report, the number of registered hunting licenses is used as an index of firearm ownership. However, this is very misleading--a very large portion of American gun ownership is related to household protection, particularly in reference to handguns. Handgun ownership constitutes a considerable proportion of total gun ownership and is poorly reflected in hunting license statistics. The statistical arguments can be attached on many different bases. This report was cited in the Congressional Record during 1967 and 1968. It is felt that because of the flaws of methodology and interpretation, further study is needed. Graphs and tabular data but no references are included.

120. _____ . Is Gun Control Likely To Reduce Violent Killings? University of Chicago Law Review, v. 35:721-737. (NCJ 47870)

The use of guns and knives as attack weapons is studied in order to evaluate whether gun control would reduce the homicide rate. The debate over whether gun control laws will keep a person from killing or whether a person motivated to kill will find a weapon is addressed. This report analyzes data received from the Chicago, Illinois, police department for the year 1967. Gun control laws would have no effect if the only intent of killers was to kill. Statistics from Chicago provide information on the degree to which homicides result from an ambiguous, rather than a single-minded attack. More than two-thirds of all killings involved spouses, lovers, friends, or tavern guests as victim and attacker. The nature of the attack is similarly related--82 percent of the homicides were a result of domestic, liquor, or money altercations. In 54 percent of the homicides, the victim, the offender, or both had been drinking prior to the attack. These data suggest that often the motive in an attack is not to kill at any cost. The relative potential lethality of various weapons is assessed to determine how the weapon used affects the homicide rate. The acquaintance of the victim and offender and the location of the act show that the weapon range is not necessarily a critical

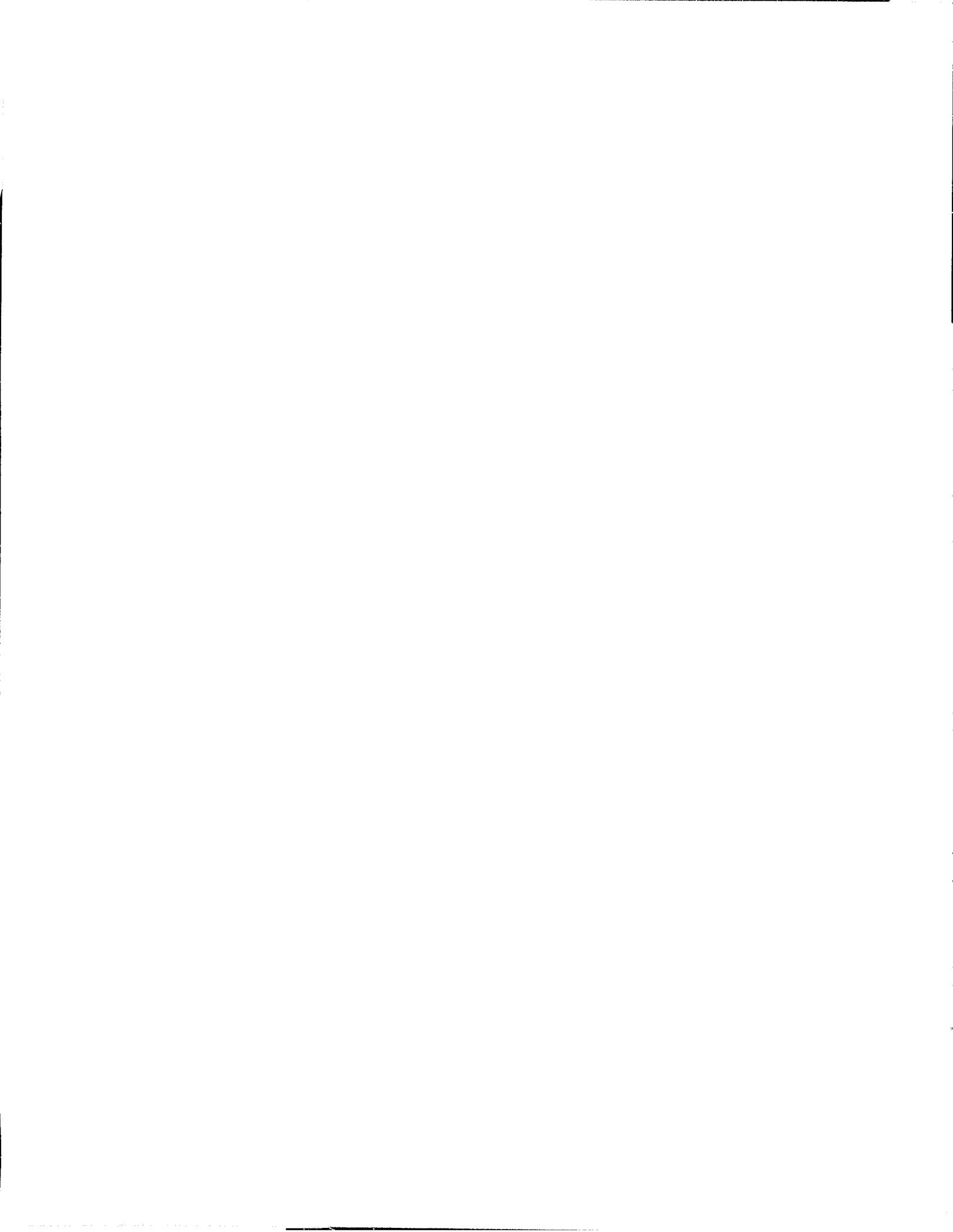
a critical factor in attacks. Many attack instruments are used, but the most common, next to firearms, are knives. The absence of guns would produce a great many more knife attacks and a substantially greater number of attacks using hands or feet as potential homicide weapons. Knives are the most dangerous weapons after firearms. The number of serious knife attacks in 1967 was 2.3 times that of gun attacks. However, the death rate per 100 reported knife attacks was one-fifth the rate of gun deaths. This might have something to do with the seriousness of the intent to kill, which was assessed by the location of wounds (i.e., serious wounds are on head, neck, back, chest, or abdomen). Problems with this measure are noted--minor knife wounds may be due to the victim's effective self-defense. Multiple wounds can also indicate the seriousness of the attacker's intent to kill. Data show that proportions of reported gun and knife attacks which may be considered serious are approximately equal. By taking even the most negative interpretations of attack statistics--that is, assuming only serious puncture knife wounds reflected intent to kill while all gunshot attacks were in earnest--the death rate per 100 attacks by guns is still 2.5 times that of knife attacks. Finally, in suggesting further research concentrated on the deadly attack, it is noted that victims and attackers are disproportionately black and disproportionately male.

121. _____ . Street Crime and New Guns--Some Implications for Firearms Control. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 4, n. 2:95-107. Summer 1976. (NCJ 37112)

The report presents evidence in support of the "new guns" hypothesis and discusses some implications of the data for criminological theory and firearm control policy analysis. The "new guns" hypothesis was a product of gun-tracing efforts initiated by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in 1973. This first mass trace of guns seized by the police in New York City revealed that a disproportionate percentage of the handguns had been sold to a retail customer in the relatively recent past. The report's first section describes an attempt to replicate the study conducted in New York City. Data are presented on the age of confiscated handguns in eight cities located in major regional areas in the U.S. The tables show a striking inter-city consistency; all cities show newer handguns dominating the confiscation statistics. Difficulties with sampling and other problems with the data are discussed; however, the basic, near uniform "new guns" pattern is established. The second section considers the uses of data on confiscated handguns in research and policy planning and discusses some policy implications of the study. Central terms are first defined. The data's uses in research include the following: the evaluation of efforts to reduce gun traffic into jurisdictions that introduce local firearm control provisions; the testing of the relationship between the influx of new guns and variations in gun-related crimes; and exploration of the impact of gun introduction

rates on the rate and character of violent crime in the cities. A discussion of possible policy implications considers: (1) the population of risk handguns in the U.S., (2) the relationship between street guns and crime guns, and (3) the likely impact of fluctuations in current rates of handgun introduction on future rates of gun crime. The difficulties in drawing valid conclusions from the study's imperfect data are stressed. The author recommends increased research in this area with improved data gathering methods. Notes, references, and supporting data are provided.

V. SURVEYS



CONTINUED

1 OF 2



122. BIDERMAN, A. D. Survey Research on Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice In the United States. Washington, D.C., Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. undated. 18 p. (NCJ 41396)

This paper presents some results of a 1972 inventory of 400 surveys concerned with general public knowledge about crime, law enforcement, and criminal justice in the United States. Of the surveys inventoried, 218 were conducted by one major polling organization as part of periodic surveys and the rest were special studies. Tabulations are given showing the frequency with which specific topics have figured in surveys. Summary information is also given on how, and by whom, surveys were carried out and on the ways in which their data have been reported. Attitudes toward capital punishment, the salience of crime as a public issue, and possession of firearms are topics identified for which poll data can readily be used for constructing reasonably long-term time series.

123. EPSTEIN, T. and K. GRANNIS. Handgun Control in Los Angeles--A Survey and Analysis. Washington, 1976. 69 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35198)

A review of the issues surrounding gun control proposals, and the results of a telephone survey of Los Angeles residents concerning their opinions on firearms use and gun control are presented in this paper. This document was intended to serve as a prelude to future impact evaluation of any legislative changes on gun control that are effected and as an analytic and educational tool to clarify the issues in dispute, replace public misconceptions, and generate alternatives to current weapons legislation. Ideological principles relevant to gun control, empirical data on the extent of gun ownership, the number of deaths caused by firearms, political considerations involved in handgun control, and existing Federal, State, and local legislation on handgun control are presented and examined. Finally, results of a telephone survey of 142 Los Angeles residents are offered. The survey included questions on weapons, involvement, knowledge of gun control issues, knowledge of gun control statutes, and opinions on gun control legislation. Empirical studies have consistently indicated that reducing rates of gun possession is likely to decrease firearm fatalities. The authors conclude, based on their survey and a review of other attitude surveys, that public opinion has reflected positive support for stiffer firearm (especially handgun) sanctions.

124. ERSKINE, H. Polls--Politics and Law and Order. Public Opinion Quarterly, v. 38, n. 4:623-634. Winter 1974-1975. (NCJ 19272)

This article compares Republican versus Democratic opinion with the reactions of those who have been to college versus those whose edu-

cation ended with grade school. Topics considered include gun control, law enforcement officials, courts, due process, criminal penalties, and other subjects. The data presented were obtained from the published findings of the following research organizations: California Poll, San Francisco, California; Columbia Broadcasting System, News Department Telephone Surveys, New York, New York; Gallup Poll, Princeton, New Jersey; Louis Harris and Associates, New York, New York; and Minnesota Poll, Minnesota Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Items come from a file of over 50,000 poll questions dating from 1935 to the present.

125. FLORIDA SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION. Attitudes and Opinions of Persons 16 to 25 Regarding Handgun Control--Executive Summary. Tallahassee, Florida, 1975. 60 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35200)

The feelings of this age group about law enforcement, ways to improve it in their communities, and their media habits and preferences are set forth. The 425 respondents came from 14 target counties in Florida. The demographic characteristics of the sample base are outlined in chart form. The original questions and accompanying statistics are delineated. Among the respondents, 36 percent thought crime could be reduced through stricter sentences, stiffer penalties, and a return to capital punishment. Most of the respondents felt that the courts did not deal with criminals properly. Those persons surveyed encouraged a law that would require a person to wait 2 or more days before buying a gun. A large majority of the respondents thought that all guns should be controlled. The data can be interpreted to mean that the respondents thought that certain gun controls were necessary, but that people should not be prevented from owning or having guns. Most of the respondents were able to correctly identify a "Saturday night special"; half of them thought that a ban on such weapons would reduce crime. Contrary to other evidence, half of the persons polled had a great deal of respect for law officers, 35 percent had some respect, and only 14 percent had very little respect. Over 75 percent of the respondents thought that a murder penalty should span a minimum of 10 years; 33 percent were in favor of a death penalty. Almost three-fourths of those persons polled favored a 6- to 10-year penalty for persons convicted of sexual assault. Most persons felt that a similar term would be suitable for robbers. An overwhelming 92 percent of the respondents thought that the county sheriff should be elected, not appointed. Most persons who responded to the survey had never heard of Senate Bill 55, which would sentence persons convicted of a major crime, and who had a gun or destructive weapon on their persons, to a minimum 3-year sentence. Further opinions about Senate Bill 55 were solicited and are reported. Television was thought to be a good medium to inform people about the new law. Conventional media sources led the preference list, but store posters were unexpectedly influential. The proportion of crimes appeared to be related to the size of the

community; the larger the community the more likely for a crime to occur. Among the respondents, 15 percent had been in jail, and 20 percent owned a handgun. A summary and a brief analysis accompany each question. Tabular data are provided throughout the survey report.

126. KRUG, A. S. Firearms Registration--Costs vs. Benefits--A Survey of State Law Enforcement Agencies on Firearms Registration. Riverside, Connecticut, National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc., 1970. 13 p. (NCJ 47872)

Some of the benefits attributed to firearm registration regulations as well as the feasibility of national laws for gun control were measured in this survey. Firearm registration, in its simplest and purest form, is defined as the recording of firearm serial numbers for the purpose of providing a means of tracing a firearm to its owner. Bills calling for national firearm registration have been defeated in Congress, but many State and local governments have passed registration laws. Groups opposed to such restrictive legislation question the benefits of gun control laws. A cost-benefit analysis of the proposed legislation should be effected to determine whether it is feasible: the annual costs of a gun control program would take up a very large portion of the amount of Federal funds available for crime control and prevention. To provide additional information which can be used to study costs and benefits likely to be associated with an extensive firearms registration program, a questionnaire (not included) was developed and sent to law enforcement agencies in all States. Requested was information on the number of homicides, assaults, and robberies which were solved by tracing the serial number on a gun. When a State reported cases solved in this way, more information was requested. A total of 44 States supplied enough data for the survey--very few States reported cases solved by tracing the gun. Many States, however, utilized registration records in cases of stolen or lost guns, and many lesser crimes were solved with the aid of this registration data. At least 6 homicides and 6 robberies in the 44 States reporting in this survey were solved by tracing the gun's serial number. Without the availability of more precise cost figures, it is impossible to measure the value of firearm registration programs in terms of a cost-benefit ratio. Background information on various Federal, State, and local gun control and registration laws is provided; a relevant Supreme Court decision (Haynes v. United States) is discussed. Tabular data and a bibliography are included.

127. SCHUMAN, H. and S. PRESSER. Attitude Measurement and the Gun Control Paradox. Public Opinion Quarterly, v. 41:427-438. Winter 1977-1978. (NCJ 48119)

The discrepancy between public support for firearm registration (expressed in opinion polls) and legislative failure to enact gun control laws is analyzed. The discrepancy leads to questions about the adequacy of traditional poll measures of public opinion. Hypotheses about three kinds of shortcomings are tested: (1) gun registration sentiment tends to vary appreciably with question wording, and therefore is less crystallized than survey data suggest; (2) antigun registration opinions are held with greater intensity than are progun registration opinions, and therefore have different consequences for political action; and (3) opposition to gun registration is located particularly among those with greater political knowledge and influence, and thus has a disproportionate impact on legislators. Although there is some evidence in support of the first two hypotheses, it does not appear sufficient to explain the discrepancy. However, the study produces a valuable finding about the use of intensity measures for maximum sensitivity to nonlinear relations. Tabular data and references are included.

128. U.S. CONGRESS. Gun Control. Congressional Record, v. 122:22946-22953. December 1976. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35313)

The results of an indepth survey of public attitudes on firearms and crime are examined in this letter from the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary and in enclosed excerpts from the Congressional Record. A survey of 1,538 registered voters across the U.S. was taken from September 29 through October 8, 1975, by an independent survey research firm in California. The survey established that 82 percent of Americans believe that law-abiding citizens have the right to own guns. Among those questioned, 84 percent felt that handgun registration would not prevent criminals from obtaining guns for illegal purposes. A total of 86 percent of those polled rated Congress' performance in solving crime as poor or only fair; only 13 percent rated legislators as good or excellent. Survey material contained in the Senate Congressional Record describes the research design of the survey and examines the sample selection procedure. Some verbatim responses are included. The survey illustrates that many Americans lack rudimentary knowledge about Federal gun laws. The respondents' arguments about gun control are contrasted with government arguments. Gun ownership patterns are illustrated. Key findings of the survey are summarized, including: (1) the strongest support for gun control exists in New England, among young voters, liberals, and women; (2) the greatest opposition exists in the South, in the Mountain States, in rural areas, and among the middle-aged, conservatives, and men; (3) American attitudes on gun control are still very fluid; and (4) many Americans reject the notion that police should be given

the power to decide who should or should not own a gun. These survey results appeared in the Congressional Record--Senate on December 19, 1975.

129. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice and Related Topics. By M. J. Hindelang. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office. undated. 35 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17419)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00378-8

Presented are the results of some national surveys on criminal justice related topics that have been conducted by a variety of polling organizations for a wide range of purposes, especially during the past two decades. In addition to national pollsters who regularly include such questions in their periodic polls, governmental commissions often conduct indepth surveys on specialized topics. Although this public opinion data offers information that can be valuable to criminal justice planners, practitioners, and academicians, it has been largely ignored. The purpose of this report is to explore the nature, scope, and sources of public opinion data that are currently available. This report is part of a utilization of criminal justice statistics project designed to illustrate to State and local planners and other users of criminal justice statistics how available data can be utilized for solving practical problems. The report selectively reviews the results of a number of surveys relevant in whole or in part to the following criminal justice topics: fear of crime, perceptions of law enforcement agencies and the courts, suggested sentences, attitudes regarding legislated criminal sanctions, perceptions regarding drugs, use of drugs, gun control legislation, and causes of crime. Almost without exception, the surveys reported herein were designed to be representative of households in the Continental United States; in addition, with the exception of some drug-related studies, these surveys focused on respondents 18 years of age and older.

130. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Inventary of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice, and Related Topics. By A. D. Biderman and S. S. Oldham. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 476 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 08990)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00166-1

Presented are interview and questionnaire surveys, conducted by private and public agencies, dealing with crime, delinquency, law enforcement, and criminal justice. This document was designed primarily for locating information regarding the nature and extent of ex-

isting survey research on specific criminological topics such as criminal law, courts, police, corrections, juvenile delinquency, organized crime, riots and demonstrations, capital punishment, or gun control. The volume contains an index, listing the studies by subjects treated, and provides abstracts of the studies with information on the topics covered, the sample composition methods used, and reports of the findings. The texts of questions of criminological interest which have been used in many polls are reproduced. The results of this survey are available as NCJ 41396 (summary).

131. WILLIAMS, J. S. and J. H. McGRATH. Social Psychological Dimensions of Gun Ownership. Washington, D.C., 1975. 25 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29522)

A social-psychological study of the attitudes of persons who own firearms in the United States is presented. Based on a survey of pertinent literature, the authors constructed five propositions and tested them using data gathered by the National Opinion Research Center in 1973. Results showed, as expected, that liberal persons are less likely to own guns than nonliberals; persons who are more violence prone are more likely to own guns; and more pessimistic persons are less likely to own guns. The study indicated that those who have been criminal victims are more likely to own guns, but not to the degree expected. One surprising finding was that those who expressed fear of their neighborhoods were less likely to own guns than those who did not fear their neighborhoods. The authors are unable to provide any satisfactory explanation for this finding.

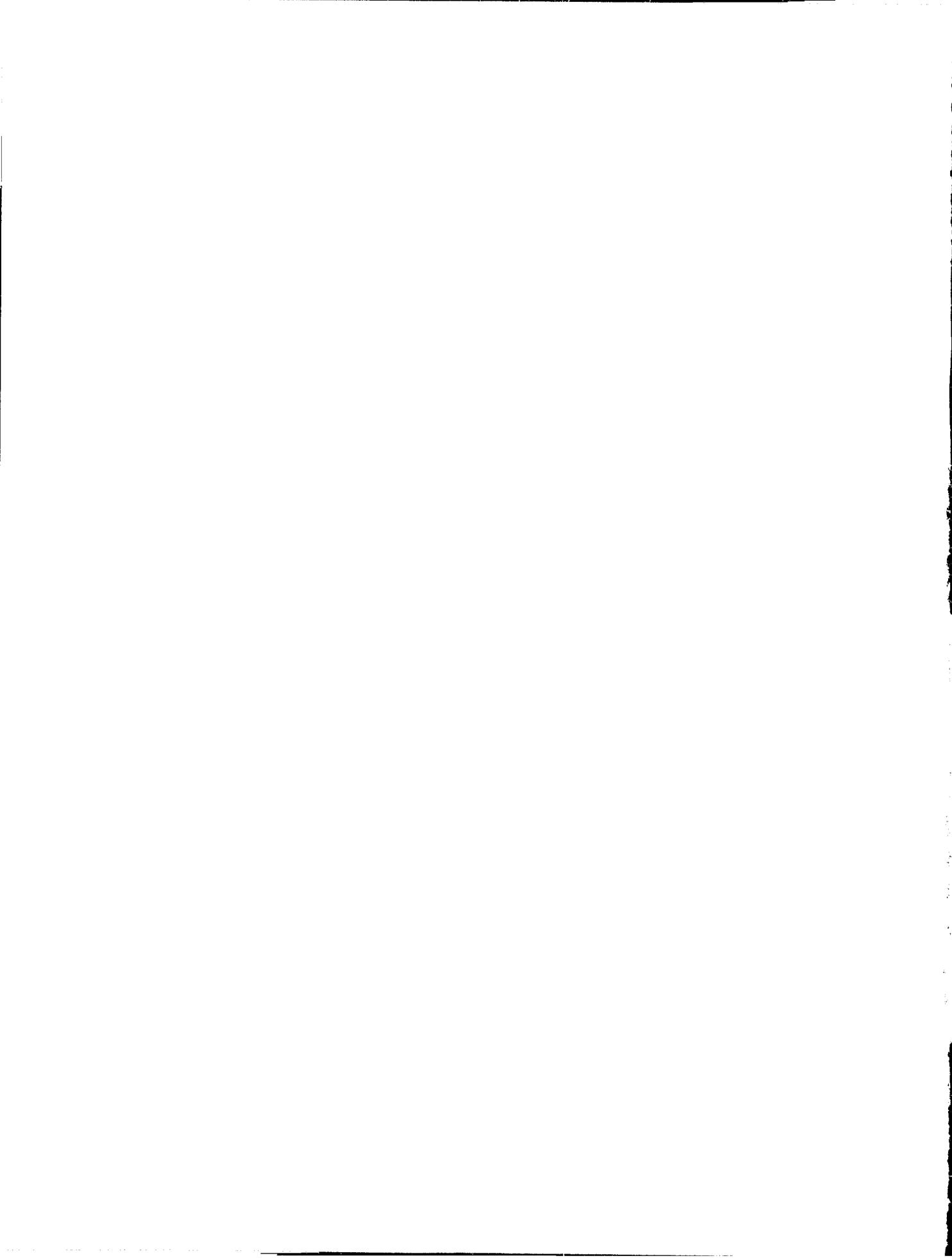
132. WRIGHT, J. D. and L. L. MARSTON. Ownership of the Means of Destruction --Weapons in the United States. Social Problems, v. 23, n. 1:93-107. October 1975. (NCJ 32380)

This statistical analysis, undertaken to determine the social characteristics of gun owners in the United States, utilized data from the National Opinion Research Center's 1973 General Social Survey. Included in the social survey were questions on social background, occupation, gun ownership, fear of crime, and victimization. The analysis showed that weapons ownership is highest in small towns and rural areas, decreasing as city size increases. Similarly, weapons ownership was highest in southern areas. For all areas, it was found that gun owners are most often white, Protestant, and middle-to upper-middle class citizens. Possible explanations for gun ownership based on these results are examined. The authors then examine patterns of gun ownership in the cities. Findings showed that for urban residents, anticipation and expectation of crime and similar urban degradations were more important determinants of weapon ownership than actual experiences with crime. Data indicated that a majority

of the population favored stricter gun control laws--a fact that may be counteracted by the antigun control constituency, which was found to be quite sophisticated and politically active. A shorter version, published in The Nation, pp. 240-244, is available as NCJ 47871.



VI. REFERENCE SOURCES



133. CAMPBELL, C. Firearms Control Pro and Con--A Revised, Selected, Annotated Bibliography. Albany, New York, State University of New York at Albany, 1976. 15 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39108)

A bibliography of books, articles, periodicals, and other documents concerning the pros and cons of firearm control is presented. The selected bibliography contains 53 entries with annotations; it refers to holdings of the New York State Library. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author's name. The material cited is dated between 1966 and 1976.

134. CHUNN, D. E. Firearms Control--A Selected Bibliography. Washington, D.C., Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Library, 1977. 37 p. (NCJ 44249)
Stock No. HV8059.C47

This unannotated bibliography of English language documents published between 1960 and 1976 addresses the following topics: general issues and problems of control; firearm legislation (statutes and commentaries); and specific aspects of firearm control (constitutional issues, handguns, firearms and the police, firearms and violent behavior). An appendix lists organizations and publications concerned with the firearms questions.

135. DARDICK, N. Comprehensive Bibliography on Gun Control. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago, 1972. 49 p. (NCJ 47875)

This unannotated bibliography contains entries on a variety of works concerned with both sides of the gun control controversy. Entries are divided into six sections by type of document. Magazines, periodicals, and bulletins include entries from literary, hobby, sports, news, religious, academic, and other types of periodicals from 1911 to 1972. Entries in the law reviews and journals section are listed chronologically and cover approximately the same time period. Books, pamphlets, and reports are divided into Federal Government publications (including reports to Congress and reports by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the U.S. Department of the Treasury), State and local government publications, and others, each with entries in chronological order from 1917 to 1972. Proceedings of United States, New Jersey, and New York hearings on various firearm acts and related topics are listed, again chronologically. Titles and numbers of firearm laws, regulations, and ordinances of the U.S. and of individual States and territories as well as the Bahamas, Jamaica, and Fiji are listed. Most of those deal with the possession, sale, transportation, and use of various types of firearms. The final section lists 13 Governors' messages from 1915 to 1937, with

the date, State, Governor, and brief statement of the official's recommendation.

136. JONES, K. M. Bibliography on Personal Violence--An Index for Understanding and Prevention, 1950-1971. Galveston, Texas, Moody Foundation, 1971. 219 p. (NCJ 11207)

Citations are presented from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, sociology, criminology, behavioral science, and the law. Under the subject headings of violent personal crime and prevention and control, references are presented on individual violent crime, homicide, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, juvenile delinquency, and crime in general. References on the effects of television, alcohol, and drugs on violent behavior are also included. Additional sources deal with health and violent crime, and the prediction of individual violence and violent crime. An author and journal index is provided.

137. MANHEIM, J. R. and M. WALLACE. Political Violence in the United States 1875-1974--A Bibliography. New York, New York, Garland Publishing, Inc., 1975. 127 p. (NCJ 29620)

This bibliography catalogs a wide range of literature, both scholarly and popular, covering a variety of theories, analyses, and descriptions of violent political conflict in America. Entries are divided into the following categories: strikes and labor strife; race, riots, and urban violence; anarchism and terrorism; assassination; vigilantism, lynching, and police violence; and gun control.

138. UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. U.S. Conference of Mayors--Handgun Control Clearinghouse Resource Publication. Washington, D.C., 1978. 18 p. (NCJ 49175)

A list of books, journal articles, news media articles and editorials, and bibliographies concerning various gun control topics is presented. Following a listing of six gun control bibliographies dating from the early- to mid-1970's, gun control materials are arranged by the following topics: firearm regulation and legislation effectiveness; crime and the criminal justice system; homicides, suicide statistics, and the role of handguns; the dispute, polls, and politics of handgun control; handgun control polls and surveys; the demographics of gun ownership; the psychology of gun ownership; self-protection articles; the Police Foundation; foreign statistics on handgun control; the cost of gun control; the second amendment right to bear arms; children and gun use; handgun accidents; handgun control edito-

rials and opinions; the police and gun control; interstate commerce; firearm fact sheets; and firearm safety. Entries date from 1968 to 1978. Citations include author, title, source and publication date. An updated listing of publications available from the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Handgun Control Staff is provided. No annotations or index are provided.



APPENDIX A—LIST OF SOURCES

1. University of Chicago
Center for Studies in Criminal
Justice
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
2. Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20006
3. Journal of the American Medical
Association
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60610
4. California Department of Justice
Bureau of Criminal Statistics
77 Cadillac Drive
P.O. Box 13427
Sacramento, CA 95813
5. Journal of Police Science and
Administration
International Association of
Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20760
6. D.C. Heath
125 Spring Street
Lexington, MA 02173
7. Criminology
American Society of Criminology
c/o Gilbert Geis
Department of Social Ecology
University of California
Irvine, CA 92664
8. Criminologist
Forensic Publishing Company
Box 18, Bognor Regis, PO 22 7AA,
England
9. Stanford Research Institute
333 Ravenswood Avenue
Menlo Park, CA 94025
10. Social Problems
Society for the Study of
Social Problems
208 Rockwell Hall
State University College
1300 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14122
11. Dunellen Publishing Company
145 East 52d Street
New York, NY 10022
12. Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
13. Available only through NCJRS
Microfiche and Document Loan
Program
14. Same as No. 12
15. National School Public Relations
Association
1801 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209
16. New York State Assembly
Subcommittee on the Family Court
270 Broadway
New York, NY 10007
17. Journal of Legal Studies
University of Chicago
Law School
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
18. F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc.
401 West Irving Park Road
Itaska, IL 60143

19. Same as No. 17.
20. Police Journal
Justice of the Peace, Ltd.
East Row
Little London, Chichester
Sussex, England
21. Administration of Justice
Committee
1010 Euclid Building
Cleveland, OH 44115
22. Canada Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue, West
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0P8
23. U.S. Administrative Office of
the United States Courts
Supreme Court Building
Washington, DC 20544
24. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
25. Same as No. 23.
26. Same as No. 23.
27. Same as No. 23.
28. National League of Cities
1620 Eye Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20006
29. National Technical Information
Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22151
30. U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and
Firearms
15th Street and Pa. Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20005
31. Same as No. 30.
32. Same as No. 16.
33. Journal of Legal Studies
Same as No. 16.
34. Arkansas Legislative Council
Room 315
State Capitol
Little Rock, AR 72201
35. Journal of California Law
Enforcement
California Peace Officers
Association
800 Forum Building
Sacramento, CA 95814
36. Congressional Digest Corporation
3221 P Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20007
37. Congressional Quarterly, Inc.
1735 K Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20006
38. Congressional Quarterly Weekly
Report
Same as No. 37
39. Barnes Company
Box 264
Fairfield, CT 06480
40. Honolulu Law Enforcement Plan-
ning Office
119 Merchant Street
Room 400
Honolulu, HI 96813
41. International Criminal Police
Organization
26 Rue Armengaud
92210 Saint Cloud, France
42. New York State Temporary Commis-
sion of Investigation
270 Broadway
New York, NY 10007
43. U.S. News and World Report
2300 N Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20037

44. Law Officer
International Conference of
Police Associations
1241 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE.
Washington, DC 20003
45. U.S. General Accounting Office
Distribution Section
P.O. Box 1020
Washington, DC 20013
46. U.S. Congress
House Committee on the District
of Columbia
Washington, DC 20515
47. Same as No. 23.
48. Same as No. 23.
49. Library of Congress
10 First Street, SE.
Washington, DC 20540
50. American Enterprise Institute
for Public Policy Research
1150 17th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036
51. Current History
Current History, Inc.
4225 Main Street
Box 4647
Philadelphia, PA 19127
52. Saturday Review
Saturday Review, Inc.
488 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022
53. Same as No. 52.
54. McGraw-Hill
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
55. Business and Society Review
Warren, Gorham and Lamont, Inc.
210 South Street
Boston, MA 02111
56. Same as No. 44.
57. Public Affairs Committee, Inc.
381 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
58. Harper's
Harper's Magazine Company
Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
59. Public Interest
National Affairs, Inc.
10 East 52d Street
New York, NY 10022
60. Fordham Urban Law Journal
Fordham University
School of Law
140 West 62d Street
New York, NY 10023
61. Columbus Police Department
120 West Gay Street
Columbus, OH 43215
62. Police Law Quarterly
ITT Research Institute
10 West 35th Street
Chicago, IL 60616
63. Russell Sage Foundation
230 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017
64. Criminal Law Quarterly
Canada Law Book, Ltd.
80 Cowdray Court
Agincourt, Ontario, Canada
65. Christian Science Monitor
Christian Science Publishing
Society
One Norway Street
Boston, MA 02115
66. Chicago-Kent Law Review
Illinois Institute of
Technology
Chicago-Kent College of Law
77 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

67. United States Conference of
Mayors
1620 Eye Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20006
68. North Carolina Central Law
Journal
North Carolina Central
University
Law School
Durham, NC 27707
69. Criminal Law Bulletin
Warren, Gorham and Lamont, Inc
210 South Street
Boston, MA 02111
70. Same as No. 51.
71. Greenwood Press
51 Riverside Avenue
Westport, CT 06880
72. Stackpole Books
Cameron and Kelker Streets
Harrisburg, PA 17105
73. T. S. Denison and Company, Inc.
5100 West 82d Street
Minneapolis, MN 55437
74. Same as No. 45.
75. Massachusetts Council on Crime
and Correction, Inc.
3 Joy Street
Boston, MA 02108
76. Available only through NCJRS
Document Loan Program.
77. University of Chicago Press
11030 Langley Avenue
Chicago, IL 60628
78. Same as No. 23.
79. National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601
80. National Council to Control
Handguns
810 18th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20006
81. New York City Major's Criminal
Justice Coordinating Council
51 Chambers Street
New York, NY 10007
82. Charterhouse Books
750 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10007
83. Law and Order
Law and Order
37 West 38th Street
New York, NY 10018
84. Police Chief
International Association of
Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20760
85. Atlanta Regional Commission
230 Peachtree Street, NW.
Suite 200
Atlanta, GA 30303
86. Same as No. 12.
87. Same as No. 67.
88. Same as No. 67.
89. Same as No. 67.
90. Same as No. 67.
91. Same as No. 67.
92. Nation
Nation Company, Inc.
333 Sixth Avenue
New York, NY 10014
93. Harvard University
Law School
Langdell Hall
Cambridge, MA 02138

94. New York Law Forum
New York Law School
57-59 Worth Street
New York, NY 10013
95. Her Majesty's Stationery Office
P.O. Box 569
London, S.E. 1, England
96. Evaluation Quarterly
Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
97. Military Police Law Enforcement Journal
U.S. Department of the Army
Washington, DC 20310
98. Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02310
99. Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.
Broadway House
68-74 Carter Lane
London, England
100. Massachusetts Research Center
100 Franklin Street
Boston, MA 02110
101. Texas Police Journal
Texas Police Association
P.O. Box 4247
Austin, TX 78765
102. Same as No. 9.
103. Same as No. 43.
104. Columbia Law Review
Columbia University
School of Law
435 West 116th Street
New York, NY 10027
105. Duke Law Journal
Duke University
Law School
Durham, NC 27706
106. Law and Society Review
Law and Society Association
University of Denver
College of Law
200 West 14th Avenue
Denver, CO 80204
107. Same as No. 85.
108. Police Research Bulletin
Great Britain Police Research Services Branch
Horseferry House
Dean Ryle Street
London, England
109. Michigan Law Review
Michigan Law Review Association
Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
110. Governmental Research Institute
511 Ten-Ten Euclid Building
Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115
111. Same as No. 67.
112. Council of State Governments
P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40511
113. Search Group, Inc.
1620 35th Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95822
114. Same as No. 77.
115. Same as No. 23.
116. Same as No. 30.
117. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences
Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences
c/o The Law Book Company
301 Kent Street
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia
118. Same as No. 11.

119. Wisconsin Law Review
University of Wisconsin
Law School
Madison, WI 53706
120. University of Chicago Law Review
University of Chicago
Law School
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
121. Journal of Criminal Justice
Pergamon Press, Inc.
Maxwell House
Fairview Park
Elmsford, NY 10523
122. Bureau of Social Science
Research, Inc.
1990 M Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036
123. Same as No. 12.
124. Public Opinion Quarterly
Columbia University Press
136 South Broadway
Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533
125. Florida Sheriffs Association
P.O. Box 1487
Tallahassee, FL 32302
126. National Shooting Sports
Foundation, Inc.
1075 Post Road
Riverside, CT 06878
127. Same as No. 124.
128. Same as No. 12.
129. Same as No. 23.
130. Same as No. 23.
131. Same as No. 12.
132. Same as No. 9.
133. State University of
New York at Albany
1400 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12203
134. Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration Library
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531
135. Same as No. 1.
136. Moody Foundation
704 Moody National Bank
Building
Galveston, TX 77550
137. Garland Publishing, Inc.
10 East 44th Street
New York, NY 10017
138. Same as No. 67.

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APPENDIX C—RESOURCE AGENCIES

The following national organizations are interested in issues relating to firearm regulation.

Citizens Committee for the Right To Keep and Bear Arms 1601 114th Street, SE. Suite 151 Bellevue, WA 98004	National Council to Control Handguns (NCCH) 801 18th Street, NW. Suite 607 Washington, DC 20036
Committee for Handgun Control (CHGC) 111 E. Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60601	National Rifle Association of America (NRA) 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20036
Foundation for Handgun Education 2259 Wheystone Street Vienna, VA 22180	National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) 1075 Post Road Riverside, CT 06878
National Coalition To Ban Handguns 100 Maryland Avenue, NE. Washington, DC 20002	U.S. Conference of Mayors Handgun Control Staff 1620 Eye Street, NW. Washington, DC 20009
National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy 1028 Connecticut Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20036	



END