

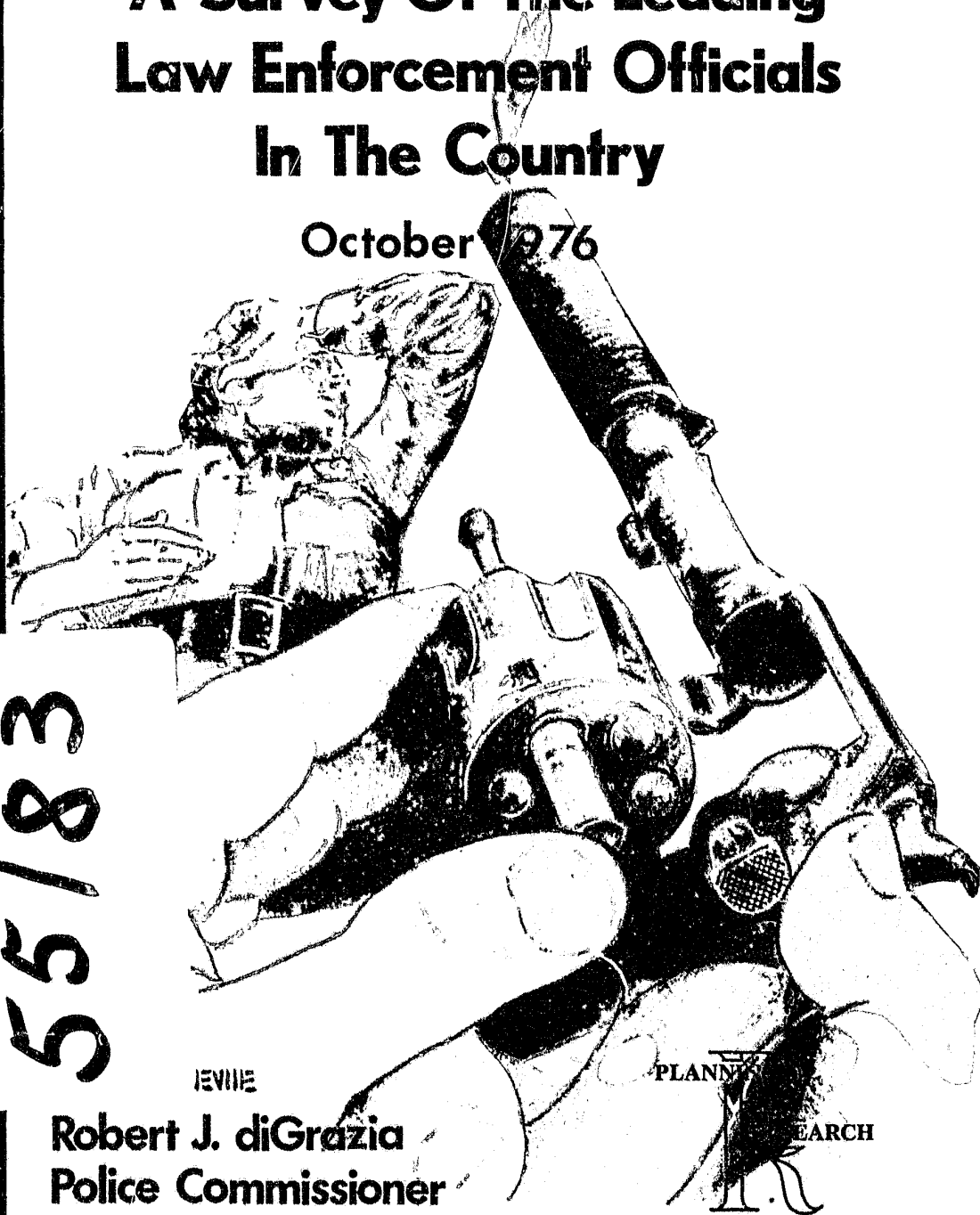
**Boston Police**

55/83

# Handgun Control

## A Survey Of The Leading Law Enforcement Officials In The Country

October 1976



REVISED

**Robert J. diGrazia**  
Police Commissioner

PLANNING

RESEARCH

STAFF OF THE PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

PATRICK RYAN

Peter Broderick	Carol Habeeb
Donald Carter	George Lonergan
* Ronald Cedrone	Steve Mandra
Kathy Fitzpatrick	Joseph McNulty
John Giacobozzi	Patricia Sadler
Joseph Griffin	Harold Stelfox

\* Project Coordinator

Cover Illustration By Robert Neville

## EXECUTIVE STUDY

In February of 1976 the Planning and Research Division conducted a survey of 122 leading law enforcement officials concerning the problem of handgun and firearm control. These police administrators responded to the key issues surrounding handgun and firearm control, presenting their personal views as well as how they perceive their subordinates' attitudes.

Some of the relevant findings of this survey and the related research are as follows:

- There is a tremendous proliferation of guns in the United States today. The U.S. far and away leads the world in gun ownership and rates of accidental deaths and homicides by firearms.
- Handguns are utilized in 54% of the murders perpetrated in our country. Adding shotguns and rifle murders the figure rises to 68%.
- Of the 947 police officers killed during the ten-year period 1965 - 1974, 96% were slain with firearms - 71% through use of handguns.
- Regional analysis depicts a clear correlation between gun ownership and gun crime, including areas that have the highest incidence of killings of police officers.
- There has been substantial corresponding rise in handgun ownership and handgun crime over the past decade.
- Although handgun control is a highly controversial and hotly debated issue, the majority of Americans support more stringent controls on handguns and firearms.

- The police respondents were strongly against a ban on privately owned handguns. Only 15 (12.3%) of the 122 respondents expressed a favorable response to this measure.
- A substantial majority of the respondents looked favorably upon the general possession of handguns by the citizenry (excludes those with criminal records and a history of mental instability).
- Strong approval was also elicited from the police administrators concerning the possession of handguns in the home or place of business.
- Near unanimous approval was given the citizens' right to own long guns (shotguns and rifles) provided there is no criminal record or history of mental illness.
- The carrying of handguns on the person for protection resulted in the greatest division of opinion of all the gun-control issues raised in the questionnaire. The police administrators, on the whole, showed approval to this carrying of handguns, but not without a sizeable minority opposition.
- The police chiefs from the high violent-crime jurisdictions and those commanding the largest police forces disapproved of this liberal license to carry hadguns.
- The banning of the Saturday Night Special and the imposition of mandatory sentences for those violating firearm laws received overwhelming endorsement from the law enforcement executives.
- The three groups exhibiting the more favorable gun-control attitudes, in order of their degree of preference, were: the high violent-crime jurisdictions, the largest police

departments, and the municipal police departments.

The responding police administrators perceived their subordinates as being less receptive to the gun-control movement, consistently scoring lower than the respondents' personal views on the scale of favorableness to most of the gun-control measures that were itemized.

The final item of the questionnaire asked the respondents to express their views on gun-control. Nearly half (46%) indicated a need for additional controls on handguns and other firearms. Twenty-eight percent specifically referred to licensing or permit requirements to limit the accessibility and use of handguns. Only 18% felt registration would be an effective regulatory requirement. Surprisingly, only 8% felt that the Federal government should take the lead in imposing national registration and licensing requirements.



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Also, our own Records and Data Processing Division was instrumental in organizing our data for analysis and interpretation. Special appreciation is extended to the staff of this division for their assistance.

# **Handgun Control**

**A Survey Of The Leading  
Law Enforcement Officials  
In The Country**

PART I - THE PROBLEM OF HANDGUNS AND HANDGUN CONTROL

We are living in a society infected with violence and crime. For years, crime has been rising steadily to a point where many citizens are in constant fear of their lives, and their homes have become places of refuge from the dangers of street life. It is a problem which must be dealt with immediately, for if left unchecked, the very stability of our society will be at stake.

In an attempt to curb this onslaught of criminal violence several methods of prevention and control have been recommended. One of the most popular and seemingly viable methods is that of gun-control: specifically, handgun control.

A) Grim Statistics

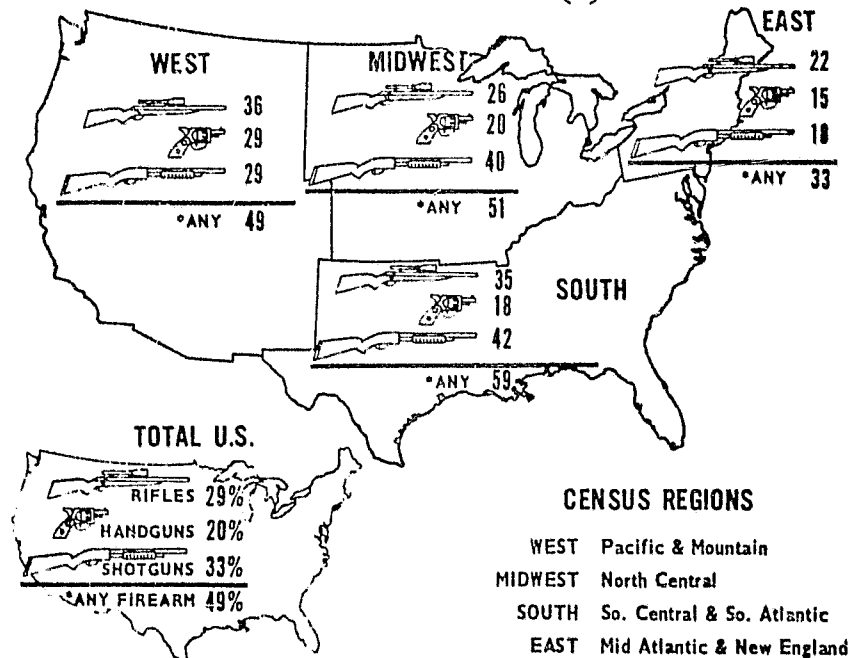
Justifiably so, the handgun is the target of the gun-control movement in our country today. In 1974, handguns were responsible for 54% of the murders in the United States. Rifles and shotguns were utilized in only 5% and 9% of the murders, respectively. But when considered together, 68% of all murders in 1974 were carried out by the use of firearms (1).

There is little doubt that firearms, especially handguns, are a lethal threat to both civilians and sworn police personnel alike. But is there a clear, positive correlation between gun ownership and gun homicides, assaults and accidents? Statistical studies indicate that there is a definite relationship.

The 1969 Staff Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (Eisenhower Commission) estimated that there are 90 million firearms in civilian hands in the U.S.: 35 million

rifles, 31 million shotguns, and 24 million handguns - in 60 million households (2). Illustration 1 shows the geographic distribution for these firearms in the U.S.

Illustration 1 -Percent of U.S. households owning various firearms, by region\*.  
(United States, 1968) (3)

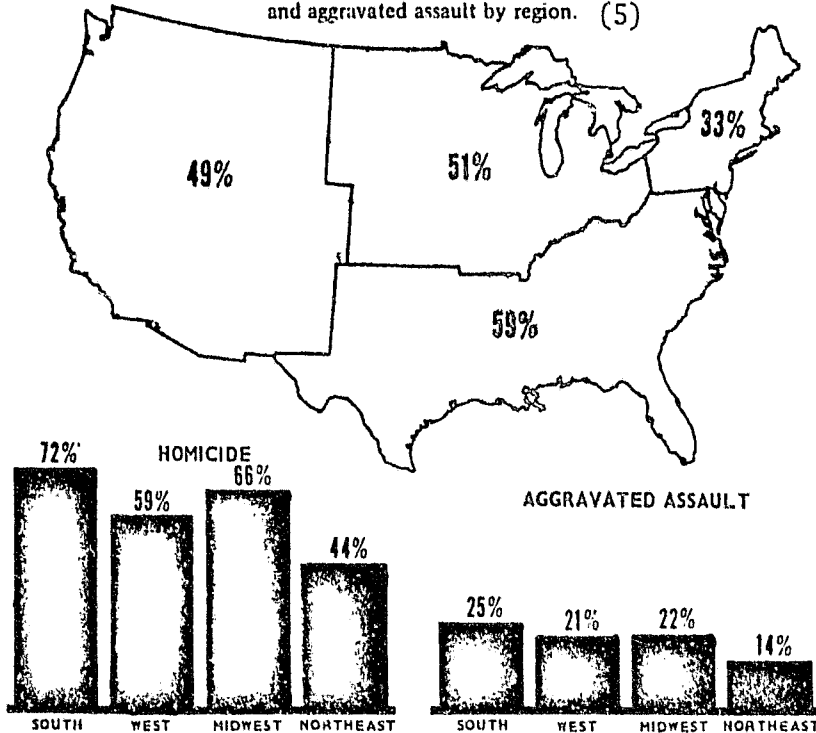


\*Any firearm = households having any firearm at all.  
Source: 1968 Harris poll

As indicated by Illustration 1, firearms ownership is highest in the South (59% of all households) and lowest in the East (33%). Ownership in the Midwest and West is close to the national average. The type of firearms owned varies considerably by region. Rifle ownership is highest in the West (36%) and South (35%); shotguns are more frequently owned in the South (42%) and Midwest (40%); and handgun ownership is highest in the West (29%) and lowest in the East (15%) (4).

Illustration 2 points out the relationship between firearms ownership and firearms violence.

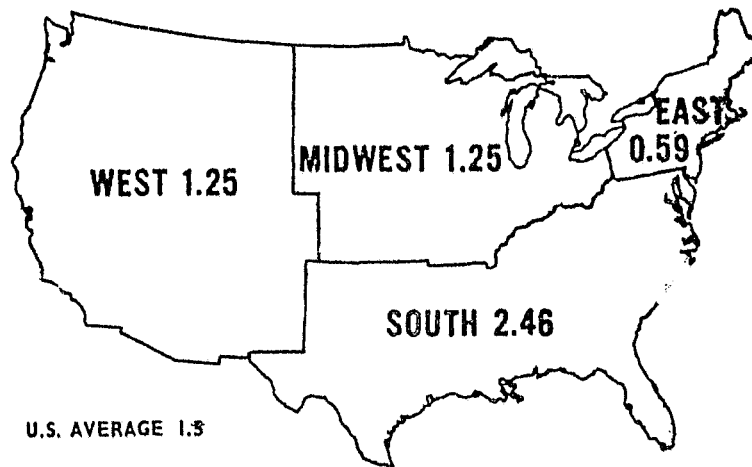
Illustration 2 Gun ownership and percentage gun use in homicide and aggravated assault by region. (5)



As can be seen in Illustration 2 the fluctuation of homicide and aggravated assault rates from region to region closely parallels the regional fluctuations in firearms ownership. The South, which has the highest rate of firearms ownership, also tops the regions in rate of homicides (72%) and aggravated assault (25%) committed with firearms. Conversely, the East reflects the lowest firearms violence rate of all the regions, with 14% of all aggravated assaults and 44% of all homicides being committed with firearms in this region.

A similar relationship exists pertaining to accidental deaths from firearms. Illustration 3 depicts this annual rate per 100,000 population in the four regions.

Illustration 3 -Accidental civilian firearms deaths by region. (6)  
(United States, 1966)  
(annual rate per 100,000)



Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1966. Unpublished data.

Similar to the findings arrived at in examining the relationship between firearm ownership and firearm violence, Illustration 3 exposes a definite pattern of deaths resulting from firearms accidents closely resembling the pattern of firearm ownership. These findings suggest that more gun accidents, assaults, and homicides occur where there are more guns in circulation.

Firearms, especially handguns, present an even greater danger to the law enforcement officer. Of the 947 officers killed during the years 1965 - 1974, 96% were slain with firearms: 71% through the use of handguns, 13% with shotguns, and 12% with rifles (7). A regional analysis of these killings reinforces the correlation cited earlier between gun ownership and gun crime. FBI statistics show that for 1965 - 1974, 41% of the officers were slain in the Southern States, as opposed to only 15% in the East (8). Though it is unrealistic to predict that eliminating handguns would result in

a 71% drop in murders of police officers, there is little doubt that such a ban (or at least strict controls) on handguns would noticeably reduce the current intolerable rate of killings of police officers.

Another bit of evidence which serves to strengthen the case for handgun control is the correlation between handgun production and handgun homicides. In a study performed by Professor Zimring of the University of Chicago in 1974, he found that the number of handgun homicides rose almost 200% during the period 1966-1973. Similarly, the total firearms assaults rose 140% in the same period (9). (see Illustration 4).

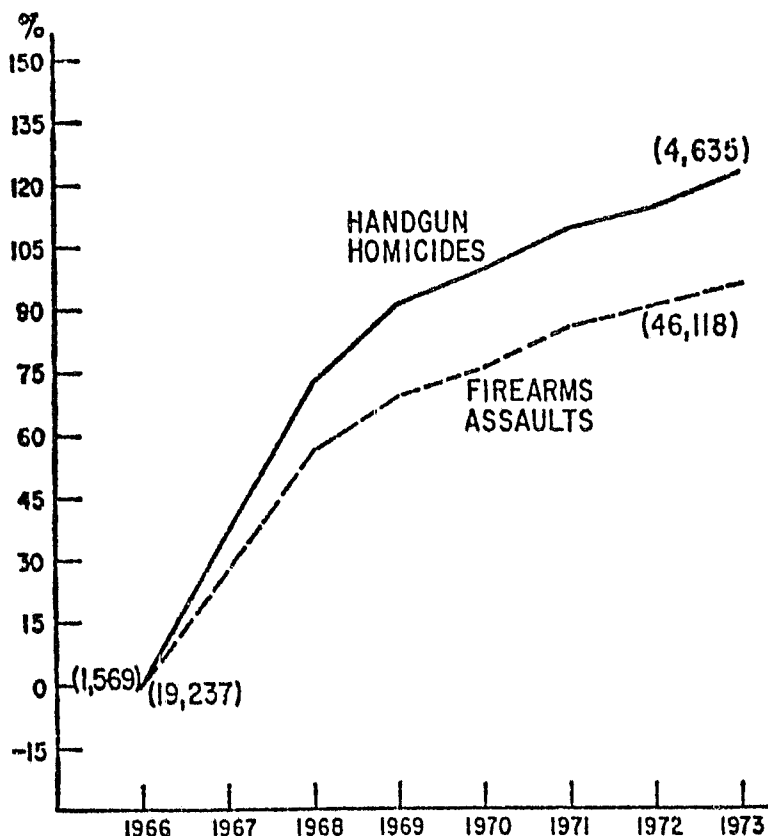


Illustration 4 TRENDS IN HANDGUN HOMICIDES AND FIREARMS ASSAULTS, 57 CITIES WITH POPULATION 250,000 OR MORE, BY YEAR 1966-1973 (10)

Professor Zimring then compiled the figures for the increase in domestic production of handguns for the period 1964 to 1974. In this time span, domestic production of handguns climbed nearly 300% from 491,073 in 1964 to 1,894,872 in 1974 (11). Once again, the close correlation between the proliferation of handguns and handgun crime is evident.

These facts speak for themselves. Handgun murders and handgun violence are rising each year. Handgun proliferation and production also continue to grow in massive proportions. Tighter controls on handgun ownership and use must be realized if we hope to curb armed violence.

B) Pros and Cons of Handgun Control

The handgun control issue has been a hotly debated one for many years. In light of the prevalence of violent-crime in our country today, the debate is boiling to a climax. The United States Conference of Mayors' Handgun Control Project '75 lists seven commonly adhered to arguments (and Counterarguments) directed at the enactment of restrictive handgun control measures (12). The following is a summary of these arguments and counterarguments.

Argument #1 - The belief that guns don't kill people, but rather people kill people. Gun criminals should be focused on, not the gun laws.

Counterargument - It is indisputable that people do kill people, but handguns provide the most deadly and expeditious method available for the outlet of emotions and anger. The FBI's Crime In the U.S.: 1974 states that 72% of all murders occur among family, friends, and acquaintances (13). The handgun



provides a speedy and deadly means for these people to vent their anger on one another.

Argument #2 - The handgun is necessary for protection and self-defense. The only deterrence against armed attacks is to make it known to the criminal that his potential victim is also armed. An extension of this argument is the belief that gun restrictions will only aide the criminal and place the law-abiding citizen at a serious disadvantage.

Counterargument - Studies in New York City, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles indicate that the handgun is rarely an effective instrument for protecting the home against either the burgler or robber, because the former avoids confrontation and the latter moves too quickly (14). But the feeling of protection that a handgun conveys is very strong. Sixty-six percent of the respondents of one survey cited this as a reason for ownership (15).

Argument #3 - The Second Amendment of the U.S. Bill of Rights guarantees our right to bear arms. The protection was provided to prevent any infringement by the government on the citizen's right to arm himself.

Counterargument - The Supreme Court has consistently held that the Second Amendment applies only to the maintenance of a state militia and does not guarantee an unrestricted right to bear arms (16). Proponents of handgun control maintain that this Amendment pertains only to the collective right of U.S. citizens to bear arms in a military capacity.

Argument #4 - Handguns serve a legitimate sporting purpose. It is not in the government's realm to exert restrictions on such activities.

Counterargument - Granted, there are legitimate uses of the handgun in organized marksmanship and target-shooting clubs. But this is not what motivates people to acquire handguns. The use of the handgun for illegitimate and destructive purposes far outweighs the "legitimate sporting purposes".

Argument #5 - The "Saturday Night Special" accounts for most of the crime perpetrated with handguns. It is this small, cheaply constructed, easily concealable handgun that is the real menace. Eliminate these low-quality weapons and you will drastically curtail gun crimes.

Counterargument - Though there does not exist a uniform definition of the Saturday Night Special, a substantial proportion of handguns used in crime are what can be classified as quality weapons (17). Even if the "Special" could be isolated and eliminated, the utility of such a move would be doubtful due to the tremendous proliferation of handguns existing in this country.

Argument #6 - Public opinion is against handgun control. The drive for banning and restricting handguns is the concerted effort of groups representing a small, liberal minority of the American people.

Counterargument - Opinion polls state quite the contrary (see the following section on the results of these polls). The evidence indicates that a majority of the American people favor stricter controls on the availability, possession, and usage of the handgun.

Argument #7 - The gun lobby is too powerful to defeat. The nation's gun manufacturers and sportmen's associations wield too much

lobbying power to effectively combat in legislative battles.

Counterargument - Although the gun lobby is a very visible and influential group, it is still a minority interest which bases its power on a well-organized and highly efficient effort to stymie the gun-control movement.

The pros and cons of the handgun control problem received national exposure recently during an ABC News Special in which both sides of the issue had equal time to present their cases (18). The handgun control proponents condemned the easy accessibility to handguns in many parts of our country. They stressed the need for a waiting period between application and acquisition to provide background checks for all firearms purchases, as well as controls on a crucial, yet overlooked, aspect of the handgun problem - sales or transfers following initial purchase. They backed their stance by indicating that 96% of the handguns used in N.Y. City crimes are from out of state. This, they maintain, is due to the fact that New York has very tough gun-control laws (19).

The gun-control opponents challenge the corollary between gun-control and crime-control adhered to by the advocates of further gun restrictions. They feel that enforcement of the 20,000 existing gun-related laws in the U.S. is the answer, not the enactment of additional controls, which will tie the hands of the law-abiding citizens in their fight against crime. They refer to the Massachusetts mandatory gun law as indicative of the court's failure to enforce those laws currently in effect. The law is not really mandatory, in that continuances and dismissals of cases brought before the court under this new law are common (20).

In 1973, Baltimore, Maryland attempted a voluntary confiscation

of handguns within the city whereby a "grace period" was set to allow owners of handguns to turn them in with due compensation provided. Baltimore ran out of money, yet its crime rate continued to rise! The handgun control opponents stress that the gun criminals, not the gun laws, should be focused on as the means to deterring violent-crime in our country (21).

### C) The Public Attitude on Handgun Control

In the previous section, the major arguments put forth by the proponents and opponents of handgun control were presented. Both sides of the issue have persuasive reasons for maintaining their positions. But what is the predominant attitude of the American people concerning this issue of handgun control? The answer to this question is crucial if any serious attempts at legislative action are to be successful.

In 1971, the Harris Poll asked the American public if they would favor or oppose a law requiring strict control and registration of all handguns. Sixty-six percent indicated that they would favor such legislation (22). Another public opinion poll taken in 1972 resulted in 71% of the Americans polled favoring some form of official gun-control (23).

More recently, a 1975 Gallup survey indicated that, nationwide, a solid majority (67%) of the American public favor registration of all firearms. In the same survey, the question of banning the private possession of handguns was placed before the public. Although 55% of the Americans polled nationwide were opposed to such a ban, 66% of the people living in our large, urban centers - i.e. high crime areas - were in favor of forbidding private ownership of handguns (24).

Public opinion has been tested and found to favor more stringent handgun control measures. In certain heavily populated areas of our

country, the public has been pressured to a point where they are now calling for the total ban on private possession of handguns.

Before presenting the survey results, a look at federal and state firearms control laws would be appropriate.

PART II - CURRENT FEDERAL AND STATE FIREARMS LEGISLATION

A. Federal

Although the United States leads the world in gun ownership and the number of gun laws presently in effect (25), these laws do not reach the level of control and restriction found in the gun laws of most other countries. Newton and Zimring, in their Staff Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, list the nature and extent of gun-control laws around the world. Though this Staff Report is somewhat outdated (6 Years old), it still provides a reliable picture of gun-control worldwide (26):

- Great Britain requires a certificate of competence from police to buy or own a gun.
- In France, all guns must be registered and owners undergo an intensive investigation before licensing.
- The Netherlands requires a permit for all firearms.
- Australia requires a license to possess or carry a firearm, or the registration of all firearms, or both in many cases.
- Japan restricts private ownership of firearms entirely.
- Twenty-nine European countries require either a license to carry a firearm or registration of each privately owned firearm, or both in many circumstances.
- Five European countries prohibit the private possession of handguns.
- In North and South America, 15 countries require a license to possess or carry a firearm, or registration of all firearms, or both under certain circumstances.
- In Asia, 20 countries require a license to possess or carry a firearm, or the registration of all firearms, or both under certain circumstances.

- In Africa, 25 countries require registration of the ownership or sale of firearms.

Probably the greatest deficiency in the American gun-control effort is the lack of effective federal monitoring and regulation of interstate flow of firearms. This will remain a crucial area of firearms control as long as there exist major discrepancies and deficiencies in our state gun-control laws. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the Treasury Department has been tracing guns in 16 major cities since 1973 in cooperation with the local law enforcement authorities. In the preliminary findings released by the Bureau, it was found that the "percentage of crime handguns purchased interstate was directly proportionate to the degree of local handgun control" (27).

The Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 was intended to sharply curtail interstate trafficking of firearms as well as limit the accessibility of firearms (and ammunition) by prohibiting minors, convicted felons and those legally deemed to be mentally unstable or defective from obtaining guns (28).

However, the regulations imposed by the Act were riddled with loopholes. No provision was included to require personal and background verification of the gun applicant; also, the Gun Act focused only on the initial purchases of handguns without considering subsequent transfer of the weapon. This means that in the states without strict licensing and registration requirements (see following section on state laws) all sales and transfers of handguns following initial purchase are not properly detected and screened.

Also, the Act's attempt to reduce handgun proliferation in this

country by imposing restrictions on foreign importation merely led to the importing of handgun parts and stepped-up domestic manufacturing of handguns since the enacting of the law in 1968 (29).

## B) State

Some states have taken it upon themselves to initiate gun-control legislation of their own; but, regardless of the severity of these laws, their efficacy ends at their respective state borders. The intended effects of such laws are never realized due to the lack of statutory uniformity with surrounding jurisdictions. Illustration 5 depicts the nature of state gun-control laws nationwide:

Illustration 5 (30)

State Gun Control by Nature of Control	Prohibition of the Carrying of a Handgun on the Person (and no provision for a license to carry):	License Required to Carry a Handgun in a Vehicle
License Required to Sell Handguns at Retail:		
Alabama North Dakota (local option)		(Concealed)
California Oregon		California
Connecticut Pennsylvania		Idaho
Delaware Rhode Island		Oregon
Georgia South Carolina		(Concealed or openly)
Hawaii South Dakota		Alabama New Hampshire (loaded)
Indiana Tennessee		Connecticut New Jersey
Iowa Texas		Hawaii New York
Maryland Virginia (certain counties)		Indiana North Dakota
Massachusetts Washington		Iowa Pennsylvania
New Hampshire West Virginia		Maryland Rhode Island
New Jersey District of Columbia		Massachusetts South Dakota
New York North Carolina		Michigan Washington (loaded)
Ban on Assembling Handguns with Imported Parts:		License to Carry a Handgun:
Florida (1972 law declared unconstitutional by Florida Supreme Court in March 1973.)		New York
Registration of Firearms:	License Required to Carry a Handgun On or About the Person:	Permit Required (or equivalent) to Purchase a Handgun:
Hawaii (handguns and certain other firearms)	(Concealed)	Hawaii New Jersey
Mississippi (handguns and certain other firearms)	Alabama Nevada	Massachusetts New York
Michigan (handgun safety inspection)	California New Hampshire (loaded)	Michigan North Carolina
New York (license to possess a handgun)	Colorado Oregon	Missouri Virginia (certain counties)
District of Columbia (all firearms)	Delaware Pennsylvania	Waiting Period Between Purchase and Delivery of a Handgun:
	Idaho South Dakota	
	Iowa Utah	Alabama Oregon
	Maine Virginia	California Pennsylvania
	Michigan Washington	Connecticut Rhode Island
	Montana Wyoming	Illinois (any firearm) South Dakota
	(Concealed or openly)	Indiana Tennessee
	Connecticut	Maryland Washington
	Florida	New Jersey District of Columbia
	Hawaii	
	Indiana	
	Maryland	
	Massachusetts	
	(Openly only-carrying or concealed prohibited)	
	Georgia	



As can be seen by the above listing, only Massachusetts and seven other states require a license to purchase a handgun. Only 13 states have a waiting period between purchase and delivery of handguns, hopefully utilizing this time to run a background check on the applicant. Even a cursory glance of Illustration 5 will show the inconsistency and nonuniformity of state gun-control laws across the country.

In conclusion, in order to mount a strong and enforceable attack on gun violence and gun crime, the states must standardize and toughen their laws pertaining to firearms (especially handgun) controls and this must be complemented by federal oversight of interstate sale and transportation of firearms.

Although state controls end at the respective borders, if the states continue to allow virtual unrestricted sale and ownership of handguns the mere enactment of federal gun-control laws will not significantly curtail firearms violence.

The cooperation and concern of the states is crucial for the success of any gun-control measure. The states and localities must take the lead in this effort, since the day-to-day enforcement of any gun laws will rest solely on their shoulders.

PART III - THE SURVEY

A) Purpose

There are three prerequisites for enactment of meaningful handgun control legislation: 1) the establishment, through valid and documented evidence, that there is a critical handgun problem calling for the immediate attention of our lawmakers, 2) strong public support for control, 3) a consensus of the experts in the field which will be most affected by such legislation; namely, the professional law enforcement leaders around the country.

The first two prerequisites have been satisfied in the previous sections through documented statistical and empirical evidence. To satisfy the third criterion, the Boston Police Department engaged in a survey of the leading law enforcement administrators in the nation regarding their attitudes on handgun control.

The specific purpose of the survey was to clearly identify the prevailing attitude among police administrators on the key issues of firearms and handgun regulation. It is of utmost importance that the law enforcement community express its views and exert its influence upon decisions which will have tremendous implications on the operations of law enforcement agencies.

B) Survey Design

The survey was designed in questionnaire form and utilized eight items which were geared at measuring the respondents' overall attitude toward handgun control (31).

Each of the first seven items consisted of five possible responses enabling the respondent to express his position in terms of degree of approval or disapproval (refer to copy of questionnaire at the end of

the report). The degree of response available to the police respondents was as follows: Strongly Approve, Approve, Undecided, Disapprove, Strongly Disapprove. The first seven statements were also designed to elicit two separate attitude responses. The police administrator was asked to give his personal view concerning each statement; then he was asked what he feels is the predominant attitude of the subordinates in his department concerning each statement. For example, it is possible to find a police chief or police administrator who strongly approves of banning the private possession of handguns, yet perceiving his subordinates as being strongly opposed to such a ban.

The eighth and final item on the questionnaire asked the respondent to summarize, in his own words, his personal opinion on regulating the ownership of handguns and other firearms. This item will be dealt with separately following our analysis of the first seven items.

These first seven statements of the questionnaire were carefully designed to cover the basic issues of the gun-control problem: 1) total ban on private possession of handguns, 2) regulation of handgun ownership, 3) regulation on long gun ownership (rifles and shotguns), 4) carrying of handguns, 5) possession in the home and business, 6) "Saturday Night Specials", 7) mandatory sentencing for illegal possession of firearms.

For the purpose of simplicity and comparison a simplified number scaling system was utilized (32). This scaling system allows us to arrive at a single number describing the attitude of the particular police administrators sampled. The number scale ranged from 1 through 5, whereas a score of 1.00 indicates strong opposition to the handgun or gun-control proposal in question; and a score of 5.00 denotes strong approval to the particular proposal. To better illustrate this scaling system, an example would be helpful. Overall, when the 122

police officials were asked their views on mandatory sentencing for persons unlawfully possessing firearms, the response was 4.36. On our scale this signifies a highly favorable view toward this method of controlling firearms use. However, when we asked the administrators to state their position on restricting the ownership of long guns, a 1.74 response was obtained. This low score on our scale is indicative of a strong opposition to such a gun-control measure.

Subsequently, any score approaching 3.00 would signify a division of opinion among the respondents questioned. To better illustrate, the municipal police chiefs produced a 3.05 score when asked their position on the carrying of handguns on the person. This score shows that these chiefs were divided on the issue of carrying handguns, with a slight inclination toward prohibiting this carrying.

### C) Survey Respondents and Variables

200 questionnaires were sent to the leading law enforcement agencies at the state, county, and municipal levels of government. 122 responded, producing a 61% response-rate. Our findings were based on the 54 municipal police chiefs, the 39 state police and department of public safety directors, and the 29 county sheriffs who kindly cooperated with us in completing and returning our questionnaire.

The criteria of our selected sample of police departments were municipal police departments with jurisdictions over 100,000 in population, county sheriffs with total enforcement strength of 200 or more men, and the state police and state law enforcement agencies nationwide.

Besides examining the overall findings of our survey, we employed five additional variables for the purpose of isolating and focusing on factors

which may play a significant role in attitude response. These five variables are Region, Type of Department, Size of Department, Density of Jurisdiction (population per square mile), and amount of Violent-Crime in the Jurisdiction (per 100,000 population) (33). More detailed explanation of these variables will be found in PART IV.

#### D) Survey Limitations

As indicated earlier, the primary intention of this questionnaire survey was to serve as a reliable barometer of the attitude among law enforcement leaders around the country regarding the issue of handgun control. The secondary task was to discover the police subordinates' views on handgun control, thereby presenting a more comprehensive stance of both administrators and line members of the law enforcement community. However, resource limitations prevented any first-hand response on the part of the subordinates. Instead, the police leaders were asked to supply their perception of how their subordinates felt on the handgun control problem.

Subsequently, this secondary response by the police chiefs resulted in a less than wholly reliable indication of their subordinates' views. The perceived attitudes of the subordinates were conspicuously congruous and consistently more conservative than the chiefs' personal beliefs, thereby making these findings suspect.

The survey was not developed and analyzed in a complex, analytical setting. Intricate statistical methods of sampling, testing, and analyzing were not utilized. The simple numerical scaling system was all that was required to accurately gauge attitude response without having to engage in a mesh of percentages and cross-percentages.

PART IV - FINDINGS

A) General

This section includes the response of all 122 law enforcement administrators (Refer to Appendix E at the end of this report for the percentage breakdown for all the variables analyzed).

As expected, the three items that elicited the strongest opposition to gun-control were items 1, 3, and 5. Item 1 called for the restricting of handgun ownership to police personnel only, and produced a 2.01 response on the scale, indicating a clear opposition to such an extreme measure of controlling handguns. Item 3, which put the issue of long gun ownership (rifles and shotguns) before the police leaders, proved that these top police officials are strongly opposed to restrictions on long gun ownership (1.74). Item 5 tested the respondents on another sensitive area of the handgun control movement; namely, ownership in the home and business for protection. The 2.04 response to this item reveals that a very strong majority of the respondents approve of handgun possession in business and homes for the purpose of protection.

Less convincing, yet still anti-gun-control in sentiment, were the findings pertaining to the general possession and carrying of handguns. Item 2 proposed that individuals, other than those with criminal records and mentally unstable backgrounds, should be allowed to own handguns as they desire. The 2.57 response for this item shows us that the majority of the administrators look favorably upon allowing this general possession of handguns, although this consensus is not as strong as that of the previously mentioned items. The carrying of handguns on the person (Item 4) produced the greatest division of opinion among the surveyed (2.82). This signifies that there is dissension among law enforcement leaders as to whether the carrying of

handguns should be allowed. Though a slight majority favors the carrying of handguns, a substantial minority opposes such an extension of handgun ownership.

Items 6 and 7 on the questionnaire, calling for the banning of "Saturday Night Specials" and the imposing of mandatory sentences for firearms violations, were both overwhelmingly agreed upon by the responding police chiefs (4.33 and 4.36, respectively).

The police administrators' perceptions of the prevailing attitude of their subordinates conspicuously coincide with their own personal views. The only difference being that the perceived subordinates' views, all items considered, were slightly less favorable to the handgun control measures offered on the questionnaire. Illustration 6 depicts this noticeable congruity of response. The attitude-measurement scale of 1 through 5 used in this illustration is based on the scale of favorableness toward each gun-control measure previously described in the Survey Design Section of PART III.

#### B) Regional Findings

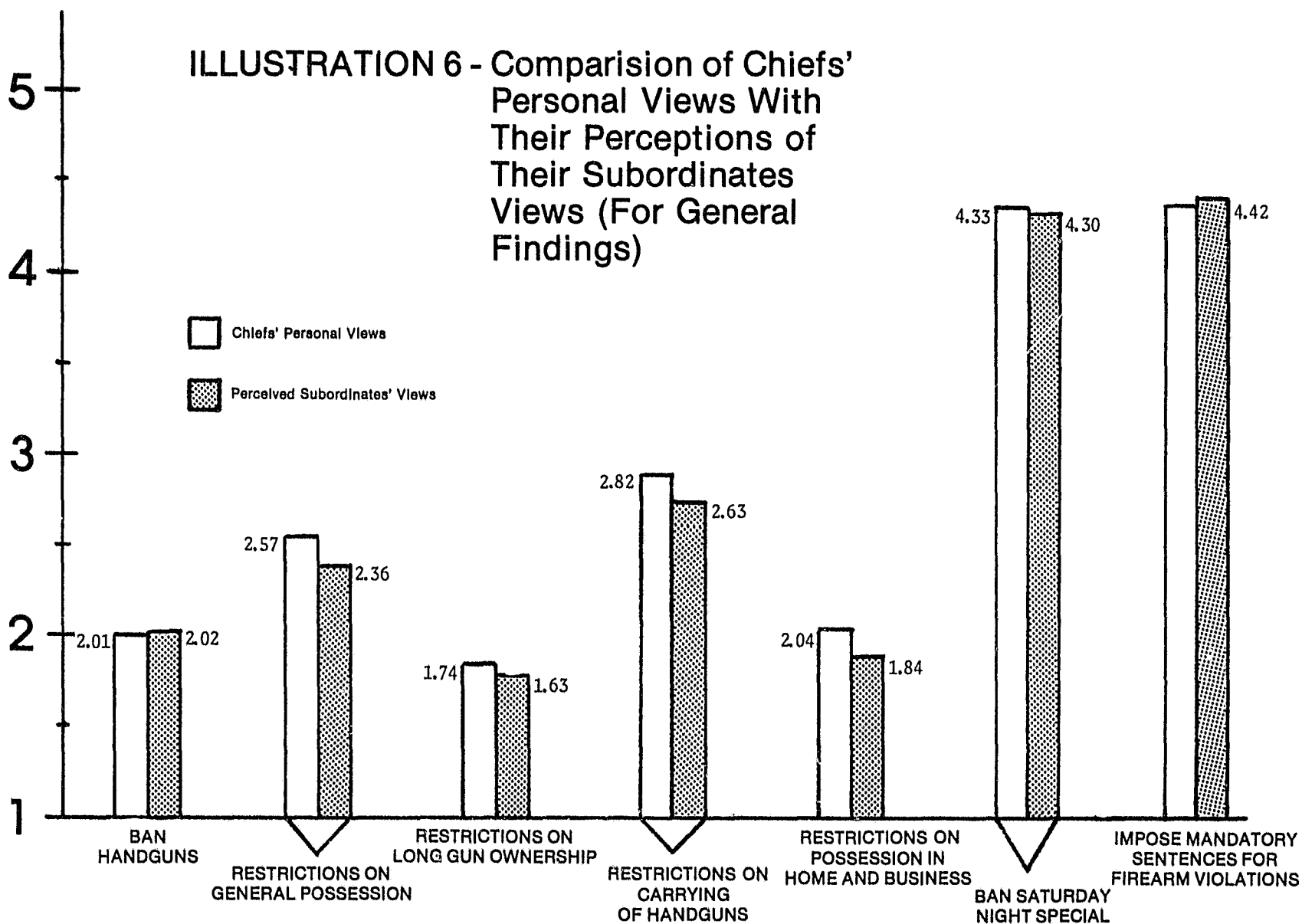
In an attempt to detect any regional patterns of response, we compared the four major regions of the United States. The major regions examined were: North Atlantic, Southern, North Central, and Mountain Pacific. This general regional distribution was chosen to establish a representative sampling from each area.

Although the overall average score of the seven items tends to be inflated in favor of handgun control due to the strong favorable responses to the banning of Saturday Night Specials and the imposing of mandatory sentences on violators of firearms laws, it still is of use as a rough gauge of firearm and handgun control views. Considering this, the





SCALE



Southern Region responded the least favorably toward gun-control when all seven items were considered. This is significant in that the South leads the nation in firearms ownership and gun use in homicides and aggravated assaults.

Indicative of the South's negative attitude toward handgun control are the extremely low scores the Southern police chiefs produced in presenting their views on the carrying of handguns and possessing of handguns in the home and business. Pertaining to this possession in the home and business, the South's 1.53 response left no doubt as to their firm belief in allowing citizens to arm themselves at home and in their business establishments. This feeling is also strong among police officials from the Mountain Pacific Region (2.02).

The item producing the greatest divergence of opinion among the regions, as it did for most of the variables, was the issue of carrying handguns on the person. A sizeable majority of law enforcement leaders from the Southern and North Atlantic Regions expressed a definite favorable attitude toward the carrying of handguns (2.26). However, the top police officials from the North Central (3.12). and Mountain Pacific (3.26) Regions disagreed with their Southern and North Atlantic counterparts, opposing the virtual unrestricted carrying of handguns by the general populace.

Concerning the banning of Saturday Night Specials and mandatory sentencing, the regions were fairly consistent and uniform in their strong support of these measures to curb the incidence of firearms violence.

For the most part, the regional comparison of these respondents' views with their perception of how their subordinates view the issues greatly resemble one another. The only discrepancy of any significance

pertains to item 2, which suggested that individuals, other than ex-offenders and the mentally unstable, be allowed to own handguns. The respondents from the North Atlantic (2.73) and North Central (2.70) Regions, though favoring this type of handgun possession, did not display the strong favorable position that they perceived their subordinates as holding (2.36 and 2.29, respectively).

### C) Type of Department

The three types of departments that were solicited for our study were municipal police, county sheriff departments, and state police (34). Of the 122 responding agencies, 54 were municipal police, 39 state police, and 29 were county sheriffs (35).

Municipal police chiefs, representing the major urban areas, expressed the most favorable attitude toward handgun control of all three agency levels surveyed. Though strongly against restricting long gun ownership (1.87), banning handguns to all but police (2.20), and prohibiting handgun ownership in home and business (2.33), the urban police chiefs came out slightly against the carrying of handguns on the person (3.05). This is hardly a show of solidarity on the part of the chiefs, but it does indicate that the urban police departments, which experience far more direct contact with crime on the streets than the other two levels of policing, realize the implications of allowing unrestricted carrying of guns on the streets of our cities.

The top police officials at the state level revealed the least favorable stance on gun-control, all items considered. Their responses to the items calling for banning of handguns (1.87), and the carrying

of handguns (2.48), indicate that they would resist, as a group, any legislation that would ban or severely limit the possession of handguns by the populace. This strong pro-gun ownership stance of the state police respondents suggest that their limited jurisdiction may play a significant role in their response.

County sheriffs made themselves conspicuous by their overwhelmingly favorable response to possessing handguns in the home and business (1.70). They also revealed the strongest opposition to a ban on handgun ownership (1.86). However, when asked their stance on the carrying of handguns, the degree of consensus was not nearly as pronounced (2.85). As a result, the carrying of handguns for personal protection is an issue which meets considerable resistance in the law enforcement community, especially in our densely populated, urban centers.

No appreciable differences were found in examining the perceived attitudes of the subordinates, except for the fact that the municipal police subordinates, as a group, were not seen as resisting the carrying of handguns as were their chiefs (chiefs - 3.05, perceived subordinates - 2.75).

#### D) Size of Department

The next variable analyzed in our search for conspicuous patterns of attitude response was the size of the law enforcement agency responding to the questionnaire. For the purpose of analysis we divided the police departments into four groupings, based on the number of police employees for each agency (36). The departments were grouped in the following ranges: 150-500, 500-1000, 1000-1500, and the largest

departments over 1500 police employees.

The results further emphasized the growing correlation between the type of jurisdiction and the attitudes of the police leaders from these areas. The largest departments, for the most part representing the great urban areas, exhibited the most favorable overall position on handgun control (3.12) than any of the other size groupings.

Although not overwhelming, they came out against the carrying of handguns (3.16) and against allowing possession of handguns with no rigid provisions for registration and licensing (3.05).

These results are important in that they reveal a preference for more rigid controls on handguns in the largest police departments. These largest departments, for the most part, represent the major population centers or regions in the country. Also, the comparatively high responses to possession of handguns in home and business (2.61) and banning private possession of handguns (2.42) suggest that the atmosphere in these jurisdictions may be ripe for positive change in the form of more stringent regulation of gun possession.

The responses from the three other size of department groupings were remarkably similar, except that the police executives from the smallest departments actually displayed a slight unfavorable attitude (3.02) toward the carrying of handguns for protection. Overall, these findings suggest that the bulk of the support for handgun control measures can be found among the law enforcement leaders of the major departments around the country.

The strength of the "Size of Department" factor is somewhat attenuated by the fact that the second largest department size grouping (1000 - 1500) displayed the most unfavorable overall attitude toward gun-control of all

the groupings. This point raises questions as to the validity of the the Size of Department influencing attitude response.

The subordinates' perceived attitudes were somewhat less encouraging for gun-control advocates. The largest departments (over 1500 employees) did not stand out in their favorable position on gun-control as did their chiefs. Only in their approval of the banning of Saturday Night Specials and mandatory sentencing were the subordinates seen as sympathizing with the handgun control cause. The degree of response leveled-off across the group categories whereas the degree of favorableness to handgun control diminished.

#### E) Density of Population

A fair assumption is that where one finds the densest populated areas, one will also find the greatest incidence of crime and violence. This assumption is supported by the latest Uniform Crime Reports (1974) which indicate that the large urban centers (i.e. densest areas in population) contain the highest violent-crime rates.

Selected were 15 of the densest and 15 of the least dense jurisdictions to ascertain if there exists a relation between density of population and attitude toward handgun control (37). These findings will provide an idea of how the respondents from the heavily settled areas match up with those from the more sparsely settled jurisdictions (38).

The "Saturday Night Special", the inexpensive, low quality, easily concealable handgun, is a very unpopular weapon in the densely populated areas of our country. The 4.80 response indicates a near total consensus of the police leaders in these jurisdictions strongly favoring the banning of this weapon. The 15 low density jurisdictions produced a 3.92 response

to the banning of the "Special ", which is a strong majority but nowhere near the solidarity shown by the dense jurisdictions.

One especially interesting result was that the police executives from the sparsely settled areas actually showed opposition (3.15) to the carrying of handguns, yet opposing restrictions on ownership in home and business (2.07) and the imposition of restrictions on general possession (2.14). The banning of handguns except for police was extremely unpopular among these respondents (1.78).

The law enforcement chiefs from the high density areas were in favor of allowing the carrying of handguns (2.80), although not without a sizeable minority indicating their opposition. However, these chiefs representing the more heavily populated areas were against the banning of handguns (2.26) and favorably view the use of a handgun for protecting the home and business (2.06). Even the general possession of handguns (item 2) was looked upon favorably by these police officials (2.53).

As was the case with most of the variables and items, the police chiefs' perceptions of the subordinates' views on handgun control were more conservative in comparison with their personal views. In both the high and low density jurisdictions, there was no marked difference in response between these jurisdictions and between the chiefs' personal attitudes and those perceived to be held by their subordinates. The subordinates were seen as being slightly more "pro-gun" in attitude, although the small distinction is negligible.

F) Violent-Crime Ratio

Probably the most important variable to be studied, the violent-crime ratio measures the incidence of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault per 100,000 inhabitants (30). Since this variable is a prime indicator of the seriousness of the crime problem in a given area, a logical extension of this would be the assumption that the highest violent-crime zones (represented by the police leadership in these areas) will demand a stronger gun-control stance to assist in the reduction of violent-crime and homicides. Analysis of the responses bears out this assumption.

In following the same format as we did for the high-low density variable, 15 of the highest and 15 of the lowest violent-crime jurisdictions were chosen to ascertain if this factor exerted influence on the attitudes of the responding police executives (40).

The police respondents from the high violent-crime areas showed stiff opposition to the carrying of handguns by individuals who express "a general need to protect their own life and property" (3.42). The majority also rejected the unrestricted possession of handguns by citizens other than the mentally unstable and the ex-criminal (3.13). Also, their response to the banning of handguns (2.60) and the prohibiting of handguns in the home and business (2.71), though still denoting opposition to these measures, wasn't nearly as strong in degree of opposition as that displayed by the 122 respondents collectively (2.01 and 2.04, respectively).

Those police administrators from the jurisdictions lowest in violent-crime revealed surprisingly high responses to banning (2.53) and restricting (2.86) handgun ownership, as well as the carrying of



handguns for protection (2.86). Although these high responses are surprising, they still represent a majority opposing restrictions on handgun ownership and use. These findings indicate that gun-control sentiments are not restricted to any one segment of the responding population, but rather opponents and proponents of gun-control can be found both in the serious crime-ridden areas and those areas exhibiting relatively low violent-crime rates.

For the high and low violent-crime areas, the perceived attitudes of the subordinates levelled off sharply when compared with the chiefs' personal views. For the high violent-crime group, the unfavorable responses put forth by the chiefs regarding general possession and carrying of handguns disappeared when these chiefs gave their opinion on how their subordinates feel on these matters. The chiefs felt their subordinates were against restrictions on general possession (2.60) and carrying (2.85) of handguns

This situation held true for low violent-crime areas. The subordinates were perceived as being much less receptive to gun-control as were the chiefs of these departments. An example of this would be the response to banning handguns (chief - 2.53, subordinates - 2.00) and carrying of these handguns (chief - 2.80, subordinates - 2.53).

As was the case throughout the survey analysis, the views on banning the Saturday Night Specials and mandatory sentencing of violators of firearms laws were most favorable. The rate of violent-crime in the jurisdiction had no bearing on the approval of these two popular gun-control alternatives.

G) Chiefs' Summary Views

This section reports on the personal views expressed by the law enforcement administrators in item 8 on the questionnaire. This final item was included to provide the respondent with an opportunity to express his personal opinion on regulating the ownership of handguns and firearms (41). The following are the recommendations and stances indicated by the total respondents and the respective percentages:

	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>
1)	More emphasis on deterrence and punishment by the legislative and judicial sectors	51.0	62
2)	Need for comprehensive registration and/or licensing requirements	45.9	56
3)	Stress 2nd Amendment right to bear arms	13.1	16
4)	More restrictions on guns will only aid the criminal	12.3	15
5)	Only federal legislation on handgun control will be effective	8.2	10
6)	Demonstrated proof of firearm proficiency as a necessary prerequisite for gun ownership	7.4	9
7)	National, centralized record-keeping system on gun ownership	3.3	4
8)	Gun-control not the solution to violent crime; the problem is a societal one	1.6	2
9)	No response to item 8	13.9	17

These personal positons on the part of the police respondents will be dealt with in greater detail in the final part of the report.

PART V - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A) Implications of the Findings  
and Future Prospects for Controlling Handguns

As indicated earlier, this questionnaire survey of law enforcement officials nationwide was intended to solicit the input of the knowledgeable and experienced members of the law enforcement community. Before any legislation is decided upon the experts in the particular field at which the changes are directed are called upon to testify; and even to formulate the legislation itself. This expertise is necessary before any problem can be placed in its proper perspective.

Through the use of the handgun control questionnaire, the predominant attitude of the experts in the field of law enforcement was obtained. The implications of these findings are evident.

The law enforcement community does not favor the banning of handguns for private use. Only 15 of the 122 respondents agreed that handguns should be banned (see Appendix E). Even though the large urban centers seem to favor such a ban, at this time passage of such a handgun proscription is highly unlikely. Recent defeats of bills in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the U.S. House Judiciary Committee calling for the banning of private handgun ownership attest to this assumption.

The outright ban on handgun ownership exists nowhere in the U.S. It is always has been too hot a political issue to tamper with, especially in the rural communities. However, more recent developments in the U.S. House Judiciary Committee indicate that the political atmosphere surrounding handgun control is hardly adverse. The Committee voted to adopt an amendment introduced by Congressman Martin Russo of Illinois which would ban the importation, sale, manufacture, and distribution of

"concealable" handguns, and affect nearly 70% of the handguns presently made in the U.S. (42). However, strong opposition is expected to be mounted against this proposal when it reaches the House floor.

One area of the gun-control movement that the law enforcement leaders, regardless of location and characteristics of their jurisdiction, are adamantly opposed to is the placing of restrictions on long gun ownership. But these shotguns and rifles are not the target of gun-control legislation. It is the concealability and use in crime of the handgun that is the target. This distinction must be made whenever gun-control is seriously debated.

The rifle and shotgun are used primarily for sporting purposes. The handgun is the weapon that is relied on to perpetrate the majority of the murders in this country. It is responsible for countless other armed crimes; and its use for strictly sporting purposes is negligible.

Another area of handgun control that was rejected by the surveyed police officials is the restricting of home and business possession of handguns. Only in the high violent-crime areas was the response less than convincing. The serious crime situation in these jurisdictions produced a substantial minority in favor of restrictions on this type of possession.

Among the respondents as a whole, the overriding need for citizen protection and self-defense seems to outweigh any notion that banning or restricting handgun ownership will curtail armed violence. This position reflects the attitude of the American public and can be attested to by the fact that there is no ban on the private possession of handguns

anywhere in the United States.

After the assassinations of 1968, the sale of guns jumped in all parts of the country. The advocates of handgun control argue that instead of seeking a lasting remedy, people buy guns with the fatuous idea of defending themselves (43). However, law-abiding citizens will counter with the argument that gun-control laws will place the criminal in an even more advantageous position, since these laws will be ignored by the criminal element. The police chiefs responding to the survey tend to agree with this line of thinking. The chiefs feel Americans should be allowed to defend themselves in their homes and places of business.

Having rejected the extreme measure of banning private possession of handguns, the chiefs were asked their views on whether "individuals, other than those with criminal records and mentally unstable behavior, should be allowed to own handguns as they desire". This question was aimed at acquiring the chiefs' stance on general restriction and regulation of handgun ownership. The majority of the law enforcement leaders approved of this liberal ownership of handguns.

The police administrators from the most troubled violent-crime areas and those commanding the largest police forces digressed from the prevailing feeling on this subject and expressed (in small majority) the need for further limitations of handgun ownership beyond the exclusion of ex-felons and the mentally unstable.

Then handgun control proposal that resulted in the greatest division of opinion among the surveyed police administrators concerned the carrying of handguns on the person for protection. Overall, the chiefs indicated approval to this carrying of the handgun, but not without strong opposition from various sectors of the responding population. Municipal police chiefs

and the chiefs from the high violent-crime areas disclosed opposition to the carrying of handguns. Regionally, the North Central and Mountain Pacific chiefs were also against this freedom to carry handguns, though by only a slight majority.

Probably the two facets of the handgun control drive which stand the best chance for legislative approval are the banning of the so-called Saturday Night Special and the imposition of mandatory sentences for those violating existing firearms laws.

The lack of uniform definition of the Saturday Night Special is perhaps the major factor in the sputtering efforts to ban such a crudely made handgun. However, the police chiefs, by an impressive majority, expressed their approval to such a ban. Without the aid of a specific definition, this approval indicates a desire to ban cheaply-made, low-quality handguns. The outcome, coupled with the National Rifle Association going on record as "concurring in principle with the desirability of removing them (the cheap handguns) from the market" (44) paves the way for enactment of nationwide laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and possession of "Saturday Night Specials".

Mandatory sentencing for illegal possession and use of firearms won the approval of the overwhelming majority of the respondents. Despite minor regional and jurisdictional fluctuations in degree of response, this measure was viewed as a viable means at combatting gun-related crime. In a nationwide, public opinion survey conducted by Decision Making Information in the fall of 1975, 33% of those questioned suggested that harsher punishment is needed to reduce crime. At the same time, only 11% mentioned gun-control as a means for reducing crime. In the same survey, 92% agreed that if we are to solve crime and violence in our society, we must concentrate more on

people than on weapons (45).

Public attitude surveys, such as the above mentioned, indicate that the American people are swaying toward a more punitive stance in handling violent offenders and curbing violent-crime. The Massachusetts mandatory one-year sentence for unlawfully possessing firearms is a prime example of this trend toward punishment as the means for dealing with firearms violators (46).

Since the total banning of handguns for private use has neither the endorsement of the American people nor the law enforcement community, less extreme measures of handgun control are more feasible.

The most commonly mentioned controls are registration of guns in circulation and licensing of gun owners. Registration merely provides for identification of guns in circulation. It does not serve any purpose in controlling firearms abuse, for its primary function is aiding law enforcement authorities in investigating incidents after they occur.

Licensing is a much more effective handgun control mechanism in that it regulates handgun ownership by establishing certain criteria to be met to justify possession of the firearm. The more restrictive licensing statutes allow ownership only to those who display a clear and compelling need for a handgun. The more liberal licensing codes permit all persons (excluding certain proscribed classes, such as convicted felons, drug addicts and mental incompetents) eligibility to own a handgun.

Item 8, the final item in our analysis, permitted the police administrators to more precisely express their views on handgun and firearms control.

As mentioned earlier, 46% (56) of the 122 surveyed police administrators indicated a need for additional controls on handguns and other firearms. Twenty-eight percent (34) were in favor of a permit or licensing system which would limit the accessibility and use of the handgun (e.g. restrict carrying of handguns on person by establishing a clear and justifiable reason for possession). Eighteen percent (22) denoted a need for registration of firearms. Contrary to expectations, only 8% (10) felt that the federal government must enact national registration and licensing laws for handgun control to be effective. Only 4 (3%) of the respondents expressed a distinct need for a national registration center for firearms similar to the NCIC system currently in operation (47).

Fifty-one percent (62) of the police executives indicated in Item 8 that more severe punishment of offenders illegally utilizing firearms is of high priority in fighting armed crime and violence. Thirteen percent (16) wrote of their firm belief in the Second Amendment and the right to bear arms. Twelve percent (15) were opposed to more controls, stating that more firearms restrictions will only aide the criminal and place the conforming, law-abiding citizen at a serious disadvantage.

The mere registration of guns is, at best, a very weak tool in combatting armed crime and firearm accidents. The fact that merely 18% of the respondents favored registration of firearms indicates that the task of registering all firearms may be more of an administrative burden to police than an effective tool in controlling handgun crime and misuse. The National Rifle Association's Legislative Information Service appropriately conveys this line of thought: "The strongest argument against registration is its utter futility in reducing armed crime. Advocates of registration readily admit that criminals will not register their weapons and that criminals are not deterred by registration requirements from



arming themselves...A central registration list is practically useless as a law enforcement tool because it contains a listing of only those firearms owned by the law-abiding citizen, not the firearms of those persons against whom restrictive laws are primarily directed." The NRA goes on to say that "the cost of administering a registration program ordinarily can be justified only if it results in a significant reduction in crime. The record fails to show such a result." (48) Registration can be of value in an auxiliary capacity to much more stringent licensing requirements.

The banning of handguns, though favored in many urban centers, still is rejected by the majority of Americans as well as the law enforcement community. However, the shift in climate toward more controls and restrictions on handgun ownership has begun. Nearly half (46%) of the law enforcement community surveyed expressed a desire to see additional controls on handguns. The responding police administrators from the high violent-crime areas, the municipal police chiefs, and the chiefs heading the large departments all favored severe restrictions on the license to carry a handgun on the person. Public opinion polls depict the public attitude as favoring more handgun controls. Statistical studies have shown that the impact of handgun control is favorable and effective (49).

Official endorsement for stronger handgun controls can be found in the findings and conclusions of five major national commissions of the past decade (see Appendix A for listing and recommendations of these commissions). The conclusions were arrived at after a painstaking review of the issue of handgun and firearms control and all concluded that stronger measures are needed to curtail gun crime and misuse.

B) Recommendations

The following recommendations are viable handgun control measures in light of public opinion and the law enforcement community's attitudes toward handgun control. Ideally, a national ban on the manufacture, sale, distribution, ownership, and possession of handguns would no doubt greatly curtail the incidence of violent armed crime and firearms accidents. However, the political realities concerning handgun control preclude such an extreme and emotionally charged measure from acquiring legislative approval. But working within the political framework and according to the public sentiment, there is a good deal that can be accomplished in the form of meaningful, effective handgun controls.

ON THE FEDERAL LEVEL

The federal government must take the initiative on all matters that are of national scope and require federal supervision:

- Ban the manufacture, sale, importation and possession of handguns (and parts) which can be readily classified as easily concealable and inferior in value and quality. The exact definition of these "Saturday Night Specials" would be arrived at soliciting the input of legislators, law enforcement leaders, and experts in the area of firearms production and use. This precise definition is vital in order to set standards for production and enforcement.
- Prohibit all interstate transporting of firearms and mail order transactions in which private citizens are the recipients. All such interstate transporting of firearms must be conducted between authorized dealers under close scrutiny by law enforcement officials. Violation of

these provisions will result in a mandatory prison sentence.

ON THE STATE LEVEL

The ultimate enforcement of gun-control laws rests on the states and the local jurisdictions. Therefore, the states must enact restrictive licensing legislation on their own. In order to mount a forceful front against handgun and firearm abuse, the following general requirements must be provided for:

- A waiting period be established in order to run a background check on all applicants prior to all firearms purchases. The exact nature and extent of this waiting period will be left up to the individual states so that they may adapt to their particular capacity and resources.
- All handgun purchases will be dependent on a clear and convincing need for ownership of such a weapon. This provision will especially apply to the carrying of handguns on the person or in vehicles. This "clear and convincing need" will not be left up to the arbitrariness of the local law enforcement authority, but rather will be established through statutory guidelines.
- A notice of transfer requiring all sales and exchanges of firearms between two private citizens be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer, or preferably, a state licensing authority. All criteria for possession of firearms stated earlier will apply to these transactions (e.g. waiting period, establishment of need, etc.). This aspect of gun-control is an often neglected one but of extreme importance in maintaining restrictions on firearm ownership.

- Stiff mandatory penalties for violations of all the firearms regulatory laws as well as additional (or mandatory) punishment for use of a firearm in the commission of a crime. This is probably the most essential element in the legislative attempt to fight handgun and firearms crime, for it provides the necessary sanctions to enforce the gun laws and deter future violations.

The final recommendation dealing with the imposition of mandatory sentences for the use of guns in the commission of serious crimes may be too demanding a task for the states to effectively execute. Such a mandatory sentencing law would increase the number of offenders sentenced to prison, thereby taxing the already overcrowded correctional facilities in the states. Therefore, the federal government, with its strong tax base and vast land resources, may be better equipped to finance and develop new correctional facilities. Federal intervention in this area would then be justified.

The banning of handguns is neither a realistic goal nor, to many people, a desirable one. However, if public opinion polls and the results of this handgun control survey are reliable indicators of the actual support that the American people and law enforcement community will afford progressive handgun control measures, then there is a good deal to be accomplished. Positive legislative action can and will lead to tighter controls on handgun ownership.

But it would be a fanciful dream to expect a drastic decrease in armed crime and violence based solely on stricter and more comprehensive firearm controls. The crime problem is too deep-rooted and permeated in our society to be solved by a single, external measure of control. What can be realistically expected is a halt in the current unrestrained, cancerous onslaught of violent-crime in America; the handgun control measures mentioned herein offer a viable means to this end.

Appendix A

National Commission Recommendations (50)

In the past decade five major national commissions have in some manner dealt with the issue of guns and violence in American society. The membership and recommendations of those commissions appear below:

COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

President Johnson established the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice through Executive Order 11236 on July 23, 1965.

Members:

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Chairman	
Genevieve Blatt	James B. Parsons
Charles D. Breitell	Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Kingman Brewster	William P. Rogers
Garrett H. Byrne	Robert G. Storey
Thomas J. Cahill	Julia D. Stuart
Otis Chandler	Robert F. Wagner
Leon Jaworski	Herbert Wechsler
Thomas C. Lynch	Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Ross L. Malone	Luther W. Youngdahl

Recommendations:

- Federal and State Governments should enact legislation outlawing transportation and private possession of military-type firearms such as bazookas, machine guns, mortars, and antitank guns.
- States should enact laws prohibiting certain categories of persons, such as habitual drunkards, drug addicts, mental incompetents, persons with a history of mental disturbance, and persons convicted of certain offenses, from buying, owning or possessing firearms.
- Each State should require the registration of all handguns, rifles, and shotguns. If, after five years, some States still have not enacted such laws, Congress should pass a Federal firearms registration act applicable to those States.
- Each State should require a person to obtain a permit before he can either possess or carry a handgun. Through licensing provisions, Federal law should prohibit mail-order

and other interstate sales of handguns and should regulate such sales of rifles and shotguns.

Federal legislation should prohibit the interstate shipment of handguns except between federally licensed importers, manufacturers, and dealers. A Federal licensee should also be prohibited from selling handguns to an individual not living in the State of the seller. The interstate shipment of shotguns and rifles should be delayed a sufficient time for law enforcement authorities in the buyer's home town to examine his sworn statement . . . and the consent of these authorities should be required before the weapon may be shipped.

The Crime Commission also recommended a continuing effort to find non-lethal weapons to replace the handgun, so that victims of guns are merely incapacitated and not killed.

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

Executive Order 11365 issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 29, 1967, created the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

#### Members:

Otto Kerner, Chairman  
John V. Lindsay, Vice Chairman  
Fred Harris  
Edward W. Brooke  
James C. Corman  
William M. McCulloch  
I. W. Abel  
Charles B. Thornton  
Roy Wilkins  
Katherine Graham Peden  
Herbert Jenkins

#### Recommendations:

- All State and local governments should enact gun control legislation of the type recommended by the Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.
- Federal legislation is essential in order to make state and local laws fully effective, and to regulate areas beyond the reach of State government.
- Both State and local governments should consider enactment of laws and ordinances controlling the storage of firearms and ammunition in order to diminish the possibilities of theft. Such laws could require, for example, that all firearms and ammunition be stored in heavily protected

vaults or areas, or that essential parts of the firearms be so stored.

- The Federal government should undertake an immediate program to test and evaluate available nonlethal weapons and related control equipment for use by police and control forces.

#### NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE

Executive Order #11412 issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson on June 10, 1968, established the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

#### Members:

Dr. Milton Eisenhower, Chairman  
Congressman Hale Boggs  
Archbishop Terence J. Cooke  
Ambassador Patricia Harris  
Senator Philip A. Hart  
Judge A. Leon Higginbotham  
Eric Hoffer  
Senator Roman Hruska  
Albert E. Jenner, Jr.  
Congressman William M. McCulloch  
Dr. W. Walter Meminger  
Judge Ernest William McFarland  
Leon Jaworski

#### Recommendations:

- The staff report on "Firearms and Violence in American Life" concluded that the only way to reduce gun violence is to reduce sharply the number of handguns in civilian hands in this country. It called for the establishment of minimum standards for state firearms control systems, a national standard for handgun licensing, a safety test for handgun owners, strict regulation of firearms dealers, establishment of a notification system to record stolen or lost handguns, and a system of periodic auditing of licensed handgun owners.
- The Report also recommended a federally financed program to purchase handguns from private citizens and to grant amnesty to persons handing in illegally-owned handguns.



NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE REFORM OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS

Public Law 89-801 created the National Commission on the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws, charging such Commission to make a full and complete review of the statutes and case law of the Federal system of criminal justice.

Members:

Edmund G. Brown, Chairman  
Richard H. Poff, Vice Chairman  
George C. Edwards, Jr.  
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.  
A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.  
Roman L. Hruska  
Robert W. Kastenmeier  
Thomas J. MacBride  
John L. McClellan  
Abner J. Mikva  
Donald Scott Thomas  
Theodore Voorhees  
Don Edwards

Recommendations:

- The majority of Commissioners recommend that Congress
- Ban the production and possession of and trafficking in handguns with exceptions only for military, police and similar official activities; and
  - Require registration of all firearms.

Note: A substantial body of opinion in the Commission opposes any Federal involvement in firearms control beyond that embodied in existing legislation.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals was appointed by the Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration on October 20, 1971.

Members:

Russell W. Peterson, Chairman  
Peter J. Pitchess, Vice Chairman  
Richard R. Anderson  
Forrest H. Anderson  
Sylvia Bacon  
Arthur J. Bilek  
Frank Dyson

Caroline E. Hughes  
Howard A. Jones  
Robert J. Kutak  
Richard G. Lugar  
Ellis C. MacDougall  
Henry F. McQuade  
Gary K. Nelson  
Charles L. Owen

Ray Pope  
Elmer J. C. Prenzlowl, Jr.  
Milton G. Rector  
Arlen Specter  
Leon H. Sullivan  
Donald F. Taylor  
Richard W. Velde

Recommendations:

- The Commission recommends that existing Federal, State, and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced. It further recommends that States undertake publicity campaigns to educate and public fully about laws regulating the private possession of handguns.
- The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation providing for an extended prison term with a maximum term of 25 years for committing a felony while in possession of a handgun.
- The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation providing for police discretion in stop-and-frisk searches of persons and searches of automobiles for illegal handguns.
- The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the manufacture of handguns, their parts, and ammunition.
- The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the sale of handguns, their parts, and ammunition to other than law enforcement agencies or Federal or State governments for military purposes.
- The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation establishing and funding a State agency authorized to purchase all voluntarily surrendered handguns, and further authorized to register and modify handguns to be retained by private citizens as curios, museum pieces, or collector's items.
- The Commission further urges the enactment of State legislation not later than January 1, 1973, prohibiting the private possession of handguns after that date.

Appendix B

The following is a list of rates of accidental deaths and homicides by firearms in various countries of the world. The

most recent years for which figures are available are represented. (51)

Country	Homicides (per 100,000)	Accidents (per 100,000)
U.S.A. 1971	5.50	1.18
U.S.A., 1968	4.42	
Costa Rica, 1967	1.07	.94
Australia, 1970	.57	.42
Canada, 1963 <sup>1</sup>	.52	.80
Italy, 1968	.47	.25
New Zealand, 1969	.32	.32
France, 1969	.30	.24
Germany Fed. Rep., 1970	.28	.13
Switzerland, 1970	.19	.13
Denmark, 1969	.18	.08
Netherlands, 1970	.08	.02
Scotland, 1970	.08	.10
England & Wales, 1970	.04	.06
Japan, 1968	.02	.04

- Estimated handgun ownership per 100,000 population.

Ireland	Under 500
Finland	Under 500
Netherlands	Under 500
Greece	Under 500
Great Britain	Under 500
Switzerland	(*)
Yugoslavia	500-1,000
Israel	1,000
Austria	3,000
Canada	3,000
United States.	13,500**

\*"Insignificant."

\*\*See ch. I.

Source: Consulates of countries involved.

Appendix C - Violent Incidents in Massachusetts in 1973 (52)

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents Involving Handguns	Total Number of Such Incidents
Accidents		
Deaths	10	2443
Non-fatal Injuries	70	NA
Suicides		
Deaths	140	506
Non-fatal Injuries	35	NA
Homicides	110	242
Aggravated Assaults	1300-1750	8680
Armed Robbery	4000	7000

NA= not available

Appendix D - Estimated Effects of Handgun Proscription  
on Violent Incidents in Massachusetts (53)

Type of Incident	Number* (1973)	Estimated Reduction		
		Low Est.	Med. Est.	High Est.
Accidents				
Deaths	10	4	6	8
Non-fatal Injuries	70	30	40	55
Suicides				
Deaths	140	15	25	35
Non-fatal Injuries	35	0	0	0
Homicides	110	35	55	75
Aggravated Assaults	1300-1750	415	725	1135
Armed Robbery	4000	250	600	1500
Summary:				
Total Lives Saved		55	85	120
Injuries Prevented or Made Less Severe		445	765	1190

\*The Number (1973) column records the number of each incident  
by handguns in Massachusetts in 1973

APPENDIX E

RAW DATA INFORMATION

The following section is a breakdown, by number and percentage, of the response categories for the first seven items on the questionnaire. An explanation of the abbreviations and codes used in the section is as follows:

- CHIEF - The chiefs' personal views on the particular handgun control item.
- SUBOR - How the chiefs perceive their subordinate views on the particular handgun control item.
- POLICE - Item 1 on the questionnaire: "Only police should possess and/or own handguns!"
- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC. - Item 2 on the questionnaire: "Individuals, other than those with criminal records or mentally unstable behavior, should be allowed to own handguns as they desire!"
- LONG GUNS - Item 3 on the questionnaire: "Individuals who have no criminal record and no history of mental illness should be allowed to own long guns (shotguns and rifles) as they desire!"
- PERSONAL PROTECTION - Item 4 on the questionnaire: "Persons who have a general need to protect their own life and property, like those who regularly carry large sums of money to the bank late at night, should be allowed to possess and carry handguns on their person!"
- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME - Item 5 on the questionnaire: "Persons who businesses are likely to be robbed or whose homes are likely to be burglarized should be allowed to keep a handgun in their business or home for protection!"
- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS - Item 6 on the questionnaire: "The manufacture, sale and possession of "Saturday Night Specials" should be outlawed in this country!"
- MANDATORY SENTENCE - Item 7 on the questionnaire: "There should be mandatory sentences for persons who are caught carrying or otherwise possessing firearms in violation of the law!"

ALL- The number of police administrators responding to a particular item.

SCALE- The numerical scaled response which represents the attitudes of the responding police administrators based on a 1 through 5 scale of favorableness to the handgun control issue in question.

A- Strongly Approve

B- Approve

C- Undecided

D- Disapprove

E- Strongly Disapprove

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	006/ 4.91	009/ 7.37	006/ 4.91	061/ 50.00	040/ 32.78	122	2.01
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	022/ 18.03	059/ 48.36	003/ 2.45	025/ 20.49	018/ 10.65	122	2.57
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	050/ 40.98	063/ 51.63	001/ 0.81	006/ 4.91	002/ 1.63	122	1.74
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	020/ 16.65	041/ 34.16	010/ 8.33	038/ 31.66	011/ 9.16	120	2.82
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	042/ 35.00	054/ 45.00	005/ 4.16	015/ 12.50	004/ 3.33	120	2.04
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	068/ 55.73	040/ 32.78	006/ 4.91	003/ 2.45	005/ 4.09	122	4.33
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	067/ 54.91	039/ 31.96	009/ 7.37	007/ 5.73	000/ 0.00	122	4.36
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 0.81	012/ 9.83	010/ 8.19	065/ 53.27	034/ 27.86	122	2.02
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	020/ 16.39	064/ 52.45	014/ 11.47	021/ 17.21	003/ 2.45	122	2.36
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	056/ 45.90	060/ 49.18	000/ 0.00	006/ 4.91	000/ 0.00	122	1.63
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	013/ 10.83	056/ 46.66	019/ 15.83	026/ 21.66	006/ 5.00	120.	2.63
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	043/ 35.83	061/ 50.83	008/ 6.66	008/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	120	1.84
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	060/ 49.18	047/ 38.52	009/ 7.37	004/ 3.27	002/ 1.63	122	4.30
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	068/ 55.73	043/ 35.24	006/ 4.91	005/ 4.09	000/ 0.00	122	4.42

ALL REPLIES

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	002/ 10.52	001/ 5.26	009/ 47.36	007/ 36.84	19	1.89
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	003/ 15.78	008/ 42.10	001/ 5.26	005/ 26.31	002/ 10.52	19	2.73
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	005/ 26.31	013/ 68.42	000/ 0.00	001/ 5.26	000/ 0.00	19	1.84
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	004/ 21.05	010/ 52.63	001/ 5.26	004/ 21.05	000/ 0.00	19	2.26
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	006/ 31.57	005/ 26.31	004/ 21.05	004/ 21.05	000/ 0.00	19	2.31
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	011/ 57.89	004/ 21.05	002/ 10.52	000/ 0.00	002/ 10.52	19	4.15
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	008/ 42.10	005/ 26.31	003/ 15.78	003/ 15.78	000/ 0.00	19	3.94
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	001/ 5.26	001/ 5.26	012/ 63.15	005/ 26.31	19	1.89
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	003/ 15.78	010/ 52.63	002/ 10.52	004/ 21.05	000/ 0.00	19	2.36
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	004/ 21.05	014/ 73.68	000/ 0.00	001/ 5.26	000/ 0.00	19	1.89
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	003/ 15.78	011/ 57.89	003/ 15.78	002/ 10.52	000/ 0.00	19	2.21
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	005/ 26.31	011/ 57.89	001/ 5.26	002/ 10.52	000/ 0.00	19	2.00
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	009/ 47.36	006/ 31.57	001/ 5.26	003/ 15.78	000/ 0.00	19	4.10
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	008/ 42.10	005/ 26.31	002/ 10.52	004/ 21.05	000/ 0.00	19	3.89

NORTH ATLANTIC

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	002/ 6.45	000/ 0.00	002/ 6.45	015/ 48.38	012/ 38.70	31	1.87
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	006/ 19.35	013/ 41.93	001/ 3.22	009/ 29.03	002/ 6.45	31	2.61
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	015/ 48.38	013/ 41.93	000/ 0.00	002/ 6.45	001/ 3.22	31	1.74
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	011/ 36.66	008/ 26.66	004/ 13.33	006/ 20.00	001/ 3.33	30	2.26
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	017/ 56.66	012/ 40.00	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	001/ 3.33	30	1.53
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	017/ 54.83	009/ 29.03	003/ 9.67	002/ 6.45	000/ 0.00	31	4.32
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	018/ 58.06	009/ 29.03	002/ 6.45	002/ 6.45	000/ 0.00	31	4.38
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 3.22	003/ 9.67	003/ 9.67	015/ 48.38	009/ 29.03	31	2.09
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	006/ 19.35	011/ 35.48	005/ 16.12	008/ 25.80	001/ 3.22	31	2.58
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	016/ 51.61	013/ 41.93	000/ 0.00	002/ 6.45	000/ 0.00	31	1.61
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	007/ 23.33	015/ 50.00	004/ 13.33	003/ 10.00	001/ 3.33	30	2.20
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	016/ 53.33	012/ 40.00	002/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	30	1.53
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	016/ 51.61	011/ 35.48	003/ 9.67	001/ 3.22	000/ 0.00	31	4.35
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	017/ 54.83	011/ 35.48	003/ 9.67	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	31	4.45

SOUTHERN

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	002/ 5.40	005/ 13.51	001/ 2.70	022/ 59.45	007/ 18.91	37	2.27
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	004/ 10.81	020/ 54.05	000/ 0.00	009/ 24.32	004/ 10.81	37	2.70
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	015/ 40.54	020/ 54.05	001/ 2.70	001/ 2.70	000/ 0.00	37	1.67
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	001/ 2.70	014/ 37.83	003/ 8.10	016/ 43.24	003/ 8.10	37	3.16
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	009/ 24.32	018/ 48.64	001/ 2.70	007/ 18.91	002/ 5.40	37	2.32
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	024/ 64.86	012/ 32.43	001/ 2.70	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	37	4.62
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	022/ 59.45	011/ 29.72	002/ 5.40	002/ 5.40	000/ 0.00	37	4.43
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	005/ 13.51	004/ 10.81	017/ 45.94	011/ 29.72	37	2.08
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	006/ 16.21	020/ 54.05	006/ 16.21	004/ 10.81	001/ 2.70	37	2.29
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	019/ 51.35	017/ 45.94	000/ 0.00	001/ 2.70	000/ 0.00	37	1.54
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	002/ 5.40	014/ 37.83	009/ 24.32	011/ 29.72	001/ 2.70	37	2.86
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	011/ 29.72	021/ 56.75	002/ 5.40	003/ 8.10	000/ 0.00	37	1.91
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	018/ 48.64	016/ 43.24	003/ 8.10	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	37	4.40
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	022/ 59.45	014/ 37.83	000/ 0.00	001/ 2.70	000/ 0.00	37	4.54

NORTH CENTRAL

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	002/ 5.71	002/ 5.71	002/ 5.71	015/ 42.85	014/ 40.00	35	1.94
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	009/ 25.71	018/ 51.42	001/ 2.85	002/ 5.71	005/ 14.28	35	2.31
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	015/ 42.85	017/ 48.57	000/ 0.00	002/ 5.71	001/ 2.85	35	1.77
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	004/ 11.76	009/ 26.47	002/ 5.88	012/ 35.29	007/ 20.58	34	3.26
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	010/ 29.41	019/ 55.88	000/ 0.00	004/ 11.76	001/ 2.94	34	2.02
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	016/ 45.71	015/ 42.85	000/ 0.00	001/ 2.85	003/ 8.57	35	4.14
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	019/ 54.28	014/ 40.00	002/ 5.71	006/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	35	4.48
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	003/ 8.57	002/ 5.71	021/ 60.00	009/ 25.71	35	1.97
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	005/ 14.28	023/ 65.71	001/ 2.85	005/ 14.28	001/ 2.85	35	2.25
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	017/ 48.57	016/ 45.71	000/ 0.00	002/ 5.71	000/ 0.00	35	1.62
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	001/ 2.94	016/ 47.05	003/ 8.82	010/ 29.41	004/ 11.76	34	3.00
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	011/ 32.35	017/ 50.00	003/ 8.82	003/ 8.82	000/ 0.00	34	1.94
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	017/ 48.57	014/ 40.00	002/ 5.71	000/ 0.00	002/ 5.71	35	4.25
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	021/ 60.00	013/ 37.14	001/ 2.85	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	35	4.57

MOUNTAIN PACIFIC

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	004/ 7.40	005/ 9.25	004/ 7.40	026/ 48.14	015/ 27.77	54	2.20
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	007/ 12.96	029/ 53.70	000/ 0.00	010/ 18.51	008/ 14.81	54	2.68
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	017/ 31.48	032/ 59.25	001/ 1.85	003/ 5.55	001/ 1.85	54	1.87
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	006/ 11.11	016/ 29.62	006/ 11.11	021/ 38.88	005/ 9.25	54	3.05
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	013/ 24.07	025/ 46.29	004/ 7.40	009/ 16.66	003/ 5.55	54	2.33
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	033/ 61.11	018/ 33.33	001/ 1.85	000/ 0.00	002/ 3.70	54	4.48
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	032/ 59.25	015/ 27.77	005/ 9.25	002/ 3.70	000/ 0.00	54	4.42
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 1.85	005/ 9.25	008/ 14.81	025/ 46.29	015/ 27.77	54	2.11
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	008/ 14.81	029/ 53.70	006/ 11.11	008/ 14.81	003/ 5.55	54	2.42
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	023/ 42.59	028/ 51.85	000/ 0.00	003/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	54	1.68
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	006/ 11.11	019/ 35.18	012/ 22.22	016/ 29.62	001/ 1.85	54	2.75
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	016/ 29.62	030/ 55.55	004/ 7.40	004/ 7.40	000/ 0.00	54	1.92
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	029/ 53.70	020/ 37.03	002/ 3.70	002/ 3.70	001/ 1.85	54	4.37
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	032/ 59.25	017/ 31.48	002/ 3.70	003/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	54	4.44

MUNICIPAL POLICE

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	002/ 6.89	001/ 3.44	002/ 6.89	010/ 34.48	014/ 48.27	29	1.86
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	008/ 27.58	011/ 37.93	001/ 3.44	005/ 17.24	004/ 13.79	29	2.51
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	013/ 44.82	013/ 44.82	000/ 0.00	002/ 6.89	001/ 3.44	29	1.79
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	005/ 18.51	010/ 37.03	001/ 3.70	006/ 22.22	005/ 18.51	27	2.85
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	015/ 55.55	009/ 33.33	000/ 0.00	002/ 7.40	001/ 3.70	27	1.70
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	014/ 48.27	009/ 31.03	002/ 6.89	002/ 6.89	002/ 6.89	29	4.06
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	018/ 62.06	009/ 31.03	001/ 3.44	001/ 3.44	000/ 0.00	29	4.51
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	003/ 10.34	001/ 3.44	016/ 55.17	009/ 31.03	29	1.93
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	007/ 24.13	012/ 41.37	001/ 3.44	009/ 31.03	000/ 0.00	29	2.41
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	015/ 51.72	012/ 41.37	000/ 0.00	002/ 6.89	000/ 0.00	29	1.62
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	003/ 11.11	014/ 51.85	002/ 7.40	006/ 22.22	002/ 7.40	27	2.62
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	013/ 48.14	010/ 37.03	002/ 7.40	002/ 7.40	000/ 0.00	27	1.74
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	013/ 44.82	012/ 41.37	003/ 10.34	000/ 0.00	001/ 3.44	29	4.24
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	016/ 55.17	012/ 41.37	001/ 3.44	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	29	4.51

COUNTY SHERIFF



QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF - POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	003/ 7.69	000/ 0.00	025/ 64.10	010/ 28.20	39	1.87
CHIEF - EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	007/ 17.94	019/ 48.71	002/ 5.12	010/ 25.64	001/ 2.56	39	2.46
CHIEF - LONG-GUNS	020/ 51.28	018/ 46.15	000/ 0.00	001/ 2.56	000/ 0.00	39	1.53
CHIEF - PERSONAL PROTECTION	009/ 23.07	015/ 38.46	003/ 7.69	011/ 28.20	001/ 2.56	39	2.48
CHIEF - PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	014/ 35.89	020/ 51.28	001/ 2.56	004/ 10.25	000/ 0.00	39	1.87
CHIEF - BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	021/ 53.84	013/ 33.33	003/ 7.69	001/ 2.56	001/ 2.56	39	4.33
CHIEF - MANDATORY SENTENCE	017/ 43.58	015/ 38.46	003/ 7.69	004/ 10.25	000/ 0.00	39	4.15
SUBOR - POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	004/ 10.25	001/ 2.56	024/ 61.53	010/ 25.64	39	1.97
SUBOR - EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	005/ 12.82	023/ 58.97	007/ 17.94	004/ 10.25	000/ 0.00	39	2.25
SUBOR - LONG GUNS	018/ 46.15	020/ 51.28	000/ 0.00	001/ 2.56	000/ 0.00	39	1.58
SUBOR - PERSONAL PROTECTION	004/ 10.25	023/ 58.97	005/ 12.82	004/ 10.25	003/ 7.69	39	2.46
SUBOR - PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	014/ 35.89	021/ 53.84	002/ 5.12	002/ 5.12	000/ 0.00	39	1.79
SUBOR - BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	018/ 46.15	015/ 38.46	004/ 10.25	002/ 5.12	000/ 0.00	39	4.25
SUBOR - MANDATORY SENTENCE	020/ 51.28	014/ 35.89	003/ 7.69	002/ 5.12	000/ 0.00	39	4.33

STATE POLICE

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF - POLICE ONLY	002/ 4.08	004/ 8.16	003/ 6.12	024/ 48.97	016/ 32.65	49	2.02
CHIEF - EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	008/ 16.32	027/ 55.10	001/ 2.04	010/ 20.40	003/ 6.12	49	2.44
CHIEF - LONG-GUNS	021/ 42.85	025/ 51.02	000/ 0.00	003/ 6.12	000/ 0.00	49	1.69
CHIEF - PERSONAL PROTECTION	004/ 8.16	019/ 38.77	003/ 6.12	018/ 36.73	005/ 10.20	49	3.02
CHIEF - PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	014/ 28.57	026/ 53.06	005/ 10.20	003/ 6.12	001/ 2.04	49	2.00
CHIEF - BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	021/ 42.85	020/ 40.81	004/ 8.16	000/ 0.00	004/ 8.16	49	4.10
CHIEF - MANDATORY SENTENCE	025/ 51.02	018/ 36.73	005/ 10.20	001/ 2.04	000/ 0.00	49	4.36
SUBOR - POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	003/ 6.12	004/ 8.16	027/ 55.10	015/ 30.61	49	1.89
SUBOR - EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	009/ 18.36	030/ 61.22	002/ 4.08	008/ 16.32	000/ 0.00	49	2.18
SUBOR - LONG GUNS	024/ 48.97	022/ 44.89	000/ 0.00	003/ 6.12	000/ 0.00	49	1.63
SUBOR - PERSONAL PROTECTION	004/ 8.16	022/ 44.89	008/ 16.32	012/ 24.48	003/ 6.12	49	2.75
SUBOR - PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	018/ 36.73	026/ 53.06	003/ 6.12	002/ 4.08	000/ 0.00	49	1.77
SUBOR - BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	017/ 34.69	023/ 46.93	005/ 10.20	003/ 6.12	001/ 2.04	49	4.06
SUBOR - MANDATORY SENTENCE	024/ 48.97	021/ 42.85	003/ 6.12	001/ 2.04	000/ 0.00	49	4.38

150-500 EMPLOYEES

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF - POLICE ONLY	001/ 3.03	002/ 6.06	003/ 9.09	014/ 42.42	013/ 39.39	33	1.90
CHIEF - EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	007/ 21.21	015/ 45.45	000/ 0.00	008/ 24.24	008/ 9.09	33	2.54
CHIEF - LONG-GUNS	013/ 39.39	018/ 54.54	000/ 0.00	001/ 3.03	001/ 3.03	33	1.75
CHIEF - PERSONAL PROTECTION	009/ 28.12	010/ 31.25	004/ 12.50	007/ 21.87	002/ 6.25	32	2.46
CHIEF - PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	013/ 40.62	014/ 43.75	000/ 0.00	005/ 15.62	000/ 0.00	32	1.90
CHIEF - BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	019/ 57.57	011/ 33.33	000/ 0.00	002/ 6.06	001/ 3.03	33	4.36
CHIEF - MANDATORY SENTENCE	022/ 66.66	008/ 24.24	001/ 3.03	002/ 6.06	000/ 0.00	33	4.51
SUBOR - POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	004/ 12.12	004/ 12.12	014/ 42.42	011/ 33.33	33	2.03
SUBOR - EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	006/ 18.18	016/ 48.48	006/ 18.18	005/ 15.15	000/ 0.00	33	2.30
SUBOR - LONG GUNS	016/ 48.48	016/ 48.48	000/ 0.00	001/ 3.03	000/ 0.00	33	1.57
SUBOR - PERSONAL PROTECTION	005/ 15.62	018/ 56.25	003/ 9.37	006/ 18.75	000/ 0.00	32	2.31
SUBOR - PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	011/ 34.37	018/ 56.25	002/ 6.25	001/ 3.12	000/ 0.00	32	1.78
SUBOR - BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	020/ 60.60	010/ 30.30	002/ 6.06	000/ 0.00	001/ 3.03	33	4.45
SUBOR - MANDATORY SENTENCE	022/ 66.66	010/ 30.30	000/ 0.00	001/ 3.03	000/ 0.00	33	4.60

500-1000 EMPLOYEES

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	010/ 55.55	007/ 38.88	18	1.77
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	004/ 22.22	009/ 50.00	001/ 5.55	001/ 5.55	003/ 16.66	18	2.44
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	011/ 61.11	005/ 27.77	000/ 0.00	002/ 11.11	000/ 0.00	18	1.61
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	006/ 33.33	005/ 27.77	002/ 11.11	004/ 22.22	001/ 5.55	18	2.38
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	009/ 50.00	007/ 38.88	000/ 0.00	002/ 11.11	000/ 0.00	18	1.72
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	013/ 72.22	003/ 16.66	001/ 5.55	001/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	18	4.55
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	011/ 61.11	005/ 27.77	001/ 5.55	001/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	18	4.44
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	002/ 11.11	001/ 5.55	009/ 50.00	006/ 33.33	18	1.94
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	004/ 22.22	006/ 33.33	004/ 22.22	001/ 5.55	003/ 16.66	18	2.61
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	008/ 44.44	008/ 44.44	000/ 0.00	002/ 11.11	000/ 0.00	18	1.77
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	002/ 11.11	010/ 55.55	002/ 11.11	002/ 11.11	002/ 11.11	18	2.55
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	008/ 44.44	007/ 38.88	002/ 11.11	001/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	18	1.77
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	011/ 61.11	005/ 27.77	001/ 5.55	001/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	18	4.44
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	012/ 66.66	004/ 22.22	001/ 5.55	001/ 5.55	000/ 0.00	18	4.50

## 1000-1500 EMPLOYEES

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	002/ 10.52	003/ 15.78	000/ 0.00	010/ 52.63	004/ 21.05	19	2.42
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	003/ 15.78	006/ 31.57	001/ 5.26	005/ 26.31	004/ 21.05	19	3.05
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	005/ 26.31	012/ 63.15	001/ 5.26	000/ 0.00	001/ 5.26	19	1.94
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	001/ 5.55	007/ 38.88	001/ 5.55	006/ 33.33	003/ 16.66	18	3.16
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	006/ 33.33	005/ 27.77	000/ 0.00	004/ 22.22	003/ 16.66	18	2.61
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	013/ 68.42	005/ 26.31	001/ 5.26	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	19	4.63
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	009/ 47.36	005/ 26.31	002/ 10.52	003/ 15.78	000/ 0.00	19	4.05
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 5.26	003/ 15.78	001/ 5.26	012/ 63.15	002/ 10.52	19	2.42
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	001/ 5.26	010/ 52.63	002/ 10.52	006/ 31.57	000/ 0.00	19	2.68
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	007/ 36.84	012/ 63.15	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	19	1.63
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	002/ 11.11	006/ 33.33	006/ 33.33	004/ 22.22	000/ 0.00	18	2.66
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	006/ 33.33	009/ 50.00	001/ 5.55	002/ 11.11	000/ 0.00	18	1.94
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	011/ 57.89	007/ 36.84	001/ 5.26	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	19	4.52
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	010/ 52.63	006/ 31.57	001/ 5.26	002/ 10.52	000/ 0.00	19	4.26

## OVER 1500 EMPLOYEES

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 6.66	002/ 13.33	001/ 6.66	007/ 46.66	004/ 26.66	15	2.26
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	003/ 20.00	007/ 46.66	001/ 6.66	002/ 13.33	002/ 13.33	15	2.53
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	003/ 20.00	011/ 73.33	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	1.86
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	002/ 13.33	006/ 40.00	001/ 6.66	005/ 33.33	001/ 6.66	15	2.80
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	006/ 40.00	006/ 40.00	000/ 0.00	002/ 13.33	001/ 6.66	15	2.06
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	013/ 86.66	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.80
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	008/ 53.33	003/ 20.00	002/ 13.33	002/ 13.33	000/ 0.00	15	4.13
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	012/ 80.00	002/ 13.33	15	2.00
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	002/ 13.33	009/ 60.00	001/ 6.66	003/ 20.00	000/ 0.00	15	2.33
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	004/ 26.66	011/ 73.33	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	1.73
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	001/ 6.66	006/ 40.00	005/ 33.33	003/ 20.00	000/ 0.00	15	2.66
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	006/ 40.00	008/ 53.33	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.73
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	010/ 66.66	004/ 26.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.60
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	007/ 46.66	005/ 33.33	001/ 6.66	002/ 13.33	000/ 0.00	15	4.13

## HIGH DENSITY GROUP

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	007/ 46.66	006/ 40.00	15	1.89
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	005/ 33.33	007/ 46.66	000/ 0.00	003/ 20.00	000/ 0.00	15	2.06
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	007/ 46.66	007/ 46.66	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.66
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	000/ 0.00	005/ 35.71	002/ 14.28	005/ 35.71	002/ 14.28	14	3.28
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	002/ 14.28	010/ 71.42	001/ 7.14	001/ 7.14	000/ 0.00	14	1.93
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	007/ 46.66	005/ 33.33	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	002/ 13.33	15	4.00
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	010/ 66.66	003/ 20.00	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	4.46
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	002/ 13.33	007/ 46.66	005/ 33.33	15	1.93
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	004/ 26.66	009/ 60.00	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.93
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	006/ 40.00	008/ 53.33	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.73
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	000/ 0.00	007/ 50.00	002/ 14.28	003/ 21.42	002/ 14.28	14	3.00
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	002/ 14.28	011/ 78.57	001/ 7.14	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	14	1.92
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	008/ 53.33	003/ 20.00	002/ 13.33	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	15	4.06
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	010/ 66.66	004/ 26.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.60

LOW DENSITY GROUP

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	002/ 13.33	002/ 13.33	000/ 0.00	010/ 66.66	001/ 6.66	15	2.60
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	002/ 13.33	005/ 33.33	000/ 0.00	005/ 33.33	003/ 20.00	15	3.13
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	005/ 33.33	007/ 46.66	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	15	2.06
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	000/ 0.00	006/ 42.85	000/ 0.00	004/ 28.57	004/ 28.57	14	3.42
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	001/ 7.14	008/ 57.14	001/ 7.14	002/ 14.28	002/ 14.28	14	2.71
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	012/ 80.00	002/ 13.33	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.73
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	009/ 60.00	003/ 20.00	002/ 13.33	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	4.33
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	012/ 80.00	001/ 6.66	15	2.26
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	002/ 13.33	007/ 46.66	001/ 6.66	005/ 33.33	000/ 0.00	15	2.50
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	007/ 46.66	007/ 46.66	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.66
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	000/ 0.00	007/ 50.00	003/ 21.42	003/ 21.42	001/ 7.14	14	2.85
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	003/ 21.42	010/ 71.42	000/ 0.00	001/ 7.14	000/ 0.00	14	1.92
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	009/ 64.28	005/ 33.33	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.53
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	007/ 46.66	007/ 46.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.40

HIGH VIOLENT CRIME GROUP

QUESTIONS/VIEWS	A	B	C	D	E	ALL	SCALE
CHIEF -- POLICE ONLY	001/ 6.66	003/ 20.00	001/ 6.66	008/ 53.33	002/ 13.33	15	2.53
CHIEF -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	003/ 20.00	005/ 33.33	000/ 0.00	005/ 33.33	002/ 13.33	15	2.86
CHIEF -- LONG-GUNS	008/ 53.33	006/ 40.00	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.60
CHIEF -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	001/ 6.66	007/ 46.66	001/ 6.66	006/ 40.00	000/ 0.00	15	2.80
CHIEF -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	003/ 20.00	008/ 53.33	001/ 6.66	002/ 13.33	001/ 6.66	15	2.33
CHIEF -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	011/ 73.33	003/ 20.00	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	15	4.53
CHIEF -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	011/ 73.33	004/ 26.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.73
SUBOR -- POLICE ONLY	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	004/ 26.66	007/ 46.66	004/ 26.66	15	2.00
SUBOR -- EXCEPT CRIMINALS, ETC.	002/ 13.33	008/ 53.33	002/ 13.33	003/ 20.00	000/ 0.00	15	2.40
SUBOR -- LONG GUNS	008/ 53.33	006/ 40.00	000/ 0.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	1.60
SUBOR -- PERSONAL PROTECTION	000/ 0.00	010/ 66.66	002/ 13.33	003/ 20.00	000/ 0.00	15	2.53
SUBOR -- PROTECT BUSINESS, HOME	003/ 20.00	010/ 66.66	001/ 6.66	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	2.00
SUBOR -- BAN SATURDAY SPECIALS	008/ 53.33	003/ 20.00	003/ 20.00	001/ 6.66	000/ 0.00	15	4.20
SUBOR -- MANDATORY SENTENCE	011/ 73.33	004/ 26.66	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	000/ 0.00	15	4.73

LOW VIOLENT CRIME GROUP

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Federal Bureau of Investigation, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES: 1974, p. 17.
- (2) George D. Newton and Franklin E. Zimring, FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE, A Staff Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office, 1970), p. 7. More recent estimates place the handgun count between 30 and 40 million (see the Massachusetts Council on Crime and Correction, A SHOOTING GALLERY CALLED AMERICA, 1974).
- (3) Ibid, p. 10.
- (4) Ibid.
- (5) Ibid, p. 75.
- (6) Ibid, p. 21.
- (7) FBI, CRIME IN THE U.S.: 1974, p. 226.
- (8) Ibid, p. 225.
- (9) Franklin E. Zimring, "Firearms and Federal Law: The Gun Control Act of 1968", THE JOURNAL OF LEGAL STUDIES 4 (January, 1975). pp. 171-172.
- (10) Ibid.
- (11) Ibid, p. 167. These figures are estimates based on production reported by the manufacturers to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.
- (12) U.S. Conference of Mayors, HANDGUN CONTROL '75: ISSUES AND ALTERNATIVES (Washington, D.C., 1975), pp. 1-19.
- (13) FBI, CRIME IN THE U.S.: 1974, p. 19.
- (14) Newton and Zimring, FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE, p. 61.
- (15) Ibid.
- (16) see U.S. v. Cruickshank 92 U.S. 388 (1875)  
Presser v. Illinois 166 U.S. 252 (1886)  
Miller v. Texas 153 U.S. 535 (1894)  
U.S. v. Miller 397 U.S. 174 (1939)
- (17) The Treasure Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms released preliminary findings of their Project Identification, which has been identifying and tracing guns used in crimes in 16 selected cities since 1973. The ATF reports that 45% of the 3,486 weapons successfully traced had a value of less than \$50, a barrel length of three inches or less, and a calibre of .32 or less.
- (18) ABC News Closeup Special: "The Case for Control" and "The Gun Control Hoax", April 20, 1976.

- (19) Ibid, Part 1.
- (20) Ibid, Part 2.
- (21) Ibid. The name of the Baltimore program was Operation PASS.
- (22) Hazel Erskine, "The Polls: Gun Control, "PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY 36, (Fall, 1972), p. 465
- (23) Ibid, p. 455.
- (24) "Firearms Control Has Wide Backing," NEW YORK TIMES (June 5, 1975), p. 20.
- (25) USCM, HANDGUN CONTROL '75, p. 21. There are approximately 20,000 federal, state, and municipal gun-related laws on the statute books today.
- (26) Newton and Zimring, FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN LIFE, pp. 119-120.
- (27) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (preliminary findings).
- (28) see GUN CONTROL ACT of 1968, Section 101, Public Law No. 90-618, 82 Stat. 1213.
- (29) see Zimring, "FIREARMS AND FEDERAL LAW", pp. 168-172.
- (30) USCM, HANDGUN CONTROL '75, p. 29. Compiled from testimony submitted to House Subcommittee on Crime and Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, 94th U.S. Congress, 1st Session (March - April 1975).
- (31) There were eight items on the questionnaire that were analyzed. A ninth item was listed but was not included in the analysis due to lack of response. A copy of the questionnaire is attached to this report for immediate reference.
- (32) This scale is patterned according to The Likert-type scale devised in 1932. Each response is given a numerical score indicating its favorableness or unfavorableness toward the subject in question; namely, handgun control.
- (33) For the variables Density of Jurisdiction and Violent-Crime Rate, the highest and 15 lowest jurisdictions were selected. This allowed for comparison with the overall findings and between the high and low categories of the variables.
- (34) Included in the state police category were all the responding law enforcement agencies at the state level. These included highway patrol, dept. of public safety, dept. of law enforcement, and dept. of motor vehicles. Three Royal Canadian Mounted Police agencies were also included in the survey, but the returns from these agencies were restricted to the General, Regional, and Type of Department analyses only.

- (35) No county sheriffs were represented from the North Atlantic Region. Items 4 and 5 elicited only 120 responses, with two county sheriffs opting not to respond to these two items.
- (36) Includes sworn and civilian personnel.
- (37) Both the 15 densest and the 15 least dense jurisdictions were comprised of an equal representation of city, county, and state police agencies.
- (38) Source for density figures was the U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, vol. I, parts A and B.
- (39) The violent-crime ratios were extracted from the FBI, CRIME IN THE U.S.: 1974. These were the most recent figures available.
- (40) For both the 15 highest and 15 lowest violent-crime groups, 7 municipal police, 5 state police, and 3 county sheriff departments were selected.
- (41) Of the 122 responding police administrators, 105 provided some sort of reply to item 8. Seventeen respondents left item 8 blank.
- (42) The Russo Amendment is part of H.R. 11193.
- (43) For a detailed discussion on this topic see "The Logic of Inversion," THE NATION 216 (February 19, 1973), p. 228.
- (44) See Senate Judicial Subcommittee Hearings of September, 1971. Testimony of Gen. Maxwell E. Rich, Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association. Gen. Rich also pointed out during these hearings that the NRA's official publication, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, has for years refused to accept advertising of any cheaply constructed handgun.
- (45) Extracted from the Senate Congressional Record of December 19, 1975, describing the results of a comprehensive public opinion poll conducted by Decision Making Information.
- (46) General Laws of Massachusetts, Part II, chapter 269, Sections 10-14.
- (47) NCIC is the FBI's National Crime Information Center in Washington D.C. Its computer is a valuable source of crime information nationwide.
- (48) "Some Questions and Answers on Firearms Control, 'National RIFLE ASSOCIATION'S LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SERVICE', pp. 6,7.
- (49) For a more in-depth look at these statistical studies see J.F.K. School of Government, HANDGUN CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS: ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, Harvard University (February, 1975), pp. 9-10. also Stephen Hartman, "Urban Murder, 1966-67: The American Example", a study submitted by Senator Thomas Dodd, in the U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, FIREARMS LEGISLATION, hearings, 91st Congress, 1st session, July, 1969, p. 208.

William F. Mullen and Lawrence Grant, "Testing The Effects of Gun Control Legislation", in U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, FEDERAL FIREARMS LEGISLATION, hearings, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, June-July 1968, p. 724.

- (50) Source: USCM, NATIONAL FORUM ON HANDGUN CONTROL: PROCEEDINGS MAY 27-29, 1975. (Los Angeles, California), pp. 145-149.
- (51) Source: "A Shooting Gallery Called America", the Massachusetts Council on Crime and Correction, 1974, extracted from the Congressional Record (from debates of the 93rd Congress, February 22, 1973).
- (52) J.F.K. School of Government, HANDGUN CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS, p. 5.
- (53) Ibid, p. 18. These figures are based on estimates calculated by the J.F.K. research team.





**END**