A Reader's Digest REPRINT

Bedeviled by long, hazardous hours, low pay, public abuse and unrealistic court decisions, policemen across the country are at an all-time low in morale. Is it any wonder that police departments are so dangerously undermanned that crime is flourishing?

Our Alarming Police Shortage

By William Schulz

More than 2500 major crimes are committed during a typical week in the city of Los Angeles. Twenty-five women are raped; four citizens are murdered; 190 others are beaten, knifed or shot. Police switchboards light up with reports of 153 robberies, 445 stolen cars, 637 larcenies involving $50 or more, and 1076 housebreakings. Yet this orgy of lawlessness is no reflection on the Los Angeles Police Department. "We just don't have the manpower to keep crime in check," says embattled police chief Thomas Reddin. "We need 10,000 men, but we can't even fill our authorized strength of 5383."

Officials in every section of the country echo Chief Reddin's complaint. America is desperately underprotected—at a time when crime is growing six times faster than population—and the situation is worsening rapidly. Demoralized by inadequate wages, frustrated by judicial nitpicking, sickened by citizen apathy, policemen by the thousands are turning in their badges, while potential replacements look elsewhere for employment. A survey of 36 major departments from Boston to Honolulu discloses that *not one* is up to authorized strength. U.S. Assistant Attorney General Fred Vinson, Jr., puts the

nationwide police shortage at a frightening 50,000.

On the Run. New York's 73rd Precinct—the teeming Brownsville section of Brooklyn—is a microcosm of the national problem. Last summer, the "normal complement" of 374 men needed to safeguard the area was short by more than 100. Bone-weary officers put in 16-hour days in the attempt to maintain law and order. But they were no match for marauding criminals. Homicides soared. Stores were repeatedly burglarized. Policemen themselves were mugged in broad daylight. "They've got us on the run," an exhausted patrolman said bitterly. "And they know it."

To remedy the situation, New York officials have launched a high-powered recruiting campaign. But their problem is not unique. Recruiters from the Washington, D.C., police department comb the eastern United States, and cannot fill the nearly 400 vacancies on their 3100-man force. Meanwhile, crime in the nation's capital increased 38 percent in a recent 12-month period.

Behind the cold statistics are the individuals who suffer: the merchant forced out of business by repeated holdups; the pretty teen-ager disfigured for life by an assailant's razor; the young housewife thrust into widowhood by an armed robber—and you may well be next. For make no mistake about it: every gap in the "thin blue line" means that more citizens get hurt.

This was demonstrated vividly in mid-1966, when hundreds of Chicago police were taken off their regular beats to quell potential riots in the tense Eighth District. During this time, the city's crime soared 29.8 percent over the previous year, with increases recorded in 20 of 21 police districts. The sole exception: the Eighth District.

High Risk, Low Pay. The shameful events of last summer, during which more than 100 communities were ravaged by riot, have made the police manpower situation even more acute. For example, 20 men had signed up to take the examination for admission to the undermanned Plainfield, N.J., police department. Then came that city's riot, in the course of which a young patrolman was stomped to death by a savage mob. Only five of the applicants showed up to take the test. Of the five, only two qualified. In nearby Newark, a policeman threatening to turn in his badge said, "They just buried the best man I've ever known"—this of Frederick Toto, a decorated policeman shot to death by a sniper during the July riot. "I'm not afraid, but my wife's near a nervous breakdown."

But the riots are only part of it. In recent months I have traveled from one end of the country to the other, interviewing former policemen as well as harried young patrolmen who, at least for now, are sticking it out. From their stories this deplorable financial picture emerges:

Although the Office of Economic

Opportunity puts the poverty level at $3200 for a non-farm family of four, patrolmen in Dickson, Tenn., start at $2400 a year; in Durant, Okla., at $2760; in Glasgow, Ky., at $3000. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, pays its patrolmen an annual $5280, but requires them to work 54-hour weeks.

Salaries in larger cities, while higher, are nonetheless disgraceful. In Seattle, cable splicers earn $375 a month more than policemen; Chicago electricians receive $1.40 an hour more than the patrolman on the beat; carpenters in New York command 50 percent more per hour than patrolmen. Moreover, the cable splicer, electrician and carpenter work 35- or 40-hour weeks, with generous overtime. The policeman toils nights and holidays, rarely with overtime, often under incredible strain, his life frequently in danger. In 1966, 23,000 policemen were assaulted in the line of duty.

More appalling than low pay to many policemen is the attitude of the public. "I'm willing to take my chances with the punks and the hoods," says a veteran policeman in Baltimore. "All I ask is a little support from the average citizen."

Yet, all too often, people "walk the other way." For half an hour, two members of the California Highway Patrol teetered on the edge of a bridge 185 feet above San Pedro Bay, struggling to save a man bent on suicide. Again and again they shouted for help to passing cars. Not one driver stopped, or even bothered to call for aid when he reached the end of the bridge.

In another instance, a San Francisco policeman attempted to arrest two drunks on a downtown street. Forty minutes later he was carried into San Francisco General Hospital, his cheek slashed open, his nose broken. "The crowd just let them beat me," he said. "People act as if the police were their enemies."

Case Dismissed. Another major factor in the sorry state of police morale is the series of vague and loosely worded Supreme Court rulings handed down in recent years. Consider these typical cases reported to the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures:

- "This fellow went through a red light and ran into me," an angry motorist told the policeman dispatched to the scene of a traffic accident in Providence, R.I. "Is that so?" the officer inquired of the second motorist. The latter admitted that he had indeed run the light. Later, the case against him was thrown out of court. Why? The policeman had failed to notify him of his rights, as required by the Supreme Court's 1966 Miranda decision,* before asking, "Is that so?"
- An officer in Torrance, Calif., picked up two young men on narcotics charges. Acutely aware of *Miranda,* the policeman informed the suspects, "You have the right to

*Which says that a suspect must be informed of his right to silence, of his right to a lawyer even if he cannot afford one, and of the fact that anything he says can be held against him in court.

the services of an attorney during all stages of the proceedings against you." Not good enough, Judge Otto Willett ruled in dismissing the charges. What the officer should have said, Willett declared, was, "You have the right to the services of an attorney prior to any questioning." The defendants left the courtroom grinning.

"Nitpicking of this kind has had a disastrous effect on our force," says Lt. Lee J. Ashman, head of the Torrance narcotics squad. "Some veteran officers have become so frustrated they've simply quit."

Turnstile Justice. Just as demoralizing is the cavalier attitude that many judges have toward juvenile crime. Consider the case of Harry Sylvester Jones, Jr., a Washington, D.C., delinquent who was given an early release from reform school—only to embark on a criminal career that included rape, auto theft and grand larceny. Sentenced to prison three times in eight years, Jones was three times released on parole or probation. Within seven months after he was released for the third time, he had raped two women at knife-point, stabbed another nine times as she knelt in church, and committed his third rape against a 54-year-old woman he trapped in an elevator.

Jones is hardly unique. Police files in every state bulge with cases in which innocent members of society pay for the mistakes of unrealistic judges and parole officers. The careers of Gregory Ulas Powell and Jimmy Lee Smith, young Californians who had amassed 25 arrests by the time they were 30, are depressingly typical.

On the night of March 9, 1963, en route to their fifth robbery in two weeks, Powell and Smith were stopped for a defective taillight by Los Angeles policemen Ian James Campbell and Karl Hettinger. The unsuspecting officers were promptly kidnaped at gunpoint, driven north into Kern County and marched onto a deserted field. As the officers stood with their hands raised, Powell calmly fired a .32-caliber bullet into Campbell's mouth. Hettinger whirled and ran, miraculously escaping as Powell sought to gun him down and Smith pumped four more slugs into the dying Campbell.

The lesson to be learned from that March night is the folly of turnstile justice. Campbell's killers were both on parole. *Eight times* they had been the recipients of judicial leniency in the form of conditional release, parole or probation. Nor has their luck run out. Captured within hours of the murder, the two were convicted and sentenced to death. But, last July, the California Supreme Court reversed the convictions on the ground that the defendants had not been fully advised of their rights, and ordered a new trial, perhaps providing another opportunity to prove that crime does pay.

"The weakness in our handling of repeating offenders has caused vet-

eran law-enforcement officers to throw up their hands in despair," says FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. "Worse, it makes outstanding young men reluctant to enter the law-enforcement profession at the very time their services are so gravely needed."

A Major Commitment. What can we do to close the dangerous "police gap"? Two steps are clearly called for:

1. We must pay the police a living wage. James Royer, father of two, resigned from the Cincinnati police department in the summer of 1966. "My rank is that of police specialist," he wrote. "My salary, after nine years, is $7507. I have no union, no guild and very few rights—civil or otherwise. Our city personnel officer classifies me as semi-skilled labor—my college degree, graduate work, advanced training and years of professional experience notwithstanding. Private industry has offered me a substantial salary increase and an opportunity for advancement. I regret that this could not be achieved as an employe of the people of Cincinnati."

Jim Royer was not alone, as City Councilman John E. Held was shocked to find. Many of the city's outstanding policemen were quitting the force to accept higher-paying jobs as guards, truck drivers, salesmen. Crime was up sharply; the number of offenses culminating in arrest was down 25 percent from the preceding year.

Held led the fight for the creation of a nonpartisan crime committee. Mobilizing public support, the committee won an immediate $1000 pay hike for Cincinnati's policemen, with promises of more to come. Today, a bit more than a year later, morale is measurably improved. Resignations and retirements have been slashed by two thirds, and the force is again attracting ambitious young recruits. "We've got to understand," says John Held, "that you can't stop crime with an undermanned police force whose morale has been broken."

2. We must provide the police the moral support they so desperately need. Throughout the country, police efforts to improve community relations have been undermined by a concerted campaign of abuse. Commonest charge is that of "police brutality." Yet a task force of the President's Crime Commission, which witnessed 5339 "police-citizen encounters," during 850 eight-hour patrols, found only 20 cases in which police were felt to have used unnecessary force. "That is a record of satisfactory performance in 99.63 percent of the sample under study," says syndicated newspaper columnist James J. Kilpatrick. "What other occupation or profession boasts a better record?"

To counterbalance the work of police-baiting groups, Fred E. Inbau, professor of criminal law at Northwestern University, recently formed an organization called Americans for Effective Law Enforcement "to represent the law-abiding public and

its embattled protectors." Enthusiastically supported by many of the country's top experts on crime and punishment, AELE will defend, among others, policemen it considers unjustly accused of brutality; draft model anti-crime statutes; and argue major cases in the nation's courts.

Meanwhile, in Indianapolis, a band of housewives has demonstrated that *anyone* may enlist in the battle for law and order. Stunned by the brutal slaying of a 90-year-old woman, a group of women residents initiated the Indianapolis Anti-Crime Crusade in March 1962. Since then, enlisting more than 60,000 women in its ranks, the Crusade has won badly needed pay hikes for the Indianapolis police, lobbied for effective anti-crime measures and sat in on more than 80,000 court cases to keep local judges on their toes. Its dogged efforts have helped to curb Indianapolis crime and have won the kudos of the President's Crime Commission.

The exodus of policemen *can* be stopped. Thousands of young men *can* be persuaded to make law enforcement their career. But it will require a major commitment from ordinary citizens across the land, not only in dollars but in spirit. As Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, of Virginia, has said, "In part because we, as ordinary citizens, have waited too long to fight back, a police uniform today is the target for epithets and abuse. It is time to ask our decent citizens for collective action; our public officials for more backbone; our courts for more reality. We must stop this nonsense not tomorrow, not next week, but *today*."

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Mrs. Birdie N. Baldwin
4401 Lake Forrest Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

CERTIFIED
No. 859951
MAIL

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

SNCC Aide Bound Over In Burglary

A man identified by police as a field coordinator for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Friday was held under $5,000 bond for the Fulton County grand jury in connection with the burglary of a Peachtree Street clothing store.

Cleveland Lawrence Rickerson, 21, of a Racine Street SW address, already was on probation on a charge of fraudulent checks, according to detectives J. R. Wall and B. F. Addison. They added that probation officials placed a hold order against him.

Rickerson and Harvey Gene Gay, 21, and a third man not yet apprehended, were wanted in connection with a $3,000 burglary Oct. 13 of Spencer Ltd., 693 Peachtree St. NE, detectives said. They added Gay was arrested Friday night and will be arraigned in Municipal Court on Monday.

Gay was serving a probated sentence for burglary, detectives related. They added he was convicted on two burglary counts in 1963 and was sentenced to five years, to serve two and the remainder probated.

Detectives said Rickerson told them he and another man from Los Angeles thought up the slogan "black power" that has come to be the watchword of SNCC. He also told authorities that he is a personal friend of Stokely Carmichael, former head of SNCC.

Records show Rickerson was arrested here Sept. 14, 1966, in the Boulevard (NE) riots.

In the burglary, detectives said a skylight atop the building was pried open and the merchandise brought back out through the skylight. Detectives said they had recovered four coats out of an assortment of expensive imported coats, sweaters and shirts reported taken from the firm.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
announces the
Graduation Exercises
of the
FBI National Academy,
Wednesday morning, November First,
Nineteen Hundred Sixty-seven,
at ten-thirty o'clock, in the
Departmental Auditorium,
Constitution Avenue between
Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Earl Landers
Mayor's Office
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

Morris Redding
1464 Rhode Island Ave. N.W. Apt 401
Washington, D.C.

Major Juan Ellen Jr.

Mr Mayor:

This is just
for your information

Mrs. B. Pollock
4322 Conway Valley Ct. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall

As the parents of the children at Warren Jackson School, we feel that it is necessary for their safety that a police woman be stationed on Mt. Paran Road to assist them in crossing.

We feel that economy is not a factor where the safety of our children is involved.

Parent: Elizabeth L. Lentz

Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall

As the parents of the children at Warren Jackson School, we feel that it is necessary for their safety that a police woman be stationed on Mt. Paran Road to assist them in crossing.

We feel that economy is not a factor where the safety of our children is involved.

Parent: Mrs. Carleton H. Bremer

Mayor Allen,
Thank you for your attention and cooperation - This is a very bad route for our children to travel -
Beverly Hart Bremer

Ivan:

Is this the sort of thing we should have to put up with?

Could I obtain a permit to carry a protective weapon in my car?

Don

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Moss H. Kendrix ORGANIZATION

PUBLIC RELATIONS

1826 11th ST.,N.W. ★ WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

667-5115

MOSS H. KENDRIX
Director

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS — COUNTS!

ATLANTA OFFICE: LOBBY FLOOR, WALUHAJE APARTMENTS 794-7666

Office of the Mayor

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PHONE 522-4463

From Mrs. Ann M. Moses

George,

Check with the Police Department to see if these threats were reported, and if they were not, have someone go out and talk to the ladies to get any information, per attached letter.

IA Jr.

Being handled by
Lt. Shattles

FORM 25-6

File

Office of the Mayor

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ROUTE SLIP

TO: Mr. Earl Landers

FROM: Dan E. Sweat, Jr.

☑ For your information

☐ Please refer to the attached correspondence and make the necessary reply.

☐ Advise me the status of the attached.

FORM 25-4-S

JULY 1967

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JULY 1967

VOL. 36 NO. 7

THE COVER—*Patriotism and respect for the flag. See Mr. Hoover's message on page 1.*

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

CAN THERE BE ANY ACT more sickening and revolting than a crowd of so-called citizens desecrating and burning their country's flag? Those who resort to such moronic behavior are surely lost in the depths of depravity. Obviously, their first loyalty is not to the United States.

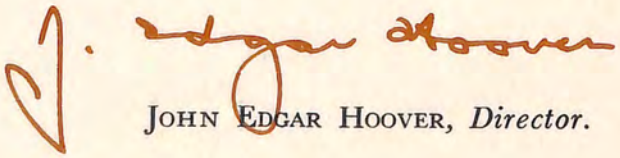
True, our Nation is founded on concepts and principles which encourage dissent and opposition. These are traditions we must always defend and support. But touching a torch to the flag far exceeds reasonable protest. It is a shameful act which serves no purpose but to encourage those who want our country to erupt in violence and destruction.

On this 191st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we might ask what causes unpatriotic outbursts and irrational protests. Why do people turn against their native land and openly support totalitarian forces whose goal is to enslave the world—forces which do not even allow token opposition from their subjects? Why do some individuals refuse to serve and defend their country? Why do they burn their draft cards and their flag?

There may be many reasons for such action, but I am fully convinced that dying patriotism is one major cause. Love of country is being deemphasized and excluded from several phases of our life. Many educators and other leaders seem to feel it is no longer necessary for boys and girls to be concerned with how our country came into being, what it stands for, and the courageous and noble deeds of our forefathers to preserve it.

Conditions are now such in some circles that an individual who professes love of his country, reverence for its flag, and belief in the principles which make our Nation great is considered a yokel. Open aversion to patriotism of any form is increasing. Even some news media take a "tongue-in-cheek" approach to persons and groups which promote and participate in patriotic endeavors. Love of one's country is treated as some kind of social disease to be tolerated, if not stamped out. Protests are made that too much patriotism leads to international conflict. I submit that the United States will never have anything to fear from its ardent and genuinely patriotic citizens.

American history proves that freedom and liberty come at high prices and that their upkeep is costly and time-consuming. As Daniel Webster so aptly put it, "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it. Let our object be our country . . ."—not our country the object of desecration and abuse.



JULY 1, 1967

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

An American Policeman in England

Lt. ROBERT C. MITCHELL
Multnomah County Department of Public Safety,
Portland, Oreg.

An American police officer, for a period of 6 months, exchanged home, car, and job with his English counterpart in an experiment in the observation of police work in a foreign country.

Lightweight motorcycles are used to patrol extensive rural beats.

Law Enforcement Foreign Exchange Experiment

On April 1, 1966, I began a 6-month tour of duty with the Lancashire Constabulary, England's second largest police force. At the same time, Chief Insp. John P. Kennard, of the Lancashire force, was assigned to the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Portland, Oreg., to study our organization and methods. To the best of our knowledge, this was the first direct exchange of police personnel between an American and a foreign police agency. It should not be the last. The exchange was total in that we traded houses and automobiles as well as jobs during this period.

Personal problems arose almost immediately, but none were beyond solution. For example, both of our insurance companies had to be contacted and their feelings determined as to continued insurance coverage on the automobiles. Chief Inspector Kennard and I found that the firms with which we dealt were fascinated by the idea of the exchange and were more than glad to give us their full cooperation. My own children are grown, but Chief Inspector and Mrs. Kennard were bringing their two daughters, Paula, age 3, and Alison, age 9, to the United States. Our local elementary school was delighted with the idea of enrolling Alison for the balance of the school term. House payments and the forwarding of pay were left in the competent hands of the assistant cashier of our bank.

Advantages of Venture

There are tremendous advantages, both personal and professional, for the police officer chosen to participate in such a venture. The exposure to different concepts, tools, techniques, and training methods is bound to create a thirst for further knowledge.

The exchange certainly changed any preconceived ideas of ours about the "typical" Englishman. We had probably seen too many motion pictures depicting stereotyped roles of the English and heard too many jokes about their lack of a sense of humor. We found a warmhearted, generous, and hospitable people with a sense of humor as keen as our own.

There are differences in living conditions, monetary systems, and many of the things which we take for granted in the United States. We found no real difficulty in adapting to these differences.

Housing, or a housing allowance, is provided for the British policeman by his force. Thus we found ourselves housed in one of a row of nine police houses. They were more or less identical, of standard brick construction, and heated by coal fireplaces. Our neighbors were policemen and their families. Some of the friendships formed with our neighbors will last a lifetime.

I believe that living under these conditions proved the necessity of an

Chief Supt. William Little (right), "N" Division (Ashton-Under-Lyne), and Lieutenant Mitchell.

Lieutenant Mitchell chats with officers in the communications section, a vital public service in all police departments.

officer involved in such an exchange being accompanied by his wife and family. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, for a single man to have fitted in with the family atmosphere of this police community.

Scope of the Exchange

Inasmuch as this was to be a new experience, neither my sheriff nor I was in a position to know just what we should consider as the scope of the experiment. I was given specific areas to study: The penal system, the use of the summons as opposed to physical arrest, and the relationship of the British police with the public they serve. Beyond these three points, I was given a free hand to delve into anything I felt would be of value to us.

Chief Constable Col. T. Eric St. Johnston was on a world tour at the time of my arrival, but he had left instructions that I was not to be "desk bound" but was to be left very much as a free agent to come and go as I saw fit. Visits had been scheduled for me with police forces in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

Although based at Lancashire Constabulary Headquarters, I visited each of its 18 divisions as well as 15 other police forces. In every case I was given any information I requested, shown anything I wished to see, and given free access to anything I found of interest. Each force visited had arranged both professional and social engagements which they felt would be of value and interest to both Mrs. Mitchell and me. As a result, we had access to many places and activities that no tourist would ever have. Through these programs we were able to broaden our outlook far beyond the confines of the police service.

Being cast in the role of an ambassador of good will came as something of a surprise, but both my wife and I found ourselves placed in this position. Press and television coverage of the exchange was quite extensive, and as a result we both found ourselves being invited to speak to various civic organizations. It is our hope that we left a good impression of Americans with those organizations.

The Unarmed Police

After 22 years of close association with a sidearm, it was both pleasant and disconcerting to find myself working with policemen who neither use firearms nor care to use them. This, of course, was the first difference to be encountered in our two police systems and was the one on which I was most often questioned. The arming of the British police became the subject of a great deal of public controversy when Detective Sgt. Chris Head and Police Constables Geoffrey Fox and David Wombwell were slain in London on August 12, 1966. Oddly enough, the police were not nearly as enthusiastic about being armed as the public was about arming them.

In my opinion the answer to this problem may lie in stiffer prison sentences for those criminals who use a gun against an unarmed society and unarmed police forces. The British policeman has spent nearly 150 years in building the tradition of keeping the peace without the use of firearms. This is a tradition which should be kept as long as it is possible to do so.

It would be highly improper if I were to create the impression that the police are completely inept in the use of firearms. Every force has a number of men trained in the use of weapons, and the equipment is available for issue when it is needed.

Standardization

The British police enjoy a standardization of many elements of the police service that may not be attainable in the United States. Pay scales are the same in all English forces, with the exception of London, which

allows a cost-of-living adjustment. Entrance requirements may vary slightly from force to force, but conditions of service are the same in all forces. This standardization is also found in training, uniforms, and retirement benefits. It would appear that the key to standardization is the 50 percent grant from the national treasury of the annual budget of each police force.

Every force is inspected annually by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary. His report, indicating that the force is up to standards, determines whether the grant will be allowed. Although placing chief constables in a very advantageous position when presenting the police budget to their local authority, this system does place the national government squarely in the local police picture. Any suggestions presented to the chief constables by the Home Secretary will usually be implemented. Without a doubt, this is the major factor in achieving the uniformity which I found so impressive.

Training Program

The value of standardization is most apparent in the training program. England is divided into eight geographic police districts, each with a district training center. Recruits from every force in the district train together and take the same 13-week basic training course. This concept of training is possible where criminal law is national in scope rather than regional, as in our own State statutes.

Women police constables in patrol cars undertake the same duties as the men but especially concern themselves with cases involving women and children. The police car is white so that it can be readily identified as a police vehicle.

Training does not stop at the recruit level. Inservice training is carried out within the forces, and refresher courses are offered at the district training center. Specialized courses are frequently given in the larger forces with vacancies in the class held open for officers from surrounding forces.

One of the more interesting inservice training courses is the refresher course for sergeants of the Lancashire Constabulary. It is based on a concept of three R's:

1. Relax—by virtue of short hours, no pressure, and long weekends.
2. Refresh—the officer's knowledge of the latest laws and court decisions.
3. Renew—the officer's enthusiasm for his job, the department, and the future.

Supt. Walter Butterworth, now retired, assured me that the relaxed atmosphere, the roundtable conference approach to teaching, and the complete lack of pressure do send the men back to their posts with a far better outlook on their job.

The Police College at Bramshill is the seat of higher education for the whole of the English police service. The 6-month Senior Staff Course trains officers of the rank of inspector and above to assume the highest posts in the police service. The Intermediate Command Course, lasting 3 months, is designed to train inspectors and chief inspectors in the responsibilities of posts held by superintendents and chief superintendents. Sergeants and newly promoted inspectors attend the 6-month "A" Course to prepare them for the duties of inspector and chief inspector.

The Special Course impressed me with the potential of having tremendous impact on the British police service of the future. Young officers of outstanding promise, who have passed high on promotional examinations, are assigned to this 1-year course under a quota system. They are given the temporary rank of sergeant

for the duration of the course, the rank being made permanent after the successful conclusion of their studies. There are a number of scholarships available for the outstanding officers in the class to continue on to university studies.

I would hope that the Police College program could be expanded to accommodate far more students. The college graduated 448* men and women in 1965 from a total authorized police strength of about 95,000.

Crime prevention and public relations are sometimes treated as separate functions, but to me they appear to interlock to such an extent that it is difficult to tell where one stops and the other begins. Most of the forces I visited had assigned officers to the crime prevention detail on a full-time basis, and these men were very devoted to the program. In addition to the expected posters, pamphlets, and personal contacts with business people, I found two techniques that were of great interest.

Officer and police dog patrol a children's playground at Kirkby near Liverpool.

The Liverpool City Police have mounted movable television cameras atop one of the downtown buildings. On the day I inspected this installation, police were keeping a parking lot and a city street with a high crime rate under surveillance. Any suspicious activity was reported to plainclothes officers on the ground who immediately investigated the situation. In addition to setting up many good arrests, this system appears to keep many of the thieves off balance, as they are never quite sure where the television will be installed next.

With the cooperation of BBC and the independent television stations, the police sponsor regional programs with such titles as "Police File" and "Police Five." These programs are on the air during prime time in the evening, and public reception and reaction are excellent. The usual format might show a photograph of a wanted man, a certain type of vehicle the police are looking for, a list of stolen items, and a missing person. "Police File" is aired at 7 p.m. on Friday over Granada TV. The rough script is written by the Manchester City Police public relations officer and is then polished by television script writers under his supervision. This is not an attempt at censorship or control by the television people, but is designed to convert the script from police language to television language. Forty-eight police forces in the Granada viewing area contribute to the program through the Manchester Police.

Displays

Also of particular interest and value are large assortments of locks and security devices displayed by most crime prevention officers and provided through the courtesy of the manufacturers of such hardware. Many officers pointed out that the businessman should be invited to the police station to view these displays privately. There was a strong suspicion that the local burglars would enjoy attending any public display of such security devices.

During my tour in England, I had the pleasure of visiting the following police departments: Lancashire Constabulary, Preston Borough Police, Royal Ulster Constabulary, Liverpool City Police, Isle of Man Constabulary, Manchester City Police, Birmingham City Police, Coventry City Police, Stockport Borough Police, Blackpool Borough Police, City of London Police, London Metropolitan Police, Southport Borough Police, Edinburgh City Police, Glasgow City Police, and Durham Constabulary.

The British Policeman

I have touched briefly on a few of the many facets of the British police service. I should like to generalize a bit and attempt to describe the British policeman. He is a first-rate police officer by the standards of any police agency known to me. He is grossly underpaid when one weighs his responsibilities against those of men employed by British industry. He performs the deeds of valor which are expected of policemen everywhere. The 1965 report of Her Majesty's

(*Continued on page 16*)

*Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for the Year, 1965 (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966), p. 33.

Search of Motor Vehicles

This is the fifth of a series of articles discussing the Federal law on search of motor vehicles.

VI. Consent Searches

The constitutional protection against unreasonable searches and seizures provided by the fourth amendment can be waived by the express consent of the person whose property is to be searched. *On Lee* v. *U.S.*, 343 U.S. 747 (1952). Because of the obvious advantages it offers over the search by warrant or incidental to arrest, the consent search has become a popular method of securing evidence from suspected offenders. Where properly obtained from the party in interest, it avoids the requirements of probable cause and particularity of description necessary to a valid warrant. And since it need not be tied to an arrest, the contemporaneous factors of time and place associated with the incidental search are also inapplicable. But it is precisely because this technique circumvents these traditional safeguards of privacy that consent searches are looked upon with disfavor by the courts.

When one consents to a search of his automobile, it is said that he waives any constitutional right of privacy he might otherwise enjoy over the vehicle or any property contained therein. And as in all situations involving a waiver of fundamental constitutional rights, it can be expected that the prosecution will have to meet a high standard of proof. *Johnson* v. *Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458 (1938). In general, the limitations set on consent searches are the same considerations that have been employed in the past in determining the voluntariness of confessions. Thus the courts have held that consent must be given in circumstances free of "duress or coercion," that it be "knowingly and intelligently" given, and that it be stated in a "clear and unequivocal" manner. Because these determinations generally involve inquiries into the subjective state of mind of the suspect, the officer, or both, they present practical difficulties in judicial supervision which more often than not are resolved in favor of the criminally accused.

A. *Duress or Coercion*

Applicability of the fourth amendment guaranty of immunity from unreasonable searches or seizures is not dependent upon any affirmative assertion by the private citizen. *U.S.* v. *Rembert*, 284 F. 996, 998 (1922); *Dade* v. *State*, 188 Okla. 677, 112 P. 2d 1102 (1941). To hold otherwise would require the individual to make the difficult choice either of challenging the officer's authority, perhaps by force, or waiving his constitutional rights through inaction. *Ibid.* Thus, in many cases where a consensual situation is in issue, there is no overt indication that the person voiced objection or otherwise contested the search. The courts must therefore look to the surrounding circumstances to determine whether or not the purported consent was induced by pressure or coercion. Peaceful submission under such circumstances is not consent but simply acquiescence to higher authority and cannot lawfully support a search without a warrant. *U.S.* v. *Rembert, supra; Johnson* v. *U.S.*, 333 U.S. 10 (1948); *Amos* v. *U.S.*, 255 U.S. 313 (1921).

There is, of course, no easy yardstick by which to measure the degree

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of coercion or duress necessary to vitiate an expressed consent, for this must depend upon the characteristic facts of each case. Nonetheless, it is possible to identify several factors which generally influence the courts in making this determination. It has been held, for example, that the attitude and conduct of the advising officer are an important consideration, particularly where they might indicate that he had intended to search in any event. If he states peremptorily, "Open the glove compartment," or "I want to look in the trunk of your car," it is likely that this will be viewed as coercive. The courts have also pointed to such factors as undue emphasis on authority and even an aggressive manner as being sufficient to invalidate consent. *U.S.* v. *Kelih*, 272 Fed. 484 (1922). Similarly, the time of night, *U.S.* v. *Roberts*, 179 F. Supp. 478 (1959), number of officers seeking consent, *U.S.* v. *Alberti*, 120 F. Supp. 171 (1954), display of weapons or other symbols of authority, *U.S.* v. *Marquette*, 271 Fed. 120 (1920), or presence of the suspect's family during questioning, *Catalanotte* v. *U.S.*, 208 F. 2d 264 (1953), all tend to create a strong implication of coercion.

It is important therefore that the police avoid use of demanding words or gestures or any comment which might be construed to mean that the subject has no choice but to allow a search. This issue often arises when an officer threatens to procure a search warrant if consent is not given. It has been held by some courts that permission given under these circumstances is a mere submission to authority and that the individual yields his rights only because he feels there is no reasonable alternative but to consent. *U.S.* v. *Baldocci*, 42 F. 2d 567 (1930); *U.S.* v. *Dixon*, 117 F. Supp. 925 (1949); see also, *Weed* v. *U.S.*, 340 F. 2d 827 (1965).

On the other hand, it is arguable that knowledge that one cannot lawfully prevent a search indefinitely may enable him to make a more intelligent decision as to whether and how much he will cooperate. It is not required, of course, that the individual desire a search be made of his property, but only that he make a free and voluntary choice on the matter. Accordingly, some cases hold that where the officer in good faith informs a party of the likelihood that a warrant will be issued, he does no more than advise the suspect of the legal alternatives confronting him, and, in the absence of any aggravating circumstances, this factor alone will not invalidate the consent. *Simmons* v. *Bomar*, 230 F. Supp. 226 (1964).

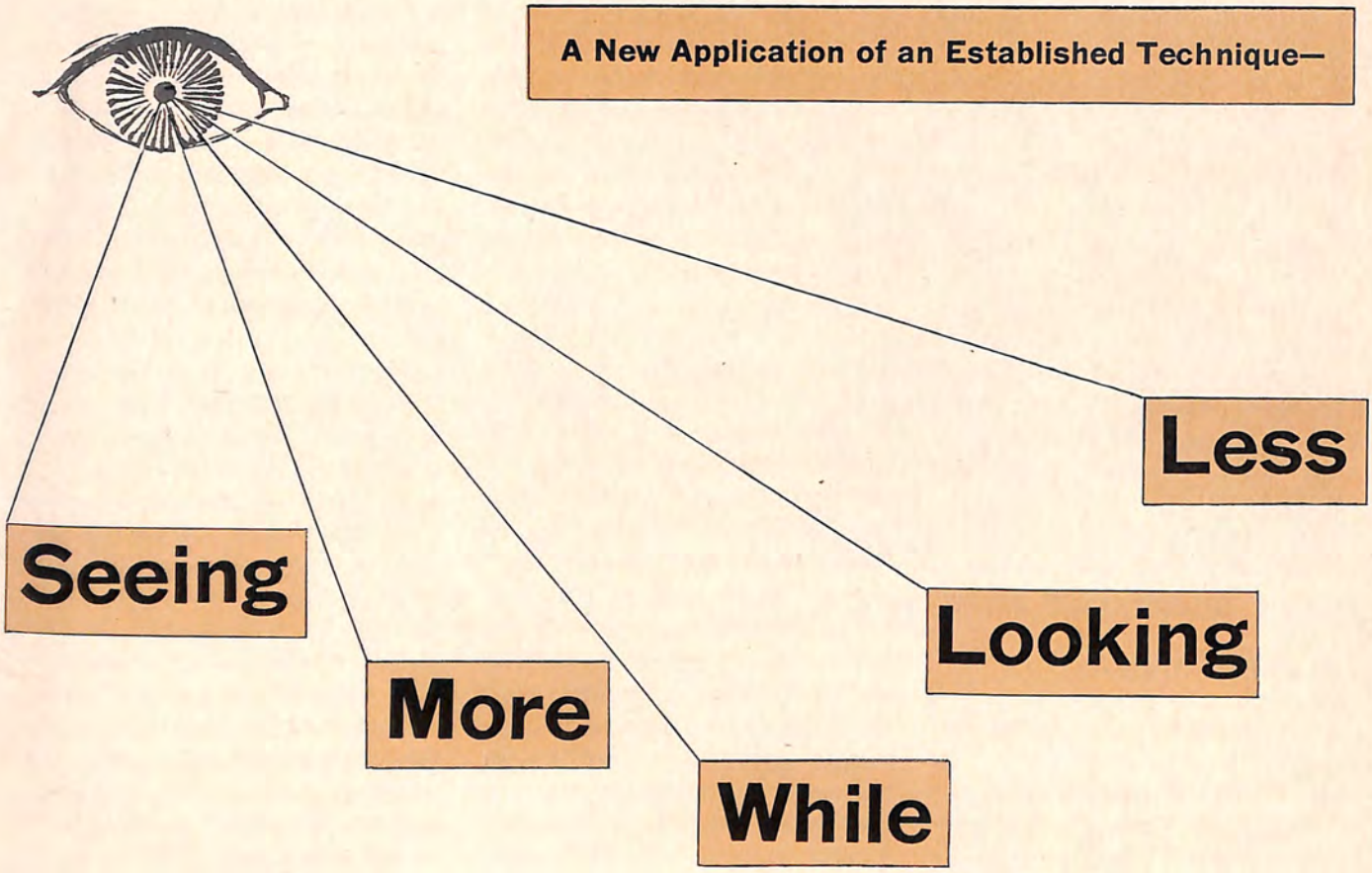
This line of reasoning is implicit in *Hamilton* v. *State of North Carolina*, 290 F. Supp. 632 (1966), where police, alerted to a recent safe robbery, arrested the defendant near his automobile. The arresting officer asked for permission to search the car, stating that he did not have a warrant with him but could get one if necessary. The defendant replied, "There is no need of that. You can search the car." He then handed the keys to the officer who searched the vehicle and found a pistol. In denying a petition for habeas corpus, the Federal district court ruled, "The fact that the officer told [the defendant] that he did not have a search warrant but that he could get one is immaterial." Citing an earlier appellate decision, the court stated, "a defendant cannot assert the illegality of a search made with his consent, though given in response to a threat to procure a search warrant." *Id.* at 635. See, *Gatterdam* v. *U.S.*, 5 F. 2d 673 (1925); *Kershner* v. *Boles*, 212 F. Supp. 9 (1963), modified and aff'd, *Boles* v. *Kershner*, 320 F. 2d 284 (1963). There is common agreement, however, that if the consent is obtained through fraud, deception, or misrepresentation regarding either the officer's authority or intention to secure a formal warrant, the search will be invalid. *Bolger* v. *U.S.*, 189 F. Supp. 237 (1960), aff'd 293 F. 2d 368, rev'd on other grounds, 371 U.S. 392 (1963); *Pekar* v. *U.S.*, 315 F. 2d 319 (1965); *U.S.* v. *Wallace*, 160 F. Supp. 859 (1958).

One of the more troublesome issues of consent arises when permission to conduct a warrantless search is obtained from one who is under arrest or otherwise subjected to official restraint. Since intimidation and duress are necessarily implicit in such situations, it is especially difficult for the prosecution to convince the court that the waiver was given free from negating pressure or coercion. *U.S.* v. *Wallace*, 160 F. Supp. 859 (1958). But while some courts consistently view consent given by one in police custody as invalid, *Judd* v. *U.S.*, 190 F. 2d 649 (D.C. Cir. 1951), most Federal courts will inquire into the total circumstances of the case. *Burke* v. *U.S.* 328 F. 2d 399 (1st Cir.), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 849 (1964); *U.S.* v. *Paradise*, 253 F. 2d 319 (2d Cir.) (1958); *U.S.* v. *Perez*, 242 F. 2d 867 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 354 U.S. 941 (1957); *Gendron* v. *U.S.*, 227 F. Supp. 182 (1964); *Kershner* v. *Boles*, *supra*; *Hamilton* v. *State of North Carolina*, *supra*.

On the other hand, where conditions of the restraint indicate a high probability of intimidation, consent by the person in custody will usually be invalid. This is often the result when a display of firearms or other open show of force is made during the course of the arrest. Thus, in one case police officers, exhibiting drawn pistols and riot gun, stopped the defendant's vehicle and placed the occupants under arrest for vagrancy and auto theft. One of the officers asked the defendant, Weed, about a vehicle parked approximately one and one-half blocks away from the scene of

(*Continued on page 20*)

A New Application of an Established Technique—



Law enforcement officials are constantly seeking new and productive means to solve old and persistent problems. Rapid technological advances mark the pattern of growth of today's police forces, but sometimes a new and modified application of an old method proves highly effective.

Such is the case with the proposal presented in 1964 to the California Peace Officer's Training Division by the California Optometric Association. In charge of the research proposal was Dr. Arthur Heinsen of San Jose.

In 1964 vision science as applied to law enforcement was a new application of an already known and established training technique. During World War II many courses were developed for aircraft spotters and other military personnel receiving tachistoscopic training. Such a course consisted of flashing silhouettes of various aircraft, naval vessels, and other military equipment on a screen for a fraction of a second. With speedy identification as their ultimate goal, the military was very successful with this type of training. However, after the war, the consequent reduction of a constant need created obsolescence for the tachistoscopic training.

With an official of the California State Department of Education, Dr. Heinsen and I explored the feasibility of a pilot research study to present a new application of the tachistoscopic training. Our final project involved the development of an optometric program applicable to law enforcement personnel and suitable for possible incorporation by the department of education into a teaching manual. The manual would then be available to local law enforcement agencies

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which would be able to conduct their own local program.

The necessary funds for the project were made possible by a contract grant from the department of education to the California Optometric Association to develop and prepare a teaching syllabus that included equipment, supplies, and training aids. Early in the development of the program, it became increasingly evident that at least one complete course would have to be offered prior to completion of a syllabus worthy of distribution. Accordingly, the Rio Hondo Junior College participated in a National Defense Education Act grant which provided matching funds for the cost of initiating this type of pilot program.

Three-Part Program

The theory of vision was the first area wherein the optometrist could apply already established and known training procedures. Already in use and available for application to this program was a basic slide series prepared by Dr. Ralph Schrock of Chula Vista. This excellent slide series was used in the beginning phases of training with the tachistoscope. The use of symbols, such as numbers, letters, and geometric configurations, applies training techniques similar to those currently used in speedreading. This method begins by having the students view one digit for a fraction of a second and thereafter three, four, five, and more digits. This allows the students to develop their perception and "after-image recall" so that they perceive more in a given time period.

As a second step, the motivation for police officer personnel required the use of numerous law enforcement "scenes," which were prepared in cooperation with the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. As a one-man patrol unit, an officer remains extremely busy while driving 25 miles an hour on routine patrol, operating his radio, and referring to a list of stolen cars. When he passes an alley, he has but a fraction of a second to glance down it and determine whether any police action is needed. Frequently, he is already past the alley at the time of his mental reconstruction of the perceptual "after image." This was only one of the many areas that were developed to orient the program toward law enforcement.

Students in the program use peripheral stimulators to increase more accurate fixations.

The initial phase of letters and numbers rendered itself very naturally to the speedy identification and recognition of license plate numbers. After the initial slide series, numerous license plates were flashed on the screen and, thereafter, pictures of automobiles were placed on the screen to simulate various driving conditions which might be encountered by the patrol officer.

The third phase involved actual eye training, using specialized equipment developed by Dr. Schrock in cooperation with the Keystone View Co.

The first pilot program was ready and offered on a test basis in the spring semester of 1965 at Rio Hondo Junior College. The course was designed to cover 30 hours on the basis of a 2-hour class twice a week. However, the initial pilot course was for 34 hours, with the additional hours at the beginning and end devoted completely to testing. This comprehensive testing served to properly evaluate the total project and was not merely a part of the training program.

Testing With a Control Group

Twenty-six students from 14 different law enforcement agencies started the program. A group of 25 officers from the Los Angeles Police Department's cadet class was chosen as the control group. Accordingly, both groups were tested with tachistoscopic slides and a series of timed tests developed by the California Test Bureau. The parts of the multiple aptitude tests that were used were:

(1) Factor II: Perceptual Speed:
  Test 3—Language Usage.
  Test 4—Routine Clerical Facility.
(2) Factor IV: Spatial Visualization.
  Test 8—Spatial Relations, two dimension.
  Test 9—Spatial Relations, three dimension.

The group scheduled to undergo the training was further tested for peripheral vision and possible vision deficiencies. Two of the students needed glasses, but they were allowed to continue the program and their improvement was measured accordingly.

Because of its initial testing and its research problems, the pilot course was conducted by local optometrists, Dr. Homer Hendrickson and Dr. Luprelle Williams. These two optometrists studied, reevaluated, and rewrote the course as it progressed.

In short, the course consisted of three basic phases for each session. The first phase involved vision theory, which explained the functions of vision memory and the various structures which permit vision. The second phase of instruction revolved around tachistoscopic training, using the basic law enforcement slide series. The third phase involved actual exercise and development of vision skills through use of optometric equipment developed by Keystone Co. The vision science kits included stereoscopes, plus and minus lenses, peripheral stimulators, and chiroscopic drawings as well as manuals on their use. Two students used a kit on a "coach-buddy" system. It should be noted that the kits cost $125 each and refill consumable supplies for each kit cost $25.

At the completion of the course, both groups were again tested. Comparison of the two sets of tests provided an evaluative basis inasmuch as the Los Angeles Police Department cadets had been given no specialized visual training. The results were evaluated by Dr. Melvin H. Dunn, an analytical psychologist and chairman of special services education at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. His complete report confirms that there was a high degree of improvement on the part of the training program group. Definite improvement was achieved in speed and adjustment of focus, span of perception, and "after-image recall." In addition, Dr. Dunn's report indicates the training was more beneficial for younger students than it was for older students. There also appeared to be a correlation between I.Q. and vision ability.

Students improve the visual ability of their eyes to converge accurately and quickly at various distances.

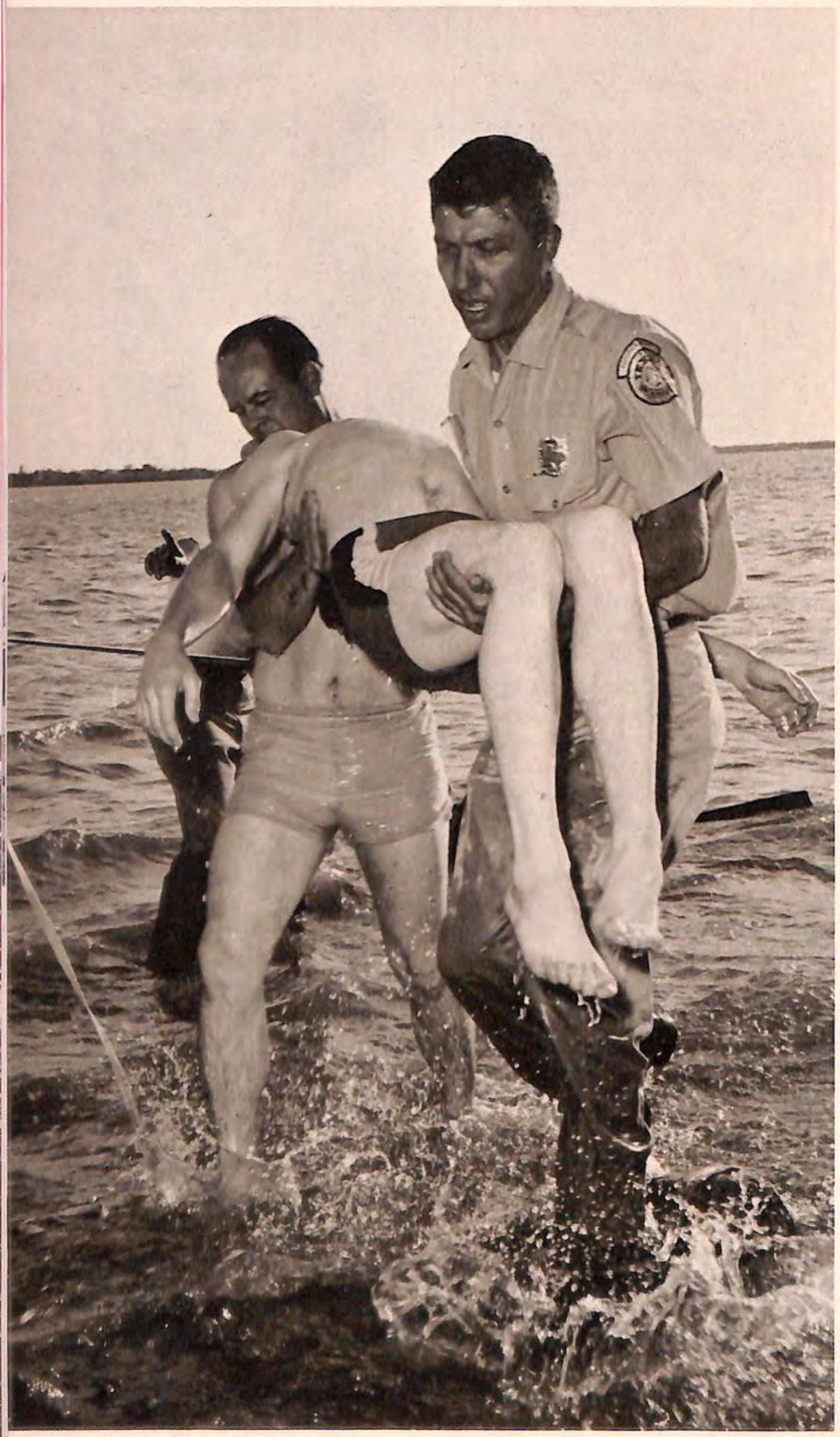
The self-evaluation reports prepared by the sudents indicated certain unexpected benefits. One student stated he was an avid golfer and that the course had taken five or six strokes off his handicap because he was able to judge distances more accurately. Another student who played in a semiprofessional softball league indicated his batting average had improved over 20 percent.

Additional Studies

Followup studies made 6 months later indicated a reduction in proficiency. The optometrists felt that this loss could be reduced to a negligible percentage if the trained officers were assigned to patrol functions exclusively after their training. This procedure might help the officers maintain their acuity through practice. The expected net result of the officer's maintenance of his improved visual acuity is the reality of a "four-eyed" one-man patrol unit.

The course, taught by Dr. Williams, was again offered by the college in the spring of 1966, at which time several preservice police science students were also enrolled. The improvement noted after the course was very similar to that in the pilot program; however, the improvement was much greater in the younger students between the ages of 19 and 22, thereby suggesting that this training be conducted for recruits rather than for older officers. The college is offering the course again this year.

The California State Department of Education is proceeding with the production of the teaching syllabus as well as conducting programs throughout the State. Dr. Williams is most satisfied with the results of the program and feels very strongly that this course can be presented throughout the country if it is taught by an optometrist who is familiar with the program. Rio Hondo Junior College has added this course to its vast police curriculum.



A Public Safety Cruiser

WARREN DODSON
Chief of Police,
Abilene, Tex.

"Dogs were once content to howl at train whistles, fire trucks, and Civil Defense sirens. Now they have another electronic tormentor. It's the 'yelper' on the Abilene Police Department's new public safety cruiser. Every time the powerful wagon roars off to the scene of a bad wreck or other emergency, the dogs join in the chorus."

This excerpt from an article which appeared in the Abilene Reporter News shows the immediate reaction of Abilene to the public safety cruiser which was inaugurated in February of 1963. Since then its sound in emergency situations has become a source of comfort and solace to many of Abilene's citizens.

The Abilene safety cruisers have the necessary equipment for any emergency.

Purpose of Cruiser

Capable of performing a multitude of tasks relating to public welfare and safety, our public safety cruiser is a multipurpose police unit designed and equipped to render service and protection for citizens while aiding in the enforcement of laws.

As a police unit, public safety officers are responsible for the enforcement of all laws of the State of Texas and the city of Abilene. They respond to all calls of the police dispatcher just as any other police unit. The safety cruiser is assigned to a district to patrol with due regard for the enforcement of all laws including those pertaining specifically to traffic. However, as a specialty unit, it is not assigned to investigate traffic accidents, handle domestic problems, or transport prisoners. Likewise, it is not required to respond to calls involving misdemeanors, unless the call is an emergency.

As a public safety unit, it responds to all major accidents where persons are injured for the purposes of rendering first aid, releasing trapped persons, and preventing fire. The cruiser responds to all calls of an emergency nature, such as drowning cases in which they use scuba diving equipment to dive, locate, and recover the victims and render what first aid is possible. When the fire department arrives on the scene with its equipment for dragging, etc., the public safety officers assist as directed by commanding officers of the fire or police department. The unit also responds to any call concerning unconscious or seriously injured people, like those suffering from heat exhaustion, strokes, poisoning, asphyxiation, electrical shock, or heart attack. The unit frees trapped persons and removes and destroys the explosive in cases involving an explosion or explosive material. Under normal circumstances, this unit does not respond to calls involving gunshot or knife wounds unless so directed and then only to render what first aid is needed at the scene or to act as a backup unit.

As a fire patrol unit, the public safety cruiser responds to all fire alarms and upon arrival extinguishes all small fires that can be controlled with a hand extinguisher, if the fire department unit has not arrived. At all major fires, the public safety officers are under the immediate control of the fire department supervisors and carry out their orders immediately to the best of their abilities. While on patrol, our officers always watch for fire hazards and notify the fire department of any encountered.

The public safety cruiser never, under any circumstances, operates as an ambulance. However, in many cases the assistance of the public safety officers is needed by the ambulance attendant. In such cases, one of our officers (the cruiser is a two-man unit) will accompany the victim in the ambulance to the hospital and will render aid and assistance if necessary.

The public safety cruiser is not a rescue unit per se, nor is it an ambulance, but it is basically a police

unit fully equipped to handle all types of emergencies.

Services Rendered

"Send the safety cruiser" has become the most common request at the Abilene Police Department. In all emergencies, both large and small, our citizens have come to rely on the services rendered by the cruiser. Many of the calls are humorous (such as, "My cat is caught in the air conditioner"), but others are tragic and often fraught with danger for our safety officers. Recently, on an attempted suicide call, the person threatening suicide was located in a garage, holding a razor to his wrist. He refused to lay the razor down. One of the safety officers calmly talked to the disturbed person and grabbed the razor away from his wrist while the other officers assisted in restraining the individual.

During the first 14 months, the cruiser made 740 emergency calls. Out of this total number of calls, emergency oxygen was administered to 83 people. Many of these first calls involved life-or-death situations.

Record of Service

In the 3½ years that the cruiser has been in existence, we have a record of first aid being administered 983 times. The resuscitator has been used 294 times, the scuba diving equipment 9 times, and the fire extinguishers 79 times. The safety officers have administered artificial respiration 18 times and assisted in saving 20 persons who had attempted suicide.

They also performed many minor services, such as in cases involving citizens who had locked themselves out of their cars or homes, fingers caught in automatic electrical kitchen appliances, cars with dead batteries, etc.

One phase of training given by our local physicians has come in handy a number of times—how to deliver a baby. Incidentally, the first baby delivered by our public safety officers was 1 year to the day from the time they began their duties. Since that time a number of Abilene's "young generation" has arrived with the assistance of the safety officers. In one case the parents honored the officers by naming the new arrival after them.

Last year, during the national scare that dolls shipped home to loved ones by servicemen in Vietnam might be booby trapped, these officers, who are thoroughly trained in the handling of explosives, checked more than 500 of these dolls. However, they found none containing explosives.

SCUBA Gear

The SCUBA diving gear has been a real asset to our police department as well as to the public. In some cases, the public safety officers have retrieved discarded evidence from one of the three large lakes near Abilene. In cases involving a possible drowning, one officer begins dressing for diving en route to the scene and is ready to don the underwater breathing apparatus when he arrives. In one such incident where a double drowning was reported at Lake Fort Phantom Hill, both bodies were recovered within 5 minutes after our cruiser arrived at the scene of the emergency. While the diver goes into the water, his partner maintains the safety line and has the resuscitator ready to administer oxygen when the victims are located.

The most common treatment given by the officers is to apply a medical swab to a cut or laceration and an antiseptic bandage while awaiting the ambulance at the scene. They apply an air splint to broken limbs quite often also. This procedure is of great assistance to the hospital because it allows them to make an X-ray without removing the splint.

Emergency Procedure

Since it stays in service at all times, the cruiser seldom is preceded to the scene of an emergency by an ambulance. Because it is on call for emergencies, both officers are never out of the cruiser at once except at the scene of an emergency. This policy is also true in cases where the public safety officer is writing a traffic citation. If, in any case, the officers have to be out of the car at the same time, they are able to switch their radio to a public address system which enables them to hear all calls from the dispatcher.

After making an emergency run, they call the station and are switched onto a dictating machine to record a report of their run. This is then typed by a clerk typist and placed in a file.

Conception of the Unit

We conceived the idea for a public safety unit after the drowning of two youths in a creek which flows through Abilene's city limits. We were the first called to the scene of this tragic occurrence, but when the drownings were established, the fire department with their boats and rescue equipment had to be called because we did not have the necessary training or proper equipment to retrieve the victims.

A short time after this, on a dark rainy night, an automobile crashed into a utility pole causing a high voltage line to come precariously close to the vehicle. There was some difficulty getting the occupants of the car to remain in the car until the utility company could be summoned to remove the live wire. The many spectators who were attracted to this incident were in jeopardy of coming in

The unit's portable oxygen kit has been used to save several lives.

contact with the high voltage wire which hung close to the ground. Some of these individuals stooped to go under this wire before our officers at the scene could move them back to a safe distance.

After this tragic incident and near catastrophic occurrence, we began to plan and research for a police unit which would be trained to cope with all types of emergency and rescue work.

After discussing our ideas about the safety unit, we assigned senior staff officer Capt. L. A. Martin to head the planning and research.

We contacted the director of civil defense and obtained his opinion as to what type of emergency gear would be needed to equip the unit. Next, we called the fire chief for consultation and considered his recommendations. Then we invited the local chapter of the American Red Cross to assist in the training of each officer assigned to the safety unit in advanced first aid courses.

We contacted the local medical society, and they agreed to appoint a committee to serve in an advisory capacity as well as to assist in the training of the officers.

After months of ardent research, the plans were finally formulated and presented to the city government. They were hesistant at first to approve such a project mainly because of the expense of such a unit. However, when they were presented all the facts of the value of its services, they gave us the authority to proceed with our plans.

After much consideration, we chose a four-door station wagon as the vehicle for this unit. Its equipment included spotlights, large revolving red lights, and an electronic siren and public address system to identify it as an emergency vehicle.

Selection and Training of Personnel

The men operating and maintaining the public safety cruiser are all volunteers carefully screened on the basis of their experience, aptitude, and mental and physical abilities. A committee composed of training officers from both the fire and police departments, plus the city's personnel director and assistant city manager, screens the volunteers before they receive joint approval by the chiefs of both departments.

The fire department conducted the initial training of the public safety officers over a 3-week period. This training covered such basic firefighting techniques and subjects as: small structure fires, ladder and aerial work, elements and causes of fires, the duties of fire hosemen, fire response and attack, rescue and carries, safety techniques, the use of a gas mask, ventilation of a fire, and fire hazards. Experienced fire department training officers personally conducted or supervised these training sessions and exercises.

The second phase of training included a 1-week session in high-risk rescue work at Texas A. & M. College. This second step included "hotwire" handling and first aid through the advanced level, along with instructions in the use of such life-saving apparatuses as resuscitators, oxygen equipment, cutting torches, etc. Additional training included defensive driving, scuba diving, explosives handling, and radiological monitoring.

The Taylor-Jones County Medical Society furnished the physicians who trained our officers in such techniques as how to deliver a baby during emergency conditions and other emergency aid that could be rendered at the accident scene. This extensive emergency training, plus the past experience and training that normally is retained by veteran police officers, fully prepared our public safety officers to cope with any emergency that might arise.

Vehicle and Equipment

As mentioned above, the public safety cruiser is an up-to-date station wagon equipped with radios on both

police and fire department frequencies, emergency lights and sirens, rescue and first aid equipment, and fire-fighting extinguishers and tools.

A partial list of the cruiser equipment includes: fire extinguishers, (dry, CO_2, and water), fireman boots, helmets, bunker coats, gloves, safety goggles, gas masks, completely equipped toolbox, axe, sledge hammer, disposable blankets, army blankets, ropes, block and tackle, large, completely equipped first aid kit (including splints, medicold compresses, etc.), Porto-Power kit, frogman suit and scuba equipment, lanterns, hot stick (for handling high voltage wire), stretcher, Scott resuscitator, Scott air pack (for use in building filled with smoke, etc.), battery jump cables, tools for entering locked vehicles, various types of saws, and other tools to cover any type of emergency situation. When the unit makes an emergency run and the officers have no tool to cover the particular type of situation, they immediately add that tool. The initial total cost for equipping the cruiser ran close to $3,000. The average cost of supplies has run approximately $30 per month in keeping it equipped.

Evaluation

There seemed to be some skepticism at the start as to the true value of such a unit as the public safety cruiser. It had only been in service a few days when the public began to recognize its worth.

One lady wrote our department and the Abilene Reporter News the following letter after her husband had been aided by our public safety officers: "He is alive today due to the excellent service rendered by your safety cruiser and its men. My husband had an acute attack of allergy, to the point of death. He collapsed from lack of oxygen and at one time completely stopped breathing. Officer Bill Paul, our neighbor, rendered first aid and called the cruiser.

"We are grateful to the Abilene Police Department and its men for the service rendered. Words seem inadequate when you are trying to thank someone for saving your mate's life."

We have received numerous similar letters of thanks and appreciation from citizens.

Public acceptance of the safety cruiser grew until it was necessary for us to add a second unit in July of 1965. Even physicians now tell their heart patients and others who may need emergency aid to call the safety cruiser prior to calling them.

Not only do our public safety officers feel a keen sense of pride in being able to serve humanity in this capacity, but the citizens of Abilene are very proud of our cruiser and the men who operate it. We feel that it has done more for the benefit of public relations than any other thing that the department has ever undertaken.

One of the big selling points that we used in getting our cruiser approved was, "If one life is saved, it will be well worth all the expense." Well, the public safety cruiser has more than proved its worth. This is attested to by many local physicians, families who have been assisted, and three Red Cross Life Saving Awards earned by the men who operate Abilene's public safety cruiser.

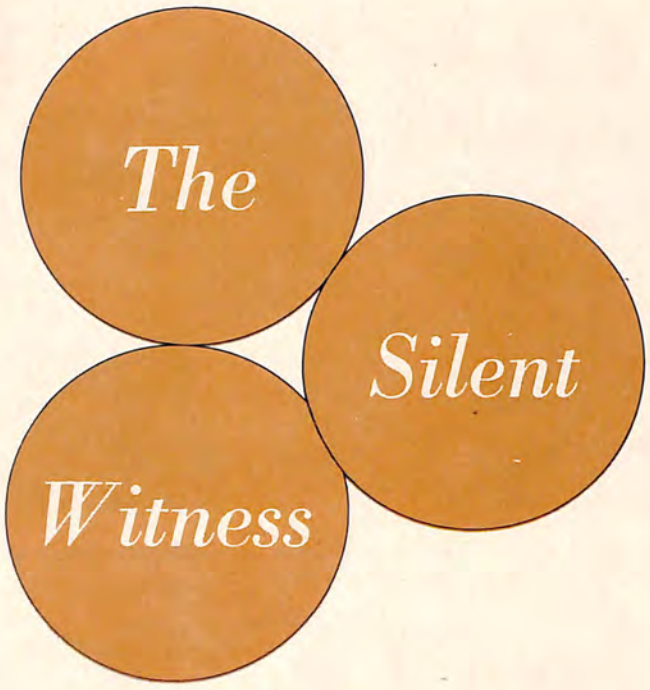
AMERICAN POLICEMAN

(*Continued from page 6*)

A police employee explains to Lieutenant Mitchell her department's records and filing system.

Chief Inspector of Constabulary lists 58 awards for gallantry to British policemen ranging in rank from constable to inspector. Two of them are posthumous. Five civilians who assisted the police are also on the list.

Armed with a whistle, a wooden truncheon, a pair of handcuffs, and, if available, a personal radio, the British policeman performs the same duties as his American counterpart. I formed the impression that, although he may be as young as 19, a great deal of his success is based on his almost amazing personal dignity when on duty. Most of the policemen I came in contact with were more than deserving of the English term of approbation, "He's a proper Copper."



Let the bank robber beware! More and more his criminal acts are being watched by a silent witness—the hidden camera—which records the infallible truth.

In identifying bank robbers, many times a picture is worth a thousand descriptions—especially if the photograph catches the bandit committing the robbery.

About 6:45 p.m., December 6, 1966, three armed men, all wearing sunglasses, entered a branch of the Southern Maryland Bank and Trust Co. at Oxon Hill, Md., and ordered two male tellers to the rear of the bank. One of the robbers handed a laundry-type bag to the female teller and ordered her to put all the money from the cash drawer into the bag. Then the robbers fled. Total amount of money taken was $1,659.

The bank is equipped with a concealed camera which runs continuously during banking hours and takes photographs at regular intervals. The film in the camera was processed by the FBI. Three frames contained photographs of the persons involved in the robbery, one of which was a good clear picture of the face of one of the robbers. He was wearing a special police officer's uniform, including a badge and cap.

The photograph and pertinent information concerning the robbery were prepared by the FBI and released to all major newspapers in the Washington, D.C. area for publication in the hope of securing an identification.

Several calls were received from citizens who said they could positively identify the subject of the photograph. He was subsequently identified by three people as an individual who had previously worked in the Washington area. These identifications supported prior investigation by FBI Agents who had developed the man as a suspect. He was arrested and charged with bank robbery.

The value of a strategically placed camera and resulting publicity of suspects is illustrated by another incident in which a subject was caught on camera in the act of committing a bank robbery.

In this incident a youth entered the National Savings & Trust Co. in the District of Columbia on January 4, 1967, at which time he took an estimated $6,000.

The picture taken by a hidden camera during the robbery showed a man wearing glasses, with his hand partially covering a pistol, at a teller's window.

The suspect in the photograph released to newspapers by the FBI was recognized by a local police officer. He notified police investigators who arrested the youth.

Just in Time

In one instance, a camera had been installed only the day before the robbery, when shortly before noon a masked bandit, accompanied by a teenage female, entered a banking institution in Cleveland, Ohio. Brandishing a small hand weapon, the masked man warned bank employees that this was a stickup and to stand back. Stationing himself in front of a teller's window, he waited while his accomplice calmly proceeded to empty the money from the teller's cash drawer into a brown paper bag.

One of the bank tellers had observed the masked bandit enter the bank and had immediately tripped a silent alarm which also set a hidden movie camera into motion.

Two minutes after the bandits had fled with $2,372, detectives from the Cleveland Police Department arrived at the bank and rushed the film for

immediate processing. FBI Agents dispatched to the scene commenced immediate investigation.

Still prints of the film taken during the robbery were distributed to police officers, FBI Agents, surrounding police departments, and to newspapers. The film was rushed to TV stations and given nationwide coverage.

The youthful bank robber turned himself in to police the following day. He told police he had gone to Indiana by bus after the robbery, but when he realized the robbery film was being shown on TV, he had decided to return to Cleveland and surrender. "Where can you go when you're on TV all the time!" was the remark he made to detectives and FBI Agents.

The girl was arrested the following day when her whereabouts was made known to police by an anonymous telephone call.

The man was sentenced to a term of 10 to 25 years in the State penitentiary. The girl was placed on probation for 2 years.

Joe Meador, caught by a hidden camera, was convicted on charges of robbing a bank of more than $30,000.

Joe Meador photographed following his arrest.

Nervous Robber

Another bank robber, an 18-year-old youth, robbed the Citizens & Southern Emory Bank, Decatur, Ga. Holding a sawed-off shotgun, he herded 18 persons into the open space of the bank lobby, then ordered the tellers to put the money in a green paper bag he was carrying. He showed extreme nervousness and at one time was heard to remark, "I swear to God, I'm scared to death." He obtained $19,475 and escaped in a stolen car.

The bank manager in an office adjoining the lobby, seeing this action, set off the silent bank alarm which also activated the bank's two hidden cameras.

Ten clear photographs of the robber were taken during the course of the robbery. These were released to all available news media and displayed throughout the Nation.

The robber was identified as Stephen Patrick Wilkie by a tenant of a home where the robber had been living for several months; but he, in the meantime, was traveling all over the country living a life of luxury on the money he had stolen. When a phone call to his hometown revealed that he was wanted by the FBI for bank robbery, he surrendered to Special Agents in San Francisco. He was sentenced to 10 years in the custody of the Attorney General.

In another robbery two brothers armed with handguns entered an Indiana bank and forced the manager to fill a cloth bag with money from the vault and the tellers' cashboxes.

After obtaining $30,845, one of the brothers ripped two sequence cameras from the wall of the bank and took them along when they fled from the scene. Apparently they had no objections to being photographed during the robbery, but they made sure the film could not be developed after they left.

During the ensuing investigation, one of the bank tellers told FBI

Agents that she recognized one of the robbers as having been in the bank some 6 weeks previously to cash a check.

With the cooperation of the bank officials, FBI Agents assisted the teller in the task that lay before her in effecting an identification. Sequence camera films for the preceding 6 weeks were developed and shown to the teller. For several hours each day for 11 days, she sat with FBI Agents reviewing the frames, until one day, after having viewed some 20,000 frames, she picked up the frame identifying the robber—the man who had entered the bank almost 6 weeks before the robbery.

Numerous prints of this photograph were made and circulated by the FBI to various sources. Three days after the photograph was first obtained, a trusty of a local county jail identified the bank robber as Joe Wayne Meador. With his identification, the brother, Radine Meador, was found to answer the description of the other robber.

Green Thumb

Both men denied guilt of the robbery, stating they had been planting tobacco on the farm of a relative at the time. This information was checked out, but apparently tobacco was not the only thing they had planted. After many hours of backbreaking digging, FBI Agents unearthed a 25-pound lard can which had been buried some 15 inches under a stable. Inside the lard can was a plastic container; inside the plastic container was a styrofoam ice bucket; and inside the bucket was $11,000 completely saturated with talcum powder.

Confronted with the buried treasure, the brothers accompanied FBI Agents to another location where a similar lard can was buried containing another bucket and $11,487 completely saturated with talcum powder. The brothers explained that the talcum powder served as a dehydrating agent for the preservation of the buried money.

FBI Agents and SCUBA divers located the cameras in a deep creek running through a heavily wooded area in the general vicinity of the bank. Although the cameras had been completely submerged for almost a month, it was possible to develop 1½ frames on the exposed film which clearly showed one of the victim tellers with hands upraised and one of the brothers standing nearby.

The two brothers were each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Camera Scores Again

Another youth, Albert Earl Ehrenberg, recognized from a photograph taken at the time of the holdup and publicized in a widely read daily newspaper, was convicted for the robbery of the Colonial National Bank of Alexandria, Va., for which he received a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment. He was also charged with the robberies of banks in Maryland and the District of Columbia, but in view of the substantial sentence given him for the Alexandria robbery, these other two charges were dismissed.

More and more banks are installing cameras as a means to reduce their vulnerability to marauding bank robbers. Certainly, the results achieved in many cases in which robbers have been caught on film while committing the crime are encouraging and indicate the value of this technique.

If, however, a camera installation in a bank is to be of maximum usefulness, certain technical factors should be considered. The photographs produced by a concealed camera must be of good enough quality for identification of the personal features of the bank robber. It is frequently desirable to publish such pictures or show them on television which requires pictures of good quality if results are to be achieved from such investigative procedures.

Experience in the FBI with pictures provided by numerous bank camera installations have led to the following conclusions with respect to these installations:

1. Cameras of 35 mm. or larger negative size will produce better results than cameras of smaller negative size.
2. A sequence camera is preferable to a movie camera. This kind of camera will produce a series of still photographs that will ordinarily be of higher quality for identification purposes and will also record the action.
3. Camera(s) (more than one if necessary)

(*Continued on page 24*)

Albert Earl Ehrenberg photographed during the robbery of a Maryland bank.

Ehrenberg following his arrest on bank robbery charges.

SEARCH OF VEHICLES

(*Continued from page 8*)

the arrest and he answered that the vehicle was his. Weed surrendered the keys to the car after being told by the officers that they could get a search warrant if necessary. The latter circumstance, coupled with the fact that the defendant relinquished the keys while in custody and "during a period of dramatic excitement of drawn guns," led the court to conclude that the alleged consent was not "freely and intelligently given." Compare, *U.S.* v. *Kuntz*, — F. Supp. — (Northern District of New York, March 17, 1967) (upholding consent search at a roadblock manned by an officer armed with a shotgun).

As a general rule, the courts tend to question the competence and voluntariness of consent given by a subject who denies guilt, particularly where it is apparent that incriminating evidence will be discovered. One appellate court rejected a waiver in this situation, stating that "no sane man who denies his guilt would actually be willing that a policeman search his room for contraband which is certain to be discovered." *Higgins* v. *U.S.*, 209 F. 2d 819 (1954). See also, *U.S.* v. *Gregory*, 204 F. Supp. 884, aff'd 309 F. 2d 536 (1962), holding that consent given under these circumstances is simply "not in accord with human experience." On the other hand, a confession of guilt which precedes a search tends to support the authenticity of the consent. *U.S.* v. *Mitchell*, 322 U.S. 65 (1944); *U.S.* v. *Smith*, 308 F. 2d 657, 663–64 (1964); *U.S.* v. *Wallace* (*dictum*), *supra*. See also, *State* v. *Bindhammer*, 209 A. 2d 124 (N.J. 1965).

Also, where it appears that the person in custody consented primarily in an effort "to shift culpability" to another, *U.S.* v. *DeVivo*, 190 F. Supp. 483 (1961), or to bluff his way through a search on the mistaken belief that the incriminating articles are too well concealed to be discovered, the courts have generally allowed the admission of such items into evidence. *Grice* v. *U.S.*, 146 F. 2d 849 (1945); *contra, Smith* v. *U.S.*, *supra*. A similar result was reached recently in a case where the subject delivered the keys to his vehicle in an attempt to "corrupt" a Federal agent into preventing the Government from obtaining pertinent evidence. In *U.S.* v. *Hilbrich*, 232 F. Supp. 111 (1964), aff'd, 341 F. 2d 555 (1965), the defendant was arrested by police officers shortly after he had robbed a savings and loan association. While being interviewed by an agent with whom he was acquainted, he gave his car keys to the agent and asked him as a "favor" to go to the automobile, which was parked a short distance from the scene of the robbery, and to "get rid of" two boxes of ammunition located in the trunk. A second agent used the keys and seized the ammunition. The defendant later advanced the rather novel argument that he had not in fact consented to the search since his only reason in surrendering the keys was to prevent the Government from getting the evidence. The appellate court, however, rejected this contention, stating that in the absence of any showing of coercion, the motion to suppress the evidence was properly denied.

The defendant's argument here was not without merit, i.e., that permission to enter the vehicle was extended for the sole and limited purpose of disposing of the evidence and that, once this authority was exceeded, the consent, which has sometimes been viewed as an agency relationship, was terminated. But since it is also clear that Hilbrich made no effort to withdraw his consent even after the agent unequivocally informed him that he could not comply with the request, the result in this case seems a proper one. It is worth repeating at this point, however, that whenever the conditions permit, as would appear to have been the case here, an officer should endeavor to obtain a warrant. Although the practicability of doing so does not have a bearing on the legality of the consent search, evidence which has been obtained in the execution of a proper search warrant is always received more favorably by the courts than that which has been secured through a claimed waiver of rights.

B. *Clear Expression of Consent*

Aside from consideration of duress or coercion, consent cannot validly be obtained unless it is expressed in an explicit and unequivocal manner by the person whose property is to be searched. *U.S.* v. *Fowler*, 17 F.R.D. 499 (1955); *Karwicki* v. *U.S.*, 55 F. 2d 225 (1932). Where the consenting words are such that they do not show a clear and unmistakable intent to waive one's constitutional right to refuse a warrantless search, the evidence so obtained will be inadmissible. *Ray* v. *U.S.*, 84 F. 2d 654 (1936).

But as a general rule, the express language used by a suspect is merely a factor to be considered, among others, in determining the voluntariness of the consent. As one appellate court stated: ". . . a waiver cannot be conclusively presumed from verbal expression of assent. The court must determine from all the circumstances whether the verbal assent reflected an understanding, uncoerced, and unequivocal election to grant the officers a license which the person knows may be freely and effectively withheld," *Cipres* v. *U.S.*, 343 F. 2d 95, 97 (1965). Thus, while the party may respond with words indicating consent, they do not constitute a valid waiver when the surrounding circumstances fail to support the voluntary use of such words. Accordingly, consent searches have been invalidated in

some cases notwithstanding such remarks as, "I have no stuff in my apartment and you are welcome to go search the whole place," *Channel* v. *U.S.*, 285 F. 2d 217 (1960), or, "I have nothing to hide, you can go there and see for yourself." *Judd* v. *U.S.*, 190 F. 2d 649 (1951). See, 79 C.J.S., Searches and Seizures, n. 89, sec. 62, for further examples.

In *Application of Tomich*, 221 F. Supp. 500 (1963), aff'd 332 F. 2d 987 (1964), the defendant was arrested for a traffic violation. When asked by the officers for permission to search his car, Tomich replied that "he didn't mind," but stated that he did not have a key to unlock the trunk; in fact, he had the key hidden in his shoe. Eventually, the police were able to gain entrance into the trunk by having a key made at a local garage. Tools and a pair of shoes linking Tomich to a burglary were found in the trunk of the vehicle and were later used in evidence against him. In a subsequent habeas corpus proceeding, a Federal district court rejected the State's contention that valid consent had been obtained, stating: "At all times when he was allegedly consenting to the search, he had in his possession, hidden in his shoe, the key to the trunk. If he truly consented to the search, he would have delivered up the key to the officers and saved them all the trouble they went to to get into the trunk of the car." *Id.* at 503.

The difficulty with this reasoning is that the officers in this case had no way of knowing that the subject was in possession of the key. Had his overt conduct reasonably indicated that he did not in fact wish to cooperate, the police would not have been justified in relying on his expressed consent. But to all outward appearances the defendant in this case knowingly and voluntarily relinquished his right to insist upon a warrant. It would seem that if the police are to know with any certainty when a proper waiver of fourth amendment rights has been made, they should be permitted to rely on the open and expressed conduct of the suspect, without regard for the possibility of pretense. Carried to the extreme, *Tomich* could open the way for a criminal suspect to insure the inadmissibility of physical evidence, which might otherwise be acquired by an alternative method, by professing cooperation at the scene and later refuting his alleged consent, pointing out that he had in fact withheld the keys to the vehicle or in some other manner had not fully assisted the police. See e.g., *Burge* v. *U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 171 (1964), in which the defendant apparently feigned consent as "a determined strategy" to a later claim of illegality on the part of the officers.

In some cases, permission to search has been found by the courts in the absence of consenting words by the suspect, where it appeared that the party had indicated a willingness to cooperate or had rendered some affirmative assistance to the officers. Where the defendant readily tendered the keys to his vehicle upon request, *Robinson* v. *U.S.*, 325 F. 2d 880 (1963), or, without objection, opened the trunk and surrendered pornographic materials to investigating officers, *Burge* v. *U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 171 (1964), such conduct has been viewed as convincing evidence of consent. See also, *Smith* v. *U.S.*, 308 F. 2d 657 (1962) (*dictum*), *cert. denied*, 372 U.S. 906 (1963) (consent found where the defendant, while under arrest for possession of narcotics, led officers to a nearby apartment and produced a suitcase containing heroin); *U.S.* v. *MacLeod*, 207 F. 2d 853 (1953) (*dictum*) (following his arrest, the defendant cut the lock off a chest containing incriminating evidence and, without suggestion from the agents, went into the bedroom and carried out a hand printing press).

C. *Knowing and Intelligent Waiver of Rights*

The courts have long required that consent to search be a "deliberate relinquishment of a known right," *U.S.* v. *Alberti*, 120 F. Supp. 478 (1959), and that such consent be "intelligently" given. *U.S.* v. *Smith*, 308 F. 2d 657, *cert. denied*, 372 U.S. 906 (1963). As a general rule, however, there need not be an affirmative showing that the consenting party was advised of his fourth amendment right to prevent a search without a warrant. Although a failure to warn has sometimes been persuasive on the issue of coercion, that factor alone has not been sufficient to invalidate the search. *U.S.* v. *Paradise*, 253 F. 2d 319 (1958). Rather, the practice has been to establish whether, in view of the circumstances as a whole, the waiver of fourth amendment rights was voluntary and intelligent. *Tatum* v. *U.S.*, 321 F. 2d 219 (1963); *Channel* v. *U.S.*, 285 F. 2d 217 (1960). In making this determination, the courts have been influenced by the suspect's "marked intelligence and mental alertness," *U.S.* v. *Haas*, 106 F. Supp. 295 (1952), or the fact that the consenting parties were "sophisticated businessmen of many years experience." *U.S.* v. *Martin*, 176 F. Supp. 262 (1954); *In re White*, 98 F. Supp. 895 (1951). A history of previous arrests or "indicated knowledge from previous search and seizure experience" may also show that the party was probably alert to his rights and to the consequences of a waiver at the time he allegedly gave permission to search. *Burge* v. *U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 171 (1964). Thus, while upholding a consent search, one Federal court declared: "The amount of intimidation or fear of the badge in a person with little knowledge of police officers or of legal proceedings would be much more acute and motivating than that of a man with 13 years of experience

as an officer and investigator. It may be reasonably assumed that he was aware of all the consequences." *Tatum* v. *U.S.*, 321 F. 2d 219, 220 (1963). By the same token, the government's burden of proving an intelligent and understanding waiver of rights is understandably difficult to sustain when the consenting party is illiterate or does not have a good understanding of the English language. *U.S.* v. *Wai Lau*, 211 F. Supp. 684 (1963); *Kovach* v. *U.S.*, 53 F. 2d 639 (1931); *U.S.* v. *Ong Goon Sing*, 149 F. Supp. 267 (1957).

In a noticeable departure from the traditional approach, however, some courts have interpreted the requirement of a knowledgeable waiver to mean that, in the absence of other evidence that the suspect was aware of his fourth amendment rights, a formal warning by the police officer is a necessary prerequisite to consent. For example, in *U.S.* v. *Blalock*, 255 F. Supp. 268 (1966), the defendant was questioned in a motel room concerning his possible implication in a recent bank robbery. When asked whether he would mind if the agents searched the room, the defendant replied that he had no objection. The search disclosed a quantity of bait money taken during the robbery. On a motion to suppress the evidence, the Federal district court stressed the need for an "intelligent" consent and restated the long-standing rule that one cannot be said to waive a fundamental right unless he knows the right exists. Pointing out that the "voluntariness" of the consent was not in issue, the court stated: "[T]he fourth amendment requires no less knowing a waiver than do the fifth and sixth. The requirement of knowledge in each serves the same purpose, i.e., to prevent the possibility that the ignorant may surrender their rights more readily than the shrewd." See also *U.S.* v. *Nikrasch*, 367 F. 2d 740 (1966).

Blalock expresses the growing tendency among the Federal courts to avoid resolving each case on its own set of facts where a waiver of constitutional rights is involved. By requiring an explicit warning of fourth amendment rights for all suspects, regardless of age, experience, or coercive influences, the court frees itself from the burden of deciding whether this particular defendant knew of his rights in the matter. This trend away from "particularism" in the law has been most evident in the fifth amendment area where, as indicated earlier, the court previously weighed similar factors in establishing the voluntariness of confessions. In *Miranda* v. *Arizona*, however, the court rejected this approach, requiring that all persons in custody be warned of their right to remain silent prior to interrogation. Since there are elements of self-incrimination in illegal searches, *Boyd* v. *U.S.*, 116 U.S. 616, 630 (1886), it has been speculated that *Miranda* bears constitutional implications for consent searches as well. See, Note, "Consent Searches: A Reappraisal After *Miranda* v. *Arizona*," 67 Colum. L. Rev. 130 (1967). Whether advice of fourth amendment rights need be as comprehensive as *Miranda* requires, or whether the States would be bound by such a rule, is largely a matter of conjecture at this point.

But even assuming that *Miranda* is relevant to fourth amendment matters, at best it would apply only where the consenting party is "in custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way." *Miranda* v. *Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 444 (1966). As noted earlier, however, it is in this type of situation that consent searches are most difficult to sustain, the theory being that custody itself creates a coercive atmosphere which makes it difficult for one to exercise free choice. Thus, while a technical reading of the law at this point may not require a warning in every instance, the better practice in situations of restraint or intimidation is to inform the consenting party that he has the right to insist upon a warrant.

D. Consent by Third Parties

As a general rule, the constitutional right to privacy is personal to the individual and cannot be waived by third parties. *Stoner* v. *California*, 376 U.S. 483 (1964). Consequently, in the absence either of expressed or implied authorization to consent or a joint occupancy or ownership of the property to be searched, a valid waiver of the privilege against unreasonable searches and seizures can be given up only by the person himself. This limitation holds true, moreover, regardless of the personal or familial relationship which may exist between the consenting party and the person against whom the evidence is to be used.

The specific question of whether the wife's consent can validate a search against her husband remains unsettled in both the State and Federal law. See, Note, "The Effect of a Wife's Consent to Search and Seizure of the Husband's Property," 69 Dick. L. Rev. 69 (1964). But judging from the existing law applicable to the search of fixed premises, one ordinarily can assume that a spouse can give consent to the search of a motor vehicle which is valid as against the other, where they jointly own and utilize the automobile in question. See, *State* v. *Coolidge*, 208 A. 2d 322 (N.H. 1965) (wife's consent to search family cars parked in yard upheld). See also, *Roberts* v. *U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 892 (1964), *cert. denied*, 380 U.S. 980; *Stein* v. *U.S.*, 166 F. 2d 851 (1948); *U.S.* v. *Heine*, 149 F. 2d 485 (1945), *cert. denied*, 325 U.S. 885. In this type of situation, the wife's authority to permit a search comes from her right to joint possession of the property to be searched and not from the marital relation per se. For example, in *Dalton*

v. *State*, 105 N.E. 2d 509 (Ind. 1952), officers investigating a hit-and-run offense asked the wife for consent to search the suspect automobile, which was registered in her name. The car, however, was paid for by the husband, who had sole control and possession of it. The wife had never driven the car. In view of her lack of possession, the court held that the wife could not consent to a search of the car which was her husband's personal "effect," protected by the fourth amendment. However, if a specific area of the vehicle or a container in the automobile, such as luggage or a footlocker, is the exclusive property of the defendant, it is doubtful that a proper waiver can be obtained from a consenting spouse. See, e.g., *State* v. *Evans*, 372 P. 2d 365 (Hawaii 1962) (wife cannot consent to search of husband's cuff link case in dresser drawer).

The issue of interspousal consent was present in a case which came before the Supreme Court recently, but the Court disposed of the matter on other grounds. In *Henry* v. *Mississippi*, 379 U.S. 443 (1965), the petitioner was convicted of disturbing the peace by making indecent proposals to and offensive contact with a hitchhiker to whom he allegedly gave a ride. The only evidence available to corroborate the complainant's charges was obtained by an allegedly unlawful search of the vehicle. The evidence tended to substantiate the complainant's story by showing its accuracy in details which could only have been seen by one inside the car. Subsequent to the petitioner's arrest, an officer went to his home and obtained permission from the petitioner's wife to search the vehicle without a warrant. Despite the fact that under Mississippi law a wife could not give consent which waived the constitutional rights of her husband, the State Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on the ground that the petitioner's counsel had failed to make a timely objection to the introduction of the illegal evidence. In vacating the judgment and remanding it for a rehearing on the question of whether the noncompliance with the procedural rules constituted a waiver, the Supreme Court noted: "Thus, consistently with the policy of avoiding premature decision on the merits of constitutional questions, we intimate no view whether the pertinent controlling federal standard governing the legality of a search and seizure, see *Ker* v. *California*, 374 U.S. 23, is the same as the Mississippi standard applied here, which holds that the wife's consent cannot validate a search as against her husband." *Id.* at 449, fn. 6.

Where a gratuitous bailment of a vehicle is concerned, one appellate court has taken the view that delivery of the automobile into the temporary custody of another represents an affirmative relinquishment of one's fourth amendment protection over such property. In *Eldridge* v. *U.S.*, 302 F. 2d 463 (1962), the suspect lent his automobile to a friend, Nethercott, who had requested permission to use the car to visit his daughter. The keys to the ignition and to the trunk were given to him. Acting on information that there was a stolen rifle in the car, and after observing a rifle on the back seat, the police asked the friend for permission to examine the automobile. The trunk of the car was voluntarily opened by the friend, disclosing two stolen Government radios which were immediately seized and turned over to Federal authorities. At his trial the defendant contended unsuccessfully that the radios had been illegally seized, claiming that the protections of the fourth amendment are personal to him and cannot be waived for him by the gratuitous bailee of the car. On review of the conviction, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the articles seized from the automobile were properly admitted in evidence. The court reasoned that the friend

"was clothed with rightful possession and control and could do in respect to the automobile whatever was reasonable and not inconsistent with its entrustment to him. No restriction was imposed upon him except to return with the car by a certain hour. Although the defendant knew of the presence of the stolen radios in the trunk, he apparently did not think it worthwhile to take the precaution of forbidding his bailee to open the trunk or permit anyone to look into it. He reserved no exclusive right of privacy in respect to the trunk when he delivered the key. In responding as he did to the police, Nethercott did not exceed the authority Eldridge had seemingly given him. Using the key to open the trunk was not an unwarranted exercise of dominion during the period of his permissive possession and use. Access to the trunk is a normal incident to the use of an automobile. And if, when he voluntarily opened the trunk, Nethercott did not exceed proper bounds because he had to that extent at least concurrent rights therein with Eldridge, was the ensuing search by the police unreasonable? We think not." *Id.* at 466.

A similar result was reached in *Hamilton* v. *State of North Carolina*, 260 F. Supp. 632 (1966), where a Federal district court ruled that petitioner's codefendant, who was in temporary possession of the vehicle, had the capacity to consent.

It has been argued in support of *Eldridge* that one who has lent his vehicle to another "seems affirmatively to be taking the risk that the third party will show his belongings to others. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to conclude that in these cases the suspect has impliedly given the third party authority to waive his own personal right to privacy." Note, "Effective Consent to Search and Seizure," 113 U. Pa. L. Rev. 260, 263 (1964). But not all decisions are in agreement with this view, as evidenced by the holding in *State* v. *Bernius*, 203 N.E. 2d 241 (N.J. 1964). There the defendant lent his automobile to a friend who was later arrested on a traffic violation. When she was unable to

(Continued on inside back cover)

WANTED BY THE FBI

LAWRENCE ROBERT HEMMINGER, also known as Larry Hemminger.

Interstate Flight—Escape

LAWRENCE ROBERT HEMMINGER is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of escape. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on July 8, 1965, at Springfield, Mo.

In Camden County, Mo., on September 16, 1964, Hemminger and two other individuals allegedly attempted to kill a Missouri State Highway Patrol trooper. They were arrested 10 days later and incarcerated at the Greene County Jail at Springfield, Mo., to await trial on this charge. Over a period of several weeks, Hemminger and three other men used a bed rail to dig through the brick and mortar enabling them to escape their confinement on July 5, 1965.

Hemminger usually wears glasses and has been employed as a factory worker, laborer, and welder. He has been convicted of burglary and larceny and has escaped custody on previous occasions.

Description

Age	37, born April 12, 1930, Sterling, Ill.
Height	6 feet.
Weight	165 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Brown, graying.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Factory worker, laborer, welder.
Scars and marks	Pitted scar between eyebrows, skin moles across back and shoulders, scar on back of right hand and on right thumb, scars on side and base of left thumb.
Remarks	Usually wears glasses.
FBI No	752,904 B.
Fingerprint classification.	

18 O 31 W MOO 21 Ref: 31
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Caution

Hemminger may be armed and should be considered dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

SILENT WITNESS

(*Continued from page 19*)

should be placed in strategic locations, preferably over entrances for best facial views.

4. Lighting is an important consideration in such installations. Minor changes in lighting will sometimes greatly enhance the results. An initial test of equipment will determine results that can be anticipated.
5. It is important to arrange to have any installation serviced on a regular basis to make certain film supply is fresh and that equipment is functioning properly.

Law enforcement stands ready to shoulder its responsibility in reversing the rising tide of bank robberies, but it needs help from the banking institutions themselves, from news media, and from the courts which must deal realistically with those who are found guilty.

Experience shows that time-proven deterrents to crime are sure detection, swift apprehension, and proper punishment. As a deterrent, the latter is by far the most important; however, its news value is considerably lower. Consequently, robbers and potential robbers see and hear a lot about sensational bank hold-ups but may never know of the punishment invoked when the perpetrators are caught.

Tribute to Peace Officers

The following is a statement by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover concerning Peace Officers Memorial Day and Police Week which was addressed to the 79th Session of the FBI National Academy on May 15, 1967.

GENTLEMEN:

This day has a special meaning for all of us. Nearly 5 years ago, the President of the United States signed the public law which authorizes and requests him to issue annual proclamations designating May 15th of each year as Peace Officers Memorial Day. The purpose of ceremonies and activities proposed for the occasion is to honor those officers who have been killed or disabled in line of duty. The law also authorizes and requests a presidential proclamation each year designating the week in which May 15th occurs as Police Week.

Now, when the rate of crime continues to ascend, our mutual friends and colleagues on the firing line face an increasingly dangerous and aggressive army of criminals. Some bear on their bodies everlasting reminders of the intense struggle in which we are engaged—indeed, there may be those among you who carry such scars. Others, less fortunate, are tied to wheelchairs or bound in utter helplessness to their hospital beds. Still others—and some were known to each of us—will never again awaken to a spring morning.

We pause today to honor those men in law enforcement whose commitment was complete and whose sacrifice was total.

What kind of monument can we erect to keep alive the memory of such men? What memorial can we raise to their courage, their dedication, and their sacrifice?

I believe that if the men who have given their lives to uphold the law could speak, they would desire most the type of testimonial which is to be found in your presence here. With every forward step we take in making certain that our law enforcement representatives are better trained, better equipped, and generally better prepared than their predecessors, we add strength and dignity to the living memorial we are developing. The good men whose lives have been sacrificed on the evil altar of crime would find in your determination, your effort, and your dedication to the advancement of our profession the memorial they would welcome above all others. I thank you.

SEARCH OF VEHICLES

(Continued from page 23)

give a satisfactory account of her possession of the automobile, she was taken into custody and the car was removed to a local police lot. While being detained at the station, the friend gave the keys to the car to the police who searched the trunk and found incriminating evidence which subsequently was used to convict the defendant. In reversing the conviction, the New Jersey State Supreme Court refused to accept the implied authorization theory which had influenced the holding in *Eldridge*. Instead, the court ruled that "where the owner of an automobile entrusts the possession and control thereof to another, a search thereof with the consent of the one so entrusted but without a warrant and without the express consent authorization of such owner is, as against such owner, prohibited . . . as an unreasonable search." *Id.* at 243.

A somewhat different situation is involved if the bailment is for hire as, for example, where the defendant places his automobile in the custody of a parking lot attendant. In this case it is doubtful that the bailee can waive the defendant's rights. But see, *Casey* v. *U.S.*,191 F. 2d 1 (1951) (holding the defendant, who failed to claim ownership or interest in articles seized from vehicle, lost immunity from search and seizure when he placed garage in possession of his automobile). As a general rule, when control over the property is limited to temporary custody for storage purposes with rights of access expressly or impliedly denied, the courts hold that the custodian lacks sufficient capacity to consent. *Corngold* v. *U.S.*, 367 F. 2d 1 (1966); *Holzhey* v. *U.S.*, 223 F. 2d 823 (1955). The issue here is analogous to that presented in *Chapman* v. *U.S.*, 365 U.S. 610 (1961), where the Supreme Court held that a search by police officers of a house occupied by a tenant violated the tenant's constitutional right, even though the search was made with the authorization of the owner. There the owner had not only apparent but actual authority to enter the home for various purposes, such as to "view waste." Since the purpose of the entry was not to view waste but to look for evidence of a crime, the court held the search unlawful. See *Stoner* v. *California*, 376 U.S. 483, 489 (1964). On this reasoning, it would seem that the authority conveyed to the garage attendant would relate solely to the proper and safe storage of the vehicle, and entry for any other reason would be improper.

(To be continued in August)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

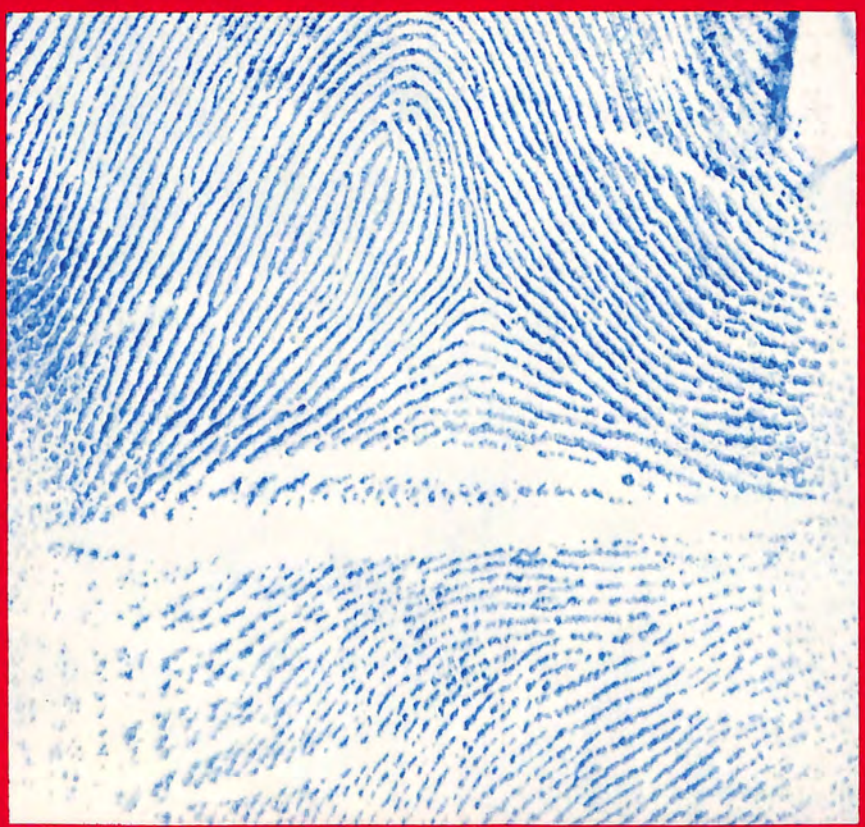
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HONORABLE IVAN ALLEN, JR.
MAYOR
ATLANTA, GA. 30303

M

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



Although this pattern has the general appearance of a loop, a close inspection discloses no sufficient recurves. Therefore, this impression is classified as a tented arch. A reference search would be conducted in the loop group.

CRIME

IN THE UNITED STATES

ISSUED BY
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS—1965

FOR RELEASE
THURSDAY, A.M., JULY 28, 1966
PRINTED ANNUALLY

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

for the United States

PRINTED ANNUALLY—1965

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Edmund L. McNamara, Commissioner of Police
Boston, Massachusetts, Chairman

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535

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Preface

Recent years have witnessed a marked increase in citizen awareness of the crime problem. This growing interest—particularly that shown by persons who previously have taken the position that crime is solely the responsibility of the law enforcement profession—is most encouraging. It offers promise of materially aiding police efforts in the control of crime.

Individuals and organizations representing many segments of our society are displaying a keen interest in programs to assist law enforcement and, ultimately, to reduce the volume of crime. In many parts of the country, studies have been instituted and plans developed not only to achieve a better understanding of local crime conditions, but also to find solutions to the complex problems involved. The success of these programs depends largely upon the availability of factual and complete statistical data—data which help individual communities to comprehend the nature and extent of crime locally and to formulate effective measures of prevention and control.

Under the stewardship of the FBI, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program has, for many years, been a primary source of information on the nature, extent, trend and distribution of crime. Recently, there has been a sharp increase in the utilization of these data and other police statistics by the courts, legislators, penal authorities and others concerned with the administration of criminal justice.

Crime statistics are an essential tool of police management. Growing recognition of this fact is resulting in an improved collection of information—and in a continuing determination by the FBI and the individual contributors to this voluntary national Program that the most reliable and meaningful statistics possible be provided in meeting the needs of the wide variety of users.

Advances in computer and related communications technology now make it both practical and feasible to obtain crime statistics more rapidly and in greater detail than heretofore possible. In cooperation with state and local police agencies, the FBI is currently developing a National Crime Information Center—a computerized law enforcement information network which will begin operation early next year.

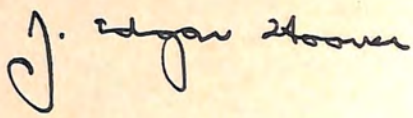
At the outset, emphasis will be placed on information regarding wanted persons, stolen property and other operational-type data which will assist the police officer on the street. The information

processed through the National Crime Information Center will, however, offer a rich potential for statistical data concerning criminals and their crimes. This potential will be fully explored and exploited as the computerized network develops.

Ultimately, Uniform Crime Reports and related records will be processed directly into this nationwide network, from a centralized state source, making possible up-to-the-minute knowledge concerning many areas of the crime problem. The availability of such timely, in-depth statistics will open a new pathway to better service and understanding among those engaged in the enforcement of the law and the administration of justice.

The new computer system promises an expanded use of statistics concerning crime. Accompanying this expanded usage is a greater responsibility—particularly for accuracy, reliability and conformity with established standards.

Technology has given us the tools to better utilize the information we possess. We must cultivate this ability to the fullest.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*.

Crime Factors

Uniform Crime Reports give a nationwide view of crime based on police statistics made possible by the voluntary cooperation of local law enforcement agencies. Since the factors which cause crime are many and vary from place to place, readers are cautioned against drawing conclusions from direct comparisons of crime figures between individual communities without first considering the factors involved. The national material summarized in this publication should be used, however, as a starting point to determine deviations of individual cities from the national averages.

Crime is a social problem and the concern of the entire community. The law enforcement effort is limited to factors within its control. Some of the conditions which will affect the amount and type of crime that occurs from place to place are briefly outlined below:

Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.

Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race.

Economic status and mores of the population.

Relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.

Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.

Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.

Effective strength of the police force.

Standards governing appointments to the police force.

Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

Summary

(This section is for the reader interested in the general crime picture. Technical data, of interest primarily to police, social scientists, and other students, are presented in the following sections. If you wish assistance in the interpretation of any information in this publication, please communicate with the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535)

Crime Capsule

More than 2,780,000 serious crimes reported during 1965; a 6 percent increase over 1964.

* * *

Fourteen victims of serious crimes per 1,000 inhabitants in 1965, an increase of 5 percent over 1964 and 35 percent over 1960.

* * *

More than 5,600 murders, 34,700 aggravated assaults with a gun and over 68,400 armed robberies in 1965.

* * *

118,900 robberies, 1,173,000 burglaries, 2,500,000 larcenies, and 486,600 auto thefts resulted in total property stolen in excess of $1 billion.

* * *

Arrests of persons under 18 for serious crimes increased 47 percent in 1965 over 1960. Increase in young age group population for same period was 17 percent.

* * *

In 1965, 53 police officers were murdered in the line of duty. Fifty-two were killed by firearms. Since 1960, 96 percent of officers murdered with the use of firearms.

* * *

Over 30 percent of persons arrested in suburban areas were non-residents of suburban community where crime committed.

* * *

Careers in Crime: Initial FBI study of offenders disclosed over 48 percent repeated within two years after being released to the street following a prior charge.

Crime Index Totals

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program the number of crimes in seven offense categories is tabulated on the basis of counts made by law enforcement agencies as crimes of these types become known to them. These crime categories—murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny $50 and over, and auto theft—are used to provide an index of the trend of crime in the United States. As a group, these offenses represent the most common local crime problem. Each crime classification is serious, either by virtue of the nature of the criminal act itself, such as murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, or because of the volume of criminal incidents which require an inordinate amount of police investigative effort and time, such as burglary, larceny and auto theft.

During calendar year 1965 more than two and three-quarter million serious crimes came to police attention, a 6 percent increase in the Crime Index in 1965 over 1964. Each of the individual crime categories contributed to the overall increase. When considered as a group the crimes of violence, which comprise 13 percent of the Crime Index total, registered a 6 percent increase. Murder rose 6 percent, forcible rape 9, robbery 6, and aggravated assault 6 percent. The property crimes, which make up 87 percent of the Crime Index, rose 6 percent as a group with burglary up 6 percent, larceny $50 and over 8 percent, and auto theft 5 percent. Since 1960 the volume of crime has increased 46 percent. During this six-year period the property crimes rose 47 percent and the violent crimes 35 percent.

All city population groups had increases in 1965, led by a 7 percent rise in the group of cities having less than 50,000 inhabitants. The group with 500,000 or more population showed a 4 percent upward trend. City groups in the intermediate population range from 50,000 to 500,000 had increases from 4 to 6 percent. Suburban areas with an 8 percent rise again had a sharper percentage increase in the volume of crime than cities over 250,000 population, which were up 4 percent as a group, and rural areas which were up 3 percent.

When viewed geographically, all regions experienced crime increases in 1965 with a rise of 10 percent in the Western States, 8 percent in the Northeastern States, and 4 percent in the North Central and Southern States. All Crime Index offenses were up in all geographic regions with the exception of auto theft, which declined slightly in the Southern States.

Estimated crime figures for the United States are set forth in the

following table. The trends shown in this table are based on the actual reporting experience of comparable places.

Crime Index classification	Estimated crime 1965		Percent change over 1964	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	Number	Rate
Total	2,780,000	1,434.3	+6	+5
Murder	9,850	5.1	+6	+6
Forcible rape	22,470	11.6	+9	+8
Robbery	118,920	61.4	+6	+5
Aggravated assault	206,700	106.6	+6	+5
Burglary	1,173,200	605.3	+6	+4
Larceny $50 and over	762,400	393.3	+8	+7
Auto theft	486,600	251.0	+5	+4

Crime and Population

A crime rate, for practical purposes, should be considered as a victim risk rate. Crime rates do not represent the number of criminals but, more accurately, the number of victims. The crime rate relates the incidence of crime to population. According to figures released by the United States Bureau of the Census, total United States population increased 1.3 percent in 1965. In that year the national Crime Index rate was 1,434 offenses per 100,000 population, representing a 5 percent increase over 1964.

Many factors influence the nature and extent of crime in a particular community. A number of these factors are set forth on page vii of this publication. A crime rate is limited to a consideration of the numerical factor of population and does not incorporate any of the other elements which contribute to the amount of crime in an area. The statistical tables in this publication disclose that the varying crime experiences, especially among large cities and suburban communities, are affected by a complex set of involved factors and are not solely limited to numerical population differences.

The overall crime rate increase was largely influenced by the continuing upsurge in the property crimes. However, crime rates rose in each of the violent crime categories with the murder rate up 6 percent, forcible rape 8 percent, aggravated assault 5 percent and robbery 5 percent over 1964. The number of crimes per unit of population is highest in the large population centers and those areas recording the fastest growing populations.

The accompanying charts illustrate the trend in serious crime from 1960 through 1965. They reveal the percentage increase in the volume of crime, the trend in the crime rate and population growth. A further breakdown is shown in the charts for crimes of violence and

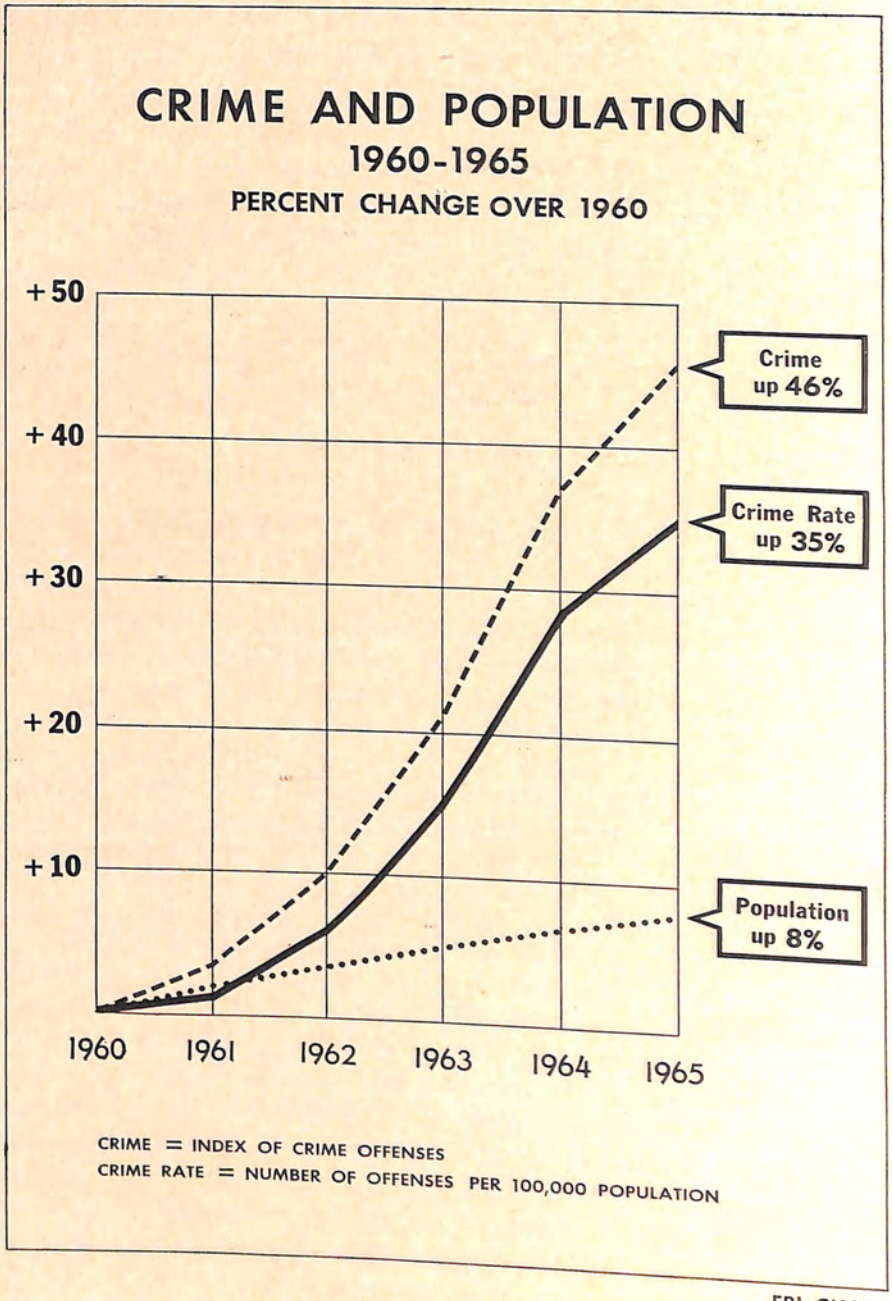

CRIME AND POPULATION
1960-1965
PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1960
+50
+40
+30
+20
+10
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
Crime up 46%
Crime Rate up 35%
Population up 8%
CRIME = INDEX OF CRIME OFFENSES
CRIME RATE = NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION
FBI CHART

Chart 1

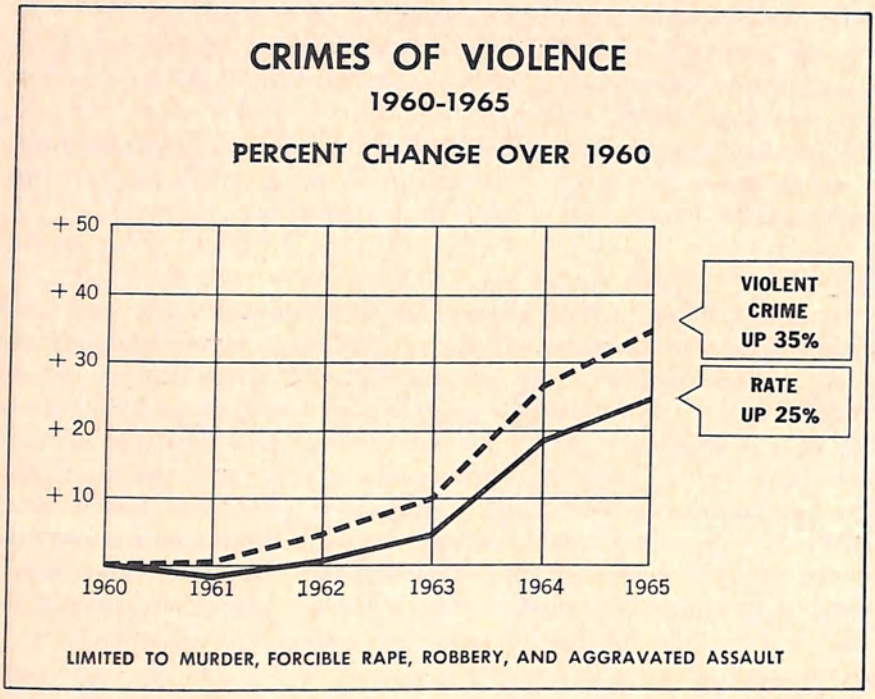


Chart 2

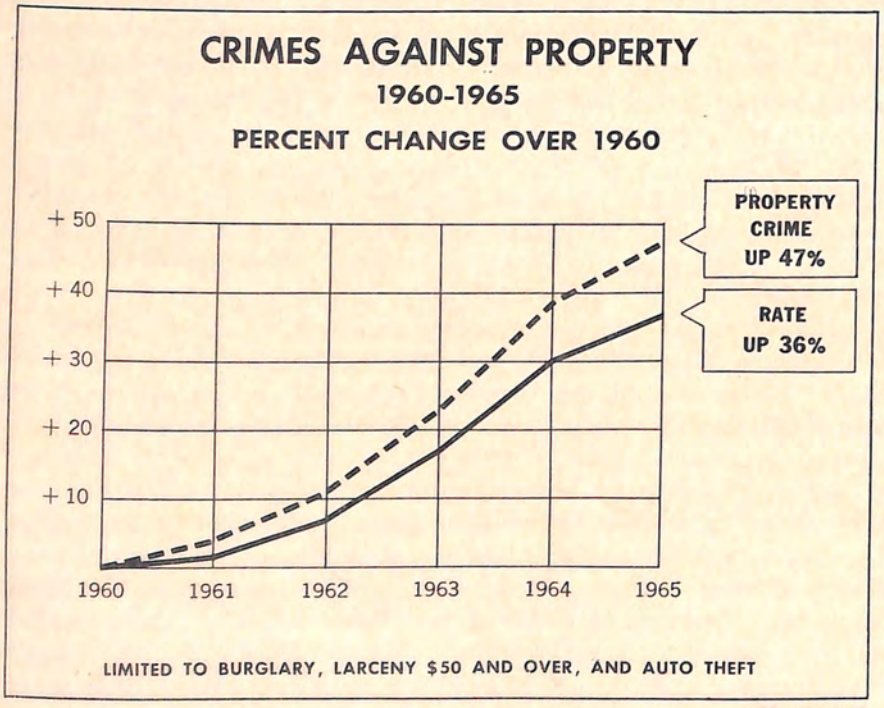


Chart 3

involves hazards for police. In the last five years 58 police officers have lost their lives responding to calls for assistance involving "disturbances" or "family disputes."

Police nationally solved 73 percent of these crimes which came to their attention in 1965. Police activity, as measured by arrests for this offense, increased 5 percent during the past year. Arrests of adults rose 5 percent, while arrests for persons under 18 were up 7 percent. In reviewing arrests for this offense by sex, males outnumbered females by more than 6 to 1. The 20–24 year olds led the arrest rate age group. This is primarily an adult crime but persons under 18 were represented in 15 percent of the arrests. By areas, the distribution of arrests by age group was fairly consistent; however, in the rural areas the involvement of persons under 18 was significantly lower, namely, 7 percent.

The seasonal variation for aggravated assault remained consistent with the experience of the past several years; namely, a high number of offenses in the summer months tapering off to the lows in the colder months of the year. Similar to the 1964 experience, aggravated assault reached its peak in August, 1965, while January appeared low.

Because of the frequent close relationship between victim and offender, this offense is also a prosecutive problem. In 1965, 41 percent of the adults charged were found guilty of aggravated assault, 18 percent were found guilty of some lesser charge, and 41 percent were dismissed or defendants acquitted. Persons under 18 were charged in 15 percent of the incidents.

Approximately 17 percent of all aggravated assaults were committed with a firearm in 1965, 36 percent by knife or other cutting instrument, 22 percent with a blunt object or other dangerous weapon, and 25 percent with personal weapons, such as hands, fists, and feet. Firearms were used in 17 percent of the attacks in cities over 250,000, 20 percent of the assaults in rural areas and 16 percent in the suburbs. It is estimated there were 35,000 assaults with a gun in 1965 in which the victim survived.

The following table demonstrates the percent distribution by type of weapon used in aggravated assault by geographic region in 1965.

Region	Type of Weapon Used—Percent			
	Firearms	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons
Northeastern States	10.3	39.8	23.1	26.8
North Central States	16.8	36.7	21.8	24.6
Southern States	19.8	35.8	19.1	25.3
Western States	18.3	29.7	26.3	25.7

The low conviction percentage on the original charge is due primarily to the close relationship between the assailant and victim and the latter's refusal to prosecute. Slightly over 7 of every 10 persons arrested for aggravated assault in 1965 were formally charged by police.

Forcible Rape

There were 22,470 forcible rapes or assaults to commit this offense in the United States during 1965. Many offenses of this type are not reported to a law enforcement agency primarily due to fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victim. Volumewise, these offenses have been steadily rising for several years and were up 9 percent over 1964. Of the seven Crime Index offenses, forcible rape showed the highest percentage increase during 1965. Nationally, the forcible rape rate was 23 offenses per 100,000 female population. For the period 1960–1965, the trend of this crime against the person has increased 36 percent.

Forcible rape follows a similar seasonal pattern from year to year in that the warm or summer months, June through September generally are high. In 1965, the month of June was the high point in cities, while July was the high month in the suburban and rural areas. The chart which follows demonstrates the monthly variations in 1965, as well as the five-year average seasonal variations for this offense. Nearly two-thirds of these crimes were actual rapes by force, while the remainder were attempts to commit rape.

These offenses occur in all areas, but they are primarily big city crimes. The overall forcible rape rate increased 8 percent in 1965, with cities in excess of 250,000 recording a rate of 21 per 100,000 population.

Geographically, all regions reported increases in the volume of these offenses with the North Central States recording the sharpest upward trend of 14 percent. The Western States reported the highest forcible rape rate. Approximately 1 of every 5 forcible rapes occurred in cities in excess of 1 million, which recorded an increase of 12 percent. The volume was up 14 percent in the suburbs, 11 percent in large cities as a group, and in the rural areas there was little change.

Similar to the other crimes against the person, police efforts are limited in preventing the occurrence of forcible rape offenses since they generally occur beyond reach of patrols. Police cleared up by the arrest of the offender 64 of every 100 cases. For all offenses cleared, police identified persons under the age of 18 in 14 percent of these attacks.

Arrests for forcible rape increased 2 percent in 1965 with 64 percent of the persons arrested under the age of 25. Arrests for persons under 18 increased 13 percent and represented 21 percent of all those arrested

for this offense. Since 1960, forcible rape arrests for persons under 18 have increased 35 percent.

Not all persons arrested are bound over for prosecutive action. Many reasons exist, such as the victim refuses to prosecute, etc., which may preclude court action. In 1965, 72 percent of the persons arrested for forcible rape were tried in court. Of all persons charged with forcible rape 24 percent were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction. Of the adults charged with this offense 40 percent were found guilty of forcible rape, 17 percent of some lesser offense and 43 percent were acquitted or had their case otherwise dismissed.

Data concerning statutory rape where no force is used and other sex offenses are collected on the basis of persons arrested. Arrests for these offenses decreased 8 percent in 1965 and accounted for about 1 percent of all police arrests. Adult arrests declined 7 percent and arrests for persons under 18 were down 11 percent in the cities, 3 percent in the suburbs and up 13 percent in the rural areas. Of the total persons charged for these crimes, 55 percent were found guilty as charged, 7 percent were found guilty of a lesser charge, 17 percent were acquitted or dismissed at some prosecutive level and 21 percent of the persons charged were referred to juvenile court.

Robbery

Robbery is a violent crime, and in a great many instances, these crimes result in personal injury to the victim and are always accompanied by the use of force or the threat of force. In 1965, 58 percent of the robberies were committed by armed perpetrators. The remaining 42 percent were strong-arm type crimes such as mugging, yoking, etc., or were attempts to commit robbery.

There was a 6 percent increase in the estimated total number of these crimes when compared to 1964. There were more than 118,900 robberies in the United States during 1965, an average of about 326 crimes of robbery every day of the year. The relative increase in this type of crime was highest in the suburban area, up 13 percent. Cities over 250,000 population were up 4 percent, while rural robberies declined 4 percent. Since 1960, the number of robberies committed in the United States has risen 29 percent. Geographically, the region showing the greatest percentage change was the Northeastern States up 13 percent, followed by the Western States 10, Southern States 5, and North Central States 2 percent.

The Western States had the highest percentage of armed robbery with almost two-thirds of these offenses committed with the use of a weapon. Strong-arm robbery was highest in the North Central

Region. The following table gives the robbery breakdown for all geographic regions.

	Robbery by geographic regions				
	Total	North-eastern	North Central	Southern	Western
Armed—any weapon	57.6	60.3	52.7	56.9	63.9
Strong-arm—no weapon	42.4	39.7	47.3	43.1	36.1

When considered by type, all robbery categories had increases. In 1965, street robberies, which comprised over one-half the offenses committed in this category, rose 3 percent. Robberies of gas or service stations had a substantial increase of 8 percent, and chain store robberies rose 7 percent. Bank robberies, although making up less than 1 percent of all robbery crimes, jumped 19 percent. The average value of loot obtained by bank robbers in each attack rose from $3,309 in 1964 to $3,789 in 1965. The average loss in each robbery was $254 which amounted to a total dollar loss of more than $30 million.

The 1965 rate was 5 percent higher than in 1964 with 61 victims per 100,000 population. The group of cities with populations of more than 250,000 had a 1965 rate of 179 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. This was about 6 times greater than the suburban area rate and 18 times higher than the rural rate. Geographically, the robbery rate was highest in the Western States.

Nationally in 1965, police cleared 38 percent of the robbery offenses through the arrest of the offenders. Slightly more than 1 of 5 of these crimes involved persons under 18 years of age as offenders. These young persons were responsible for 32 percent of the strong-arm robberies and 12 percent of the robberies where a weapon was used.

Robbery arrests for 1965 had the greatest percentage increase among the young age group under 15. There was a 9 percent rise in arrests of these young persons, whereas arrests of persons under 18 rose 6 percent and adults less than 1 percent. Persons under 25 accounted for 69 percent of all arrests for robbery nationally and those under 18 for 30 percent. From 1960 to 1965 the arrests of persons under 18 for robbery rose 40 percent.

Of those charged with robbery, 34 percent were referred to juvenile court. Of the adults charged 52 percent were found guilty as charged, 19 percent guilty of a lesser offense and 29 percent of the cases were dismissed or the defendants were acquitted.

CRIMES

KEY: - - - - - - 1960 - 1964 MOVING AVERAGE

AGAINST THE PERSON

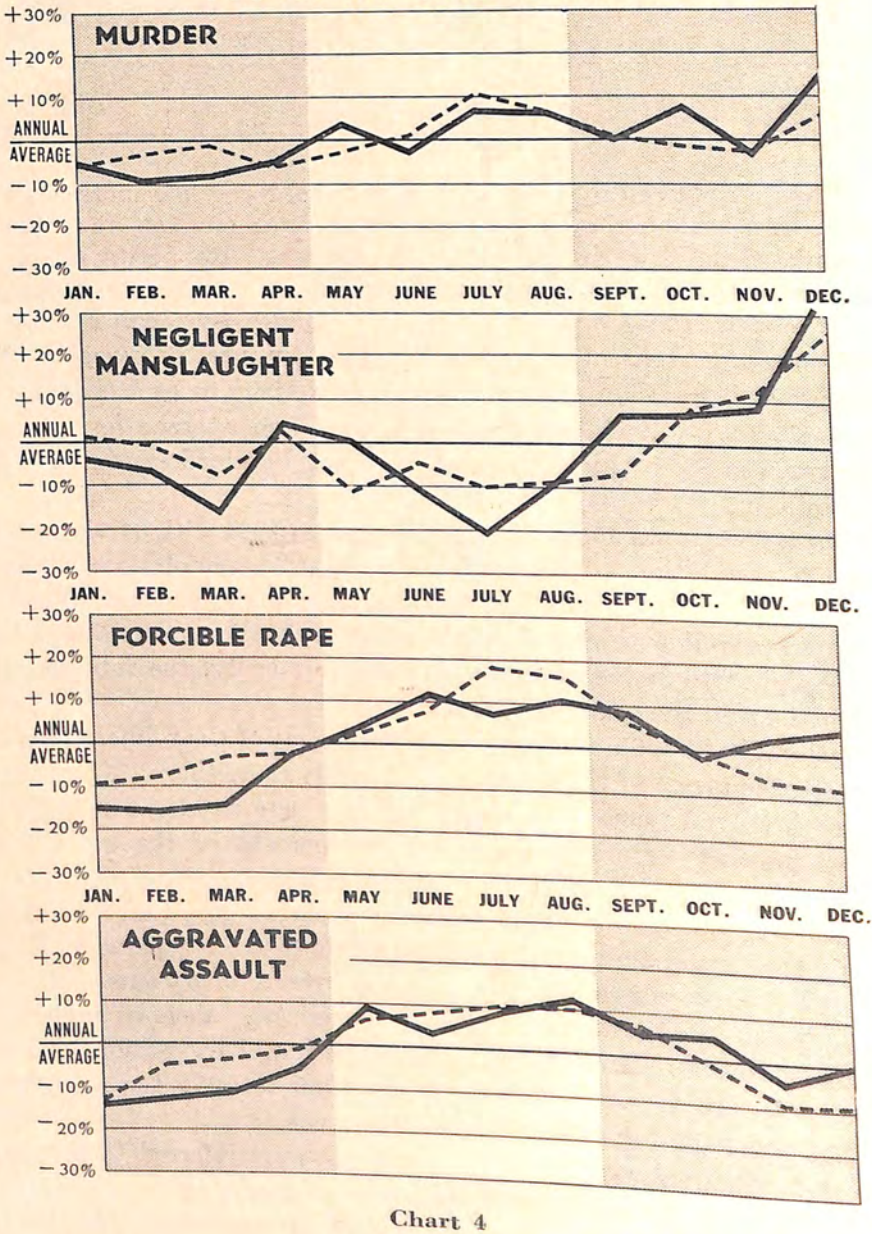


Chart 4

BY MONTH

VARIATIONS FROM 1965 ANNUAL AVERAGE

AGAINST PROPERTY

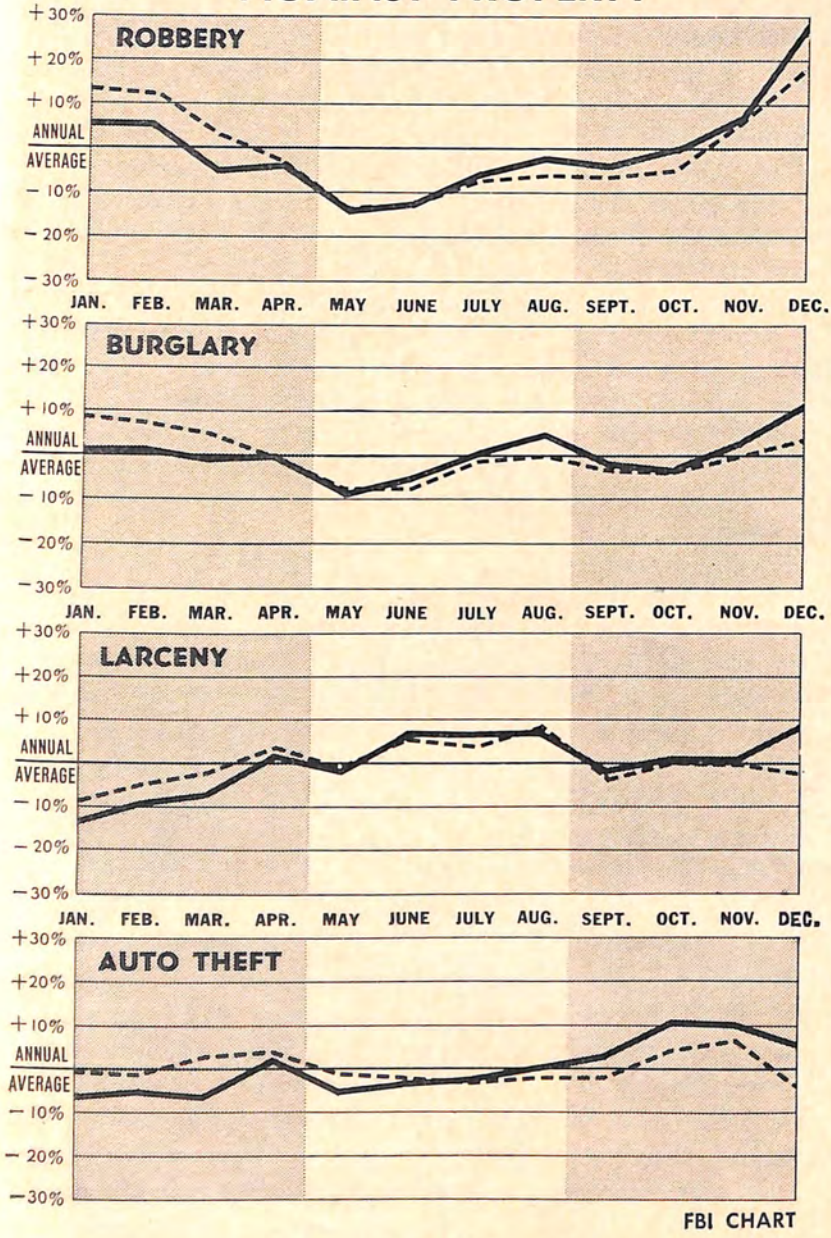


Chart 4

Burglary

Burglary is the crime with the highest volume of offenses known to police of any of the Crime Index offenses. In 1965 there were 6 percent more burglaries committed than in 1964 and since 1960 this crime has increased by 41 percent. There were over 1,173,200 burglaries committed during 1965 which averaged more than 3,200 per day. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, burglary includes both forcible entry and unlawful entry where no force is used but trespass exists.

Burglary is primarily a crime of stealth and over 70 percent of these crimes were committed at night. Places of business were victimized in more than 50 percent of the burglaries but only 9 percent of these nonresidential burglaries occurred during daylight hours. Residential burglaries were about evenly divided between night and day, with 49 percent occurring during the daytime and 51 percent at night. There were sharp increases, however, in both day and night residence burglaries amounting to 12 and 7 percent respectively.

In 1965, 76 percent of all offenses of burglary involved the use of force to gain entry. Seventeen percent were the unlawful entry-type where no force was used and 7 percent were attempts to commit forcible entry.

In 1965 the average value of property stolen in each burglary was $242, or a national total dollar loss of $284 million. This loss does not include the damage and destruction of property which results from breaking and entering offenses.

The burglary rate, the number of offenses per 100,000 population, registered a 4 percent rise in 1965 over 1964. The trend in this offense was consistent in all areas. Geographically the Western States reported an 11 percent increase, Northeastern 7, North Central 5 and the Southern States 1 percent.

The police were able to clear 25 percent of the burglary offenses by identification and arrest of the offender. This clearance percentage applies with only slight variations to all population groups and geographic divisions. Persons under 18 years of age were found to be responsible in 37 percent of the burglary offenses which were solved. The clearance percentage for persons in the young age group ranged from a low of 20 percent in the largest cities with over one million population to a high of 51 percent in cities under 10,000 population.

Nationally there was a 4 percent increase in arrests for burglary. More than half the persons arrested were under 18 years of age and 8 of every 10 persons arrested for burglary were under 25 years of age. The highest percentage of involvement of the young age group in burglary arrests occurred in the suburban area where 56 percent of

those arrested were under 18. From 1960 to 1965 arrests of persons under 18 years of age for burglary increased 26 percent.

With respect to persons charged with burglary, over half were referred to juvenile court. For adults charged with burglary 51 percent were found guilty as charged, 15 percent were found guilty of a lesser offense and 34 percent were acquitted or had their cases dismissed.

Larceny

Larceny-theft includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, etc. It does not include fraudulent transactions, fraudulent checks or embezzlement. The Crime Index offense of larceny is limited to those thefts where the value of the goods stolen is $50

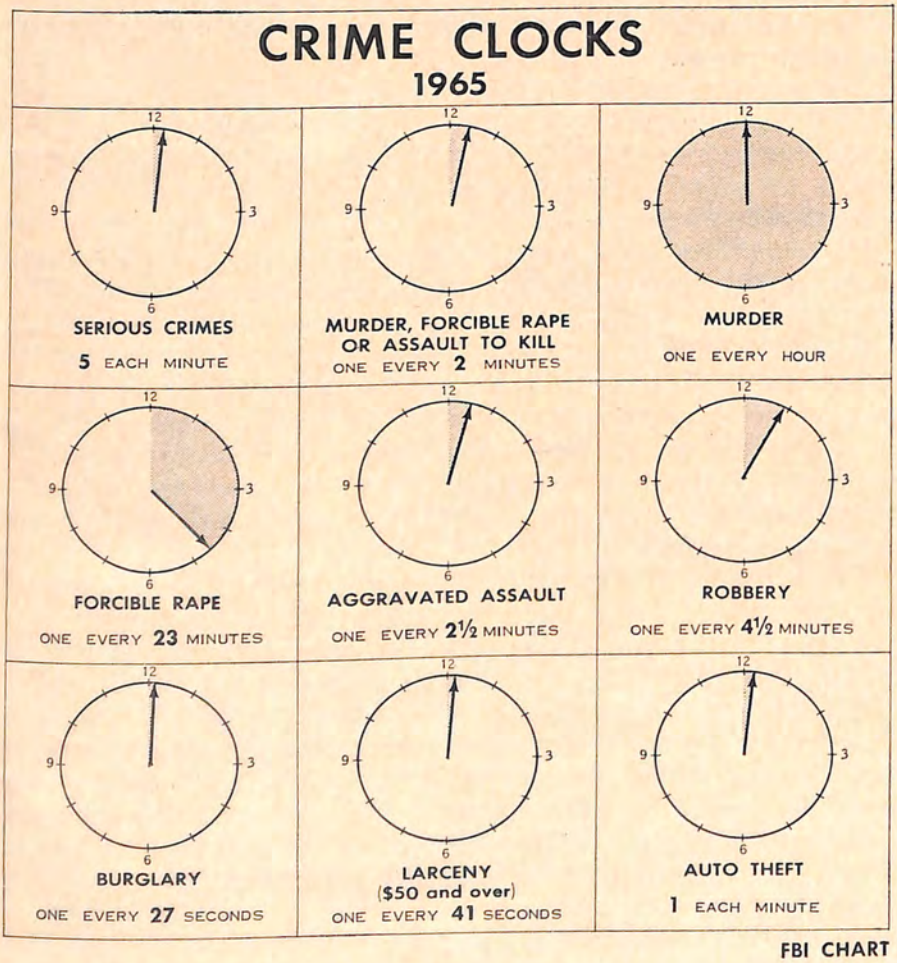


Chart 5

or more. In 1965, this Index crime increased 8 percent over 1964 and was second only to burglary in volume with 762,400 offenses reported. Since 1960, there has been an increase in larceny $50 and over of 57 percent.

The upward trend of larceny in 1965 was most pronounced in the suburban areas which showed an 11 percent rise. All cities when grouped were up 6 percent and the rural areas recorded an 8 percent upswing. Cities over 250,000 population reported an average increase of 3 percent. Geographically, the trend in thefts over $50 ranged from a rise of 11 percent in the Western States, and 10 percent in the Southern States to 8 percent in the Northeastern States and 3 percent in the North Central States.

Seasonally, these crimes conform to a general pattern which is relatively stable throughout the year but has a tendency to peak in August. In 1965 there was an unusually sharp upswing in December when compared to prior years.

The larceny or victim rate, which is the number of thefts per 100,000 population, was 393 in 1965. This was an increase of 7 percent above the rate in 1964. As in the past, the rural rate was lowest at 176, the suburban area rate was 359, and the cities over 250,000 population had a rate of 633.

In 1965 the average value of property stolen in each larceny-theft was $84 which made the total loss from these crimes in excess of $211 million. This includes the numerous thefts under $50 in value which totaled 1,752,600 in 1965. The average dollar loss for larceny in 1960 was $74. It is a recognized fact that many thefts, particularly those where the value of the goods stolen is small, are never reported to law enforcement agencies. The average value of property stolen in pocket-picking was $100, purse-snatching $45, shoplifting $27, theft from autos $110 and miscellaneous thefts from buildings $159.

When reviewed by type, it is found that thefts of auto parts and accessories and other thefts from autos accounted for about 40 percent of all larcenies. Thefts from buildings made up 18 percent of all larceny violations and stolen bicycles contributed 15 percent of the total.

Larceny is a crime of opportunity and in most instances the value of the property stolen is a matter of chance. Many of these crimes would be prevented if citizens would use appropriate precautionary measures to safeguard their property. With the opportunity for theft removed, frequently the temptation to steal is also removed.

In 1965 law enforcement agencies nationally cleared by arrest 20 percent of all larceny cases brought to their attention. The clearance rates were consistent, ranging from 18 percent in the suburban area to 22 percent in cities under 10,000 population and in the rural

area. City crime figures disclose that 44 percent of all larceny clearances involved persons under 18 years of age. This is a slight increase in the involvement of this young age group when compared to 1964. In the suburbs 46 percent of the larceny offenses were cleared by the arrest of juveniles while the percentage in the rural area was 30 percent.

Nationally, police made an average of 286 arrests for larceny for every 100,000 population in 1965. Total arrests for this crime were down less than 1 percent with decreases recorded in the adult arrests as well as arrests of persons under 18. Persons under 25 accounted for 76 percent of all arrests for theft. Persons under 21 were involved in 67 percent, those under 18 in 55 percent. Since 1960 police arrests of persons under 18 years of age for larceny have increased 60 percent.

Police charged 82 percent of the persons they arrested for larceny. Of those charged, 45 percent were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction. Of the adults charged 70 percent were found guilty of larceny, 6 percent guilty of some lesser offense, and 24 percent were acquitted or their cases were dismissed.

Auto Theft

In 1965 there were 486,600 auto thefts, a 5 percent increase over 1964. On the average, over 1,300 motor vehicles were stolen each day during the year. Since 1960, auto theft has increased 51 percent—more than double the percentage increase in automobile registrations.

Auto theft makes up 18 percent of the Crime Index offenses. The value of these stolen motor vehicles exceeded one half billion dollars in 1965. Although 88 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered, the remaining 12 percent constituted a total dollar loss in excess of $60 million.

Geographically, the Northeastern States recorded the highest increase in volume for auto theft, followed by the North Central and Western States. The Southern States recorded no change in the volume of car theft. Nationally, auto theft reached its peak during the month of October, 1965.

About one of every four auto thefts was cleared by the arrest of the offender. The burden placed on law enforcement in this important category is readily recognizable by the involvement of young persons in the transportation-type thefts. Citizen alertness in keeping cars locked and in not leaving keys in ignitions or ignitions unlocked would aid materially in reducing these thefts since so many occur due to the accessibility of the vehicle and the easy opportunity presented for theft.

Across the Nation, arrests for auto theft decreased 3 percent. Arrests of persons under 18 decreased 5 percent, while adult arrests increased a slight 1 percent. Since 1960, however, arrests for auto

theft for persons under 18 years of age increased 44 percent and adults 37 percent.

Offenders under the age of 18 accounted for 62 percent of the arrests, while persons under 25 were responsible for 88 percent of the total arrests for auto theft. The 15–19 year old group recorded the highest arrest rate for auto theft. Males made up 96 percent of the arrests for this offense.

Of all persons charged with auto theft, 61 percent are referred to juvenile court. With respect to the adult offenders 54 percent were found guilty of auto theft, 16 percent guilty of some lesser offense and 30 percent had their cases dismissed or were acquitted.

Nearly two-thirds of all auto thefts occur at night and over one-half are from private residences, apartments or streets in residential areas. While recoveries of stolen automobiles run high, police are not able in most instances to determine the purpose of the theft unless an arrest is made. Prior surveys have disclosed, however, that about 75 percent of the cars stolen were used for transportation or the purpose of the theft was not known. Eight percent were taken for the purpose of stripping for parts, 5 percent were used in another crime or for escape and the remainder for resale purposes. Law enforcement agencies are faced with a constantly rising number of cars being stolen for stripping for parts. Regardless of the purpose of the theft, an extensive amount of police time and effort are required to handle and process these thefts. The mounting number of auto thefts with the average value of the stolen car being $1,030, plus the added costs due to increased insurance rates, damages to the stolen vehicles and the inconvenience and economic loss for the owner combine to make auto theft a very expensive crime problem.

Clearances

In 1965 the clearance or police solution rate nationally was 24.6 percent, virtually unchanged from 1964. Reports from law enforcement agencies for 1965 disclosed police cleared by arrest of the offender or by exceptional means 91 percent of the murder, 64 percent of the reported forcible rape, 73 percent of the aggravated assault and 38 percent of the robbery. Property crime clearances were, of course, lower with clearances shown in 25 percent of the burglary, 20 percent of the larceny-theft and 25 percent of the auto theft. The property crimes universally showed a lower clearance rate due to the volume of these offenses and the absence of witnesses to most of these crimes. When clearances for negligent manslaughter and larceny under $50 in value are deleted from the computations, the police clearance rate for the serious, or Crime Index offenses, becomes 26.3 percent. Geographically, police experience in clearing crimes by arrest varied only

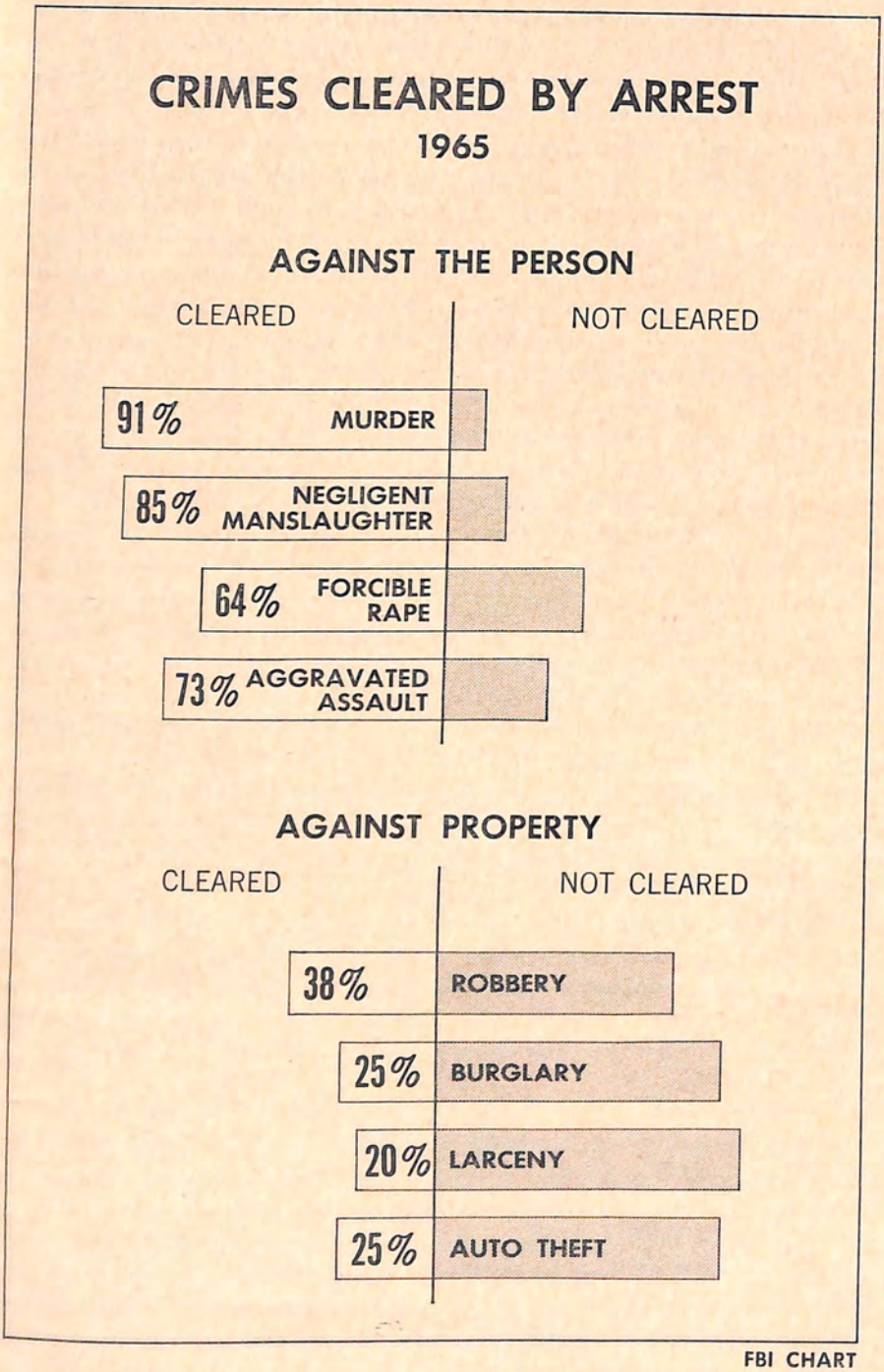

CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST
1965
AGAINST THE PERSON
CLEARED
NOT CLEARED
91% MURDER
85% NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
64% FORCIBLE RAPE
73% AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
AGAINST PROPERTY
CLEARED
NOT CLEARED
38% ROBBERY
25% BURGLARY
20% LARCENY
25% AUTO THEFT
FBI CHART

Chart 6

slightly. The highest overall clearance rates were reported by the South Atlantic and West South Central States, each with 27.6 percent. Since 1961 police clearances have decreased 8 percent with all Crime Index classifications disclosing a downward trend.

Statistical data was collected in 1964 for the first time which permitted the publication of figures indicating the extent of the implication of persons under 18 in the Crime Index offenses as measured by the number of crimes cleared by arrests of persons in this young age group. The statistics reported by police in 1965 confirm the experience of the preceding year. Persons under 18 years of age were identified as having been involved in 30 percent of the serious or Crime Index offenses which were cleared by arrest. By including clearances for larceny under $50 and negligent manslaughter, the juvenile percentage jumps to 37 percent. The young age group 10 to 17 years now make up approximately 15 percent of the total United States population and based on police solutions of crimes, they commit 42 percent of all property offenses. Both arrests and clearances are useful as indices to measure involvement of youth in crimes committed in a certain area or community. Arrests show the number of persons involved while clearances measure the extent to which young people can be identified with criminal acts. Clearances are one measure of police activity to control crime; arrests for criminal acts are another. Further information relating to arrest data will be found in subsequent pages of this publication.

In considering crime clearances it is pointed out again that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or, on the other hand several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime. Police count a clearance when they have identified the offender, have sufficient evidence to charge him and actually take him into custody. Instances of exceptional clearances are counted when some element beyond police control prevents them from formally charging an offender, such as victim's refusal to prosecute or prosecution declined in lieu of prosecution elsewhere.

Persons Arrested

In the period 1960–1965 police arrests for all criminal acts, except traffic offenses, have risen 10 percent. During this same period police arrests of persons under 18 years of age jumped 54 percent. For the same period of time the increase in the 10–17 age group population was 17 percent. Thus, it can be clearly observed the percentage increase in the involvement of these young persons, as measured by police arrests, is more than triple their percentage increase in the national population. Keep in mind, however, that a relatively small percentage of the total young age population becomes involved in criminal acts, less than 5 out of 100.

When only the serious crimes are used for trend purposes during this six-year period, it is noted that arrests increased 33 percent. Arrests of the under 18 age group for the same crimes rose 47 percent. Although adult arrests were up sharply during this period, the upward trend for the young age group was double that for adults. The young age arrests for violent crimes were up 50 percent and for the property crimes 47 percent.

Adult arrests for the violent crimes for the same period were up 17 percent and for property crimes 25 percent. Arrests are first a measure of police activity as it relates to crime. Arrests do, however, provide a useful index to measure involvement in criminal acts by the age, sex and race of the perpetrators particularly for those crimes which have a high solution rate. Procedures used in this Program require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion when a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. Arrests do not measure the specific number of individuals taken into custody since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses. This happens frequently for certain types of offenses against public order such as drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and related violations.

In 1965, arrests for all criminal acts, excluding traffic, increased less than 1 percent over 1964. Nationally, there were 37 arrests for each 1,000 persons in the United States. The arrest rate for cities as a group was 43 per 1,000 population, for suburban areas 22, and for the rural areas 16. The total volume of city arrests increased almost 1 percent, suburban 5 percent, and rural 2 percent.

Nationally, persons under 15 years of age made up 9 percent of the total police arrests; under 18, 21 percent; and under 21, 32 percent. In the suburban areas the involvement of the young age group in police arrests is considerably higher than the national figure with the under 15 age group represented in 12 percent; under 18, 32 percent; and under 21, 45 percent. In the rural area the distributions were lower for the younger age group with the under 15 age group being involved in 4 percent of the total police arrests; under 18 in 19 percent; and those under 21 in 35 percent.

In reviewing arrest figures it is important to keep in mind that police arrest practices and emphases vary which will account for some variations in these statistics from year to year. It is noted that arrests of persons under 18 rose 35 percent for prostitution and commercialized vice, and 38 percent for Narcotic Drug Law violations. In fact, nationally, approximately 1 of every 4 individuals arrested for violations of the Narcotic Drug Laws was a person under 21 years of age.

Arrests for Narcotic Drug Law violations were up 12 percent nationally. From 1960 to 1965 arrests for this violation increased 46

percent. There is set forth below a tabulation by geographic region showing the type of narcotic drug involved in the arrest of the offender.

	Geographic regions			
	Northeastern	North Central	Southern	Western
Narcotic drug laws (percent):				
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	54.1	35.1	26.8	24.0
Marijuana	22.5	28.4	19.0	47.2
Synthetic narcotics	2.5	6.0	7.6	6.8
Other—dangerous nonnarcotic drugs	20.9	30.4	46.6	22.0

Male arrests for all crimes outnumbered female arrests 7 to 1; however, female arrests continued to increase more rapidly in 1965. There was little change in total male arrests, up 1 percent, and female arrests increased 2 percent. This was primarily influenced by a 9 percent increase in arrests of young females under the age of 18. Females were arrested in 12 percent of the serious or Crime Index-type offenses. Their involvement in these crimes is primarily for larceny. Females accounted for 18 percent of the forgery, 20 percent of the fraud and 17 percent of the embezzlement arrests.

Persons Charged

In 1965 in the serious crime categories there was a significant 5 percent decrease from 1964 in the number of adults found guilty and a sharp 13 percent increase in the number of acquittals and dismissals. Each of these serious crimes contributed to the increase in the percentage of those acquitted or dismissed. Three out of every 10 murder defendants were either acquitted or their cases were dismissed at some prosecutive stage, about one-third of those charged with forcible rape were acquitted or had their cases dismissed and over one-third of the persons charged with aggravated assault won freedom through acquittal or dismissal. Acquittals and dismissals ran high in the Narcotic Drug Law violations which were up from 36 percent in 1964 to 38 percent in 1965. A significant fact emerges—since 1962 acquittals and dismissals for the serious crimes, as a group, have risen 14 percent.

Not all persons arrested are turned over to the courts for prosecution. Some of the reasons for this are: failure of the victims to cooperate or testify in the prosecution, persons arrested are released with warnings, police determine the arrested person did not commit the offense and sufficient evidence is not obtainable to support either a formal charge or a subsequent prosecution. It is noted, for example, that nationally law enforcement agencies handle about 50 percent of the juveniles they arrest within their own agencies and release these young

persons without preferring a formal charge or referring them to juvenile authorities. In this Program, all law enforcement agencies are urged to obtain and report final dispositions in cases involving persons they arrest. Tables containing this data commence on page 103. Included in these tables are juveniles (local age limit) who were arrested and turned over to juvenile authorities in connection with specific criminal acts. In using these figures keep in mind that police methods of handling juvenile offenders differ widely.

In 1965 in the serious or Index crime categories 8 out of every 10 persons arrested were formally charged by police. Of the adults who were charged for these Index offenses, 58 percent were found guilty as charged, 12 percent guilty of a lesser crime, and 30 percent were acquitted or their cases were dismissed. The highest percentage of persons found guilty on the original charge was in the larceny category where 70 percent of the defendants were convicted for larceny. This was followed by 54 percent conviction on the original charge for auto theft, 51 percent for robbery and burglary, 48 percent for murder, 41 percent for aggravated assault and 40 percent for forcible rape. The offense showing the highest percentage conviction on a lesser charge was murder where one of every 5 defendants was convicted on some charge other than criminal homicide. The offense which had the highest percentage of acquittals and dismissals was forcible rape with 43 percent. Persons charged with larceny had their cases dismissed or were acquitted least often—24 percent of the time. In 45 percent of the cases where formal charges were preferred the offense was referred to juvenile court jurisdiction. Juvenile referrals were highest for auto theft with 61 percent. Young persons were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction after being charged in 52 percent of the burglary cases, 45 percent of the larceny, 34 percent of the robbery, 24 percent of the forcible rape, 15 percent of the aggravated assault and 7 percent of the criminal homicide.

When all crime categories are reviewed, it is found convictions on original charges remained high in the offenses against public order and decency—driving while intoxicated, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Offenses of arson and vandalism recorded the greatest percentage of juvenile referrals.

Mobility of the Offender

As indicated in other pages of this publication, the mobility of the general population, and specifically the mobility of the criminal offender, influences crime rates from jurisdiction to jurisdiction—state, county and local. This factor of mobility has multiplied police problems in the control of crime and the performance of other

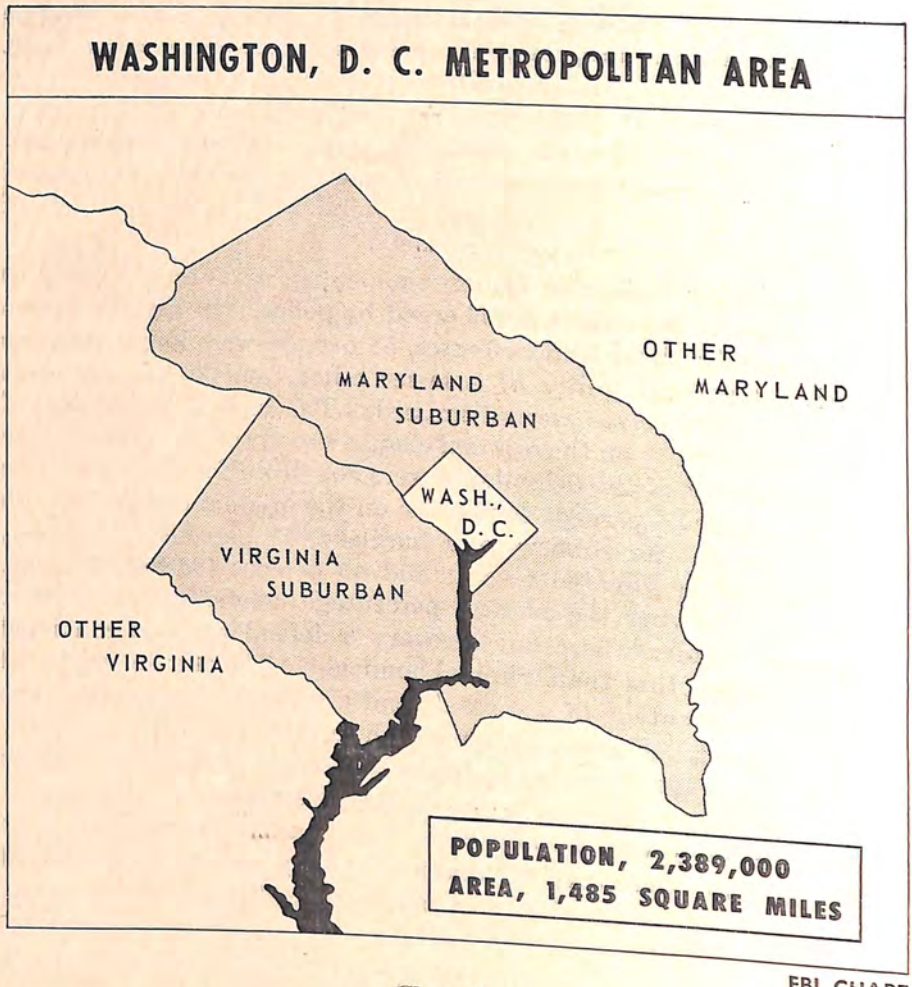


Chart 7

police services. Law enforcement agencies, particularly in suburban areas, have been experiencing sharp resident population increases without a proportional growth in police personnel. In 1965 suburban police agencies had an average of 1.2 police officers per 1,000 population, considerably below the national average. Add to this a constant flow of nonresident population from other parts of the metropolitan area, as well as the mobile criminal, and a greater strain is placed on the already inadequate police strength in suburban communities.

In an attempt to measure the mobility factor in a metropolitan area, the 17 municipal police agencies in the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area cooperated with the FBI by furnishing information in a special survey conducted in the Fall (October–November) of 1964. Some highlights of this study are set

forth below. It is reasonable to assume that the experience of this metropolitan area would be very similar to that in other large metropolitan population centers.

For all criminal acts, excluding traffic offenses, 15.3 percent of the persons arrested in the entire Washington, D.C., metropolitan area were nonresidents of the place where arrested. When drunkenness and disorderly conduct arrests were excluded, 17.3 percent of the offenders were nonresidents. For the crimes against the person—murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault—10 percent of the persons arrested were nonresident offenders. While 9 percent of the robbery arrests were of nonresidents, 19 percent of the persons arrested for burglary, larceny and auto theft as a group were nonresidents of the community where the crimes were committed.

These mobile offenders were primarily from some part of the metropolitan area (64 percent), although they traveled to another political subdivision of the area to commit their criminal acts. Fourteen percent came from a state other than Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia. Twenty-two percent were from Maryland or Virginia but resided beyond the suburban fringe.

The Maryland and Virginia suburbs of this metropolitan area experienced proportionately a greater degree of criminal mobility than the large core city, Washington, D.C. In these suburbs 31 percent of all persons taken into custody were nonresidents of the community where arrested. For the crimes against the person 16 percent of the persons arrested were nonresidents. For the property crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft 39 percent were nonresident offenders. In suburban robberies it was disclosed that over one-half were solved by the arrests of offenders who were nonresidents of the community where the crime occurred.

These mobile offenders by sex were 91 percent male and 9 percent female. The nonresident female offenders were arrested primarily on charges of larceny, assault, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. A percent distribution by age group and type of offense of these mobile offenders for the entire metropolitan Washington, D.C., area is set forth below.

Nonresident Offender—Percent Distribution by Age Group and Type of Offense

Type of offense	Under 18	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over
Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault)	9.1	16.7	34.1	9.8	10.6	11.4	9.1	3.8	4.5
Property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto theft)	17.7	30.7	22.9	12.7	12.0	8.0	7.0	2.5	4.2
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	1.6	9.5	21.9	12.0	11.0	11.1	11.9	9.2	13.4
Other offenses	14.0	27.1	16.3	9.8	11.7	12.6	9.4	4.3	8.9
Total, less drunkenness and disorderly conduct	14.8	27.2	20.9	10.8	11.7	10.8	8.5	3.6	6.7

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Victim

The increasing mobility of the general population, particularly within a metropolitan area, also places greater demands on police protection needs. Crime and police employee rates in this publication are based on permanent or resident population figures since transient population counts are not available. However, the constant flow of nonresident population within and through metropolitan areas, particularly by means of the automobile, is a factor for consideration in establishing police needs in each community.

This survey in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area revealed that 21 percent of the victims were nonresidents of the community in which the crime was committed. Specifically, in crimes against the person 15 percent of the victims were nonresidents and 22 percent of the robbery victims did not reside in the community where victimized. With respect to the crimes against property, particularly larceny and auto theft, 30 percent of the victims were nonresidents. There were proportionately more nonresident victims of property crimes in the large city, Washington, D.C., than suburbia, 35 percent versus 20 percent. Transient victims of robbery were also higher in the large city, 22 percent, compared with 14 percent in the suburbs. For the crimes against the person, nonresident victims were in the same proportion in both the large city and the suburbs.

There is set forth below a comparison based on averages relating victims and offenders by age, sex, mobility and type of crime.

Comparison of victim and offender—age, sex and mobility by type of crime

	Victim					Offender				
	Average age	Percentage				Average age	Percentage			
		Sex		Resident	Nonresident		Sex		Resident	Nonresident
		Male	Female				Male	Female		
Crimes against person (murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault)	31	57	43	85	15	31	86	14	88	12
Robbery	34	77	23	78	22	20	98	2	91	9
Crimes against property (burglary, larceny and auto theft)	38	75	25	70	30	23	94	6	85	15

A review of this table indicates victims are older than offenders except for crimes against the person, particularly murder and aggra-

vated assault. Offenders are primarily male. This is true also of victims, although in crimes against the person the percentage of males is only slightly more than half. The nonresident is victimized most frequently by robbery or other forms of theft.

The above material was gathered on the basis of police solutions of crime. It is reasonable to assume that a greater proportion of unsolved crimes are committed by mobile offenders. This is particularly true for the crimes against property. It is also the property crimes which result in fewer clearances.

Although we have highlighted here the mobility of the offender in the metropolitan area, it is clear that the vast majority of offenders and victims of crime are of local concern. The need for police to centralize criminal information is, therefore, apparent. This is especially true in view of the repeater and the extent to which he contributes to crime.

Careers in Crime

At the close of calendar year 1965 the criminal histories of 134,938 individual offenders had been entered into a study of criminal careers which was initiated by the FBI in January, 1963. This program and the publication of this material are made possible through the cooperative exchange of criminal fingerprint data among local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies which submit criminal fingerprint cards to the FBI's Identification Division on persons whom they arrest. There is a lack of uniformity in submissions made by all law enforcement agencies for all criminal charges but, generally, it is the practice to submit a criminal fingerprint card on all serious crimes, felonies, and certain misdemeanors. On the Federal level almost all arrested persons are fingerprinted by the arresting Federal agency, United States Marshals and/or the Bureau of Prisons.

Using this positive means of identification it is possible to obtain the criminal history of an offender. This history is limited, of course, to the extent that the offender is detected, arrested, a fingerprint card submitted at arrest and a disposition is furnished for the arrest. The fingerprint files of these known offenders are "flashed" in the FBI Identification Division thus providing a means of follow-up with respect to their future criminal involvement. Additional information received on these persons is added to the record which has been previously stored on magnetic tape. For the most part, these offenders are persons who have been arrested on a Federal charge in 1963, 1964 or 1965, parolees, persons on probation, serious state violators arrested

as fugitives under the Fugitive Felon Act, plus local violators who comprise about 25 percent of the total. Chronic violators of the immigration laws and those whose criminal fingerprints are submitted by the military are not included in the tabulations. The data which follows is based on an analysis of the criminal activity of offenders on whom fingerprint cards were received from January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1965.

For the 134,938 offender records which have been processed, 3 out of every 4 were repeaters; that is, they had a prior arrest on some charge. This entire sample had an average criminal career of more than 10 years (span of years from first to last arrest) during which they averaged 5 arrests, 2.4 convictions and 1.5 imprisonments. Disposition data is two-thirds complete for felonies but more incomplete for the misdemeanors or minor offenses. Leniency in the form of probation, suspended sentence, parole and conditional release had been afforded to 51 percent of the offenders. After the first leniency this group averaged more than 3 new arrests. The group granted leniency had, on the average, a criminal career extending over 12 years and they accumulated approximately seven arrests each.

The mobility of these 134,938 offenders reveals that slightly over 52 percent were arrested in one state, 25 percent in two states and 22 percent in three or more states. A distribution by sex indicates that 93 percent were males and 7 percent females. By race, 70 percent were white, 27 percent Negro and 3 percent all other.

The following table sets forth a distribution by age group in 1965, a distribution by age at first arrest and mobility by age group.

Table A.—*Distribution by Age Group*

Age group	Age, 1965		Age at first arrest	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 20	6,322	4.7	52,023	38.6
20–24	25,984	19.3	37,206	27.6
25–29	25,151	18.6	17,307	12.8
30–39	37,969	28.1	17,145	12.7
40–49	24,044	17.8	7,421	5.5
50 and over	15,468	11.5	3,836	2.8
Total	134,938	100.0	134,938	100.0

Distribution by Mobility

Age group	Arrests in 1 state	Arrests in 2 states	Arrests in 3 or more states
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
Under 20	72.8	22.8	4.4
20–24	57.0	29.9	13.1
25–29	50.6	27.2	22.2
30–39	47.4	25.2	27.4
40–49	48.4	22.3	29.3
50 and over	55.8	21.2	23.0
Total	52.2	25.4	22.4

This sample of almost 135,000 individual criminal records is primarily made up of Federal offenders in the sense that it was their involvement with the Federal process which brought them into the program. Keep in mind, however, that most of the Federal crimes as defined by statute are also local in nature. These violators are generally the serious offenders and, therefore, likely repeaters since it is not police practice to submit fingerprint cards on minor or petty crimes.

Profiles

Table B, Profile of Known Repeaters by Type of Crime, provides pertinent information for comparative purposes. It suggests the extent to which the repeater contributes to our crime counts year in and year out. The group of offenders making up Table B are repeaters; that is, they have been arrested at least twice and were selected by type of crime based on their last charge. The average age of these offenders ranged from 27 years for the auto thief to 45 years for the gambler. For the auto thief who repeated in that offense, the average age at first arrest for auto theft was 23 and the gambler 40 years of age. Again, the extreme ranges of average age at first arrest for any offense were the gambler 31, and the auto thief, robber, and burglar 20 years of age. Since fingerprint cards are not submitted with any degree of consistency on juvenile arrests, the average age at first arrest is influenced upward.

Criminal careers of these offenders ranged from 13 years for the gambler to 6 years for the more youthful auto thief and rapist. However, averages indicated that the burglar, auto thief and robber had the highest rate of repeating in the serious crime categories. More than half of the crimes committed by these offenders were of the Crime Index type; namely, murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Repeating in the same crime was highest for the narcotic offender 53 percent, the burglar 48 percent, the gambler 47 percent, and the bogus check offender 40 percent. Thirty-six percent of the auto thieves repeated in auto theft during the course of their criminal careers and 33 percent of the robbers repeated in robbery. For the crimes against the person—murder, rape and felonious assault—the rate of repeating in the same crime is considerably lower than for the property offenses.

The frequency of leniency action in the form of probation, suspended sentence or parole ranged from 38 percent for the murderers to 55 percent for the burglars. Like the burglar, 54 percent of the bogus check offenders also had leniency; yet, both of these criminal types have a high rate of repeating and, repeating in the same offense. The

Table B.—*Profile of Known Repeaters by Type of Crime*

	Murder	Felonious assault	Robbery	Burglary	Auto theft	Rape	Sex offenses	Narcotics	Gambling	Bogus checks
Total number of subjects	900	4,330	6,028	10,260	17,310	993	1,127	9,661	3,963	12,772
Average age 1965	34	32	29	28	27	28	34	32	45	34
Average age first arrest for specific charge	32	30	26	24	23	26	31	27	40	30
Average age at first arrest	24	23	20	20	20	20	25	22	31	23
Average criminal career (yrs)	9	9	8	8	6	6	8	9	13	9
Average arrests during criminal career	6	7	7	8	6	6	6	7	5	7
Crime Index arrests	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	2
Frequency of arrest on specific charge (percent):										
One	88	77	67	52	64	85	78	47	53	60
Two	11	16	21	24	22	13	14	21	22	20
Three or more	1	7	12	24	14	2	8	32	25	20
Frequency of leniency action on any charge (percent):										
One	26	28	28	34	30	30	26	28	23	33
Two	8	9	11	13	9	10	9	11	4	12
Three or more	4	5	7	8	6	4	6	7	3	9
Total (percent)	38	42	46	55	45	44	41	46	30	54
Leniency on specific charge (percent)	5	7	11	18	27	8	8	24	12	27
Average arrests after first leniency	5	5	6	6	5	4	6	6	4	5
Mobility (percent):										
Arrests in 1 State	47	41	39	34	33	40	43	57	71	37
Two States	31	35	29	32	32	31	29	26	20	27
Three or more States	22	24	32	34	35	29	28	17	9	36

auto thief, bogus check offender and the narcotic violator had the highest proportion of leniency for specific charges.

The forger, the auto thief, the burglar and the robber recorded the highest mobility with over 30 percent having been arrested in 3 or more states during the course of their criminal careers.

Follow-up

The first results of follow-up since this program was initiated in January, 1963, are set forth in Table C below. The 6,907 offenders in this tabulation represent criminal offenders who were released to the street between January and June, 1963. They were released either by probation, suspended sentence, parole, fine or acquittal and dismissal. By the posting of "flash" notices in the criminal identification records of these offenders, arrests for new crimes were added to each record when received through the submission of a fingerprint card. The cutoff date on follow-up was June, 1965; therefore, the experience reported below covers a two-year period. Age was computed at time of entry into the program in 1963. As a group, 48 percent of these offenders were arrested for new crimes within two years—namely between June, 1963, and June, 1965.

Table C.—*Repeaters By Age Group*

[Two-year follow-up]

Age	Total	Nonrepeaters		Repeaters	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 20	871	365	41.9	506	58.1
20–24	1,565	664	42.4	901	57.6
25–29	1,118	511	45.7	607	54.3
30–39	1,620	869	53.6	751	46.4
40–49	1,069	678	63.4	391	36.6
50 and over	664	503	75.8	161	24.2
Total all ages	6,907	3,590	52.0	3,317	48.0

When the above records are examined by type of offense for which charged at time of release to the street, it was found that 59 percent of the burglars, 70 percent of the auto thieves and 64 percent of the robbers repeated. Of those charged with theft 45 percent repeated, as did 65 percent of the narcotic offenders and 49 percent of the forgers.

Police Employee Data

Tables are set forth commencing on page 148 of this publication which contain information on average police strength by geographic division and population group, percent civilian employees, law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in the line of duty and indi-

vidual city listings of police employees for cities with over 2,500 population which made their figures available.

The year 1965 witnessed no change in the national police employee rate for all cities when compared with 1964. The average rate of 1.9 police employees per 1,000 population (including civilian personnel) has been relatively constant since 1958 despite the rapidly rising incidence of crime and the growing frequency in the number of requests for police service. Many departments are below this average, however, when arrayed it is found that one-half of the departments have a police employee rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population or less. Due to the fact that on the average 85 to 90 percent of the total police budget is for salaries, it is incumbent on the law enforcement administrator to insure he is utilizing available manpower in the most efficient and effective way.

A table is offered this year (Table 44) which, for the first time, provides figures as to the average police employee ratio using only sworn police personnel as a base. It will be noted the national average decreases to 1.7 per 1,000 population when civilian employees are eliminated from the tabulations. There exists a healthy and growing trend among law enforcement agencies to utilize civilian employees in clerical and other nonpolice jobs which releases sworn personnel for patrol and other enforcement functions. Efforts in this direction are important at any time, but particularly now when recruiting acceptable officer candidates is difficult.

Crime in the suburbs continues to increase at a more rapid pace than in the large cities, yet the national police employee ratio for suburban areas of 1.4 is well below the average for all cities. This figure is reduced to 1.2 when civilian personnel are excluded. When arrayed by quartile, it is found that at least 50 percent of the cities in this group had police employee rates ranging from 1.0 to 1.6.

The average employee rate for sheriffs' departments is 1.0, but drops to less than one (0.8) when only sworn personnel are considered. When quartiles are used the rates range from 0.3 to 0.9 per 1,000 population for 50 percent of the departments.

It must be recognized that the law enforcement responsibilities of sheriffs' departments differ considerably in various sections of the United States. In some jurisdictions for example the sheriffs' activities are limited in large part to civil functions. The departments used in computing rates, however, are all engaged in full-scale police activity and are responsible for all phases of law enforcement in their jurisdictions. In using these rates caution must be exercised because of the variations in the nature and extent of the duties performed by the sheriff.

Any attempt to measure police activity on the basis of a broad collection of data can at best be a rough yardstick. Police workloads

do vary geographically by volume and type of activity. The tabulation below shows the number of reported Crime Index offenses, criminal arrests made, and traffic charges issued per sworn police officer by geographic region. It is based on 1965 calendar year data. This indicates a high rate of activity for the police officer in the Western States followed by the Southern and North Central States and a comparatively low activity rate in the Northeastern States.

Annual number per officer (geographic region)

Police Activity	North-eastern	North Central	Southern	Western
Crime Index offenses reported	6.5	10.0	11.3	15.8
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct arrests	3.8	8.7	21.5	14.7
Other arrests (criminal)	6.4	15.8	22.1	21.1
Traffic charges issued	130	244	244	322

The police employee strengths of State Police and State Highway Patrol organizations are set forth in Table 48. In addition, this table provides information concerning the miles of primary highway and the number of state motor vehicle registrations per sworn employee by state.

Figures with respect to average police strength, as well as rates which are set forth in Tables 43 and 44, are supplied as a guide and must not be interpreted as representing desirable or recommended police strength. A careful analysis must be made of the various factors which contribute to the need for police service in a given community before a determination can be reached with regard to adequate manpower requirements.

Police Killed

The number of law enforcement officers murdered in the line of duty in 1965 dropped slightly from 1964. There were 53 police victims in 1965 whereas there were 57 officers murdered in 1964. With the addition of these 53 deaths the total number of police killings increased to 278 for the six-year period 1960–1965. In 1965 there were 30 additional deaths of law enforcement officers as a result of accidents in the line of duty, most of which were automobile or motorcycle fatalities.

Effecting arrests and transporting prisoners continue to carry the greatest risk for police as evidenced by the fact that 30 percent of the 278 men murdered over the six-year period were engaged in handling these police functions. In fact, 42 percent of the 53 police killed in 1965 were making arrests or were transporting prisoners who had been apprehended. A further analysis of the type of activity in which the 278 officers were involved discloses 21 percent were answering disturbance-type calls, such as family quarrels, man with a gun, etc., while 20 percent were murdered when they interrupted a robbery in

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND RANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

BY POPULATION GROUPS, DECEMBER 31, 1965

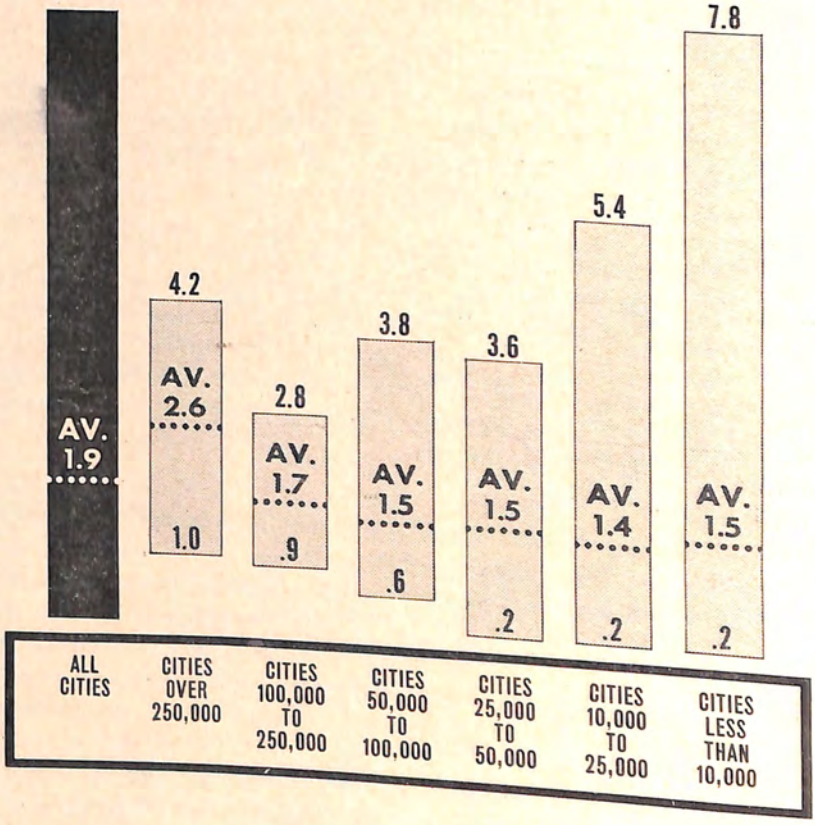

Chart 8

FBI CHART

progress or were pursuing robbery suspects. Interrupting burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects accounted for 12 percent of the deaths, investigating suspicious persons and circumstances 11 percent and 17 men or 6 percent were murdered in unprovoked attacks by berserk or mentally deranged or disturbed individuals, a number of whom had prior histories of mental disorders. In the following table, police murders are distributed by geographic region and by type of activity in which the officers were engaged.

Police Killed by Geographic Region and Type of Activity 1960–1965

	North-east	North Central	South	West	Total	
					Number	Percent
1. Responding to "disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	11	19	22	6	58	21
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	4	8	13	8	33	12
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	15	12	13	15	55	20
4. Attempting other arrests and transporting prisoners	6	10	57	11	84	30
5. Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	3	6	14	8	31	11
6. Berserk or deranged person (no warning-unprovoked attack)	6	2	7	2	17	6
Total	45	57	126	50	278	100

In 1965 all but one of the 53 officers died from wounds inflicted by firearms—32 were victims of handguns, 13 were killed by use of shotguns and 7 by rifles. Since 1960 firearms have been used in 96 percent of the murders of police officers in the line of duty and of those killed by firearms, 78 percent were murdered with handguns. The median period of police service for officers slain since 1960 remained at 6 years. Ten percent of the murdered officers had been employed in law enforcement one year or less, 59 percent had 5 or more years of police experience and almost one-third were veterans of 10 years or more service.

Police officers on car patrol contributed the heaviest toll to those murdered in 1965 with a total of 37 deaths. This is typical of the six-year period during which time 186 of the deceased officers were assigned to car patrols, 24 were on foot patrol, 48 were detectives or were assigned duties of a specialized nature and 20 were technically off duty. The latter became involved in the incidents which resulted in their deaths by attempting to prevent a crime occurring in their presence.

During 1965, 27 of the officers who died from criminal action were being assisted at the time of the incident by a fellow officer while 26 were alone. During the six years for which these figures have been accumulated 123 officers died while operating alone, whereas 155 were receiving assistance at the scene when they were killed.

In studying police deaths in cities where department policy is known with respect to use of one-man patrol cars, two-man patrol cars or combinations of 1 and 2-man patrol cars, it is found that 87 officers lost their lives in 69 cities over the 6-year span under consideration. Forty-five (52 percent) of these men were assigned to two-man car patrols, while 42 (48 percent) were assigned to one-man cars. In carrying this analysis a step further it is found that in 22 of the 42 incidents where the police victim was assigned to a one-man car, the lone officer was receiving assistance from fellow officers at the scene of the crime. It is thus determined that of the 87 deaths, officers were being aided at the scene in 77 percent of the cases and were alone at the scene in 23 percent of the cases. In those cities which used combinations of 1 and 2-man patrol cars there were 36 murders reported where the officers were engaged in two-man car operations and 25 where one-man cars were in use.

During 1964, the latest year for which figures are available, there was a slight 3 percent upward trend in the number of cities using only one-man cars. There was a corresponding 3 percent decrease in the number of cities using combinations of one and two-man cars. The number of cities using two-man cars exclusively remained at 5 percent of the total reporting cities, unchanged from the preceding year.

A table is presented this year which indicates the type of police duty to which murdered officers were assigned, as well as the type of police activity in which they were engaged at the time they were murdered. These figures disclose the highest incidence of police deaths resulted when the law enforcement officers who were assigned to one-man patrol cars attempted to make arrests or transport prisoners. The second most frequent set of circumstances surrounding these deaths occurred among officers assigned to two-man car patrols who were responding to disturbance calls including such things as family quarrels, man with a gun, etc. This category was followed closely by deaths of police officers assigned to two-man patrol cars who were making arrests or transporting prisoners. It should be noted in studying these figures that, as indicated above, many of the officers assigned to one-man patrol cars and foot patrol were receiving assistance on the scene from fellow officers at the time of the fatal attacks.

During the six-year period for which statistics have been maintained there have been 362 persons involved as offenders in the 278 murders. When accounting for these 362 persons, it is found that 304 were arrested, 43 were slain justifiably by police at the time of the incident or shortly thereafter, 13 committed suicide, 1 died a natural death and 1 drowned before being taken into custody.

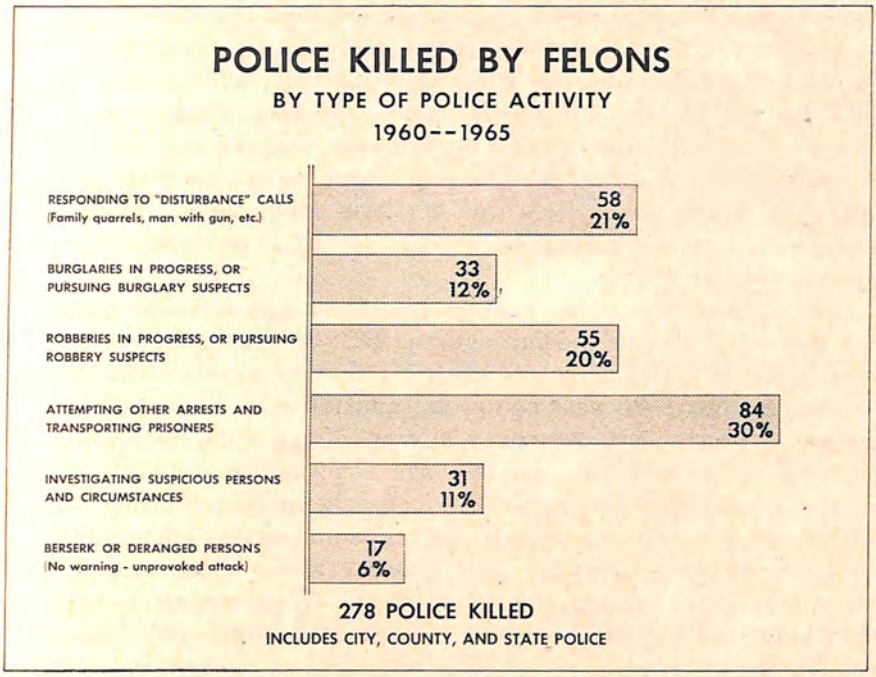

Chart 9

Police Killed by Felons, 1960–1965

	Two-man cars	One-man cars		Foot	Detective and special assignment	Off duty	Total
		Alone	Assisted				
1. Responding to "disturbance" calls	28	9	7	4	8	2	58
2. Burglaries in progress, or pursuing burglary suspects	12	12	1	1	7	0	33
3. Robberies in progress, or pursuing robbery suspects	10	14	5	5	12	9	55
4. Attempting other arrests and transporting prisoners	21	32	6	6	15	4	84
5. Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	7	14	1	3	5	1	31
6. Berserk or deranged person (No warning—unprovoked attack)	4	2	1	5	1	4	17
Total	82	*83	21	24	48	20	278

*51 city police officers, 32 county and state police officers.

When an examination is made of the prior criminal histories of those involved, it is found that 76 percent had been arrested on some criminal charge prior to the time they became participants in the police murders and, of even more significance, over one-half of this group had been previously arrested for assaultive-type crimes such as rape, robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, assault with intent to kill, etc. In fact, the records disclose 9 individuals had been charged on some prior occasion with an offense of murder.

Seven of these had been paroled on the murder charge, one was an escapee having fled confinement while serving time for murder, and one was an escapee who fled while awaiting trial for murder. Sixty-eight percent of the 362 persons who were responsible are known to have had prior convictions on criminal charges and more than two-thirds of this group had received leniency in the form of probation or parole on at least one of these convictions. More than 1 of every 4 of the murderers was on parole or probation when he killed a police officer.

The murderers of police officers ranged in age from a boy of 14 to a man of 73. The median age was 27. Seventeen of the slayers were under 18 years of age at the time they committed the offense, 40 were in the 18–20 year age group and 99 were in the 21–25 year bracket. Twenty-two were over 50 years of age when they murdered a police officer and the heaviest age concentration lies in the 20 to 30 age span with the highest frequency being found at age 25.

The national rate for assaults on law enforcement officers in 1965 was 10.8 assaults for every 100 officers. While these assaults did not always result in personal injury to the officer-victim, in approximately one-third of these assaults the officer did suffer physical harm. Further details relating to assaults on police by geographic division and population group can be found in Table 47. Briefly, this table discloses the highest overall assault rate was in the East South Central States with 18.3 assaults per 100 police officers. This was followed by the South Atlantic States with a rate of 17.8, the Mountain States 12.9, and the Pacific States 10.8. The rate in each of the other geographic divisions was slightly below the national average.

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, *my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.*

I will *keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.*

I will *never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.*

I recognize *the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.*

International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

Introduction

Background

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the outgrowth of a need for a national and uniform compilation of police statistics. This need was expressed by law enforcement executives many years ago. In 1930, crime reports were solicited from police departments throughout the Nation based on uniform classifications and procedures developed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). In that year the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on request of the above organization, assumed the role as the national clearinghouse.

The Committee on Uniform Crime Records, IACP, continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the operation of this Program. The assistance of the Committee is especially valuable in actively promoting the quality of the reports supplied by the cooperating law enforcement agencies. In this connection, the Field Service Division of the IACP is also playing an active and effective part in quality control through surveys of police record and crime reporting systems. Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, continues as a consultant to the FBI in the conduct of this Program.

The Committee on Uniform Crime Records at its April, 1965, meeting reaffirmed the purpose and objectives of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Briefly, the Committee approved a more refined collection of robbery by type, a revision in the larceny classification, a special nationwide survey on sex offenses, restated its position with regard to the definition of auto theft, and the format utilized in the publication of crime statistics.

The Committee at the foregoing meeting and also during the course of the October, 1965, meeting discussed the need to further subdivide a number of the broad crime classifications utilized in the Program. A detailed breakdown of larceny by type of theft was developed and introduced as a collection item beginning in January, 1966. While this breakdown of the larceny classification provides for a better understanding of the nature of this offense, it will also serve to identify types of theft which could be utilized as a Crime Index category. The dollar valuation of larceny as presently used would be eliminated in favor of a collection of larceny by type without regard to the value of property stolen. The experience gained from

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this nationwide collection of larceny by type in 1966 will greatly assist in making a determination with respect to this crime classification.

Committees on Uniform Crime Reporting within state law enforcement associations are active in providing service by promoting interest in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, fostering more widespread and more intelligent use of uniform crime statistics and by lending assistance to contributors when the need exists.

Objectives

The fundamental objective of this Program is to produce a reliable fund of nationwide criminal statistics for administrative and operational use of law enforcement agencies and executives. At the same time, meaningful data is provided for other professionals with related interests in the crime problem and for scholars, as well as to inform the public of general crime conditions.

Specifically, the means utilized to attain these goals are: (1) an attempt is made to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of serious crime in the United States through the use of a Crime Index consisting of seven selected offenses. This count is based on these seven offenses being reported to the police or coming directly to their attention. (2) The total volume of all types of criminal offenses is compiled as they become known by police arrests. (3) Since the above are also measures of law enforcement activity, related data is collected to demonstrate effectiveness of enforcement activities, available police strength and significant factors involved in crime.

Reporting Procedure

Under this national voluntary system each contributing law enforcement agency is wholly responsible for compiling its own crime reports for submission to the FBI. Each contributor is supplied with the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook which outlines in detail procedures for scoring and classifying offenses. The Handbook illustrates and discusses the monthly and annual reporting forms, as well as the numerous tally sheets made available to facilitate the periodic tabulation of the desired data.

The publication of the Uniform Crime Reporting "Newsletter," which was initiated in October, 1963, has continued with issues being published when pertinent. This "Newsletter" is utilized to explain revisions in the Program as well as to present information and instructional material to assist contributors.

Recognizing that a sound records system is necessary if crime reporting is to meet desirable standards, the FBI furnishes a Manual of Police Records to law enforcement agencies upon request. Special

Agents of the FBI are widely utilized to encourage new contributors and to assist them by explaining the procedures and definitions necessary under this uniform system.

On a monthly basis, city police, sheriffs and state police report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This count is taken from a record of all complaints of crimes received by the police from victims or other sources or discovered by the police in their own operations. Complaints determined by police investigation to be unfounded are eliminated from this count. The number of "offenses known" in these crime categories is reported to the FBI without regard to whether anyone is arrested, stolen property is recovered, local prosecutive policy, or any other consideration. Police agencies report on a monthly basis the total number of these crimes which they clear by arrest and, separately, the crimes cleared by the arrest of persons under 18 years of age. Police additionally report certain other analytical data pertaining to specific crime categories, including total arrests made for the month for all criminal acts separated as to adults and juveniles.

In annual reports, "offenses known" data and clearances by arrest are summarized by the contributors. Annual forms provide a report of persons arrested for all criminal offenses with respect to age, sex and race of the offender, as well as an accounting of the number of persons formally charged and their disposition. Police employee data are collected annually, including the number of police killed and assaulted.

Reporting Area

During the calendar year 1965, crime reports were received from law enforcement agencies representing 97 percent of the total United States population living in standard metropolitan statistical areas, 89 percent of the population in other cities, and 75 percent of the rural population. The combined coverage accounts for 92 percent of the national population.

Presentation of crime data by areas as used in this publication follows as closely as practical the definitions used by the Bureaus of the Budget and Census for standard metropolitan statistical areas and other cities. There is, however, some deviation insofar as the rural area is concerned. For crime reporting purposes rural is generally the unincorporated portion of a county outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas. In addition, sheriffs' departments or state police agencies frequently provide coverage for small incorporated communities which do not provide their own police service. These places

are characteristically more rural than urban, thus the crime counts for these places are included in the rural tabulations. In addition, statistics are presented in certain tables relative to *"suburban"* areas. A suburban area consists of cities with 50,000 or less population together with counties which lie within a standard metropolitan statistical area. In this use of suburban the core city experience is, of course, excluded. The suburban area concept is used because of the peculiar crime conditions which exist in these communities surrounding the major core cities. These metropolitan areas are not rural in nature, yet neither are they comparable to large cities although they have many of the problems identified with the latter.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas are generally made up of an entire county or counties having at least one core city of 50,000 or more inhabitants, with the whole meeting the requirements of certain metropolitan characteristics. In New England, "town" instead of "county" is used to describe standard metropolitan statistical areas. These towns do not coincide generally with established crime reporting units; therefore, metropolitan state economic areas in New England are used in this area tabulation since they encompass an entire county or counties. Standard metropolitan statistical areas make up an estimated 67 percent of the total United States population.

Other cities are urban places outside standard metropolitan statistical areas. Most of these places of 2,500 or more inhabitants are incorporated and comprise 12.6 percent of the 1964 estimated population. *Rural areas* are made up of the unincorporated portion of counties outside of urban places and standard metropolitan statistical areas and represent 20.4 percent of our national population. Throughout this Program, sheriffs, county police and many state police report on crimes committed within the limits of the county but outside cities, while police report on crimes committed within the city limits (urban places).

Verification Processes

Uniformity of crime data collected under this Program is of primary concern to the FBI as the national clearinghouse. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 8,000 jurisdictions, prepared on a voluntary basis, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions does not complete the role of the FBI. On the contrary, it is standard operating procedure to examine each incoming report not only for arithmetical accuracy but also, and possibly of even more importance, for reasonableness as a possible indication of errors.

Variations in the level and ratios among the crime classes established by previous reports of each agency are used as a measure of possible

or probable incompleteness or changes in reporting policy. Necessary arithmetical adjustments or unusual variations are brought to the attention of the submitting agency by correspondence. During 1965 17,101 letters were addressed to contributors primarily as a result of verification and evaluation processes. Correspondence with contributors is the principal tool for supervision of quality. Not only are the individual reports studied, but also periodic trends for individual reporting units are prepared, as are crime rates in descending order for all units grouped for general comparability to assist in detecting variations and fluctuations possibly due to some reason other than chance. For the most part, the problem is one of keeping the contributors informed of the type information necessary to the success of this Program.

The elimination of duplication of crime reporting by the various agencies is given constant attention. In addition to detailed instructions as to the limits of reporting jurisdictions between sheriffs and police in urban places, lists of urban places by county are furnished to sheriffs, county police, and in some instances state police organizations.

Uniform Crime Reporting has been taught to all law enforcement officers attending the FBI National Academy. The Academy was established in 1935, and there are 2,972 graduates who are still in law enforcement, over 27 percent of whom are the executive heads of law enforcement agencies. The FBI also presents this subject to regional police schools throughout the country.

Contacts by Special Agents of the FBI are utilized to enlist the cooperation of new contributors and to explain the purpose of this Program and the methods of assembling information for reporting. When correspondence, including specially designed questionnaires, fails, Special Agents may be directed to visit the contributor to affirmatively resolve the misunderstanding.

Variations from the desired reporting standards which cannot be resolved by the steps indicated above are brought to the attention of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the IACP. The Committee may designate a representative to make a personal visit to the local department to assist in the needed revision of records and reporting methods.

It is clear, of course, that regardless of the extent of the statistical verification processes used by the FBI, the accuracy of the data assembled under this Program depends upon the degree of sincere effort exerted by each contributor to meet the necessary standards of reporting and, for this reason, the FBI is not in a position to vouch for the validity of the reports received.

The Crime Totals

Communities not represented by crime reports are relatively few, as discussed previously and as shown by an examination of the tables which follow presenting 1965 crime totals for the Index of Crime classifications. The FBI conducts a continuing program to further reduce the unreported areas.

Within each of the three areas—standard metropolitan statistical, other urban, and rural—it is assumed that the unreported portion had the same proportionate crime experience as that for which reports were received. In lieu of figures for the entire year from those agencies, reports for as many as 9 months were accepted as sufficiently representative on which to base estimates for the year. Estimates for unreported areas are based on the reported crime experience of similar areas within each state. Certain refinements are made of this basic estimating procedure as the need arises.

Crime Trends

Crime data for trends are homogeneous to the extent that figures from identical reporting units are used for each of the periods tabulated. Exclusions are made when figures from a reporting unit are obviously inaccurate for any period or when it is ascertained that unusual fluctuations are due to such variables as improved record procedures and not to chance.

As a matter of standard procedure, crime trends for individual places are analyzed by the FBI five times a year. Any significant increase or decrease is made the subject of a special inquiry with the contributing agency. Whenever it is found that crime reporting procedures are responsible for the difference in level of crime, the figures for specific crime categories or totals are excluded from the trend tabulations. On the other hand, *crime rate tables* by state and standard metropolitan statistical area contain the most reliable reports available for the current year, and care should be exercised in any direct comparisons with prior issues. Changes in crime level may have been due in part to improved reporting or records procedures rather than to chance.

Population Data

In computing crime rates by state, geographic division, and the Nation as a whole, population estimates released by the Bureau of the Census on August 27, 1965, were used. Population estimates for individual cities and counties were prepared by using Special Census Reports, state sources and estimates, commercial sources, and extrapolation where no other estimate was available. Complete 1965 population estimates for individual cities and counties were used

from 14 states while official sources in other states provided limited data which was used selectively. The estimated United States population increase in 1965 was 1.3 percent over 1964 according to figures published by the Bureau of the Census.

Classification of Offenses

A stumbling block to a uniform national crime reporting system in the United States results from variations in definitions of criminal violations among the states. This obstacle, insofar as uniformity of definitions is concerned, was removed by the adoption of an arbitrary set of crime classifications. To some extent the title of each classification connotes in a general way its content. However, in reading the explanation of each category, it is very important to keep in mind that because of the differences among the state codes there is no possibility in a system such as this to distinguish between crimes by designations such as "felony" and "misdemeanor."

A continuing program is carried out to furnish contributors with timely supplemental instructions as the need arises in certain classifications. These are aimed at the clarification of any misunderstandings which may arise and the redirection of attention to the proper application of classification procedures under this system.

Brief definitions of crime classifications utilized in this Program are listed below:

1. **Criminal homicide.**—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a person by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence: any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. **Forcible rape.**—Rape by force, assault to rape and attempted rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. **Robbery.**—Stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assault to rob, and attempt to rob.

4. **Aggravated assault.**—Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. **Burglary—breaking or entering.**—Burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft,

even though no force was used to gain entrance and attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is not counted again as larceny.

6. **Larceny—theft** (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. **Auto theft.**—Stealing or driving away and abandoning a motor vehicle. Excludes taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

8. **Other assaults.**—Assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature.

9. **Arson.**—Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

10. **Forgery and counterfeiting.**—Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

11. **Fraud.**—Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12. **Embezzlement.**—Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.

13. **Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.**—Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property and attempts.

14. **Vandalism.**—Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

15. **Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.**—All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and attempts.

16. **Prostitution and commercialized vice.**—Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

17. **Sex offenses** (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice).—Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

18. **Narcotic drug laws.**—Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

19. **Gambling.**—Promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

20. **Offenses against the family and children.**—Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

21. **Driving under the influence.**—Driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

22. **Liquor laws.**—State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes Federal violations.

23. **Drunkenness.**—Drunkenness or intoxication.

24. **Disorderly conduct.**—Breach of the peace.

25. **Vagrancy.**—Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

26. **All other offenses.**—All violations of state or local laws except classes 1–25.

27. **Suspicion.**—Arrests for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

28. **Curfew and loitering laws (juveniles).**—Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. **Runaway (juveniles).**—Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes as runaways.

The Index of Crime, 1965

In this section, tabulations are shown to indicate the probable extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime for the United States as a whole, geographic divisions, individual states and standard metropolitan statistical areas. The measure used is a Crime Index consisting of seven important offenses which are counted as they become known to the law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny $50 and over, and auto theft.

The total number of criminal acts that occur is unknown, but those that are reported to the police provide the first means of a count. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of the police; not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index; and not all important crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, the above crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of the crime problem.

It is important to remember in reviewing the tables in this section that the volume of crime in a state or standard metropolitan statistical area is subject to the factors set forth on page vii. Estimates of current permanent population are used to construct crime rates. With our highly mobile population all communities, metropolitan areas and states are affected to a greater or lesser degree by the element of transient population. This factor is not accounted for in crime rates since no reliable estimates are available nationwide.

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, United States, 1965*

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
United States Total	**193,818,000**	**2,780,015**	**9,850**	**22,467**	**118,916**	**206,661**	**1,173,201**	**762,352**	**486,568**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,434.3	5.1	11.6	61.4	106.6	605.3	393.3	251.0
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	**129,796,000**								
Area actually reporting [1]	97.4%	2,268,555	6,801	17,408	108,682	155,479	937,583	615,931	426,671
Estimated total	100.0%	2,312,351	6,978	17,844	110,623	158,843	956,038	627,054	434,971
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,781.5	5.4	13.7	85.2	122.4	736.6	483.1	335.1
Other Cities	**24,338,000**								
Area actually reporting	88.5%	215,748	716	1,170	3,951	17,412	97,106	65,950	29,443
Estimated total	100.0%	242,345	851	1,317	4,433	20,435	109,121	73,408	32,780
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		995.7	3.5	5.4	18.2	84.0	448.4	301.6	134.7
Rural	**39,684,000**								
Area actually reporting	75.0%	173,735	1,296	2,412	2,786	17,684	86,019	48,816	14,722
Estimated total	100.0%	225,319	2,021	3,306	3,860	27,383	108,042	61,890	18,817
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		567.8	5.1	8.3	9.7	69.0	272.3	156.0	47.4

[1] The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual states which have varying populations, portions reporting and crime rates.

Population by area for each state is 1965 estimate; total population for each state is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1965, and subject to change. All rates were calculated on the estimated population before rounding.

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by Regions,*

[Number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants;

Area	Year	Population [1]	Total offenses		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
United States Total [2]	**1964**	**191,334,000**	**2,614,223**	**1,366.3**	**9,249**	**4.8**	**20,551**	**10.7**
	1965	**193,818,000**	**2,780,015**	**1,434.3**	**9,850**	**5.1**	**22,467**	**11.6**
Percent change			**+6.3**	**+5.0**	**+6.5**	**+6.3**	**+9.3**	**+8.4**
Northeast	1964	47,125,000	587,861	1,247.4	1,607	3.4	3,745	7.9
	1965	47,526,000	636,929	1,341.0	1,693	3.6	4,052	8.5
Percent change			+8.3	+7.5	+5.4	+5.9	+8.2	+7.6
New England	1964	11,070,000	130,030	1,174.6	188	1.7	623	5.6
	1965	11,159,000	140,067	1,255.2	235	2.1	556	5.0
Percent change			+7.7	+6.9	+25.0	+23.5	−10.8	−10.7
Connecticut	1964	2,766,000	30,996	1,120.6	49	1.8	152	5.5
	1965	2,832,000	33,277	1,175.1	46	1.6	148	5.2
Maine	1964	989,000	6,644	671.8	15	1.5	77	7.8
	1965	993,000	6,752	680.0	21	2.1	43	4.3
Massachusetts	1964	5,338,000	73,440	1,375.7	105	2.0	320	6.0
	1965	5,348,000	80,610	1,507.3	129	2.4	290	5.4
New Hampshire	1964	654,000	3,571	546.0	6	.9	25	3.8
	1965	669,000	4,084	610.5	18	2.7	14	2.1
Rhode Island	1964	914,000	13,278	1,452.8	11	1.2	25	2.7
	1965	920,000	13,044	1,417.9	19	2.1	35	3.8
Vermont	1964	409,000	2,101	513.7	2	.5	24	5.9
	1965	397,000	2,300	579.4	2	.5	26	6.5
Middle Atlantic	1964	36,055,000	457,831	1,269.8	1,419	3.9	3,122	8.7
	1965	36,367,000	496,862	1,367.4	1,458	4.0	3,496	9.6
Percent change			+8.5	+7.7	+2.7	+2.6	+12.0	+10.3
New Jersey	1964	6,682,000	91,637	1,371.4	207	3.1	609	9.1
	1965	6,774,000	94,611	1,396.6	219	3.2	605	8.9
New York	1964	17,915,000	268,120	1,496.6	833	4.6	1,507	8.4
	1965	18,073,000	290,647	1,608.2	833	4.6	1,772	9.8
Pennsylvania	1964	11,459,000	98,074	855.9	379	3.3	1,006	8.8
	1965	11,520,000	111,604	968.8	406	3.5	1,119	9.7
North Central	1964	53,370,000	657,515	1,232.0	1,846	3.5	5,598	10.5
	1965	54,014,000	685,720	1,269.6	2,009	3.7	6,387	11.8
Percent change			+4.3	+3.1	+8.8	+5.7	+14.1	+12.4
East North Central	1964	37,619,000	492,008	1,307.9	1,396	3.7	4,228	11.2
	1965	38,137,000	510,729	1,339.3	1,510	4.0	4,905	12.9
Percent change			+3.8	+2.4	+8.2	+8.1	+16.0	+15.2
Illinois	1964	10,489,000	179,631	1,712.6	572	5.5	1,569	15.0
	1965	10,644,000	171,691	1,613.1	551	5.2	1,706	16.0
Indiana	1964	4,825,000	56,264	1,166.0	145	3.0	456	9.5
	1965	4,885,000	59,493	1,217.9	171	3.5	466	9.5
Michigan	1964	8,098,000	124,486	1,537.2	269	3.3	1,358	16.8
	1965	8,218,000	142,563	1,734.8	358	4.4	1,669	20.3
Ohio	1964	10,100,000	102,108	1,011.0	350	3.5	721	7.1
	1965	10,245,000	106,417	1,038.7	366	3.6	915	8.9
Wisconsin	1964	4,107,000	29,519	718.7	60	1.5	124	3.0
	1965	4,144,000	30,565	737.6	64	1.5	149	3.6
West North Central	1964	15,751,000	165,507	1,050.8	450	2.9	1,370	8.7
	1965	15,876,000	174,991	1,102.2	499	3.1	1,482	9.3
Percent change			+5.7	+4.9	+10.9	+6.9	+8.2	+6.9
Iowa	1964	2,756,000	17,924	650.4	35	1.3	137	5.0
	1965	2,760,000	19,498	706.5	36	1.3	123	4.5
Kansas	1964	2,225,000	21,480	965.4	75	3.4	246	11.1
	1965	2,234,000	22,261	996.5	60	2.7	204	9.1
Minnesota	1964	3,521,000	39,027	1,108.4	51	1.4	157	4.5
	1965	3,554,000	40,881	1,150.3	50	1.4	186	5.2
Missouri	1964	4,409,000	67,877	1,539.5	240	5.4	661	15.0
	1965	4,497,000	72,059	1,602.5	300	6.7	812	18.1
Nebraska	1964	1,480,000	11,008	743.8	34	2.3	85	5.7
	1965	1,477,000	12,576	851.5	36	2.4	76	5.1
North Dakota	1964	645,000	3,567	553.0	6	.9	45	7.0
	1965	652,000	3,271	501.7	6	.9	33	5.1
South Dakota	1964	715,000	4,624	646.7	9	1.3	39	5.5
	1965	703,000	4,445	632.4	11	1.6	48	6.8
South	1964	59,252,000	732,387	1,236.0	4,577	7.7	6,061	10.2
	1965	60,049,000	759,982	1,265.5	4,797	8.0	6,469	10.8
Percent change			+3.8	+2.4	+4.8	+3.9	+6.7	+5.9
South Atlantic [3]	1964	28,311,000	378,392	1,336.5	2,313	8.2	2,859	10.1
	1965	28,714,000	398,900	1,389.2	2,420	8.4	3,293	11.5
Percent change			+5.4	+3.9	+4.6	+2.4	+15.2	+13.9
Delaware	1964	491,000	6,339	1,291.0	21	4.3	36	7.3
	1965	505,000	6,502	1,287.6	26	5.1	30	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Geographic Divisions and States, 1964–65

percent change over 1964]

Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny $50 and over		Auto theft	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
111,753	58.4	194,705	101.8	1,110,458	580.4	704,536	368.2	462,971	242.0
118,916	61.4	206,661	106.6	1,173,201	605.3	762,352	393.3	486,568	251.0
+6.4	+5.1	+6.1	+4.7	+5.7	+4.3	+8.2	+6.8	+5.1	+3.7
20,971	44.5	36,230	76.9	229,262	486.5	172,013	365.0	124,033	263.2
23,712	49.9	40,239	84.7	245,024	515.9	186,488	392.6	135,721	285.8
+13.1	+12.1	+11.1	+10.1	+6.9	+6.0	+8.4	+7.6	+9.4	+8.6
2,343	21.2	4,468	40.4	55,010	496.9	32,595	294.4	34,803	314.4
2,964	26.6	4,861	43.6	58,044	520.2	33,904	303.8	39,503	354.0
+26.5	+25.5	+8.8	+7.9	+5.5	+4.7	+4.0	+3.2	+13.5	+12.6
414	15.0	1,158	41.9	14,713	531.9	8,793	317.9	5,717	206.7
546	19.3	1,233	43.5	15,959	563.5	9,188	324.4	6,157	217.4
75	7.6	307	31.0	3,248	328.4	1,868	188.9	1,054	106.6
40	4.0	302	30.4	3,541	356.6	1,911	192.5	894	90.0
1,636	30.6	2,498	46.8	28,278	529.7	16,470	308.5	24,133	452.1
2,139	40.0	2,712	50.7	29,655	554.5	17,152	320.7	28,533	533.5
43	6.6	75	11.5	1,827	279.3	1,046	159.9	549	83.9
46	6.9	78	11.7	2,117	316.5	1,224	183.0	587	87.7
162	17.7	380	41.6	5,880	643.4	3,876	424.1	2,944	322.1
175	19.0	493	53.6	5,486	596.4	3,893	423.2	2,943	319.9
13	3.2	50	12.2	1,064	260.1	542	132.5	406	99.3
18	4.5	43	10.8	1,286	324.0	536	135.0	389	98.0
18,628	51.7	31,762	88.1	174,252	483.3	139,418	386.7	89,230	247.5
20,748	57.1	35,378	97.4	186,980	514.6	152,584	419.9	96,218	264.8
+11.4	+10.4	+11.4	+10.6	+7.3	+6.5	+9.4	+8.6	+7.8	+7.0
3,812	57.0	5,828	87.2	40,143	600.7	22,115	331.0	18,923	283.2
3,753	55.4	5,845	86.3	42,113	621.7	22,152	327.0	19,924	294.1
9,829	54.9	18,701	104.4	90,277	503.9	97,745	545.6	49,228	274.8
11,073	61.3	21,238	117.5	97,235	538.0	107,325	593.9	51,171	283.1
4,987	43.5	7,233	63.1	43,832	382.5	19,558	170.7	21,079	184.0
5,922	51.4	8,295	72.0	47,632	413.5	23,107	200.6	25,123	218.1
40,675	76.2	43,919	82.3	269,955	505.8	170,239	319.0	125,283	234.7
41,397	76.6	45,425	84.1	282,727	523.5	175,741	325.4	132,034	244.5
+1.8	+.5	+3.4	+2.2	+4.7	+3.5	+3.2	+2.0	+5.4	+4.2
34,081	90.6	35,186	93.5	192,193	510.9	126,601	336.5	98,323	261.4
34,459	90.4	35,733	93.7	201,832	529.3	128,260	336.3	104,030	272.8
+1.1	−.2	+1.6	+.2	+5.0	+3.6	+1.3	−.1	+5.8	+4.4
19,123	182.3	15,652	149.2	57,416	547.4	42,744	407.5	42,555	405.7
17,535	164.8	14,553	136.7	58,566	550.3	38,342	360.2	40,438	379.9
2,731	56.6	2,977	61.7	23,962	496.6	15,628	323.9	10,365	214.8
2,731	55.9	3,067	62.8	25,245	516.8	16,343	334.6	11,470	234.8
7,113	87.8	9,582	118.3	51,990	642.0	33,163	409.5	21,011	259.5
8,432	102.6	10,669	129.8	57,951	705.2	37,183	452.5	26,301	320.1
4,663	46.2	5,848	57.9	47,100	466.3	24,901	246.5	18,525	183.4
5,286	51.6	6,221	60.7	48,199	470.5	25,971	253.5	19,459	189.9
451	11.0	1,127	27.4	11,725	285.5	10,165	247.5	5,867	142.9
475	11.5	1,223	29.5	11,871	286.5	10,421	251.5	6,362	153.5
6,594	41.9	8,733	55.4	77,762	493.7	43,638	277.0	26,960	171.2
6,938	43.7	9,692	61.0	80,895	509.5	47,481	299.1	28,004	176.4
+5.2	+4.3	+11.0	+10.1	+4.0	+3.2	+8.8	+8.0	+3.9	+3.0
310	11.2	525	19.0	8,004	290.4	6,274	227.6	2,639	95.8
354	12.8	554	20.1	8,398	304.3	7,144	258.8	2,889	104.7
623	28.0	1,629	73.2	9,626	432.6	6,175	277.5	3,106	139.6
537	24.0	1,591	71.2	10,443	467.5	6,685	299.3	2,741	122.7
1,285	36.5	1,108	31.5	18,833	534.9	11,209	318.3	6,384	181.3
1,433	40.3	1,405	39.5	18,853	530.5	11,789	331.7	7,165	201.6
3,955	89.7	4,697	106.5	33,051	749.6	13,831	313.7	11,442	259.5
4,195	93.3	5,281	117.4	34,311	763.0	15,374	341.9	11,786	262.1
306	20.7	351	23.7	4,832	326.5	3,198	216.1	2,202	148.8
324	21.9	416	28.2	5,684	384.8	3,636	246.2	2,404	162.8
56	8.7	122	18.9	1,546	239.7	1,208	187.3	584	90.5
30	4.6	154	23.6	1,348	206.8	1,199	183.9	501	76.8
59	8.3	301	42.1	1,870	261.5	1,743	243.8	603	84.3
65	9.2	291	41.4	1,858	264.3	1,654	235.3	518	73.7
26,045	44.0	79,940	134.9	328,601	554.6	181,266	305.9	105,897	178.7
27,406	45.6	84,408	140.6	331,768	552.4	199,611	332.4	105,523	175.7
+5.2	+3.6	+5.6	+4.2	+1.0	−.4	+10.1	+8.7	−.4	−1.7
14,434	51.0	44,758	158.1	166,043	586.5	93,293	329.5	54,692	193.2
16,161	56.3	47,610	165.8	168,871	588.1	104,833	365.1	55,712	194.0
+12.0	+10.4	+6.4	+4.9	+1.7	+.3	+12.4	+10.8	+1.9	+.4
196	39.9	183	37.3	3,071	625.5	1,588	323.4	1,244	253.4
277	54.9	142	28.1	3,033	600.6	1,758	348.1	1,236	244.8

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by Regions,*

[Number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants;

Area	Year	Population [1]	Total offenses		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape	
			Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Florida	1964	5,705,000	109,965	1,927.6	489	8.6	589	10.3
	1965	5,805,000	116,732	2,010.9	518	8.9	771	13.3
Georgia	1964	4,294,000	53,594	1,248.1	503	11.7	529	12.3
	1965	4,357,000	52,271	1,199.7	491	11.3	586	13.4
Maryland	1964	3,432,000	49,858	1,452.8	229	6.7	346	10.1
	1965	3,519,000	60,464	1,718.2	236	6.7	489	13.9
North Carolina	1964	4,852,000	45,205	931.7	369	7.6	451	9.3
	1965	4,914,000	48,155	980.0	388	7.9	437	8.9
South Carolina	1964	2,555,000	31,081	1,216.5	206	8.1	258	10.1
	1965	2,542,000	27,880	1,096.8	245	9.6	271	10.7
Virginia	1964	4,378,000	49,356	1,127.3	297	6.8	456	10.4
	1965	4,457,000	51,635	1,158.6	296	6.6	483	10.8
West Virginia	1964	1,797,000	9,854	548.3	67	3.7	89	5.0
	1965	1,812,000	9,581	528.8	72	4.0	77	4.2
East South Central	1964	12,678,000	125,344	988.7	938	7.4	1,204	9.5
	1965	12,808,000	128,072	1,000.0	1,077	8.4	1,161	9.1
Percent change			+2.2	+1.1	+14.8	+13.5	−3.6	−4.2
Alabama	1964	3,407,000	35,981	1,056.1	316	9.3	397	11.7
	1965	3,462,000	36,972	1,067.9	395	11.4	367	10.6
Kentucky	1964	3,159,000	32,755	1,036.8	164	5.2	254	8.0
	1965	3,179,000	33,431	1,051.6	168	5.3	209	6.6
Mississippi	1964	2,314,000	14,688	634.7	233	10.1	217	9.4
	1965	2,321,000	16,034	690.8	207	8.9	160	6.9
Tennessee	1964	3,798,000	41,920	1,103.8	225	5.9	336	8.8
	1965	3,845,000	41,635	1,082.9	307	8.0	425	11.1
West South Central	1964	18,263,000	228,651	1,252.0	1,326	7.3	1,998	10.9
	1965	18,527,000	233,010	1,257.2	1,300	7.0	2,015	10.9
Percent change			+1.9	+.4	−2.0	−4.1	+.9	
Arkansas	1964	1,933,000	14,688	759.8	147	7.6	157	8.1
	1965	1,960,000	14,503	739.9	115	5.9	203	10.4
Louisiana	1964	3,468,000	42,418	1,223.1	287	8.3	384	11.1
	1965	3,534,000	41,840	1,184.0	285	8.1	394	11.1
Oklahoma	1964	2,465,000	29,844	1,210.7	110	4.5	269	10.9
	1965	2,482,000	28,543	1,150.0	110	4.4	275	11.1
Texas	1964	10,397,000	141,701	1,363.0	782	7.5	1,188	11.4
	1965	10,551,000	148,124	1,403.9	790	7.5	1,143	10.8
West	1964	31,587,000	636,460	2,015.0	1,219	3.9	5,147	16.3
	1965	32,231,000	697,384	2,163.9	1,351	4.2	5,559	17.2
Percent change			+9.6	+7.4	+10.8	+7.7	+8.0	+5.5
Mountain	1964	7,697,000	118,463	1,539.5	332	4.3	998	13.0
	1965	7,775,000	118,906	1,529.6	300	3.9	1,030	13.2
Percent change			+.4	−.6	−9.6	−9.3	+3.2	+1.5
Arizona	1964	1,581,000	32,693	2,067.8	83	5.2	259	16.4
	1965	1,608,000	31,108	1,934.5	80	5.0	286	17.8
Colorado	1964	1,966,000	30,552	1,554.0	82	4.2	336	17.1
	1965	1,969,000	30,407	1,544.3	69	3.5	318	16.2
Idaho	1964	692,000	6,145	888.0	28	4.0	41	5.9
	1965	692,000	6,417	927.3	14	2.0	38	5.5
Montana	1964	705,000	7,845	1,112.8	19	2.7	53	7.5
	1965	706,000	7,643	1,082.7	12	1.7	55	7.8
Nevada	1964	408,000	11,387	2,790.9	32	7.8	54	13.2
	1965	440,000	10,541	2,395.7	37	8.4	68	15.5
New Mexico	1964	1,008,000	14,304	1,419.1	54	5.4	120	11.9
	1965	1,029,000	15,582	1,514.4	63	6.1	138	13.4
Utah	1964	992,000	12,196	1,229.5	15	1.5	100	10.1
	1965	990,000	13,803	1,394.3	15	1.5	88	8.9
Wyoming	1964	343,000	3,341	974.1	19	5.5	35	10.2
	1965	340,000	3,405	1,001.6	10	2.9	39	11.5
Pacific	1964	23,891,000	517,997	2,168.2	887	3.7	4,149	17.4
	1965	24,456,000	578,478	2,365.6	1,051	4.3	4,529	18.5
Percent change			+11.7	+9.1	+18.5	+16.2	+9.2	+6.3
Alaska	1964	250,000	3,506	1,402.4	26	10.4	56	22.4
	1965	253,000	4,326	1,709.9	16	6.3	45	17.8
California	1964	18,084,000	438,399	2,424.2	740	4.1	3,621	20.0
	1965	18,602,000	491,713	2,643.5	880	4.7	3,948	21.2
Hawaii	1964	701,000	11,083	1,581.0	15	2.1	18	2.6
	1965	711,000	13,438	1,890.1	23	3.2	6	.8
Oregon	1964	1,871,000	25,073	1,340.1	34	1.8	225	12.0
	1965	1,899,000	28,235	1,486.9	65	3.4	226	11.9
Washington	1964	2,984,000	39,936	1,338.3	72	2.4	229	7.7
	1965	2,990,000	40,766	1,363.4	67	2.2	304	10.2

[1] Population for each State for 1964 and 1965 is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, and subject to change. All rates were calculated on the estimated population before rounding.

[2] Offense totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas. Aggravated assault

Geographic Divisions and States, 1964–65—Continued

percent change, over 1964]

Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary		Larceny $50 and over		Auto theft	
Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
4, 958	86. 9	10, 503	184. 1	54, 959	963. 4	26, 692	467. 9	11, 775	206. 4
5, 146	88. 6	10, 951	188. 6	55, 556	957. 0	31, 728	546. 6	12, 062	207. 8
1, 445	33. 7	5, 808	135. 3	22. 706	528. 8	12, 654	294. 7	9, 949	231. 7
1, 297	29. 8	6, 403	147. 0	21. 236	487. 4	13, 828	317. 4	8, 430	193. 5
2, 041	59. 5	4, 830	140. 7	18, 735	545. 9	14. 410	419. 9	9, 267	270. 0
2, 919	83. 0	6, 388	181. 5	22, 474	638. 7	17, 191	488. 5	10, 767	306. 0
1, 034	21. 3	10, 264	211. 5	17, 922	369. 4	10, 253	211. 3	4, 912	101. 2
1, 062	21. 6	10, 635	216. 4	18, 610	378. 7	11, 732	238. 8	5, 291	107. 7
658	25. 8	3, 104	121. 5	14, 106	552. 1	8, 586	336. 0	4, 163	162. 9
545	21. 4	3, 428	134. 9	11, 885	467. 6	7, 741	304. 5	3, 765	148. 1
1, 462	33. 4	6, 533	149. 2	20, 746	473. 9	13. 300	303. 8	6, 562	149. 9
1, 715	38. 5	5, 968	133. 9	21, 540	483. 3	14, 366	322. 3	7, 267	163. 1
303	16. 9	900	50. 1	4, 818	268. 1	2, 267	126. 2	1, 410	78. 5
261	14. 4	1, 003	55. 4	4, 600	253. 9	2, 310	127. 5	1, 258	69. 4
3, 756	29. 6	13, 471	106. 3	57, 676	454. 9	32, 148	253. 6	16, 151	127. 4
3, 593	28. 1	13, 830	108. 0	56, 992	445. 0	34, 692	270. 9	16, 727	130. 6
−4. 3	−5. 1	+2. 7	+1. 6	−1. 2	−2. 2	+7. 9	+6. 8	+3. 6	+2. 5
992	29. 1	5, 555	163. 1	15, 627	458. 7	9, 415	276. 4	3, 679	108. 0
992	28. 7	5, 162	149. 1	16, 119	465. 6	10, 235	295. 6	3, 702	106. 9
1, 140	36. 1	1, 928	61. 0	14, 571	461. 2	10, 172	322. 0	4, 526	143. 3
1, 167	36. 7	1, 919	60. 4	14, 140	444. 8	11, 006	346. 2	4, 822	151. 7
476	20. 6	3, 192	137. 9	6, 157	266. 1	3, 143	135. 8	1, 270	54. 9
334	14. 4	3, 248	139. 9	6, 626	285. 5	3, 664	157. 9	1, 795	77. 3
1, 148	30. 2	2, 796	73. 6	21, 321	561. 4	9, 418	248. 0	6, 676	175. 8
1, 100	28. 6	3, 501	91. 1	20, 107	523. 0	9, 787	254. 5	6, 408	166. 7
7, 855	43. 0	21, 711	118. 9	104, 882	574. 3	55, 825	305. 7	35, 054	191. 9
7, 652	41. 3	22, 968	123. 9	105, 905	571. 4	60, 086	324. 2	33, 084	178. 5
−2. 6	−4. 0	+5. 8	+4. 2	+1. 0	−. 5	+7. 6	+6. 1	−5. 6	−7. 0
565	29. 2	1, 772	91. 7	6, 436	332. 9	3, 898	201. 7	1, 713	88. 6
465	23. 7	1, 879	95. 9	5, 723	292. 0	4, 552	232. 2	1, 566	79. 9
1, 849	53. 3	4, 620	133. 2	16, 730	482. 4	10, 539	303. 9	8, 009	230. 9
1, 813	51. 3	4, 686	132. 6	15, 983	452. 3	11, 521	326. 0	7, 158	202. 6
1, 038	42. 1	2, 100	85. 2	14, 047	569. 8	7, 399	300. 1	4, 881	198. 0
942	38. 0	1, 928	77. 7	13, 089	527. 4	7, 482	301. 5	4, 717	190. 0
4, 403	42. 4	13, 219	127. 1	67, 669	650. 9	33, 989	326. 9	20, 451	196. 7
4, 432	42. 0	14, 475	137. 2	71, 110	674. 0	36, 531	346. 2	19, 643	186. 2
24, 062	76. 2	34, 616	109. 6	282, 640	894. 8	181, 018	573. 1	107, 758	341. 2
26, 401	81. 9	36, 589	113. 5	313, 682	973. 3	200, 512	622. 2	113, 290	351. 5
+9. 7	+7. 5	+5. 7	+3. 6	+11. 0	+8. 8	+10. 8	+8. 6	+5. 1	+3. 0
3, 694	48. 0	6, 274	81. 5	50, 127	651. 4	37, 396	486. 0	19, 642	255. 3
3, 308	42. 6	6, 533	84. 0	49, 948	642. 5	39, 452	507. 5	18, 335	235. 9
−10. 4	−11. 3	+4. 1	+3. 1	−. 4	−1. 4	+5. 5	+4. 4	−6. 7	−7. 6
967	61. 2	2, 059	130. 2	13, 726	868. 2	10, 251	648. 4	5, 348	338. 3
895	55. 7	1, 831	113. 9	13, 129	816. 5	10, 267	638. 5	4, 620	287. 3
1, 323	67. 3	1, 378	70. 1	13, 367	679. 9	8, 734	444. 2	5, 332	271. 2
1, 073	54. 5	1, 547	78. 6	12, 817	651. 0	9, 687	492. 0	4, 896	248. 7
71	10. 3	397	57. 4	2, 285	330. 2	2, 653	383. 4	670	96. 8
70	10. 1	371	53. 6	2, 483	358. 8	2, 733	394. 9	708	102. 3
110	15. 6	382	54. 2	3, 328	472. 1	2, 537	359. 9	1, 416	200. 9
112	15. 9	335	47. 5	3, 197	452. 9	2, 534	359. 0	1, 398	198. 0
448	109. 8	449	110. 0	4, 416	1, 082. 3	3, 879	950. 7	2, 103	516. 9
429	97. 5	419	95. 2	3, 863	878. 0	3, 802	864. 1	1, 923	437. 1
466	46. 2	914	90. 7	6, 471	642. 0	3, 931	390. 0	2, 348	232. 9
439	42. 7	1, 329	129. 2	7, 216	701. 3	4, 134	401. 8	2, 263	219. 9
263	26. 5	510	51. 4	5, 233	527. 5	4, 065	409. 8	2, 010	202. 6
229	23. 1	554	56. 0	6, 008	606. 9	4, 845	489. 4	2, 064	208. 5
46	13. 4	185	53. 9	1, 301	379. 3	1, 346	392. 4	409	119. 2
61	17. 9	147	43. 2	1, 235	363. 3	1, 450	426. 5	463	136. 2
20, 368	85. 3	28, 342	118. 6	232, 513	973. 2	143, 622	601. 2	88, 116	368. 8
23, 093	94. 4	30, 056	122. 9	263, 734	1, 078. 5	161, 060	658. 6	94, 955	388. 3
+13. 4	+10. 7	+6. 0	+3. 6	+13. 4	+10. 8	+12. 1	+9. 5	+7. 8	+5. 3
53	21. 2	240	96. 0	1, 109	443. 6	1, 137	454. 8	885	354. 0
101	39. 9	215	85. 0	1, 403	554. 5	1, 516	599. 2	1, 020	407. 1
18, 667	103. 2	24, 998	138. 2	196, 883	1, 088. 7	117, 703	650. 9	75, 787	419. 1
21, 081	113. 3	26, 581	142. 9	225, 007	1, 209. 6	132, 443	712. 0	81, 773	439. 6
95	13. 6	447	63. 8	5, 880	838. 8	2, 825	403. 0	1, 803	257. 2
133	18. 7	329	46. 3	6, 974	980. 9	3, 392	477. 1	2, 581	363. 0
703	37. 6	1, 047	56. 0	10, 727	573. 4	8, 447	451. 5	3, 890	207. 9
873	46. 0	1, 126	59. 3	12, 079	636. 1	10, 020	527. 7	3, 846	202. 5
850	28. 5	1, 610	54. 0	17, 914	600. 3	13. 510	452. 7	5, 751	192. 7
905	30. 3	1, 805	60. 4	18, 271	611. 1	13, 689	457. 8	5, 725	191. 5

total does not agree with the number published in 1964 issue due to statistical adjustments resulting from new reporting procedures initiated in 1964.

[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
ALABAMA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,777,000								
Area actually reporting	86.0%	26,830	180	200	703	2,695	12,153	7,750	3,149
Estimated total	100.0%	28,801	209	231	761	2,931	13,150	8,226	3,293
Other Cities	553,000								
Area actually reporting	67.4%	3,074	28	17	81	615	1,316	822	195
Estimated total	100.0%	4,564	42	25	120	913	1,954	1,220	290
Rural	1,132,000								
Area actually reporting	39.7%	1,431	57	44	44	523	403	313	47
Estimated total	100.0%	3,607	144	111	111	1,318	1,015	789	119
State Total	**3,462,000**	**36,972**	**395**	**367**	**992**	**5,162**	**16,119**	**10,235**	**3,702**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,067.9	11.4	10.6	28.7	149.1	465.6	295.6	106.9
ALASKA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None								
Other Cities	89,000								
Area actually reporting	90.4%	2,409	8	18	73	135	586	932	657
Estimated total	100.0%	2,666	9	20	81	149	649	1,031	727
Rural	164,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,660	7	25	20	66	754	485	303
State Total	**253,000**	**4,326**	**16**	**45**	**101**	**215**	**1,403**	**1,516**	**1,030**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,709.9	6.3	17.8	39.9	85.0	554.5	599.2	407.1
ARIZONA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,177,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	25,965	59	217	746	1,401	10,929	8,677	3,936
Other Cities	173,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,903	5	17	89	208	1,302	926	356
Rural	258,000								
Area actually reporting	92.4%	2,070	15	48	55	205	830	614	303
Estimated total	100.0%	2,240	16	52	60	222	898	664	328
State Total	**1,608,000**	**31,108**	**80**	**286**	**895**	**1,831**	**13,129**	**10,267**	**4,620**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,934.5	5.0	17.8	55.7	113.9	816.5	638.5	287.3

ARKANSAS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	595,000								
Area actually reporting	91.9%	8,120	46	104	324	914	2,946	2,758	1,028
Estimated total	100.0%	8,571	50	120	347	995	3,052	2,912	1,095
Other Cities	465,000								
Area actually reporting	61.0%	2,151	11	16	37	301	945	621	220
Estimated total	100.0%	3,529	18	26	61	494	1,550	1,019	361
Rural	900,000								
Area actually reporting	51.0%	1,226	24	29	29	199	572	317	56
Estimated total	100.0%	2,403	47	57	57	390	1,121	621	110
State Total	1,960,000	14,503	115	203	465	1,879	5,723	4,552	1,566
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		739.9	5.9	10.4	23.7	95.9	292.0	232.2	79.9
CALIFORNIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,615,000								
Area actually reporting	99.5%	454,460	797	3,670	20,244	24,690	205,884	121,479	77,696
Estimated total	100.0%	456,222	800	3,689	20,303	24,796	206,793	121,925	77,916
Other Cities	806,000								
Area actually reporting	99.6%	17,089	26	89	428	812	8,345	4,914	2,475
Estimated total	100.0%	17,165	26	89	430	816	8,382	4,936	2,486
Rural	1,180,000								
Area actually reporting	99.9%	18,304	54	170	348	968	9,819	5,575	1,370
Estimated total	100.0%	18,326	54	170	348	969	9,832	5,582	1,371
State Total	18,602,000	491,713	880	3,948	21,081	26,581	225,007	132,443	81,773
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,643.5	4.7	21.2	113.3	142.9	1,209.6	712.0	439.6
COLORADO									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,378,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,278	50	243	1,012	1,179	10,407	7,119	4,268
Other Cities	227,000								
Area actually reporting	95.0%	2,518	2	15	22	112	984	1,063	320
Estimated total	100.0%	2,651	2	16	23	118	1,036	1,119	337
Rural	364,000								
Area actually reporting	78.5%	2,728	13	46	30	196	1,078	1,137	228
Estimated total	100.0%	3,478	17	59	38	250	1,374	1,449	291
State Total	1,969,000	30,407	69	318	1,073	1,547	12,817	9,687	4,896
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,544.3	3.5	16.2	54.5	78.6	651.0	492.0	248.7
CONNECTICUT									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,441,000								
Area actually reporting	97.6%	29,448	41	110	501	1,072	13,826	8,262	5,636
Estimated total	100.0%	30,196	41	112	514	1,099	14,171	8,475	5,784
Other Cities	162,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,356	3	20	10	78	638	363	244
Rural	229,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,725	2	16	22	56	1,150	350	129
State Total	2,832,000	33,277	46	148	546	1,233	15,959	9,188	6,157
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,175.1	1.6	5.2	19.3	43.5	563.5	324.4	217.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
DELAWARE									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	350,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,462	15	21	257	48	2,524	1,465	1,132
Other Cities	29,000								
Area actually reporting	89.4%	332	3	2	13	48	141	78	47
Estimated total	100.0%	372	3	2	15	54	158	87	53
Rural	126,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	668	8	7	5	40	351	206	51
State Total	**505,000**	**6,502**	**26**	**30**	**277**	**142**	**3,033**	**1,758**	**1,236**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,287.6	5.1	5.9	54.9	28.1	600.6	348.1	244.8
FLORIDA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,899,000								
Area actually reporting	96.8%	88,837	303	498	4,311	7,474	41,928	24,693	9,630
Estimated total	100.0%	91,665	313	516	4,438	7,707	43,264	25,483	9,944
Other Cities	795,000								
Area actually reporting	83.6%	10,014	53	53	317	1,128	4,871	2,564	1,028
Estimated total	100.0%	11,974	63	63	379	1,349	5,825	3,066	1,229
Rural	1,111,000								
Area actually reporting	57.8%	7,573	82	111	190	1,096	3,741	1,839	514
Estimated total	100.0%	13,093	142	192	329	1,895	6,467	3,179	889
State Total	**5,805,000**	**116,732**	**518**	**771**	**5,146**	**10,951**	**55,556**	**31,728**	**12,062**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,010.9	8.9	13.3	88.6	188.6	957.0	546.6	207.8
GEORGIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,116,000								
Area actually reporting	94.5%	33,411	225	300	942	2,508	13,529	9,941	5,966
Estimated total	100.0%	35,057	237	318	982	2,615	14,233	10,458	6,214
Other Cities	695,000								
Area actually reporting	66.4%	5,537	45	30	63	918	2,474	1,231	776
Estimated total	100.0%	8,339	68	45	95	1,382	3,726	1,854	1,169
Rural	1,546,000								
Area actually reporting	35.0%	3,109	65	78	77	843	1,148	531	367
Estimated total	100.0%	8,875	186	223	220	2,406	3,277	1,516	1,047
State Total	**4,357,000**	**52,271**	**491**	**586**	**1,297**	**6,403**	**21,236**	**13,828**	**8,430**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,199.7	11.3	13.4	29.8	147.0	487.4	317.4	193.5

HAWAII									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	574,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,522	18	6	130	282	6,430	3,125	2,531
Other Cities	51,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	479				18	287	143	31
Rural	86,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	437	5		3	29	257	124	19
State Total	**711,000**	**13,438**	**23**	**6**	**133**	**329**	**6,974**	**3,392**	**2,581**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,890.1	3.2	.8	18.7	46.3	980.9	477.1	363.0
IDAHO									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	100,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,203		3	17	59	425	579	120
Other Cities	259,000								
Area actually reporting	98.7%	3,102	5	13	45	160	1,228	1,214	437
Estimated total	100.0%	3,144	5	13	46	162	1,245	1,230	443
Rural	333,000								
Area actually reporting	84.8%	1,757	8	19	6	127	690	784	123
Estimated total	100.0%	2,070	9	22	7	150	813	924	145
State Total	**692,000**	**6,417**	**14**	**38**	**70**	**371**	**2,483**	**2,733**	**708**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		927.3	2.0	5.5	10.1	53.6	358.8	394.9	102.3
ILLINOIS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,486,000								
Area actually reporting	95.4%	153,161	505	1,536	16,755	13,155	50,496	32,653	38,061
Estimated total	100.0%	158,614	520	1,596	17,223	13,589	52,544	33,909	39,233
Other Cities	913,000								
Area actually reporting	90.0%	5,948	9	29	190	409	2,734	1,928	649
Estimated total	100.0%	6,611	10	32	211	455	3,039	2,143	721
Rural	1,244,000								
Area actually reporting	80.4%	5,200	17	63	81	409	2,399	1,842	389
Estimated total	100.0%	6,466	21	78	101	509	2,983	2,290	484
State Total	**10,644,000**	**171,691**	**551**	**1,706**	**17,535**	**14,553**	**58,566**	**38,342**	**40,438**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,613.1	5.2	16.0	164.8	136.7	550.3	360.2	379.9
INDIANA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,876,000								
Area actually reporting	98.1%	45,415	121	368	2,456	2,308	18,640	12,131	9,391
Estimated total	100.0%	46,539	123	378	2,523	2,369	19,082	12,429	9,635
Other Cities	824,000								
Area actually reporting	92.6%	7,923	18	43	137	405	3,354	2,640	1,326
Estimated total	100.0%	8,560	19	46	148	438	3,624	2,852	1,433
Rural	1,185,000								
Area actually reporting	99.6%	4,377	29	42	60	259	2,529	1,058	400
Estimated total	100.0%	4,394	29	42	60	260	2,539	1,062	402
State Total	**4,885,000**	**59,493**	**171**	**466**	**2,731**	**3,067**	**25,245**	**16,343**	**11,470**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,217.9	3.5	9.5	55.9	62.8	516.8	334.6	234.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
IOWA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	937,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,629	20	60	266	209	4,244	3,854	1,976
Other Cities	710,000								
Area actually reporting	95.1%	4,725	6	12	55	166	2,167	1,638	681
Estimated total	100.0%	4,971	6	13	58	175	2,280	1,723	716
Rural	1,113,000								
Area actually reporting	85.7%	3,342	9	43	26	146	1,606	1,343	169
Estimated total	100.0%	3,898	10	50	30	170	1,874	1,567	197
State Total	**2,760,000**	**19,498**	**36**	**123**	**354**	**554**	**8,398**	**7,144**	**2,889**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		706.5	1.3	4.5	12.8	20.1	304.3	258.8	104.7
KANSAS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	906,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,128	34	121	359	1,005	6,274	3,522	1,813
Other Cities	604,000								
Area actually reporting	98.8%	5,137	14	20	104	281	2,345	1,731	642
Estimated total	100.0%	5,197	14	20	105	284	2,373	1,751	650
Rural	724,000								
Area actually reporting	89.4%	3,520	11	56	65	270	1,606	1,263	249
Estimated total	100.0%	3,936	12	63	73	302	1,796	1,412	278
State Total	**2,234,000**	**22,261**	**60**	**204**	**537**	**1,591**	**10,443**	**6,685**	**2,741**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		996.5	2.7	9.1	24.0	71.2	467.5	299.3	122.7
KENTUCKY									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,175,000								
Area actually reporting	94.4%	22,743	79	100	942	915	8,833	8,144	3,730
Estimated total	100.0%	24,074	84	107	996	969	9,350	8,623	3,945
Other Cities	503,000								
Area actually reporting	84.1%	4,481	26	23	94	493	2,144	1,183	518
Estimated total	100.0%	5,329	31	27	112	586	2,550	1,407	616
Rural	1,501,000								
Area actually reporting	49.5%	1,992	26	37	29	180	1,108	483	129
Estimated total	100.0%	4,028	53	75	59	364	2,240	976	261
State Total	**3,179,000**	**33,431**	**168**	**209**	**1,167**	**1,919**	**14,140**	**11,006**	**4,322**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,051.6	5.3	6.6	36.7	60.4	444.8	346.2	151.7

LOUISIANA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,930,000								
Area actually reporting	98.8%	33,143	176	269	1,533	2,915	12,620	9,258	6,372
Estimated total	100.0%	33,641	178	272	1,559	2,956	12,809	9,386	6,481
Other Cities	454,000								
Area actually reporting	75.5%	2,293	15	18	61	231	1,128	608	232
Estimated total	100.0%	3,039	20	24	81	306	1,495	806	307
Rural	1,150,000								
Area actually reporting	67.5%	3,483	59	66	117	961	1,133	897	250
Estimated total	100.0%	5,160	87	98	173	1,424	1,679	1,329	370
State Total	**3,534,000**	**41,840**	**285**	**394**	**1,813**	**4,686**	**15,983**	**11,521**	**7,158**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,184.0	8.1	11.1	51.3	132.6	452.3	326.0	202.6
MAINE									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	277,000								
Area actually reporting	96.3%	2,567	6	14	23	97	1,259	782	386
Estimated total	100.0%	2,664	6	14	24	100	1,304	813	403
Other Cities	369,000								
Area actually reporting	79.4%	1,736	7	7	5	77	884	521	235
Estimated total	100.0%	2,186	9	9	6	97	1,113	656	296
Rural	347,000								
Area actually reporting	98.6%	1,877	6	20	10	104	1,109	436	192
Estimated total	100.0%	1,902	6	20	10	105	1,124	442	195
State Total	**993,000**	**6,752**	**21**	**43**	**40**	**302**	**3,541**	**1,911**	**894**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		680.0	2.1	4.3	4.0	30.4	356.6	192.5	90.0
MARYLAND									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,824,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,148	193	455	2,827	6,067	20,459	16,000	10,147
Other Cities	182,000								
Area actually reporting	98.2%	1,935	13	7	53	135	890	507	330
Estimated total	100.0%	1,969	13	7	54	137	906	516	336
Rural	514,000								
Area actually reporting	87.7%	2,058	26	24	33	161	973	592	249
Estimated total	100.0%	2,347	30	27	38	184	1,109	675	284
State Total	**3,519,000**	**60,464**	**236**	**489**	**2,919**	**6,388**	**22,474**	**17,191**	**10,767**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,718.2	6.7	13.9	83.0	181.5	638.7	488.5	306.0
MASSACHUSETTS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,207,000								
Area actually reporting	95.7%	75,771	124	259	2,023	2,490	27,772	15,960	27,143
Estimated total	100.0%	79,214	129	272	2,115	2,604	29,032	16,685	28,377
Other Cities	107,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,260	----------	17	22	101	553	424	143
Rural	34,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	136	----------	1	2	7	70	43	13
State Total	**5,348,000**	**80,610**	**129**	**290**	**2,139**	**2,712**	**29,655**	**17,152**	**28,533**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,507.3	2.4	5.4	40.0	50.7	554.5	320.7	533.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
MICHIGAN									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	6,305,000								
Area actually reporting	99.2%	123,027	303	1,441	8,074	9,346	47,896	31,811	24,156
Estimated total	100.0%	124,025	305	1,453	8,146	9,423	48,275	32,064	24,359
Other Cities	673,000								
Area actually reporting	95.6%	5,912	9	47	125	470	2,878	1,539	844
Estimated total	100.0%	6,181	9	49	131	491	3,009	1,609	883
Rural	1,239,000								
Area actually reporting	99.5%	12,290	44	166	154	751	6,631	3,491	1,053
Estimated total	100.0%	12,357	44	167	155	755	6,667	3,510	1,059
State Total	**8,218,000**	**142,563**	**358**	**1,669**	**8,432**	**10,669**	**57,951**	**37,183**	**26,301**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,734.8	4.4	20.3	102.6	129.8	705.2	452.5	320.1
MINNESOTA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,881,000								
Area actually reporting	99.7%	33,569	35	150	1,394	1,203	15,340	9,195	6,252
Estimated total	100.0%	33,691	35	150	1,399	1,208	15,396	9,228	6,275
Other Cities	547,000								
Area actually reporting	96.9%	3,267	1	9	16	75	1,258	1,346	562
Estimated total	100.0%	3,371	1	9	17	77	1,298	1,389	580
Rural	1,127,000								
Area actually reporting	97.0%	3,702	14	26	16	116	2,093	1,136	301
Estimated total	100.0%	3,819	14	27	17	120	2,159	1,172	310
State Total	**3,554,000**	**40,881**	**50**	**186**	**1,433**	**1,405**	**18,853**	**11,789**	**7,165**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,150.3	1.4	5.2	40.3	39.5	530.5	331.7	201.6
MISSISSIPPI									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	251,000								
Area actually reporting	66.1%	1,594	18	11	34	151	857	309	214
Estimated total	100.0%	2,063	25	17	45	258	1,045	406	267
Other Cities	715,000								
Area actually reporting	73.9%	5,287	46	22	81	905	2,249	1,405	579
Estimated total	100.0%	7,158	62	30	110	1,225	3,045	1,902	784
Rural	1,355,000								
Area actually reporting	33.9%	1,377	41	46	57	521	413	149	150
Estimated total	100.0%	6,813	120	113	179	1,765	2,536	1,356	744
State Total	**2,321,000**	**16,034**	**207**	**160**	**334**	**3,248**	**6,626**	**3,664**	**1,795**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		690.8	8.9	6.9	14.4	139.9	285.5	157.9	77.3

MISSOURI									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,835,000								
Area actually reporting	99.5%	59,364	230	663	3,901	4,221	27,900	11,718	10,731
Estimated total	100.0%	59,702	231	667	3,925	4,246	28,056	11,782	10,795
Other Cities	532,000								
Area actually reporting	93.6%	4,106	13	17	77	267	1,985	1,367	380
Estimated total	100.0%	4,385	14	18	82	285	2,120	1,460	406
Rural	1,129,000								
Area actually reporting	67.1%	5,346	37	85	126	503	2,773	1,430	392
Estimated total	100.0%	7,972	55	127	188	750	4,135	2,132	585
State Total	**4,497,000**	**72,059**	**300**	**812**	**4,195**	**5,281**	**34,311**	**15,374**	**11,786**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,602.5	6.7	18.1	93.3	117.4	763.0	341.9	262.1
MONTANA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	165,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,955	1	11	63	101	1,304	976	499
Other Cities	206,000								
Area actually reporting	92.3%	2,263	4	10	23	77	845	732	572
Estimated total	100.0%	2,452	4	11	25	83	916	793	620
Rural	335,000								
Area actually reporting	98.0%	2,191	7	32	24	148	957	750	273
Estimated total	100.0%	2,236	7	33	24	151	977	765	279
State Total	**706,000**	**7,643**	**12**	**55**	**112**	**335**	**3,197**	**2,534**	**1,398**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,082.7	1.7	7.8	15.9	47.5	452.9	359.0	198.0
NEBRASKA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	614,000								
Area actually reporting	92.8%	8,020	20	50	270	139	3,604	2,071	1,866
Estimated total	100.0%	8,568	21	56	278	156	3,830	2,252	1,975
Other Cities	292,000								
Area actually reporting	90.8%	1,756	3	8	19	94	755	626	251
Estimated total	100.0%	1,933	3	9	21	104	831	689	276
Rural	571,000								
Area actually reporting	88.6%	1,840	11	10	22	138	907	616	136
Estimated total	100.0%	2,075	12	11	25	156	1,023	695	153
State Total	**1,477,000**	**12,576**	**36**	**76**	**324**	**416**	**5,684**	**3,636**	**2,404**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		851.5	2.4	5.1	21.9	28.2	384.8	246.2	162.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
NEVADA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	349,000								
Area actually reporting	97.4%	8,760	30	45	374	308	3,233	3,143	1,627
Estimated total	100.0%	9,312	31	46	395	320	3,445	3,373	1,702
Other Cities	27,000								
Area actually reporting	80.2%	528	----	4	13	20	204	181	106
Estimated total	100.0%	658	----	5	16	25	254	226	132
Rural	64,000								
Area actually reporting	81.1%	464	5	14	15	60	133	165	72
Estimated total	100.0%	571	6	17	18	74	164	203	89
State Total	440,000	10,541	37	68	429	419	3,863	3,802	1,923
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----	2,395.7	8.4	15.5	97.5	95.2	878.0	864.1	437.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	204,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,210	6	6	17	33	575	372	201
Other Cities	276,000								
Area actually reporting	85.3%	1,634	3	3	22	30	744	589	243
Estimated total	100.0%	1,918	4	4	26	35	873	691	285
Rural	189,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	956	8	4	3	10	669	161	101
State Total	669,000	4,084	18	14	46	78	2,117	1,224	587
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----	610.5	2.7	2.1	6.9	11.7	316.5	183.0	87.7
NEW JERSEY									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,232,000								
Area actually reporting	97.5%	76,706	175	470	3,316	4,873	33,723	17,220	16,929
Estimated total	100.0%	78,753	178	480	3,404	5,004	34,616	17,685	17,386
Other Cities	1,141,000								
Area actually reporting	97.5%	13,814	25	80	288	738	6,222	4,174	2,287
Estimated total	100.0%	14,171	26	82	295	757	6,383	4,282	2,346
Rural	401,000								
Area actually reporting	99.4%	1,677	15	43	54	83	1,107	184	191
Estimated total	100.0%	1,687	15	43	54	84	1,114	185	192
State Total	6,774,000	94,611	219	605	3,753	5,845	42,113	22,152	19,924
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----	1,396.6	3.2	8.9	55.4	86.3	621.7	327.0	294.1

NEW MEXICO									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	314,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,449	15	54	228	593	3,452	1,018	1,089
Other Cities	425,000								
Area actually reporting	92.7%	6,623	19	38	119	303	2,928	2,415	801
Estimated total	100.0%	7,143	20	41	128	327	3,158	2,605	864
Rural	290,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,990	28	43	83	409	606	511	310
State Total	**1,029,000**	**15,582**	**63**	**138**	**439**	**1,329**	**7,216**	**4,134**	**2,263**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,514.4	6.1	13.4	42.7	129.2	701.3	401.8	219.9
NEW YORK									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,715,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	271,420	787	1,630	10,864	20,052	86,803	102,128	49,156
Other Cities	964,000								
Area actually reporting	97.0%	7,807	13	34	96	594	3,782	2,291	997
Estimated total	100.0%	8,048	13	35	99	612	3,899	2,362	1,028
Rural	1,393,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,179	33	107	110	574	6,533	2,835	987
State Total	**18,073,000**	**290,647**	**833**	**1,772**	**11,073**	**21,238**	**97,235**	**107,325**	**51,171**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,608.2	4.6	9.8	61.3	117.5	538.0	593.9	283.1
NORTH CAROLINA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,597,000								
Area actually reporting	99.2%	24,105	172	156	676	4,583	9,665	5,927	2,926
Estimated total	100.0%	24,349	173	157	684	4,630	9,762	5,985	2,958
Other Cities	936,000								
Area actually reporting	86.2%	10,234	65	75	134	2,398	3,669	2,575	1,318
Estimated total	100.0%	11,871	75	87	155	2,782	4,256	2,987	1,529
Rural	2,381,000								
Area actually reporting	51.6%	6,162	72	100	115	1,664	2,371	1,425	415
Estimated total	100.0%	11,935	140	193	223	3,223	4,592	2,760	804
State Total	**4,914,000**	**48,155**	**388**	**437**	**1,062**	**10,635**	**18,610**	**11,732**	**5,291**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		980.0	7.9	8.9	21.6	216.4	378.7	238.8	107.7
NORTH DAKOTA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	72,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	564	2	6	8	8	200	261	79
Other Cities	195,000								
Area actually reporting	96.6%	1,337	1	4	13	46	469	553	251
Estimated total	100.0%	1,385	1	4	13	48	486	573	260
Rural	385,000								
Area actually reporting	86.0%	1,137	3	20	8	84	569	314	139
Estimated total	100.0%	1,322	3	23	9	98	662	365	162
State Total	**652,000**	**3,271**	**6**	**33**	**30**	**154**	**1,348**	**1,199**	**501**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		501.7	.9	5.1	4.6	23.6	206.8	183.9	76.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
OHIO									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,754,000								
Area actually reporting	96.7%	89,347	325	794	4,934	5,313	39,815	20,711	17,455
Estimated total	100.0%	91,597	333	820	5,036	5,441	40,863	21,272	17,832
Other Cities	1,065,000								
Area actually reporting	92.4%	8,233	11	42	171	456	3,745	2,686	1,122
Estimated total	100.0%	8,913	12	45	185	494	4,054	2,908	1,215
Rural	1,426,000								
Area actually reporting	84.1%	4,971	18	42	55	241	2,761	1,507	347
Estimated total	100.0%	5,907	21	50	65	286	3,282	1,791	412
State Total	**10,245,000**	**106,417**	**366**	**915**	**5,286**	**6,221**	**48,199**	**25,971**	**19,459**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,038.7	3.6	8.9	51.6	60.7	470.5	253.5	189.9
OKLAHOMA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,196,000								
Area actually reporting	98.3%	19,154	67	152	781	1,231	8,688	4,647	3,588
Estimated total	100.0%	19,377	68	155	787	1,248	8,797	4,706	3,616
Other Cities	569,000								
Area actually reporting	88.1%	4,265	12	29	52	241	1,945	1,366	620
Estimated total	100.0%	4,840	14	33	59	273	2,207	1,550	704
Rural	718,000								
Area actually reporting	79.1%	3,423	22	69	76	322	1,650	970	314
Estimated total	100.0%	4,326	28	87	96	407	2,085	1,226	397
State Total	**2,482,000**	**28,543**	**110**	**275**	**942**	**1,928**	**13,089**	**7,482**	**4,717**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,150.0	4.4	11.1	38.0	77.7	527.4	301.5	190.0
OREGON									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,139,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,262	32	145	787	686	8,469	7,209	2,934
Other Cities	306,000								
Area actually reporting	94.7%	4,213	13	20	51	199	1,910	1,414	606
Estimated total	100.0%	4,451	14	21	54	210	2,018	1,494	640
Rural	454,000								
Area actually reporting	96.2%	3,389	18	58	31	221	1,532	1,267	262
Estimated total	100.0%	3,522	19	60	32	230	1,592	1,317	272
State Total	1,899,000	28,235	65	226	873	1,126	12,079	10,020	3,846
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,486.9	3.4	11.9	46.0	59.3	636.1	527.7	202.5

PENNSYLVANIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,089,000								
Area actually reporting	94.5%	93,292	348	970	5,401	7,355	38,201	18,879	22,138
Estimated total	100.0%	99,355	368	1,030	5,768	7,853	40,584	20,115	23,637
Other Cities	916,000								
Area actually reporting	88.0%	4,638	3	29	76	175	2,185	1,316	854
Estimated total	100.0%	5,269	3	33	86	199	2,483	1,495	970
Rural	1,515,000								
Area actually reporting	99.2%	6,921	35	56	67	241	4,526	1,484	512
Estimated total	100.0%	6,980	35	56	68	243	4,565	1,497	516
State Total	**11,520,000**	**111,604**	**406**	**1,119**	**5,922**	**8,295**	**47,632**	**23,107**	**25,123**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		968.8	3.5	9.7	51.4	72.0	413.5	200.6	218.1
RHODE ISLAND									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	760,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,875	17	29	166	422	4,954	3,463	2,824
Other Cities	127,000								
Area actually reporting	78.3%	787	1	3	5	42	356	299	81
Estimated total	100.0%	1,006	1	4	6	54	455	382	104
Rural	33,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	163	1	2	3	17	77	48	15
State Total	**920,000**	**13,044**	**19**	**35**	**175**	**493**	**5,486**	**3,893**	**2,943**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,417.9	2.1	3.8	19.0	53.6	596.4	423.2	319.9
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	974,000								
Area actually reporting	73.3%	12,378	66	114	300	910	5,173	3,846	1,969
Estimated total	100.0%	15,520	81	148	363	1,197	6,450	4,738	2,543
Other Cities	461,000								
Area actually reporting	73.9%	4,479	38	28	83	531	2,157	1,084	558
Estimated total	100.0%	6,065	51	38	112	719	2,921	1,468	756
Rural	1,107,000								
Area actually reporting	43.3%	2,727	49	37	30	655	1,089	665	202
Estimated total	100.0%	6,295	113	85	70	1,512	2,514	1,535	466
State Total	**2,542,000**	**27,880**	**245**	**271**	**545**	**3,428**	**11,885**	**7,741**	**3,765**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,096.8	9.6	10.7	21.4	134.9	467.6	304.5	148.1
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	98,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	660	----------	6	10	33	237	287	87
Other Cities	224,000								
Area actually reporting	89.1%	1,685	3	8	36	73	652	673	240
Estimated total	100.0%	1,890	3	9	40	82	732	755	269
Rural	380,000								
Area actually reporting	79.1%	1,498	6	26	12	139	703	484	128
Estimated total	100.0%	1,895	8	33	15	176	889	612	162
State Total	**703,000**	**4,445**	**11**	**48**	**65**	**291**	**1,858**	**1,654**	**518**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		632.4	1.6	6.8	9.2	41.4	264.3	235.3	73.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
TENNESSEE									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,932,000								
Area actually reporting	93.8%	30,517	164	248	842	2,091	15,048	6,932	5,192
Estimated total	100.0%	31,463	169	274	860	2,180	15,538	7,082	5,360
Other Cities	556,000								
Area actually reporting	75.1%	3,528	21	28	62	302	1,667	969	479
Estimated total	100.0%	4,700	28	37	83	402	2,221	1,291	638
Rural	1,357,000								
Area actually reporting	28.1%	1,536	31	32	44	258	659	397	115
Estimated total	100.0%	5,472	110	114	157	919	2,348	1,414	410
State Total	**3,845,000**	**41,635**	**307**	**425**	**1,100**	**3,501**	**20,107**	**9,787**	**6,408**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,082.9	8.0	11.1	28.6	91.1	523.0	254.5	166.7
TEXAS									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,174,000								
Area actually reporting	95.9%	119,041	574	828	3,957	10,741	57,478	28,087	17,376
Estimated total	100.0%	122,950	598	874	4,065	11,134	59,255	29,225	17,799
Other Cities	1,541,000								
Area actually reporting	89.8%	11,650	57	52	142	1,258	5,921	3,231	989
Estimated total	100.0%	12,970	63	58	158	1,401	6,592	3,597	1,101
Rural	1,836,000								
Area actually reporting	72.2%	8,806	93	152	151	1,400	3,798	2,676	536
Estimated total	100.0%	12,204	129	211	209	1,940	5,263	3,709	743
State Total	**10,551,000**	**148,124**	**790**	**1,143**	**4,432**	**14,475**	**71,110**	**36,531**	**19,643**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,403.9	7.5	10.8	42.0	137.2	674.0	346.2	186.2
UTAH									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	757,000								
Area actually reporting	99.1%	12,023	9	82	216	470	5,056	4,307	1,883
Estimated total	100.0%	12,127	9	83	217	475	5,095	4,350	1,898
Other Cities	86,000								
Area actually reporting	53.3%	375	1	----------	3	19	229	68	55
Estimated total	100.0%	705	2	----------	6	36	430	128	103
Rural	147,000								
Area actually reporting	92.3%	898	4	5	6	40	446	339	58
Estimated total	100.0%	971	4	5	6	43	483	367	63
State Total	990,000	13,803	15	88	229	554	6,008	4,845	2,064
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,394.3	1.5	8.9	23.1	56.0	606.9	489.4	208.5

VERMONT									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None								
Other Cities	186,000								
Area actually reporting	90.2%	852	----------	2	2	18	385	199	246
Estimated total	100.0%	945	----------	2	2	20	427	221	273
Rural	211,000								
Area actually reporting	99.1%	1,343	2	24	16	23	851	312	115
Estimated total	100.0%	1,355	2	24	16	23	859	315	116
State Total	**397,000**	**2,300**	**2**	**26**	**18**	**43**	**1,286**	**536**	**389**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	579.4	.5	6.5	4.5	10.8	324.0	135.0	98.0
VIRGINIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,391,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	39,529	148	313	1,433	3,721	16,836	11,199	5,879
Other Cities	489,000								
Area actually reporting	92.2%	5,015	36	45	151	717	2,110	1,480	476
Estimated total	100.0%	5,441	39	49	164	778	2,289	1,606	516
Rural	1,577,000								
Area actually reporting	99.6%	6,641	109	121	118	1,463	2,406	1,555	869
Estimated total	100.0%	6,665	109	121	118	1,469	2,415	1,561	872
State Total	**4,457,000**	**51,635**	**296**	**483**	**1,715**	**5,968**	**21,540**	**14,366**	**7,267**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,158.6	6.6	10.8	38.5	133.9	483.3	322.3	163.1
WASHINGTON									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,909,000								
Area actually reporting	99.6%	29,113	45	227	767	1,256	13,094	9,410	4,314
Estimated total	100.0%	29,236	45	227	771	1,260	13,149	9,449	4,335
Other Cities	469,000								
Area actually reporting	96.5%	6,121	10	28	71	254	2,490	2,317	951
Estimated total	100.0%	6,340	10	29	74	263	2,579	2,400	985
Rural	613,000								
Area actually reporting	93.2%	4,835	11	45	56	263	2,369	1,714	377
Estimated total	100.0%	5,190	12	48	60	282	2,543	1,840	405
State Total	**2,990,000**	**40,766**	**67**	**304**	**905**	**1,805**	**18,271**	**13,689**	**5,725**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,363.4	2.2	10.2	30.3	60.4	611.1	457.8	191.5
WEST VIRGINIA									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	588,000								
Area actually reporting	97.7%	4,762	28	24	162	595	2,044	1,255	654
Estimated total	100.0%	4,907	28	24	167	614	2,105	1,295	674
Other Cities	329,000								
Area actually reporting	71.1%	1,576	4	8	40	115	792	399	218
Estimated total	100.0%	2,215	6	11	56	162	1,113	561	306
Rural	894,000								
Area actually reporting	99.0%	2,435	38	42	38	225	1,368	449	275
Estimated total	100.0%	2,459	38	42	38	227	1,382	454	278
State Total	**1,812,000**	**9,581**	**72**	**77**	**261**	**1,003**	**4,600**	**2,310**	**1,258**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	528.8	4.0	4.2	14.4	55.4	253.9	127.5	69.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—*Index of Crime by State, 1965*—Continued

[See footnotes 1 and 2 for population data]

Area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
WISCONSIN									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,060,000								
Area actually reporting	98.2%	19,938	44	80	397	869	6,423	7,219	4,906
Estimated total	100.0%	20,159	45	83	399	875	6,534	7,290	4,933
Other Cities	910,000								
Area actually reporting	96.7%	5,128	4	15	39	92	2,370	1,720	888
Estimated total	100.0%	5,303	4	16	40	95	2,451	1,779	918
Rural	1,174,000								
Area actually reporting	85.5%	4,364	13	43	31	216	2,468	1,156	437
Estimated total	100.0%	5,103	15	50	36	253	2,886	1,352	511
State Total	**4,144,000**	**30,565**	**64**	**149**	**475**	**1,223**	**11,871**	**10,421**	**6,362**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		737.6	1.5	3.6	11.5	29.5	286.5	251.5	153.5
WYOMING									
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	None								
Other Cities	208,000								
Area actually reporting	94.9%	2,233	3	16	42	72	888	885	327
Estimated total	100.0%	2,354	3	17	44	76	936	933	345
Rural	132,000								
Area actually reporting	76.1%	801	5	17	13	54	228	394	90
Estimated total	100.0%	1,051	7	22	17	71	299	517	118
State Total	**340,000**	**3,405**	**10**	**39**	**61**	**147**	**1,235**	**1,450**	**463**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,001.6	2.9	11.5	17.9	43.2	363.3	426.5	136.2

[1] For standard metropolitan statistical areas in this table the percentage actually may not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of such calculations for individual areas varying in size, portions reporting, and crime rates.

[2] Population by area for each state is 1965 estimate; total population for each state is Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1965, and subject to change. All rates were calculated on the estimated population before rounding.

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Abilene, Tex.	131,000								
(Includes Taylor and Jones Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,778	4	13	23	59	919	592	168
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,352.6	3.0	9.9	17.5	44.9	699.1	450.4	127.8
Akron, Ohio	649,000								
(Includes Summit and Portage Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,883	19	74	486	347	3,378	2,547	2,032
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,368.9	2.9	11.4	74.9	53.5	520.5	392.5	313.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	720,000								
(Includes Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,497	9	38	126	374	3,053	1,445	1,452
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		902.4	1.3	5.3	17.5	51.9	424.0	200.7	201.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	502,000								
(Includes Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa.; and Warren County, N.J.)									
Area actually reporting	96.6%	3,551	6	26	78	143	1,722	1,065	511
Estimated total	100.0%	3,745	7	28	89	158	1,800	1,105	558
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		745.6	1.4	5.6	17.7	31.5	358.4	220.0	111.1
Altoona, Pa.	143,000								
(Includes Blair County.)									
Area actually reporting	97.9%	755	3	5	11	20	491	75	150
Estimated total	100.0%	803	3	5	13	23	514	85	160
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		563.0	2.1	3.5	9.1	16.1	360.4	59.6	112.2
Amarillo, Tex.	181,000								
(Includes Potter and Randall Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,797	7	10	82	214	1,125	1,039	320
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,546.1	3.9	5.5	45.3	118.3	621.9	574.3	176.9
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	1,148,000								
(Includes Orange County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,187	32	131	538	992	13,273	8,042	3,179
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,281.0	2.8	11.4	46.9	86.4	1,156.1	700.5	276.9
Ann Arbor, Mich.	189,000								
(Includes Washtenaw County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,070	2	26	70	234	1,065	1,224	449
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,626.7	1.1	13.8	37.1	124.0	564.3	648.5	237.9
Asheville, N.C.	139,000								
(Includes Buncombe County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,003	7	10	42	187	717	754	286
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,439.0	5.0	7.2	30.2	134.3	515.1	541.7	205.5

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Atlanta, Ga	**1,227,000**								
(Includes Clayton, Cobb, De Kalb, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.1%	21,557	137	175	537	1,229	8,229	7,055	4,195
Estimated total	100.0%	22,088	141	179	553	1,273	8,435	7,206	4,301
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,800.7	11.5	14.6	45.1	103.8	687.7	587.5	350.6
Atlantic City, N.J	**176,000**								
(Includes Atlantic County.)									
Area actually reporting	95.6%	3,919	7	30	94	124	2,034	1,027	603
Estimated total	100.0%	4,042	7	31	99	132	2,088	1,055	630
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,303.1	4.0	17.7	56.4	75.2	1,189.7	601.1	359.0
Austin, Tex	**247,000**								
(Includes Travis County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,508	23	35	118	725	2,202	825	580
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,821.7	9.3	14.1	47.7	293.0	889.9	333.4	234.4
Bakersfield, Calif	**327,000**								
(Includes Kern County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,365	16	84	263	258	3,428	2,462	854
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,255.1	4.9	25.7	80.5	79.0	1,049.6	753.8	261.5
Baltimore, Md	**1,861,000**								
(Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll and Howard Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	38,858	161	335	2,336	4,346	12,587	11,629	7,464
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,088.5	8.7	18.0	125.6	233.6	676.5	625.0	401.2
Baton Rouge, La	**257,000**								
(Includes East Baton Rouge Parish.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,315	16	28	119	318	2,295	2,085	454
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,065.4	6.2	10.9	46.2	123.6	891.9	810.2	176.4
Bay City, Mich	**108,000**								
(Includes Bay County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,031	----------	13	35	44	438	295	206
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		955.1	----------	12.0	32.4	40.8	405.8	273.3	190.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex	**333,000**								
(Includes Jefferson and Orange Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.9%	2,794	22	13	50	338	1,494	563	314
Estimated total	100.0%	2,860	22	13	52	344	1,527	578	324
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		858.8	6.6	3.9	15.6	103.3	458.5	173.6	97.3
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa	**310,000**								
(Includes Broome and Tioga Counties, N.Y.; and Susquehanna County, Pa.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,093	5	9	12	58	1,186	596	227
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		674.6	1.6	2.9	3.9	18.7	382.2	192.1	73.2

Birmingham, Ala	671,000								
(Includes Jefferson County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,659	89	83	387	1,171	4,984	3,531	1,414
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,737.1	13.3	12.4	57.7	174.5	742.6	526.1	210.7
Boston-Lowell-Lawrence, Mass.	3,217,000								
(Includes Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.3%	53,637	87	157	1,668	1,695	17,632	10,655	21,743
Estimated total	100.0%	54,998	89	162	1,704	1,740	18,127	10,942	22,234
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,709.4	2.8	5.0	53.0	54.1	563.4	340.1	691.1
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, Conn	734,000								
(Includes Fairfield County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,825	18	33	175	323	4,562	2,745	1,969
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,338.2	2.5	4.5	23.8	44.0	621.4	373.9	268.2
Brockton, Mass	277,000								
(Includes Plymouth County.)									
Area actually reporting	93.0%	4,324	6	22	73	212	2,177	1,188	646
Estimated total	100.0%	4,683	7	23	83	224	2,307	1,264	775
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,689.7	2.5	8.3	29.9	80.8	832.4	456.1	279.6
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex	160,000								
(Includes Cameron County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,663	2	19	24	178	832	429	179
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,037.7	1.2	11.9	15.0	111.1	519.2	267.7	111.7
Buffalo, N.Y	1,459,000								
(Includes Erie and Niagara Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.7%	16,998	33	103	571	957	6,974	4,720	3,640
Estimated total	100.0%	17,082	33	104	575	964	6,999	4,752	3,655
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,170.8	2.3	7.1	39.4	66.1	479.7	325.7	250.5
Canton, Ohio	355,000								
(Includes Stark County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,677	10	27	133	129	1,616	1,193	569
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,036.3	2.8	7.6	37.5	36.4	455.4	336.2	160.4
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	143,000								
(Includes Linn County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	991	1	2	17	25	389	341	216
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		691.7	.7	1.4	11.9	17.4	271.5	238.0	150.8
Champaign-Urbana, Ill	145,000								
(Includes Champaign County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,140	7	7	38	79	483	335	191
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		784.7	4.8	4.8	26.2	54.4	332.5	230.6	131.5
Charleston, S.C	297,000								
(Includes Charleston and Berkeley Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,072	31	61	167	415	2,214	1,424	760
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,710.2	10.5	20.6	56.3	139.9	746.5	480.2	256.3
Charlotte, N.C.	366,000								
(Includes Mecklenburg and Union Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,947	58	44	296	910	3,225	1,712	702
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,898.9	15.9	12.0	80.9	248.7	881.5	468.0	191.9

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga	320,000								
(Includes Hamilton County, Tenn.; and Walker County, Ga.)									
Area actually reporting	84.3%	4,423	38	34	104	198	2,143	634	1,272
Estimated total	100.0%	5,007	42	42	116	228	2,411	831	1,337
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,566.6	13.1	13.1	36.3	71.3	754.3	260.0	418.3
Chicago, Ill	6,641,000								
(Includes Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.1%	132,849	445	1,402	15,899	12,245	41,276	27,005	34,577
Estimated total	100.0%	136,060	455	1,435	16,224	12,514	42,386	27,709	35,337
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,048.9	6.9	21.6	244.3	188.4	638.3	417.3	532.1
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Indiana	1,349,000								
(Includes Hamilton, Clermont and Warren Counties, Ohio; and Campbell, Kenton and Boone Counties, Ky.; and Dearborn County, Ind.)									
Area actually reporting	97.1%	12,056	54	193	463	886	5,430	3,288	1,742
Estimated total	100.0%	12,763	57	198	497	919	5,715	3,509	1,868
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		946.3	4.2	14.7	36.8	68.1	423.7	260.2	138.5
Cleveland, Ohio	2,022,000								
(Includes Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Medina Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.9%	23,474	113	176	2,008	1,620	10,798	2,793	5,966
Estimated total	100.0%	24,062	115	181	2,043	1,656	11,055	2,925	6,087
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,189.8	5.7	8.9	101.0	81.9	546.6	144.6	301.0
Colorado Springs, Colo	173,000								
(Includes El Paso County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,281	5	20	46	103	1,018	756	333
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,317.1	2.9	11.5	26.6	59.5	587.8	436.5	192.3
Columbus, Ga.-Ala	249,000								
(Includes Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Ga.; and Russell County, Ala.)									
Area actually reporting	86.5%	2,769	16	13	57	91	1,216	772	604
Estimated total	100.0%	3,053	19	17	64	115	1,356	854	628
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,227.3	7.6	6.8	25.7	46.2	545.1	343.3	252.5
Columbus, Ohio	832,000								
(Includes Franklin, Delaware and Pickaway Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,307	35	106	575	609	6,256	3,538	2,188
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,599.1	4.2	12.7	69.1	73.2	751.8	425.2	262.9

Corpus Christi, Tex	272,000								
(Includes Nueces and San Patricio Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	5,455	19	28	129	599	2,259	1,887	534
Estimated total	100.0%	5,595	20	29	134	611	2,327	1,919	555
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,054.6	7.3	10.6	49.2	224.4	854.5	704.7	203.8
Dallas, Tex	1,298,000								
(Includes Collin, Dallas, Denton and Ellis Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	95.9%	22,338	130	170	678	1,748	10,541	4,622	4,449
Estimated total	100.0%	22,918	134	180	691	1,812	10,789	4,821	4,491
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,765.1	10.3	13.9	53.2	139.6	831.0	371.3	345.9
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill	329,000								
(Includes Scott County, Iowa; and Rock Island and Henry Counties, Illinois.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,457	9	25	123	149	1,770	1,591	790
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,352.9	2.7	7.6	37.3	45.2	537.3	482.9	239.8
Dayton, Ohio	791,000								
(Includes Greene, Miami, Montgomery and Preble Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.4%	9,359	39	86	426	535	4,542	2,054	1,677
Estimated total	100.0%	9,540	40	87	437	546	4,621	2,095	1,714
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,205.3	5.1	11.0	55.2	69.0	583.8	264.7	216.6
Decatur, Ill	125,000								
(Includes Macon County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,593	3	8	62	28	835	452	205
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,274.7	2.4	6.4	49.6	22.4	668.2	361.7	164.0
Denver, Colo	1,078,000								
(Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver and Jefferson Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,564	44	205	909	953	8,817	5,906	3,730
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,906.8	4.1	19.0	84.3	88.4	817.6	547.6	345.9
Des Moines, Iowa	268,000								
(Includes Polk County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,523	7	18	100	37	1,488	1,333	540
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,312.4	2.6	6.7	37.3	13.8	554.3	496.6	201.2
Detroit, Mich	3,952,000								
(Includes Macomb, Oakland and Wayne Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.0%	86,085	243	1,052	6,990	5,889	32,895	19,866	19,150
Estimated total	100.0%	86,929	245	1,061	7,051	5,954	33,214	20,080	19,324
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,199.5	6.2	26.8	178.4	150.6	840.4	508.1	488.9
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis	277,000								
(Includes St. Louis County, Minn.; and Douglas County, Wis.)									
Area actually reporting	99.0%	2,430	2	5	47	67	1,196	685	428
Estimated total	100.0%	2,482	2	5	49	69	1,220	699	438
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		896.2	.7	1.8	17.7	24.9	440.5	252.4	158.2
Durham, N.C	123,000								
(Includes Durham County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,588	15	13	23	380	589	362	206
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,288.8	12.2	10.6	18.7	308.4	478.0	293.8	167.2
El Paso, Tex	362,000								
(Includes El Paso County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,502	9	34	167	402	3,043	864	983
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,521.4	2.5	9.4	46.2	111.2	841.5	238.9	271.8

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Erie, Pa.	253,000								
(Includes Erie County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,479	6	13	112	83	1,130	523	612
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		979.3	2.4	5.1	44.2	32.8	446.4	206.6	241.8
Eugene, Oreg.	189,000								
(Includes Lane County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,244	2	22	35	76	782	1,024	303
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,185.0	1.1	11.6	18.5	40.1	413.0	540.8	160.0
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	227,000								
(Includes Vanderburgh and Warwick Counties, Indiana; and Henderson County, Kentucky.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,084	7	29	110	211	1,942	1,242	543
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,802.5	3.1	12.8	48.6	93.1	857.1	548.2	239.7
Fall River-New Bedford, Mass.	415,000								
(Includes Bristol County.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	6,379	10	21	100	312	3,093	1,291	1,552
Estimated total	100.0%	6,556	10	22	105	318	3,157	1,328	1,616
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,578.3	2.4	5.3	25.3	76.6	760.0	319.7	389.0
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	114,000								
(Includes Cass County, N. Dak.; and Clay County, Minn.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	815	2	7	9	11	265	391	130
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		716.5	1.8	6.2	7.9	9.7	233.0	343.8	114.3
Fayetteville, N.C.	180,000								
(Includes Cumberland County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,087	13	21	85	542	855	302	269
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,159.5	7.2	11.7	47.2	301.1	475.0	167.8	149.4
Flint, Mich.	457,000								
(Includes Genesee and Lapeer Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,079	18	104	369	1,511	3,455	3,406	1,216
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,206.3	3.9	22.8	80.8	330.8	756.3	745.6	266.2
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	436,000								
(Includes Broward County.)									
Area actually reporting	96.9%	10,431	35	71	407	1,159	5,122	2,586	1,051
Estimated total	100.0%	10,771	36	73	425	1,189	5,282	2,680	1,086
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,468.1	8.2	16.7	97.4	272.5	1,210.3	614.1	248.9
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	167,000								
(Includes Sebastian and Crawford Counties, Ark.; and Leflore and Sequoyah Counties, Okla.)									
Area actually reporting	90.3%	1,336	8	27	41	158	578	309	215
Estimated total	100.0%	1,559	9	30	47	175	687	368	243
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		931.6	5.4	17.9	28.1	104.6	410.5	219.9	145.2

Fort Wayne, Ind	252,000								
(Includes Allen County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,308	3	23	136	184	1,216	1,286	460
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,314.3	1.2	9.1	54.0	73.1	483.1	510.9	182.8
Fort Worth, Tex	632,000								
(Includes Johnson and Tarrant Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	94.0%	9,862	63	87	443	496	4,895	2,206	1,672
Estimated total	100.0%	10,368	66	93	457	547	5,126	2,352	1,727
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,640.0	10.4	14.7	72.3	86.5	810.8	372.0	273.2
Fresno, Calif	405,000								
(Includes Fresno County.)									
Area actually reporting	99.1%	10,230	19	43	312	302	4,337	3,411	1,806
Estimated total	100.0%	10,331	19	44	317	307	4,381	3,439	1,824
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,551.4	4.7	10.9	78.3	75.8	1,081.9	849.3	450.5
Galveston-Texas City, Tex	156,000								
(Includes Galveston County.)									
Area actually reporting	95.7%	3,311	16	41	109	746	1,039	931	429
Estimated total	100.0%	3,434	17	42	113	757	1,098	959	448
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,196.8	10.9	26.9	72.3	484.3	702.4	613.5	286.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind	600,000								
(Includes Lake and Porter Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.3%	12,072	31	100	813	992	3,959	3,543	2,634
Estimated total	100.0%	12,160	31	101	818	997	3,994	3,566	2,653
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,028.3	5.2	16.8	136.4	166.3	666.2	594.8	442.5
Grand Rapids, Mich	491,000								
(Includes Kent and Ottawa Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.6%	5,994	9	59	195	236	2,584	1,943	968
Estimated total	100.0%	6,086	9	61	201	243	2,621	1,967	984
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,240.1	1.8	12.4	41.0	49.5	534.1	400.8	200.5
Green Bay, Wis	137,000								
(Includes Brown County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	748	1	6	6	40	285	273	137
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		546.4	.7	4.4	4.4	29.2	208.2	199.4	100.1
Greensboro-High Point, N.C	282,000								
(Includes Guilford County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,864	20	27	70	1,015	1,197	1,010	525
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,370.2	7.1	9.6	24.8	359.9	424.5	358.1	186.2
Greenville, S.C	281,000								
(Includes Greenville and Pickens Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.4%	4,430	17	33	78	284	1,741	1,504	773
Estimated total	100.0%	4,542	17	34	81	292	1,788	1,539	791
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,617.8	6.1	12.1	28.9	104.0	636.9	548.2	281.8
Harrisburg, Pa	385,000								
(Includes Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	87.9%	2,493	17	30	66	81	1,421	603	275
Estimated total	100.0%	3,065	19	36	100	128	1,649	719	414
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		796.7	4.9	9.4	26.0	33.3	428.6	186.9	107.6
Hartford-New Britain-Bristol, Conn	767,000								
(Includes Hartford County.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	9,035	15	38	221	419	4,708	2,285	1,349
Estimated total	100.0%	9,305	15	39	226	429	4,832	2,362	1,402
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,213.5	2.0	5.1	29.5	55.9	630.2	308.0	182.8

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Honolulu, Hawaii	574,000								
(Includes Honolulu County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,522	18	6	130	282	6,430	3,125	2,531
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,181.7	3.1	1.0	22.6	49.1	1,120.3	544.5	441.0
Houston, Tex	1,645,000								
(Includes Harris, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Liberty and Montgomery Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	94.0%	29,618	168	180	1,526	2,701	14,796	5,849	4,398
Estimated total	100.0%	31,112	176	194	1,571	2,844	15,497	6,242	4,588
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,890.8	10.7	11.8	95.5	172.8	941.8	379.4	278.8
Indianapolis, Ind	985,000								
(Includes Marion, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan and Shelby Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.9%	17,562	50	168	1,152	662	7,696	3,644	4,190
Estimated total	100.0%	17,981	51	171	1,177	685	7,861	3,755	4,281
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,825.3	5.2	17.4	119.5	69.5	798.0	381.2	434.6
Jackson, Mich	137,000								
(Includes Jackson County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,778	1	21	26	219	839	504	168
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,293.7	.7	15.3	18.9	159.4	610.5	366.7	122.2
Jacksonville, Fla	494,000								
(Includes Duval County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,977	55	78	840	714	6,476	2,676	1,138
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,425.1	11.1	15.8	170.1	144.6	1,311.2	541.8	230.4
Jersey City, N.J	602,000								
(Includes Hudson County.)									
Area actually reporting	99.1%	7,341	28	26	230	429	2,600	882	3,146
Estimated total	100.0%	7,424	28	26	234	434	2,636	901	3,165
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,234.0	4.7	4.3	38.9	72.1	438.2	149.8	526.1
Johnstown, Pa	278,000								
(Includes Cambria and Somerset Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	94.5%	802	6	5	16	29	465	170	111
Estimated total	100.0%	1,058	7	7	32	50	565	222	175
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		381.2	2.5	2.5	11.5	18.0	203.6	80.0	63.1
Kalamazoo, Mich	179,000								
(Includes Kalamazoo County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,694	2	19	52	255	1,277	835	254
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,503.9	1.1	10.6	29.0	142.3	712.9	466.1	141.8
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans	1,247,000								
(Includes Clay, Jackson, Cass and Platte Counties, Mo.; and Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kans.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	25,983	96	309	1,473	1,950	11,453	6,500	4,202
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,083.2	7.7	24.8	118.1	156.3	918.2	521.1	336.9

Kenosha, Wis	113,000								
(Includes Kenosha County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,240	2	4	18	22	577	341	276
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,098.2	1.8	3.5	15.9	19.5	511.0	302.0	244.4
Knoxville, Tenn	398,000								
(Includes Anderson, Blount and Knox Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	82.0%	3,478	26	37	80	387	1,824	612	512
Estimated total	100.0%	4,059	29	53	91	442	2,125	704	615
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,019.5	7.3	13.3	22.9	111.0	533.7	176.8	154.5
Lake Charles, La	165,000								
(Includes Calcasieu Parish.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,543	5	10	32	157	664	548	127
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		932.7	3.0	6.0	19.3	94.9	401.4	331.2	76.8
Lancaster, Pa	288,000								
(Includes Lancaster County.)									
Area actually reporting	96.2%	1,165	----------	13	18	61	658	252	163
Estimated total	100.0%	1,300	----------	14	26	72	711	280	197
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		450.9	----------	4.9	9.0	25.0	246.6	97.1	68.3
Lansing, Mich	325,000								
(Includes Clinton, Eaton and Ingham Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,903	12	87	85	259	2,529	2,115	816
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,815.5	3.7	26.8	26.1	79.7	777.8	650.5	251.0
Las Vegas, Nev	251,000								
(Includes Clark County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,852	20	28	255	238	2,091	2,236	984
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,332.3	8.0	11.2	101.6	94.9	833.4	891.2	392.2
Lawton, Okla	111,000								
(Includes Comanche County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,455	10	13	36	195	555	490	156
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,306.1	9.0	11.7	32.3	175.0	498.2	439.9	140.0
Lexington, Ky	154,000								
(Includes Fayette County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,925	12	12	133	186	1,591	1,451	540
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,549.3	7.8	7.8	86.4	120.8	1,033.4	942.4	350.7
Lincoln, Nebr	168,000								
(Includes Lancaster County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,764	3	16	13	99	639	763	231
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,047.3	1.8	9.5	7.7	58.8	379.4	453.0	137.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark	293,000								
(Includes Pulaski County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,621	27	62	247	622	1,907	2,031	725
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,921.1	9.2	21.2	84.4	212.6	651.8	694.1	247.8
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	245,000								
(Includes Lorain County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.5%	2,190	11	26	81	125	924	448	575
Estimated total	100.0%	2,239	11	26	84	128	946	459	585
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		912.5	4.5	10.6	34.2	52.2	385.5	187.1	238.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	6,820,000								
(Includes Los Angeles County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	243,229	417	2,241	12,899	15,662	106,686	62,540	42,784
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		3,566.6	6.1	32.9	189.1	229.7	1,564.4	917.0	627.4

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Louisville, Ky.-Ind. (Includes Jefferson County, Ky.; and Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.)	816,000								
Area actually reporting	96.9%	17,167	65	77	783	682	6,303	6,350	2,907
Estimated total	100.0%	17,755	67	80	813	708	6,530	6,540	3,017
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,175.5	8.2	9.8	99.6	86.8	800.1	801.3	369.7
Lubbock, Tex. (Includes Lubbock County.)	182,000								
Area actually reporting	83.9%	3,218	8	28	53	236	1,493	1,124	276
Estimated total	100.0%	3,534	10	33	60	271	1,628	1,233	299
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,943.8	5.5	18.2	33.0	149.1	895.4	678.2	164.5
Lynchburg, Va. (Includes Lynchburg City and Amherst and Campbell Counties.)	123,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,119	6	16	20	172	648	152	105
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		907.6	4.9	13.0	16.2	139.5	525.6	123.3	85.2
Macon, Ga. (Includes Bibb and Houston Counties.)	195,000								
Area actually reporting	89.4%	3,065	24	30	98	298	1,475	768	372
Estimated total	100.0%	3,357	26	33	105	317	1,600	860	416
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,718.4	13.3	16.9	53.7	162.3	819.0	440.2	212.9
Madison, Wis. (Includes Dane County.)	258,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,176	4	11	19	35	861	891	355
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		844.9	1.6	4.3	7.4	13.6	334.3	345.9	137.8
Manchester, N.H. (Includes Hillsboro County.)	204,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,210	6	6	17	33	575	372	201
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		592.2	2.9	2.9	8.3	16.1	281.4	182.1	98.4
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark. (Includes Shelby County, Tenn.; and Crittenden County, Ark.)	802,000								
Area actually reporting	95.9%	14,058	47	120	383	700	7,176	3,958	1,674
Estimated total	100.0%	14,364	50	131	399	755	7,248	4,062	1,719
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,790.2	6.2	16.3	49.7	94.1	903.3	506.3	214.2
Miami, Fla. (Includes Dade County.)	1,111,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,365	99	129	1,824	2,395	13,710	10,429	3,779
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,913.7	8.9	11.6	164.2	215.6	1,234.3	938.9	340.2

Milwaukee, Wis	**1,355,000**								
(Includes Milwaukee, Waukesha and Ozaukee Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	13,463	30	48	248	521	3,724	5,118	3,774
Estimated total	100.0%	13,684	31	51	250	527	3,835	5,189	3,801
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,010.2	2.3	3.8	18.5	38.9	283.1	383.1	280.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	**1,604,000**								
(Includes Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.8%	31,352	33	144	1,352	1,148	14,322	8,491	5,862
Estimated total	100.0%	31,422	33	144	1,355	1,151	14,354	8,510	5,875
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,958.5	2.1	9.0	84.5	71.7	894.7	530.4	366.2
Mobile, Ala	**410,000**								
(Includes Mobile and Baldwin Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	88.5%	6,534	33	57	168	527	3,676	1,398	675
Estimated total	100.0%	6,833	39	63	177	565	3,834	1,464	691
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,668.4	9.5	15.4	43.2	138.0	936.1	357.5	168.7
Monroe, La	**113,000**								
(Includes Ouachita Parish.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	866	6	5	16	241	332	154	112
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		767.4	5.3	4.4	14.2	213.6	294.2	136.5	99.3
Muncie, Ind	**117,000**								
(Includes Delaware County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,754	6	11	35	38	908	306	450
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,502.8	5.1	9.4	30.0	32.6	778.0	262.2	385.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich	**157,000**								
(Includes Muskegon County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.2%	2,471	5	23	80	267	1,139	684	273
Estimated total	100.0%	2,533	5	24	85	272	1,162	699	286
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,612.1	3.2	15.3	54.1	173.1	739.5	444.9	182.0
Nashville, Tenn	**525,000**								
(Includes Davidson, Sumner and Wilson Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	91.3%	8,933	55	58	283	863	4,053	1,837	1,784
Estimated total	100.0%	9,298	57	68	290	897	4,242	1,895	1,849
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,771.8	10.9	13.0	55.3	170.9	808.4	361.1	352.3
Newark, N.J	**1,824,000**								
(Includes Essex, Morris and Union Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.8%	36,342	83	241	1,993	2,795	15,891	7,945	7,394
Estimated total	100.0%	36,387	83	241	1,995	2,798	15,911	7,955	7,404
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,994.9	4.6	13.2	109.4	153.4	872.3	436.1	405.9
New Haven-Waterbury, Conn	**724,000**								
(Includes New Haven County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.5%	8,700	6	29	72	277	3,594	2,669	2,053
Estimated total	100.0%	8,840	6	29	74	282	3,659	2,709	2,081
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,221.5	.8	4.0	10.2	39.0	505.6	374.3	287.5
New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn	**216,000**								
(Includes New London County.)									
Area actually reporting	87.7%	1,888	2	10	33	53	962	563	265
Estimated total	100.0%	2,226	2	11	39	65	1,118	659	332
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,030.1	.9	5.1	18.0	30.1	517.4	305.0	153.6

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
New Orleans, La. (Includes Jefferson, Orleans, St. Bernard and St. Tammany Parishes.)	994,000								
Area actually reporting	97.9%	20,687	117	199	1,187	1,464	7,320	5,301	5,099
Estimated total	100.0%	21,130	119	202	1,210	1,500	7,488	5,415	5,196
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,125.2	12.0	20.3	121.7	150.9	753.1	544.6	522.6
Newport News-Hampton, Va. (Includes Newport News and Hampton Cities and York County.)	268,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,142	23	33	218	337	1,912	1,169	450
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,545.5	8.6	12.3	81.3	125.7	713.4	436.2	167.9
New York, N.Y. (Includes Bronx, Kings, Manhattan, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester Counties.)	11,464,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	227,162	702	1,301	9,620	17,678	67,006	89,476	41,379
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,981.6	6.1	11.3	83.9	154.2	584.5	780.5	361.0
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. (Includes Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth and Virginia Beach Cities and Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties.)	650,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,204	42	106	575	1,442	5,512	3,529	1,998
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,029.8	6.5	16.3	88.4	221.7	847.4	542.5	307.2
Ogden, Utah (Includes Weber County.)	120,000								
Area actually reporting	94.2%	1,196	2	7	22	86	580	271	228
Estimated total	100.0%	1,300	2	8	23	91	619	314	243
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,080.7	1.7	6.7	19.1	75.6	514.6	261.0	202.0
Oklahoma City, Okla. (Includes Canadian, Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties.)	583,000								
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,895	33	84	520	491	4,915	1,713	2,139
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,698.6	5.7	14.4	89.3	84.3	843.7	294.1	367.2
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa (Includes Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebr.; and Pottawattamie County, Iowa.)	519,000								
Area actually reporting	93.0%	7,416	19	35	285	53	3,474	1,746	1,804
Estimated total	100.0%	7,853	20	40	289	68	3,650	1,899	1,887
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,514.4	3.9	7.7	55.7	13.1	703.9	366.2	363.9
Orlando, Fla. (Includes Orange and Seminole Counties.)	383,000								
Area actually reporting	87.3%	5,605	20	32	192	388	2,665	1,684	624
Estimated total	100.0%	6,614	24	40	228	466	3,144	1,969	743
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,727.1	6.3	10.4	59.5	121.7	821.0	514.2	194.0

Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	300,000								
(Includes Ventura County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,363	9	91	102	181	2,647	1,685	648
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,785.8	3.0	30.3	34.0	60.3	881.4	561.1	215.8
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	1,326,000								
(Includes Bergen and Passaic Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.4%	13,379	23	55	404	785	5,823	3,669	2,620
Estimated total	100.0%	13,939	24	58	428	821	6,067	3,796	2,745
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,051.1	1.8	4.4	32.3	61.9	457.5	286.2	207.0
Pensacola, Fla.	234,000								
(Includes Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,503	13	34	132	304	2,103	1,111	806
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,920.6	5.5	14.5	56.3	129.7	896.9	473.9	343.8
Peoria, Ill.	359,000								
(Includes Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	74.3%	4,345	7	30	161	228	2,049	995	875
Estimated total	100.0%	5,442	10	43	236	310	2,497	1,261	1,085
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,515.3	2.8	12.0	65.7	86.3	695.3	351.1	302.1
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	4,622,000								
(Includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, Pa.; and Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties, N.J.)									
Area actually reporting	94.3%	56,413	243	704	3,638	5,588	23,096	10,702	12,442
Estimated total	100.0%	59,876	253	734	3,830	5,853	24,501	11,433	13,272
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,295.5	5.5	15.9	82.9	126.6	530.1	247.4	287.2
Phoenix, Ariz.	845,000								
(Includes Maricopa County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,703	44	181	598	1,136	8,418	7,311	3,015
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,449.9	5.2	21.4	70.8	134.4	996.2	865.2	356.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,341,000								
(Includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington and Westmoreland Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	93.3%	28,500	75	220	1,664	1,524	10,508	6,278	8,231
Estimated total	100.0%	30,525	82	241	1,788	1,692	11,295	6,691	8,735
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,303.7	3.5	10.3	76.4	72.3	482.4	285.8	373.1
Pittsfield, Mass.	147,000								
(Includes Berkshire County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	916	2	5	8	50	437	272	142
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		623.2	1.4	3.4	5.4	34.0	297.3	185.1	96.6
Portland, Maine	189,000								
(Includes Cumberland County.)									
Area actually reporting	96.1%	1,816	4	14	18	71	871	561	277
Estimated total	100.0%	1,885	4	14	19	73	903	583	289
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		995.4	2.1	7.4	10.0	38.5	476.8	307.9	152.6
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	876,000								
(Includes Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties, Oreg.; and Clark County, Wash.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,994	26	118	735	549	7,226	5,810	2,530
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,941.0	3.0	13.5	84.0	62.7	825.3	663.6	289.0

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I	**760,000**								
(Includes Bristol, Kent and Providence Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,875	17	29	166	422	4,954	3,463	2,824
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,563.1	2.2	3.8	21.9	55.5	652.1	455.8	371.7
Provo-Orem, Utah	**116,000**								
(Includes Utah County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	680	1	9	1	23	343	209	94
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		587.2	.9	7.8	.9	19.9	296.2	180.5	81.2
Pueblo, Colo	**126,000**								
(Includes Pueblo County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,433	1	18	57	123	572	457	205
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,135.7	.8	14.3	45.2	97.5	453.3	362.2	162.5
Racine, Wis	**155,000**								
(Includes Racine County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,847	7	11	100	236	733	485	275
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,188.4	4.5	7.1	64.3	151.8	471.6	312.1	176.9
Raleigh, N.C	**191,000**								
(Includes Wake County.)									
Area actually reporting	96.9%	3,021	15	16	66	502	1,237	859	326
Estimated total	100.0%	3,143	16	17	70	525	1,285	888	342
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,649.8	8.4	8.9	36.7	275.6	674.5	466.1	179.5
Reading, Pa	**293,000**								
(Includes Berks County.)									
Area actually reporting	97.7%	1,721	9	6	43	79	903	426	255
Estimated total	100.0%	1,781	9	6	46	84	930	438	268
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		608.3	3.1	2.0	15.7	28.7	317.6	149.6	91.5
Richmond, Va	**493,000**								
(Includes Richmond City and Chesterfield, Henrico and Hanover Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,498	50	70	303	867	4,195	2,296	1,717
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,928.4	10.2	14.2	61.5	176.0	851.7	466.2	348.6
Roanoke, Va	**181,000**								
(Includes Roanoke City and Roanoke County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,259	8	12	76	214	933	621	395
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,248.8	4.4	6.6	42.0	118.3	515.8	343.3	218.4
Rochester, N.Y	**813,000**								
(Includes Monroe, Livingston, Orleans and Wayne Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	7,927	18	74	211	389	3,999	2,249	987
Estimated total	100.0%	8,383	19	77	231	425	4,137	2,423	1,071
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,031.5	2.3	9.5	28.4	52.3	509.0	298.1	131.8

Rockford, Ill	257,000								
(Includes Winnebago and Boone Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,463	4	16	95	112	1,194	755	287
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		959.6	1.6	6.2	37.0	43.6	465.2	294.1	111.8
Sacramento, Calif	762,000								
(Includes Sacramento, Placer and Yolo Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.5%	16,845	34	189	623	519	8,177	4,072	3,231
Estimated total	100.0%	16,954	34	190	628	525	8,224	4,102	3,251
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,224.5	4.5	24.9	82.4	68.9	1,079.0	538.2	426.6
Saginaw, Mich	203,000								
(Includes Saginaw County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,925	10	27	154	364	1,177	642	551
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,440.4	4.9	13.3	75.8	179.2	579.6	316.1	271.3
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	2,267,000								
(Includes St. Louis City and Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis and Franklin Counties, Mo.; and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.)									
Area actually reporting	95.2%	41,972	177	452	2,860	2,977	20,101	7,307	8,098
Estimated total	100.0%	43,455	180	470	2,952	3,085	20,747	7,657	8,364
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,916.5	7.9	20.7	130.2	136.1	915.0	337.7	368.9
Salem, Oreg	173,000								
(Includes Marion and Polk Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,918	7	10	33	94	879	681	214
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,110.4	4.1	5.8	19.1	54.4	508.9	394.3	123.9
Salt Lake City, Utah	521,000								
(Includes Salt Lake and Davis Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,147	6	66	193	361	4,133	3,827	1,561
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,948.1	1.2	12.7	37.1	69.3	793.5	734.7	299.7
San Antonio, Tex	806,000								
(Includes Bexar and Guadalupe Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.9%	16,494	62	111	353	1,459	7,875	4,534	2,100
Estimated total	100.0%	16,657	63	112	359	1,473	7,954	4,571	2,125
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,065.9	7.8	13.9	44.5	182.7	986.5	566.9	263.6
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif	1,044,000								
(Includes Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	24,482	52	198	520	1,206	12,685	6,883	2,938
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,345.2	5.0	19.0	49.8	115.5	1,215.1	659.3	281.4
San Diego, Calif	1,191,000								
(Includes San Diego County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,141	40	116	505	726	6,783	7,303	2,668
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,523.7	3.4	9.7	42.4	61.0	569.7	613.4	224.1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	2,989,000								
(Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.7%	74,341	125	393	3,848	3,865	34,193	16,617	15,300
Estimated total	100.0%	75,893	128	410	3,897	3,960	35,011	17,005	15,482
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,539.3	4.3	13.7	130.4	132.5	1,171.4	569.0	518.0
San Jose, Calif	884,000								
(Includes Santa Clara County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,651	22	84	226	424	7,231	4,193	2,471
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,658.1	2.5	9.5	25.6	48.0	818.3	474.5	279.6

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra-vated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Santa Barbara, Calif.	241,000								
(Includes Santa Barbara County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,302	10	38	94	143	2,110	1,457	450
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,784.8	4.1	15.8	39.0	59.3	875.4	604.5	186.7
Savannah, Ga.	203,000								
(Includes Chatham County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.0%	3,871	29	41	170	570	1,710	985	366
Estimated total	100.0%	3,948	30	42	172	576	1,740	1,007	381
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,945.7	14.8	20.7	84.8	283.9	857.5	496.3	187.8
Scranton, Pa.	227,000								
(Includes Lackawanna County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.1%	1,361	1	7	18	61	647	287	340
Estimated total	100.0%	1,531	2	9	28	75	713	322	382
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		674.4	.9	4.0	12.3	33.0	314.1	141.8	168.3
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	1,189,000								
(Includes King and Snohomish Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.7%	20,960	32	174	627	889	9,368	6,808	3,062
Estimated total	100.0%	21,020	32	174	629	891	9,395	6,827	3,072
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,767.5	2.7	14.6	52.9	74.9	790.0	574.0	258.3
Shreveport, La.	306,000								
(Includes Bossier and Caddo Parishes.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,747	26	20	168	633	1,488	897	515
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,225.9	8.5	6.5	55.0	207.1	486.8	293.5	168.5
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	119,000								
(Includes Woodbury County, Iowa; and Dakota County, Nebr.)									
Area actually reporting	93.5%	1,406	4	12	18	31	512	561	268
Estimated total	100.0%	1,517	4	13	22	33	562	589	294
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,271.1	3.4	10.9	18.4	27.7	470.9	493.5	246.4
South Bend, Ind.	281,000								
(Includes St. Joseph and Marshall Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.8%	2,582	9	10	73	77	1,151	761	501
Estimated total	100.0%	2,651	9	11	77	81	1,178	779	516
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		943.9	3.2	3.9	27.4	28.8	419.4	277.4	183.7
Spokane, Wash.	290,000								
(Includes Spokane County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.7%	2,867	6	14	36	76	1,272	874	589
Estimated total	100.0%	2,930	6	14	38	78	1,300	894	600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,009.4	2.1	4.8	13.1	26.9	447.9	308.0	206.7
Springfield, Ill.	152,000								
(Includes Sangamon County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,893	4	5	104	50	874	474	382
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,242.0	2.6	3.3	68.2	32.8	573.4	311.0	250.6

Springfield, Mo	**135,000**								
(Includes Greene County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,554	----------	5	47	35	902	415	150
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,147.8	----------	3.7	34.7	25.9	666.2	306.5	110.8
Springfield, Ohio	**137,000**								
(Includes Clark County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,220	4	7	37	19	588	328	237
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	893.6	2.9	5.1	27.1	13.9	430.7	240.2	173.6
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass	**555,000**								
(Includes Hampden and Hampshire Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	98.3%	4,593	8	29	46	78	1,633	1,261	1,538
Estimated total	100.0%	4,744	8	30	50	83	1,688	1,293	1,592
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	854.5	1.4	5.4	9.0	14.9	304.0	232.9	286.7
Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va	**167,000**								
(Includes Jefferson County, Ohio; and Brooke and Hancock Counties, W. Va.)									
Area actually reporting	91.9%	977	2	9	28	121	497	224	96
Estimated total	100.0%	1,155	2	10	37	137	573	268	128
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	690.3	1.2	6.0	22.1	81.9	342.5	160.2	76.5
Stockton, Calif	**271,000**								
(Includes San Joaquin County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,336	13	43	221	331	2,997	1,875	856
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	2,334.0	4.8	15.8	81.4	121.9	1,104.0	690.7	315.3
Syracuse, N.Y	**630,000**								
(Includes Madison, Onondaga and Oswego Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.2%	8,162	14	91	252	482	3,382	2,868	1,073
Estimated total	100.0%	8,227	14	91	255	487	3,402	2,893	1,085
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,305.8	2.2	14.4	40.5	77.3	540.0	459.2	172.2
Tacoma, Wash	**330,000**								
(Includes Pierce County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,392	4	34	88	258	2,036	1,422	550
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,329.7	1.2	10.3	26.6	78.1	616.4	430.5	166.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	**887,000**								
(Includes Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.3%	18,336	51	111	797	1,700	9,244	4,784	1,649
Estimated total	100.0%	18,941	53	114	830	1,753	9,528	4,951	1,712
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	2,135.8	6.0	12.9	93.6	197.7	1,074.4	558.3	193.0
Terre Haute, Ind	**170,000**								
(Includes Vigo, Clay, Sullivan and Vermillion Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	1,784	9	11	44	32	856	636	196
Estimated total	100.0%	1,881	9	12	50	37	894	662	217
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,106.6	5.3	7.1	29.4	21.8	526.0	389.5	127.7
Texarkana, Tex.-Ark	**101,000**								
(Includes Bowie County, Tex.; and Miller County, Ark.)									
Area actually reporting	84.7%	706	10	5	8	66	326	187	104
Estimated total	100.0%	851	11	10	15	92	360	237	126
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	843.0	10.9	9.9	14.9	91.1	356.6	234.8	124.8
Toledo, Ohio-Mich	**654,000**								
(Includes Lucas and Wood Counties, Ohio; and Monroe County, Mich.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,943	23	73	545	481	4,377	3,057	1,387
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	----------	1,520.7	3.5	11.2	83.4	73.6	669.4	467.5	212.1

Table 4.—*Index of Crime, 1965, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population	Total offenses	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny $50 and over	Auto theft
Topeka, Kans	150,000								
(Includes Shawnee County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,780	3	22	47	175	915	416	202
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,183.1	2.0	14.6	31.2	116.3	608.2	276.5	134.3
Trenton, N.J	289,000								
(Includes Mercer County.)									
Area actually reporting	98.3%	5,373	7	24	235	219	2,272	1,110	1,506
Estimated total	100.0%	5,452	7	24	238	224	2,307	1,128	1,524
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,885.7	2.4	8.3	82.3	77.5	797.9	390.2	527.1
Tucson, Ariz	331,000								
(Includes Pima County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,262	15	36	148	265	2,511	1,366	921
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,587.4	4.5	10.9	44.6	79.9	757.5	412.1	277.8
Tulsa, Okla	449,000								
(Includes Creek, Osage and Tulsa Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,488	19	46	220	491	3,051	2,408	1,253
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,667.2	4.2	10.2	49.0	109.3	679.3	536.2	279.0
Utica-Rome, N.Y	352,000								
(Includes Herkimer and Oneida Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	99.2%	1,891	4	9	37	51	1,044	494	252
Estimated total	100.0%	2,102	5	10	46	68	1,108	574	291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		596.5	1.4	2.8	13.1	19.3	314.4	162.9	82.6
Vallejo-Napa, Calif	234,000								
(Includes Solano and Napa Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,988	8	19	93	81	1,337	939	511
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,279.2	3.4	8.1	39.8	34.7	572.4	402.0	218.8
Waco, Tex	158,000								
(Includes McLennan County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,056	13	17	61	229	2,008	519	209
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,937.9	8.2	10.8	38.7	145.2	1,273.3	329.1	132.5
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va	2,392,000								
(Includes District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md.; Alexandria, Fairfax and Falls Church Cities and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	51,947	197	339	3,665	5,087	21,323	11,869	9,467
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		2,171.3	8.2	14.2	153.2	212.6	891.3	496.1	395.7
Waterloo, Iowa	126,000								
(Includes Black Hawk County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,158	2	13	42	40	433	425	203
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		921.1	1.6	10.3	33.4	31.8	344.4	338.1	161.5

West Palm Beach, Fla.	274,000								
(Includes Palm Beach County.)									
Area actually reporting	93.4%	4,647	28	34	105	699	2,212	1,112	457
Estimated total	100.0%	5,103	29	36	130	739	2,426	1,238	505
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,862.3	10.6	13.1	47.4	269.7	885.4	451.8	184.3
Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	185,000								
(Includes Marshall and Ohio Counties, W. Va.; and Belmont County, Ohio.)									
Area actually reporting	91.9%	829	3	1	23	59	409	235	99
Estimated total	100.0%	1,040	4	3	36	72	501	282	142
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		561.7	2.2	1.6	19.4	38.9	270.6	152.3	76.7
Wichita, Kans.	367,000								
(Includes Sedgwick and Butler Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,824	13	41	131	322	2,757	1,691	869
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,586.6	3.5	11.2	35.7	87.7	751.1	460.7	236.7
Wichita Falls, Tex.	147,000								
(Includes Archer and Wichita Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,192	10	21	92	369	652	829	219
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,496.0	6.8	14.3	62.8	251.8	445.0	565.8	149.5
Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa.	348,000								
(Includes Luzerne County.)									
Area actually reporting	96.4%	1,604	2	12	20	92	620	483	375
Estimated total	100.0%	1,748	2	13	29	103	678	512	411
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		503.0	.6	3.7	8.3	29.6	195.1	147.3	118.3
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	463,000								
(Includes New Castle County, Del.; Salem County, N.J.; and Cecil County, Md.)									
Area actually reporting	99.0%	6,311	20	34	276	107	2,895	1,711	1,268
Estimated total	100.0%	6,359	20	34	278	110	2,916	1,722	1,279
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,374.5	4.3	7.3	60.1	23.8	630.3	372.2	276.5
Winston-Salem, N.C.	217,000								
(Includes Forsyth County.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,143	34	17	55	792	1,216	608	421
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,448.0	15.7	7.8	25.3	364.9	560.2	280.1	194.0
Worcester, Mass.	615,000								
(Includes Worcester County.)									
Area actually reporting	86.9%	5,922	11	25	128	143	2,800	1,293	1,522
Estimated total	100.0%	7,317	13	30	165	189	3,316	1,586	2,018
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		1,190.3	2.1	4.9	26.8	30.7	539.4	258.0	328.3
York, Pa.	303,000								
(Includes York and Adams Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	97.2%	2,155	4	16	63	69	1,306	438	259
Estimated total	100.0%	2,260	4	17	69	78	1,347	460	285
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		744.8	1.3	5.6	22.7	25.7	443.9	151.6	93.9
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	532,000								
(Includes Mahoning and Trumbull Counties.)									
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,893	17	23	152	426	2,029	1,171	1,075
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		919.0	3.2	4.3	28.6	80.0	381.1	219.9	201.9

General United States Crime Statistics

The data presented in this section are primarily of value to law enforcement executives, news media and others for the purpose of comparing the crime experience of a community with the averages reported nationally by communities of similar size. Crime trends and rates are tabulated by grouping places according to population size. Police performance in clearing crimes by arrest is presented by population group and geographic division.

National city averages are also shown indicating the type and value of the property stolen, by offense and type, and value recovered by police investigation. Robbery, burglary, and larceny-theft are examined by type, as well as where and when they occurred.

City, suburban, and rural area arrest rates are shown for all criminal offenses. Arrest rates by population group are also listed for specific offenses. This is another step in building totals for crime categories other than those in the Crime Index and in presenting crimes known to the police through arrests.

Statistical data relating to suburban areas are provided for the use of law enforcement officials in suburban communities in making limited comparisons. Places used to establish totals for suburban areas include cities with 50,000 or less population and county law enforcement agencies in standard metropolitan statistical areas. Of course, the crime experience of the large core city is excluded.

It is important to remember in studying averages that usually about half the units used must be above and about half below. National averages can provide the police administrator with valuable guidance in analyzing the local crime count, as well as the performance of his force in combating crime. The analysis, however, does not end with such a comparison, for it is only through an appraisal of local conditions that a clear picture of the community crime problem or the effectiveness of the police force is possible.

Table 5.—*Crime Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1964–65, by Population Groups*

[1965 estimated population]

Population group	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
TOTAL, ALL AGENCIES: 5,388 agencies; total population 159,771,000:											
1964	3,937,663	2,326,875	7,457	6,090	17,580	103,984	162,527	987,594	624,783	1,604,698	422,950
1965	4,047,861	2,448,534	7,898	6,661	18,989	109,198	167,379	1,037,650	667,896	1,592,666	439,524
Percent change	+2.8	+5.2	+5.9	+9.4	+8.0	+5.0	+3.0	+5.1	+6.9	−.8	+3.9
TOTAL CITIES: 3,798 cities; total population 111,798,000:											
1964	3,295,325	1,911,193	5,882	3,954	12,763	94,923	133,497	780,268	509,601	1,380,178	374,259
1965	3,374,112	2,007,276	6,180	3,907	13,685	99,461	137,055	819,837	540,731	1,362,929	390,327
Percent change	+2.4	+5.0	+5.1	−1.2	+7.2	+4.8	+2.7	+5.1	+6.1	−1.3	+4.3
GROUP I											
53 cities over 250,000; population 40,806,000:											
1964	1,570,734	1,010,418	3,560	2,016	7,744	70,452	77,128	383,444	243,821	558,300	224,269
1965	1,590,081	1,052,056	3,756	2,009	8,599	73,062	79,468	402,687	251,082	536,016	233,402
Percent change	+1.2	+4.1	+5.5	−.3	+11.0	+3.7	+3.0	+5.0	+3.0	−4.0	+4.1
6 cities over 1,000,000; population 18,881,000:											
1964	696,685	497,479	1,661	687	4,401	40,489	46,267	163,467	135,812	198,519	105,382
1965	707,912	519,447	1,807	654	4,949	41,633	46,368	175,501	138,622	187,811	110,567
Percent change	+1.6	+4.4	+8.8	−4.8	+12.5	+2.8	+.2	+7.4	+2.1	−5.4	+4.9
18 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; population 11,641,000:											
1964	479,625	282,129	1,177	739	1,911	17,610	17,825	115,780	54,823	196,757	73,003
1965	477,969	293,218	1,195	758	2,148	18,697	19,453	118,796	57,725	183,993	75,204
Percent change	−.3	+3.9	+1.5	+2.6	+12.4	+6.2	+9.1	+2.6	+5.3	−6.5	+3.0
29 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population 10,284,000:											
1964	394,424	230,810	722	590	1,432	12,353	13,036	104,197	53,186	163,024	45,884
1965	404,200	239,391	754	597	1,502	12,732	13,647	108,390	54,735	164,212	47,631
Percent change	+2.5	+3.7	+4.4	+1.2	+4.9	+3.1	+4.7	+4.0	+2.9	+.7	+3.8
GROUP II											
92 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,087,000:											
1964	444,276	245,140	759	596	1,474	9,043	18,127	108,347	65,818	198,540	41,572
1965	455,016	257,224	835	629	1,438	9,571	18,442	112,446	70,377	197,163	44,115
Percent change	+2.4	+4.9	+10.0	+5.5	−2.4	+5.8	+1.7	+3.8	+6.9	−.7	+6.1

GROUP III											
224 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 15,390,000:											
1964	431,691	232,297	546	554	1,207	7,117	11,865	98,184	69,673	198,840	43,705
1965	444,502	245,543	534	506	1,283	7,508	11,841	103,074	75,023	198,453	46,280
Percent change	+3.0	+5.7	−2.2	−8.7	+6.3	+5.5	−.2	+5.0	+7.7	−.2	+5.9
GROUP IV											
451 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 15,720,000:											
1964	380,826	193,882	458	447	913	4,439	10,226	83,983	62,113	186,497	31,750
1965	395,591	207,702	488	402	975	5,098	10,643	88,012	69,027	187,487	33,459
Percent change	+3.9	+7.1	+6.6	−10.1	+6.8	+14.8	+4.1	+4.8	+11.1	+.5	+5.4
GROUP V											
1,051 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 16,198,000:											
1964	313,813	150,989	364	225	870	2,654	9,831	69,349	45,525	162,599	22,396
1965	327,635	161,799	368	239	872	2,990	10,545	74,360	49,944	165,597	22,720
Percent change	+4.4	+7.2	+1.1	+6.2	+.2	+12.7	+7.3	+7.2	+9.7	+1.8	+1.4
GROUP VI											
1,927 cities under 10,000; population 10,596,000:											
1964	153,985	78,467	195	116	555	1,218	6,320	36,961	22,651	75,402	10,567
1965	161,287	82,952	199	122	518	1,232	6,116	39,258	25,278	78,213	10,351
Percent change	+4.7	+5.7	+2.1	+5.2	−6.7	+1.1	−3.2	+6.2	+11.6	+3.7	−2.0
SUBURBAN AREA [1]											
1,963 agencies; population 47,882,000:											
1964	903,061	517,273	1,149	1,288	4,024	11,842	27,901	243,119	154,560	384,500	74,678
1965	953,344	558,202	1,207	1,608	4,581	13,419	29,979	260,570	171,207	393,534	77,239
Percent change	+5.6	+7.9	+5.0	+24.8	+13.8	+13.3	+7.4	+7.2	+10.8	+2.3	+3.4
RURAL AREA											
1,325 agencies; population 23,761,000:											
1964	204,474	142,714	837	1,346	2,079	2,344	12,464	73,148	39,213	60,414	12,629
1965	210,139	147,591	933	1,602	2,071	2,255	12,997	74,684	42,290	60,946	12,361
Percent change	+2.8	+3.4	+11.5	+19.0	−.4	−3.8	+4.3	+2.1	+7.8	+.9	−2.1

[1] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also represented in other city groups.

Table 6.—*Crime Rates, Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, by Population Groups*

[1965 estimated population]

Population group	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
TOTAL, ALL AGENCIES: 5,931 agencies; total population 170,577,000:											
Number of offenses known	4,281,134	2,604,982	8,538	7,013	20,456	114,484	185,115	1,096,974	716,637	1,669,139	462,778
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	2,509.8	1,527.2	5.0	4.1	12.0	67.1	108.5	643.1	420.1	978.5	271.3
TOTAL CITIES: 4,073 cities; total population 116,974,000:											
Number of offenses known	3,540,630	2,115,860	6,474	4,031	14,512	103,676	149,433	857,088	575,498	1,420,739	409,179
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	3,026.9	1,808.8	5.5	3.4	12.4	88.6	127.7	732.7	492.0	1,214.6	349.8
GROUP I											
56 cities over 250,000; population 42,573,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,672,573	1,106,313	3,936	2,090	9,112	76,115	85,236	418,341	269,622	564,170	243,951
Rate per 100,000	3,928.7	2,598.6	9.2	4.9	21.4	178.8	200.2	982.6	633.3	1,325.2	573.0
6 cities over 1,000,000; population 18,881,000:											
Number of offenses known	707,912	519,447	1,807	654	4,949	41,633	46,368	175,501	138,622	187,811	110,567
Rate per 100,000	3,749.4	2,751.2	9.6	3.5	26.2	220.5	245.6	929.5	734.2	994.7	585.6
20 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; population 13,093,000:											
Number of offenses known	540,595	337,826	1,363	839	2,547	21,563	23,830	132,050	72,712	201,930	83,761
Rate per 100,000	4,128.9	2,580.2	10.4	6.4	19.5	164.7	182.0	1,008.5	555.3	1,542.3	639.7
30 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population 10,599,000:											
Number of offenses known	424,066	249,040	766	597	1,616	12,919	15,038	110,790	58,288	174,429	49,623
Rate per 100,000	4,000.9	2,349.6	7.2	5.6	15.2	121.9	141.9	1,045.3	549.9	1,645.7	468.2
GROUP II											
96 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,704,000:											
Number of offenses known	484,465	277,040	873	644	1,536	10,017	20,691	119,380	76,156	206,781	48,387
Rate per 100,000	3,535.3	2,021.7	6.4	4.7	11.2	73.1	151.0	871.2	555.7	1,509.0	353.1
GROUP III											
230 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 15,788,000:											
Number of offenses known	456,256	254,002	545	519	1,312	7,652	13,442	106,516	77,621	201,735	46,914
Rate per 100,000	2,889.8	1,608.8	3.5	3.3	8.3	48.5	85.1	674.6	491.6	1,277.7	297.1

GROUP IV											
468 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 16,280,000:											
Number of offenses known	410,613	216,457	499	409	1,018	5,353	11,515	91,450	72,036	193,747	34,586
Rate per 100,000	2,522.2	1,329.6	3.1	2.5	6.3	32.9	70.7	561.7	442.5	1,190.1	212.4
GROUP V											
1,104 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 17,003,000:											
Number of offenses known	341,957	170,821	387	242	949	3,170	11,343	78,514	52,575	170,894	23,883
Rate per 100,000	2,011.2	1,004.7	2.3	1.4	5.6	18.6	66.7	461.8	309.2	1,005.1	140.5
GROUP VI											
2,119 cities under 10,000; population 11,626,000:											
Number of offenses known	174,766	91,227	234	127	585	1,369	7,206	42,887	27,488	83,412	11,458
Rate per 100,000	1,503.2	784.7	2.0	1.1	5.0	11.8	62.0	368.9	236.4	717.4	98.6
SUBURBAN AREA [1]											
2,113 agencies; population 51,431,000:											
Number of offenses known	1,018,740	601,930	1,363	1,752	5,042	14,449	33,886	280,083	184,717	415,058	82,390
Rate per 100,000	1,980.8	1,170.4	2.7	3.4	9.8	28.1	65.9	544.6	359.2	807.0	160.2
RURAL AREA											
1,559 agencies; population 27,118,000:											
Number of offenses known	237,041	167,281	1,152	1,693	2,372	2,684	15,808	83,625	47,785	68,067	13,855
Rate per 100,000	874.1	616.9	4.2	6.2	8.7	9.9	58.3	308.4	176.2	251.0	51.1

[1] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also included in other city groups.

Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

Table 7.—*Crime Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1965 versus Average 1960–64*

[3,363 agencies; 1965 estimated population 127,795,000]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	Average 1960–64	1965	
TOTAL	**2,997,815**	**3,665,860**	**+22.3**
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,828	6,934	+19.0
Manslaughter by negligence	3,925	4,441	+13.1
Forcible rape	12,592	16,554	+31.5
Robbery	87,352	106,879	+22.4
Aggravated assault	107,790	136,644	+26.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	734,205	919,203	+25.2
Larceny—theft:			
$50 and over	460,861	603,366	+30.9
Under $50	1,263,472	1,454,044	+15.1
Auto theft	321,790	417,795	+29.8

Table 8.—*Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1965, by Population Groups*

[1965 estimated population]

Population group	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Total	$50 and over	
TOTAL CITIES											
2,784 cities; total population 99,846,000:											
Offenses known	**3,078,931**	**1,817,172**	**5,691**	**3,505**	**12,271**	**89,982**	**126,612**	**729,347**	**1,756,719**	**498,465**	**354,804**
Percent cleared by arrest	**24.6**	**26.3**	**90.5**	**85.3**	**64.0**	**37.6**	**72.9**	**24.7**	**19.6**	**13.9**	**25.2**
GROUP I											
53 cities over 250,000; total population 38,742,000:											
Offenses known	1,450,635	949,251	3,574	1,793	7,715	65,713	73,402	352,294	732,886	233,295	213,258
Percent cleared by arrest	26.0	27.5	89.8	87.7	61.9	38.4	70.6	26.3	20.2	14.2	23.5
5 cities over 1,000,000; total population 16,149,000:											
Offenses known	543,754	398,088	1,558	455	3,681	33,617	37,157	124,730	254,125	108,914	88,431
Percent cleared by arrest	28.1	29.8	89.0	80.2	63.1	40.6	70.8	27.9	20.0	15.5	26.5
19 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 12,343,000:											
Offenses known	495,905	310,869	1,306	769	2,462	19,476	22,000	120,515	253,004	68,737	76,373
Percent cleared by arrest	26.0	27.4	91.9	94.8	62.2	38.1	69.9	27.9	20.8	13.9	21.6
29 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 10,250,000:											
Offenses known	410,976	240,294	710	569	1,572	12,620	14,245	107,049	225,757	55,644	48,454
Percent cleared by arrest	23.1	23.6	87.7	84.2	58.7	33.1	71.1	22.6	19.6	11.8	21.0
GROUP II											
89 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 12,563,000:											
Offenses known	446,493	254,370	781	599	1,443	9,291	18,870	110,550	260,765	69,241	44,194
Percent cleared by arrest	24.4	26.3	94.4	77.1	66.3	36.1	76.9	24.1	19.7	14.2	24.4
GROUP III											
209 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 14,403,000:											
Offenses known	418,549	229,255	479	462	1,149	6,962	12,064	96,775	259,543	70,711	41,115
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9	23.3	88.9	81.2	62.1	33.2	72.7	22.2	18.1	13.0	25.6

Table 8.—*Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1965, by Population Groups*—Continued

[1965 estimated population]

Population group	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Total	$50 and over	
GROUP IV											
416 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 14,503,000:											
Offenses known	370,829	193,174	441	372	907	4,778	9,955	81,276	242,544	65,261	30,556
Percent cleared by arrest	22.7	23.8	91.4	86.0	69.6	35.6	75.4	23.2	19.1	12.6	28.3
GROUP V											
817 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 12,728,000:											
Offenses known	271,655	130,725	278	185	710	2,420	8,248	60,034	181,565	40,820	18,215
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9	25.6	89.6	95.1	70.3	36.9	76.3	22.6	18.7	13.7	34.9
GROUP VI											
1,200 cities under 10,000; total population 6,906,000:											
Offenses known	120,770	60,397	138	94	347	818	4,073	28,418	79,416	19,137	7,466
Percent cleared by arrest	26.6	29.1	92.0	89.4	79.3	44.0	83.6	24.7	22.2	17.1	41.9
SUBURBAN AREA [1]											
1,411 agencies; total population 37,951,000:											
Offenses known	820,904	477,176	983	1,089	3,751	11,810	25,862	220,434	490,486	147,847	66,489
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7	23.3	90.1	78.5	64.9	35.5	66.6	21.4	17.5	12.9	30.1
RURAL AREA											
620 agencies; total population 15,761,000:											
Offenses known	148,958	102,470	512	740	1,294	1,538	7,006	53,629	75,481	29,733	8,758
Percent cleared by arrest	28.6	31.3	85.7	66.6	67.9	48.3	74.2	26.7	21.6	21.3	47.2

[1] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also represented in other city groups.

Table 9.—Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1965, by Geographic Divisions

Table 9.—*Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1965, by Geographic Divisions*

[1965 estimated population]

Geographic division	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Total	$50 and over	
TOTAL, ALL DIVISIONS											
2,784 cities; total population 99,846,000:											
Offenses known	**3,078,931**	**1,817,172**	**5,691**	**3,505**	**12,271**	**89,982**	**126,612**	**729,347**	**1,756,719**	**498,465**	**354,804**
Percent cleared by arrest	**24.6**	**26.3**	**90.5**	**85.3**	**64.0**	**37.6**	**72.9**	**24.7**	**19.6**	**13.9**	**25.2**
NEW ENGLAND STATES											
258 cities; total population 7,241,000:											
Offenses known	158,759	105,224	159	209	371	2,462	3,655	41,697	78,497	25,171	31,709
Percent cleared by arrest	22.8	23.6	81.8	77.0	80.3	36.7	78.1	21.6	19.5	16.7	23.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES											
585 cities; total population 23,118,000:											
Offenses known	560,381	401,766	1,195	617	2,766	18,865	31,025	139,210	284,185	126,187	82,518
Percent cleared by arrest	23.2	24.9	85.9	78.1	68.5	38.8	69.3	24.7	16.1	13.0	21.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES											
651 cities; total population 22,131,000:											
Offenses known	682,961	380,179	1,157	756	3,344	31,153	27,801	140,000	392,785	90,759	85,965
Percent cleared by arrest	25.9	28.9	92.5	86.6	59.5	36.3	73.1	26.0	20.5	16.0	28.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES											
309 cities; total population 7,855,000:											
Offenses known	255,738	127,505	354	241	940	6,153	6,932	57,774	160,261	32,269	23,083
Percent cleared by arrest	24.6	26.7	90.1	86.7	64.3	32.1	72.1	26.5	20.7	13.7	27.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES											
241 cities; total population 10,309,000:											
Offenses known	365,009	223,566	1,115	476	1,410	11,862	25,005	91,032	199,121	58,154	34,988
Percent cleared by arrest	27.6	29.7	94.0	96.0	69.7	38.7	77.6	24.6	21.0	13.9	28.2

Table 9.—*Offenses Known and Percent Cleared by Arrest, 1965, by Geographic Divisions*—Continued

[1965 estimated population]

Geographic division	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Total	$50 and over	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES											
85 cities; total population 3,828,000:											
Offenses known	105,097	69,058	382	202	391	2,101	4,869	31,575	54,925	19,088	10,652
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9	24.2	91.1	78.7	66.8	35.1	71.0	20.6	18.5	15.6	22.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES											
181 cities; total population 9,405,000:											
Offenses known	299,924	163,563	757	427	1,030	6,101	13,895	76,092	174,543	38,609	27,079
Percent cleared by arrest	27.6	29.1	91.5	97.7	63.9	44.3	75.4	25.9	23.6	17.1	25.2
MOUNTAIN STATES											
139 cities; total population 4,084,000:											
Offenses known	154,569	77,905	159	152	532	2,457	3,732	33,243	101,192	24,680	13,102
Percent cleared by arrest	22.3	24.1	96.2	72.4	61.3	40.7	73.4	24.1	18.4	12.4	26.5
PACIFIC STATES											
335 cities; total population 11,873,000:											
Offenses known	496,493	268,406	413	425	1,487	8,828	9,698	118,724	311,210	83,548	45,708
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9	22.2	88.4	80.0	56.3	37.8	67.6	23.8	18.6	10.7	24.7

Table 10.—*Offenses Cleared by Arrest of Persons Under 18 Years of Age*

[Percent of total cleared; 1965 estimated population]

Population group	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Total	$50 and over	
TOTAL CITIES											
2,642 cities; total population 90,434,000:											
Total clearances	**661,865**	**413,475**	**4,483**	**2,597**	**6,736**	**25,950**	**81,065**	**159,719**	**306,237**	**60,444**	**75,078**
Percent under 18	**36.8**	**30.2**	**4.6**	**5.4**	**14.1**	**20.7**	**9.1**	**37.4**	**43.7**	**24.5**	**48.3**
GROUP I											
49 cities over 250,000; total population 33,826,000:											
Total clearances	308,167	212,279	2,725	1,304	3,886	18,172	43,168	78,355	121,492	26,908	39,065
Percent under 18	32.1	26.7	4.8	4.5	13.7	22.3	9.0	31.8	38.8	18.9	46.4
4 cities over 1,000,000; total population 12,611,000:											
Total clearances	97,544	78,475	1,014	156	1,549	7,120	18,761	24,074	31,180	12,267	13,690
Percent under 18	23.0	17.2	5.1	7.1	14.9	19.7	8.4	20.4	33.1	12.0	28.3
18 cities, 500,000 to 1,000,000; total population 11,742,000:											
Total clearances	124,767	81,967	1,160	698	1,488	7,296	14,988	32,324	50,832	8,730	15,981
Percent under 18	35.6	32.1	5.0	4.2	13.3	26.1	9.7	36.3	39.7	24.9	55.3
27 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population 9,474,000:											
Total clearances	85,856	51,837	551	450	849	3,756	9,419	21,957	39,480	5,911	9,394
Percent under 18	37.3	32.4	4.0	4.2	12.0	19.5	8.8	37.6	42.2	24.4	57.6
GROUP II											
80 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 11,222,000:											
Total clearances	100,485	61,238	647	392	850	2,954	13,542	24,431	47,871	9,016	9,798
Percent under 18	35.9	30.5	4.0	6.4	14.6	15.9	8.0	39.5	41.3	26.8	50.1
GROUP III											
193 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population 13,334,000:											
Total clearances	84,573	48,963	385	353	664	2,138	8,229	19,745	43,767	8,510	9,292
Percent under 18	39.1	33.2	4.2	5.4	13.7	16.5	10.8	40.0	43.9	28.5	49.2

Table 10.—*Offenses Cleared by Arrest of Persons Under 18 Years of Age*—Continued

[Percent of total cleared; 1965 estimated population]

Population group	Grand total	Crime index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
			Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Total	$50 and over	
GROUP IV											
374 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population 13,052,000:											
Total clearances	77,115	41,644	365	299	585	1,503	6,797	17,182	42,555	7,383	7,829
Percent under 18	44.2	35.1	4.7	5.0	16.6	17.8	8.9	44.4	50.6	28.1	50.3
GROUP V											
792 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population 12,349,000:											
Total clearances	60,456	32,451	241	167	481	853	6,067	13,242	33,293	5,455	6,112
Percent under 18	45.3	36.9	4.1	10.2	14.8	19.2	10.1	46.8	51.2	30.8	53.0
GROUP VI											
1,154 cities under 10,000; total population 6,651,000:											
Total clearances	31,069	16,900	120	82	270	330	3,262	6,764	17,259	3,172	2,982
Percent under 18	46.4	38.7	3.3	6.1	14.1	18.2	10.1	51.3	52.0	35.2	51.2
SUBURBAN AREA [1]											
1,324 agencies; total population 33,161,000:											
Total clearances	157,578	96,262	744	813	2,069	3,401	14,037	41,668	77,291	16,788	17,555
Percent under 18	39.7	33.1	5.9	5.7	16.2	15.8	11.1	40.2	45.5	27.2	45.7
RURAL AREA											
585 agencies; total population 14,415,000:											
Total clearances	39,619	29,717	391	394	795	668	4,769	13,357	15,460	5,952	3,785
Percent under 18	31.2	30.5	6.6	2.0	14.5	10.0	7.2	40.7	30.1	23.4	44.8

[1] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also represented in other city groups.

Table 11.—*Disposition of Persons Formally Charged by the Police, 1965*

[1,781 cities; 1965 estimated population 57,761,000]

Offense	Charged (held for prosecution)	Percent of persons charged			
		Guilty		Acquitted or dismissed	Referred to juvenile court
		Offense charged	Lesser offense		
TOTAL	**2,058,421**	**67.5**	**2.7**	**15.2**	**14.6**
Criminal homicide:					
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,997	44.7	18.2	30.1	7.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	797	35.4	10.5	45.7	8.4
Forcible rape	3,386	30.7	13.4	32.5	23.4
Robbery	14,655	34.0	12.7	19.1	34.2
Aggravated assault	31,275	34.9	15.4	34.9	14.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	69,242	24.8	7.5	16.2	51.4
Larceny—theft	152,968	38.3	3.6	13.0	45.1
Auto theft	39,794	21.5	6.2	11.8	60.6
Subtotal for above offenses	314,114	32.6	6.6	16.4	44.3
Other assaults	87,294	50.5	3.7	33.3	12.4
Arson	2,048	17.5	4.5	10.9	67.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	9,754	61.9	10.6	17.4	10.1
Fraud	18,864	70.6	3.9	22.6	2.8
Embezzlement	2,626	70.3	3.6	21.6	4.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,304	38.5	5.7	29.1	26.6
Vandalism	29,546	22.2	1.6	18.2	58.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	20,825	57.4	6.6	20.2	15.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,042	69.2	4.5	24.9	1.3
Sex offenses	23,149	54.7	7.4	16.8	21.1
Narcotic drug laws	16,545	46.5	8.1	38.0	7.3
Gambling	36,471	55.4	9.2	34.4	1.0
Offenses against the family and children	21,604	62.9	2.1	28.4	6.6
Driving under the influence	94,937	78.6	11.3	9.6	.6
Liquor laws	76,985	65.3	1.5	14.9	18.4
Drunkenness	753,577	89.2	.5	9.4	1.0
Disorderly conduct	255,333	73.9	.6	17.0	8.5
Vagrancy	52,044	76.6	1.5	17.0	4.9
All other offenses	226,359	50.4	1.1	17.0	31.5

Table 12.—*Offenses Known, Cleared; Persons Arrested, Charged and Disposed of in 1965*

[1,657 cities; 1965 estimated population 56,554,000]

Type	TOTAL	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Offenses known	1,678,074	3,015	6,349	41,762	66,012	387,538	981,189	192,209
Offenses cleared	403,534	2,709	4,163	16,055	48,087	99,217	184,670	48,633
Percent cleared	24.0	89.9	65.6	38.4	72.8	25.6	18.8	25.3
ARRESTS	**385,474**	**3,177**	**4,708**	**20,904**	**41,462**	**81,325**	**185,497**	**48,401**
Total persons charged	310,096	1,987	3,380	14,606	31,007	68,430	151,482	39,204
Percent of arrests	80.4	62.5	71.8	69.9	74.8	84.1	81.7	81.0
Adults guilty	100,364	884	1,028	4,931	10,680	16,838	57,656	8,347
Percent of charged	58.4	47.8	39.9	51.3	40.6	50.8	69.6	54.0
Adults guilty of lesser offense	20,372	362	447	1,852	4,744	5,098	5,431	2,438
Percent of charged	11.9	19.6	17.3	19.3	18.0	15.4	6.6	15.8
Adults acquitted or dismissed	51,031	602	1,104	2,825	10,881	11,191	19,760	4,668
Percent of charged	29.7	32.6	42.8	29.4	41.4	33.8	23.9	30.2
Referred to juvenile court	138,329	139	801	4,998	4,702	35,303	68,635	23,751
Percent of charged	44.6	7.0	23.7	34.2	15.2	51.6	45.3	60.6

Table 13.—*Police Disposition of Juvenile Offenders Taken Into Custody, 1965*

[1965 estimated population]

Population group	Total [1]	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL						
2,877 agencies; total population 95,096,000:						
Number	833,507	389,278	383,875	24,146	22,114	14,094
Percent	[2] 100.0	46.7	46.1	2.9	2.7	1.7
TOTAL CITIES						
2,294 agencies; total population 76,144,000:						
Number	741,353	348,827	339,651	22,865	19,674	10,336
Percent	100.0	47.1	45.8	3.1	2.7	1.4
GROUP I						
39 cities over 250,000; population 31,177,000:						
Number	261,195	100,532	139,911	15,862	3,798	1,092
Percent	100.0	38.5	53.6	6.1	1.5	.4
GROUP II						
58 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 7,850,000:						
Number	99,671	48,731	44,649	1,415	2,950	1,926
Percent	100.0	48.9	44.8	1.4	3.0	1.9
GROUP III						
137 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 9,456,000:						
Number	101,630	55,531	39,848	2,111	3,404	736
Percent	100.0	54.6	39.2	2.1	3.3	.7
GROUP IV						
319 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 11,059,000:						
Number	115,831	59,669	48,640	1,442	4,072	2,008
Percent	100.0	51.5	42.0	1.2	3.5	1.7
GROUP V						
688 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 10,571,000:						
Number	104,949	55,105	42,594	1,265	3,564	2,421
Percent	100.0	52.5	40.6	1.2	3.4	2.3
GROUP VI						
1,053 cities under 10,000; population 6,031,000:						
Number	58,077	29,259	24,009	770	1,886	2,153
Percent	100.0	50.4	41.3	1.3	3.2	3.7
SUBURBAN AREA [3]						
1,163 agencies; population 26,222,000:						
Number	220,293	124,083	82,769	2,142	7,912	3,387
Percent	100.0	56.3	37.6	1.0	3.6	1.5
RURAL AREA						
494 agencies; population 8,806,000:						
Number	33,425	9,895	18,846	661	1,237	2,786
Percent	100.0	29.6	56.4	2.0	3.7	8.3

[1] Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.
[2] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[3] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also included in other city groups.

Table 14.—*Offense Analysis, Trends, 1964-65; Percent Distribution and Average Value*

[646 cities 25,000 and over; 1965 estimated population 75,400,000]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change	Percent distribution 1965 [1]	Average value
	1964	1965			
Robbery:					
TOTAL	82,938	85,999	+3.7	100.0	$254
Highway	42,718	44,164	+3.4	51.4	113
Commercial house	17,125	17,337	+1.2	20.2	421
Gas or service station	4,660	5,050	+8.4	5.9	109
Chain store	2,200	2,360	+7.3	2.7	534
Residence	7,688	7,788	+1.3	9.1	391
Bank	659	784	+19.0	.9	3,789
Miscellaneous	7,888	8,516	+8.0	9.9	203
Burglary—breaking or entering:					
TOTAL	609,821	634,603	+4.1	100.0	242
Residence (dwelling):					
Night	150,390	161,119	+7.1	25.4	247
Day	136,034	152,758	+12.3	24.1	274
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):					
Night	293,937	291,230	−.9	45.9	223
Day	29,460	29,496	+.1	4.6	231
Larceny—theft (except auto theft, by value):					
TOTAL	1,438,341	1,433,647	−.3	100.0	84
$50 and over	414,310	432,866	+4.5	30.2	236
$5 to $50	781,814	773,341	−1.1	53.9	23
Under $5	242,217	227,440	−6.1	15.9	2
Larceny—theft (by type):					
TOTAL	1,438,341	1,433,647	−.3	100.0	84
Pocket-picking	13,692	14,006	+2.3	1.0	100
Purse-snatching	24,205	24,011	−.8	1.7	45
Shoplifting	106,515	112,361	+5.5	7.8	27
From autos (except accessories)	285,479	279,717	−2.0	19.5	110
Auto accessories	288,722	289,711	+.3	20.2	40
Bicycles	227,170	221,425	−2.5	15.4	28
From buildings	241,695	262,958	+8.8	18.3	159
From coin operated machines	38,772	24,038	−38.0	1.7	19
All others	212,091	205,420	−3.1	14.3	115
Auto theft					1,030

[1] Because of rounding the percentages may not add to total.

Table 15.—*Type and Value of Property Stolen and Recovered, 1965*

[646 cities 25,000 and over; 1965 estimated population 75,400,000]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	$629,700,000	$324,500,000	52
Currency, notes, etc	61,700,000	5,600,000	9
Jewelry and precious metals	52,200,000	3,500,000	7
Furs	13,100,000	600,000	5
Clothing	25,100,000	2,500,000	10
Locally stolen automobiles	332,900,000	290,000,000	87
Miscellaneous	144,700,000	22,300,000	15

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Table 16.—*Murder Victims—Weapons Used, 1965*

Age	Number	Weapons							
		Gun	Cutting or stabbing	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (strangulations and beatings)	Poison	Explosives	Other (drownings, arson, etc.)	Unknown and not stated
TOTAL	8,773	5,015	2,021	505	894	20	5	226	87
Percent		57.2	23.0	5.8	10.2	.2	.1	2.6	1.0
Infant (under 1)	116	7	6	6	64	3		29	1
1–4	198	25	4	22	105	2		36	4
5–9	121	43	10	11	35	2		19	1
10–14	97	45	14	10	17			9	2
15–19	620	383	150	29	37	1	2	12	6
20–24	1,062	690	262	37	48	1		18	6
25–29	1,128	747	260	39	55	2		16	9
30–34	1,008	628	264	35	60	2		14	5
35–39	1,029	615	270	33	78	2	1	20	10
40–44	888	528	222	50	69	1		15	3
45–49	694	395	166	44	70	2	1	10	6
50–54	529	289	113	50	58	1		9	9
55–59	384	203	85	40	45		1	5	5
60–64	276	132	64	29	41			6	4
65–69	172	80	38	25	23	1		1	4
70–74	130	55	22	17	29			1	6
75 and over	148	44	25	22	52			3	2
Unknown	173	106	46	6	8			3	4

Table 17.—*Murder Victims by Age, Sex, and Race, 1965*

Age	Number	Percent	Sex		Race					
			Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	8,773		6,539	2,234	3,970	4,693	51	16	6	37
Percent		[1] 100.0	74.5	25.5	45.3	53.5	.6	.2	.1	.4
Infant (under 1)	116	1.3	77	39	71	40	1			4
1–4	198	2.3	95	103	133	62	2			1
5–9	121	1.4	69	52	82	37		1		1
10–14	97	1.1	64	33	56	39	2			
15–19	620	7.1	464	156	264	347	3	3	1	2
20–24	1,062	12.1	802	260	460	592	7	1		2
25–29	1,128	12.9	857	271	409	709	6	2		2
30–34	1,008	11.5	765	243	394	604	8	1		1
35–39	1,029	11.7	789	240	394	620	9	1	2	3
40–44	888	10.1	644	244	380	500	3	2	1	2
45–49	694	7.9	541	153	327	363	2	1		1
50–54	529	6.0	424	105	263	262	4			
55–59	384	4.4	296	88	217	162	2			3
60–64	276	3.1	212	64	178	95	1			2
65–69	172	2.0	129	43	104	66	1			1
70–74	130	1.5	90	40	87	39		3		1
75 and over	148	1.7	103	45	102	43		1	2	
Unknown	173	2.0	118	55	49	113				11

[1] Because of rounding the percentages may not add to total.

Arrest Data

Tables in the following section provide certain personal characteristics of individuals arrested for all criminal acts. Arrest rates and trends are shown for city, suburban and rural areas, as well as the United States as a whole. Tabulations are published containing characteristics of persons arrested by age, sex and race.

Arrest statistics are collected annually from contributing law enforcement agencies and the figures used in the tables this year were submitted by agencies representing 69 percent of the United States population. In using these arrest figures it is important to remember that the same person may be arrested several times during one year for the same type or for different offenses. Each arrest is counted. Further, the arrest of one person may solve several crimes and, in other instances, two or more persons may be arrested during the solution of one crime.

Arrests are primarily a measure of police activity, as it relates to crime. Although police arrest practices vary, particularly with respect to juveniles, contributors to this Program are instructed to count one arrest each time an individual is taken into custody for committing a specific crime. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he commits an offense and the circumstances are such that if the offender were an adult, an arrest would be made.

Arrest data is primarily a measure of law enforcement activity, but it does provide useful information on the characteristics of persons arrested for criminal acts. It is a gauge of criminality when used within its limitations as must be done with all forms of criminal statistics, including court and penal.

Table 18.—*Arrests, Number and Rate, 1965, by Population Groups*

[Rate per 100,000; 1965 estimated population]

Offense charged	TOTAL (4,062 agencies; total population 134,095,000)	Cities							Other areas	
		Total city arrests (3,083 cities; population 101,652,000)	Group I (54 cities over 250,000; population 40,900,000)	Group II (86 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 12,157,000)	Group III (193 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 13,270,000)	Group IV (387 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 13,427,000)	Group V (884 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 13,626,000)	Group VI (1,479 cities under 10,000; population 8,271,000)	Suburban area [1] (1,538 agencies; population 33,874,000)	Rural area (839 agencies; population 18,515,000)
TOTAL	**4,955,047**	**4,401,598**	**2,128,794**	**598,094**	**487,740**	**476,008**	**436,348**	**274,614**	**751,031**	**294,773**
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	**3,695.2**	**4,330.1**	**5,204.8**	**4,919.6**	**3,675.4**	**3,545.1**	**3,202.4**	**3,320.3**	**2,217.1**	**1,592.1**
Criminal homicide:										
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,348	6,144	4,087	744	438	420	303	152	951	654
Rate per 100,000	5.5	6.0	10.0	6.1	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.8	3.5
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	2,815	1,822	707	294	271	263	180	107	709	615
Rate per 100,000	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.3
Forcible rape	10,734	8,635	5,526	947	747	623	504	288	1,801	1,084
Rate per 100,000	8.0	8.5	13.5	7.8	5.6	4.6	3.7	3.5	5.3	5.9
Robbery	45,872	42,134	30,906	3,866	2,869	2,336	1,472	685	5,122	1,423
Rate per 100,000	34.2	41.4	75.6	31.8	21.6	17.4	10.8	8.3	15.1	7.7
Aggravated assault	84,411	73,606	42,493	9,619	6,155	5,990	5,888	3,461	12,325	5,447
Rate per 100,000	62.9	72.4	103.9	79.1	46.4	44.6	43.2	41.8	36.4	29.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	197,627	162,281	84,268	19,578	17,801	17,079	14,575	8,980	37,977	18,976
Rate per 100,000	147.4	159.6	206.0	161.0	134.1	127.2	107.0	108.6	112.1	102.5
Larceny—theft	383,726	338,543	142,361	47,034	43,431	46,271	38,778	20,668	77,749	21,401
Rate per 100,000	286.2	333.0	348.1	386.9	327.3	344.6	284.6	249.9	229.5	115.6
Auto theft	101,763	89,095	46,449	11,551	10,143	9,320	7,659	3,973	18,799	6,118
Rate per 100,000	75.9	87.6	113.6	95.0	76.4	69.4	56.2	48.0	55.5	33.0
Subtotal for above offenses	834,296	722,260	356,797	93,633	81,855	82,302	69,359	38,314	155,433	55,718
Rate per 100,000	622.2	710.5	872.4	770.2	616.8	613.0	509.0	463.2	458.9	300.9
Other assaults	207,615	180,531	81,251	27,423	22,034	20,542	18,864	10,417	37,729	11,540
Rate per 100,000	154.8	177.6	198.7	225.6	166.0	153.0	138.4	126.0	111.4	62.3
Arson	6,187	4,912	2,227	518	601	570	603	393	1,592	644
Rate per 100,000	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	30,617	23,053	9,204	3,699	3,006	3,275	2,629	1,240	5,685	4,897
Rate per 100,000	22.8	22.7	22.5	30.4	22.7	24.4	19.3	15.0	16.8	26.4
Fraud	52,007	37,144	14,313	6,384	4,550	5,282	4,433	2,182	11,439	8,769
Rate per 100,000	38.8	36.5	35.0	52.5	34.3	39.3	32.5	26.4	33.8	47.4
Embezzlement	7,674	5,310	1,839	1,092	509	1,005	653	212	2,135	1,103
Rate per 100,000	5.7	5.2	4.5	9.0	3.8	7.5	4.8	2.6	6.3	6.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19,060	16,434	8,891	2,077	1,520	1,687	1,371	888	3,184	1,466
Rate per 100,000	14.2	16.2	21.7	17.1	11.5	12.6	10.1	10.7	9.4	7.9

Vandalism	89,668	77,297	30,884	8,670	9,347	10,079	10,938	7,379	22,467	6,135
Rate per 100,000	66.9	76.0	75.5	71.3	70.4	75.1	80.3	89.2	66.3	33.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	53,585	48,898	26,694	7,124	4,810	4,392	3,752	2,126	6,979	2,265
Rate per 100,000	40.0	48.1	65.3	58.6	36.2	32.7	27.5	25.7	20.6	12.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	33,987	32,849	29,315	2,054	709	346	223	202	977	346
Rate per 100,000	25.3	32.3	71.7	16.9	5.3	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.9	1.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	58,205	51,451	27,666	8,917	5,173	4,404	3,688	1,603	9,244	2,907
Rate per 100,000	43.4	50.6	67.6	73.3	39.0	32.8	27.1	19.4	27.3	15.7
Narcotic drug laws	46,069	43,527	34,681	2,544	2,605	2,106	1,089	502	4,344	970
Rate per 100,000	34.4	42.8	84.8	20.9	19.6	15.7	8.0	6.1	12.8	5.2
Gambling	114,294	108,602	91,354	8,553	3,629	2,519	1,711	836	5,013	2,814
Rate per 100,000	85.2	106.8	223.4	70.4	27.3	18.8	12.6	10.1	14.8	15.2
Offenses against family and children	60,981	40,927	16,512	8,628	5,118	4,448	4,196	2,025	15,831	9,634
Rate per 100,000	45.5	40.3	40.4	71.0	38.6	33.1	30.8	24.5	46.7	52.0
Driving under the influence	241,511	201,334	82,620	22,136	24,078	27,149	27,385	17,966	48,312	24,583
Rate per 100,000	180.1	198.1	202.0	182.1	181.4	202.2	201.0	217.2	142.6	132.8
Liquor laws	179,219	144,465	45,868	17,071	15,895	22,156	23,557	19,918	35,358	25,514
Rate per 100,000	133.7	142.1	112.1	140.4	119.8	165.0	172.9	240.8	104.4	137.8
Drunkenness	1,535,040	1,438,075	684,873	226,247	163,776	144,688	133,008	85,483	138,316	57,851
Rate per 100,000	1,144.7	1,414.7	1,674.5	1,861.0	1,234.2	1,077.6	976.2	1,033.6	408.3	312.5
Disorderly conduct	570,122	528,356	281,930	63,715	49,117	50,858	49,336	33,400	81,175	19,819
Rate per 100,000	425.2	519.8	689.3	524.1	370.1	378.8	362.1	403.8	239.6	107.0
Vagrancy	120,416	112,432	62,666	15,304	12,216	9,039	8,018	5,189	10,517	3,662
Rate per 100,000	89.8	110.6	153.2	125.9	92.1	67.3	58.8	62.7	31.0	19.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	531,970	441,401	179,736	55,794	58,862	59,808	53,201	34,000	114,419	46,510
Rate per 100,000	396.7	434.2	439.4	458.9	443.6	445.4	390.5	411.1	337.8	251.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	76,346	68,962	23,235	10,387	10,552	9,977	6,916	7,895	15,590	2,699
Rate per 100,000	56.9	67.8	56.8	85.4	79.5	74.3	50.8	95.5	46.0	14.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,243	67,929	28,759	5,069	7,664	10,325	10,126	5,986	18,186	1,337
Rate per 100,000	53.9	66.8	70.3	41.7	57.8	76.9	74.3	72.4	53.7	7.2
Runaways	90,281	74,411	30,714	11,442	10,666	9,028	8,208	4,353	22,696	6,289
Rate per 100,000	67.3	73.2	75.1	94.1	80.4	67.2	60.2	52.6	67.0	34.0

[1] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also included in other city groups.

Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

Table 19.—*Arrest Trends, 1960–65* [1]

[1,882 agencies, 1965 estimated population 86,157,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested								
	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1960	1965	Percent change	1960	1965	Percent change	1960	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	**3,103,515**	**3,398,433**	**+9.5**	**452,962**	**699,588**	**+54.4**	**2,650,553**	**2,698,845**	**+1.8**
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,214	5,074	+20.4	322	459	+42.5	3,892	4,615	+18.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,678	1,745	+4.0	130	128	−1.5	1,548	1,617	+4.5
Forcible rape	6,359	7,379	+16.0	1,144	1,540	+34.6	5,215	5,839	+12.0
Robbery	29,277	33,525	+14.5	7,043	9,835	+39.6	22,234	23,690	+6.5
Aggravated assault	46,640	60,156	+29.0	5,833	9,637	+65.2	40,807	50,519	+23.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	111,378	135,268	+21.4	54,060	68,291	+26.3	57,318	66,977	+16.9
Larceny—theft	182,686	261,241	+43.0	89,487	143,201	+60.0	93,199	118,040	+26.7
Auto theft	51,644	72,957	+41.3	31,981	45,982	+43.8	19,663	26,975	+37.2
Subtotal for above offenses	433,876	577,345	+33.1	190,000	279,073	+46.9	243,876	298,272	+22.3
Other assaults	114,772	139,712	+21.7	11,647	21,859	+87.7	103,125	117,853	+14.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	20,115	21,355	+6.2	1,447	2,001	+38.3	18,668	19,354	+3.7
Embezzlement and fraud	31,477	38,108	+21.1	811	1,415	+74.5	30,666	36,693	+19.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	8,339	13,511	+62.0	2,219	4,544	+104.8	6,120	8,967	+46.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	29,189	36,699	+25.7	5,891	7,349	+24.7	23,298	29,350	+26.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	24,245	27,234	+12.3	402	645	+60.4	23,843	26,589	+11.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	40,867	41,730	+2.1	8,637	8,878	+2.8	32,230	32,852	+1.9
Narcotic drug laws	25,623	37,307	+45.6	1,481	3,716	+150.9	24,142	33,591	+39.1
Gambling	109,839	89,725	−18.3	1,433	1,589	+10.9	108,406	88,136	−18.7
Offenses against family and children	34,768	37,319	+7.3	572	409	−28.5	34,196	36,910	+7.9
Driving under the influence	130,793	149,436	+14.3	971	1,154	+18.8	129,822	148,282	+14.2
Liquor laws	81,404	118,528	+45.6	15,554	30,281	+94.7	65,850	88,247	+34.0
Drunkenness	1,153,092	1,101,586	−4.5	11,041	16,678	+51.1	1,142,051	1,084,908	−5.0
Disorderly conduct	338,717	354,869	+4.8	41,213	58,189	+41.2	297,504	296,680	−.3
Vagrancy	121,189	91,650	−24.4	8,097	5,951	−26.5	113,092	85,699	−24.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	405,210	522,319	+28.9	151,546	255,857	+68.8	253,664	266,462	+5.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	103,242	48,145	−53.4	18,713	12,298	−34.3	84,529	35,847	−57.6

[1] Based on comparable reports from 1,520 cities representing 72,119,000 population and 362 counties representing 14,038,000 population.

[1] Based on comparable reports from [illegible]

Table 28.—Total arrest trends, 1964–65

[3,355 agencies; 1965 estimated population 114,969,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested											
	Total all ages			Under 15 years of age			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	4,419,196	4,453,698	+.8	362,105	381,401	+5.3	913,125	943,730	+3.4	3,506,071	3,509,968	+.1
Criminal homicide:												
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,056	6,510	+7.5	94	113	+20.2	533	576	+8.1	5,523	5,934	+7.4
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	2,389	2,276	−4.7	18	22	+22.2	178	161	−9.6	2,211	2,115	−4.3
Forcible rape	9,319	9,524	+2.2	392	474	+20.9	1,831	2,076	+13.4	7,488	7,448	−.5
Robbery	41,277	42,201	+2.2	4,609	5,032	+9.2	12,388	13,092	+5.7	28,889	29,109	+.8
Aggravated assault	72,845	76,635	+5.2	3,707	4,117	+11.1	11,350	12,152	+7.1	61,495	64,483	+4.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	167,990	174,626	+4.0	41,979	45,265	+7.8	87,004	90,833	+4.4	80,986	83,793	+3.5
Larceny—theft	346,857	344,561	−.7	100,758	102,611	+1.8	190,434	190,212	−.1	156,423	154,349	−1.3
Auto theft	94,391	91,962	−2.6	15,255	15,167	−.6	60,649	57,858	−4.6	33,742	34,104	+1.1
Subtotal for above offenses	741,124	748,295	+1.0	166,812	172,801	+3.6	364,367	366,960	+.7	376,757	381,335	+1.2
Other assaults	183,837	183,309	−.3	10,135	11,695	+15.4	26,718	29,147	+9.1	157,119	154,162	−1.9
Arson	4,696	5,282	+12.5	2,315	2,682	+15.9	3,044	3,461	+13.7	1,652	1,821	+10.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	27,380	26,810	−2.1	530	555	+4.7	2,818	2,655	−5.8	24,562	24,155	−1.7
Fraud	43,105	43,480	+.9	1,097	453	−58.7	2,941	1,624	−44.8	40,164	41,856	+4.2
Embezzlement	7,891	6,855	−13.1	41	45	+9.8	181	264	+45.9	7,710	6,591	−14.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	16,344	16,675	+2.0	2,233	2,552	+14.3	6,007	5,941	−1.1	10,337	10,734	+3.8
Vandalism	73,261	78,111	+6.6	36,688	39,006	+6.3	56,642	59,729	+5.5	16,619	18,382	+10.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	45,779	48,907	+6.8	2,824	3,218	+14.0	9,620	10,118	+5.2	36,159	38,789	+7.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	34,425	33,057	−4.0	93	79	−15.1	613	828	+35.1	33,812	32,229	−4.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	57,286	52,763	−7.9	4,958	4,795	−3.3	13,799	12,505	−9.4	43,487	40,258	−7.4
Narcotic drug laws	38,903	43,481	+11.8	663	962	+45.1	3,572	4,933	+38.1	35,331	38,548	+9.1
Gambling	109,540	108,642	−.8	400	502	+25.5	2,567	2,441	−4.9	106,973	106,201	−.7
Offenses against family and children	53,096	51,461	−3.1	156	126	−19.2	715	526	−26.4	52,381	50,935	−2.8
Driving under the influence	210,667	213,633	+1.4	42	34	−19.0	1,659	1,704	+2.7	209,008	211,929	+1.4
Liquor laws	143,555	159,184	+10.9	2,355	2,665	+13.2	37,481	42,315	+12.9	106,074	116,869	+10.2
Drunkenness	1,431,101	1,406,675	−1.7	2,029	2,347	+15.7	20,837	23,163	+11.2	1,410,264	1,383,512	−1.9
Disorderly conduct	481,153	513,084	+6.6	25,233	28,671	+13.6	76,913	84,379	+9.7	404,240	428,705	+6.1
Vagrancy	115,335	99,138	−14.0	1,155	1,276	+10.5	7,684	7,344	−4.4	107,651	91,794	−14.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	466,884	469,302	+.5	57,164	56,816	−.6	141,113	138,139	−2.1	325,771	331,163	+1.7
Suspicion (not included in totals)	81,701	64,776	−20.7	5,075	5,060	−.3	17,407	16,047	−7.8	64,294	48,729	−24.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,079	65,744	+2.6	16,629	16,188	−2.7	64,079	65,744	+2.6			
Runaways	69,755	79,810	+14.4	28,553	33,933	+18.8	69,755	79,810	+14.4			

Table 21.—*Total Arrests by Age, 1965*

[4,062 agencies; 1965 estimated population 134,095,000]

Offense charged	Grand total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age									
					10 and under	11–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TOTAL	5,031,393	430,040	1,074,485	3,956,908	70,593	101,103	258,344	200,389	229,928	214,128	210,032	162,917	146,240	147,754
Criminal homicide:														
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,348	120	635	6,713	11	14	95	106	183	226	284	265	263	278
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	2,815	27	196	2,619	7	6	14	23	60	86	166	150	145	149
Forcible rape	10,734	491	2,245	8,489	21	92	378	432	618	704	917	781	677	720
Robbery	45,872	5,274	13,813	32,059	502	1,388	3,384	2,578	3,003	2,958	3,523	2,781	2,552	2,631
Aggravated assault	84,411	4,335	12,950	71,461	521	1,006	2,808	2,489	3,100	3,026	3,571	2,985	3,000	3,270
Burglary—breaking or entering	197,627	50,297	102,472	95,155	8,945	13,100	28,252	18,468	17,886	15,821	14,357	9,816	7,810	7,114
Larceny—theft	383,726	112,839	210,469	173,257	18,881	30,732	63,226	35,968	33,733	27,929	22,605	14,358	11,333	9,885
Auto theft	101,763	16,662	63,596	38,167	340	1,766	14,556	17,438	17,424	12,072	8,397	5,108	3,729	3,072
Subtotal for above offenses	834,296	190,045	406,376	427,920	29,228	48,104	112,713	77,502	76,007	62,822	53,820	36,244	29,509	27,119
Other assaults	207,615	12,624	31,948	175,667	1,676	3,030	7,918	5,483	6,755	7,086	8,287	7,137	7,129	8,178
Arson	6,187	3,112	4,031	2,156	1,439	735	938	357	314	248	201	186	124	100
Forgery and counterfeiting	30,617	609	2,962	27,655	39	132	438	519	845	989	1,506	1,373	1,394	1,581
Fraud	52,007	492	1,796	50,211	28	121	343	306	443	555	1,059	1,190	1,483	1,884
Embezzlement	7,674	48	275	7,399	1	9	38	35	86	106	162	177	252	304
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19,060	2,852	6,720	12,340	302	716	1,834	1,260	1,337	1,271	1,240	959	787	761
Vandalism	89,668	44,513	68,785	20,883	11,779	12,234	20,500	10,106	8,337	5,829	3,299	2,234	1,645	1,411
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	53,585	3,500	10,985	42,600	239	781	2,480	2,171	2,646	2,668	3,025	2,407	2,222	2,357
Prostitution and commercialized vice	33,987	80	839	33,148	1	12	67	96	203	460	1,287	1,607	1,739	2,462
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	58,205	5,384	14,097	44,108	615	1,124	3,645	2,826	3,084	2,803	2,387	2,180	2,153	2,241
Narcotic drug laws	46,069	1,058	5,345	40,724	71	215	772	828	1,396	2,063	2,511	2,411	2,410	2,790
Gambling	114,294	528	2,561	111,733	34	88	406	410	703	920	1,485	1,440	1,727	2,517
Offenses against family and children	60,981	147	648	60,333	57	22	68	77	154	270	1,610	1,625	1,806	2,244
Driving under the influence	241,511	39	1,937	239,574	2	4	33	101	522	1,275	3,154	3,651	4,547	6,528
Liquor laws	179,219	3,117	48,456	130,763	65	234	2,818	6,539	15,181	23,619	29,470	23,260	17,574	4,733
Drunkenness	1,535,040	2,543	25,912	1,509,128	69	239	2,235	4,065	7,723	11,581	21,921	18,917	19,571	29,108
Disorderly conduct	570,122	31,882	93,472	476,650	5,073	7,399	19,410	16,016	21,383	24,191	31,505	24,047	21,723	23,246
Vagrancy	120,416	1,318	7,894	112,522	126	254	938	1,059	2,055	3,462	7,275	5,116	4,378	4,379
All other offenses (except traffic)	531,970	64,575	156,310	375,660	12,775	14,122	37,678	29,882	32,388	29,465	27,843	22,162	19,966	19,978
Suspicion	76,346	6,321	20,612	55,734	1,089	1,421	3,811	3,404	4,910	5,977	6,985	4,594	4,101	3,833
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,243	17,673	72,243		1,167	2,974	13,532	15,641	22,472	16,457				
Runaways	90,281	37,580	90,281		4,718	7,133	25,729	21,706	20,984	10,011				

Table 21.—*Total Arrests by Age, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Age												
	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Not known
TOTAL	**140,451**	**124,233**	**117,988**	**461,067**	**429,665**	**462,457**	**454,372**	**370,360**	**299,847**	**193,438**	**123,221**	**101,419**	**8,447**
Criminal homicide:													
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	277	304	288	1,143	895	808	636	438	333	206	125	165	5
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	145	135	118	393	285	244	203	172	131	76	45	62	
Forcible rape	610	521	426	1,485	935	600	393	187	120	54	31	29	3
Robbery	2,438	2,053	1,809	6,025	3,463	2,331	1,265	609	301	142	67	58	11
Aggravated assault	3,170	3,048	3,017	12,058	10,067	8,777	6,889	4,563	3,198	1,814	979	1,020	35
Burglary—breaking or entering	6,502	5,426	4,643	15,108	9,345	6,330	3,997	2,244	1,232	684	306	218	23
Larceny—theft	8,814	7,294	6,605	22,955	17,384	15,120	11,959	8,592	6,738	4,153	2,633	2,753	76
Auto theft	2,552	1,893	1,610	4,571	2,619	1,951	1,314	677	391	163	62	46	12
Subtotal for above offenses	24,508	20,674	18,516	63,738	44,993	36,161	26,656	17,482	12,444	7,292	4,248	4,351	165
Other assaults	8,234	7,727	7,642	30,285	25,423	22,400	17,498	11,069	7,049	3,563	1,943	1,870	233
Arson	99	78	82	302	256	193	192	124	88	56	36	36	3
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,570	1,300	1,337	5,172	3,969	3,276	2,508	1,371	664	358	159	111	6
Fraud	2,234	2,128	2,175	9,515	8,347	7,162	5,823	3,390	1,982	948	493	326	72
Embezzlement	304	306	362	1,362	1,222	1,071	848	459	342	133	65	29	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	760	618	553	2,031	1,474	1,125	768	545	368	171	104	70	6
Vandalism	1,094	977	832	2,567	1,855	1,678	1,233	823	550	285	182	184	34
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,205	2,038	1,894	7,042	5,417	4,556	3,438	2,344	1,596	952	527	535	45
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,269	2,536	2,359	7,113	3,924	2,818	1,629	920	675	377	207	206	20
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,250	1,942	1,939	6,804	5,652	5,267	4,124	2,465	1,792	1,146	801	908	57
Narcotic drug laws	2,685	2,532	2,185	8,574	6,261	4,188	2,154	912	538	275	150	135	13
Gambling	2,541	2,667	2,907	14,619	15,190	15,268	13,944	11,407	10,046	6,809	4,500	4,624	42
Offenses against family and children	2,652	2,624	2,673	11,899	10,208	9,115	6,604	3,740	2,029	843	342	255	64
Driving under the influence	6,803	6,478	6,478	28,617	30,260	34,434	34,444	27,670	21,650	13,193	7,045	4,438	184
Liquor laws	3,542	2,645	2,290	7,301	6,845	7,427	7,127	6,134	5,146	3,377	2,034	1,798	60
Drunkenness	28,570	26,544	26,776	120,619	145,861	196,031	226,172	205,967	176,624	121,470	77,797	62,423	4,757
Disorderly conduct	21,098	17,874	16,303	61,145	54,116	54,368	49,609	36,388	27,199	16,987	11,046	8,529	1,467
Vagrancy	3,930	3,369	2,890	10,524	9,489	11,184	12,234	11,011	10,288	7,290	4,980	4,050	135
All other offenses (except traffic)	18,777	16,242	15,248	53,923	43,558	40,404	33,928	23,715	17,138	9,901	5,865	5,965	1,047
Suspicion	3,326	2,934	2,547	7,915	5,345	4,331	3,439	2,424	1,639	1,012	697	576	36
Curfew and loitering law violations													
Runaways													

Table 24.—*Total Arrest Trends by Sex, 1964–65*

[3,355 agencies; 1965 estimated population 114,969,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	**3,898,105**	**3,919,702**	**+.6**	**765,759**	**783,215**	**+2.3**	**521,091**	**533,996**	**+2.5**	**147,366**	**160,515**	**+8.9**
Criminal homicide:												
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,946	5,344	+8.0	494	538	+8.9	1,110	1,166	+5.0	39	38	−2.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	2,153	2,059	−4.4	158	141	−10.8	236	217	−8.1	20	20	
Forcible rape	9,319	9,524	+2.2	1,831	2,076	+13.4						
Robbery	39,107	40,007	+2.3	11,815	12,506	+5.8	2,170	2,194	+1.1	573	586	+2.3
Aggravated assault	62,744	66,033	+5.2	10,007	10,616	+6.1	10,101	10,602	+5.0	1,343	1,536	+14.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	161,698	168,065	+3.9	83,858	87,657	+4.5	6,292	6,561	+4.3	3,146	3,176	+1.0
Larceny—theft	276,221	266,815	−3.4	157,718	152,764	−3.1	70,636	77,746	+10.1	32,716	37,448	+14.5
Auto theft	90,406	88,119	−2.5	58,064	55,351	−4.7	3,985	3,843	−3.6	2,585	2,507	−3.0
Subtotal for above offenses	646,594	645,966	−.1	323,945	321,649	−.7	94,530	102,329	+8.3	40,422	45,311	+12.1
Other assaults	164,388	163,615	−.5	22,802	24,543	+7.6	19,449	19,694	+1.3	3,916	4,604	+17.6
Arson	4,279	4,855	+13.5	2,849	3,270	+14.8	417	427	+2.4	195	191	−2.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	22,331	21,782	−2.5	2,298	2,110	−8.2	5,049	5,028	−.4	520	545	+4.8
Fraud	34,617	34,620	(1)	2,231	1,341	−39.9	8,488	8,860	+4.4	710	283	−60.1
Embezzlement	6,536	5,665	−13.3	162	222	+37.0	1,355	1,190	−12.2	19	42	+121.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	14,935	15,356	+2.8	5,574	5,560	−.3	1,409	1,319	−6.4	433	381	−12.0
Vandalism	68,820	73,397	+6.7	53,771	56,811	+5.7	4,441	4,714	+6.1	2,871	2,918	+1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	42,760	45,652	+6.8	9,273	9,791	+5.6	3,019	3,255	+7.8	347	327	−5.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,554	7,405	−29.8	207	223	+7.7	23,871	25,652	+7.5	406	605	+49.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	48,020	44,850	−6.6	9,902	9,148	−7.6	9,266	7,913	−14.6	3,897	3,357	−13.9
Narcotic drug laws	33,484	37,654	+12.5	3,140	4,350	+38.5	5,419	5,827	+7.5	432	583	+35.0
Gambling	100,622	100,093	−.5	2,494	2,360	−5.4	8,918	8,549	−4.1	73	81	+11.0
Offenses against family and children	48,139	46,812	−2.8	525	357	−32.0	4,957	4,649	−6.2	190	169	−11.1
Driving under the influence	196,776	199,969	+1.6	1,595	1,633	+2.4	13,891	13,664	−1.6	64	71	+10.9
Liquor laws	126,015	140,504	+11.5	32,370	36,653	+13.2	17,540	18,680	+6.5	5,111	5,662	+10.8
Drunkenness	1,320,391	1,299,705	−1.6	18,710	20,823	+11.3	110,710	106,970	−3.4	2,127	2,340	+10.0
Disorderly conduct	416,039	447,215	+7.5	65,672	72,014	+9.7	65,114	65,869	+1.2	11,241	12,365	+10.0
Vagrancy	104,297	89,134	−14.5	6,871	6,391	−7.0	11,038	10,004	−9.4	813	953	+17.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	398,572	400,455	+.5	111,432	108,968	−2.2	68,312	68,847	+.8	29,681	29,171	−1.7
Suspicion (not included in totals)	73,097	57,892	−20.8	15,455	14,281	−7.6	8,604	6,884	−20.0	1,952	1,766	−9.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	51,839	53,431	+3.1	51,839	53,431	+3.1	12,240	12,313	+.6	12,240	12,313	+.6
Runaways	38,097	41,567	+9.1	38,097	41,567	+9.1	31,658	38,243	+20.8	31,658	38,243	+20.8

[1] Increase of less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 25.—*Total Arrests by Race, 1965*

[4,043 agencies; 1965 estimated population 125,139,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	4,743,123	3,235,386	1,347,994	113,398	1,293	2,970	42,082
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,509	2,675	3,704	46	3	5	76
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	2,457	1,883	541	15	1	4	13
Forcible rape	9,328	4,485	4,665	85	2	4	87
Robbery	39,854	16,586	22,546	288	6	23	405
Aggravated assault	70,285	32,539	36,558	569	16	21	582
Burglary—breaking or entering	181,429	118,167	59,673	1,298	61	150	2,080
Larceny—theft	364,072	247,606	109,792	2,583	222	318	3,551
Auto theft	93,108	64,200	26,372	927	33	106	1,470
Subtotal for above offenses	767,042	488,141	263,851	5,811	344	631	8,264
Other assaults	193,475	116,734	73,284	1,267	34	92	2,064
Arson	5,516	4,321	1,127	28	1	1	38
Forgery and counterfeiting	27,477	21,690	5,440	241	10	16	80
Fraud	49,537	40,843	8,253	192	13	23	213
Embezzlement	6,781	5,777	966	22	2	1	13
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	15,869	10,120	5,463	88	6	18	174
Vandalism	82,798	65,601	16,074	331	27	36	729
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	49,731	22,695	26,226	209	16	28	557
Prostitution and commercialized vice	30,635	12,643	17,598	142	11	29	212
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,422	38,615	13,759	237	37	73	701
Narcotic drug laws	31,294	18,530	12,069	80	29	51	535
Gambling	87,627	19,842	64,135	28	178	395	3,049
Offenses against family and children	59,958	39,449	19,699	474	10	10	316
Driving under the influence	231,899	188,159	38,966	3,433	41	137	1,163
Liquor laws	167,815	131,452	31,929	3,065	29	69	1,271
Drunkenness	1,516,548	1,070,861	354,158	81,987	144	423	8,975
Disorderly conduct	503,849	312,228	179,506	6,095	53	89	5,878
Vagrancy	115,305	83,495	28,161	2,617	30	131	871
All other offenses (except traffic)	511,121	365,869	135,946	4,782	151	298	4,075
Suspicion	76,183	53,651	21,721	605	13	6	187
Curfew and loitering law violations	71,138	54,288	14,521	586	52	338	1,353
Runaways	88,103	70,382	15,142	1,078	62	75	1,364

Table 25.—*Total Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	1,019,301	733,585	263,690	7,585	440	1,059	12,942
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	504	190	296	3	-------	1	14
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	165	121	42	-------	-------	1	1
Forcible rape	1,940	658	1,229	14	1	1	37
Robbery	11,440	3,281	7,977	25	2	2	153
Aggravated assault	10,594	4,638	5,760	70	2	3	121
Burglary—breaking or entering	94,699	62,665	29,892	546	44	99	1,453
Larceny—theft	201,242	137,446	60,131	1,004	119	196	2,346
Auto theft	59,298	41,875	15,791	396	27	81	1,128
Subtotal for above offenses	379,882	250,874	121,118	2,058	195	384	5,253
Other assaults	28,946	16,118	12,218	111	5	16	478
Arson	3,680	3,005	626	16	-------	1	32
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,714	2,154	515	23	-------	1	21
Fraud	1,710	1,252	423	5	-------	1	29
Embezzlement	241	192	45	-------	1	1	2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,238	4,004	2,087	33	2	10	102
Vandalism	64,015	52,631	10,649	206	22	24	483
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	10,156	5,738	4,231	29	7	10	141
Prostitution and commercialized vice	799	329	466	1	-------	1	2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	13,079	8,882	3,859	26	4	12	296
Narcotic drug laws	4,021	2,853	996	15	4	7	146
Gambling	2,194	568	1,503	3	-------	9	111
Offenses against family and children	607	473	129	4	-------	-------	1
Driving under the influence	1,886	1,708	122	43	2	-------	11
Liquor laws	46,091	42,691	2,365	730	6	16	283
Drunkenness	25,583	21,045	3,200	1,131	1	4	202
Disorderly conduct	88,982	60,643	27,063	439	19	13	805
Vagrancy	7,107	5,069	1,699	66	4	44	225
All other offenses (except traffic)	151,651	113,691	35,425	856	52	90	1,537
Suspicion	20,478	14,995	5,288	126	2	2	65
Curfew and loitering law violations	71,138	54,288	14,521	586	52	338	1,353
Runaways	88,103	70,382	15,142	1,078	62	75	1,364

Table 25.—*Total Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and over						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	**3,723,822**	**2,501,801**	**1,084,304**	**105,813**	**853**	**1,911**	**29,140**
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,005	2,485	3,408	43	3	4	62
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	2,292	1,762	499	15	1	3	12
Forcible rape	7,388	3,827	3,436	71	1	3	50
Robbery	28,414	13,305	14,569	263	4	21	252
Aggravated assault	59,691	27,901	30,798	499	14	18	461
Burglary—breaking or entering	86,730	55,502	29,781	752	17	51	627
Larceny—theft	162,830	110,160	49,661	1,579	103	122	1,205
Auto theft	33,810	22,325	10,581	531	6	25	342
Subtotal for above offenses	387,160	237,267	142,733	3,753	149	247	3,011
Other assaults	164,529	100,616	61,066	1,156	29	76	1,586
Arson	1,836	1,316	501	12	1		6
Forgery and counterfeiting	24,763	19,536	4,925	218	10	15	59
Fraud	47,827	39,591	7,830	187	13	22	184
Embezzlement	6,540	5,585	921	22	1		11
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	9,631	6,116	3,376	55	4	8	72
Vandalism	18,783	12,970	5,425	125	5	12	246
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	39,575	16,957	21,995	180	9	18	416
Prostitution and commercialized vice	29,836	12,314	17,132	141	11	28	210
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	40,343	29,733	9,900	211	33	61	405
Narcotic drug laws	27,273	15,677	11,073	65	25	44	389
Gambling	85,433	19,274	62,632	25	178	386	2,938
Offenses against family and children	59,351	38,976	19,570	470	10	10	315
Driving under the influence	230,013	186,451	38,844	3,390	39	137	1,152
Liquor laws	121,724	88,761	29,564	2,335	23	53	988
Drunkenness	1,490,965	1,049,816	350,958	80,856	143	419	8,773
Disorderly conduct	414,867	251,585	152,443	5,656	34	76	5,073
Vagrancy	108,198	78,426	26,462	2,551	26	87	646
All other offenses (except traffic)	359,470	252,178	100,521	3,926	99	208	2,538
Suspicion	55,705	38,656	16,433	479	11	4	122
Curfew and loitering law violations							
Runaways							

Table 26.—*City Arrest Trends, 1964-65*

[2,647 cities over 2,500; 1965 estimated population 94,084,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested								
	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change [1]	1964	1965	Percent change [1]
TOTAL	4,057,529	4,080,259	+.6	833,769	860,645	+3.2	3,223,760	3,219,614	−.1
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,367	5,764	+7.4	488	523	+7.2	4,879	5,241	+7.4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,782	1,674	−6.1	128	131	+2.3	1,654	1,543	−6.7
Forcible rape	7,932	8,125	+2.4	1,668	1,876	+12.5	6,264	6,249	−.2
Robbery	39,020	39,891	+2.2	12,034	12,685	+5.4	26,986	27,206	+.8
Aggravated assault	66,038	69,238	+4.8	10,685	11,340	+6.1	55,353	57,898	+4.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	145,434	151,769	+4.4	75,371	79,372	+5.3	70,063	72,397	+3.3
Larceny—theft	317,256	315,038	−.7	177,828	177,682	−.1	139,428	137,356	−1.5
Auto theft	85,567	83,612	−2.3	55,647	53,317	−4.2	29,920	30,295	+1.3
Subtotal for above offenses	668,396	675,111	+1.0	333,849	336,926	+.9	334,547	338,185	+1.1
Other assaults	167,418	166,982	−.3	25,390	27,748	+9.3	142,028	139,234	−2.0
Arson	4,041	4,540	+12.3	2,755	3,052	+10.8	1,286	1,488	+15.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	21,969	21,501	−2.1	2,418	2,311	−4.4	19,551	19,190	−1.8
Fraud	35,645	35,188	−1.3	2,839	1,489	−47.6	32,806	33,699	+2.7
Embezzlement	6,297	5,148	−18.2	161	250	+55.3	6,136	4,898	−20.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	14,890	14,994	+.7	5,642	5,552	−1.6	9,248	9,442	+2.1
Vandalism	66,456	70,484	+6.1	51,611	54,162	+4.9	14,845	16,322	+9.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	42,408	45,674	+7.7	9,024	9,573	+6.1	33,384	36,101	+8.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	33,644	32,241	−4.2	592	809	+36.7	33,052	31,432	−4.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	52,849	48,284	−8.6	12,917	11,520	−10.8	39,932	36,764	−7.9
Narcotic drug laws	37,221	41,541	+11.6	3,415	4,779	+39.9	33,806	36,762	+8.7
Gambling	106,662	105,950	−.7	2,504	2,367	−5.5	104,158	103,583	−.6
Offenses against family and children	40,588	38,189	−5.9	528	464	−12.1	40,060	37,725	−5.8
Driving under the influence	183,016	185,841	+1.5	1,419	1,473	+3.8	181,597	184,368	+1.5
Liquor laws	121,266	133,256	+9.9	31,859	35,523	+11.5	89,407	97,733	+9.3
Drunkenness	1,363,366	1,337,321	−1.9	19,067	21,327	+11.9	1,344,299	1,315,994	−2.1
Disorderly conduct	455,268	485,199	+6.6	73,144	78,524	+7.4	382,124	406,675	+6.4
Vagrancy	110,117	94,356	−14.3	7,263	6,962	−4.1	102,854	87,394	−15.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	404,100	407,438	+.8	125,460	124,813	−.5	278,640	282,625	+1.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	77,699	61,209	−21.2	16,355	15,173	−7.2	61,344	46,036	−25.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,386	62,399	+1.7	61,386	62,399	+1.7			
Runaways	60,526	68,622	+13.4	60,526	68,622	+13.4			

[1] In 654 cities over 25,000 population, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 3.0 percent and arrests of persons 18 and over decreased .4 percent; in 1,993 cities under 25,000 population, arrests of persons under 18 increased 4.1 percent and arrests of persons 18 and over increased 1.4 percent.

Table 27.—*City Arrests by Age, 1965*

[3,083 cities over 2,500; 1965 estimated population 101,652,000]

Offense charged	Grand total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age								
					10 and under	11–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL	4,470,560	388,168	945,241	3,525,319	64,120	91,650	232,398	176,470	197,185	183,418	177,088	137,980	124,096
Criminal homicide:													
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,144	102	542	5,602	10	11	81	88	152	200	243	232	223
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,822	24	142	1,680	6	4	14	17	43	58	105	92	94
Forcible rape	8,635	455	1,946	6,689	18	88	349	374	525	592	694	605	508
Robbery	42,134	5,175	13,236	28,898	492	1,367	3,316	2,483	2,829	2,749	3,151	2,521	2,275
Aggravated assault	73,606	4,063	11,896	61,710	474	954	2,635	2,317	2,806	2,710	3,047	2,503	2,539
Burglary—breaking or entering	162,281	43,055	84,698	77,583	7,837	11,385	23,833	15,125	14,070	12,448	11,028	7,611	6,197
Larceny—theft	338,543	104,929	191,037	147,506	17,789	28,741	58,399	32,578	29,522	24,008	18,610	11,830	9,290
Auto theft	89,095	15,117	56,675	32,420	308	1,620	13,189	15,502	15,368	10,688	7,213	4,422	3,177
Subtotal for above offenses	722,260	172,920	360,172	362,088	26,934	44,170	101,816	68,484	65,315	53,453	44,091	29,816	24,303
Other assaults	180,531	11,909	29,333	151,198	1,592	2,866	7,451	5,059	6,040	6,325	7,157	6,152	6,100
Arson	4,912	2,628	3,332	1,580	1,246	605	777	289	247	168	117	113	85
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,053	546	2,458	20,595	36	124	386	432	701	779	1,106	1,058	1,060
Fraud	37,144	454	1,563	35,581	27	110	317	276	381	452	796	893	1,074
Embezzlement	5,310	46	256	5,054	1	8	37	33	82	95	114	122	194
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	16,434	2,693	6,079	10,355	293	678	1,722	1,131	1,177	1,078	962	792	641
Vandalism	77,297	39,400	59,774	17,523	10,500	10,727	18,173	8,781	6,872	4,721	2,477	1,740	1,280
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	48,898	3,265	10,216	38,682	216	725	2,324	2,018	2,452	2,481	2,700	2,170	2,006
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32,849	79	815	32,034	1	12	66	88	199	449	1,251	1,565	1,707
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,451	4,831	12,588	38,863	535	1,004	3,292	2,537	2,744	2,476	2,029	1,837	1,844
Narcotic drug laws	43,527	1,028	5,152	38,375	70	214	744	793	1,346	1,985	2,382	2,257	2,276
Gambling	108,602	518	2,459	106,143	33	87	398	398	672	871	1,415	1,381	1,659
Offenses against family and children	40,927	127	529	40,398	49	19	59	69	126	207	1,175	1,185	1,309
Driving under the influence	201,334	32	1,610	199,724	2	1	29	80	421	1,077	2,596	2,998	3,767
Liquor laws	144,465	2,687	38,963	105,502	61	198	2,428	5,418	12,000	18,858	23,138	18,040	13,528
Drunkenness	1,438,075	2,386	23,276	1,414,799	66	229	2,091	3,699	6,907	10,284	19,623	17,068	17,489
Disorderly conduct	528,356	29,304	84,612	443,744	4,617	6,806	17,881	14,576	18,723	22,009	28,325	21,736	19,778
Vagrancy	112,432	1,266	7,253	105,179	123	247	896	943	1,820	3,224	6,688	4,692	4,011
All other offenses (except traffic)	441,401	57,018	134,224	307,177	11,527	12,457	33,034	25,666	27,130	24,410	22,839	18,161	16,270
Suspicion	68,962	6,062	18,237	50,725	1,066	1,374	3,622	3,168	3,958	5,049	6,107	4,204	3,715
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,929	16,809	67,929	----------	1,118	2,845	12,846	14,791	21,186	15,143	----------	----------	----------
Runaways	74,411	32,160	74,411	----------	4,007	6,144	22,009	17,741	16,686	7,824	----------	----------	----------

Table 27.—*City Arrests by Age, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Age													
	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Not known
TOTAL	**128,547**	**122,262**	**108,319**	**102,412**	**405,293**	**381,739**	**415,273**	**411,459**	**337,625**	**274,622**	**181,672**	**114,406**	**94,259**	**8,267**
Criminal homicide:														
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	234	235	253	245	946	765	682	525	355	265	162	105	127	5
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	106	92	82	76	249	173	145	130	106	90	54	38	48	-------
Forcible rape	545	490	403	329	1,191	776	481	324	146	96	47	26	25	3
Robbery	2,383	2,183	1,844	1,607	5,437	3,152	2,113	1,142	553	284	130	60	52	11
Aggravated assault	2,824	2,715	2,649	2,581	10,497	8,704	7,681	5,986	3,940	2,749	1,564	816	880	35
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,721	5,271	4,479	3,811	12,702	7,938	5,416	3,432	1,889	1,036	587	255	188	22
Larceny—theft	8,244	7,323	6,140	5,534	19,657	15,007	13,097	10,379	7,545	6,032	3,760	2,414	2,569	75
Auto theft	2,615	2,142	1,607	1,349	3,880	2,229	1,605	1,066	565	322	130	48	40	10
Subtotal for above offenses	22,672	20,451	17,457	15,532	54,559	38,744	31,220	22,984	15,099	10,874	6,434	3,762	3,929	161
Other assaults	7,026	7,161	6,694	6,598	26,185	21,972	19,252	14,993	9,420	5,947	3,032	1,679	1,607	223
Arson	68	80	52	66	234	193	155	151	97	71	42	26	29	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,213	1,169	1,014	1,001	3,858	2,961	2,427	1,814	976	475	260	111	86	6
Fraud	1,364	1,607	1,554	1,579	6,674	5,803	5,003	4,154	2,362	1,383	666	359	241	69
Embezzlement	205	214	230	237	920	837	701	578	306	237	101	43	15	-------
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	647	612	523	466	1,751	1,270	957	651	461	315	156	85	62	4
Vandalism	1,189	932	812	694	2,239	1,676	1,513	1,109	738	501	257	167	172	27
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,130	1,983	1,842	1,705	6,384	4,916	4,219	3,148	2,159	1,446	865	476	489	44
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,406	3,162	2,443	2,261	6,860	3,814	2,704	1,553	889	645	355	204	195	20
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,982	1,972	1,693	1,730	6,043	5,028	4,695	3,690	2,188	1,570	1,018	700	788	56
Narcotic drug laws	2,619	2,496	2,385	2,036	8,072	5,958	3,981	2,045	846	496	249	142	122	13
Gambling	2,434	2,434	2,556	2,764	14,043	14,505	14,458	13,175	10,733	9,406	6,460	4,260	4,418	42
Offenses against family and children	1,536	1,776	1,791	1,781	7,738	6,831	6,103	4,453	2,434	1,331	530	215	186	24
Driving under the influence	5,371	5,734	5,453	5,319	24,226	25,629	29,057	28,732	22,842	17,697	10,844	5,700	3,599	160
Liquor laws	3,710	2,799	2,092	1,820	6,067	5,851	6,366	6,159	5,288	4,452	2,879	1,742	1,516	55
Drunkenness	26,643	26,105	24,250	24,447	111,579	135,926	183,928	212,946	194,553	166,790	115,295	73,975	59,440	4,742
Disorderly conduct	21,274	19,412	16,474	15,006	56,883	50,663	51,279	46,770	34,294	25,583	16,183	10,539	8,082	1,463
Vagrancy	4,042	3,621	3,078	2,658	9,722	8,839	10,527	11,526	10,389	9,735	6,930	4,744	3,843	134
All other offenses (except traffic)	16,538	15,513	13,226	12,405	43,987	35,415	32,736	27,681	19,319	14,160	8,193	4,837	4,904	993
Suspicion	3,478	3,029	2,700	2,307	7,269	4,908	3,992	3,147	2,232	1,508	923	640	536	30
Curfew and loitering law violations	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Runaways	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Table 28.—*City Arrests of Persons Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1965*

[3,083 cities over 2,500; 1965 estimated population 101,652,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested					Percentage			
	Grand total all ages	Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	4,470,560	388,168	945,241	1,384,405	1,845,945	8.7	21.1	31.0	41.3
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,144	102	542	1,240	2,207	1.7	8.8	20.2	35.9
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,822	24	142	433	789	1.3	7.8	23.8	43.3
Forcible rape	8,635	455	1,946	3,753	5,520	5.3	22.5	43.5	63.9
Robbery	42,134	5,175	13,236	21,183	29,200	12.3	31.4	50.3	69.3
Aggravated assault	73,606	4,063	11,896	19,985	30,754	5.5	16.2	27.2	41.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	162,281	43,055	84,698	109,534	128,816	26.5	52.2	67.5	79.4
Larceny—theft	338,543	104,929	191,037	230,767	258,008	31.0	56.4	68.2	76.2
Auto theft	89,095	15,117	56,675	71,487	79,200	17.0	63.6	80.2	88.9
Subtotal for above offenses	722,260	172,920	360,172	458,382	534,494	23.9	49.9	63.5	74.0
Other assaults	180,531	11,909	29,333	48,742	76,221	6.6	16.2	27.0	42.2
Arson	4,912	2,628	3,332	3,647	3,913	53.5	67.8	74.2	79.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,053	546	2,458	5,682	10,079	2.4	10.7	24.6	43.7
Fraud	37,144	454	1,563	4,326	10,430	1.2	4.2	11.6	28.1
Embezzlement	5,310	46	256	686	1,572	.9	4.8	12.9	29.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	16,434	2,693	6,079	8,474	10,722	16.4	37.0	51.6	65.2
Vandalism	77,297	39,400	59,774	65,271	68,898	51.0	77.3	84.4	89.1
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	48,898	3,265	10,216	17,092	24,752	6.7	20.9	35.0	50.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32,849	79	815	5,338	15,610	.2	2.5	16.3	47.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,451	4,831	12,588	18,298	25,675	9.4	24.5	35.6	49.9
Narcotic drug laws	43,527	1,028	5,152	12,067	21,603	2.4	11.8	27.7	49.6
Gambling	108,602	518	2,459	6,914	17,102	.5	2.3	6.4	15.7
Offenses against family and children	40,927	127	529	4,198	11,082	.3	1.3	10.3	27.1
Driving under the influence	201,334	32	1,610	10,971	32,848	(1)	.8	5.4	16.3
Liquor laws	144,465	2,687	38,963	93,669	104,090	1.9	27.0	64.8	72.1
Drunkenness	1,438,075	2,386	23,276	77,456	178,901	.2	1.6	5.4	12.4
Disorderly conduct	528,356	29,304	84,612	154,451	226,617	5.5	16.0	29.2	42.9
Vagrancy	112,432	1,266	7,253	22,644	36,043	1.1	6.5	20.1	32.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	441,401	57,018	134,224	191,494	249,176	12.9	30.4	43.4	56.5
Suspicion	68,962	6,062	18,237	32,263	43,777	8.8	26.4	46.8	63.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,929	16,809	67,929	67,929	67,929	24.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Runaways	74,411	32,160	74,411	74,411	74,411	43.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 29.—*City Arrests, Distribution by Sex, 1965*

[3,083 cities over 2,500; 1965 estimated population 101,652,000]

Offense charged	Number of Persons Arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [1]		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	4,470,560	3,928,314	542,246	87.9	12.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,144	5,033	1,111	81.9	18.1	.1	.1	.2
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,822	1,637	185	89.8	10.2	[2]	[2]	[2]
Forcible rape	8,635	8,635		100.0		.2	.2	
Robbery	42,134	39,890	2,244	94.7	5.3	.9	1.0	.4
Aggravated assault	73,606	63,031	10,575	85.6	14.4	1.6	1.6	2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering	162,281	156,095	6,186	96.2	3.8	3.6	4.0	1.1
Larceny—theft	338,543	260,010	78,533	76.8	23.2	7.6	6.6	14.5
Auto theft	89,095	85,369	3,726	95.8	4.2	2.0	2.2	.7
Subtotal for above offenses	722,260	619,700	102,560	85.8	14.2	16.2	15.8	18.9
Other assaults	180,531	160,591	19,940	89.0	11.0	4.0	4.1	3.7
Arson	4,912	4,508	404	91.8	8.2	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,053	18,626	4,427	80.8	19.2	.5	.5	.8
Fraud	37,144	29,283	7,861	78.8	21.2	.8	.7	1.4
Embezzlement	5,310	4,383	927	82.5	17.5	.1	.1	.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	16,434	15,062	1,372	91.7	8.3	.4	.4	.3
Vandalism	77,297	72,462	4,835	93.7	6.3	1.7	1.8	.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	48,898	45,574	3,324	93.2	6.8	1.1	1.2	.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	32,849	7,352	25,497	22.4	77.6	.7	.2	4.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,451	43,411	8,040	84.4	15.6	1.2	1.1	1.5
Narcotic drug laws	43,527	37,697	5,830	86.6	13.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
Gambling	108,602	100,089	8,513	92.2	7.8	2.4	2.5	1.6
Offenses against family and children	40,927	36,424	4,503	89.0	11.0	.9	.9	.8
Driving under the influence	201,334	187,865	13,469	93.3	6.7	4.5	4.8	2.5
Liquor laws	144,465	126,998	17,467	87.9	12.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Drunkenness	1,438,075	1,327,044	111,031	92.3	7.7	32.2	33.8	20.5
Disorderly conduct	528,356	460,295	68,061	87.1	12.9	11.8	11.7	12.6
Vagrancy	112,432	101,692	10,740	90.4	9.6	2.5	2.6	2.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	441,401	374,863	66,538	84.9	15.1	9.9	9.5	12.3
Suspicion	68,962	61,249	7,713	88.8	11.2	1.5	1.6	1.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,929	55,357	12,572	81.5	18.5	1.5	1.4	2.3
Runaways	74,411	37,789	36,622	50.8	49.2	1.7	1.0	6.8

[1] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[2] Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 30.—*City Arrest Trends by Sex, 1964-65*

[2,647 cities over 2,500; 1965 estimated population 94,084,000]

Offense charged	Males						Females					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	**3,572,449**	**3,583,532**	**+.3**	**698,151**	**713,443**	**+2.2**	**485,080**	**496,727**	**+2.4**	**135,618**	**147,202**	**+8.5**
Criminal homicide:												
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,360	4,719	+8.2	454	488	+7.5	1,007	1,045	+3.8	34	35	+2.9
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,592	1,504	−5.5	113	115	+1.8	190	170	−10.5	15	16	+6.7
Forcible rape	7,932	8,125	+2.4	1,668	1,876	+12.5						
Robbery	36,973	37,798	+2.2	11,480	12,109	+5.5	2,047	2,093	+2.2	554	576	+4.0
Aggravated assault	56,520	59,237	+4.8	9,386	9,912	+5.6	9,518	10,001	+5.1	1,299	1,428	+9.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	139,997	145,967	+4.3	72,680	76,597	+5.4	5,437	5,802	+6.7	2,691	2,775	+3.1
Larceny—theft	250,588	241,519	−3.6	146,575	142,018	−3.1	66,668	73,519	+10.3	31,253	35,664	+14.1
Auto theft	81,900	80,129	−2.2	53,264	51,039	−4.2	3,667	3,483	−5.0	2,383	2,278	−4.4
Subtotal for above offenses	579,862	578,998	−.1	295,620	294,154	−.5	88,534	96,113	+8.6	38,229	42,772	+11.9
Other assaults	149,124	148,511	−.4	21,582	23,295	+7.9	18,294	18,471	+1.0	3,808	4,453	+16.9
Arson	3,662	4,160	+13.6	2,571	2,882	+12.1	379	380	+.3	184	170	−7.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	17,745	17,362	−2.2	1,952	1,832	−6.1	4,224	4,139	−2.0	466	479	+2.8
Fraud	28,385	27,778	−2.1	2,143	1,231	−42.6	7,260	7,410	+2.1	696	258	−62.9
Embezzlement	5,160	4,252	−17.6	143	210	+46.9	1,137	896	−21.2	18	40	+122.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,606	13,817	+1.6	5,250	5,193	−1.1	1,284	1,177	−8.3	392	359	−8.4
Vandalism	62,318	66,125	+6.1	48,968	51,502	+5.2	4,138	4,359	+5.3	2,643	2,660	+.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	39,540	42,543	+7.6	8,694	9,253	+6.4	2,868	3,131	+9.2	330	320	−3.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10,379	7,208	−30.6	198	216	+9.1	23,265	25,033	+7.6	394	593	+50.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	44,068	40,834	−7.3	9,221	8,382	−9.1	8,781	7,450	−15.2	3,696	3,138	−15.1
Narcotic drug laws	32,036	35,988	+12.3	3,001	4,224	+40.8	5,185	5,553	+7.1	414	555	+34.1
Gambling	97,980	97,645	−.3	2,431	2,292	−5.7	8,682	8,305	−4.3	73	75	+2.7
Offenses against family and children	36,276	34,091	−6.0	397	308	−22.4	4,312	4,098	−5.0	131	156	+19.1
Driving under the influence	170,431	173,354	+1.7	1,362	1,407	+3.3	12,585	12,487	−.8	57	66	+15.8
Liquor laws	105,810	117,214	+10.8	27,545	30,946	+12.3	15,456	16,042	+3.8	4,314	4,577	+6.1
Drunkenness	1,257,975	1,235,393	−1.8	17,124	19,142	+11.8	105,391	101,928	−3.3	1,943	2,185	+12.5
Disorderly conduct	392,946	422,422	+7.5	62,428	67,054	+7.4	62,322	62,777	+.7	10,716	11,470	+7.0
Vagrancy	99,478	84,719	−14.8	6,512	6,060	−6.9	10,639	9,637	−9.4	751	902	+20.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	343,614	345,700	+.6	98,955	98,442	−.5	60,486	61,738	+2.1	26,505	26,371	−.5
Suspicion (not included in totals)	69,444	54,520	−21.5	14,541	13,455	−7.5	8,255	6,689	−19.0	1,814	1,718	−5.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	49,781	50,918	+2.3	49,781	50,918	+2.3	11,605	11,481	−1.1	11,605	11,481	−1.1
Runaways	32,273	34,500	+6.9	32,273	34,500	+6.9	28,253	34,122	+20.8	28,253	34,122	+20.8

Table 31.—*City Arrests by Race, 1965*

[3,069 cities over 2,500; 1965 estimated population 92,880,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	**4,234,008**	**2,815,121**	**1,278,817**	**97,422**	**1,230**	**2,822**	**38,596**
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	5,425	1,978	3,349	27	3	4	64
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,770	1,340	411	7	1	1	10
Forcible rape	7,567	3,247	4,198	35	2	2	83
Robbery	36,545	14,247	21,647	237	5	20	389
Aggravated assault	60,418	25,996	33,520	357	13	21	511
Burglary—breaking or entering	151,825	93,098	55,875	788	59	135	1,870
Larceny—theft	323,764	214,633	103,298	2,051	215	296	3,271
Auto theft	82,125	54,805	25,187	581	31	105	1,416
Subtotal for above offenses	669,439	409,344	247,485	4,083	329	584	7,614
Other assaults	167,849	96,420	68,484	927	31	83	1,904
Arson	4,494	3,389	1,053	12	1	1	38
Forgery and counterfeiting	20,941	15,992	4,767	101	9	15	57
Fraud	34,991	27,463	7,215	101	11	20	181
Embezzlement	4,589	3,848	717	11	2	1	10
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,743	8,364	5,151	58	5	18	147
Vandalism	72,540	56,185	15,446	222	27	30	630
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	45,744	19,961	25,028	194	16	23	522
Prostitution and commercialized vice	29,748	11,968	17,400	137	11	28	204
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	47,368	33,461	12,974	176	36	73	648
Narcotic drug laws	29,322	16,869	11,816	70	24	49	494
Gambling	83,674	17,855	62,196	25	176	392	3,030
Offenses against family, and children	40,594	23,871	16,225	228	3	9	258
Driving under the influence	194,077	155,510	35,309	2,102	41	130	985
Liquor laws	142,052	109,111	29,466	2,308	29	67	1,071
Drunkenness	1,422,446	997,083	342,475	74,213	135	411	8,129
Disorderly conduct	466,471	282,166	173,815	4,767	51	86	5,586
Vagrancy	107,415	76,976	26,977	2,476	30	128	828
All other offenses (except traffic)	427,020	294,106	125,597	3,394	142	264	3,517
Suspicion	68,799	47,528	20,567	518	11	5	170
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,134	50,573	14,403	482	52	331	1,293
Runaways	73,558	57,078	14,251	817	58	74	1,280

Table 31.—*City Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	905,086	633,018	252,957	5,625	433	996	12,057
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	426	135	276	1			14
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	135	100	33			1	1
Forcible rape	1,684	503	1,139	4	1		37
Robbery	10,920	2,928	7,816	25	2	2	147
Aggravated assault	9,720	4,092	5,462	43	2	3	118
Burglary—breaking or entering	79,939	49,964	28,185	343	44	87	1,316
Larceny—theft	183,819	122,854	57,625	854	119	176	2,191
Auto theft	53,429	36,632	15,327	266	27	81	1,096
Subtotal for above offenses	340,072	217,208	115,863	1,536	195	350	4,920
Other assaults	26,446	14,027	11,843	95	5	15	461
Arson	3,111	2,465	607	6		1	32
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,266	1,768	462	19		1	16
Fraud	1,487	1,038	419	2		1	27
Embezzlement	228	179	45		1	1	2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,716	3,587	1,998	23	2	10	96
Vandalism	56,474	45,630	10,269	135	22	18	400
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	9,481	5,197	4,104	26	7	10	137
Prostitution and commercialized vice	785	316	465	1		1	2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,755	7,729	3,716	19	4	12	275
Narcotic drug laws	3,869	2,707	996	13	4	6	143
Gambling	2,107	521	1,463	3		9	111
Offenses against family and children	504	390	111	3			
Driving under the influence	1,576	1,429	113	22	2		10
Liquor laws	38,622	35,650	2,254	459	6	15	238
Drunkenness	23,013	18,898	3,082	846	1	4	182
Disorderly conduct	80,724	53,411	26,186	320	18	13	776
Vagrancy	6,473	4,558	1,599	60	4	43	209
All other offenses (except traffic)	131,582	95,757	33,691	617	52	80	1,385
Suspicion	18,103	12,902	5,017	121		1	62
Curfew and loitering law violations	67,134	50,573	14,403	482	52	331	1,293
Runaways	73,558	57,078	14,251	817	58	74	1,280

Table 31.—*City Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and over						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	**3,328,922**	**2,182,103**	**1,025,860**	**91,797**	**797**	**1,826**	**26,539**
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,999	1,843	3,073	26	3	4	50
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	1,635	1,240	378	7	1		9
Forcible rape	5,883	2,744	3,059	31	1	2	46
Robbery	25,625	11,319	13,831	212	3	18	242
Aggravated assault	50,698	21,904	28,058	314	11	18	393
Burglary—breaking or entering	71,886	43,134	27,690	445	15	48	554
Larceny—theft	139,945	91,779	45,673	1,197	96	120	1,080
Auto theft	28,696	18,173	9,860	315	4	24	320
Subtotal for above offenses	329,367	192,136	131,622	2,547	134	234	2,694
Other assaults	141,403	82,393	56,641	832	26	68	1,443
Arson	1,383	924	446	6	1		6
Forgery and counterfeiting	18,675	14,224	4,305	82	9	14	41
Fraud	33,504	26,425	6,796	99	11	19	154
Embezzlement	4,361	3,669	672	11	1		8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	8,027	4,777	3,153	35	3	8	51
Vandalism	16,066	10,555	5,177	87	5	12	230
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,263	14,764	20,924	168	9	13	385
Prostitution and commercialized vice	28,963	11,652	16,935	136	11	27	202
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	35,613	25,732	9,258	157	32	61	373
Narcotic drug laws	25,453	14,162	10,820	57	20	43	351
Gambling	81,567	17,334	60,733	22	176	383	2,919
Offenses against family and children	40,090	23,481	16,114	225	3	9	258
Driving under the influence	192,501	154,081	35,196	2,080	39	130	975
Liquor laws	103,430	73,461	27,212	1,849	23	52	833
Drunkenness	1,399,433	978,185	339,393	73,367	134	407	7,947
Disorderly conduct	385,747	228,755	147,629	4,447	33	73	4,810
Vagrancy	100,942	72,418	25,378	2,416	26	85	619
All other offenses (except traffic)	295,438	198,349	91,906	2,777	90	184	2,132
Suspicion	50,696	34,626	15,550	397	11	4	108
Curfew and loitering law violations							
Runaways							

Table 32.—*Suburban Arrest Trends, 1964–65*

[1,281 agencies; 1965 estimated population 25,896,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested								
	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	568,818	594,582	+4.5	176,208	190,098	+7.9	392,610	404,484	+3.0
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	623	659	+5.8	42	49	+16.7	581	610	+5.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	522	473	−9.4	46	29	−37.0	476	444	−6.7
Forcible rape	1,272	1,340	+5.3	192	200	+4.2	1,080	1,140	+5.6
Robbery	3,417	3,928	+15.0	714	907	+27.0	2,703	3,021	+11.8
Aggravated assault	8,415	9,474	+12.6	1,276	1,439	+12.8	7,139	8,035	+12.6
Burglary—breaking or entering	28,666	29,583	+3.2	16,283	16,624	+2.1	12,383	12,959	+4.7
Larceny—theft	60,508	62,600	+3.5	35,443	37,072	+4.6	25,065	25,528	+1.8
Auto theft	15,047	14,709	−2.2	9,988	9,620	−3.7	5,059	5,089	+.6
Subtotal for above offenses	118,470	122,766	+3.6	63,984	65,940	+3.1	54,486	56,826	+4.3
Other assaults	27,367	28,165	+2.9	3,460	3,989	+15.3	23,907	24,176	+1.1
Arson	942	1,234	+31.0	665	919	+38.2	277	315	+13.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,320	4,447	+2.9	398	411	+3.3	3,922	4,036	+2.9
Fraud	7,645	7,952	+4.0	198	245	+23.7	7,447	7,707	+3.5
Embezzlement	1,689	1,804	+6.8	24	37	+54.2	1,665	1,767	+6.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,367	2,425	+2.5	1,024	953	−6.9	1,343	1,472	+9.6
Vandalism	15,837	17,588	+11.1	13,998	15,291	+9.2	1,839	2,297	+24.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	5,327	5,581	+4.8	1,559	1,750	+12.3	3,768	3,831	+1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	745	827	+11.0	12	18	+50.0	733	809	+10.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,773	7,426	−4.5	2,341	2,265	−3.2	5,432	5,161	−5.0
Narcotic drug laws	2,670	3,601	+34.9	359	607	+69.1	2,311	2,994	+29.6
Gambling	3,794	3,203	−15.6	227	158	−30.4	3,567	3,045	−14.6
Offenses against family and children	10,480	10,852	+3.5	244	144	−41.0	10,236	10,708	+4.6
Driving under the influence	38,626	38,578	−.1	380	414	+8.9	38,246	38,164	−.2
Liquor laws	24,846	28,918	+16.4	9,691	10,867	+12.1	15,155	18,051	+19.1
Drunkenness	111,883	114,483	+2.3	4,227	4,773	+12.9	107,656	109,710	+1.9
Disorderly conduct	60,183	64,100	+6.5	14,118	17,182	+21.7	46,065	46,918	+1.9
Vagrancy	8,711	7,788	−10.6	745	714	−4.2	7,966	7,074	−11.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	87,608	89,137	+1.7	31,019	29,714	−4.2	56,589	59,423	+5.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,487	10,900	−5.1	3,508	2,960	−15.6	7,979	7,940	−.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	13,076	15,767	+20.6	13,076	15,767	+20.6	----------	----------	----------
Runaways	14,459	17,940	+24.1	14,459	17,940	+24.1	----------	----------	----------

Table 33.—*Suburban Arrests by Age, 1965*

[1,538 agencies; 1965 estimated population 33,874,000]

Offense charged	Grand total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age								
					10 and under	11–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL	**766,621**	**92,940**	**243,160**	**523,461**	**15,260**	**21,719**	**55,961**	**46,298**	**54,766**	**49,156**	**43,887**	**31,216**	**26,114**
Criminal homicide:													
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	951	14	73	878	1	2	11	17	21	21	30	27	40
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	709	6	37	672	4	1	1	3	16	12	47	45	32
Forcible rape	1,801	35	253	1,548	1	3	31	46	78	94	201	141	121
Robbery	5,122	277	1,101	4,021	25	52	200	208	291	325	483	389	351
Aggravated assault	12,325	485	1,759	10,566	70	108	307	315	466	493	684	536	536
Burglary—breaking or entering	37,977	9,754	21,304	16,673	1,562	2,270	5,922	4,130	3,984	3,436	3,098	2,020	1,468
Larceny—theft	77,749	23,505	45,474	32,275	3,823	6,299	13,383	8,035	7,716	6,218	5,058	2,863	2,229
Auto theft	18,799	2,907	12,046	6,753	55	279	2,573	3,475	3,489	2,175	1,644	914	688
Subtotal for above offenses	155,433	36,983	82,047	73,386	5,541	9,014	22,428	16,229	16,061	12,774	11,245	6,935	5,465
Other assaults	37,729	1,727	5,364	32,365	203	424	1,100	913	1,368	1,356	1,769	1,361	1,329
Arson	1,592	929	1,158	434	429	226	274	99	62	68	64	52	35
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,685	103	483	5,202	5	21	77	96	137	147	346	253	270
Fraud	11,439	74	332	11,107	4	13	57	62	86	110	213	229	292
Embezzlement	2,135	7	39	2,096		2	5	2	21	9	30	41	82
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,184	447	1,166	2,018	27	117	303	212	232	275	286	221	138
Vandalism	22,467	12,339	19,369	3,098	3,172	3,571	5,596	3,043	2,471	1,516	748	441	314
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6,979	774	2,082	4,897	70	186	518	421	464	423	545	368	288
Prostitution and commercialized vice	977	3	25	952			3	7	6	9	30	29	30
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,244	1,075	2,820	6,424	148	219	708	542	642	561	471	394	362
Narcotic drug laws	4,344	151	755	3,589	5	20	126	119	187	298	323	300	262
Gambling	5,013	21	192	4,821	1	1	19	33	59	79	100	67	76
Offenses against family and children	15,831	32	207	15,624	2	3	27	40	51	84	339	334	390
Driving under the influence	48,312	5	473	47,839			5	28	137	303	718	807	956
Liquor laws	35,358	792	12,995	22,363	10	48	734	1,844	4,177	6,182	6,992	5,202	3,528
Drunkenness	138,316	475	5,465	132,851	9	25	441	955	1,778	2,257	3,567	2,931	2,988
Disorderly conduct	81,175	6,959	21,498	59,677	1,081	1,673	4,205	3,754	5,565	5,220	6,722	4,680	3,679
Vagrancy	10,517	131	977	9,540	16	16	99	172	307	367	821	584	469
All other offenses (except traffic)	114,419	16,174	39,718	74,701	3,127	3,691	9,356	7,703	8,361	7,480	6,643	4,986	4,246
Suspicion	15,590	1,104	5,113	10,477	118	208	778	774	1,655	1,580	1,915	1,001	915
Curfew and loitering law violations	18,186	3,691	18,186		130	607	2,954	3,767	5,490	5,238			
Runaways	22,696	8,944	22,696		1,162	1,634	6,148	5,483	5,449	2,820			

Table 33.—*Suburban Arrests by Age, 1965*—Continued

[1,538 agencies; 1965 estimated population 33,874,000]

Offense charged	Age													
	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Not known
TOTAL	24,239	22,853	19,471	18,160	64,623	55,615	56,176	52,151	39,425	30,442	18,650	11,135	9,103	201
Criminal homicide:														
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	35	41	47	37	153	97	103	93	54	45	31	16	25	4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	38	48	35	32	93	62	70	47	43	34	22	12	12	------
Forcible rape	183	104	98	83	256	158	91	60	27	14	3	4	3	1
Robbery	350	326	280	220	736	366	264	141	69	22	9	3	7	5
Aggravated assault	536	549	507	499	1,656	1,404	1,177	936	603	438	235	153	110	7
Burglary—breaking or entering	1,400	1,204	931	799	2,278	1,355	920	529	332	170	105	41	23	------
Larceny—theft	1,900	1,738	1,367	1,200	4,031	3,055	2,708	2,068	1,499	1,074	703	386	393	3
Auto theft	524	475	336	298	710	387	346	231	100	52	31	9	6	2
Subtotal for above offenses	4,966	4,485	3,601	3,168	9,913	6,884	5,679	4,105	2,727	1,849	1,139	624	579	22
Other assaults	1,435	1,514	1,418	1,364	5,332	4,603	4,168	3,388	2,103	1,333	625	317	298	8
Arson	14	25	8	19	48	44	38	36	22	8	9	7	4	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	309	302	241	279	964	672	612	479	251	125	62	22	14	1
Fraud	371	458	451	481	2,171	2,023	1,644	1,339	762	390	163	58	51	11
Embezzlement	80	80	93	114	409	331	330	241	117	92	33	15	8	------
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	141	127	101	91	296	196	171	92	65	51	22	12	6	2
Vandalism	213	176	154	112	321	163	160	122	70	47	33	15	7	2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	282	264	252	227	825	542	420	329	230	145	94	44	42	------
Prostitution and commercialized vice	49	105	80	80	222	93	93	64	33	20	21	------	3	------
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	373	331	311	269	965	795	675	523	324	234	158	96	141	2
Narcotic drug laws	297	319	249	186	723	387	258	137	65	36	23	8	16	------
Gambling	98	111	121	145	571	590	665	621	551	477	280	190	158	------
Offenses against family and children	525	706	664	652	3,189	2,693	2,439	1,717	1,014	537	260	99	66	------
Driving under the influence	1,463	1,483	1,395	1,354	5,511	5,868	6,890	6,864	5,450	4,399	2,559	1,338	784	------
Liquor laws	828	555	367	296	750	678	742	734	527	503	297	199	165	------
Drunkenness	3,830	3,642	3,197	3,074	12,348	13,132	16,374	18,432	16,105	13,654	9,027	5,837	4,710	3
Disorderly conduct	3,707	3,264	2,632	2,384	7,429	5,930	5,484	4,885	3,420	2,520	1,420	861	703	17
Vagrancy	403	379	345	264	1,008	826	833	872	765	765	522	368	316	------
All other offenses (except traffic)	4,033	3,903	3,260	3,093	10,292	8,303	7,826	6,688	4,513	3,064	1,752	1,014	959	126
Suspicion	822	624	531	508	1,336	862	675	483	311	193	151	71	73	6
Curfew and loitering law violations	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Runaways	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Table 34.—*Suburban Arrests of Persons Under 15, Under 18, Under 21 and Under 25 Years of Age, 1965*

[1,538 agencies; 1965 estimated population 33,874,000]

Offense charged	Grand Total All Ages	Number of persons arrested				Percentage			
		Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	**766,621**	**92,940**	**243,160**	**344,377**	**429,100**	**12.1**	**31.7**	**44.9**	**56.0**
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	951	14	73	170	330	1.5	7.7	17.9	34.7
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	709	6	37	161	314	.8	5.2	22.7	44.3
Forcible rape	1,801	35	253	716	1,184	1.9	14.0	39.8	65.7
Robbery	5,122	277	1,101	2,324	3,500	5.4	21.5	45.4	68.3
Aggravated assault	12,325	485	1,759	3,515	5,606	3.9	14.3	28.5	45.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	37,977	9,754	21,304	27,890	32,224	25.7	56.1	73.4	84.9
Larceny—theft	77,749	23,505	45,474	55,624	61,829	30.2	58.5	71.5	79.5
Auto theft	18,799	2,907	12,046	15,292	16,925	15.5	64.1	81.3	90.0
Subtotal for above offenses	155,433	36,983	82,047	105,692	121,912	23.8	52.8	68.0	78.4
Other assaults	37,729	1,727	5,364	9,823	15,554	4.6	14.2	26.0	41.2
Arson	1,592	929	1,158	1,309	1,375	58.4	72.7	82.2	86.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,685	103	483	1,352	2,483	1.8	8.5	23.8	43.7
Fraud	11,439	74	332	1,066	2,827	.6	2.9	9.3	24.7
Embezzlement	2,135	7	39	192	559	.3	1.8	9.0	26.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,184	447	1,166	1,811	2,271	14.0	36.6	56.9	71.3
Vandalism	22,467	12,339	19,369	20,872	21,527	54.9	86.2	92.9	95.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,979	774	2,082	3,283	4,308	11.1	29.8	47.0	61.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	977	3	25	114	428	.3	2.6	11.7	43.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,244	1,075	2,820	4,047	5,331	11.6	30.5	43.8	57.7
Narcotic drug laws	4,344	151	755	1,640	2,691	3.5	17.4	37.8	61.9
Gambling	5,013	21	192	435	910	.4	3.8	8.7	18.2
Offenses against family and children	15,831	32	207	1,270	3,817	.2	1.3	8.0	24.1
Driving under the influence	48,312	5	473	2,954	8,649	(1)	1.0	6.1	17.9
Liquor laws	35,358	792	12,995	28,717	30,763	2.2	36.8	81.2	87.0
Drunkenness	138,316	475	5,465	14,951	28,694	.3	4.0	10.8	20.7
Disorderly conduct	81,175	6,959	21,498	36,579	48,566	8.6	26.5	45.1	59.8
Vagrancy	10,517	131	977	2,851	4,242	1.2	9.3	27.1	40.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	114,419	16,174	39,718	55,593	69,882	14.1	34.7	48.6	61.1
Suspicion	15,590	1,104	5,113	8,944	11,429	7.1	32.8	57.4	73.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	18,186	3,691	18,186	18,186	18,186	20.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Runaways	22,696	8,944	22,696	22,696	22,696	39.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 35.—*Suburban Arrests, Distribution by Sex, 1965*

[1,538 agencies; 1965 estimated population 33,874,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [1]		
	Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	**786,621**	**676,961**	**89,660**	**88.3**	**11.7**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Criminal homicide:								
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	951	791	160	83.2	16.8	.1	.1	.2
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	709	628	81	88.6	11.4	.1	.1	.1
Forcible rape	1,801	1,801		100.0		.2	.3	
Robbery	5,122	4,917	205	96.0	4.0	.7	.7	.2
Aggravated assault	12,325	11,252	1,073	91.3	8.7	1.6	1.7	1.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	37,977	36,694	1,283	96.6	3.4	5.0	5.4	1.4
Larceny—theft	77,749	61,623	16,126	79.3	20.7	10.1	9.1	18.0
Auto theft	18,799	18,063	736	96.1	3.9	2.5	2.7	.8
Subtotal for above offenses	155,433	135,769	19,664	87.3	12.7	20.3	20.1	21.9
Other assaults	37,729	34,501	3,228	91.4	8.6	4.9	5.1	3.6
Arson	1,592	1,511	81	94.9	5.1	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,685	4,691	994	82.5	17.5	.7	.7	1.1
Fraud	11,439	9,036	2,403	79.0	21.0	1.5	1.3	2.7
Embezzlement	2,135	1,747	388	81.8	18.2	.3	.3	.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,184	2,944	240	92.5	7.5	.4	.4	.3
Vandalism	22,467	21,355	1,112	95.1	4.9	2.9	3.2	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6,979	6,661	318	95.4	4.6	.9	1.0	.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	977	255	722	26.1	73.9	.1	(2)	.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,244	8,283	961	89.6	10.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Narcotic drug laws	4,344	3,764	580	86.6	13.4	.6	.6	.6
Gambling	5,013	4,622	391	92.2	7.8	.7	.7	.4
Offenses against family and children	15,831	14,938	893	94.4	5.6	2.1	2.2	1.0
Driving under the influence	48,312	45,151	3,161	93.5	6.5	6.3	6.7	3.5
Liquor laws	35,358	31,685	3,673	89.6	10.4	4.6	4.7	4.1
Drunkenness	138,316	127,033	11,283	91.8	8.2	18.0	18.8	12.6
Disorderly conduct	81,175	72,152	9,023	88.9	11.1	10.6	10.7	10.1
Vagrancy	10,517	9,593	924	91.2	8.8	1.4	1.4	1.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	114,419	99,034	15,385	86.6	13.4	14.9	14.6	17.2
Suspicion	15,590	14,188	1,402	91.0	9.0	2.0	2.1	1.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	18,186	14,316	3,870	78.7	21.3	2.4	2.1	4.3
Runaways	22,696	13,732	8,964	60.5	39.5	3.0	2.0	10.0

[1] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[2] Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 36.—*Suburban Arrests by Race, 1965*

[1, 537 agencies; 1965 estimated population 33,699,000]

Offense charged	Total arrests						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	762,212	654,202	100,196	5,137	138	178	2,361
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	943	614	321	3	-------	1	4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	704	583	117	1	-------	-------	3
Forcible rape	1,767	1,271	485	9	-------	-------	2
Robbery	5,069	3,543	1,481	17	1	6	21
Aggravated assault	11,870	8,174	3,578	47	1	2	68
Burglary—breaking or entering	37,799	32,040	5,515	82	8	3	151
Larceny—theft	77,470	65,304	11,719	164	35	24	224
Auto theft	18,668	16,093	2,427	74	8	9	57
Subtotal for above offenses	154,290	127,622	25,643	397	53	45	530
Other assaults	37,714	30,479	7,037	105	2	5	86
Arson	1,584	1,472	109	1	1	-------	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,679	5,013	637	16	1	1	11
Fraud	11,421	10,494	912	9	1	3	2
Embezzlement	2,134	1,902	229	1	-------	-------	2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3,172	2,594	559	3	-------	-------	16
Vandalism	22,269	20,976	1,228	13	1	4	47
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6,902	4,916	1,934	11	1	8	32
Prostitution and commercialized vice	938	712	216	2	-------	1	7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,131	8,103	984	9	2	2	31
Narcotic drug laws	4,337	3,793	487	6	5	4	42
Gambling	4,844	2,386	2,429	2	2	7	18
Offenses against family and children	15,771	12,618	3,060	50	3	1	39
Driving under the influence	47,964	43,122	4,415	265	4	18	140
Liquor laws	34,730	32,257	2,184	165	2	3	119
Drunkenness	138,220	117,632	16,891	3,146	20	31	500
Disorderly conduct	80,646	67,766	12,451	202	6	7	214
Vagrancy	10,508	8,711	1,693	73	1	2	28
All other offenses (except traffic)	113,927	100,197	12,913	434	17	28	338
Suspicion	15,591	13,290	2,228	26	6	2	39
Curfew and loitering law violations	17,966	17,348	543	35	1	1	38
Runaways	22,474	20,799	1,414	166	9	5	81

Table 36.—*Suburban Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	241,204	217,416	22,523	508	43	49	665
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	73	56	16			1	
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	37	27	10				
Forcible rape	247	157	90				
Robbery	1,091	672	413	2			4
Aggravated assault	1,639	1,137	481	13			8
Burglary—breaking or entering	21,202	18,265	2,817	30	1	1	88
Larceny—theft	45,270	39,057	5,991	64	16	16	126
Auto theft	11,963	10,590	1,303	31	4	3	32
Subtotal for above offenses	81,522	69,961	11,121	140	21	21	258
Other assaults	5,356	4,498	838	9			11
Arson	1,155	1,106	48				1
Forgery and counterfeiting	479	418	57	1			3
Fraud	331	313	18				
Embezzlement	39	36	3				
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,153	945	204				4
Vandalism	19,195	18,201	943	7	1	4	39
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,049	1,700	338	2		3	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	25	24	1				
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,752	2,485	259	2		1	5
Narcotic drug laws	754	721	26		2		5
Gambling	185	135	48	2			
Offenses against family and children	207	185	21	1			
Driving under the influence	465	452	12	1			
Liquor laws	12,873	12,551	246	37	1	2	36
Drunkenness	5,464	5,194	218	34			18
Disorderly conduct	21,291	18,858	2,379	17	1	2	34
Vagrancy	973	759	211	1		2	
All other offenses (except traffic)	39,385	36,206	3,002	52	5	7	113
Suspicion	5,111	4,521	573	1	2	1	13
Curfew and loitering law violations	17,966	17,348	543	35	1	1	38
Runaways	22,474	20,799	1,414	166	9	5	81

Table 36.—*Suburban Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and over						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	521,003	436,786	77,673	4,629	95	129	1,693
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	870	558	305	3			4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	667	556	107	1			3
Forcible rape	1,520	1,114	395	9			2
Robbery	3,978	2,871	1,068	15	1	6	17
Aggravated assault	10,231	7,037	3,097	34	1	2	60
Burglary—breaking or entering	16,597	13,775	2,698	52	7	2	63
Larceny—theft	32,200	26,247	5,728	100	19	8	98
Auto theft	6,705	5,503	1,124	43	4	6	25
Subtotal for above offenses	72,768	57,661	14,522	257	32	24	272
Other assaults	32,358	25,981	6,199	96	2	5	75
Arson	429	366	61	1	1		
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,200	4,595	580	15	1	1	8
Fraud	11,090	10,181	894	9	1	3	2
Embezzlement	2,095	1,866	226	1			2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,019	1,649	355	3			12
Vandalism	3,074	2,775	285	6			8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	4,853	3,216	1,596	9	1	5	26
Prostitution and commercialized vice	913	688	215	2		1	7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,379	5,618	725	7	2	1	26
Narcotic drug laws	3,583	3,072	461	6	3	4	37
Gambling	4,659	2,251	2,381		2	7	18
Offenses against family and children	15,564	12,433	3,039	49	3	1	39
Driving under the influence	47,499	42,670	4,403	264	4	18	140
Liquor laws	21,857	19,706	1,938	128	1	1	83
Drunkenness	132,756	112,438	16,673	3,112	20	31	482
Disorderly conduct	59,355	48,908	10,072	185	5	5	180
Vagrancy	9,535	7,952	1,482	72	1		28
All other offenses (except traffic)	74,542	63,991	9,911	382	12	21	225
Suspicion	10,480	8,769	1,655	25	4	1	26
Curfew and loitering law violations							
Runaways							

Table 37.—*Rural Arrest Trends, 1964–65*

[614 agencies; 1965 estimated population 12,340,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested								
	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and over		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	**204,300**	**207,508**	**+1.6**	**37,341**	**37,985**	**+1.7**	**166,959**	**169,523**	**+1.5**
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	360	429	+19.2	21	31	+47.6	339	398	+17.4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	420	423	+.7	32	21	−34.4	388	402	+3.6
Forcible rape	746	740	−.8	77	94	+22.1	669	646	−3.4
Robbery	1,015	892	−12.1	146	124	−15.1	869	768	−11.6
Aggravated assault	3,516	3,723	+5.9	260	309	+18.8	3,256	3,414	+4.9
Burglary—breaking or entering	12,725	12,392	−2.6	6,017	5,782	−3.9	6,708	6,610	−1.5
Larceny—theft	14,853	14,378	−3.2	5,345	5,018	−6.1	9,508	9,360	−1.6
Auto theft	5,027	4,485	−10.8	2,734	2,259	−17.4	2,293	2,226	−2.9
Subtotal for above offenses	38,662	37,462	−3.1	14,632	13,628	−6.8	24,030	23,824	−.9
Other assaults	7,845	7,669	−2.2	563	480	−14.7	7,282	7,189	−1.3
Arson	379	352	−7.1	146	143	−2.1	233	209	−10.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,628	3,619	−.2	284	261	−8.1	3,344	3,358	+.4
Fraud	4,504	4,910	+9.0	53	75	+41.5	4,451	4,835	+8.6
Embezzlement	702	746	+6.3	12	12	-------	690	734	+6.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	885	1,016	+14.8	208	243	+16.8	677	773	+14.2
Vandalism	3,401	3,834	+12.7	2,324	2,525	+8.6	1,077	1,309	+21.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,654	1,521	−8.0	216	150	−30.6	1,438	1,371	−4.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	260	139	−46.5	18	12	−33.3	242	127	−47.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,909	1,846	−3.3	280	315	+12.5	1,629	1,531	−6.0
Narcotic drug laws	621	793	+27.7	74	59	−20.3	547	734	+34.2
Gambling	1,141	1,237	+8.4	21	32	+52.4	1,120	1,205	+7.6
Offenses against family and children	6,562	7,024	+7.0	70	48	−31.4	6,492	6,976	+7.5
Driving under the influence	18,020	17,667	−2.0	173	174	+.6	17,847	17,493	−2.0
Liquor laws	16,894	19,675	+16.5	3,952	4,972	+25.8	12,942	14,703	+13.6
Drunkenness	41,194	41,577	+.9	1,047	1,039	−.8	40,147	40,538	+1.0
Disorderly conduct	13,758	14,465	+5.1	1,417	1,866	+31.7	12,341	12,599	+2.1
Vagrancy	2,520	2,239	−11.2	181	172	−5.0	2,339	2,067	−11.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	34,387	34,328	−.2	6,296	6,380	+1.3	28,091	27,948	−.5
Suspicion (not included in totals)	2,395	1,838	−23.3	598	579	−3.2	1,797	1,259	−29.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	954	1,022	+7.1	954	1,022	+7.1	-------	-------	-------
Runaways	4,420	4,367	−1.2	4,420	4,367	−1.2	-------	-------	-------

Table 38.—*Rural Arrests by Age, 1965*

[839 agencies; 1965 estimated population 18,515,000]

Offense charged	Grand total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and over	Age								
					10 and under	11–12	13–14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL	**297,472**	**13,347**	**55,727**	**241,745**	**1,592**	**2,760**	**8,995**	**10,160**	**15,732**	**16,488**	**18,775**	**15,121**	**13,340**
Criminal homicide:													
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	654	10	50	604	------	2	8	8	16	16	24	19	19
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	615	2	37	578	1	1	------	4	9	22	36	30	33
Forcible rape	1,084	16	150	934	2	1	13	33	43	58	102	94	89
Robbery	1,423	26	175	1,248	5	7	14	31	50	68	132	109	103
Aggravated assault	5,447	70	407	5,040	9	15	46	64	121	152	263	265	229
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,976	2,959	8,823	10,153	372	700	1,887	1,668	2,147	2,049	1,938	1,329	981
Larceny—theft	21,401	2,121	7,545	13,856	258	508	1,355	1,313	2,056	2,055	2,212	1,547	1,200
Auto theft	6,118	640	3,120	2,998	13	67	560	814	960	706	620	369	277
Subtotal for above offenses	55,718	5,844	20,307	35,411	660	1,301	3,883	3,935	5,402	5,126	5,327	3,762	2,931
Other assaults	11,540	116	726	10,814	17	22	77	115	233	262	488	463	516
Arson	644	165	277	367	59	40	66	28	40	44	52	46	26
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,897	49	374	4,523	3	6	40	68	101	156	225	206	215
Fraud	8,769	26	116	8,653	1	10	15	7	22	61	172	195	281
Embezzlement	1,103	1	15	1,088	------	------	1	2	2	10	27	31	22
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,466	63	362	1,104	7	8	48	73	107	119	156	93	89
Vandalism	6,135	1,876	4,076	2,059	385	552	939	650	863	687	562	327	242
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,265	78	267	1,998	6	28	44	42	72	75	132	112	110
Prostitution and commercialized vice	346	1	13	333	------	------	1	6	1	5	11	20	7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,907	148	516	2,391	8	31	109	109	114	145	161	162	135
Narcotic drug laws	970	8	70	900	1	1	6	10	23	29	46	55	56
Gambling	2,814	7	46	2,768	------	1	6	8	12	19	25	29	30
Offenses against family and children	9,634	20	74	9,560	8	3	9	7	16	31	241	245	268
Driving under the influence	24,583	5	243	24,340	------	3	2	16	76	146	358	431	484
Liquor laws	25,514	279	6,845	18,669	3	27	249	750	2,319	3,497	4,671	4,000	3,200
Drunkenness	57,851	74	1,590	56,261	------	7	67	215	481	820	1,286	1,080	1,230
Disorderly conduct	19,819	538	2,585	17,234	86	125	327	400	705	942	1,590	1,211	1,087
Vagrancy	3,662	31	263	3,399	2	4	25	35	85	112	187	127	130
All other offenses (except traffic)	46,510	2,023	8,591	37,919	261	265	1,497	1,618	2,424	2,526	2,845	2,381	2,139
Suspicion	2,699	162	745	1,954	12	32	118	127	207	249	213	145	142
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,337	217	1,337	------	8	21	188	315	412	393	------	------	------
Runaways	6,289	1,616	6,289	------	65	273	1,278	1,624	2,015	1,034	------	------	------

Table 38.—*Rural Arrests by Age, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Age												
	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Not known
TOTAL	10,695	9,873	8,678	8,813	29,907	25,338	25,237	23,457	18,640	14,783	8,943	5,405	4,613	127
Criminal homicide:														
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	24	24	22	20	105	72	73	55	51	39	25	11	21	--------
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	24	33	28	24	93	80	54	41	43	30	15	4	10	--------
Forcible rape	72	57	59	54	157	83	67	41	28	17	6	4	4	--------
Robbery	102	92	81	85	202	140	86	60	24	14	10	6	2	--------
Aggravated assault	219	226	214	232	831	674	553	469	322	242	135	79	87	--------
Burglary—breaking or entering	791	710	547	486	1,409	733	474	327	184	127	67	31	18	1
Larceny—theft	911	825	619	611	1,701	1,174	1,030	786	535	351	165	101	87	1
Auto theft	236	197	136	123	387	229	160	119	66	46	19	9	3	2
Subtotal for above offenses	2,379	2,164	1,706	1,635	4,885	3,185	2,497	1,898	1,253	866	442	245	232	4
Other assaults	551	471	486	507	1,786	1,419	1,328	1,042	731	482	256	129	149	10
Arson	25	10	23	8	46	37	18	23	21	14	7	5	5	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	244	239	176	189	816	683	545	469	272	123	62	36	23	--------
Fraud	322	381	365	367	1,631	1,374	1,224	968	636	383	190	101	60	3
Embezzlement	38	45	38	62	193	172	187	113	80	40	17	13	9	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	57	90	58	53	153	105	78	66	52	30	8	10	4	2
Vandalism	134	100	96	82	171	92	88	60	43	28	13	6	8	7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	126	123	99	106	303	257	181	153	100	75	52	35	33	1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	21	28	29	65	31	36	24	10	15	7	3	9	--------
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	113	136	109	109	337	253	256	183	141	115	60	59	61	1
Narcotic drug laws	68	64	48	52	186	105	89	46	30	27	18	5	5	--------
Gambling	32	42	42	53	267	323	408	402	350	359	172	123	111	--------
Offenses against family and children	395	408	408	471	1,944	1,534	1,402	1,024	600	333	157	58	32	40
Driving under the influence	733	642	578	740	2,664	2,697	3,110	3,339	2,996	2,446	1,532	948	618	24
Liquor laws	761	577	443	337	945	691	701	622	550	451	338	186	191	5
Drunkenness	1,427	1,478	1,378	1,465	5,369	5,928	7,035	7,707	6,724	5,987	3,867	2,324	1,961	15
Disorderly conduct	1,052	869	731	741	2,263	1,747	1,529	1,431	1,071	883	451	294	280	4
Vagrancy	132	110	93	87	293	283	323	383	365	334	253	165	133	1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,955	1,787	1,673	1,625	5,367	4,252	4,053	3,345	2,502	1,714	989	617	667	8
Suspicion	134	116	100	95	223	170	149	159	113	78	52	43	22	--------
Curfew and loitering law violations	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Runaways	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Table 39.—*Rural Arrests of Persons Under 15, Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1965*

[839 agencies; 1965 estimated population 18,515,000]

Offense charged	Grand Total All Ages	Number of persons arrested				Percentage			
		Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 15	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	**297,472**	**13,347**	**55,727**	**102,963**	**141,022**	**4.5**	**18.7**	**34.6**	**47.4**
Criminal homicide:									
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	654	10	50	112	202	1.5	7.6	17.1	30.9
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	615	2	37	136	245	.3	6.0	22.1	39.8
Forcible rape	1,084	16	150	435	677	1.5	13.8	40.1	62.5
Robbery	1,423	26	175	519	879	1.8	12.3	36.5	61.8
Aggravated assault	5,447	70	407	1,164	2,055	1.3	7.5	21.4	37.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,976	2,959	8,823	13,071	15,605	15.6	46.5	68.9	82.2
Larceny—theft	21,401	2,121	7,545	12,504	15,470	9.9	35.3	58.4	72.3
Auto theft	6,118	640	3,120	4,386	5,078	10.5	51.0	71.7	83.0
Subtotal for above offenses	55,718	5,844	20,307	32,327	40,211	10.5	36.4	58.0	72.2
Other assaults	11,540	116	726	2,193	4,208	1.0	6.3	19.0	36.5
Arson	644	165	277	401	467	25.6	43.0	62.3	72.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,897	49	374	1,020	1,868	1.0	7.6	20.8	38.1
Fraud	8,769	26	116	764	2,199	.3	1.3	8.7	25.1
Embezzlement	1,103	1	15	95	278	.1	1.4	8.6	25.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,466	63	362	700	958	4.3	24.7	47.7	65.3
Vandalism	6,135	1,876	4,076	5,207	5,619	30.6	66.4	84.9	91.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,265	78	267	621	1,075	3.4	11.8	27.4	47.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	346	1	13	51	146	.3	3.8	14.7	42.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,907	148	516	974	1,441	5.1	17.8	33.5	49.6
Narcotic drug laws	970	8	70	227	459	.8	7.2	23.4	47.3
Gambling	2,814	7	46	130	299	.2	1.6	4.6	10.6
Offenses against family and children	9,634	20	74	828	2,510	.2	.8	8.6	26.1
Driving under the influence	24,583	5	243	1,516	4,209	(1)	1.0	6.2	17.1
Liquor laws	25,514	279	6,845	18,716	20,834	1.1	26.8	73.4	81.7
Drunkenness	57,851	74	1,590	5,186	10,934	.1	2.7	9.0	18.9
Disorderly conduct	19,819	538	2,585	6,473	9,866	2.7	13.0	32.7	49.8
Vagrancy	3,662	31	263	707	1,129	.8	7.2	19.3	30.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	46,510	2,023	8,591	15,956	22,996	4.3	18.5	34.3	49.4
Suspicion	2,699	162	745	1,245	1,690	6.0	27.6	46.1	62.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,337	217	1,337	1,337	1,337	16.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Runaways	6,289	1,616	6,289	6,289	6,289	25.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 40.—*Rural Arrests, Distribution by Sex, 1965*

[839 agencies; 1965 estimated population 18,515,000]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested			Percent male	Percent female	Percent of total [1]		
	TOTAL	Male	Female			TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	297,472	273,210	24,262	91.8	8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:								
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	654	566	88	86.5	13.5	.2	.2	.4
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	615	576	39	93.7	6.3	.2	.2	.2
Forcible rape	1,084	1,084		100.0		.4	.4	
Robbery	1,423	1,360	63	95.6	4.4	.5	.5	.3
Aggravated assault	5,447	5,110	337	93.8	6.2	1.8	1.9	1.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,976	18,407	569	97.0	3.0	6.4	6.7	2.3
Larceny—theft	21,401	19,572	1,829	91.5	8.5	7.2	7.2	7.5
Auto theft	6,118	5,889	229	96.3	3.7	2.1	2.2	.9
Subtotal for above offenses	55,718	52,564	3,154	94.3	5.7	18.7	19.2	13.0
Other assaults	11,540	10,797	743	93.6	6.4	3.9	4.0	3.1
Arson	644	611	33	94.9	5.1	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,897	4,142	755	84.6	15.4	1.6	1.5	3.1
Fraud	8,769	7,337	1,432	83.7	16.3	2.9	2.7	5.9
Embezzlement	1,103	971	132	88.0	12.0	.4	.4	.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,466	1,357	109	92.6	7.4	.5	.5	.4
Vandalism	6,135	5,864	271	95.6	4.4	2.1	2.1	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,265	2,189	76	96.6	3.4	.8	.8	.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	346	121	225	35.0	65.0	.1	(2)	.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2,907	2,675	232	92.0	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Narcotic drug laws	970	851	119	87.7	12.3	.3	.3	.5
Gambling	2,814	2,656	158	94.4	5.6	.9	1.0	.7
Offenses against family and children	9,634	9,197	437	95.5	4.5	3.2	3.4	1.8
Driving under the influence	24,583	23,648	935	96.2	3.8	8.3	8.7	3.9
Liquor laws	25,514	23,233	2,281	91.1	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.4
Drunkenness	57,851	53,926	3,925	93.2	6.8	19.4	19.7	16.2
Disorderly conduct	19,819	18,000	1,819	90.8	9.2	6.7	6.6	7.5
Vagrancy	3,662	3,389	273	92.5	7.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	46,510	42,168	4,342	90.7	9.3	15.6	15.4	17.9
Suspicion	2,699	2,479	220	91.8	8.2	.9	.9	.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,337	1,024	313	76.6	23.4	.4	.4	1.3
Runaways	6,289	4,011	2,278	63.8	36.2	2.1	1.5	9.4

[1] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[2] Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Table 41.—*Rural Arrests by Race, 1965*

[835 agencies; 1965 estimated population 18, 505, 000]

Offense charged	Total arrests						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	249, 366	207, 193	24, 944	14, 708	31	98	2, 392
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	540	358	155	18	----	----	9
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	314	253	50	8	----	3	----
Forcible rape	778	593	135	44	----	2	4
Robbery	1, 044	775	213	42	----	2	12
Aggravated assault	4, 962	3, 501	1, 221	191	2	----	47
Burglary—breaking or entering	13, 408	11, 653	1, 127	470	1	14	143
Larceny—theft	16, 733	14, 214	1, 829	484	1	16	189
Auto theft	4, 546	3, 886	306	314	----	----	40
Subtotal for above offenses	42, 325	35, 233	5, 036	1, 571	4	37	444
Other assaults	10, 084	7, 750	1, 909	291	2	7	125
Arson	398	367	15	16	----	----	----
Forgery and counterfeiting	3, 874	3, 364	356	136	1	1	16
Fraud	8, 473	7, 805	550	84	2	1	31
Embezzlement	930	854	65	10	----	----	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	974	838	89	30	1	----	16
Vandalism	4, 173	3, 855	131	104	----	6	77
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1, 624	1, 165	435	10	----	----	14
Prostitution and commercialized vice	133	89	40	3	----	----	1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	2, 297	2, 025	178	56	----	----	38
Narcotic drug laws	407	356	28	6	3	2	12
Gambling	1, 245	869	355	3	1	1	16
Offenses against family and children	8, 990	7, 664	1, 075	220	5	----	26
Driving under the influence	22, 504	19, 552	1, 586	1, 249	----	1	116
Liquor laws	16, 837	14, 858	1, 169	684	----	2	124
Drunkenness	54, 983	41, 929	5, 223	7, 184	5	4	638
Disorderly conduct	15, 943	12, 476	1, 966	1, 262	2	3	234
Vagrancy	3, 567	3, 125	288	127	----	3	24
All other offenses (except traffic)	40, 526	34, 858	4, 019	1, 255	4	22	368
Suspicion	2, 699	2, 326	281	77	----	----	15
Curfew and loitering law violations	1, 214	1, 046	29	96	----	7	36
Runaways	5, 166	4, 789	121	234	1	1	20

Table 41.—*Rural Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	**42,316**	**37,646**	**2,212**	**1,827**	**2**	**57**	**572**
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	35	26	7	2			
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	13	11	2				
Forcible rape	113	77	25	10		1	
Robbery	128	105	17				6
Aggravated assault	342	261	57	22			2
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,909	5,219	385	190		12	103
Larceny—theft	5,657	4,939	467	135		16	100
Auto theft	2,144	1,912	92	117			23
Subtotal for above offenses	14,341	12,550	1,052	476		29	234
Other assaults	610	513	75	12		1	9
Arson	150	139	1	10			
Forgery and counterfeiting	321	273	39	4			5
Fraud	108	102	1	3			2
Embezzlement	9	9					
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	250	218	17	10			5
Vandalism	2,729	2,532	57	70		6	64
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	193	175	16	1			1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	3					
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	381	321	32	7			21
Narcotic drug laws	29	24		2		1	2
Gambling	38	27	11				
Offenses against family and children	57	55	1				1
Driving under the influence	233	209	2	21			1
Liquor laws	4,929	4,607	46	251		1	24
Drunkenness	1,524	1,202	38	274			10
Disorderly conduct	2,167	1,870	169	114	1		13
Vagrancy	256	224	9	6		1	16
All other offenses (except traffic)	6,863	6,103	414	231		10	105
Suspicion	745	655	82	5			3
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,214	1,046	29	96		7	36
Runaways	5,166	4,789	121	234	1	1	20

Table 41.—*Rural Arrests by Race, 1965*—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and over						
	Total	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others (includes race unknown)
TOTAL	207,050	169,547	22,732	12,881	29	41	1,820
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	505	332	148	16			9
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	301	242	48	8		3	
Forcible rape	665	516	110	34		1	4
Robbery	916	670	196	42		2	6
Aggravated assault	4,620	3,240	1,164	169	2		45
Burglary—breaking or entering	7,499	6,434	742	280	1	2	40
Larceny—theft	11,076	9,275	1,362	349	1		89
Auto theft	2,402	1,974	214	197			17
Subtotal for above offenses	27,984	22,683	3,984	1,095	4	8	210
Other assaults	9,474	7,237	1,834	279	2	6	116
Arson	248	228	14	6			
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,553	3,091	317	132	1	1	11
Fraud	8,365	7,703	549	81	2	1	29
Embezzlement	921	845	65	10			1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	724	620	72	20	1		11
Vandalism	1,444	1,323	74	34			13
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,431	990	419	9			13
Prostitution and commercialized vice	130	86	40	3			1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,916	1,704	146	49			17
Narcotic drug laws	378	332	28	4	3	1	10
Gambling	1,207	842	344	3	1	1	16
Offenses against family and children	8,933	7,609	1,074	220	5		25
Driving under the influence	22,271	19,343	1,584	1,228		1	115
Liquor laws	11,908	10,251	1,123	433		1	100
Drunkenness	53,459	40,727	5,185	6,910	5	4	628
Disorderly conduct	13,776	10,606	1,797	1,148	1	3	221
Vagrancy	3,311	2,901	279	121		2	8
All other offenses (except traffic)	33,663	28,755	3,605	1,024	4	12	263
Suspicion	1,954	1,671	199	72			12
Curfew and loitering law violations							
Runaways							

Table 42.—*Suburban and Rural Arrest Trends,*[1] *by Sex, 1964–65*

Offense charged	1,281 suburban agencies; 1965 estimated population 25,896,000						614 rural agencies; 1965 estimated population 12,340,000					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change	1964	1965	Percent change
TOTAL	**502,962**	**525,607**	**+4.5**	**65,856**	**68,975**	**+4.7**	**188,833**	**191,727**	**+1.5**	**15,467**	**15,781**	**+2.0**
Criminal homicide:												
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	513	547	+6.6	110	112	+1.8	315	367	+16.5	45	62	+37.8
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	456	420	−7.9	66	53	−19.7	396	398	+.5	24	25	+4.2
Forcible rape	1,272	1,340	+5.3				746	740	−.8			
Robbery	3,268	3,773	+15.5	149	155	+4.0	950	854	−10.1	65	38	−41.5
Aggravated assault	7,621	8,646	+13.4	794	828	+4.3	3,300	3,500	+6.1	216	223	+3.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,569	28,561	+3.6	1,097	1,022	−6.8	12,347	12,037	−2.5	378	355	−6.1
Larceny—theft	48,525	49,281	+1.6	11,983	13,319	+11.1	13,890	13,319	−4.1	963	1,059	+10.0
Auto theft	14,500	14,114	−2.7	547	595	+8.8	4,822	4,308	−10.7	205	177	−13.7
Subtotal for above offenses	103,724	106,682	+2.9	14,746	16,084	+9.1	36,766	35,523	−3.4	1,896	1,939	+2.3
Other assaults	25,179	25,845	+2.6	2,188	2,320	+6.0	7,404	7,195	−2.8	441	474	+7.5
Arson	884	1,167	+32.0	58	67	+15.5	357	332	−7.0	22	20	−9.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,485	3,626	+4.0	835	821	−1.7	3,142	3,063	−2.5	486	556	+14.4
Fraud	6,033	6,336	+5.0	1,612	1,616	+.2	3,868	4,143	+7.1	636	767	+20.6
Embezzlement	1,410	1,478	+4.8	279	326	+16.8	632	656	+3.8	70	90	+28.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,158	2,246	+4.1	209	179	−14.4	838	946	+12.9	47	70	+48.9
Vandalism	15,105	16,743	+10.8	732	845	+15.4	3,255	3,693	+13.5	146	141	−3.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,069	5,336	+5.3	258	245	−5.0	1,593	1,471	−7.7	61	50	−18.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	162	199	+22.8	583	628	+7.7	85	52	−38.8	175	87	−50.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,853	6,608	−3.6	920	818	−11.1	1,721	1,696	−1.5	188	150	−20.2
Narcotic drug laws	2,339	3,117	+33.3	331	484	+46.2	542	694	+28.0	79	99	+25.3
Gambling	3,442	2,924	−15.0	352	279	−20.7	1,078	1,162	+7.8	63	75	+19.0
Offenses against family and children	9,811	10,205	+4.0	669	647	−3.3	6,219	6,734	+8.3	343	290	−15.5
Driving under the influence	35,949	35,990	+.1	2,677	2,588	−3.3	17,349	17,051	−1.7	671	616	−8.2
Liquor laws	22,413	26,040	+16.2	2,433	2,878	+18.3	15,513	17,927	+15.6	1,381	1,748	+26.6
Drunkenness	102,456	105,660	+3.1	9,427	8,823	−6.4	38,705	39,231	+1.4	2,489	2,346	−5.7
Disorderly conduct	53,635	57,267	+6.8	6,548	6,833	+4.4	12,598	13,138	+4.3	1,160	1,327	+14.4
Vagrancy	8,077	7,232	−10.5	634	556	−12.3	2,351	2,091	−11.1	169	148	−12.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	75,702	77,573	+2.5	11,906	11,564	−2.9	31,150	31,323	+.6	3,237	3,005	−7.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	10,469	10,002	−4.5	1,018	898	−11.8	2,175	1,712	−21.3	220	126	−42.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	10,484	12,407	+18.3	2,592	3,360	+29.6	729	786	+7.8	225	236	+4.9
Runaways	8,592	10,926	+27.2	5,867	7,014	+19.6	2,938	2,820	−4.0	1,482	1,547	+4.4

[1] In suburban agencies male arrests under 18 increased 6.6 percent and female arrests under 18 increased 15.5 percent. In rural agencies male arrests under 18 increased 1.0 percent and female arrests under 18 increased 6.4 percent.

Police Employee Data

This section contains tables relating to police personnel. Figures showing police strength by number of full-time police officers and civilian employees are based on national averages. These figures should not be interpreted as indicating recommended or desirable police strength. Adequate police requirements for a specific place can only be determined following careful study and analysis of the local situation together with a thorough evaluation of the numerous factors which affect local police needs.

Two tables containing police employee rates are set forth. In the first, total employees including civilian personnel are used, whereas in the second table only sworn personnel are used to compute rates.

The police employee rate ranges in Table 43, which include civilians, show the interquartile range between the upper limits of the lowest quartile and the lower limits of the highest quartile. In other words, 50 percent of the cities shown in each population group and geographic division have a police strength within the rate ranges shown. By arraying rates in this manner, extremes are eliminated.

In Table 44 where rates are published for police officers, complete rate ranges are provided as supplemental data for those who may be interested in using these figures to make limited comparisons.

Another table is presented this year showing police strength for all state police and state highway patrol organizations. This table is designed to show, by state, the number of miles of state and Federal highway per sworn employee, as well as the number of registered vehicles per officer. These rates are only a rough yardstick as to comparative workload and personnel strength because of widely differing functions and other factors. The wide variations in sworn and civilian personnel among the various states can be accounted for in part by the differences in responsibilities assigned to the departments. It is pointed out, for instance, that state police generally are responsible not only for traffic patrol, but also conduct a major portion of the criminal investigative work in the unincorporated areas of the states. On the other hand, the activity of the state highway patrol organizations for the most part are limited to traffic and highway patrol, which includes handling all types of crime which come to their attention during the performance of their patrol functions. Many of these state

highway patrol groups also are authorized to and do participate in criminal investigative work when requested to do so by local departments or sheriffs' offices.

The annual collection of police employee data provides figures for police killed and assaulted. Collection of these data is supplemented with respect to police killed in the line of duty by the use of a special questionnaire, through the use of which additional details on this important subject are accumulated. Data relative to police killed and assaulted are also presented in the Summary Section of this publication.

Table 43.—*Full-Time Police Department Employees,[1] December 31, 1965, Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*

[1965 estimated population]

Geographic division	TOTAL (3,613 cities; population 109,633,000)	Population group					
		Group I (55 cities over 250,000; population 41,822,000)	Group II (92 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,035,000)	Group III (217 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 14,891,000)	Group IV (433 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 15,061,000)	Group V (974 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 15,016,000)	Group VI (1,842 cities under 10,000; population 9,806,000)
TOTAL: 3,613 cities; population 109,633,000:							
Number of police employees	212,883	110,666	22,069	22,589	21,984	21,008	14,567
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Interquartile range	1.1–1.8	1.5–2.7	1.3–1.9	1.2–2.1	1.1–1.7	1.1–1.6	1.0–1.8
New England: 331 cities; population 8,216,000:							
Number of police employees	15,746	2,696	2,842	4,022	2,941	2,372	873
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	4.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2
Interquartile range	1.1–1.7	(2)	2.1–2.7	1.6–2.0	1.4–1.9	1.1–1.5	0.7–1.4
Middle Atlantic: 776 cities; population 24,456,000:							
Number of police employees	62,967	42,847	3,254	4,289	4,423	4,930	3,224
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4
Interquartile range	1.0–1.8	2.9–3.8	1.8–2.3	1.0–2.1	1.2–2.0	1.1–1.8	0.8–1.7
East North Central: 810 cities; population 23,827,000:							
Number of police employees	45,367	25,129	3,714	4,330	4,533	4,397	3,264
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Interquartile range	1.1–1.6	1.6–3.0	1.5–1.7	1.1–1.6	1.1–1.5	1.1–1.5	1.0–1.6
West North Central: 399 cities; population 8,369,000:							
Number of police employees	13,021	5,904	1,156	944	1,510	1,861	1,646
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Interquartile range	1.0–1.5	1.4–2.1	1.2–1.3	0.9–1.3	1.0–1.3	1.0–1.5	1.0–1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43.—*Full-Time Police Department Employees,[1] December 31, 1965, Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*—Continued

[1965 estimated population]

Geographic division	TOTAL (3,613 cities; population 109,633,000)	Population group					
		Group I (55 cities over 250,000; population 41,822,000)	Group II (92 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,035,000)	Group III (217 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 14,891,000)	Group IV (433 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 15,061,000)	Group V (974 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 15,016,000)	Group VI (1,842 cities under 10,000; population 9,806,000)
South Atlantic: 321 cities; population 10,661,000:							
Number of police employees	21,892	9,431	4,258	2,324	2,124	2,088	1,667
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9
Interquartile range	1.4–2.1	1.7–3.6	1.3–1.8	1.5–1.9	1.4–1.8	1.4–2.1	1.3–2.2
East South Central: 135 cities; population 4,570,000:							
Number of police employees	7,224	2,830	1,583	456	1,070	688	597
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6
Interquartile range	1.3–1.8	1.5–1.6	1.5–1.9	1.4–2.0	1.4–1.7	1.1–1.7	1.2–2.0
West South Central: 258 cities; population 10,174,000:							
Number of police employees	13,960	6,889	2,154	1,476	1,311	1,256	874
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
Interquartile range	1.0–1.5	1.2–1.9	1.2–1.4	1.1–1.4	1.0–1.3	0.9–1.5	1.0–1.7
Mountain: 176 cities; population 4,502,000:							
Number of police employees	6,719	2,442	605	913	1,190	750	819
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6
Interquartile range	1.2–1.8	1.3–1.8	1.9–2.5	1.0–1.6	1.2–1.4	1.0–1.5	1.3–1.9
Pacific: 407 cities; population 14,858,000:							
Number of police employees	25,987	12,498	2,503	3,835	2,882	2,666	1,603
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
Interquartile range	1.3–1.9	1.3–2.3	1.3–1.7	1.2–1.5	1.2–1.6	1.3–1.8	1.4–2.3

Suburban Police and County Sheriff Departments

Suburban:[3] 1,770 agencies; population 40,251,000:		**Sheriffs: 1,154 agencies; population 32,357,000:**	
Number of police employees	55,040	Number of police employees	32,159
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.4	Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.0
Interquartile range	1.0–1.6	Interquartile range	0.3–0.9

[1] Includes civilians.
[2] Only one city this size in geographic division.
[3] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also included in other city groups.

Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

Table 44.—*Full-Time Police Department Officers, December 31, 1965, Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*

[1965 estimated population]

Geographic division	TOTAL (3,613 cities; population 109,633,000)	Population group					
		Group I (55 cities over 250,000; population 41,822,000)	Group II (92 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,035,000)	Group III (217 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 14,891,000)	Group IV (433 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 15,061,000)	Group V (974 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 15,016,000)	Group VI (1,842 cities under 10,000; population 9,806,000)
TOTAL: 3,613 cities; population 109,633,000:							
Number of police officers	190,005	98,147	19,239	20,191	19,972	19,370	13,086
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rate range	0.1–7.5	1.0–3.8	0.8–2.7	0.6–3.2	0.2–3.3	0.1–5.2	0.1–7.5
New England: 331 cities; population 8,216,000:							
Number of police officers	14,789	2,495	2,608	3,766	2,801	2,289	830
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	3.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1
Rate range	0.2–3.8	(1)	2.0–2.7	1.1–2.6	0.9–2.7	0.5–3.0	0.2–3.5
Middle Atlantic: 776 cities; population 24,456,000:							
Number of police officers	58,651	39,842	2,930	3,953	4,197	4,710	3,019
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
Rate range	0.1–5.7	1.6–3.5	1.3–2.3	0.6–3.2	0.5–3.3	0.1–5.2	0.1–5.7
East North Central: 810 cities; population 23,827,000:							
Number of police officers	40,529	22,367	3,297	3,891	4,086	4,016	2,872
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Rate range	0.2–4.4	1.0–2.9	1.1–1.7	0.6–2.5	0.7–2.7	0.3–3.1	0.2–4.4
West North Central: 399 cities; population 8,369,000:							
Number of police officers	11,099	4,758	1,008	838	1,355	1,683	1,457
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Rate range	0.3–3.7	1.1–2.8	0.8–1.5	0.6–1.3	0.4–1.5	0.5–2.7	0.3–3.7
South Atlantic: 321 cities; population 10,661,000:							
Number of police officers	19,367	8,267	3,706	2,065	1,881	1,931	1,517
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Rate range	0.3–7.5	1.3–3.6	0.9–2.0	1.0–2.7	0.6–2.0	0.4–3.6	0.3–7.5
East South Central: 135 cities; population 4,570,000:							
Number of police officers	6,239	2,366	1,289	411	985	647	541
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Rate range	0.2–4.2	1.2–1.4	1.1–1.7	1.3–2.0	1.1–1.8	0.6–2.1	0.2–4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44.—*Full-Time Police Department Officers, December 31, 1965, Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*—Continued

(1965 estimated population)

Geographic division	TOTAL (3,613 cities; population 109,633,000)	Population group					
		Group I (55 cities over 250,000; population 41,822,000)	Group II (92 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 13,035,000)	Group III (217 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 14,891,000)	Group IV (433 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 15,061,000)	Group V (974 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population 15,016,000)	Group VI (1,842 cities under 10,000; population 9,806,000)
West South Central: 258 cities; population 10,174,000:							
Number of police officers	12,093	5,900	1,836	1,319	1,171	1,111	756
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Rate range	0.3–2.4	1.0–1.8	0.9–1.6	0.6–1.5	0.5–1.4	0.3–2.4	0.4–2.4
Mountain: 176 cities; population 4,502,000:							
Number of police officers	5,725	2,037	499	803	1,033	653	700
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4
Rate range	0.2–3.2	1.0–1.5	1.3–2.3	0.9–1.7	0.5–1.6	0.4–2.2	0.2–3.2
Pacific: 407 cities; population 14,858,000:							
Number of police officers	21,513	10,115	2,066	3,145	2,463	2,330	1,394
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Rate range	0.2–3.7	1.0–1.9	1.0–1.7	0.9–1.9	0.2–3.2	0.7–2.5	0.4–3.7

Suburban Police and County Sheriff Departments

Suburban: [2] 1,770 agencies; population 40,251,000:		**Sheriffs: 1,154 agencies; population 32,357,000:**	
Number of police officers	48,446	Number of officers	27,299
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.2	Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	0.8
Rate range	0.1–7.5	Rate range	0.1–9.7

[1] Only one city this size in geographic division.

[2] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also included in other city groups.

Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding.

Table 45.—*Civilian Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Percentage of Total by Population Group*

Population group	Percentage civilian employees
TOTAL, ALL CITIES	10.7
Group I (over 250,000)	11.3
(Over 1,000,000)	9.6
(500,000–1,000,000)	12.4
(250,000–500,000)	14.9
Group II (100,000–250,000)	12.8
Group III (50,000–100,000)	10.6
Group IV (25,000–50,000)	9.2
Group V (10,000–25,000)	7.8
Group VI (2,500–10,000)	10.2
Suburban agencies	12.0
Sheriffs	15.1

Table 46.—*Number of Police Officers Killed,[1] 1965, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*

Geographic division	TOTAL	Population group						
		Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	County, State Police and Highway Patrol
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Under 10,000	
TOTAL	83	20	3	2		6	12	40
New England	3					1	2	
Middle Atlantic	10	3	1	1		1	1	3
East North Central	10	5				1	1	3
West North Central	3							3
South Atlantic	15	2	1				3	9
East South Central	9	2	1				1	5
West South Central	14	3				2		9
Mountain	7	1				1	3	2
Pacific	12	4		1			1	6

[1] 53 killed by felons; 30 killed in accidents.

Table 47.—*Assaults on Police Officers, 1965, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*

[4,652 agencies; 1965 estimated population 125,029,000]

Geographic division	Total assaults	Rate per 100 police officers	Assaults with injury	Rate per 100 police officers	Population group	Total assaults	Rate per 100 police officers	Assaults with injury	Rate per 100 police officers
TOTAL	**20,523**	**10.8**	**6,836**	**3.6**	**TOTAL**	**20,523**	**10.8**	**6,836**	**3.6**
New England	1,140	9.7	518	4.4	Group I (Over 250,000)	9,667	11.5	2,917	3.5
Middle Atlantic	5,868	9.5	1,704	2.7	Group II (100,000 to 250,000)	1,763	11.9	684	4.6
East North Central	3,320	9.2	1,049	2.9	Group III (50,000 to 100,000)	2,156	12.6	763	4.5
West North Central	1,021	8.8	462	4.0	Group IV (25,000 to 50,000)	2,215	11.7	785	4.2
South Atlantic	3,585	17.8	1,281	6.4	Group V (10,000 to 25,000)	1,857	9.7	651	3.4
East South Central	1,227	18.3	278	4.2	Group VI (Under 10,000)	1,358	10.5	468	3.6
West South Central	898	8.7	314	3.0					
Mountain	951	12.9	403	5.5	Suburban agencies [1]	3,759	8.8	1,392	3.2
Pacific	2,513	10.8	827	3.5	Sheriffs	1,507	6.8	568	2.6

[1] Agencies and population represented in suburban area are also included in other city groups.

Table 48.—*Full-Time State Police and Highway Patrol Employees, December 31, 1965*

State	TOTAL	Police officers	Civilian	Police killed	Miles of primary highway per police officer	State motor vehicle registrations per police officer
Alabama	510	433	77		21.8	3,599
Alaska	147	107	40		20.0	952
Arizona	414	324	90		15.7	2,444
Arkansas	333	248	85		48.9	3,521
California	4,277	3,135	1,142	1	4.5	3,043
Colorado	502	337	165		24.8	3,303
Connecticut	771	557	214		2.2	2,412
Delaware	284	226	58		2.7	1,039
Florida	1,378	694	684	1	15.6	4,110
Georgia	743	547	196		30.1	3,457
Idaho	175	146	29		32.6	2,874
Illinois	1,717	1,179	538		13.5	3,613
Indiana	1,065	733	332	1	14.9	3,167
Iowa	544	350	194	1	28.3	4,246
Kansas	333	250	83		41.2	5,313
Kentucky	692	468	224	1	45.1	3,032
Louisiana	749	569	180		7.7	2,400
Maine	297	246	51		14.8	1,665
Maryland	1,078	788	290		2.4	1,770
Massachusetts	785	647	138		3.8	3,140
Michigan	1,573	1,255	318		7.3	2,995
Minnesota	472	377	95		31.6	4,744
Mississippi	618	462	156	2	23.1	1,884
Missouri	1,000	538	462		16.3	3,775
Montana	197	143	54		41.2	2,980
Nebraska	296	245	51		38.2	3,397
Nevada	71	56	15		37.3	4,386
New Hampshire	157	134	23		14.0	2,344
New Jersey	1,403	1,145	258		1.7	2,499
New Mexico	306	230	76		45.0	2,206
New York	2,909	2,588	321	2	5.2	2,213
North Carolina	891	698	193		18.6	2,909
North Dakota	92	78	14		81.1	4,934
Ohio	1,395	846	549		21.8	5,521
Oklahoma	569	313	256		37.6	4,410
Oregon	651	556	95		8.6	1,916
Pennsylvania	2,641	2,285	356		6.6	2,108
Rhode Island	152	127	25		7.6	3,068
South Carolina	481	429	52		21.8	2,400
South Dakota	147	108	39		70.9	3,613
Tennessee	888	631	257		13.9	2,481
Texas	2,430	1,374	1,056	3	44.4	3,866
Utah	234	226	8		24.4	2,233
Vermont	190	123	67		18.3	1,368
Virginia	1,074	765	309		11.3	2,231
Washington	737	421	316		10.0	3,757
West Virginia	410	312	98	1	16.4	2,116
Wisconsin	416	232	184		50.3	7,767
Wyoming	98	87	11		63.1	2,568

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
ALABAMA			
Bessemer	51	50	1
Birmingham	542	482	60
Decatur	44	40	4
Dothan	60	58	2
Florence	58	53	5
Gadsden	81	78	3
Huntsville	203	155	48
Mobile	321	256	65
Montgomery	227	192	35
Selma	42	41	1
Tuscaloosa	101	95	6
ALASKA			
Anchorage	92	70	22
ARIZONA			
Flagstaff	32	29	3
Glendale	41	38	3
Mesa	55	49	6
Phoenix	798	677	121
Scottsdale	59	50	9
Tempe	42	38	4
Tucson	349	266	83
Yuma	42	41	1
ARKANSAS			
Blytheville	23	22	1
El Dorado	35	29	6
Fort Smith	98	92	6
Hot Springs	44	43	1
Little Rock	196	177	19
North Little Rock	99	94	5
Pine Bluff	62	59	3
CALIFORNIA			
Alameda	81	74	7
Alhambra	90	74	16
Anaheim	255	207	48
Arcadia	74	64	10
Azusa	49	44	5
Bakersfield	164	128	36
Baldwin Park	53	41	12
Berkeley	166	153	13
Beverly Hills	94	87	7
Buena Park	86	65	21
Burbank	166	137	29
Burlingame	39	30	9
Chula Vista	70	57	13
Compton	130	102	28
Concord	83	63	20
Costa Mesa	96	74	22
Covina	41	34	7
Culver City	65	57	8
Daly City	64	55	9
Downey	106	87	19
El Cajon	56	44	12
El Cerrito	37	31	6
El Monte	74	56	18
Eureka	43	37	6
Fairfield	32	27	5
Fremont	90	76	14
Fresno	289	225	64
Fullerton	127	100	27
Gardena	64	54	10
Garden Grove	137	112	25
Glendale	168	134	34
Glendora	33	29	4
Hawthorne	54	48	6
Hayward	99	84	15
Huntington Beach	89	72	17
Huntington Park	50	45	5
Inglewood	126	95	31
CALIFORNIA—Con.			
La Habra	50	38	12
La Mesa	37	34	3
Livermore	26	21	5
Lodi	42	42	
Long Beach	704	599	105
Los Angeles	6,613	5,181	1,432
Lynwood	45	39	6
Manhattan Beach	50	40	10
Menlo Park	37	37	
Modesto	79	65	14
Monrovia	51	44	7
Montebello	58	52	6
Monterey	51	39	12
Monterey Park	60	51	9
Mountain View	61	58	3
Napa	43	36	7
National City	55	46	9
Newport Beach	97	75	22
Novato	25	21	4
Oakland	835	638	197
Oceanside	55	49	6
Ontario	77	68	9
Orange	82	68	14
Oxnard	80	73	7
Pacifica	25	19	6
Palo Alto	82	76	6
Pasadena	214	176	38
Pleasant Hill	11	11	
Pomona	105	91	14
Redlands	56	49	7
Redondo Beach	68	57	11
Redwood City	73	64	9
Richmond	168	138	30
Riverside	173	137	36
Sacramento	445	372	73
Salinas	91	71	20
San Bernardino	214	171	43
San Bruno	39	32	7
San Diego	853	721	132
San Francisco	2,035	1,786	249
San Gabriel	42	36	6
San Jose	388	357	31
San Leandro	81	62	19
San Luis Obispo	40	37	3
San Mateo	100	83	17
San Rafael	53	40	13
Santa Ana	201	151	50
Santa Clara	92	80	12
Santa Cruz	51	44	7
Santa Maria	44	38	6
Santa Monica	163	125	38
Santa Rosa	50	48	2
South Gate	84	77	7
South San Francisco	51	41	10
Stockton	179	155	24
Sunnyvale	102	79	23
Torrance	179	149	30
Upland	32	25	7
Vallejo	86	73	13
Ventura	62	54	8
West Covina	72	56	16
Westminster	58	46	12
Whittier	89	71	18
COLORADO			
Arvada	34	27	7
Aurora	64	57	7
Boulder	58	58	
Colorado Springs	146	126	20
Denver	981	819	162
Englewood	43	40	3
Fort Collins	34	26	8
Greeley	46	36	10
Pueblo	137	121	16

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport	391	374	17
Bristol	62	57	5
Danbury	65	65	-
East Hartford	76	73	3
Enfield	39	37	2
Fairfield	68	66	2
Greenwich	134	114	20
Hamden	78	75	3
Hartford	385	348	37
Manchester Township	57	55	2
Meriden	91	81	10
Middletown	53	51	2
Milford Town	90	86	4
New Britain	164	150	14
New Haven	427	408	19
New London	75	72	3
Norwalk	143	128	15
Norwich	49	45	4
Southington Town	28	28	-
Stamford	218	208	10
Stratford	81	76	5
Torrington	48	47	1
Trumbull	30	29	1
Wallingford	38	38	-
Waterbury	235	225	10
West Hartford	107	99	8
West Haven	74	73	1
Westport	41	39	2
DELAWARE			
Wilmington	254	223	31
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	3,159	2,911	248
FLORIDA			
Clearwater	98	71	27
Coral Gables	101	82	19
Daytona Beach	116	87	29
Fort Lauderdale	301	241	60
Fort Myers	55	43	12
Fort Pierce	52	35	17
Gainesville	84	71	13
Hialeah	108	95	13
Jacksonville	474	393	81
Key West	39	37	2
Lakeland	104	85	19
Miami	869	633	236
Miami Beach	267	205	62
North Miami	55	47	8
North Miami Beach	45	42	3
Orlando	197	164	33
Panama City	44	37	7
Pensacola	119	106	13
St. Petersburg	330	252	78
Sarasota	61	52	9
Tallahassee	95	88	7
Tampa	677	526	151
GEORGIA			
Albany	80	79	1
Atlanta	888	765	123
Augusta	159	136	23
College Park	31	31	-
Columbus	192	179	13
Decatur	30	27	3
La Grange	44	43	1
Macon	166	163	3
Marietta	51	45	6
GEORGIA—Con.			
Rome	56	52	4
Savannah	203	168	35
Valdosta	40	39	1
HAWAII			
Hilo	93	83	10
Honolulu	766	648	118
IDAHO			
Boise	94	88	6
Idaho Falls	67	58	9
Pocatello	58	46	12
ILLINOIS			
Alton	49	42	7
Arlington Heights	44	37	7
Aurora	93	84	9
Belleville	47	42	5
Berwyn	63	58	5
Bloomington	49	44	5
Calumet City	26	23	3
Champaign	58	56	2
Chicago	11,745	10,269	1,476
Chicago Heights	59	50	9
Cicero	101	99	2
Danville	47	39	8
Decatur	82	69	13
Des Plaines	55	53	2
East St. Louis	104	90	14
Elgin	72	54	18
Elmhurst	53	49	4
Evanston	141	109	32
Evergreen Park	28	26	2
Freeport	34	30	4
Galesburg	42	36	6
Granite City	41	41	-
Harvey	35	35	-
Highland Park	42	35	7
Joliet	80	75	5
Lombard	31	24	7
Maywood	39	39	-
Moline	54	47	7
Morton Grove	33	30	3
Mount Prospect	31	26	5
Niles	43	39	4
North Chicago	20	18	2
Oak Lawn	52	49	3
Oak Park	90	72	18
Park Forest	26	21	5
Park Ridge	42	39	3
Pekin	33	32	1
Peoria	196	178	18
Quincy	55	52	3
Rockford	190	166	24
Rock Island	87	71	16
Skokie	120	107	13
Springfield	115	92	23
Urbana	29	26	3
Villa Park	25	21	4
Waukegan	70	63	7
Wheaton	30	27	3
Wilmette	41	33	8
INDIANA			
Anderson	106	92	14
Bloomington	53	41	12
East Chicago	141	135	6
Elkhart	83	70	13
Evansville	240	224	16
Fort Wayne	259	251	8
Gary	294	255	39
Hammond	179	164	15

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
INDIANA—Con.			
Indianapolis	1,027	916	111
Kokomo	83	82	1
Lafayette	66	65	1
Marion	53	52	1
Michigan City	62	58	4
Mishawaka	51	48	3
Muncie	111	104	7
New Albany	43	43	-
Richmond	64	60	4
South Bend	211	202	9
Terre Haute	116	109	7
IOWA			
Ames	35	32	3
Burlington	41	32	9
Cedar Falls	27	24	3
Cedar Rapids	138	121	17
Clinton	38	35	3
Council Bluffs	60	58	2
Davenport	115	110	5
Des Moines	256	231	25
Dubuque	68	63	5
Iowa City	44	27	17
Mason City	44	34	10
Ottumwa	34	32	2
Sioux City	130	100	30
Waterloo	106	94	12
KANSAS			
Hutchinson	42	36	6
Kansas City	242	192	50
Lawrence	42	34	8
Leavenworth	24	23	1
Overland Park	41	34	7
Prairie Village	32	30	2
Salina	49	40	9
Topeka	169	142	27
Wichita	392	310	82
KENTUCKY			
Bowling Green	46	45	1
Covington	98	88	10
Lexington	176	150	26
Louisville	644	542	102
Newport	67	54	13
Owensboro	80	78	2
Paducah	59	57	2
LOUISIANA			
Alexandria	55	53	2
Baton Rouge	308	271	37
Bossier City	38	38	-
Houma	46	42	4
Lake Charles	49	47	2
Monroe	83	71	12
New Iberia	32	31	1
New Orleans	1,249	1,087	162
Shreveport	254	222	32
MAINE			
Auburn	33	32	1
Bangor	58	48	10
Lewiston	62	55	7
Portland	127	111	16
MARYLAND			
Baltimore	3,365	3,003	362
Cumberland	63	59	4
Hagerstown	68	65	3

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
MASSACHUSETTS			
Arlington	91	82	9
Attleboro	41	40	1
Belmont	51	47	4
Beverly	61	58	3
Boston	2,696	2,495	201
Braintree	58	54	4
Brockton	149	143	6
Brookline	149	142	7
Cambridge	240	230	10
Chelsea	76	72	4
Chicopee	97	94	3
Everett	120	117	3
Fall River	258	236	22
Fitchburg	81	74	7
Framingham	82	80	2
Gloucester	54	52	2
Haverhill	77	74	3
Holyoke	114	112	2
Lawrence	139	130	9
Leominster	41	39	2
Lexington	37	35	2
Lowell	194	181	13
Malden	124	124	-
Medford	116	112	4
Melrose	55	53	2
Milton	55	54	1
Natick	51	48	3
Needham	43	42	1
New Bedford	249	234	15
Newton	166	160	6
Northampton	43	43	-
Norwood	42	42	-
Pittsfield	89	84	5
Quincy	178	165	13
Revere	100	95	5
Salem	81	76	5
Somerville	155	148	7
Wakefield	38	37	1
Waltham	102	100	2
Watertown	78	74	4
Wellesley	40	38	2
Westfield	45	43	2
West Springfield	54	53	1
Weymouth	84	82	2
Woburn	44	44	-
Worcester	416	362	54
MICHIGAN			
Allen Park	52	49	3
Ann Arbor	122	107	15
Battle Creek	79	64	15
Bay City	88	83	5
Birmingham	45	38	7
Dearborn	201	179	22
Dearborn Heights	61	58	3
Detroit	4,841	4,401	440
East Detroit	54	46	8
East Lansing	30	28	2
Ferndale	47	41	6
Flint	410	324	86
Garden City	38	35	3
Grand Rapids	267	226	41
Hamtramck	81	73	8
Highland Park	115	100	15
Holland	38	32	6
Inkster	40	38	2
Jackson	85	74	11
Kalamazoo	151	124	27
Lansing	216	187	29
Lincoln Park	66	63	3
Livonia	93	83	10
Madison Heights	38	34	4
Midland	31	28	3
Monroe	39	38	1

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
MICHIGAN—Con.			
Mount Clemens	32	30	2
Muskegon	87	72	15
Oak Park	67	59	8
Pontiac	140	116	24
Port Huron	59	49	10
Roseville	56	53	3
Royal Oak	106	91	15
Saginaw	157	140	17
St. Clair Shores	80	76	4
Southfield	59	46	13
Warren	171	154	17
Wyandotte	65	58	7
Wyoming	58	51	7
MINNESOTA			
Austin	37	35	2
Bloomington	50	47	3
Brooklyn Center	24	20	4
Coon Rapids	17	16	1
Crystal	25	24	1
Duluth	134	121	13
Edina	32	28	4
Mankato	36	34	2
Minneapolis	792	725	67
Minnetonka	13	13	-
Moorhead	23	23	-
Richfield	36	34	2
Rochester	72	72	-
St. Cloud	42	40	2
St. Louis Park	41	39	2
St. Paul	474	414	60
Winona	38	37	1
MISSISSIPPI			
Greenville	75	60	15
Gulfport	46	45	1
Hattiesburg	53	46	7
Jackson	328	267	61
Laurel	51	46	5
Natchez	54	54	-
Vicksburg	45	42	3
MISSOURI			
Columbia	58	51	7
Ferguson	30	29	1
Florissant	62	52	10
Independence	94	84	10
Jefferson City	37	37	-
Joplin	63	54	9
Kansas City	1,174	897	277
Kirkwood	43	36	7
Overland	32	26	6
St. Joseph	108	94	14
St. Louis	2,582	1,987	595
Sedalia	31	31	-
Springfield	123	117	6
University City	59	55	4
Webster Groves	34	29	5
MONTANA			
Billings	76	70	6
Butte	36	36	-
Great Falls	70	63	7
Missoula	42	35	7
NEBRASKA			
Grand Island	37	37	-
Omaha	490	425	65
NEVADA			
Las Vegas	295	248	47
North Las Vegas	52	50	2
Reno	180	144	36
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Concord	46	42	4
Manchester	122	115	7
Nashua	76	69	7
Portsmouth	41	40	1
NEW JERSEY			
Atlantic City	230	192	38
Bayonne	187	169	18
Belleville	65	65	-
Bergenfield	39	39	-
Bloomfield	106	102	4
Camden	256	239	17
Cherry Hill	55	48	7
Clifton	123	115	8
Cranford Township	41	40	1
East Brunswick Township	29	26	3
East Orange	168	164	4
Edison	84	80	4
Elizabeth	273	256	17
Englewood	59	59	-
Ewing Township	30	28	2
Fair Lawn	47	45	2
Fort Lee	45	45	-
Garfield	48	46	2
Hamilton Township	98	93	5
Hoboken	156	154	2
Irvington	111	103	8
Jersey City	921	828	93
Kearny	120	119	1
Linden	119	116	3
Livingston	42	41	1
Lodi	39	38	1
Long Branch	48	46	2
Madison Township	39	39	-
Middletown Township	40	37	3
Montclair	97	89	8
Neptune Township	41	41	-
Newark	1,674	1,401	273
New Brunswick	89	86	3
North Bergen Township	115	105	10
Nutley	53	51	2
Orange	82	81	1
Paramus	64	61	3
Parsippany-Troy Hills	37	37	-
Passaic	132	120	12
Paterson	343	316	27
Pennsauken	46	39	7
Perth Amboy	109	95	14
Piscataway Township	36	36	-
Plainfield	99	90	9
Rahway	66	63	3
Ridgewood	40	39	1
Sayreville	33	30	3
Teaneck Township	62	60	2
Trenton	275	251	24
Union City	122	101	21
Union Township	91	90	1
Vineland	48	47	1
Westfield	52	51	1
West New York	81	81	-
West Orange	87	85	2
Woodbridge Township	128	115	13

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
NEW MEXICO			
Alamogordo	19	14	5
Albuquerque	314	275	39
Carlsbad	38	32	6
Clovis	37	30	7
Farmington	44	34	10
Hobbs	33	33	-
Las Cruces	40	40	-
Roswell	60	60	-
Santa Fe	59	52	7
NEW YORK			
Albany	259	221	38
Amherst	72	69	3
Amsterdam	39	38	1
Auburn	63	59	4
Binghamton	146	136	10
Brighton	36	32	4
Buffalo	1,538	1,316	222
Cheektowaga	79	75	4
Clarkstown	47	47	-
Colonie Town	33	33	-
Elmira	97	96	1
Freeport	64	60	4
Garden City	56	56	-
Glen Cove	46	41	5
Greece	40	37	3
Greenburgh	78	74	4
Hempstead	67	66	1
Irondequoit	41	40	1
Ithaca	53	47	6
Jamestown	81	70	11
Kingston	55	53	2
Lackawanna	65	64	1
Lockport	45	42	3
Mount Pleasant	24	24	-
Mount Vernon	195	180	15
Newburgh	59	57	2
New Rochelle	179	155	24
New York	28,671	27,001	1,670
Niagara Falls	189	171	18
North Tonawanda	40	39	1
Orangetown	42	41	1
Port Chester	58	53	5
Poughkeepsie	84	81	3
Ramapo	35	35	-
Rochester	590	509	81
Rome	62	57	5
Schenectady	162	151	11
Syracuse	460	389	71
Tonawanda Town	83	81	2
Troy	143	135	8
Utica	199	185	14
Watertown	62	58	4
West Seneca	38	38	-
White Plains	157	154	3
Yonkers	440	410	30
NORTH CAROLINA			
Asheville	120	114	6
Burlington	58	53	5
Durham	131	121	10
Fayetteville	85	78	7
Gastonia	70	67	3
Goldsboro	46	46	-
Greensboro	249	226	23
Greenville	40	38	2
High Point	109	104	5
Kannapolis	28	28	-
Kinston	60	53	7
Raleigh	182	153	29
Rocky Mount	63	58	5
Wilmington	89	72	17
Wilson	42	41	1
Winston-Salem	213	186	27
NORTH DAKOTA			
Bismarck	42	38	4
Fargo	87	75	12
Grand Forks	52	48	4
Minot	44	41	3
OHIO			
Akron	309	295	14
Alliance	39	34	5
Ashtabula	34	30	4
Barberton	34	33	1
Canton	178	166	12
Chillicothe	33	31	2
Cincinnati	963	859	104
Cleveland	2,295	2,040	255
Cleveland Heights	68	65	3
Columbus	823	687	136
Cuyahoga Falls	49	47	2
Dayton	434	378	56
East Cleveland	72	65	7
Elyria	44	41	3
Euclid	96	84	12
Fairborn	33	30	3
Findlay	36	30	6
Hamilton	97	94	3
Kettering	41	39	2
Lakewood	72	68	4
Lancaster	37	35	2
Lima	78	69	9
Lorain	71	70	1
Mansfield	74	71	3
Maple Heights	38	38	-
Marion	42	40	2
Massillon	35	32	3
Mentor	24	21	3
Middletown	78	71	7
Norwood	45	45	-
Portsmouth	53	52	1
Sandusky	46	42	4
South Euclid	39	34	5
Springfield	121	112	9
Toledo	643	603	40
Upper Arlington	28	26	2
Warren	77	75	2
Whitehall	34	31	3
Youngstown	301	278	23
Zanesville	42	31	11
OKLAHOMA			
Bartlesville	41	37	4
Enid	55	47	8
Lawton	75	74	1
Midwest City	37	32	5
Muskogee	54	47	7
Norman	41	38	3
Oklahoma City	407	357	50
Stillwater	32	31	1
Tulsa	340	284	56
OREGON			
Corvallis	31	27	4
Eugene	107	90	17
Medford	49	42	7
Portland	838	699	139
Salem	98	65	33
PENNSYLVANIA			
Abington Township	61	61	-
Aliquippa	29	29	-
Allentown	176	151	25
Altoona	103	91	12
Baldwin Borough	25	21	4

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued			
Bensalem Township	28	25	3
Bethlehem	117	108	9
Bristol Township	57	50	7
Cheltenham Township	60	55	5
Chester	108	82	26
Easton	57	53	4
Erie	193	182	11
Falls Township	32	31	1
Harrisburg	157	151	6
Haverford Township	60	57	3
Johnstown	90	77	13
Lancaster	91	87	4
Lebanon	42	41	1
Lower Merion Township	121	115	6
Millcreek Township	28	22	6
Mount Lebanon Township	46	42	4
Norristown	62	60	2
North Huntingdon Township	14	14	----
Penn Hills Township	48	44	4
Philadelphia	7,815	7,194	621
Pittsburgh	1,638	1,593	45
Pottstown	29	28	1
Radnor Township	48	44	4
Reading	191	159	32
Shaler Township	21	21	----
Springfield Township	23	19	4
State College	29	24	5
Upper Darby Township	166	138	28
West Mifflin	27	27	----
Wilkes-Barre	104	103	1
Wilkinsburg	41	34	7
Williamsport	59	57	2
York	84	82	2
RHODE ISLAND			
Cranston	105	99	6
East Providence	86	81	5
Newport	85	79	6
Pawtucket	154	141	13
Providence	521	449	72
Warwick	133	121	12
Woonsocket	103	98	5
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Anderson	50	50	----
Charleston	140	118	22
Columbia	166	144	22
Florence	48	45	3
Rock Hill	56	53	3
Spartanburg	83	69	14
Sumter	39	37	2
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Aberdeen	32	29	3
Rapid City	49	46	3
Sioux Falls	96	85	11
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga	219	193	26
Jackson	64	62	2
Johnson City	45	38	7
Kingsport	60	49	11
TENNESSEE—Con.			
Knoxville	285	226	59
Memphis	991	798	193
Morristown	29	29	----
Nashville	653	544	109
Oak Ridge	41	38	3
TEXAS			
Abilene	133	116	17
Amarillo	209	174	35
Arlington	64	62	2
Austin	347	248	99
Baytown	47	41	6
Beaumont	138	121	17
Big Spring	47	40	7
Brownsville	80	51	29
Bryan	31	29	2
Corpus Christi	265	237	28
Dallas	1,532	1,330	202
Denison	32	27	5
Denton	39	33	6
El Paso	402	345	57
Fort Worth	589	507	82
Galveston	84	75	9
Grand Prairie	38	34	4
Haltom City	29	25	4
Harlingen	38	27	11
Houston	1,578	1,318	260
Irving	56	48	8
Killeen	35	30	5
Kingsville	29	29	----
Laredo	52	52	----
Longview	57	54	3
Lubbock	184	174	10
Marshall	33	33	----
McAllen	22	21	1
Mesquite	46	40	6
Midland	96	87	9
Odessa	117	96	21
Orange	36	34	2
Pampa	25	17	8
Pasadena	81	71	10
Port Arthur	87	81	6
Richardson	38	33	5
San Angelo	91	77	14
San Antonio	792	672	120
Sherman	33	29	4
Temple	43	40	3
Texas City	31	29	2
Tyler	69	66	3
Victoria	49	36	13
Waco	122	100	22
Wichita Falls	131	112	19
UTAH			
Ogden	88	76	12
Provo	47	43	4
Salt Lake City	310	251	59
VERMONT			
Burlington	48	43	5
VIRGINIA			
Alexandria	173	144	29
Arlington	223	196	27
Charlottesville	62	60	2
Chesapeake	100	95	5
Danville	105	95	10
Hampton	114	97	17
Lynchburg	96	89	7

Table 49.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities 25,000 and over in Population*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians
VIRGINIA—Con.			
Newport News	148	138	10
Norfolk	473	429	44
Petersburg	43	40	3
Portsmouth	167	155	12
Richmond	477	441	36
Roanoke	151	143	8
Virginia Beach	132	123	9
WASHINGTON			
Bellingham	49	40	9
Bremerton	50	48	2
Everett	77	70	7
Longview	30	30	----------
Richland	37	32	5
Seattle	1,047	897	150
Spokane	270	234	36
Tacoma	237	217	20
Vancouver	56	54	2
Walla Walla	41	32	9
Yakima	78	67	11
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston	149	140	9
Huntington	103	96	7
Parkersburg	52	44	8
Wheeling	93	91	2
WISCONSIN			
Appleton	79	75	4
Beloit	55	52	3
Eau Claire	63	51	12
Fond du Lac	52	45	7
Green Bay	131	116	15
Janesville	56	53	3
Kenosha	129	115	14
La Crosse	75	69	6
Madison	244	203	41
Manitowoc	57	53	4
Milwaukee	2,049	1,919	130
Oshkosh	70	67	3
Racine	166	156	10
Sheboygan	85	81	4
Superior	61	60	1
Waukesha	63	60	3
Wausau	49	49	----------
Wauwatosa	88	78	10
West Allis	129	111	18
WYOMING			
Casper	50	42	8
Cheyenne	80	54	26
Canal Zone	330	262	68
Guam	139	130	9
Puerto Rico	5,448	4,765	683

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*

City by state	Number of police department employees
ALABAMA	
Alexander City	21
Auburn	25
Boaz	12
Brighton	4
Chickasaw	15
Fairfield	20
Fairhope	7
Fort Payne	20
Graysville	5
Guntersville	15
Hartselle	9
Homewood	25
Hueytown	5
Lafayette	9
Leeds	7
Marion	6
Midfield	11
Mountain Brook	25
Northport	13
Oneonta	8
Oxford	6
Prattville	10
Saraland	11
Sheffield	17
Tallassee	7
Troy	23
Tuscumbia	16
ALASKA	
Fairbanks	37
Ketchikan	15
Kodiak	11
Sitka	11
Valdez	2
ARIZONA	
Avondale	11
Bisbee	18
Casa Grande	19
Chandler	28
Douglas	18
Globe	9
Holbrook	12
Huachuca	3
Nogales	19
Page	7
Peoria	4
Prescott	25
Safford	8
Sierra Vista	8
Tolleson	5
Williams	9
Winslow	18
ARKANSAS	
Arkadelphia	9
Batesville	6
Booneville	3
Camden	17
Harrison	6
Hope	12
Jacksonville	12
Mena	4
Monticello	7
Nashville	4
Paragould	14
Piggott	3
Russellville	8
Siloam Springs	10
Springdale	16
Stuttgart	12
Van Buren	8
Walnut Ridge	8
West Memphis	34
CALIFORNIA	
Albany	22
Alturas	5
Anderson	10
Antioch	29
Arcata	13
Arroyo Grande	9
Arvin	6
Atherton	16
Atwater	15
Auburn	15
Banning	21
Barstow	32
Beaumont	9
Bell	27
Belmont	25
Belvedere	5
Benicia	14
Biggs	2
Bishop	10
Blythe	22
Brea	22
Brentwood	5
Broadmoor	8
Calexico	20
Calistoga	5
Campbell	26
Carlsbad	18
Carmel	14
Ceres	9
Chico	33
Chino	22
Chowchilla	11
Claremont	26
Cloverdale	8
Clovis	15
Coalinga	12
Colfax	3
Colma	1
Colton	31
Colusa	7
Corcoran	12
Corning	6
Coronado	22
Corte Madera	10
Cotati	3
Crescent City	7
Cypress	25
Davis	19
Desert Hot Springs	7
Dinuba	13
Dixon	7
Dos Palos	5
Dunsmuir	9
El Centro	40
Elsinore	10
Emeryville	22
Escalon	5
Escondido	37
Fillmore	8
Folsom	11
Fontana	26
Fort Bragg	10
Fort Jones	1
Fortuna	7
Galt	4
Gilroy	19
Gonzales	5
Grass Valley	15
Gridley	8
Grover City	6
Guadalupe	6
Half Moon Bay	6
Hanford	28
Hemet	17
Hermosa Beach	32
Hillsborough	18
Hollister	14
CALIFORNIA—Continued	
Holtville	12
Huron	4
Imperial	10
Imperial Beach	18
Indio	28
Ione	3
Isleton	3
Jackson	4
Kensington	9
Kerman	4
King City	10
Kingsburg	9
Laguna Beach	31
Lakeport	5
La Palma	6
Larkspur	10
La Verne	17
Lemoore	9
Lindsay	12
Livingston	6
Lompoc	34
Los Altos	26
Los Gatos	23
Madera	27
Manteca	16
Martinez	19
Marysville	28
Maywood	25
McFarland	7
Mendota	6
Merced	38
Millbrae	23
Mill Valley	16
Milpitas	22
Montclair	31
Morro Bay	11
Needles	10
Newark	21
Newman	4
Ojai	13
Orange Cove	8
Orland	8
Oroville	25
Pacific Grove	18
Palm Springs	66
Palos Verdes Estates	19
Parlier	4
Paso Robles	17
Patterson	4
Perris	8
Petaluma	24
Piedmont	20
Pinole	15
Pismo Beach	10
Pittsburg	31
Placentia	22
Placerville	13
Pleasanton	13
Port Hueneme	20
Portola	3
Red Bluff	18
Redding	39
Reedley	13
Rialto	29
Rio Dell	3
Rio Vista	5
Ripon	6
Riverbank	6
Rocklin	3
Rohnert Park	5
Roseville	26
Ross	4
St. Helena	7
San Anselmo	17
San Carlos	32

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
CALIFORNIA—Continued	
San Clemente	27
San Fernando	36
Sanger	14
San Jacinto	8
San Marino	28
San Pablo	36
Santa Paula	29
Sausalito	20
Seal Beach	37
Seaside	30
Sebastopol	11
Selma	14
Shafter	11
Sierra Madre	16
Soledad	5
Sonora	9
South Pasadena	34
Stanton	32
Suisun City	5
Susanville	10
Taft	11
Tehachapi	7
Tracy	24
Tulare	27
Turlock	18
Tustin	16
Ukiah	21
University of California	41
Vacaville	23
Vernon	62
Victorville	13
Visalia	37
Walnut Creek	50
Wasco	12
Watsonville	30
Weed	6
Williams	4
Willits	10
Willows	8
Winters	4
Woodlake	4
Woodland	28
Yreka	10
Yuba City	25
COLORADO	
Alamosa	10
Brighton	10
Broomfield	7
Brush	9
Canon City	13
Commerce City	13
Cortez	14
Delta	6
Durango	17
Florence	3
Glenwood Springs	7
Golden	11
Grand Junction	35
Gunnison	10
La Junta	10
Lamar	12
Leadville	7
Littleton	29
Longmont	21
Loveland	17
Manitou Springs	6
Monte Vista	7
Montrose	10
Rocky Ford	6
Salida	8
Thornton	12
Walsenburg	7
Westminster	15
CONNECTICUT	
Avon	6
Bethel	8
Bloomfield	22
Branford	26
Cheshire	17
Clinton	7
Danielson	6
Derby	18
Farmington	20
Glastonbury	16
Granby	3
Groton Borough	24
Madison	8
Monroe	19
Naugatuck	33
New Canaan	28
Newington	23
North Haven	29
Old Saybrook	10
Orange	17
Plainville	17
Putnam	9
Rocky Hill	8
Shelton	26
Simsbury	9
Sprague	1
Stonington	21
Vernon	26
Waterford	15
Watertown	17
Wethersfield	31
Wilton	11
Winsted	12
Wolcott	14
Woodbridge	11
DELAWARE	
Dover	29
Milford	14
Newark	23
New Castle	5
Seaford	8
Smyrna	7
FLORIDA	
Apalachicola	4
Apopka	11
Auburndale	10
Bartow	23
Bay Harbor Islands	14
Biscayne Park	4
Boca Raton	44
Bradenton	33
Clewiston	7
Cocoa	33
Cocoa Beach	34
Dade City	11
Dania	18
Deerfield Beach	25
Dunedin	17
Eau Gallie	36
Eustis	12
Green Cove Springs	9
Gulfport	12
Haines City	14
Hallandale	28
Holly Hill	12
Jacksonville Beach	31
Kissimmee	16
Lake Wales	17
Lantana	8
Maitland	12
Margate	5
FLORIDA—Con.	
Miami Shores	31
Miramar	15
Naples	20
Neptune Beach	4
New Port Richey	7
New Smyrna Beach	22
North Palm Beach	9
Ocala	39
Ormond Beach	23
Palatka	16
Palm Bay	7
Palm Beach	58
Palm Springs	5
Pinellas Park	20
Plantation	21
Pompano Beach	59
Port St. Joe	5
Quincy	27
Rockledge	8
Safety Harbor	4
St. Cloud	8
St. Petersburg Beach	18
Sanford	28
Sebring	15
South Miami	27
Starke	12
Stuart	11
Surfside	18
Tarpon Springs	13
Temple Terrace	13
Treasure Island	11
West Miami	9
Winter Haven	39
Zephyrhills	8
GEORGIA	
Americus	22
Barnesville	8
Calhoun	8
Canton	7
Carrollton	19
Cordele	17
Dalton	21
Elberton	15
Gainesville	33
Garden City	4
Greensboro	3
Griffin	50
Hapeville	19
Lafayette	12
Madison	6
McRae	7
Milledgeville	23
Tifton	18
Washington	5
Winder	14
IDAHO	
Blackfoot	18
Buhl	4
Burley	19
Caldwell	20
Coeur d'Alene	16
Jerome	9
Kellogg	10
Lewiston	26
Montpelier	6
Moscow	17
Mountain Home	15
Nampa	22
Payette	6
Rupert	12

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
IDAHO—Con.	
Salmon	3
Sandpoint	8
Shelley	4
Soda Springs	6
Twin Falls	28
Weiser	7
ILLINOIS	
Abingdon	4
Addison	19
Barrington	15
Bartonville	6
Batavia	10
Bellwood	24
Belvidere	12
Berkeley	6
Bethalto	3
Bourbonnais	1
Bradley	9
Bridgeview	11
Broadview	19
Brookfield	22
Bushnell	2
Cahokia	14
Calumet Park	27
Canton	16
Carbondale	18
Carmi	10
Carpentersville	19
Carterville	3
Cary	4
Centralia	17
Charleston	12
Chester	9
Chillicothe	6
Clarendon Hills	7
Columbia	3
Crest Hill	9
Crete	3
Deerfield	21
De Kalb	29
Dixmoor	11
Dixon	17
Downers Grove	28
Dupo	2
Dwight	4
East Alton	12
East Moline	22
Edwardsville	14
Effingham	8
Eldorado	4
Elk Grove Village	18
Elmwood Park	23
Eureka	3
Fairfield	10
Fairmont City	4
Flora	11
Flossmoor	8
Forest Park	23
Fulton	2
Galena	6
Geneseo	6
Geneva	11
Gillespie	3
Glencoe	21
Glen Ellyn	23
Glenview	30
Golf	6
Grayslake	3
Hanover Park	6
Harvard	5
Harwood Heights	14
Hickory Hills	3
Highland	8
Highwood	5
Hillsboro	6
ILLINOIS—Con.	
Hinsdale	22
Hoffman Estates	13
Homewood	17
Hoopeston	8
Itasca	6
Jacksonville	23
Jerseyville	12
Kenilworth	11
La Grange	28
La Grange Park	24
Lake Forest	31
Lake Zurich	7
Lansing	13
La Salle	17
Lawrenceville	10
Lebanon	3
Lincoln	20
Lincolnwood	24
Lisle	9
Litchfield	6
Loves Park	11
Lyons	14
Macomb	14
Madison	17
Markham	19
Marquette Heights	2
Mascoutah	2
Matteson	6
Mattoon	22
McLeansboro	3
Mendota	9
Metropolis	8
Milan	5
Monmouth	10
Morris	7
Morrison	5
Morton	6
Mount Morris	4
Mount Olive	5
Mount Vernon	19
Mundelein	17
Naperville	19
Nashville	3
Nokomis	3
Normal	16
North Aurora	3
Northbrook	22
Northfield	16
Northlake	24
North Riverside	14
O'Fallon	4
Oglesby	4
Olney	14
Olympia Fields	3
Orland Park	3
Ottawa	24
Palatine	21
Pana	7
Peoria Heights	6
Peru	16
Pittsfield	4
Plano	7
Polo	3
Princeton	5
Rantoul	16
River Forest	25
Riverside	16
Robinson	6
Rochelle	12
Rockdale	4
Rock Falls	23
Rolling Meadows	19
Roselle	8
Round Lake Beach	6
St. Charles	18
Salem	10
Sandwich	4
ILLINOIS—Con.	
Schiller Park	13
Shelbyville	8
Silvis	9
South Beloit	7
South Chicago Heights	3
South Elgin	3
South Holland	12
Staunton	3
Stone Park	11
Streamwood	24
Streator	21
Sullivan	5
Swansea	5
Taylorville	9
Thornton	1
Vandalia	9
Venice	15
Washington	9
Washington Park	3
Waterloo	4
Watseka	10
Wauconda	9
Westchester	20
West Dundee	4
Western Springs	18
West Frankfort	5
Westmont	11
Westville	2
White Hall	4
Wilmington	7
Winnetka	26
Wood River	13
Woodstock	11
Zion	14
INDIANA	
Angola	6
Attica	5
Auburn	11
Aurora	11
Batesville	3
Bedford	27
Berne	3
Bicknell	4
Boonville	7
Brazil	14
Brookville	4
Chesterton	9
Clinton	9
Columbus	44
Corydon	4
Crawfordsville	25
Crown Point	9
Decatur	13
Delphi	4
Dunkirk	5
East Gary	13
Frankfort	22
Garrett	5
Gas City	6
Goshen	22
Greencastle	16
Greenwood	9
Griffith	11
Highland	18
Hobart	19
Huntingburg	4
Huntington	23
Jasonville	3
Jasper	10
Jeffersonville	22
Kendallville	10
Knox	4
La Porte	36
Lawrence	15

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
INDIANA—Con.	
Lawrenceburg	8
Lebanon	12
Ligonier	6
Logansport	32
Madison	20
Mitchell	6
Monticello	8
Mooresville	10
Mount Vernon	11
Munster	13
New Castle	38
New Haven	10
Noblesville	15
North Manchester	8
North Vernon	9
Peru	26
Plainfield	9
Plymouth	10
Portage	18
Portland	12
Princeton	12
Rensselaer	8
Rockville	4
Rushville	12
Scottsburg	10
Sellersburg	4
Seymour	13
Shelbyville	22
Speedway	19
Tell City	6
Tipton	8
Valparaiso	26
Vincennes	23
Wabash	21
Warsaw	14
West Lafayette	25
West Terre Haute	5
Whiting	27
IOWA	
Albia	5
Algona	8
Anamosa	4
Ankeny	4
Audubon	3
Belmond	2
Bettendorf	16
Bloomfield	4
Boone	15
Centerville	9
Charles City	16
Clarinda	10
Clear Lake	11
Cresco	4
Decorah	9
Denison	8
Dyersville	4
Eldora	3
Emmetsburg	8
Estherville	10
Evansdale	6
Fairfield	11
Fort Madison	18
Glenwood	4
Grinnell	8
Hampton	9
Harlan	6
Independence	11
Indianola	12
Jefferson	4
Keokuk	23
Knoxville	7
Le Mars	8
Manchester	8
Maquoketa	10
Marion	13
Marshalltown	24
Missouri Valley	3
Mount Pleasant	10
New Hampton	4
Newton	17
Oelwein	13
Osage	5
Osceola	3
Oskaloosa	12
Perry	9
Red Oak	8
Rock Rapids	3
Sheldon	5
Shenandoah	8
Sibley	4
Spencer	14
Spirit Lake	6
Tama	2
Urbandale	9
Vinton	6
Waverly	11
Webster City	14
West Burlington	1
West Des Moines	18
Windsor Heights	5
Winterset	5
KANSAS	
Abilene	8
Arkansas City	21
Atchison	17
Augusta	16
Belleville	8
Beloit	6
Chanute	13
Clay Center	5
Coffeyville	25
Colby	5
Concordia	8
Council Grove	3
Derby	10
Dodge City	17
El Dorado	13
Ellinwood	4
Ellis	4
Emporia	26
Eureka	8
Fairway	6
Fredonia	6
Garden City	23
Garnett	6
Goodland	8
Great Bend	25
Herington	5
Hiawatha	4
Hoisington	8
Holton	8
Horton	8
Humboldt	5
Independence	16
Iola	11
Junction City	29
Kingman	7
Larned	6
Leawood	11
Liberal	16
Lindsborg	3
Lyons	7
Manhattan	32
Marysville	6
McPherson	15
Merriam	9
Mission	9
Mulvane	4
Oakley	3
Olathe	15
Osawatomie	6
Ottawa	14
Paola	7
Parsons	16
Phillipsburg	4
Pittsburg	29
Plainville	4
Pratt	11
Roeland Park	7
Russell	8
Shawnee	10
Valley Center	3
Wellington	14
Westwood	5
Winfield	16
KENTUCKY	
Bardstown	9
Benton	5
Berea	7
Campbellsville	7
Cynthiana	8
Danville	21
Dawson Springs	4
Elizabethtown	13
Elsmere	2
Erlanger	10
Falmouth	5
Flatwoods	8
Fort Thomas	16
Franklin	8
Glasgow	17
Harlan	11
Harrodsburg	9
Hazard	13
Henderson	35
Highland Heights	1
Hopkinsville	32
Jeffersontown	4
Lancaster	5
Ludlow	7
Middlesboro	16
Monticello	4
Mount Sterling	10
Paris	14
Park Hills	3
Russellville	10
St. Matthews	10
Somerset	17
South Fort Mitchell	4
Winchester	19
LOUISIANA	
De Ridder	11
Donaldsonville	16
Eunice	19
Franklin	17
Hammond	18
Haynesville	4
Jonesboro	9
Kaplan	8
Mamou	9
Marksville	7
Minden	12
New Roads	5
Opelousas	28
Plaquemine	13
Rayne	17
Springhill	9
Sulphur	8
Thibodaux	23
Vivian	4
Welsh	6
West Monroe	26

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
MAINE	
Augusta	34
Bar Harbor	5
Bath	15
Brunswick	21
Camden	7
Dexter	3
Ellsworth	5
Falmouth	3
Farmington	3
Gardiner	9
Hallowell	2
Hampden	3
Houlton	11
Kittery	8
Madawaska	3
Madison	3
Millinocket	7
Milo	2
Old Orchard Beach	9
Old Town	11
Orono	5
Paris	4
Pittsfield	3
Presque Isle	12
Rockland	12
Rumford	13
Saco	12
Sanford	17
Scarborough	4
Skowhegan	7
South Portland	36
Van Buren	2
Waldoboro	1
Waterville	23
Wells	3
Westbrook	19
York	3
MARYLAND	
Aberdeen	12
Annapolis	59
Bel Air	7
Bladensburg	8
Brunswick	5
Cambridge	26
Crisfield	8
District Heights	3
Easton	13
Elkton	7
Frederick	37
Frostburg	11
Greenbelt	15
Hyattsville	18
Laurel	12
Mount Rainier	6
Salisbury	37
Sparrows Point	201
Takoma Park	24
Thurmont	2
University of Maryland	38
University Park	2
Westminster	7
MASSACHUSETTS	
Abington	15
Acton	12
Acushnet	7
Adams	18
Agawam	26
Amesbury	14
Amherst	12
Andover	30
Ashburnham	2
Ashland	10
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued	
Athol	17
Auburn	10
Ayer	9
Barnstable	39
Bedford	17
Blackstone	6
Bourne	19
Boylston	1
Bridgewater	10
Burlington	29
Chatham	11
Chelmsford	28
Clinton	19
Cohasset	13
Concord	21
Dalton Town	7
Danvers	25
Dartmouth	16
Dighton	1
Dover	5
Dracut	10
East Bridgewater	8
Easthampton	17
East Longmeadow	17
Easton	11
Fairhaven	18
Falmouth	31
Foxborough	14
Franklin	14
Gardner	31
Georgetown	3
Grafton	7
Greenfield	31
Groveland	3
Harwich	8
Hingham	38
Holbrook	9
Holliston	9
Hopedale	5
Hudson	19
Hull	25
Ipswich	13
Lancaster	4
Leicester	9
Lincoln	5
Littleton	5
Longmeadow	19
Ludlow	18
Lynnfield	17
Mansfield	8
Marblehead	32
Marion	6
Marlboro	32
Marshfield	31
Mattapoisett	10
Medfield	9
Merrimac	2
Middleboro	20
Milford	23
Millbury	12
Millis	6
Montague	10
Nahant Township	9
Nantucket	11
Newburyport	21
North Adams	31
North Andover	19
Northboro	7
Northbridge	13
North Brookfield	2
North Reading	13
Norwell	6
Orange	6
Oxford	5
Palmer	13
Pepperell	2
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued	
Plymouth	31
Provincetown	10
Reading	32
Rehoboth	3
Rockport	10
Salisbury	11
Saugus	32
Scituate	29
Sharon	14
Shirley	4
Somerset	11
Southborough	5
Southbridge	30
South Hadley	14
Stoneham	31
Stoughton	24
Stow	4
Sudbury	13
Swampscott	30
Swansea	11
Topsfield	2
Tyngsborough	5
Upton	1
Walpole	21
Ware	8
Wareham	23
Wayland	17
Webster	25
West Boylston	1
West Bridgewater	6
Westford	6
Weston	15
Westport	13
Whitman	13
Williamstown	11
Wilmington	24
Winchester	41
Winthrop	32
Wrentham	8
MICHIGAN	
Adrian	26
Albion	20
Algonac	6
Alma	13
Alpena	20
Battle Creek Township	10
Bedford Township	3
Belding	5
Benton Harbor	46
Berkley	23
Berrien Springs	3
Bessemer	4
Beverly Hills	16
Big Rapids	12
Blissfield	1
Bloomfield Township	30
Boyne City	5
Cadillac	13
Caro	4
Caspian	2
Center Line	17
Charlotte	9
Chelsea	4
Clawson	21
Coldwater	15
Corunna	2
Crystal Falls	4
Davison	3
Durand	8
Ecorse	48
Escanaba	22
Farmington	23

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
MICHIGAN—Con.	
Fenton	14
Flat Rock	6
Gibraltar	10
Gladstone	6
Grand Haven	18
Grand Ledge	8
Grandville	8
Greenville	9
Grosse Pointe	19
Grosse Pointe Farms	29
Grosse Pointe Park	31
Grosse Pointe Woods	44
Hancock	6
Harper Woods	33
Hastings	9
Hillsdale	7
Howell	6
Huntington Woods	13
Iron Mountain	12
Iron River	5
Ironwood	15
Ishpeming	15
Lake Orion	8
Lapeer	11
Lathrup Village	5
Laurium	4
Ludington	13
Mackinac Island	2
Manistee	12
Marine City	5
Marquette	29
Marshall	11
Marysville	8
Mason	6
Melvindale	22
Menominee	14
Michigan State University	39
Milford	10
Mount Pleasant	16
Munising	5
Muskegon Heights	29
Negaunee	13
New Baltimore	5
Niles	29
North Muskegon	3
Northville	11
Norway	4
Oscoda	9
Otsego	4
Owosso	22
Oxford	9
Petoskey	8
Plainwell	4
Pleasant Ridge	8
Plymouth	16
Portland	5
Richmond	9
River Rouge	47
Riverview	16
Rochester	13
Rogers City	4
Romeo	10
Roosevelt Park	2
St. Clair	5
St. Johns	10
St. Joseph	22
St. Louis	5
Sault Ste. Marie	30
Scottville	2
South Haven	13
South Range	1
Sparta	3
Stambaugh	4
Sturgis	16
Swartz Creek	4
Tecumseh	12
Three Rivers	14
Trenton	41
Troy	25
Vassar	4
Wakefield	5
Wayne	34
Woodhaven	2
Ypsilanti	36
Zeeland	4
MINNESOTA	
Albert Lea	25
Alexandria	7
Anoka	16
Aurora	4
Babbitt	4
Bayport	3
Bemidji	16
Benson	7
Blaine	10
Blue Earth	5
Brainerd	17
Breckenridge	8
Brooklyn Park	10
Burnsville	11
Cambridge	2
Chaska	2
Chisholm	13
Cloquet	13
Columbia Heights	18
Crookston	17
Crosby	8
Deephaven	2
Detroit Lakes	8
Ely	10
Eveleth	11
Fairmont	14
Falcon Heights	3
Faribault	21
Fergus Falls	15
Fridley	18
Glenwood	10
Golden Valley	18
Grand Rapids	8
Hastings	11
Hibbing	23
Hopkins	21
Hoyt Lakes	3
Hutchinson	6
International Falls	10
Jackson	5
Lake City	4
Lauderdale	1
Le Sueur	4
Little Falls	8
Maplewood	17
Marshall	14
Mendota Heights	3
Montevideo	8
Morris	5
Mounds View	4
New Brighton	8
New Hope	7
New Prague	2
New Ulm	17
Northfield	9
North Mankato	5
North St. Paul	9
Orono	4
Ortonville	7
Owatonna	18
Park Rapids	4
Pipestone	6
MINNESOTA—Con.	
Plymouth	6
Red Wing	17
Redwood Falls	4
Robbinsdale	15
St. Anthony	9
St. James	5
St. Paul Park	3
St. Peter	8
Sauk Rapids	3
Shakopee	6
Silver Bay	4
Sleepy Eye	4
South St. Paul	29
Springfield	3
Staples	4
Stillwater	8
Thief River Falls	14
Tracy	4
Two Harbors	8
Virginia	22
Wabasha	3
West St. Paul	13
White Bear Lake	13
Willmar	16
Windom	4
Worthington	13
MISSISSIPPI	
Aberdeen	12
Batesville	4
Booneville	7
Brookhaven	18
Cleveland	20
Clinton	6
Forest	6
Greenwood	35
Indianola	16
Long Beach	5
McComb	18
New Albany	9
Newton	5
Oxford	17
Senatobia	2
Waynesboro	5
MISSOURI	
Ballwin	8
Bellefontaine Neighbors	13
Berkeley	25
Boonville	11
Brentwood	18
Bridgeton	19
Brookfield	7
Cameron	5
Carthage	17
Centralia	5
Charleston	9
Chillicothe	14
Clayton	42
Crestwood	17
Creve Coeur	14
Dellwood	6
De Soto	9
Eldon	5
Excelsior Springs	15
Farmington	5
Fayette	4
Flat River	7
Frontenac	10
Fulton	16
Gladstone	15
Glendale	11
Hanley Hills	3
Hannibal	24

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
MISSOURI—Con.	
Harrisonville	4
Hazelwood	14
Hermann	2
Jackson	6
Jennings	37
Ladue	26
Lamar	4
Lees Summit	14
Liberty	17
Malden	8
Maplewood	22
Marceline	5
Marshall	14
Maryville	13
Mexico	16
Moberly	19
Monett	9
Neosho	12
Nevada	16
Normandy	3
North Kansas City	25
Northwoods	4
O'Fallon	5
Olivette	13
Palmyra	3
Pine Lawn	7
Potosi	5
Raytown	37
Richmond Heights	24
Riverview	3
Rock Hill	8
Rolla	20
St. Ann	11
St. John Village	12
Salem	7
Shrewsbury	19
Sikeston	16
Slater	4
Trenton	8
Union	4
Valley Park	3
Vinita Park	5
Warrensburg	11
Webb City	10
West Plains	9
MONTANA	
Anaconda	12
Baker	3
Bozeman	16
Choteau	3
Conrad	3
Culbertson	1
Dillon	7
Glasgow	14
Glendive	12
Helena	28
Laurel	9
Lewistown	10
Libby	6
Livingston	12
Miles City	14
Red Lodge	4
Sidney	10
Whitefish	4
Wolf Point	3
NEBRASKA	
Alliance	13
Auburn	8
Aurora	3
Beatrice	23
Bellevue	17
Blair	5
Chadron	7
NEBRASKA—Con.	
Columbus	19
Crawford	2
Crete	6
Fairbury	7
Fremont	29
Gering	9
Hastings	34
Holdrege	10
Kearney	21
McCook	15
Millard	4
Nebraska City	8
Norfolk	19
North Platte	32
Plattsmouth	10
Ralston	4
Schuyler	5
Scottsbluff	23
Seward	8
Sidney	14
Superior	4
Wayne	4
York	10
NEVADA	
Boulder City	10
Carson City	18
Elko	16
Fallon	10
Sparks	36
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Berlin	30
Claremont	17
Conway	4
Derry	9
Durham	4
Goffstown	4
Hampton	12
Hanover	6
Hudson	6
Keene	22
Littleton	6
Milford	4
Newmarket	4
Newport	6
Pelham	2
Peterborough	3
Rochester	20
Salem	14
Somersworth	13
NEW JERSEY	
Absecon	15
Allendale	7
Asbury Park	45
Atlantic Highlands	9
Audubon	14
Belvidere	2
Berkeley Heights	18
Bernards Township	7
Beverly	4
Bogota	15
Boonton	17
Bordentown	8
Bound Brook	15
Bradley Beach	13
Bridgeton	33
Brielle	14
Brigantine	10
Burlington	26
Butler	6
Caldwell	23
Cape May	13
NEW JERSEY—Con.	
Carlstadt	16
Carteret	42
Cedar Grove Township	17
Chatham Township	13
Cinnaminson Township	17
Clark	26
Clayton	4
Cliffside Park	29
Closter	14
Collingswood	24
Cresskill	14
Deal	16
Delanco Township	4
Demarest	6
Denville Township	20
Dover	23
Dumont	30
Dunellen	15
East Hanover Township	12
East Paterson	23
East Rutherford	20
Eatontown	16
Edgewater	19
Egg Harbor City	11
Emerson	11
Englewood Cliffs	13
Fairfield	10
Fair Haven	8
Fairview	22
Fanwood	16
Flemington	6
Florence Township	13
Florham Park	16
Franklin	3
Freehold	16
Garwood	10
Glassboro	14
Glen Ridge	23
Glen Rock	22
Gloucester City	24
Green Brook Township	4
Greenwich Township	11
Hackettstown	11
Haddonfield	26
Haddon Heights	15
Haddon Township	19
Hammonton	16
Hanover Township	19
Harrington Park	6
Harrison	59
Hasbrouck Heights	24
Haworth	6
Hawthorne	20
Highland Park	24
Highlands	6
Hillsdale	19
Hillside Township	65
Ho-Ho-Kus	8
Hopatcong	5
Jamesburg	2
Jefferson Township	16
Keansburg	12
Kenilworth	19
Kinnelon	6
Lakewood	36
Lawrence Township	27
Lincoln Park	8
Linwood	9
Little Ferry	12
Little Silver	12

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
NEW JERSEY—Con.	
Lower Township	13
Lyndhurst Township	33
Madison	29
Magnolia	4
Mahwah Township	18
Manasquan	12
Mantoloking	5
Manville	15
Maple Shade Township	17
Maplewood Township	56
Margate City	19
Matawan	12
Maywood	24
Merchantville	10
Metuchen	23
Middlesex	18
Midland Park	8
Millburn Township	53
Milltown	6
Millville	25
Mine Hill Township	4
Montvale	9
Montville Township	13
Moorestown Township	22
Morristown	35
Morris Township	25
Mountain Lakes	7
Mountainside	15
Mount Ephraim	7
Mount Holly	19
Neptune City	11
Netcong	1
New Milford	27
New Providence	19
New Shrewsbury	7
Newton	9
North Brunswick Township	16
North Haledon	6
Northvale	5
North Wildwood	21
Norwood	5
Oakland	15
Oaklyn	10
Ocean City	46
Ocean Grove	10
Ocean Township	25
Oradell	16
Palisades Interstate Park	28
Palisades Park	21
Park Ridge	13
Passaic Township	8
Paulsboro	13
Pemberton Township	14
Penns Grove	12
Pennsville Township	16
Pequannock Township	14
Phillipsburg	28
Pitman	13
Pleasantville	27
Point Pleasant	17
Point Pleasant Beach	13
Pompton Lakes	14
Princeton Township	24
Prospect Park	4
Ramsey	17
Randolph Township	12
Red Bank	37
Ridgefield	23
Ridgefield Park	22
River Edge	17
Riverside	11
Rochelle Park Township	11
Rockaway	6
Rockaway Township	20
Roseland	10
Roselle	37
Roselle Park	22
Roxbury Township	16
Rumson	13
Runnemede	13
Rutherford	39
Saddle Brook Township	21
Scotch Plains	24
Sea Isle City	10
Secaucus	31
Shrewsbury	6
Somerdale	4
Somers Point	11
Somerville	25
South Amboy	19
South Brunswick Township	13
South Orange	41
South Plainfield	30
South River	22
Sparta Township	13
Spotswood	8
Springfield	34
Spring Lake Heights	11
Stratford	5
Summit	40
Tenafly	30
Toms River	47
Union Beach	5
Upper Penns Neck Township	16
Upper Saddle River	13
Ventnor City	27
Verona	25
Voorhees Township	5
Waldwick	11
Wallington	15
Wanaque	7
Washington	6
Washington Township	12
Watchung	11
Weehawken Township	45
West Caldwell	21
West Deptford Township	12
West Long Branch	8
West Paterson	12
Westwood	23
Wharton	7
Wildwood	26
Wildwood Crest	12
Willingboro Township	18
Woodbury	24
Woodcliff Lake	6
Woodlynne	3
Wood-Ridge	20
Wrightstown	2
Wyckoff	15
NEW MEXICO	
Artesia	16
Aztec	9
Belen	7
Clayton	11
Deming	11
Espanola	12
Eunice	6
Gallup	45
Jal	2
Las Vegas City	19
Los Alamos	24
Portales	15
Silver City	13
Truth or Consequences	8
Tucumcari	15
Tularosa	3
University Park	11
NEW YORK	
Alfred	5
Altamont	1
Amityville	18
Ardsley	11
Asharoken	4
Attica	2
Baldwinsville	6
Ballston Spa	5
Batavia	33
Bath	14
Beacon	31
Bethlehem	17
Blasdell	5
Briarcliff Manor	16
Canajoharie	4
Canandaigua	19
Canastota	7
Canisteo	2
Canton	7
Carmel	15
Carthage	7
Cayuga Heights	4
Cazenovia	3
Chester	1
Chittenango	3
Cobleskill	3
Cohoes	41
Cooperstown	4
Corinth	2
Corning	23
Cornwall	3
Cortland	31
Dansville	10
Dewitt	4
Dobbs Ferry	20
Dolgeville	3
Dunkirk	28
East Aurora	14
Eastchester	55
Ellenville	11
Elmira Heights	7
Elmsford	13
Endicott	42
Evans	15
Fairport	8
Falconer	5
Floral Park	36
Fort Edward	4
Fort Plain	3
Fredonia	10
Geneva	30

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
NEW YORK—Con.	
Glens Falls	31
Gloversville	36
Goshen	6
Gouverneur	9
Gowanda	5
Granville	3
Green Island	6
Greenport	5
Hamilton	2
Harrison	59
Hastings-on-Hudson	19
Haverstraw	12
Herkimer	17
Highland	1
Highland Falls	5
Hoosick Falls	3
Hornell	24
Horseheads	10
Hudson	21
Hudson Falls	12
Ilion	13
Irvington	17
Johnson City	30
Johnstown	19
Kenmore	28
Lake Placid	10
Lakewood	5
Lancaster Town	15
Lancaster Village	13
Larchmont	26
Le Roy	5
Liberty	11
Liverpool	5
Lowville	4
Lynbrook	51
Lyons	7
Malone	15
Malverne	20
Mamaroneck	45
Massena	23
Medina	9
Middletown	44
Mohawk	3
Monticello	18
Newark	17
New Castle	23
New York Mills	1
North Castle	18
Northport	17
North Syracuse	5
Norwich	15
Nunda Town	2
Ogden	6
Ogdensburg	23
Olean	32
Oneida	20
Oneonta	23
Ossining	39
Oswego	32
Owego	14
Oxford	1
Painted Post	3
Palisades Interstate Park	75
Palmyra	5
Peekskill	39
Pelham	14
Pelham Manor	26
Penn Yan	13
Plattsburgh	33
Pleasantville	17
Port Jervis	15
Potsdam	16
Poughkeepsie Town	38
Riverhead Town	30
Rotterdam	24
Rye	47
Sag Harbor	3
St. Johnsville	3
Salamanca	12
Saranac Lake	11
Saratoga Springs	29
Saugerties	8
Scarsdale	53
Scotia	12
Sherrill	2
Skaneateles	2
Sloan	6
Sloatsburg	1
Solvay	12
Southampton	13
South Glens Falls	3
South Nyack	4
Spring Valley	25
Springville	2
Suffern	16
Ticonderoga	6
Tuckahoe	20
Tupper Lake	9
Tuxedo	2
Tuxedo Park	8
Vestal	11
Walden	6
Walton	7
Wappingers Falls	5
Warsaw	3
Warwick	5
Waterloo	6
Watkins Glen	7
Waverly	12
Wellsville	9
Westfield	6
Whitehall	3
Whitesboro	2
Woodbury	3
Yorkville	1
NORTH CAROLINA	
Ahoskie	9
Albemarle	26
Asheboro	24
Ayden	6
Beaufort	4
Belhaven	3
Belmont	11
Blowing Rock	3
Boone	5
Brevard	8
Cary	5
Chapel Hill	29
Cherryville	7
Clayton	5
Clinton	14
Concord	35
Draper	5
Elizabeth City	26
Elkin	10
Enfield	6
Farmville	9
Forest City	12
Fuquay Springs	5
Graham	10
Granite Falls	10
Havelock	3
Henderson	24
Hendersonville	18
Jacksonville	28
Lake Waccamaw	1
Laurinburg	18
Leaksville	10
Lenoir	26
NORTH CAROLINA—Con.	
Lexington	33
Lincolnton	13
Louisburg	8
Lumberton	24
Marion	10
Monroe	22
Morganton	21
Mount Airy	20
Mount Olive	6
Murfreesboro	7
New Bern	32
Red Springs	5
Reidsville	31
Roanoke Rapids	28
Salisbury	44
Scotland Neck	6
Shelby	30
Smithfield	15
Spray	6
Spring Lake	3
Statesville	44
Tarboro	17
Thomasville	31
Valdese	5
Wadesboro	11
Wake Forest	6
Washington	20
Waynesville	13
NORTH DAKOTA	
Devils Lake	10
Dickinson	17
Grafton	7
Jamestown	20
Mandan	13
Rugby	4
South West Fargo	3
Valley City	11
Williston	18
OHIO	
Amberley	14
Amherst	8
Ashland	19
Aurora	7
Avon Lake	12
Barnesville	5
Bay Village	15
Beachwood	18
Beavercreek Township	7
Bedford	19
Bellaire	14
Bellefontaine	17
Bellevue	11
Belpre	4
Berea	22
Bexley	20
Blue Ash	6
Bowling Green	17
Brecksville	14
Broadview Heights	7
Brooklyn	14
Brook Park	23
Bryan	12
Cambridge	20
Campbell	23
Canfield	4
Carey	5
Celina	13
Chagrin Falls	8
Chardon	8
Cheviot	8
Circleville	13

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
OHIO—Continued	
Clyde	8
Coal Grove	2
Columbiana	4
Conneaut	16
Crestline	4
Crooksville	2
Deer Park	9
Defiance	18
Delaware	17
Dennison	4
Dover	19
Eastlake	16
East Liverpool	25
Eaton	4
Elmwood Place	6
Fairfield	12
Fairport Harbor	5
Fairview Park	22
Fostoria	23
Franklin	11
Fremont	25
Gahanna	10
Galion	17
Geneva	9
Germantown	7
Gibsonburg	4
Glendale	6
Golf Manor	7
Grandview Heights	13
Granville	2
Greenfield	8
Greenhills	6
Greenville	10
Grove City	14
Hicksville	3
Highland Heights	4
Hilliard	8
Hillsboro	9
Hubbard	9
Huron	8
Independence	10
Jackson	14
Kent	16
Kenton	13
Lebanon	12
Leetonia	3
Lexington	3
Lockland	13
Logan	9
Louisville	5
Loveland	5
Madeira	5
Mariemont	7
Marietta	21
Marysville	7
Maumee	17
Mayfield	7
Medina	16
Mentor-on-the-Lake	5
Miamisburg	18
Middleport	4
Mingo Junction	8
Mogadore	4
Montgomery	5
Montpelier	4
Moraine	14
Mount Gilead	7
Mount Healthy	5
Napoleon	11
Navarre	2
New Boston	11
Newburgh Heights	5
New Carlisle	4
Newcomerstown	8
New Lexington	5
New Philadelphia	16
Newton Falls	8
Niles	23
North Canton	14
North College Hill	8
North Olmsted	25
North Ridgeville	7
North Royalton	12
Norwalk	14
Oak Harbor	6
Oakwood	37
Oberlin	7
Ontario	4
Oregon	21
Orrville	11
Ottowa Hills	10
Oxford	9
Painesville	22
Parma Heights	20
Paulding	3
Perrysburg	12
Piqua	19
Port Clinton	9
Ravenna	13
Reading	15
Reynoldsburg	15
Richmond Heights	10
Rittman	10
Rocky River	26
Russell Township	2
St. Bernard	18
Salem	19
Sebring	7
Seven Hills	8
Shadyside	6
Sharonville	10
Sheffield Lake	7
Shelby	10
Sidney	18
Silver Lake	4
Silverton	7
Solon	20
South Charleston	3
Springdale	5
Stow	14
Strongsville	17
Tiffin	25
Tipp City	3
Trenton	4
Trotwood	8
Troy	14
Twinsburg	12
Union City	3
University Heights	26
Urbana	15
Vandalia	10
Van Wert	13
Wadsworth	18
Wapakoneta	8
Washington Court House	13
Wauseon	4
Waverly	4
Wellington	9
Wellsville	7
West Carrollton	12
Westerville	10
Westlake	21
Wickliffe	19
Willard	9
Willoughby	23
Willoughby Hills	4
Willowick	18
Wilmington	16
Windham	8
Wintersville	3
Woodlawn	6
Worthington	17
Wyoming	13
Xenia	28
OKLAHOMA	
Ada	23
Bethany	18
Blackwell	15
Broken Arrow	12
Checotah	3
Cherokee	3
Chickasha	23
Claremore	13
Cleveland	4
Collinsville	4
Cushing	13
Del City	18
Dewey	4
Drumright	7
Duncan	28
Edmond	15
El Reno	19
Guthrie	14
Healdton	3
Lindsay	6
Madill	6
McAlester	28
Miami	24
Nichols Hills	10
Nowata	5
Okmulgee	18
Pauls Valley	11
Pawhuska	12
Perry	6
Purcell	9
Sand Springs	15
Sapulpa	19
Tahlequah	13
Tecumseh	5
Tonkawa	5
Village	11
Vinita	8
Warr Acres	9
Yukon	9
OREGON	
Albany	27
Ashland	16
Astoria	20
Baker	16
Beaverton	16
Bend	19
Brookings	5
Canby	3
Central Point	6
Coos Bay	22
Coquille	9
Cottage Grove	12
Dallas	6
Forest Grove	12
Grants Pass	15
Gresham	8
Hermiston	8
Hillsboro	14
Hood River	5
Klamath Falls	35
La Grande	17
Lake Oswego	17
Lebanon	14
Mill City	2
Milton-Freewater	10
Milwaukie	20
Myrtle Point	4
Newberg	8
Newport	7
North Bend	14
Ontario	15

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
OREGON—Con.	
Pendleton	24
Prineville	9
Redmond	6
Reedsport	10
Roseburg	23
St. Helens	7
Sandy	2
Seaside	12
Silverton	8
The Dalles	20
Tillamook	8
Toledo	8
West Linn	5
Woodburn	8
PENNSYLVANIA	
Ambler	9
Ambridge	18
Annville	3
Arnold	12
Ashland	4
Athens	7
Baldwin Township	3
Barnesboro	3
Beaver	10
Bedford	5
Bellefonte	9
Belle Vernon	1
Bellevue	18
Bentleyville	2
Berwick	12
Birdsboro	3
Bloomsburg	7
Borough Township	1
Boyertown	4
Bradford	24
Brentwood	17
Bristol	15
Brownsville	10
Burnham-Derry Township	7
Butler	35
Butler Township	15
Caln Township	2
Cambridge Springs	2
Camp Hill	6
Carnegie	15
Center Township	4
Chambersburg	22
Churchill	8
Clairton	24
Clarion	5
Clarks Summit	3
Clearfield	11
Clymer	2
Coaldale	2
Columbia	9
Connellsville	18
Coplay	3
Coraopolis	12
Corry	10
Coudersport	2
Crafton	12
Cresson	2
Cressona	1
Cumru Township	5
Curwensville	2
Dale	2
Dallastown	2
Danville	7
Derry	2
Donora	13
Doylestown	9
Du Bois	14
Dunmore	19
Duquesne	23
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
East Deer Township	3
East Lansdowne	4
East Stroudsburg	8
Easttown Township	10
East Whiteland Township	7
Ebensburg	4
Edgewood	9
Edgeworth	7
Edwardsville	5
Elizabethtown	5
Elizabeth Township	5
Ellwood City	16
Emmaus	9
Emporium	3
Ephrata	10
Etna	8
Exeter Township	4
Farrell	22
Ferndale	3
Fleetwood	1
Ford City	5
Forest City	2
Forty Fort	6
Fountain Hill	6
Frackville	4
Franklin Township	6
Freeland	3
Gallitzin	5
Glassport	10
Greensburg	28
Green Tree	8
Greenville	11
Grove City	10
Hamburg	6
Hampden Township	4
Hanover	20
Hatboro	12
Hellertown	7
Honesdale	6
Hummelstown	1
Huntingdon	10
Indiana	16
Ingram	5
Jeannette	21
Jefferson	9
Jenkintown	15
Jersey Shore	4
Jim Thorpe	4
Johnsonburg	4
Kenhorst	2
Kennedy Township	10
Kennett Square	5
Kingston	20
Kulpmont	2
Lansdale	18
Lansford	4
Lawrence Park Township	4
Leetsdale	4
Lehighton	6
Lemoyne	3
Lewisburg	5
Lewistown	17
Ligonier	2
Littlestown	2
Lock Haven	16
Lower Allen Township	6
Lower Burrell	8
Lower Moreland Township	10
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
Lower Providence Township	6
Lower Southampton Township	17
Mahanoy City	9
Marcus Hook	8
Marple Township	28
Marysville	6
McAdoo	3
McCandless Township	16
McConnellsburg	1
McKees Rocks	19
McSherrystown	1
Meadville	23
Mechanicsburg	5
Media	12
Meyersdale	4
Milton	9
Minersville	5
Monessen	21
Monongahela	12
Montoursville	2
Morrisville	10
Mount Penn	4
Mount Pleasant	11
Mount Union	4
Muhlenberg Township	7
Munhall	25
Myerstown	2
Nanticoke	13
Nether Providence Township	10
New Brighton	8
New Cumberland	7
New Eagle	2
New Holland	2
New Kensington	32
North Belle Vernon	2
North Catasauqua	3
North East	4
North Sewickley Township	2
North Versailles Township	14
Oil City	24
Olyphant	6
Palmer Township	6
Palmyra	6
Penbrook	3
Penn Township (Westmoreland County)	5
Penn Township (York County)	2
Pitcairn	3
Pleasant Hills	16
Plymouth	12
Portage	2
Port Allegany	2
Port Carbon	2
Pottsville	29
Prospect Park	5
Punxsutawney	12
Quakertown	9
Republic	2
Reserve Township	3
Reynoldsville	3
Richland Township	5
Rochester	8
Rockledge	1
Rosslyn Farms Borough	1
Royersford	4

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued	
St. Marys	5
Salisbury Township	2
Selinsgrove	4
Sharon	32
Sharon Hill	8
Sharpsburg	7
Sharpsville	5
Shillington	5
Slatington	3
Slippery Rock	2
Somerset	8
South Greensburg	2
South Lebanon Township	2
Southmont	3
Southwest Greensburg	1
Spangler	1
Speers Boro	1
Spring City	2
Springdale	4
Springettsbury Township	8
Springfield Township	26
Spring Garden Township	12
Spring Township	6
Steelton	13
Stowe Township	14
Stroudsburg	9
Sugar Notch	2
Summit Hill	3
Sunbury	12
Swarthmore	7
Tamaqua	9
Taylor	4
Telford	1
Titusville	10
Trafford	3
Turtle Creek	19
Tyrone	8
Union City	3
Uniontown	35
Upper Chichester Township	7
Upper Dublin Township	20
Upper Gwynedd Township	8
Upper Merion Township	33
Upper Moreland Township	23
Upper Saucon Township	2
Upper Southampton Township	11
Vandergrift	9
Verona	6
Versailles	3
Washington	31
Weatherly	2
Wellsboro	4
West Chester	21
West Goshen Township	8
West Homestead	14
West Lampeter Township	1
Westmont Borough	5
West Newton	2
West Norriton Township	7
West Pittston	10
West Reading	6
West View	8
Whitehall	17
Whitehall Township	16
Whitemarsh Township	18
Whitpain Township	7
Wilkins Township	6
Williamstown	2
Willistown Township	6
Wilson Borough	5
Windber	5
Winton Boro	3
Wyoming	2
Wyomissing	11
Yeadon	18
Zelienople	9
RHODE ISLAND	
Barrington	19
Bristol	21
Burrillville	6
Cumberland	25
East Greenwich	13
Jamestown	5
Johnston	24
Lincoln	16
Narragansett	15
North Kingstown	30
North Smithfield	6
Portsmouth	11
South Kingstown	21
West Warwick	29
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Andrews	6
Beaufort	16
Bennettsville	12
Camden	21
Chester	13
Conway	18
Darlington	19
Gaffney	20
Greenwood	37
Greer	19
Lake City	14
Laurens	23
Marion	13
Newberry	18
North Augusta	10
Orangeburg	34
Travelers Rest	3
Winnsboro	10
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Belle Fourche	7
Brookings	17
Canton	3
Chamberlain	5
Hot Springs	8
Huron	18
Lead	5
Madison	12
Mitchell	18
Sisseton	4
Spearfish	10
Vermillion	10
Watertown	16
TENNESSEE	
Alcoa	12
Bristol	25
Clarksville	43
Clinton	8
Columbia	26
Dyersburg	23
Etowah	6
Greeneville	24
La Follette	5
Lebanon	19
Lenoir City	10
Lexington	10
Maryville	17
Millington	14
Murfreesboro	30
Norris	1
Paris	15
Red Bank-White Oak	8
Rockwood	6
Savannah	10
Shelbyville	20
Signal Mountain	17
Springfield	15
Sweetwater	7
Union City	18
TEXAS	
Alamo Heights	15
Alpine	4
Andrews	10
Aransas Pass	11
Athens	13
Atlanta	4
Ballinger	7
Belton	8
Borger	24
Brady	7
Brownwood	24
Canadian	3
Carrollton	14
Carthage	9
Castle Hills	6
Cisco	6
Cleburne	18
Cockrell Hill	6
Coleman	7
College Station	7
Comanche	4
Conroe	17
Corsicana	28
Crockett	5
Daingerfield	4
Dalhart	5
Deer Park	13
Denver City	7
Dimmitt	3
Donna	6
Dublin	3
Dumas	13
Duncanville	10
Eagle Pass	14
Eastland	5
Edinburg	16
Electra	8
Ennis	10
Euless	13
Farmers Branch	25
Freeport	15
Gainesville	20
Georgetown	6
Giddings	1
Gilmer	8
Gonzales	5
Graham	13
Grapevine	5

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
TEXAS—Continued	
Greenville	22
Hearne	6
Henderson	15
Hereford	14
Highland Park	26
Hillsboro	11
Hurst	22
Ingleside	3
Iowa Park	4
Jacinto City	14
Kermit	15
Kerrville	11
Kilgore	17
Lake Jackson	7
Lake Worth	7
Lamesa	17
Lewisville	8
Livingston	2
Lufkin	25
McGregor	5
McKinney	24
Mercedes	8
Mexia	9
Mineola	5
Mission	14
Mount Pleasant	9
Muleshoe	7
Nacogdoches	17
Nederland	8
New Braunfels	16
North Richland Hills	15
Olmos Park	6
Palacios	3
Palestine	15
Paris	28
Pecos	12
Plainview	35
Plano	13
Raymondville	10
Refugio	8
Richland Hills	9
Richmond	4
Robstown	19
Rockdale	8
Rosenberg	10
Rusk	2
San Benito	12
San Marcos	12
Seminole	9
Slaton	9
South Houston	12
Stamford	5
Stephenville	10
Sweetwater	21
Taft	2
Terrell	14
Tulia	4
Uvalde	12
Vernon	17
Waxahachie	17
Weatherford	14
Weslaco	13
White Settlement	12
Winters	3
Yoakum	4
UTAH	
American Fork	6
Bountiful	14
Helper	4
Midvale	6
Moab	5
North Ogden	1
Orem	20
Park City	3
UTAH—Continued	
Roy	9
St. George	5
Sandy	1
South Ogden	5
Sunset	4
Tooele	13
Vernal	6
VERMONT	
Brattleboro	17
Essex Junction	6
Hartford	9
Manchester	1
Manchester Center	3
Middlebury	3
Montpelier	9
Newport	7
Northfield	1
Randolph	2
St. Albans	11
South Burlington	8
Windsor	6
Winooski	8
VIRGINIA	
Abingdon	10
Altavista	6
Bedford	13
Big Stone Gap	9
Bristol	25
Buena Vista	14
Chase City	5
Chincoteague	3
Christiansburg	7
Clifton Forge	10
Covington	17
Franklin	14
Fredericksburg	29
Front Royal	15
Harrisonburg	20
Hopewell	26
Lexington	14
Luray	5
Manassas	9
Marion	13
Martinsville	39
Norton	10
Poquoson	4
Pulaski	15
Radford	17
Salem	22
Saltville	7
South Boston	18
Suffolk	30
Vinton	9
Warrenton	10
Waynesboro	27
Williamsburg	17
Winchester	33
WASHINGTON	
Aberdeen	27
Anacortes	9
Auburn	24
Bellevue	28
Burlington	4
Camas	9
Centralia	17
Chehalis	10
Cheney	3
Clarkston	7
Cle Elum	3
Clyde Hill Town	2
Colfax	4
WASHINGTON—Continued	
College Place	6
Colville	5
Des Moines	4
Edmonds	25
Ellensburg	14
Enumclaw	10
Ephrata	11
Firerest	2
Grandview	5
Hoquiam	15
Kelso	16
Kennewick	20
Kent	17
Kirkland	13
Lynden	3
Lynnwood	15
Marysville	6
Mercer Island	15
Moses Lake	18
Mountlake Terrace	16
Mount Vernon	11
Oak Harbor	8
Pasco	21
Port Angeles	19
Port Orchard	10
Port Townsend	6
Pullman	16
Puyallup	19
Raymond	6
Renton	41
Selah	3
Shelton	12
Snohomish	9
Sunnyside	10
Toppenish	12
Town of Mercer Island	3
Tumwater	9
Washougal	4
Wenatchee	32
WEST VIRGINIA	
Benwood	3
Bluefield	22
Bridgeport	3
Charles Town	7
Chester	2
Dunbar	9
Follansbee	6
Hinton	6
Keyser	12
Kingwood	3
Martinsburg	16
McMechen	3
Morgantown	27
Nitro	6
Point Pleasant	6
Ravenswood	7
Ripley	4
Spencer	3
Vienna	5
Williamstown	4
WISCONSIN	
Algoma	5
Antigo	14
Ashland	14
Bayside	11
Beaver Dam	20
Berlin	8
Black River Falls	4
Burlington	15
Cedarburg	10
Chilton	3

Table 50.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, December 31, 1965, Cities With Population under 25,000*—Continued

City by state	Number of police department employees
WISCONSIN—Con.	
Chippewa Falls	21
Clintonville	8
Columbus	4
Cornell	3
Cudahy	28
Dodgeville	3
Elkhorn	6
Elm Grove	9
Evansville	7
Fox Point	20
Franklin	13
Glendale	25
Grafton	6
Greendale	13
Greenfield	15
Hales Corners	10
Hartford	9
Horicon	4
Hudson	6
Hurley	4
Jefferson	7
Kaukauna	13
Kewaunee	3
Kiel	4
Kimberly	4
Lake Geneva	13
Lake Mills	3
Lancaster	4
Little Chute	4
Marinette	18
Marshfield	25
Mayville	4
Menasha	28
Menomonee Falls	23
Menomonie	14
Mequon	13
Merrill	16
Middleton	7
Monona	11
Monroe	15
Neenah	35
Nekoosa	5
New Holstein	3
New Richmond	5
Oak Creek	23
Oconomowoc	12
Onalaska	2
Peshtigo	4
Platteville	10
Plymouth	7
Port Washington	10
Prairie du Chien	6
Reedsburg	10
Rhinelander	15
Rice Lake	11
Richland Center	8
Ripon	8
River Falls	6
River Hills	12
Rothschild	3
St. Francis	9
Schofield	4
Shawano	10
Sheboygan Falls	6
Shorewood	27
South Milwaukee	29
Sparta	10
Spooner	5
Stevens Point	28
Stoughton	11
Sturgeon Bay	9
Sun Prairie	5
Tomah	9
Two Rivers	23
Viroqua	4
Waterford	3
Watertown	20
Waupaca	8
Waupun	10
West Bend	17
West Milwaukee	24
Whitefish Bay	27
Whitewater	13
Wisconsin Rapids	31
WYOMING	
Buffalo	5
Evanston	5
Gillette	14
Green River	6
Lander	13
Laramie	25
Newcastle	9
Powell	11
Rawlins	10
Riverton	15
Rock Springs	18
Sheridan	16
Thermopolis	9
Torrington	10
Worland	13

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities over 250,000 in population										
Akron, Ohio	5,846	14	17	31	410	124	2,212	1,477	4,444	1,578
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5,646	13	20	40	208	535	3,127	777	6,057	946
Atlanta, Ga.	13,529	100	44	115	417	903	4,820	4,200	8,168	2,974
Baltimore, Md.[1]	26,193	131	66	260	2,109	3,830	7,393	7,053	10,383	5,417
Birmingham, Ala.	8,746	56	28	44	299	793	3,741	2,644	4,316	1,169
Boston, Mass.	22,542	57	43	77	1,109	930	4,681	2,775	3,450	12,913
Buffalo, N.Y.	9,833	16	1	50	381	418	3,899	2,359	4,143	2,710
Chicago, Ill.	103,343	395	209	1,223	14,888	10,382	30,020	17,380	51,178	29,055
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,076	41	37	122	317	651	2,451	1,656	7,027	838
Cleveland, Ohio	16,697	108	23	149	1,832	1,288	7,374	1,025	11,993	4,921
Columbus, Ohio	10,920	31	28	77	517	529	5,130	2,725	6,110	1,911
Dallas, Tex.	15,830	116	90	137	592	1,320	7,715	2,256	18,712	3,694
Dayton, Ohio	5,543	27	9	51	343	424	2,595	989	5,038	1,114
Denver, Colo.	13,688	37	15	139	757	547	5,861	3,207	7,554	3,140
Detroit, Mich.	48,599	188	33	648	5,498	3,728	18,460	7,416	25,083	12,661
El Paso, Tex.	5,243	8	8	32	164	360	2,927	813	6,378	939
Fort Worth, Tex.	7,172	57	4	70	392	388	3,955	959	9,397	1,351
Honolulu, Hawaii	9,281	13	1	6	103	190	4,652	2,171	5,673	2,146
Houston, Tex.	25,238	139	38	121	1,434	2,314	12,860	4,380	13,066	3,990
Indianapolis, Ind.	13,555	41	20	143	1,051	518	5,691	2,474	8,191	3,637
Jersey City, N.J.	3,582	14	2	16	121	184	955	137	358	2,155
Kansas City, Mo.	16,866	71	41	209	1,212	1,180	7,219	3,921	10,559	3,054
Long Beach, Calif.	11,550	18	14	113	719	505	4,939	2,753	4,522	2,503
Los Angeles, Calif.	121,359	249	199	1,268	8,016	9,211	50,771	29,708	42,600	22,136
Louisville, Ky.	11,323	52	21	52	633	477	4,138	3,864	4,757	2,107
Memphis, Tenn.	12,295	41	32	63	344	481	6,248	3,613	4,912	1,505
Miami, Fla.	13,903	46	18	70	1,136	1,647	6,460	3,167	6,177	1,377
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,361	27	25	33	214	477	2,433	3,841	9,490	3,336
Minneapolis, Minn.	14,657	23	9	49	924	603	6,855	3,418	8,645	2,785
Nashville, Tenn.	8,796	55	34	58	280	807	4,020	1,802	2,099	1,774
Newark, N.J.	19,706	68	67	162	1,515	1,991	7,924	3,548	5,372	4,498
New Orleans, La.	16,621	87	32	119	1,065	979	5,798	3,953	5,331	4,620
New York, N.Y.	187,795	631	50	1,154	8,904	16,325	51,072	74,983	40,799	34,726
Norfolk, Va.	7,128	24	28	50	314	911	2,882	1,748	5,196	1,199
Oakland, Calif.	11,647	32	25	66	795	580	5,141	2,773	8,080	2,260
Oklahoma City, Okla.	7,125	27	39	64	488	371	3,773	556	6,590	1,846
Omaha, Nebr.	5,752	16	19	28	253	30	2,711	1,130	6,389	1,584
Philadelphia, Pa.	33,113	205	125	535	2,893	4,408	12,318	4,755	15,085	7,999
Phoenix, Ariz.	14,752	30	42	110	490	766	6,273	4,727	10,802	2,356
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18,495	40	41	152	1,373	1,108	6,001	3,833	4,169	5,988
Portland, Oreg.	10,454	14	40	58	573	282	4,018	3,752	7,685	1,757
Rochester, N.Y.	4,988	12		44	187	196	2,400	1,356	4,684	793
Sacramento, Calif.	8,848	23	16	76	434	221	3,522	2,716	5,661	1,856
St. Louis, Mo.	25,750	138	44	323	2,293	2,256	12,661	2,533	27,736	5,546
St. Paul, Minn.	8,905	7	29	62	362	378	4,170	1,940	4,748	1,986
San Antonio, Tex.	15,222	53	97	94	336	1,380	7,161	4,165	10,461	2,033
San Diego, Calif.	10,251	26	54	44	367	479	3,165	4,372	9,222	1,798
San Francisco, Calif.	26,924	57	70	85	2,087	1,830	11,535	3,975	17,663	7,355
San Jose, Calif.	6,066	10	21	30	116	115	3,327	1,016	10,461	1,452
Seattle, Wash.	11,826	24	13	78	516	394	4,965	3,938	8,601	1,911
Tampa, Fla.	8,753	26	15	40	525	718	4,305	2,197	5,533	942
Toledo, Ohio	7,427	20	22	45	487	307	3,096	2,311	7,851	1,161
Tucson, Ariz.	4,379	10	15	26	135	236	2,054	1,092	6,632	826
Tulsa, Okla.	5,917	12	14	29	183	335	2,270	1,929	4,182	1,159
Washington, D.C.	25,462	148	19	140	2,881	2,635	9,886	4,153	8,423	5,619
Wichita, Kans.	4,747	11	24	32	122	261	2,271	1,238	6,268	812

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 100,000 to 250,000 in population										
Albany, N.Y.	1,901	3	1	9	49	82	757	323	351	678
Alexandria, Va.	2,210	4	3	21	109	311	850	626	1,720	289
Allentown, Pa.	1,077	2	7	4	35	25	445	429	981	137
Amarillo, Tex.	2,538	7	5	5	63	184	1,063	932	2,303	284
Anaheim, Calif.	3,901	4	5	17	87	87	2,056	1,182	2,755	468
Arlington, Va.	2,819	5	6	18	54	161	1,007	1,208	2,391	366
Austin, Tex.	3,614	19	3	27	105	476	1,860	571	5,259	556
Baton Rouge, La.	4,076	10	5	20	98	144	1,824	1,597	3,649	383
Beaumont, Tex.	1,594	13	4	8	31	290	889	197	1,657	166
Berkeley, Calif.	2,855	4	8	21	165	89	1,659	523	4,009	394
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,327	8	5	5	78	74	1,584	626	1,392	952
Camden, N.J.	2,924	11	2	26	228	125	1,373	503	1,229	658
Canton, Ohio	1,805	7	6	14	66	54	738	602	1,547	324
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	838	1	2	2	16	21	287	302	1,555	209
Charlotte, N.C.	5,691	46	3	30	271	729	2,577	1,414	2,762	624
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3,020	30	19	20	94	148	1,585	322	1,205	821
Columbia, S.C.	2,488	15	9	17	53	171	1,082	751	1,863	399
Columbus, Ga.	2,184	13	9	8	47	43	939	588	1,233	546
Corpus Christi, Tex.	4,750	11	1	18	121	509	1,912	1,702	2,576	477
Dearborn, Mich.	2,251	4	8	7	106	32	723	850	3,320	529
Des Moines, Iowa	3,207	7	4	16	97	28	1,344	1,200	3,096	515
Duluth, Minn.	1,407	1	3	2	38	24	665	403	1,570	274
Elizabeth, N.J.	2,806	4	17	10	170	247	1,390	365	1,485	620
Erie, Pa.	1,693	1	1	5	101	55	699	341	1,446	491
Evansville, Ind.	3,477	5	4	24	93	175	1,577	1,131	2,207	472
Flint, Mich.	7,013	16	17	62	317	1,296	2,140	2,332	3,799	850
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	3,748	8	12	11	135	296	1,907	1,030	2,670	361
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2,846	2	13	15	129	155	927	1,184	3,018	434
Fresno, Calif.	5,848	10	4	5	189	122	2,155	2,102	4,457	1,265
Garden Grove, Calif.	3,040	2		11	67	87	1,502	984	1,700	387
Gary, Ind.	5,734	22	21	48	558	573	1,728	1,570	2,439	1,235
Glendale, Calif.	2,596	1	3	10	80	38	1,111	848	1,776	508
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3,330	9	9	27	143	115	1,355	1,032	2,538	649
Greensboro, N.C.	2,838	10	11	17	58	928	672	771	1,844	382
Hammond, Ind.	2,362	3	11	9	99	132	702	840	1,510	577
Hampton, Va.	1,529	11	7	7	36	52	688	575	1,098	160
Hartford, Conn.	3,942	10	3	10	145	257	1,910	814	3,038	796
Huntsville, Ala.	3,349	19	3	22	40	602	1,032	1,179	1,757	455
Independence, Mo.	1,393	5	2	11	37	95	671	393	1,297	181
Jackson, Miss.	1,568	18	8	11	32	143	845	305	1,877	214
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,627	35		40	622	419	3,221	1,659	4,339	631
Kansas City, Kans.	3,167	16	16	26	143	370	1,512	574	1,991	526
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,783	21	19	16	65	264	1,453	520	1,823	444
Lansing, Mich.	3,141	7	3	13	42	99	1,163	1,163	2,769	654
Las Vegas, Nev.	2,417	10		13	128	132	781	871	1,857	482
Lincoln, Nebr.	1,434	2	1	13	9	83	544	656	2,755	127
Little Rock, Ark.	3,672	14	16	28	152	379	1,293	1,439	2,949	367
Lubbock, Tex.	3,072	6		28	50	221	1,391	1,106	2,492	270
Macon, Ga.	2,741	19	7	24	89	272	1,350	664	1,701	323
Madison, Wis.	1,576	2	1	6	13	14	533	704	2,504	304
Mobile, Ala.	5,135	20	28	43	132	340	2,985	1,069	1,925	546
Montgomery, Ala.[1]	2,641	23	5	20	75	69	1,169	884	1,935	401
New Bedford, Mass.	2,366	2	2	5	38	109	1,096	475	1,104	641
New Haven, Conn.	2,735	2	10	17	19	141	1,037	539	2,022	980
Newport News, Va.	2,389	11	6	19	179	254	1,101	550	1,788	275

[1] Figures not comparable with prior years.

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Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 100,000 to 250,000 in population—Con.										
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1,618	4	7	7	82	251	500	600	1,213	174
Orlando, Fla.	2,644	13	2	12	116	193	1,010	906	1,483	394
Pasadena, Calif.	3,425	4	11	41	117	172	1,548	1,032	3,029	511
Paterson, N.J.	2,699	9	1	13	176	134	1,200	284	1,083	883
Peoria, Ill.	3,215	4	----	23	138	203	1,408	688	2,199	751
Portsmouth, Va.	2,901	7	----	10	190	177	1,268	753	1,615	496
Providence, R.I.	5,502	12	4	16	124	245	2,169	1,028	3,019	1,908
Raleigh, N.C.	2,610	7	----	13	59	439	996	771	1,654	325
Reading, Pa.	1,007	3	----	1	30	38	523	200	815	212
Richmond, Va.	6,511	42	30	41	277	537	2,742	1,450	4,366	1,422
Riverside, Calif.	3,857	5	17	22	78	176	1,898	1,174	2,734	504
Roanoke, Va.	1,872	7	11	9	61	136	797	514	1,317	348
Rockford, Ill.	1,598	2	7	4	64	39	795	474	1,693	220
Saginaw, Mich.	2,012	9	10	10	135	325	716	357	2,453	460
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4,508	11	1	37	183	710	2,211	1,073	4,210	283
Salt Lake City, Utah	5,510	5	17	28	158	133	2,379	1,996	4,565	811
San Bernardino, Calif.	3,499	4	6	16	103	112	1,510	1,239	2,256	515
Santa Ana, Calif.	2,564	8	4	23	89	126	1,356	471	2,773	491
Savannah, Ga.	3,185	17	5	29	155	506	1,306	811	1,383	361
Scranton, Pa.	949	----	7	2	16	46	424	183	860	278
Shreveport, La.	2,775	17	1	5	127	543	1,121	529	3,085	433
South Bend, Ind.	1,725	8	6	5	58	61	789	438	2,785	366
Spokane, Wash.	1,790	4	1	2	27	50	826	410	3,641	471
Springfield, Mass.	1,725	7	21	3	17	13	414	325	1,299	946
Springfield, Mo.	1,134	----	10	3	35	29	662	269	1,777	136
Stamford, Conn.	1,752	5	1	6	29	73	909	415	339	315
Syracuse, N.Y.	5,238	6	6	60	228	395	1,901	1,949	3,468	699
Tacoma, Wash.	2,313	4	10	15	62	117	1,150	582	2,409	383
Topeka, Kans.	1,537	2	1	12	47	160	808	324	2,220	184
Torrance, Calif.	4,289	2	8	18	91	85	2,001	1,442	2,079	650
Trenton, N.J.	3,229	4	10	18	192	165	1,357	382	130	1,111
Utica, N.Y.	641	----	1	2	20	6	339	143	975	131
Virginia Beach, Va.	2,028	6	10	15	36	208	837	723	1,676	203
Waco, Tex.	2,671	7	----	16	56	209	1,749	456	2,127	178
Warren, Mich.	2,590	1	1	9	49	79	1,061	1,041	2,221	350
Waterbury, Conn.	1,569	1	2	2	28	57	668	365	486	448
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1,159	5	3	2	39	182	428	345	1,883	158
Winston-Salem, N.C.	2,797	28	5	14	48	745	1,056	516	1,601	390
Worcester, Mass.	3,194	6	10	14	101	50	1,456	474	1,752	1,093
Yonkers, N.Y.	3,399	17	3	10	82	166	1,319	1,115	2,029	690
Youngstown, Ohio	2,354	9	16	7	98	260	921	399	1,773	660
Cities 50,000 to 100,000 in population										
Abilene, Tex.	1,435	4	----	3	17	14	779	484	1,546	134
Abington Township, Pa.	515	1	2	1	12	6	207	213	300	75
Alameda, Calif.	568	1	----	1	18	15	244	162	934	127
Albany, Ga.	503	3	----	1	17	25	296	41	62	120
Alhambra, Calif.	1,277	----	1	9	35	53	562	455	836	163
Altoona, Pa.	522	3	3	4	9	8	329	31	34	138
Amherst, N.Y.	653	----	----	3	9	6	344	205	448	86
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1,490	----	2	6	23	47	346	856	1,822	212
Appleton, Wis.	350	----	2	2	2	----	171	91	1,119	84
Arlington, Mass.	295	----	5	----	4	----	170	59	106	62

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 50,000 to 100,000 in population—Con.										
Arlington, Tex.	1,098	2	1	5	6	55	254	656	981	120
Asheville, N.C.	1,143	5	4	8	21	79	370	469	743	191
Atlantic City, N.J.	2,917	5	1	23	80	61	1,500	766	806	482
Augusta, Ga.	841	10	6	6	31	185	290	133	141	186
Aurora, Colo.	817	1		4	22	17	385	284	750	104
Aurora, Ill.	784	2	3	5	61	42	251	260	754	163
Bakersfield, Calif.	1,940	5	2	13	65	48	675	836	2,373	298
Bay City, Mich.	620		1	6	28	21	257	142	1,066	166
Bayonne, N.J.	819	5	2	5	16	132	240	212	323	209
Berwyn, Ill.	587		1	2	32	10	263	174	163	106
Bethlehem, Pa.	815	1	3	1	13	45	332	252	835	171
Billings, Mont.	1,106		1	3	29	22	478	398	1,424	176
Binghamton, N.Y.	728	4		5	5	14	379	222	701	99
Bloomfield, N.J.	552	2	1		3	3	260	182	272	102
Bloomington, Minn.	524				5	11	140	277	482	91
Boise, Idaho	960		1	1	16	28	285	516	1,096	114
Boulder, Colo.	647		1		5	11	101	462	1,074	68
Bristol, Conn.	357			3	4	16	161	137	320	36
Bristol Township, Pa.	688		1	7	18	39	367	142	478	115
Brockton, Mass.	1,583	1	2	8	39	68	708	415	958	344
Brookline, Mass.	1,645		3	1	20	8	849	329	916	438
Brownsville, Tex.	801	1	3	9	12	57	452	172	922	98
Buena Park, Calif.	1,069	2		2	37	28	558	243	971	199
Burbank, Calif.	2,022	4	5	6	68	53	881	599	1,303	411
Cambridge, Mass.	3,541	1		7	85	57	953	742	663	1,696
Champaign, Ill.	726	6		3	27	58	274	220	822	138
Charleston, S.C.	2,268	15		19	90	79	897	847	1,997	321
Charleston, W. Va.	1,393	7	3	6	44	136	517	467	953	216
Cheektowaga, N.Y.	532	1	4	1	5	4	235	200	799	86
Chesapeake, Va.	1,147	5	11	31	35	146	525	305	521	100
Chester, Pa.	2,120	3	2	20	140	277	498	191	476	991
Chicopee, Mass.	377		2		4		111	152	105	110
Chula Vista, Calif.	815	2	2	5	15	18	411	286	855	78
Cicero, Ill.	857	1	1		43	65	297	170	400	281
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	397		1	2	10	22	196	100	453	67
Clifton, N.J.	551		3	1	9	20	294	99	476	128
Colonie Town, N.Y.	591			1	8	26	286	207	363	63
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1,198	4	1	10	30	58	571	295	1,456	230
Compton, Calif.	5,158	8		41	303	410	1,978	1,068	2,264	1,350
Concord, Calif.	1,294		1	6	15	23	615	474	1,407	161
Costa Mesa, Calif.	1,729			4	24	46	906	522	1,212	227
Council Bluffs, Iowa	949	3	1	2	25	13	416	327	830	163
Covington, Ky.	1,197	4	2	5	39	50	543	323	863	233
Cranston, R.I.	1,218	1	2		8	42	536	465	710	166
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	344			3	11	2	129	155	605	44
Daly City, Calif.	1,119			1	29	26	334	332	612	397
Davenport, Iowa	1,675	2	12	12	50	34	673	483	2,178	421
Daytona Beach, Fla.	1,543	6		14	84	122	817	304	1,374	196
Dearborn Heights, Mich.	892	1	4	11	45	36	389	262	1,018	148
Decatur, Ill.	1,357	3		2	55	22	688	392	1,363	195

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 50,000 to 100,000 in population—Con.										
Des Plaines, Ill.	442	1	7		13	27	167	163	561	71
Downey, Calif.	2,639	1		5	66	72	1,094	1,057	1,174	344
Dubuque, Iowa	396	1			6	2	101	160	841	126
Durham, N.C.	1,226	14	5	10	23	373	404	227	564	175
East Chicago, Ind.	1,396	5	7	8	94	194	323	385	639	387
East Orange, N.J.	1,687	1	2	13	60	40	689	512	752	372
East St. Louis, Ill.	2,046	19		34	177	149	625	395	358	647
Edison, N.J.	704		8	1	8	8	266	282	177	139
Elgin, Ill.	463	1		3	15	30	163	172	414	79
Elyria, Ohio	289		2	4	17	5	115	83	234	65
Euclid, Ohio	295	1	1		11	10	117	45	603	111
Eugene, Oreg.	1,456		1	4	21	12	416	770	1,473	233
Evanston, Ill.	991	3	2	7	56	103	375	238	1,608	209
Everett, Wash.	747		4	4	9	25	374	182	1,440	153
Fairfield, Conn.	725		1		13	8	307	234	494	163
Fall River, Mass.	1,857			6	40	55	900	311	386	545
Fayetteville, N.C.	1,217	5	1	1	54	293	617	36	1,002	211
Florissant, Mo.	388			2	7	9	156	152	424	62
Fort Smith, Ark.	598	1	4	5	15	13	266	147	405	151
Framingham, Mass.	498	1	2	2	3	8	152	227	397	105
Fremont, Calif.	1,045	3	7	6	21	53	477	348	1,701	137
Fullerton, Calif.	1,358	2	2	1	38	28	528	603	1,447	158
Gadsden, Ala.	928	5		8	9	82	414	295	622	115
Galveston, Tex.	2,477	12	2	26	98	599	662	743	1,155	337
Garland, Tex.	1,038	4	1	5	14	66	482	376	855	91
Great Falls, Mont.	1,246		3	6	27	39	594	344	1,209	236
Greece, N.Y.	393		1	3	8	36	182	140	337	24
Green Bay, Wis.	431		1		2	8	134	189	569	98
Greenville, S.C.	2,302	10	11	22	59	162	1,059	687	1,012	303
Greenwich, Conn.	279		3	2	4	4	135	91	236	43
Hamilton Township, N.J.	833		9	2	20	11	334	296	688	170
Hamilton, Ohio	1,082	1	1	5	12	144	297	483	1,202	140
Harrisburg, Pa.	1,123	7	1	14	43	32	568	297	663	162
Haverford Township, Pa.	300		1		4	1	144	97	317	54
Hayward, Calif.	2,379		1	16	46	91	825	881	1,602	520
Hialeah, Fla.	2,050	4	7	1	57	61	813	784	1,783	330
High Point, N.C.	803	6	5	5	6	35	423	200	435	128
Hollywood, Fla.	1,774	5	3	2	58	127	762	605	1,468	215
Holyoke, Mass.	763		1	9	4	27	302	211	643	210
Huntington, W. Va.	1,700	11	3	7	87	325	649	371	1,211	250
Huntington Beach, Calif.	1,335	1	2	5	18	60	574	546	1,252	131
Inglewood, Calif.	3,289	5	7	19	134	118	1,242	1,163	1,203	608
Irondequoit, N.Y.	308			1	1	1	232	58	500	15
Irving, Tex.	1,251	2	13	9	10	25	511	499	1,347	195
Irvington, N.J.	848		2	3	30	9	387	166	627	253
Joliet, Ill.	1,315	2	1	5	77	82	474	480	1,011	195
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1,696	1	4	4	38	195	737	549	2,220	172
Kenosha, Wis.	694	1	1	2	15	11	276	182	940	207
Kettering, Ohio	391		1	4	8	13	162	135	883	69
Lafayette, La.	921	3		5	12	106	460	258	543	77

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 50,000 to 100,000 in population—Con.										
Lake Charles, La.	485	2	-------	1	10	26	279	114	388	53
Lakewood, Ohio	302	-------	2	2	19	6	176	43	785	56
Lancaster, Pa.	406	-------	1	5	13	29	191	97	861	71
Laredo, Tex.	923	-------	-------	3	8	55	479	270	319	108
Lawrence, Mass.	1,032	1	1	3	25	20	402	136	303	445
Lawton, Okla.	1,335	7	-------	11	36	172	504	466	1,197	139
Lexington, Ky.	2,877	11	6	3	109	115	1,101	1,110	1,853	428
Lima, Ohio	940	2	-------	2	39	16	473	278	1,146	130
Lincoln Park, Mich.	1,023	-------	3	6	40	19	250	439	1,315	269
Livonia, Mich.	1,178	-------	5	9	33	83	569	225	1,587	259
Lorain, Ohio	1,363	8	5	11	51	88	525	237	636	443
Lowell, Mass.	1,097	2	4	11	39	25	324	247	576	449
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	747	2	-------	2	13	24	334	272	417	100
Lynchburg, Va.	722	6	2	6	18	42	452	119	861	79
Lynn, Mass.	2,454	2	2	5	87	157	1,058	363	1,211	782
Malden, Mass.	594	1	3	-------	18	11	216	154	168	194
Manchester, N.H.	637	4	4	1	14	9	302	210	730	97
Mansfield, Ohio	950	1	2	4	48	46	434	277	856	140
Medford, Mass.	483	-------	6	-------	6	1	153	202	419	121
Meriden, Conn.	593	1	2	-------	3	17	241	229	304	102
Meridian, Miss.	532	5	8	1	5	29	325	99	363	68
Miami Beach, Fla.	2,565	2	1	6	77	26	1,247	905	1,843	302
Middletown Township, N.J.	329	1	5	2	1	13	145	118	198	49
Midland, Tex.	873	5	-------	3	6	80	433	237	707	109
Monroe, La.	544	5	1	2	9	179	186	80	1,228	83
Monterey Park, Calif.	842	1	1	4	26	12	304	388	403	107
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	1,411	1	-------	11	56	53	551	433	588	306
Muncie, Ind.	1,530	4	2	5	28	38	727	291	655	437
New Britain, Conn.	1,002	1	4	3	21	48	531	245	561	153
Newport, R.I.	347	1	1	-------	5	15	141	140	169	45
New Rochelle, N.Y.	1,103	1	-------	7	27	41	386	421	520	220
Newton, Mass.	1,527	1	-------	5	14	12	726	522	639	247
North Little Rock, Ark.	1,025	6	-------	13	53	98	425	264	912	166
Norwalk, Conn.	829	2	-------	8	22	72	261	318	590	146
Oak Park, Ill.	378	1	1	2	15	2	182	73	196	103
Odessa, Tex.	528	4	1	2	13	24	295	92	1,948	98
Ogden, Utah	1,050	2	2	6	21	80	511	218	1,779	212
Ontario, Calif.	1,651	1	2	18	18	83	935	405	1,058	191
Orange, Calif.	901	1	1	7	15	34	490	228	504	126
Overland Park, Kans.	534	-------	-------	5	12	24	257	198	403	38
Oxnard, Calif.	1,147	3	5	10	37	59	457	353	919	228
Palo Alto, Calif.	990	-------	1	2	19	16	430	400	1,039	123
Parma, Ohio	587	-------	1	2	17	45	292	144	588	87
Pasadena, Tex.	593	3	2	1	17	84	213	201	768	74
Passaic, N.J.	1,820	2	1	6	86	277	550	396	625	503
Pawtucket, R.I.	765	-------	2	2	7	36	343	238	389	139
Penn Hills Township, Pa.	538	1	-------	4	19	8	301	89	181	116
Pensacola, Fla.	1,521	7	5	10	61	132	700	361	1,381	250
Pine Bluff, Ark.	704	4	1	2	15	53	305	248	499	77
Pittsfield, Mass.	344	-------	3	3	1	6	141	126	188	67

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 50,000 to 100,000 in population—Con.										
Pomona, Calif.	2,179	1	4	10	58	95	998	640	1,195	377
Pontiac, Mich.	2,219	7	9	16	154	249	794	801	1,810	198
Port Arthur, Tex.	552	5	-	2	8	6	283	148	430	100
Portland, Maine	939	1	-	4	12	33	396	299	1,210	194
Prichard, Ala.	731	6	8	13	22	115	331	152	332	92
Pueblo, Colo.	1,120	1	7	5	47	85	422	389	1,672	171
Quincy, Mass.	1,166	1	5	-	14	12	431	319	628	389
Racine, Wis.	1,392	6	1	4	90	227	503	343	1,935	219
Rapid City, S. Dak.	781	1	-	5	28	18	197	401	903	131
Redford Township, Mich.	884	-	4	9	27	42	277	362	1,042	167
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2,297	1	2	10	60	79	1,069	679	1,331	399
Redwood City, Calif.	1,094	1	-	4	19	6	456	363	373	245
Reno, Nev.	2,343	9	4	15	102	53	964	664	1,749	536
Richmond, Calif.	2,677	5	7	14	131	224	1,310	637	2,158	356
Rock Island, Ill.	1,087	2	-	1	37	56	345	470	818	176
Rome, N.Y.	286	-	-	-	1	6	118	97	275	64
Roseville, Mich.	972	-	2	4	22	48	357	401	1,140	140
Royal Oak, Mich.	1,129	-	3	5	44	70	507	306	1,729	197
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	993	1	1	2	8	31	470	409	1,062	72
St. Joseph, Mo.	716	2	-	2	7	49	371	204	880	81
Salem, Oreg.	1,110	1	5	5	19	40	471	413	1,581	161
Salinas, Calif.	1,760	5	1	3	63	40	934	468	916	247
San Angelo, Tex.	808	-	3	4	13	26	463	222	658	80
San Leandro, Calif.	1,465	1	1	8	37	29	653	516	1,175	221
San Mateo, Calif.	1,488	1	2	6	42	48	675	510	1,848	206
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,653	2	2	13	68	49	669	625	1,460	227
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,230	-	-	9	12	52	514	460	1,860	183
Santa Monica, Calif.	3,540	7	2	12	150	201	1,328	1,365	1,886	477
Schenectady, N.Y.	563	2	1	1	11	13	285	93	405	158
Sioux City, Iowa	1,270	3	2	6	15	24	458	515	1,341	249
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	576	-	2	4	10	32	195	252	1,029	83
Skokie, Ill.	1,229	-	3	-	19	69	405	581	815	155
Somerville, Mass.	1,793	1	2	1	47	22	770	379	1,051	573
South Gate, Calif.	1,757	4	1	13	83	31	749	542	522	335
Springfield, Ill.	1,459	2	6	2	81	38	722	342	1,254	272
Springfield, Ohio	941	3	2	4	36	13	413	253	1,265	219
Stockton, Calif.	2,700	5	15	17	150	136	1,115	726	2,789	551
Sunnyvale, Calif.	830	2	1	5	11	67	340	317	1,426	88
Tallahassee, Fla.	973	2	-	9	14	115	396	311	723	126
Terre Haute, Ind.	1,141	8	1	7	27	17	517	414	1,003	151
Tonawanda Town, N.Y.	569	1	1	1	8	8	271	211	370	69
Troy, N.Y.	1,047	2	-	8	35	112	463	220	645	207
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1,228	2	1	3	14	156	661	354	175	38
Tyler, Tex.	361	3	-	-	2	17	247	59	193	33
Union City, N.J.	811	1	2	-	29	20	422	117	229	222
Union Township, N.J.	808	1	5	2	22	18	333	311	614	121
University City, Mo.	571	-	1	-	26	4	313	172	683	56
Upper Darby Township, Pa.	829	-	3	2	15	37	357	187	1,270	231
Vallejo, Calif.	1,428	3	6	5	71	26	548	455	1,466	320
Waltham, Mass.	799	1	4	2	11	23	300	289	458	173

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 50,000 to 100,000 in population—Con.										
Warren, Ohio	1,086	2	2	5	25	42	450	343	774	219
Warwick, R.I.	1,563	2	3	4	5	34	672	715	1,035	131
Waterford Township, Mich.	891	3	2	9	16	63	317	414	824	69
Waterloo, Iowa	928	2	1	11	41	30	334	338	938	172
Waukegan, Ill.	812	4	2	5	37	56	233	314	838	163
Wauwatosa, Wis.	411				5	10	139	197	516	60
West Allis, Wis.	454	2	2		7	2	147	204	1,036	92
West Covina, Calif.	1,482	1	3	22	24	26	760	432	904	217
West Hartford, Conn.	373			10	5	8	204	80	123	66
Westminster, Calif.	1,134		3	6	14	45	609	302	782	158
West Palm Beach, Fla.	1,044	8	4	7	33	70	559	215	1,563	152
Weymouth, Mass.	204	2	1	2	1	9	74	81	73	35
Wheeling, W. Va.	444	1	1		14	24	204	148	460	53
White Plains, N.Y.	1,391	3	1	11	34	182	437	575	534	149
Whittier, Calif.	1,451		2	5	39	40	730	357	510	280
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	484			2	7	27	164	125	313	159
Wilmington, Del.	2,633	10	5	6	196	24	1,172	539	1,842	686
Woodbridge Township, N.J.	997	1	1	1	22	11	466	354	623	142
Wyoming, Mich.	621		3	3	10	8	280	247	910	73
York, Pa.	680	1	2	9	39	33	299	148	695	151
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population										
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	163	1			1	8	73	48	322	32
Alamogordo, N. Mex.	136		1		1	5	98	21	309	11
Alexandria, La.	698	3		1	31	2	472	88	580	101
Aliquippa, Pa.	246	2		2	10	9	88	107	196	28
Allen Park, Mich.	556		3	5	22	18	199	238	674	74
Alliance, Ohio	436		1	1	26	24	193	136	535	56
Alton, Ill.	466	1			24	11	319	64	702	47
Ames, Iowa	236				1	7	75	125	303	28
Amesterdam, N.Y.	99			1	1	5	37	39	88	16
Anchorage, Alaska	1,557	7		10	55	66	398	549	1,087	472
Anderson, Ind.	752			8	15	36	342	186	123	165
Anderson, S.C.	425	1		2	5	30	178	139	291	70
Anniston, Ala.	523	5		3	34	191	129	140	210	21
Arcadia, Calif.	904		1	2	12	14	393	394	763	89
Arlington Heights, Ill.	260		1		1	6	99	114	554	40
Arvada, Colo.	179			1	5	3	63	92	159	15
Ashland, Ky.	299				5	6	173	77	276	38
Ashtabula, Ohio	427	3	1	2	10	28	218	128	422	38
Athens, Ga.	1,134	8	6	4	7	92	534	324	456	165
Attleboro, Mass.	256		3	5	2	5	113	76	190	55
Auburn, Maine	212		2			5	114	67	261	26
Auburn, N.Y.	173				2		89	66	156	16
Austin, Minn.	201				1	8	102	54	456	36
Azusa, Calif.	749	2		3	27	53	454	114	628	96
Baldwin Borough, Pa.	118		1		2	1	40	46	114	29
Baldwin Park, Calif.	1,082	1	1	9	32	69	510	317	636	144
Bangor, Maine	204	3	1		1	2	117	38	430	43
Barberton, Ohio	413			2	16	62	141	90	411	102
Bartlesville, Okla.	193				1	7	90	79	200	16
Battle Creek, Mich.	829	1	2	4	19	73	383	265	1,375	84

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Baytown, Tex.	551	1			9	74	239	194	374	34
Belleville, Ill.	413				13		192	171	447	37
Belleville, N.J.	335		2	1	3	11	175	79	80	66
Bellingham, Wash.	297			2	2	2	98	135	899	58
Belmont, Mass.	258				1	1	146	77	135	33
Beloit, Wis.	235			1	10	7	99	73	420	45
Bensalem Township, Pa.	182		2	2	11	5	74	48	132	42
Bergenfield, N.J.	88				3	5	32	35	64	13
Bessemer, Ala.	674	6		6	19	130	221	227	426	65
Bethel Park, Pa.	165			1	1	5	84	52	98	22
Beverly, Mass.	534				3	2	226	176	494	127
Beverly Hills, Calif.	512	1			31	5	239	133	226	103
Big Spring, Tex.	396	4	2		5	46	196	108	299	37
Biloxi, Miss.	528	3			18	68	202	142	263	95
Birmingham, Mich.	290			2	7		93	141	539	47
Bismarck, N. Dak.	208		2		2	5	73	101	535	27
Bloomington, Ill.	714	1		5	18	17	279	269	597	125
Bloomington, Ind.	473			2	3	2	130	206	530	130
Blytheville, Ark.	426	1		4	9	22	155	185	287	50
Bossier City, La.	334			2	16	50	111	122	220	33
Bowling Green, Ky.	659	1		4	8	97	219	232	342	98
Braintree, Mass.	409		1	1	5	6	122	174	180	101
Bremerton, Wash.	499			9	6	26	213	155	710	90
Brighton, N.Y.	253				1	3	123	107	250	19
Brooklyn Center, Minn.	246			2	1	7	131	73	395	32
Bryan, Tex.	416	3	1	7	2	105	147	115	235	37
Burlingame, Calif.	684		2	1	17	17	314	249	290	86
Burlington, Iowa	175	1		1	6	2	105	40	307	20
Burlington, N.C.	486	3	2		3	125	149	179	363	27
Burlington, Vt.	342				1		121	71	546	149
Butte, Mont.	483	2	4	3	11	28	123	164	352	152
Calumet City, Ill.	664	2	3	5	52	41	238	201	310	125
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	281	1	2		5	25	125	90	343	35
Carlsbad, N. Mex.						Incomplete				
Casper, Wyo.	617			1	10	2	316	177	708	111
Cedar Falls, Iowa	132				1	10	63	37	110	21
Charlottesville, Va.	347	3	2	4	5	29	116	157	483	33
Chelsea, Mass.	751	2	1	3	31	19	284	110	180	302
Cheltenham Township, Pa.	585			1	10	7	224	234	453	109
Cherry Hill, N.J.	1,005	1	5	2	13	16	330	497	399	146
Cheyenne, Wyo.	575	2		7	14	20	207	217	945	108
Chicago Heights, Ill.	871	3	2	4	31	124	305	226	449	178
Chillicothe, Ohio	160			1	5	4	92	45	91	13
Clarksburg, W. Va.						Incomplete				
Clarkstown, N.Y.	489	2	6		6	3	197	212	466	69
Clearwater, Fla.	742	2	1	5	17	34	310	289	739	85
Clinton, Iowa	320	2			6	1	96	156	567	59
Clovis, N. Mex.	788	2	1	6	13	18	345	328	651	76
Columbia, Mo.	384	3		1	14	22	164	142	588	38
Columbus, Miss.	313			2	5	33	167	73	148	33

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Concord, N.H.	117					4	36	51	40	26
Coon Rapids, Minn.	219					8	106	72	346	33
Coral Gables, Fla.	1,125			3	29	5	381	591	854	116
Corvallis, Oreg.	115	2				5	29	61	643	18
Covina, Calif.	646			3	19	43	275	180	272	126
Cranford Township, N.J.	102			1			57	36	84	8
Crystal, Minn.	205				3	6	104	66	237	26
Culver City, Calif.	1,312			3	83	47	501	449	633	229
Cumberland, Md.	173	1	2	1	5	2	54	72	222	38
Danbury, Conn.	432	1		3	1	14	178	166	225	69
Danville, Ill.	729	3		3	21	37	334	259	679	72
Danville, Va.	661	8	5	9	5	102	239	246	649	52
Decatur, Ala.						Incomplete				
Decatur, Ga.	198	1				2	61	85	106	49
Dedham, Mass.	340		1			2	126	104	166	108
Denison, Tex.	166	1	1	2	1	28	89	25	160	20
Denton, Tex.	331	3	1		4	9	104	152	329	59
Dothan, Ala.	301	1		3	7	67	126	71	277	26
East Brunswick Township, N.J.	208				1	2	82	99	256	24
East Cleveland, Ohio	437			3	32	13	183	85	512	121
East Detroit, Mich.	718			1	20	18	291	251	781	137
East Hartford, Conn.	569				7	9	258	230	456	65
East Haven Town, Conn.	149				1	1	69	44	63	34
East Lansing, Mich.	294		4		3	11	88	166	236	26
Easton, Pa.	373			1	15	11	217	68	400	61
East Point, Ga.	433	1		2	1		205	156	228	68
East Providence, R.I.	586		1		1	8	278	187	502	112
Eau Claire, Wis.	227			1	1		98	85	530	42
Edina, Minn.	360		1		1	7	132	160	767	60
El Cajon, Calif.	662	2		4	5	15	306	227	692	103
El Cerrito, Calif.	440	1	1	1	21	14	199	148	544	56
El Dorado, Ark.	295	2	1		3	117	72	88	291	13
Elkhart, Ind.	425	1	2	4	8	41	113	218	496	40
Elmhurst, Ill.	273			2	5	24	107	95	358	40
Elmira, N.Y.	598	2			7	47	271	229	779	42
El Monte, Calif.	2,113	3		13	85	89	1,100	411	713	412
Enfield, Conn.	220	1	1		6	7	111	79	228	16
Englewood, Colo.	432	2		3	2	24	188	147	530	66
Englewood, N.J.	330	1		5	13	14	201	65	65	31
Enid, Okla.	530	1	2	1		9	218	191	730	110
Eureka, Calif.	486		1	4	24	19	120	258	709	61
Everett, Mass.	587			1	9	23	255	116	177	184
Evergreen Park, Ill.	380		3		7	2	56	196	373	118
Ewing Township, N.J.	546			3	6	13	209	210	352	108
Fairborn, Ohio	246				4	13	81	113	379	32
Fairfield, Calif.	236	1		2	3	9	110	76	705	35
Fair Lawn, N.J.	285	1	5	1	2	3	130	129	247	19
Fairmont, W. Va.						Incomplete				
Falls Township, Pa.	240		1		4	2	118	87	336	29
Fargo, N. Dak.	464	1	1	2	5	5	151	241	905	59

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Farmington, N. Mex.	399	2		2	16	28	167	153	327	31
Ferguson, Mo.	256	1		2	3	17	103	96	282	34
Ferndale, Mich.	602	7		8	23	41	245	190	422	88
Findlay, Ohio	255		3	2		11	129	93	467	20
Fitchburg, Mass.	547	1	2		9	4	263	190	346	80
Flagstaff, Ariz.	459		1	2	10	47	156	194	400	50
Florence, Ala.	317			1	2	38	178	84	311	14
Florence, S.C.	575	3		3	11	28	328	122	452	80
Fond du Lac, Wis.	228		1	1			106	66	377	55
Fort Collins, Colo.	576		1	1	5	26	112	357	753	75
Fort Dodge, Iowa	338			2	8	4	183	93	312	48
Fort Lee, N.J.	435		2	1	10	9	231	120	139	64
Fort Myers, Fla.	512	7		5	15	36	278	137	274	34
Fort Pierce, Fla.						Incomplete				
Freeport, Ill.	182			1	2	21	65	61	191	32
Freeport, N.Y.	688			4	11	23	236	258	322	156
Gainesville, Fla.	937	9	5	3	27	50	479	279	1,267	90
Galesburg, Ill.	304				9	15	144	96	325	40
Gardena, Calif.	1,689	1	2	15	56	35	471	722	598	389
Garden City, Mich.	424	1		2	12	28	121	132	549	128
Garden City, N.Y.	353				3	11	150	169	189	20
Garfield, N.J.	139		1		4	9	56	31	157	39
Garfield Heights, Ohio	247			1	18	7	152	47	300	22
Gastonia, N.C.	820	1	2	4	9	207	288	196	726	115
Glen Cove, N.Y.	300	2		1	7	18	121	77	15	74
Glendale, Ariz.	494			3	7	41	248	128	392	67
Glendora, Calif.	519	1		5	7	28	293	134	284	51
Gloucester, Mass.	330			2	1	7	139	66	89	115
Goldsboro, N.C.	662	3		1	7	56	324	185	463	86
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	376			2	4	7	137	161	278	65
Grand Island, Nebr.	309				1	2	123	145	516	38
Grand Prairie, Tex.	890	3	1	5	17	91	411	236	599	127
Granite City, Ill.	583	1	1	1	13	10	329	104	720	125
Greeley, Colo.	343				3	8	108	143	418	81
Greenburgh, N.Y.	692			4	9	47	236	351	429	45
Greenville, Miss.	328	7	1	3	3	20	186	92	426	17
Greenville, N.C.	425			3	3	73	177	119	267	50
Gulfport, Miss.	404	3	4		11	13	180	130	398	67
Hackensack, N.J.	672	1		3	13	16	211	308	324	120
Hagerstown, Md.	586	1			18	28	305	160	547	74
Haltom City, Tex.	310		1	1	18	12	82	71	516	126
Hamden, Conn.	467		3		3	5	172	230	295	57
Hamtramck, Mich.	1,433	3		11	135	104	408	334	818	438
Harlingen, Tex.	395	1	1	6	9	63	174	123	379	19
Harvey, Ill.	763			4	42	31	206	257	436	223
Hattiesburg, Miss.	367	1	1	1	8	36	157	125	240	39
Haverhill, Mass.	708				10	2	377	159	231	160
Hawthorne, Calif.	1,482	1	1	2	57	27	495	640	705	260
Hazel Park, Mich.						Incomplete				
Hazleton, Pa.						Incomplete				
Hempstead, N.Y.	799	4		5	35	36	319	270	283	130
Highland Park, Ill.	221				9	2	89	84	92	37
Highland Park, Mich.	2,011	8	7	8	269	78	722	504	1,069	422
Hilo, Hawaii	213		1			11	124	58	292	20
Hobbs, N. Mex.	571			1	16	15	269	197	423	73

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Hoboken, N.J.	539	4	1	1	20	45	249	27	54	193
Holland, Mich.	89				1	2	49	15	396	22
Hot Springs, Ark.	611	2	3	4	15	32	318	187	310	53
Houma, La.	336	3		2	7	30	101	157	200	36
Huntington Park, Calif.	1,440	2		8	126	52	634	304	845	314
Hutchinson, Kans.	311	3	2	3	8	12	184	49	715	52
Idaho Falls, Idaho	633			2	7	3	146	415	824	60
Inkster, Mich.	846	1		17	76	148	375	98	317	131
Iowa City, Iowa	493		1	2	3	11	184	198	357	95
Ithaca, N.Y.	380	1				6	66	212	436	95
Jackson, Mich.	849	1	5	10	18	91	379	268	824	82
Jackson, Tenn.	492	4		12	14	32	275	129	360	26
Jamestown, N.Y.	316	1			1	10	206	42	44	56
Janesville, Wis.	374				1		148	156	536	69
Jefferson City, Mo.	238			2	6	13	100	94	367	23
Johnson City, Tenn.	633	4		2	8	44	214	201	350	160
Johnstown, Pa.	311	2		1	14	12	177	46	221	59
Joplin, Mo.	515	1	3	2	8	5	257	193	503	49
Kankakee, Ill.	477	1			61	113	164	115	482	23
Kannapolis, N.C.	274	2		2	7	91	69	71	271	32
Kearny, N.J.	278		5	2	3	5	118	81	178	69
Key West, Fla.	352	1	3	2	12	67	114	87	122	69
Killeen, Tex.	397	1	1		1	47	223	77	150	48
Kingsport, Tenn.	317	1		1	2	9	147	120	285	37
Kingston, N.Y.	422			1	5	82	138	139	244	57
Kingsville, Tex.	168	2		1		5	85	54	132	21
Kinston, N.C.	435	2		1	7	146	85	117	290	77
Kirkwood, Mo.	291			3	6	17	126	102	341	37
Kokomo, Ind.	533				8	3	181	188	724	153
Lackawanna, N.Y.	554			1	31	68	184	137	238	133
La Crosse, Wis.	345				3		162	112	809	68
Lafayette, Ind.	646	1		2	9	4	331	202	580	97
La Grange, Ga.	190	4	1	1	1	35	71	52	235	26
La Habra, Calif.	732		1	1	20	12	340	292	489	67
Lakeland, Fla.	718	1		1	25	30	317	246	976	98
La Mesa, Calif.	471		2	1	4	17	234	170	518	45
Lancaster, Ohio	566		1		8	71	268	169	327	50
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	528	1	1	8	9	25	287	88	593	110
Laurel, Miss.	429	7		6	3	81	159	125	226	48
Lawrence, Kans.	600			2	3	28	209	296	834	62
Leavenworth, Kans.	275			2	12	8	135	101	345	17
Lebanon, Pa.	235		1		5	3	93	88	386	46
Leominster, Mass.	307	1	1		2	6	153	87	299	58
Lewiston, Maine	394	2	1		3	14	181	124	538	70
Lexington, Mass.	231			1	1		133	75	151	21
Linden, N.J.	613		2	2	13	11	258	158	413	171
Livermore, Calif.	347			4	3	11	209	95	494	25
Livingston, N.J.	142				3	13	56	55	127	15
Lockport, N.Y.	284	2			3	38	85	118	232	38
Lodi, Calif.	236		2		3	5	107	84	310	37
Lodi, N.J.	334		2	3	2	14	115	141	165	59
Lombard, Ill.	90				3	8	36	37	103	6
Long Beach, N.Y.	886	1		1	17	118	248	390	418	111
Long Branch, N.J.	453	1	2	4	3	19	133	201	195	92
Longview, Tex.	478	5		2	17	61	238	119	169	36

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Longview, Wash	240			1	2	3	132	48	443	54
Lynwood, Calif	1,318	1		7	69	28	615	418	444	180
Madison Heights, Mich	474		1	1	13	11	194	183	453	72
Madison Township, N.J	311		3	1		4	128	125	166	53
Manchester Township, Conn	419	1	1		6	4	216	159	359	33
Manhattan Beach, Calif	1,209	1	1	7	14	22	727	305	526	133
Manitowoc, Wis	282				1	1	116	133	578	31
Mankato, Minn	216	1				10	31	133	530	41
Maple Heights, Ohio	202		1	1	11	15	81	46	310	48
Marietta, Ga	846	3	2	1	12	45	295	276	469	214
Marion, Ind	559				5	9	253	183	634	109
Marion, Ohio	512				4	4	164	267	694	72
Marshall, Tex	252		1	3	2	20	121	93	196	13
Mason City, Iowa	345	1		1	4	2	126	152	450	59
Massillon, Ohio	396	2	6		19	11	172	124	347	68
Maywood, Ill	514	3		11	22	29	254	111	192	84
McAllen, Tex	98				4		66	24	363	4
McKeesport, Pa	588		3	6	28	53	247	121	318	133
Medford, Oreg	722			4	5	21	297	302	728	93
Melrose, Mass	191				1	7	104	56	243	23
Menlo Park, Calif	371	1		2	10	32	163	107	325	56
Mentor, Ohio	219			1	2	2	72	118	225	24
Mesa, Ariz	990	1	1	3	11	21	309	540	1,056	105
Mesquite, Tex	426	1	2	2	7	33	176	162	564	45
Methuen, Mass	513	1	3	2	2	11	321	82	230	94
Michigan City, Ind	904	3	1	3	25	111	319	286	412	157
Middletown, Conn	320		3	2	3	21	136	78	158	80
Middletown, Ohio	789	2		8	30	10	373	228	691	138
Middletown Township, Pa	276	1			6	8	116	99	343	46
Midland, Mich	149	1		1	1	1	48	73	593	24
Midwest City, Okla	619	1	2	2	10	28	267	257	552	54
Milford Town, Conn	651			1	5	5	195	331	496	114
Millcreek Township, Pa	282	1		2	3	17	137	90	189	32
Milton, Mass	251				3	2	124	34	31	88
Minnetonka, Minn	124						87	31	30	6
Minot, N. Dak	267			1	2	17	82	106	488	59
Mishawaka, Ind	425				7	10	166	164	901	78
Missoula, Mont	551	1			4	10	194	212	1,063	130
Modesto, Calif	1,492	2	1		51	52	907	231	2,181	249
Moline, Ill	778		1	6	16	14	342	291	499	109
Monroe, Mich	172	1	1	1	1	17	85	51	260	16
Monrovia, Calif	687	3	1	10	18	44	316	203	270	93
Montclair, N.J	502		2	3	4	7	217	205	323	66
Montebello, Calif	1,155	3	1	5	35	29	662	222	524	199
Monterey, Calif	916		1	10	23	23	414	298	620	148
Moorhead, Minn	210				1	3	50	107	176	49
Morristown, Tenn	140				3		78	56	69	3
Morton Grove, Ill	155		1		6	1	51	67	79	30
Mountain View, Calif	596	2	2	3	7	13	191	278	837	102
Mount Clemens, Mich	485	2		3	17	11	210	179	498	63

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Mount Lebanon Township, Pa	138					1	76	38	93	23
Mount Pleasant, N.Y.	84	1			1	1	37	22	130	22
Mount Prospect, Ill.	156				2	2	39	40	308	73
Muskegon, Mich.	913	1	3	3	30	115	365	294	1,093	105
Muskogee, Okla.	601	3	1	5	14	25	315	130	531	109
Napa, Calif.	382	1		1	7	9	165	160	759	39
Nashua, N.H.	275	1		3	3	8	96	86	318	78
Natchez, Miss.	272	2		1	2	19	116	102	284	30
Natick, Mass.	201				1	2	51	121	74	26
National City, Calif.	609	1	2	5	37	7	211	251	815	97
Needham, Mass.	162			1	1	2	71	48	152	39
Neptune Township, N.J.	425	1	2	7	13	22	147	132	165	103
New Albany, Ind.	853	2	1	1	34	83	294	305	679	134
Newark, Ohio	583			6	7	8	165	304	527	93
New Brunswick, N.J.	1,077	1		2	60	96	431	278	591	209
Newburgh, N.Y.	683	3		1	14	105	326	168	311	66
New Castle, Pa.	486				13	2	239	147	209	85
New Iberia, La.	118				2	22	57	28	149	9
New London, Conn.	719	1	2	2	15	27	306	229	381	139
Newport, Ky.	514	1		2	19	18	183	150	342	141
Newport Beach, Calif.	2,081		1	7	17	54	988	874	1,497	141
Niles, Ill.	324		1		7	9	72	178	202	58
Norman, Okla.	622	1			2	19	204	315	531	81
Norristown, Pa.	570	1	3	6	8	75	242	141	319	97
Northampton, Mass.	115			6	3	4	58	25	69	19
North Bergen Township, N.J.	583	1			21	6	204	211	213	140
North Chicago, Ill.	249				13	25	62	66	244	83
North Huntingdon Township, Pa.	148			6	3	3	54	68	130	14
North Las Vegas, Nev.	799	3	2	10	35	34	249	330	371	138
North Miami, Fla.	776			3	16	8	368	304	628	77
North Miami Beach, Fla.	515	3			22	13	206	210	589	61
North Tonawanda, N.Y.	184	1		4	2	2	86	60	112	29
Norwich, Conn.	324		2	3	11	6	175	92	160	37
Norwood, Mass.	338				1	12	130	120	192	75
Norwood, Ohio	359				12	2	156	105	209	84
Novato, Calif.	299				2	13	182	66	471	36
Nutley, N.J.	174				2		102	45	46	25
Oak Lawn, Ill.	518		3	2	12	38	147	201	615	118
Oak Park, Mich.	413		1		16	34	121	194	620	48
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	112	2	1	2	1	22	43	33	143	9
Oceanside, Calif.	904	2		23	27	40	364	321	833	127
Orange, N.J.	781	1	1	7	46	52	371	164	342	140
Orange, Tex.	186	3	1	1	4	12	71	74	141	21
Orangetown, N.Y.	184		1	4	1	1	72	91	82	15
Oshkosh, Wis.	377					4	198	109	939	66
Ottumwa, Iowa	212	1	1		5	4	92	57	176	53
Overland, Mo.	314		1	5	3	26	128	96	307	56
Owensboro, Ky.	943	1	2	1	15	34	401	396	702	95
Pacifica, Calif.	419				6	7	213	97	383	96
Paducah, Ky.	483	3		1	13	72	272	63	684	59

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Pampa, Tex	253	1		1		4	115	100	275	32
Panama City, Fla	516	4	1		9	56	262	151	391	34
Paramus, N.J	580	1	1	1	9	6	118	380	507	65
Parkersburg, W. Va	453	1	1		11	5	286	98	317	52
Park Forest, Ill	122			1		2	37	55	556	27
Park Ridge, Ill	191	1			8	8	91	58	183	25
Parsippany-Troy Hills, N.J	210		7	2	3	27	101	66	75	11
Peabody, Mass	249	1		1	6	15	103	40	237	83
Pekin, Ill	406				6	7	208	134	447	51
Pennsauken, N.J	481	1	1	1	13	11	248	119	242	88
Perth Amboy, N.J	583	1		2	18	40	139	235	262	148
Petersburg, Va	847	4		11	49	129	420	131	641	103
Phenix City, Ala	292	1	1	2	4	27	130	85	132	43
Piscataway Township, N.J	160		2		2	12	89	43	262	14
Plainfield, N.J	897		1	5	32	64	455	217	659	124
Pleasant Hill, Calif	429			2	11	17	258	91	798	50
Pocatello, Idaho	754	2		1	11	75	202	343	1,227	120
Ponca City, Okla	178		1		1	6	107	42	140	22
Port Chester, N.Y	309	3		1	9	8	133	111	321	44
Port Huron, Mich	343	1	1	2	4	9	197	67	730	63
Portsmouth, N.H	358	1		1	17	3	167	131	261	38
Portsmouth, Ohio	672	1		2	24	31	267	231	556	116
Pottstown, Pa	295		2	3	5	28	73	90	239	96
Poughkeepsie, N.Y	584	2	2	1	16	39	307	147	535	72
Prairie Village, Kans	290			2	2		157	114	224	15
Provo, Utah	176				1	1	55	66	946	53
Quincy, Ill	465		3		13	2	197	212	140	41
Radnor Township, Pa	361		1	3	1	17	132	164	197	44
Rahway, N.J	345		5	1	16	9	152	86	318	81
Ramapo, N.Y	450	1		4	2	27	202	191	147	23
Redlands, Calif	747			2	16	11	322	301	540	95
Revere, Mass	842	4	1	6	31	8	241	150	188	402
Richardson, Tex	389		5		4	23	172	155	509	35
Richfield, Minn	507			3	9	1	251	169	384	74
Richland, Wash	114				2	8	60	25	193	19
Richmond, Ind	579	5	1		11	12	272	171	921	108
Ridgewood, N.J	128		1	1	3	6	60	30	227	28
Ridley Township, Pa	368				13		139	133	382	83
Rochester, Minn	518			4	2	4	167	233	800	108
Rock Hill, S.C	348	1	2	1	2	15	176	101	398	52
Rockville Centre, N.Y	441	2		2	12	2	151	200	257	72
Rocky Mount, N.C	529	2	1	1	2	48	236	154	538	86
Rome, Ga	538	5		7	7	102	228	97	224	92
Roseville, Minn	261				1	1	69	151	350	39
Ross Township, Pa	529			2	7	15	188	224	172	93
Roswell, N. Mex	723	5	2	4	9	25	290	347	498	43
St. Charles, Mo	211	1			3	2	140	48	62	17
St. Cloud, Minn	347		4	1	1		133	139	1,016	73
St. Louis Park, Minn	696			4	5	9	282	295	736	101
Salem, Mass	441				6		236	39	174	160

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Salina, Kans	355	1		1	3	18	129	147	591	56
San Bruno, Calif	473			7	12	9	244	102	407	99
Sandusky, Ohio	283		2	2	8	32	133	64	479	44
San Gabriel, Calif	423	1	1		29	8	194	125	239	66
San Luis Obispo, Calif	298	1	1	4	6	8	173	63	79	43
San Rafael, Calif	752	1		3	16	8	235	363	686	126
Santa Cruz, Calif	882	2			17	73	507	181	752	102
Santa Fe, N. Mex	853	1	2	3	19	19	353	293	649	165
Santa Maria, Calif	844	2	2	10	10	39	549	133	1,078	101
Santa Rosa, Calif	551			11	14	37	184	214	1,193	91
Sarasota, Fla	606	2	3	1	20	35	328	155	809	65
Sayreville, N.J	235		10		3	4	114	67	162	47
Scottsdale, Ariz	1,145	4	2	10	17	40	344	615	830	115
Sedalia, Mo	303	1	1	2	9	27	103	142	393	19
Selma, Ala	396	4	1	4	16	24	229	101	278	18
Shaker Heights, Ohio	349	1	2	2	4	8	147	79	556	108
Shaler Township, Pa	152				2	1	59	66	97	24
Shawnee, Okla	380	2		1	2	5	154	146	215	70
Sheboygan, Wis	315				4	16	143	97	986	55
Sherman, Tex	168				1	13	99	37	231	18
South Euclid, Ohio	120				4	2	79	22	82	13
Southfield, Mich	815		3	4	8	9	273	367	1,002	154
Southgate, Mich	402		3	1	20	17	96	196	492	72
Southington Town, Conn	237			4	2	1	153	69	116	8
South San Francisco, Calif	525		1	1	20	6	218	175	511	105
Spartanburg, S.C	726	8	3	3	33	32	312	213	685	125
Springfield Township, Pa	264				5	13	104	88	373	54
State College, Pa	155					2	68	67	137	18
Steubenville, Ohio	470	1	5	5	22	72	181	133	268	56
Stillwater, Okla	193					20	63	101	229	9
Stratford, Conn	667			1	10	20	287	254	373	95
Sumter, S.C	363	8			7	23	186	107	326	32
Superior, Wis	421		2		6	15	228	83	665	89
Taunton, Mass	613		2		6	86	274	88	450	159
Teaneck Township, N.J	334	1	2	2	4	10	196	98	224	23
Tempe, Ariz	928	1		7	17	68	304	463	931	68
Temple, Tex	647	4	3	2	26	62	295	179	545	79
Texarkana, Tex	364	2				1	173	118	182	70
Texas City, Tex	451	2	2	5	4	102	166	113	514	59
Torrington, Conn	182		3	1		17	69	46	146	49
Trumbull, Conn	242		1		2	7	116	81	306	36
Upland, Calif	539	1		2	10	12	265	201	465	48
Upper Arlington, Ohio	175		1			7	89	74	496	5
Urbana, Ill	226	1		3	9	19	96	71	247	27
Valdosta, Ga	379	4		3	11	62	111	145	278	43
Vancouver, Wash	413	2	1		9	6	173	158	420	65
Ventura, Calif	1,049	2	2	6	21	33	473	377	737	137
Vicksburg, Miss	258	3		1	1	56	88	63	133	46
Victoria, Tex	435	2	1	2	8	73	231	82	337	37
Villa Park, Ill	159				13	14	68	44	170	20

Table 51.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1965, Cities and Towns 25,000 and Over in Population*—Continued

City	Index total	Criminal homicide		Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					$50 and over	Under $50	
Cities 25,000 to 50,000 in population—Con.										
Vineland, N.J	292	3	10	4	11	21	189	15	328	49
Wakefield, Mass	196		2			3	96	74	262	23
Walla Walla, Wash	387	6			6	23	132	181	827	39
Wallingford, Conn	371		3	1	4	1	171	154	201	40
Watertown, Mass	383			1	8	5	147	121	157	101
Watertown, N.Y	514			1		5	353	109	399	46
Waukesha, Wis	215			1	1	1	97	77	274	38
Wausau, Wis	159	2			3	3	70	56	612	25
Wayne Township, N.J	527		5	2	6	9	259	208	307	43
Webster Groves, Mo	220				6	7	132	55	279	20
Weirton, W. Va					Incomplete					
Wellesley, Mass	222		3				110	92	84	20
Westfield, Mass	311		2	2	5	4	125	130	251	45
Westfield, N.J	176					12	68	60	105	36
West Haven, Conn	564			1	2	9	213	231	365	108
West Mifflin, Pa	160		2	3	5		63	43	65	46
West New York, N.J	425	1		1	7	14	264	54	193	84
West Orange, N.J	303		3	3	4	6	159	68	160	63
Westport, Conn	560		2	1	7	6	230	241	373	75
West Seneca, N.Y	363			2	6	8	187	111	225	49
West Springfield, Mass	337			3	6	13	100	129	216	86
Wheaton, Ill	135			1		5	59	57	273	13
Whitehall, Ohio	345			5	10	6	149	138	393	37
Wilkinsburg, Pa	501	2	2		22	3	207	74	292	193
Williamsport, Pa	443		3	6	8	9	223	154	607	43
Wilmette, Ill	244	4		1	1		117	81	468	40
Wilmington, N.C	1,259	6	3	7	37	211	562	255	815	181
Wilson, N.C	477	2	1	7	11	156	120	103	467	78
Winona, Minn	103				4	1	37	45	77	16
Woburn, Mass	263	1	1		1		103	98	79	60
Woonsocket, R.I	450			2	13	7	142	141	153	145
Wyandotte, Mich	455	2		1	19	38	158	115	820	122
Yakima, Wash	1,221	1	2	2	26	74	569	388	1,999	161
Yuma, Ariz	897	2		4	53	46	327	331	669	134
Zanesville, Ohio	396	1		1	11	2	200	98	421	83
Canal Zone	619	2	1	1	19	7	361	198	910	31
Guam	577	1	11	2	8	25	272	122	413	147
Puerto Rico	42,088	180	317	425	1,184	10,827	15,264	8,649	9,300	5,559

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1966

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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RUSH
1967

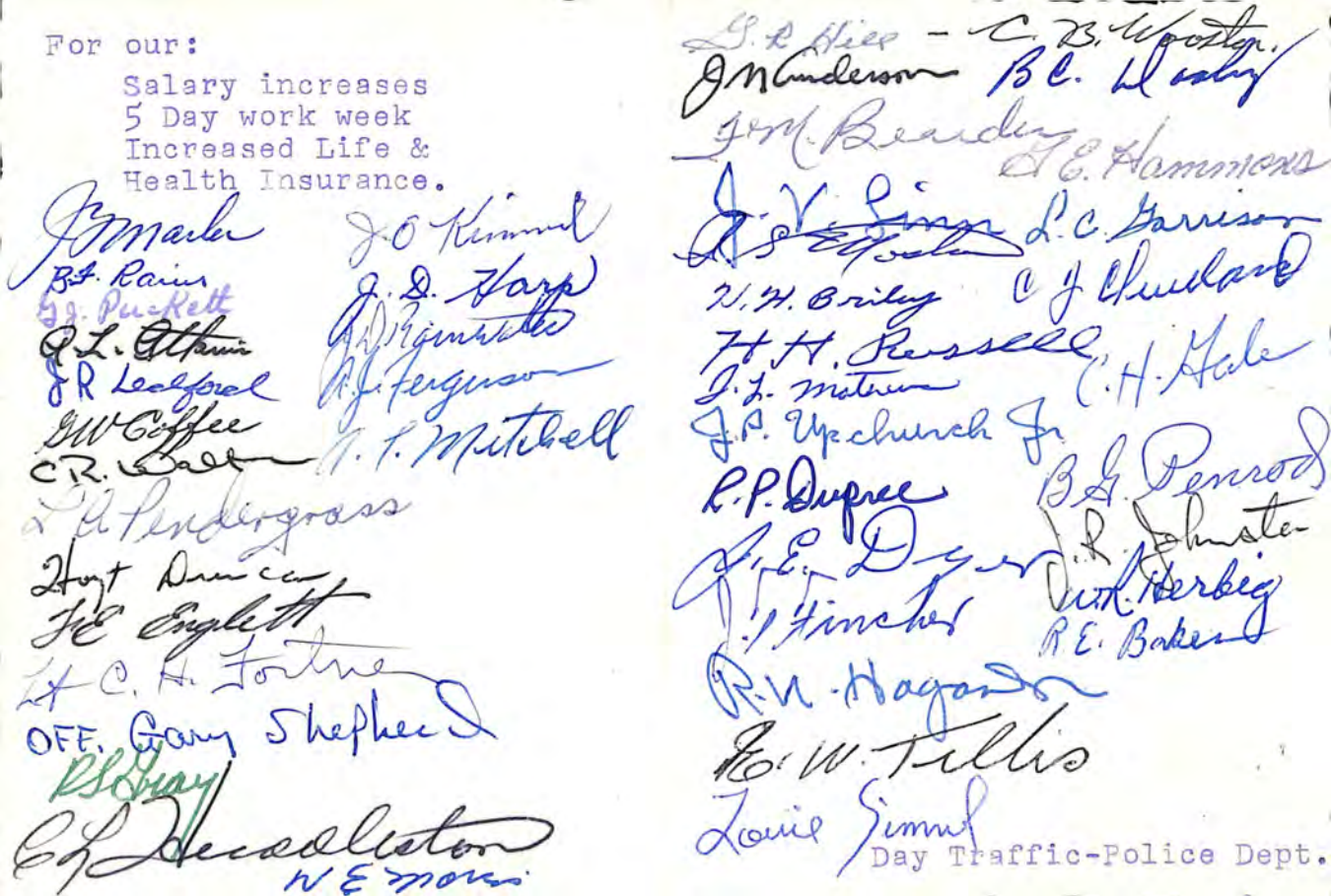
Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta Georgia

2255 Lenox RD C-4
Atlanta Ga
30324

Thank
You

For our:

Salary increases
5 Day work week
Increased Life &
Health Insurance.



Day Traffic-Police Dept.

Forget me not®

CLEVELAND U.S.A.

5 T 2897N

Office of the Mayor

ROUTE SLIP

TO: Chief Jenkins

FROM: Ivan Allen, Jr.

☐ For your information

☐ Please refer to the attached correspondence and make the necessary reply.

☐ Advise me the status of the attached.

Be sure this is investigated

FORM 25-4

Mailing address p.o Box 9044 sta B
Atlanta 30314 Ga

3-29-67

The Hon Mayor Ivan Allen
Atlanta Ga

Sir-

As I understand that before the leash law on dogs, the police would shoot dogs which were roaming the streets, and the humane Society had it stopped. Now since so many dogs are roaming the streets at night with no leash, I think the police should be allowed to shoot the dogs as formerly. Also there is no evidence that dogs have been inoculated running loose without Collar or leash. I Called the humane society about this matter, but I couldn't reach my Newsman, whom I should talk with. I don't know just who I should write this letter too, therefore I'm hoping you will please see that it get into the proper hands

Resp Berry L. Mitchell-phone 755-3 1462

Mr. Mayor:

This is what I plan to say.

Do you have any suggestions?

Thanks

H. J.

Office of the Mayor

ROUTE SLIP

TO: Chief Jenkins

FROM: Ivan Allen, Jr.

☐ For your information

☐ Please refer to the attached correspondence and make the necessary reply.

☐ Advise me the status of the attached.

Let us know how you feel about Harris going to this.

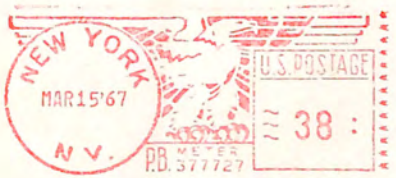
G.

FORM 25-4

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
80 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10013

SPECIAL DELIVERY

AN EQUAL CHANCE
TODAY--A BETTER
CITY TOMORROW



The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

AIR MAIL

FOR POLICE EMERGENCY ONLY
DIAL 440-1234

ATLANTA, GA. FEDERAL ANNEX
MR 16 7 AM
1967

Major Ivan Allen

This is just

for your information

H. J.

George:

The attached reply is for the Major's information.

Capt Jpm.

Office of the Mayor

ROUTE SLIP

TO: George

FROM: Ivan Allen, Jr.

☐ For your information

☐ Please refer to the attached correspondence and make the necessary reply.

☐ Advise me the status of the attached.

Get a report on this & I may reply 9.

Your Report

FORM 25-4

Charles E. Hughes Jr.
8554 Greenleaf St.
Alexandria Virginia 22309

Personal - Confidential - Urgent!

Honorable Ivan Allen Jr.
mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

P. O. Box 565
Charlotte, North Carolina

May 16, 1967

Chief of Police
City of Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sir:

Over a year ago I was in Atlanta and was going south on Peachtree. When I came to I 85, I was in the right hand lane and made a right turn and had to wait to get back into the traffic lane on I85. I waited for traffic to clear so I could get on I 85 and was given a ticket for this. I wrote you about this and explained what happened. This morning again I was going south on Peachtree and made a special effort to get in the second lane to where I could turn to get on the Expressway and when I got to the Expressway, I turned off of Peachtree. A Police Officer on a motor cycle pulled me over and said I had broken the law and gave me a citation for it. Honestly, I don't understand how to get on or off of Peachtree to the expres-way, because I have done both ways and have gotten a ticket for it both times. My thinking on it is this; I was using good horse sense judgement to keep traffic moving and stay out of trouble too, but I hate to be classified as not knowing how to drive, because I have been driving many, many years, and it seems I can't do anything right at Peachtree and I 85. I explained to the Officer what happened before and told him I thought he should have given me a warning ticket instead of giving me a ticket; however he didn't agree, so I am turning the ticket over to you and hope that you will take this ticket of the records because I honestly do not feel that I should pay for doing something that I had done the way it had to be done before. Let me hear from you in regards to this.

Very truly yours,

Troy Whitehead

Troy Whitehead

TW:ve

CC Municipal Traffic Court
CC Mayor Ivan Allen

Encl.

DEFENDANT SEE REVERSE SIDE

CITY OF ATLANTA
Municipal Traffic Court of Atlanta
104 Trinity Avenue, S. W.

No. 751566

To Troy White Head

Resident Address 3[illegible] 5[illegible] Charlotte N.C.

Business Address [illegible] 3[illegible] 5[illegible] Charlotte N.C.

Owner of Vehicle [illegible]

Color [illegible] Driver License No. 1219755

Sex M Make of Vehicle Cad.

Birth Date 8-22-10 License Number CL 9047 NC

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, to be and appear at the MUNICIPAL TRAFFIC COURT OF ATLANTA, to be held in the TRAFFIC COURT BUILDING, 104 Trinity Avenue, S. W. at

330 o'clock P M. on the 22 day of May 1967

to answer to the charge of

Dog Turn

☐ Exceeding Speed Limit (____ M.P.H. in ____ M.P.H. Zone)

☐ Violating Traffic Signal (Red Light) Ordinance

☐ Violating Stop Sign Ordinance

☐ Illegal Parking (describe)

Location [illegible] 10[illegible] A.M. P.M.

In the City of Atlanta on the 15 day of May 1967

this 15 day of May 1967

By Officers B C Woolley

1750

Number

☐ Arrested ☐ Copy Assignment 22-17 Dist. 37[illegible]

Capt Geo Royal
City Hall

Did the Boss
see this?

H.G.

Congratulations

C

Inside . . .

Atlanta police adapt to new restrictions

Christian Science Monitor

When the Supreme Court of the United States changes legal interpretations, some law agents grumble. Not so in Atlanta's Police Department, where Chief Herbert T. Jenkins's policy has been to change procedures quickly.

Story: Page 18

Fashion hunters bag trophies in Italy

Chicago Leads U.S. In Negro Policemen

Continued from page 5

incidents don't blossom into ugly racial turmoil.

Griffin and Williams both happen to be Negroes — officers of the kind that many Chicago police officials believe can do a better job in tense racial situations than white officers can. They have the "feel" of the ghettos.

Chicago's Negro policemen are more numerous than in any other city in America.

Department spokesmen estimate there are between 3,000 and 3,500 Negroes on the 10,967-member police force. A study by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law put the number at 2,940. Either way, Chicago's percentage of Negro policemen is second only to Baltimore's.

Taking the lower figure of the Lawyers' Committee, the Negro contingent is 26.8 per cent of the department. Chicago's 812,637 Negro citizens make up only 22.9 per cent of the city's over-all population of 3,550,400.

Included in the ranks of Negro policemen are 91 sergeants, 7 lieutenants and 5 captains. Four of the captains are district commanders.

Most Decorated Officer

The department's most decorated officer is a burglary detail detective, Howard Spooner, 35. He is the only Negro ever to win the Lambert Tree Gold Medal Award for "exceptional bravery." Established in 1886, it is Chicago's highest honor.

Even in Chicago, however, Negroes' rise to prominence on the Police Department is a recent thing.

"Before Superintendent Wilson came, we had like four sergeants and one captain," says Lieutenant Williams.

Orlando W. Wilson, named by Mayor Daley in March 1960 to reorganize the department and rid it of corruption and political influence, laid down his policy on discrimination in General Order No. 61-12 on Feb. 6, 1961:

"The Chicago Police Department will be completely integrated, and no discrimination will be made in appointments, promotions, assignments, transfers or other personnel actions because of race, creed, color or political beliefs.

"The sole factor to be considered is whether a man is the best man for the job."

Policy Continued

This policy has been continued by Supt. James B. Conlisk Jr., who succeeded the retiring Wilson on the day Big Jim Nicholaou shot Julius Woods.

As a result, "there are people in positions of command who have some idea of the problems in the Negro ghettoes," says Don Mosby, police reporter for the Daily Defender, the nation's biggest Negro daily newspaper.

"If a Negro can go to a Negro captain and explain his difficulty, it creates, psychologically, a much better situation. A Negro officer is more acutely attuned to his problems.

"I was raised here," Mosby adds. "I went through some of the bad years. It used to be if you were a Negro with an Irish name and you got stopped by a cop, you would end up getting knocked on your butt. Things have changed."

About 60 per cent of Chicago's two-man patrol cars carry one Negro officer and one white. There aren't enough Negro officers to complete the job.

"Who an officer works with has nothing to do with how effectively he does his job," says Lieutenant Williams. "We have had here, to my knowledge, one instance where a white officer refused to work with a Negro on strictly those grounds—the man's color. I feel sure that if there were others I'd be aware of it."

Williams' job as human relations coordinator or for the department is to investigate all incidents of bigotry or discrimination within the department and in its dealings with the public.

No one pretends, however, that the department's full integration and its policy of fairness in promotions have solved all its problems.

At the time Mosby was interviewed he had just written a story about an attractive Negro woman's complaint that several policemen—Negro and white—had staged an illegal gambling raid on her home, without a search warrant, and roughed her up.

"I couldn't tell you a lie and say the Negro community is completely satisfied with the department," says Deputy Chief Nolan. "They're not. We're not perfect by a long shot. But we certainly try to do every damn thing we can.

Nolan is a Negro, too.

There are now two ways an officer can advance to high command positions in the Chicago department.

Most of them do it the hard way—by competing against other officers on civil service examinations. Commander Sims made his civil service rank of captain by placing first on a list of 200 lieutenants who took the examination. He was the first Negro ever to top an exam list.

Special Recognition

But under the system of reforms that Wilson brought to the department seven years ago there also is a way to give special recognition to men with special talents or backgrounds.

There are 73 personnel positions in the department's $91 million budget that are exempt from civil service. Deputy Chief Nolan fills one of them.

Spokesmen said the department had to offer Nolan lieutenant colonel's pay—$16,572 a year compared with the $14,000 that Denver's Mayor Tom Currigan makes—in order to get him back. He had taken a leave of absence in December 1965 to become the well-paid deputy director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

His civil service rank: Sergeant.

"A policeman nowadays has to be actively involved in the social problems of his community—something I dare say the old-time policeman would have laughed like hell at," Nolan says.

Quick Reaction Time

"George Sims has a tremendous rapport with the gangs in his district, and I do mean gangs. The Cobras. The Vice Lords. The Roman Saints. If need be, he stands ready to meet force with force. But he'll also talk to these gangs or anyone else who has a legitimate complaint."

The quick reaction time for which the Chicago department has become famous in answering calls for help also applies to its relations with minorities. It seeks out complaints and tries to remove their causes before a crisis develops.

This is accomplished through constant contacts with neighborhood action groups, civil rights organizations, even outfits like the American Nazi party.

Community services sergeants are assigned to all 20 police districts to maintain lines of communication with the public. Sergeant Wilson, the man who made the 175 telephone calls the day Julius Woods was shot, is one of them.

Capt. Thomas P. Hayes, the department's community relations coordinator, runs a series of monthly workshops in each district at which the department goes looking for criticism.

"We never went out seeking complaints before," Hayes says. "We don't condone brutality or discrimination. When it's brought to our attention to take the proper action and report back to the complainant as quickly as possible."

The department's Internal Investigations Division helps in these investigations, but it doesn't have the final say ever whether the police were right or wrong.

An attorney reviews all its investigations and has the power to alter or overrule its findings. He seldom has to.

"The policeman who might be responsible for an incident today is not doing the department any damn good," says Nolan. "If he's covered up for the first time, he might touch off something next time that would involve the whole city."

Spanish-Americans Sought

Richard Heffernan, the department's assistant personnel director, has been more concerned about recruiting Spanish-American and Puerto Rican officers lately than he has Negroes.

"We realized the problem with the Spanish before the Spanish came to us," he said. "We surveyed the force and realized we didn't have as many as we should. We probably had four Spanish-speaking sergeants with Spanish backgrounds."

Courses were set up to teach more patrolmen on the force how to speak Spanish, and Heffernan got from the Civil Service Commission the names of more than 100 Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans who had taken the entrance exams and failed.

All of them were invited to take a pre-examination study course set up under the Act. Those with jobs were to attend 40 weeks of classes in night school. Those who were unemployed would go for 20 weeks of daytime classes and would get an allowance during training.

The first class of 15 men graduated last Aug. 18. Thirteen passed the civil service examination.

"There's still a problem, though," said Heffernan. "One man is definitely out because even though he could pass the test in English, he can't speak it well enough to be a policeman. Another was too short, and a third was just too far underweight. So there are three who aren't going to make it."

Training Best Solution

Heffernan said he feels training, both for entrance examinations and promotions, is the best way to get more minority group representation in police departments.

"I realize some of the more militant Negroes would say, 'Forget the civil service. Give it to us'," Heffernan said. "But I don't believe at all in reducing our requirements.

"The criminal isn't getting any dumber. He's getting smarter every day.

Furthermore, he said, reducing the requirements for some officers and not for others would only create resentment and internal strife in a police department.

Lieutenant Williams, who might fit Heffernan's definition of a militant Negro, said in his opinion the only attributes necessary for a good police officer are good health, judgment and the ability to reason.

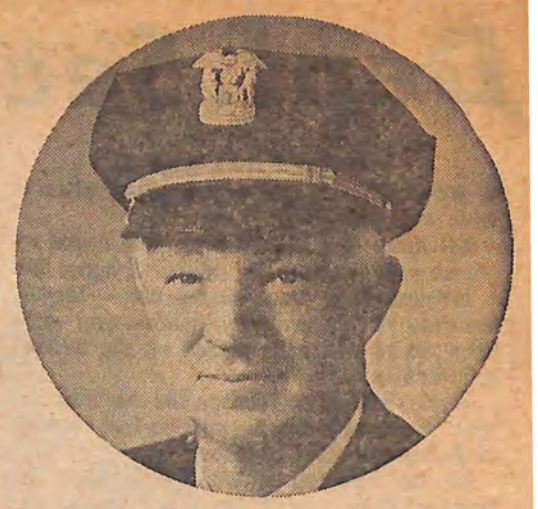
"I'm familiar with all those excuses," he said. "But I regard them as just that—excuses.

"Any in-depth study of a department will show that the men who have gotten the promotions are no better qualified than any other officer. I realize that is a pretty broad statement.

"But it's easy to say they can't do it if they've never been given an opportunity to do it.

"It doesn't lend itself to ready solutions," Williams said. "Somebody in authority has got to assert himself. When he does, he'll find he doesn't stand alone."

LT. ROBERT A. WILLIAMS
Has the "feel" of the ghettos.



CAPT. THOMAS P. HAYES
Goes looking for criticism.

SUPT. ORLANDO W. WILSON
Discrimination barred in 1961.

DETECTIVE HOWARD SPOONER, LEFT, MOST DECORATED OFFICER IN CHICAGO
Here he receives Lambert Tree Gold Medal Award for exceptional bravery in ceremony three years ago. Mayor Richard Daley is at center, ex-Supt. Orlando Wilson, right.

Chief Says Minority Officers No Cure-All

"The fact you have Negroes in your department is no panacea," says Police Chief Thomas J. Cahill of San Francisco.

"They are often called Uncle Toms and Judases and so forth by their own people. Their presence doesn't automatically answer all the charges that are made against you."

In San Francisco these days it's necessary to put four-man patrol cars on the streets to guard against possibly serious racial flareups. There is one in service at all times and often three on weekends.

Sergeant in Each Car

Each car is commanded by a sergeant. The men assigned to them are experts in karate, the Japanese style of combat in which a man's hands and feet are his only weapons. They carry flak suits, helmets, walkie-talkie radios and tear gas. If real trouble starts they will be the first on the scene.

San Francisco's 1,800-man Police Department is one of the many in metropolitan centers that is in the throes of trying to develop a workable plan for riot control as a result of the growing militancy of the U.S. civil rights movement.

Like many others, it has been accused of police brutality at times and of dsicriminating against minorities at times. And it has the same personnel problems that aggravate the situation elsewhere.

It is short of men.

It has fewer Negro officers than it would like to have and than the city's civil rights leaders would like to have.

It has no Negro officers in command positions.

Critics who seek simple solutions say it's no great problem to recruit and promote more Negro policemen. But police administrators interviewed at the recent convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in Kansas City, Mo., said the opposite is true, especially in the larger cities.

More Than Equal?

If a city "bends" its civil service rules or finds a way to sidestep them for the benefit of minority group officers, it is declaring them more than equal.

"The obligation is on the man himself," said Police Chief Frank C. Ramon of Seattle, Wash. "Any man who is competent to pass the entrance examination can prepare himself to pass the promotional exams. But it requires diligence and continuity of effort."

There are fewer than 12 Negroes on Seattle's 1,000-man force. One of them is a lieutenant commanding the city jail staff, and another is a patrol division sergeant.

"The whole design of civil service is to give each man an equal opportunity for advancement," Ramon said. "During his time in rank he can prepare for the promotional tests."

San Francisco has developed programs to try to recruit more Negro officers and to help them pass their promotional tests once they have progressed through the patrol ranks.

Special Classes Offered

Special classes are offered at San Francisco State College for any policeman who wants to take a promotional exam and who suspects he can't make the grade.

"We encourage — in fact we insist to a degree — that the Negro officers take part in the program to give them an equal chance," Cahill said.

"But you can't have special training for minorities alone. That's discrimination in reverse, and you cannot do it. You just can't do it."

So far only one Negro patrolman in San Francisco has qualified for promotion to sergeant.

The Bay City's recruiting drive was a failure on its first effort.

"We put on a program jointly sponsored by the department and the adult education division to enable minorities to take a course for entrance," Cahill said. "We only got 27 to sign up, and about half of them were Negro. Dropouts lowered the class to 5, and it was discontinued.

"We advertise," he said. "We do everything possible to get Negroes to come into the department. But I would rather pay overtime to the men in the department meeting the standards than lower the standards to bring more men in.

"Since our race riots we have trouble recruiting anybody—not just Negroes."

Pay Not Competitive

But one thing that police officials suspect, Ramon and Cahill included, is that men and women who are well educated and who would be able to pass rigid civil service exams simply don't want to work for policemen's pay.

"Let's face it," said inspector Paul Lenz of the Los Angeles Police Department.

"There is the same demand for the well-educated Negro today as for the well-educated Caucasian. *We've got to start competing* in the way of salaries for the educated man, be he Negro or white."

Another possible reason for difficulty in recruiting Negroes was suggested by Herman Johnson, a Negro and a member of the Kansas City, Mo., Human Relations Commission.

"Negroes see no image in the police department any more," he said. "The history has been, throughout the country, that the police departments are not the kindest and fairest organizations in their dealings with the people of the inner city areas."

A white Kansas City, Kan., government official who didn't want to be quoted directly expressed the view that Negroes who advance to the higher ranks in police work "lose touch" with the Negro community at large and are looked upon as members of the white power structure.

Seeing this, he said, young Negro men opt to remain a black brother instead of going over to Whitey's side.

Good Commanders?

Do Negroes make good commanders? Definitely yes, said Deputy Chief Richard Simon of Los Angeles.

"Negro officers in our department are shown no favors and no restrictions," he said. "As a result they're proud of their jobs. We find that a Negro officer who passes our exam and enters the academy is as good as anybody else. He's just a person."

Simon said he didn't know exactly how many Negroes are on the 5,200-man Los Angeles force, because the California Fair Employment Practices Department prohibits keeping statistics on race. But he said there are several hundred, including many in command positions.

"Our promotional examinations are extremely competitive," he said, "particularly above lieutenant. A man has to study for months or years to pass. A Negro officer has to want to work that hard. Ours do."

The department is completely integrated.

Los Angeles, about 14 per cent Negro, has instituted a series of public meetings and presentations in schools to recruit more Negro officers.

Plans are being made to give entrance examinations, both written and physical, in every police station instead of one central location. Applicants will be able to take the exams in a day.

Revamping Training

It also is revamping its training from a straight three months in the police academy to a 20-week course of alternate academy classes and field work—getting the rookies out on the streets with regular officers to see how it's done.

Lenz and Simon said the department hopes to make testing and training more available to applicants without lowering the department's standards.

The only police official interviewed by The Denver Post who said he doesn't have trouble recruiting Negroes was Arthur Andrew Chojnacki of Hamtramck, Mich., a city of 40,000 that is enclosed on three sides by Detroit.

Chojnacki, a policeman 27 years, said there has always been a substantial number of Negro officers on his 84-man department. There are now 15, including a Negro lieutenant, who succeeded Chojnacki as head of the 16-man detective bureau, and two Negro sergeants.

Chojnacki said he settled on the Negro lieutenant as detective chief after a trial period in which he rotated command monthly between the Negro and two white lieutenants.

"The men accepted it very well," he said. "They take their orders. He's actually fairer than the white ones are—more understanding. To tell you the truth the men would rather work for him."

When the Detroit rioters bore down on Hamtramck last July, Chojnacki said, "Our colored officers were just as anxious to get out there and stop it as the white ones were."

Chojnacki and his men, using what he called "Polish tanks" — big garbage compaction trucks—sealed off the six main thoroughfares into Hamtramck and in two places turned back crowds of rioters.

$25,000 in Loot Recovered

"We made 72 arrests the first night and recovered $25,000 in loot," he said. "Detroit loot. We didn't have a broken window in our city."

Hamtramck is about 80 per cent Polish-American, and a substantial percentage of its remaining citizens are Negro. Chojnacki said his department hires any Negro who can pass the civil service exams and background check, and all promotions are based on civil service standards.

St. Louis police officials have doubled the number of Negroes on their department in two years. There are now more than 300 out of an authorized strength of 2,100 men.

It was done by use of a cadet system, an intense recruiting campaign in which Negro stars of the St. Louis Cardinals professional football team spoke at predominantly Negro high schools, and with the help of civil rights organizations. There also is an incentive program in which any officer who brings in a new recruit gets five extra vacation days.

"We've got a Negro captain who saved us all kinds of trouble this summer," said Edward L. Dowd, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners. "He's got 250-275 officers under him, and I guess 200 of them are white. When he handles a situation there isn't the backlash there would be with a white commander."

There are 4 Negro captains, 5 Negro lieutenants and about 35 Negro sergeants in St. Louis.

In Force's Best Interest

"It is in the department's best interest to recognize a fair number of Negro officers with promotions," Dowd said. "We've done it, and the men haven't resented it. As long as you pick a man for his capabilities, whether he's a white officer or a Negro officer, the men are willing to work for him."

A training program was set up at the St. Louis police academy last year to help potential recruits pass their entrance examinations. But there is no special training for promotions.

The academy staff will outline a study program for anyone who wants to take a promotional exam, but "a man's got to study and do it on his own time," Dowd said.

"If he wants to go to junior college we'll pay his tuition and arrange his work schedule. After that it's up to him."

2 Kansas Citys Have Negro Police Commanders

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In most respects Lt. Col. Clifford A. Warren and Maj. Boston Daniels are no different from career officers on metropolitan police departments elsewhere in the country. They don't want to be.

But in some settings—Denver, for example —they would stand out for one reason alone. Both men are Negroes with command responsibilities.

Warren, tall and trim, is 56 years old but looks under 40. It's been 28 years since he entered the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department as a probationary patrolman.

Heads Division in Department

He now heads the department's Youth, Women's and Missing Persons Division and is one of the top half-dozen police commanders on this side of the Kansas River. He also is the highest-ranking Negro policeman in Missouri.

Daniels, 62, is the graying, heavyset detective chief of the Kansas City, Kan., Police Department. Like Warren, he answers only to his chief.

A policeman 22 years, Daniels was the first Negro officer in Kansas to win his lieutenant's bars, the first to make captain and is now the state's only Negro major.

Civil service in the two Kansas Citys, however, doesn't cover all ranks of policemen, so there is room for promotions to be made outside such narrow limits as examination scores.

Chief Promotes in Kansas

On the Kansas side, civil service competition applies only to men making their original applications for police work. All promotions are made by the chief, who first asks for recommendations from his three division commanders.

There are civil service exams for the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant and captain in Kansas City, Mo., with the captain test added only recently. Majors and lieutenant colonels are appointed by the chief.

The different civil service rules may be one reason for the different roles Negroes play in the two police departments.

In Kansas there are 41 Negro officers out of 223 men. A Negro captain and two Negro lieutenants work under Daniels in the detective division, and there are Negro sergeants in the auto theft and youth bureaus, also headed by Daniels. A Negro lieutenant and a Negro corporal work in the uniform division, and a Negro sergeant is on the motorcycle squad.

On the Missouri Side

In Kansas City, Mo., however, there are only 50 Negro officers out of a current departmental strength of 922. And there are no Negro supervisors in the ranks between Warren and the seven Negro sergeants.

"Kansas City is a great token town," said Dr. Girard T. Bryant, a Negro educator appointed to the Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Police Commissioners 3½ years ago by Missouri Gov. Warren Hearnes.

"Cliff (Warren) is a very good officer—a very fine man. But one Negro commander isn't enough. We've never had a captain or a lieutenant, and we don't have any Negro commanders over district stations."

Although he was critical of the gap in Negro policemen, Dr. Bryant said it wasn't a simple matter to correct.

Lieutenant's Exam a Barrier

"The big stumbling block seems to be that they can't pass the lieutenant's exam," he said. "The men themselves realize their shortcomings. Two of them told me they just simply flunked the exams. One veteran sergeant didn't answer 22 questions, and he has a college degree."

He said 7 of the 11 Negro detectives on the department also have college educations. Colonel Warren doesn't. He has only a high school diploma.

Warren's progression through the ranks was sporadic, and was helped along times by civil rights organizations.

"I think the idea of making Cliff ass

Continued on page 8

Men Judged By Abilities

Continued from page 7

to the chief was just one of those things where they put somebody in a position to satisfy some of the complaints," Dr. Bryant said.

Aide to Three Chiefs

Warren actually was assistant to three chiefs over seven years. He served under Bernard C. Brannon and the present chief, Clarence Kelley, plus Col. E. I. Hockaday, a Missouri State Highway Patrol officer who served as interim chief between Brannon's departure and Kelley's selection.

Later, apparently in response to complaints by civil rights organizations, he was made night commander of operations with more than 450 men and women under his control.

During this three years, Warren said, he "tried to determine the nature of some of the complaints and do something about them."

Warren said the department's policies concerning Negroes have changed in the last few years.

"We have undergone a complete reorganization in which Negro officers are assigned throughout the department," he said. "This was not in response to the complaints. Plans had been made prior to the complaints, but we were trying to put each man in a job where he could best serve.

"We're making every effort to get away from the idea of a Negro officer or a white officer," he added. "We go on the man's ability. Many of our district commanders often don't know whether a man's Negro or white. He sends the men out, and if they happen to be partners they work together."

Asked whether he thought he had ever spent an unreasonable time in rank, Warren said, "Frankly, from the time I was a patrol officer up to becoming a sergeant of detectives, yes. It took me 16 years.

LT. COL. CLIFFORD WARREN
Top-ranked Negro in Missouri.

Testing Stricter Now

"But things are different now. If you make the top of the (promotion) list, that's it. We've had stricter testing procedures the last 15 years."

Was his delay in making sergeant because of discrimination?

"Actually, I don't know. Let's put it that way. After I did make sergeant I advanced through the ranks the same as white officers."

Herman Johnson, a member of the city's Human Relations Commission and vice president of the Missouri chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had a different view of promotions.

The department still "gets all military when you start pressing them about promotions for Negroes," he said. "They give you this hokum that they didn't pass the exam, or that they passed the exam but failed the oral, or that they've got demerits against their records."

MAJ. BOSTON DANIELS
Chief of detectives.

Negroes Apparently Stay Away

Both department and Negro spokesmen agree, however, that the over-all shortage of Negro policemen in Kansas City, Mo., is a recruiting problem more than anything else. Many Kansas City Negroes apparently don't want to be policemen.

Current estimates by the City Planning Commission place Kansas City's population at about 585,500 in a metropolitan area of more than 1.3 million. Johnson said about 102,000 citizens in the city proper are Negro, or about 17 to 18 per cent. The 50 Negro officers on the Police Department constitute 5.4 per cent.

MOTORCYCLE POLICEMEN NATHANIEL VEAL (LEFT) AND RUSSELL LEASBURG
Assignments for Negro officers in Miami indicate the double standard has ended.

The department now is trying to do something about recruiting more Negroes. A Negro sergeant works full time at it in Negro neighborhoods, and cooperation is being sought from predominantly Negro churches and civil rights organizations.

But Johnson said deep-seated resentment against the department is going to make it difficult.

"The mere fact that you don't have open occupancy is a factor," he said. "A Negro policeman generally can't move into a better neighborhood and live with his peers. He has to live with the thugs," Johnson said, referring to the crime rates in the ghettoes.

Another factor, he said, is Negroes' traditional inability to make rank higher than sergeant.

Pay Is 'Pretty Good'

"The police department salary may be mediocre for a white man but it's pretty good for a Negro," he said. "Auto assembly lines, post office work or teaching are about the only jobs with comparable pay. But if they don't advance beyond the lower ranks, they figure, 'Why bother?' "

Capt. Clifford Holbert, the department's personnel officer, said recruiters are concentrating now on trying to hire recently discharged servicemen or graduates of police science courses at Kansas City's Metropolitan Junior College or Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg.

Regular recruiting pitches are made at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base outside Kansas City, Whiteman AFB at Knob Noster, Mo., and Ft. Leonard Wood near Waynesville, Mo. Missouri law requires that all Kansas City policemen be Missouri residents.

But, says Dr. Bryant, "We have a hard time finding Negro recruits even when we go out of town."

Kansas City, Kan., Picture

The Kansas City, Kan., population of about 180,000 also is between 17 and 18 per cent Negro, and the 41 Negro officers make up 18.4 per cent of the Police Department.

Chief J. Frank Steach said there's been no conscious effort to equate the two percentages—it just worked out that way.

"If we can find a good, qualified man, regardless of who it is, we're going to grab him," he said. "Our Negro officers do a real good job."

But the Police and Fire Departments both had been segregated in recent years.

"They sent Negro officers to police Negro parts of town," said Todd H. Pavela, executive director of the city's Commission on Human Relations. "Most of our police brutality complaints, until two years ago, were against Negro officers. They were sort of a law unto themselves.

"Boston (Major Daniels) got his reputation for his excellent police work in the Negro community. He was sort of the unofficial Negro chief of police."

Increasingly Tolerant View

More recently the city has taken an increasingly tolerant racial view, partly because of the leadership of Mayor Joseph H. McDowell and partly as a result of outside pressures.

Four years ago the men in the two all-Negro fire companies were assigned throughout the department, and there are now a Negro district chief, 13 captains and a lieutenant in the Fire Department ranks.

Negro and white police officers have been working side by side for two years, and a community relations unit was established about a year ago.

'On Road to Progress'

Last Sept. 7 the three-man city commission passed a fair housing ordinance patterned after the Colorado state law.

"The better-thinking Negro people in this town want good government, and it's being provided by the current administration," Major Daniels said. "The clergy and the Negro leaders feel we're on the road to progress."

In the department itself, he said, "Right now we're riding all our district cars mixed. One Negro and one white officer. That's in all our heavy districts.

"And it's workable. We try to give it everything we have. The boys are willing to work together, and they are."

THE DENVER POST
★★★★ BONUS
REPORT ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY

Tuesday, October 24, 1967

THE COLOR LINE

OFFICERS SUCH AS CHARLES DAVIS (LEFT) AND MIKE MAHONEY HAVE SEEN RACIAL DOUBLE STANDARD FADE ON MIAMI FORCE

Is there a "color line" in police work? Are members of minority groups getting the short end of the stick in this all-important line of public service? Or are members of the majority group being discriminated against in favor of the minority group policemen?

"Give a man a badge and a gun," a federal agent in Denver once said, "and you're giving him just about as much authority as any man can have."

But does a Negro policeman have as much authority as a white policeman? Are there Negroes commanding white officers? Or are Negroes bypassed? Or are they promoted ahead of white officers?

With the riots of the past summer hitting a high point in the rage of "burn whitey," the problem of minority group policemen has jumped to a new high in importance . . .

To the poor man, to the rich man . . . to the in-between man . . .

In Denver . . . and in Chicago . . . and everywhere in the United States.

To determine how Denver stacks up in its handling of minority group policemen, The Denver Post sent one of its top reporters, Dick Thomas, across the country. Thomas went to Atlanta, Ga., to Miami, Fla., to Chicago, and to Kansas City in Kansas and Missouri to find the answers.

You'll find them in this special Post Bonus issue—a section demanding attention in today's world.

Atlanta Promotes Negro Men Without Civil Service Exams

By DICK THOMAS
Denver Post Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Better cut out the noise back there," shouted the white woman on the porch. "Here comes the nigger police again."

When he reached the porch, Sgt. Howard Baugh asked the woman what the trouble was. She ignored the question.

"Nobody here called no nigger police," she snapped. Finally she claimed no one had called at all. And to Baugh's knowledge no one at that address, in a transitional neighborhood, has asked for police aid since.

The woman's reaction was the kind Negro policemen in almost any Southern city could expect.

Sgt. C. J. Perry had similar experiences. One woman, outraged at hearing a Negro answer the telephone at headquarters, demanded to talk to his superior. He transferred her to Perry.

"Another nigger!" she exclaimed. "What the hell's going on down there? You got an all-nigger police department?"

Perry Can Laugh Now

It wasn't funny at the time, but Perry can laugh now as he tells about it. "She thought all hope had been lost," he said.

Baugh, now 43, and Perry, now 47, are Negro patrol lieutenants on the Atlanta Police Department. Baugh takes a certain pride in the fact that his district includes the Georgia State Capitol, the bailiwick of segregationist Gov. Lester Maddox.

Their commanding officer is the much respected, nationally known Chief Hubert T. Jenkins, 60, a member of President Johnson's National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders and a past president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

By his own admission, Jenkins also is a former Ku Klux Klansman.

Many Things Have Changed

But a lot of things have changed in Atlanta since the days when thousands of hooded Klansmen trooped up Stone Mountain 15 miles east of here to burn crosses and deal with the "Negro problem" with chains, rope and shotguns. No longer does a Georgia office seeker have to be a Klan member to be elected.

"I'm a law enforcement officer," says Jenkins. "Regardless of what they say over at the State Capitol, the U.S. Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land."

So Atlanta, the most progressive of all Southern cities, has had a fully integrated police department for three years. Three of the 875-man department's 96 Negroes are lieutenants. Two are sergeants. Baugh is expected to make captain within a month.

It hasn't always been that way, of course. Until six years ago Negro policemen were forbidden to patrol white neighborhoods. If a white was involved in a crime in a Negro neighborhood, the policy was for the Negro policeman to "detain" him and summon white officers to make the arrest. If the suspect was taken to jail, he could be sure that even there he wouldn't have to "mix" with Negroes.

Only three years ago the Atlanta Police Department disbanded its old 6 p.m. watch —an all-Negro outfit that supplemented the three regular (all white) patrol watches—and assigned Negroes throughout its ranks.

Restrictions on Uniforms

When Negroes first came on the department in 1948, the year after Jenkins became chief, they were forbidden to wear their uniforms to or from work. Their court testimony was given in plain clothes. And although they answered to their first names in court, anyone who was white was called Mister.

Segregation was so complete that Negro officers couldn't report for work at police headquarters. They answered musters and and changed into uniform at the Butler Street YMCA in a Negro section downtown. Other Negroes derided them as "the YMCA cops."

The change from a segregationist department to one in which a Negro can now hope to make captain was long and gradual, and although political and citizen pressures sometimes had to make up for his own lack of enthusiasm, no one discounts the importance of Jenkins' personal leadership.

George Coleman, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper with a circulation of 25,000, calls Jenkins "the best police chief there's ever been in Atlanta.

"He's a good man," Coleman said. "He's a flexible man. He and the mayor (Ivan Allen Jr.) are men who are logical in their thinking and who are able to see the changing times. And they both used to be ardent segregationists."

Incident Recalled

Coleman recalled an incident several years ago when a white policeman called a Negro college professor "boy." Jenkins called his men together and told them:

"Look, the terms 'nigger' and 'boy' are offensive to 40 per cent of our population. Let's not use them any more."

"It wasn't an order, exactly," Jenkins told a Post reporter. "I just explained to them that if they offend people, it's going to make their job harder and create a lot of trouble we wouldn't ordinarily have.

"But it came out on the front page of the New York Times the next day."

Jenkins said he has "always had good support from the mayor and the leaders of this community. Call it the power structure or whatever—the people who pay most of the money to get things done.

"This has never been a labor community," he said. "It's always been a white collar community, a business and commercial community. And if you have street fights or disturbances they don't like it. It's bad for business—not only Negro business but white business as well."

Demands Still Coming In

"We haven't satisfied all the Negroes," he said. "They're always demanding this, that and the other thing. But in the Police Department we're trying to deal with people. Not with black people or white people. With people. Their color isn't important."

Baugh, Perry and the other Negro officers in Atlanta who have won promotions have done it on the basis of work performance and conduct, not on competitive civil service examinations.

But there is no reason to believe they wouldn't have made it had there been civil service.

Perry has a bachelors degree in French and English from Atlanta's Morehouse College and was a junior high school teacher before joining the department 16 years ago.

Baugh, a former Marine drill instructor and one of the first Negroes ever recruited into that branch of service, attended the University of Hawaii during his hitch in service but didn't graduate. He later took a three-year course in industrial chemistry, under a Veterans Administration-approved tutor, while working for an Atlanta chemical firm.

Since joining the department 15 years ago he has taken a supervisory course of 170 hours sponsored by the IACP and a Georgia Tech computer course, also under IACP auspices. The department is in the process of converting to electronic records-keeping.

LT. C. J. PERRY
He can laugh about it now.

Basis of Promotions

Jenkins makes all promotions, however, on the basis of his men's past performance, giving some weight to results of oral board examinations conducted by division commanders. Men promoted to lieutenant or captain are on probation for a year before they are given civil service job protection.

Sergeants and detectives have no such safeguards. They can be removed and demoted to patrolman again at any time.

Since the men are under closer supervision there, practically all command officers come up through the detective bureau headed by Supt. Clinton Chafin.

"Our Negro detectives' educational background, over-all, is probably better than that of the white detectives," Chafin said. "We have 15 Negro detectives now.

"But because so many opportunities have opened up in the last few years that they haven't had before, we're probably going to have a hard time getting Negroes with such good educations from now on."

Like Jenkins, Chafin doesn't think much of examinations as a means of choosing men for supervisory positions.

"A lot of times a man you think will make a good supervisor might not be the highest scorer on the exam," he said. "I'm dead set against examinations for detectives.

"The two things we really try to watch for are a man's conduct and integrity, and his workload. Of course you have to take into consideration educational factors—his report-making ability and his ability to go into court and testify.

"But we make no allowances. We treat all our people the same and expect as much from one as we do from the other."

Attorney Disappointed

Lack of a merit system is a source of disappointment to Richard C. Freeman, the liberal attorney who heads the Atlanta Board of Aldermen's Police Committee.

"It embarrasses me for my city, for myself and for my Police Department when an officer who may be a damn good man and a good supervisor gets up before a television camera or a group of people to explain something and can hardly speak English," he said.

"Our Negro officers by and large are as good or better than their counterparts in the white ranks," Freeman said. "We've been fortunate. We've got a couple of lieutenants I'd put up against anybody."

And Freeman said he favors putting more Negro commanders on the force.

Pressing Need for It

"It's not only helped the social situation but it's helped the department," he said. "There's been a pressing need for it. But I'll say this. I'm absolutely, 100 per cent opposed to promoting any man just because he's black. He's got to be qualified."

Freeman said low pay, the hazards of the job and the low esteem in which policemen seem to be held have all put a crimp in recruiting efforts.

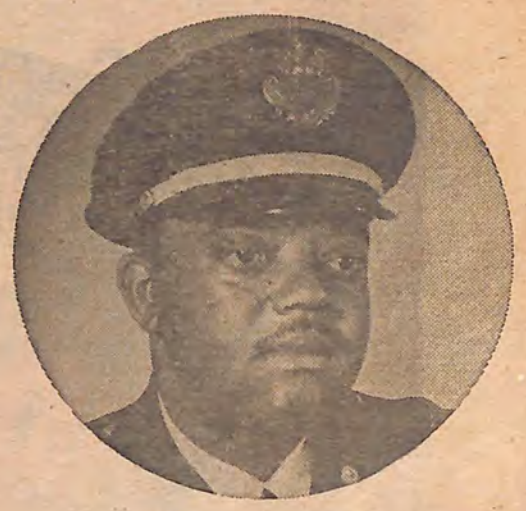
Work hours of Atlanta policemen have been dropped from 48 to 40 a week in the last four years, however, and recent pay raises will give beginning patrolmen $450 a year more than they used to get, although the pay is still low—$5,486 a year under the new schedule.

At the urging of the Police Committee a two-year course in police administration is being set up at Georgia State College in Atlanta.

Jenkins said there would be more Negro policemen in Atlanta now if he could find them. The city's population of 513,200 is about 43 per cent Negro, a 5 per cent increase since the 1960 census. Negroes made up less than 11 per cent of the police force.

"We make a special effort to recruit qualified people," he said. "Just people. In one 12-month period we had 1,700 applicants and only 46 of them were found to be qualified and employed."

CHIEF HERBERT T. JENKINS
Once a member of the Klan.



LT. HOWARD BAUGH
State Capitol in his district.

Chief Given Praise

"I've gotten a lot of things done just by making casual suggestions," he said. "The chief is very easy to work with.

"There was only one Negro lieutenant on the department when I came on the committee. Now there are three. There were no Negroes in traffic. So I asked the superintendent of traffic why there weren't. Next time I drove through downtown I looked up and there they were.

"I'm working now to get a captain. And as soon as I get a captain I'm going to try for a superintendent (equivalent to Denver's division chiefs). But I know you can't make all these changes at one time."

Even though at one time there was a strong Klan influence in the Atlanta Police Department, Lieutenants Baugh and Perry said they encountered little hostility from white officers when they made their rank.

"I think this," Baugh said. "Where a white officer might not like me, he might not like a white supervisor for the same reason. I've never worried, particularly, about my men loving me, but I would and I continue to hope that they respect me."

All commanders in Atlanta act as counselors to men in the lower ranks. Of the 40 men on Baugh's counselor list, 34 are white. Perry has 30 whites out of 34 on his list. Both men's commands are also predominantly white.

"Strangely enough," said Perry, "there was very little resentment among the white officers. There was some, I guess, but it wasn't particularly noticeable."

Editor Coleman of the World, who as a police reporter had a hand in getting Negroes their present place in the Atlanta department, thinks the much-heralded "Atlanta climate" in racial matters is exaggerated and that a lot remains to be done.

But he adds:

"Atlanta, for Negroes, is a hell of a lot better than any other place I've seen, I'll say that."

Bias, Negro Strength Fade in Miami Force

MIAMI, Fla.—There used to be no such thing in Miami as a Negro policeman, even though at one time there were 86 Negro men on the Miami Police Department.

Negroes were all "patrolmen," and when a few of them made some rank they were called "patrolman sergeants." Only a white man could be a policeman.

Ostensibly the reason for Miami's double standard was that Negroes didn't have enough education to pass the same entrance and promotional examinations as white men.

Some Truth in It

There would seem to be some truth in that. Police Chief Walter E. Headley said only four Negroes have passed the entrance exam since the double standard was eliminated several years ago. As a result, Negro strength on Headley's 680-man department has shrunk from 86 to 50.

Only one Negro, Lt. Leroy A. Smith, 41, ever has won a promotion in competition with white men.

The department's white entrance examination, now applicable to Negroes, too, always has been a college freshman level series of aptitude and intelligence tests modified from time to time by the Miami Civil Service Board to meet special police needs.

The old patrolman test was gauged at about the eighth grade level.

"They were just like the difference between day and night," said Joe A. Yates, the Civil Service Board's assistant executive secretary. "The colored entrance examination was basically just to see whether they could read and write, and their promotional exams were the simplest kind of questions from about six books.

Suffering Consequences

"But they asked that they be given the same classification title (policeman instead of patrolman). They were warned, frankly, that they were making a bad mistake, but they insisted on it and they got it. Now they're suffering the consequences."

Every Negro sergeant on the department —got his rank in competition against Negroes only.

Even Lieutenant Smith, who has two years of college and who was carrying books in his squad car on how to study when he was interviewed by a Denver Post reporter, failed his first exam for his present rank.

When the department decided to elevate some of its Negro officers to sergeant in the mid-1950s it took five examinations to get four men to pass, Headley said. The mandatory six-month waiting period between exams was waived.

Double Standard Stays

The double standard has been maintained in the detective bureau. Under a departmental reorganization plan recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1963, all detectives were supposed to have sergeant's rank. All the white ones do, but the 10 Negro investigators haven't been able to pass the civil service examination.

Four years ago the Negro investigators sued the department and the Civil Service Board in an unsuccessful attempt to win classification as sergeants without having to pass the examinations. Even though they lost the suit, Headley said, the department administratively gave them a one-step pay increase.

Sergeant's rank gives the white detectives a three-step increase over patrolman's pay.

"My stock answer is, I'm ready when they are," Headley said. "We'd have a Negro captain as far as I'm concerned, if they can cut the mustard. The only obstacle they have is themselves. They can work just as well as anybody else."

Assignments Bear Him Out

The assignments which Negro officers have on the Miami department seem to indicate Headley means what he says. Two are assigned to traffic downtown, two are motorcycle officers and two are in the department's K9 corps—assignments which in many cities Negroes don't get. There also is a Negro policewoman, and the only Negro in a class of 31 men who started police academy training Sept. 25 already had made cadet sergeant.

OFFICER FRED CARTER AT WORK
Miami force lily white no more.

Miami's police force was lily white until the wartime manpower shortage of 1944 coincided with an influx of Negro sailors assigned to 7th Naval District headquarters.

It was largely through the work of Dr. Ira *P. Davis, a Negro dental surgeon* who then headed half of the segregated civil defense effort in Dade County, that the department finally started hiring black policemen.

Negro sailors looking for action poured into the central Negro neighborhoods downtown, and gambling, prostitution and muggings skyrocketed. The Navy tried to cope with the problem by assigning white shore patrolmen in jeeps to the area. It didn't work.

Negro SPs Sought

Davis finally persuaded Navy authorities they should put Negro SPs on foot beats in the neighborhood.

"The moment they got in here and started working, all this stuff dropped to practically nothing," Dr. Davis, now 71, said. "They were the first Negro SPs in the Navy, and that was the very thing I needed to show it could be done and the impact it could have."

Maj. Dan Rosenfeld, then Miami's city safety director, and Dr. Davis then discussed the possibility of putting on some Negro policemen. Rosenfeld agreed, but was afraid to let the public know about it until the men already were trained and ready to go to work.

As a result, Davis said, five men were selected from among Davis' civil defense auxiliary police and were trained in secrecy at the Liberty City housing project on the north side of town. They were sworn in on the street in front of Davis' dentistry office on Aug. 31, 1944.

For several years the wartime policemen, Negro and white, had no civil service status because, Headley said, "They hired anything that could see lightning, hear thunder and hold up a uniform."

Additional Restrictions

There were additional restrictions on Negro officers. They couldn't wear their uniforms except during duty hours. A separate "precinct station"—the only one in Miami —was set up in a little 30-by-50-foot building in the downtown Negro section.

They had one or two patrol cars and about a dozen bicycles, which were used by the beat men who patrolled Liberty City.

Besides the downtown and Liberty City Negro neighborhoods, Negro officers were permitted to patrol Cocoanut Grove, a third largely Negro section in south Miami.

Then, when Headley became chief in August 1948, all Negro patrolmen with a year or more of experience were placed under civil service. With that the double standard came into being.

Lieutenant Smith was the 34th Negro to join the department. He came on in 1950.

Fortified with two years of college engineering study at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va., Smith was one of the first two officers to pass the patrolman sergeant examination. He and three other Negroes failed their first lieutenant's exam in 1962.

Two years later he placed 12th in a field of 125 whites and Negroes with a score of 90.5, six points off the leader's, and finally got his bars in April of last year.

"Since that time," he said, "it's clear the examinations are available, and if a guy's willing to apply himself there's no reason he shouldn't take it and pass it."

But Smith said, too, that other things keep Negroes from joining the department.

Not Exposed to Career

"With their family backgrounds, Negroes haven't been exposed to law enforcement as a career, like the Monahans and Rileys," he explained. "What I'm saying is, I'm the first generation. When I went to school there were no Negro policemen.

"Their families think it's dangerous. It's a job no Negro has ever worked in before."

Smith said he felt Negroes were failing their exams because they aren't used to having to think about academic subjects.

"A Negro who decides to become a policeman makes the decision as a man," he said. "He's got out of high school at 18 or 19 and maybe he's worked in a warehouse moving crates back and forth for three or four years.

"He's transferring from a job not related to police work. He hasn't been in a situation where he's been turning these things over in his mind. Therefore he fails the exam.

"I think if we could get these guys to warm up before taking the exams we could enhance their chances of passing. I personally don't feel the exams are that hard."

The same is true of Negro officers who fail the sergeant's exam, he said. Many of them wait until the exam notice is posted, four to six weeks before it's scheduled, and only then start to study.

"It's not the idea that they're not qualified. It's that they're going into the examination cold. It's like a football team going out on the field without knowing its plays. They may look like football players but they're not mentally conditioned to play the game."

Social Stigma Linked to Job

Making Negroes want to be policemen is another factor, Chief Headley said. Negro children threw rocks at some of the early patrolmen, and they were looked down upon by some Negro adults.

"Since we changed our standards the bus company here has integrated and has probably hired 400 of them as drivers," said Lt. Col. Paul M. Denham, assistant chief for operations.

"A lot of these men are the type of men we'd like to have on the police department —well-educated, cleancut and courteous—but they'd rather go to work for the bus company than apply to our department, even though our salary scale is higher. Apparently there's a social stigma attached to being a policeman."

There already has been one adult education class in Miami to help applicants pass the Civil Service entrance exams. A police lieutenant is assigned full time at the University of Miami to a "war on poverty" program aimed at getting more men preliminary training in police work, but if a man makes more than a specified low income level he can't take it.

Another program is being launched at Miami-Dade Junior College, where officers already on the department can take police-related courses with the department paying half the cost.

In all of these programs the man himself has to want to do the work.

"Of course since the civil rights movement got under way, a lot of Negro leaders want us to appoint them qualified or not," Chief Headley said. "But I don't go for that."

Lieutenant Smith Agrees

Neither does Lieutenant Smith, who is second in command of a 60-man patrol shift and who wears an expert revolver badge because he studied books on shooting as well as putting in his required time on the pistol range.

"I can see a dual system where under certain conditions they give field commissions, like in New York or in military service," he said. "But if a Negro cannot pass the civil service examination, in an integrated society, I say no. The only way he should become a leader is to walk through the leadership door.

"If they want to help him, set up this warmup program for him, fine, but don't cut the standards. We're trying to move forward. We're trying to prove our worth."

Dr. Davis, one of Miami's most respected Negro leaders and the only Negro on President Johnson's Advisory Committee on Older Americans, expressed the same philosophy.

"We had a hard time convincing some of our early officers that they had to take the patrolman's exam first before they could take the sergeant's exam," he said. "They wanted to be merely appointed to the rank like one Negro officer was in Palm Beach.

"If you're demanding the same kind of treatment, then doggone it, you've got to make yourself understand you have to qualify. You got to measure up."

CHIEF WALTER E. HEADLEY
"I'm ready when they are."

LT. COL. PAUL M. DENHAM
"There's a social stigma . . ."

Negroes Feel Bias a Fact on Denver Force

What chance does a Negro have for advancement and higher pay on the Denver Police Department?

Depending on who says it, the answer to that question is either "none at all" or "as much as anybody else."

The department, and especially the Civil Service Commission, have come under fire recently from Negro community leaders who say a Negro — because of his race — has virtually no chance of becoming a police command officer. The deck is stacked against him.

History would seem to be on the side of the critics.

It has been 20 years since the department began hiring Negroes in any quantity, and in all that time no policeman whose skin was black has ever advanced higher than patrolman or detective.

Some of the men most vitally involved in the dispute tend to talk in absolutes, oversimplifying what is really a complex problem in a few carefully chosen sentences.

Negroes Believe It's Fact

Whether the racial discrimination charged by Denver Negro leaders actually exists has been open to argument, but the important fact remains that many Negroes genuinely believe it is there.

It was in the hope that something could be done to change this belief that Mayor Tom Currigan wrote the Civil Service Commission last August and asked it to reexamine its testing procedures.

"The power to change things," said James F. Reynolds, director of the Colorado Civil Rights Commission and a Negro himself, "lies in the other community where they really don't believe it exists."

Civil rights leaders across the country have lately turned a critical eye on police departments which don't have representative numbers of minority policemen within their ranks.

Much of the impetus for this movement stemmed from the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, which recommended that all departments recruit and train "a sufficient number of minority-group officers at all levels of activity and authority."

'Quota' System

From this beginning, apparently, came the "quota system" that many civil rights spokesmen and some police departments have adopted as gospel. If there is X per cent Negro citizens in a community, there should be X per cent Negro policemen and X per cent Negro command officers.

Other departments have resisted quotas as unwarranted intrusions on entrance and promotional systems that have worked with varying degrees of success for years.

"Frankly," said Detective Sgt. Paul Montoya, a member of Denver's largest minority, "I resent outside influences using statistics as a basis for careers. It destroys the minorities and causes hard feelings all around. It's none of their business."

"Nobody gave me anything on this job," said Police Chief Harold Dill, a man who took two entrance examinations, three sergeant's exams and two for captain. "I had to work and scratch for everything I got."

Viewed against the broad background of the civil rights movement and incidents of urban rioting, however, the scarcity of Negro policemen in Denver's or any other department takes on extra importance, Negro spokesmen say.

'Would Help in Tension'

"Police-minority relationships to rioting are of extreme importance," Reynolds said. "Take a look at your rioting about the country. In the majority of incidents this was the trigger, and I don't think it was an accident."

DETECTIVE CLARENCE NELSON AND DETECTIVE SGT. PAUL MONTOYA OF DENVER DISCUSS AN INVESTIGATION
Sergeant Montoya, only Denver officer quoted directly in this article, said the local system is "not predicated on merit."

"If we had more Negro officers in command and more Negro officers period, it would help in some of these tension spots right here in our own city," said the Rev. Cecil Howard, pastor of Shorter Community AME Church and chairman of the East Denver Ministerial Alliance.

"If a person of color were able to relate to Negro officers I think it would help immeasurably. But they don't have enough Negro officers for the younger Negroes to be able to relate to. They see faces that are hostile.

"We don't feel the white power structure is really in sympathy with the need for more Negro officers, the Rev. Mr. Hughes said. "They think the minority situation here is pretty stable. But we had two or three close calls last summer."

Negro leaders feel there is discrimination against Negro officers in both the department and Civil Service procedures—perhaps not openly, maybe even not consciously.

Their prime targets are tests used by the commission, its oral review boards and assignments that Negro officers get on the Police Department.

Reynolds, City Councilman Elvin Caldwell and others have urged the commission to make a thorough study of its testing procedure to determine whether it is completely fair to minority officers.

Built-In Disadvantage

"I wonder if the tests themselves don't have a built-in cultural disadvantage," Reynolds said. "We have found that many tests being used by employers — especially some of the older ones — serve the purpose of trapping and screening out minority applicants.

"This wasn't done deliberately, but many of them were compiled by middle class college graduates, and many who don't fit into that category have a difficult time passing them.

"I think, too, that the police department has traditionally limited the assignments given Negro policemen so that their experience as they approach the promotional exams is very limited."

Several Denver policemen said, however, that although experience is some help the tests are weighted more on book knowledge than on practical police work.

One officer whose name doesn't appear in this article said there are a few command officers who have made it all the way up the line with practically no experience on the street.

"If you've got a desk job you can sit there and study on city time," he said. "Out on the street you can't."

Montoya, the only officer who agreed to be quoted by name, said the present testing system "stinks," but not of discrimination.

"It's not predicated on merit," he said. "and dammit, when you don't have a system based on merit it's worthless. The men deserve to be led by the best qualified and most deserving man, and the present system doesn't do it."

He said he wasn't talking about any individuals but the system itself. As for the charges of poor assignments for Negroes Montoya said, "If you're a quality officer I defy anybody to shunt you off somewhere. The work is out there."

Councilman Caldwell, who was complaining about lack of Negro commanders in the department long before it became a part of the national civil rights picture, said the oral board reviews are one possible source of discrimination.

Wants Minority Person on Board

"I think a minority member should sit on the oral board not only for purposes of promotion but hiring as well," he said. "to the best of my knowledge there hasn't ever been one, but it's been suggested previously.

"One that I would recommend would be Chief James Byrd of Cheyenne, who is a highly respected individual and who would be completely objective in his thinking." Byrd is a Negro.

Caldwell said of p r i m a r y importance, though, is Negroes' belief that a "completely independent outside agency" should go over the present testing procedures in fine detail to weed out any possible areas of bias.

Caldwell, Reynolds and the Rev. Mr. Howard said removal of any testing bias, broadening assignments and providing a wider range of training opportunities would be the most logical ways to solve the problem.

The Rev. Acen Phillips, vice chairman of the East Denver Ministerial Alliance, wants quicker action. He suggested "compensatory promotions" for Negro officers who have been "discriminated against for 50 years."

The Rev. Mr. Phillips would have the department appoint a Negro division chief or captain—he didn't mention the lower ranks of lieutenant or sergeant—and have that man given special on-the-job training for a period before he is given a command.

He said he didn't think this would cause dissension among the other commanders on the department because "they know, down deep, that there has been this discrimination."

Reynolds and the Rev. Mr. Howard said they couldn't agree.

"While recognizing the validity of what Mr. Phillips said, I'm inclined to think that approach would detract from the man's self-respect as well as his esteem among other members of the police force," Reynolds said. "I'm not sure that tearing down the system is a good idea."

"I would prefer the training route," said the Rev. Mr. Howard. "Because whoever is in there ought to be capable and know what he's doing."

Paradoxically, if a strict quota system were applied in Denver it would be the city's 67,750 Spanish-Americans who would have the most legitimate complaint as far as numbers are concerned.

12.9 Pct. of Population

They make up 12.9 per cent of Denver's estimated 525,000 citizens, and the 50,000 Negroes in Denver constitute about 9.5 per cent. There are 18 Spanish-American policemen, 2.15 per cent of all men on the force, and 23 Negroes, 2.75 per cent.

But three Spanish-Americans have made rank. Besides Montoya, 42, they are Lt. Chris Herrera, 51, and Sgt. Louis Lopez, 35. Lopez recently qualified for lieutenant.

Of the 23 Negro officers now on the force, eight haven't been eligible for promotion because of time-in-grade requirements. Three of them weren't even on the force when the last examination for sergeant was given Nov. 28, 1964. The other five didn't have their required five years in grade as patrolmen.

Five eligible men, including the two with the most education, the two with the highest intelligence ratings and two with 17 years of service and an automatic 10-point seniority advantage, have never bothered to take an examination.

That leaves 10 men who have tried for promotion and didn't make it. Nine of them took the sergeant's examination one or more times, and three have passed, but were too far down the list certified by the Civil Service Commission to have any hope of getting their rank.

Detective Vern Hudley, 54, of the Juvenile Bureau passed the 1960 examination but was 114th on a list of 134 men certified. Only 26 sergeants were appointed.

Two Negroes passed the 1964 examination. They are Detective Clarence Nelson, 41, who wound up 70th on a list of 93 men certified, and Patrolman Carnell Green, 39, who placed 91st. This time there were only 16 men promoted.

Civil Service records show that no Negro has ever failed an oral board review.

Even had they been graded on the basis of the written test alone, Hudley, Nelson and Green couldn't have won their promotions.

Hudley tied with nine other men for 99th place on his written exam when only 26 men were promoted. Green tied with five other men for 62nd place, and Nelson was among

(Continued on page 5)

Dept. Seeks Better Negro Assignments

(Continued from page 4)

a group of seven tied in 78th place when 16 men were promoted.

All three men passed their oral board reviews with scores in the middle to upper 70s.

Nelson's final place on the list — largely because of his seniority points—was eight men above where he placed on the written examination.

Hudley's final position on the certified list was 15 places below his written test ranking and Green tumbled 29 places.

On the 1960 test which Hudley took, the written exam counted for 60 per cent of the total score, the oral review was 25 per cent, efficiency rating 5 per cent and seniority 10 per cent.

On the 1964 exam, the oral board rating was raised to 29 per cent of total score and efficiency rating shrank to 1 per cent. Veteran's preference points, if any, are added to a man's score after the other four factors are computed.

Green and Hudley had no veterans' points, and Nelson had five.

Of the six Negro officers who have failed the sergeant's examination, three made one attempt apiece, two took it twice and one man tried three times. The 10th officer in the group who has tried to make rank took only the police property custodian's exam, failing it five years ago.

Contrast Noted

By contrast with the Negroes, all 10 Spanish-surnamed officers who have been eligible for promotion have tried to make it.

Herrera, who has a high school education, failed the sergeant's exam twice before passing it fourth down on the list in 1958. He passed his first lieutenant's examination 14th down and took a second one that moved him up to sixth place and won his promotion.

Montoya placed 12th on his first sergeant's examination in 1956 but has since failed the lieutenant's exam three times. He has four years of college.

Lopez placed 20th on the 1964 sergeant's examination with the help of five veterans' points. He came in later with proof of a service-connected disability that resulted in his getting five more veterans' points and moving up to sixth place on the list.

Two other Spanish-surnamed officers have passed too low on the lists to get their stripes. They are Alexander Nieto Jr., 38, and Phil Villalovos, 39.

Negroes Have More Education

Taken as a group the Negro officers have slightly more education than the Spanish-Americans, but their average intelligence ratings are nearly eight points lower.

This may reflect nothing more than the comparative quality of education the men have received.

Chief Dill pointed out the department has been trying to help qualified Negro officers get better assignments. He said there are more Negro detectives and technicians, comparatively, than there are among the white officers.

There were no Negro detectives at all before Dill became chief. Detective and technician are appointive ranks in which a man with five years of service receives $768 a year more than a patrolman with the same length of service. Base pay for a sergeant is $9,096 a year, or $576 more than a detective or technician makes.

'Credit to Department'

"Our Negro policemen, I think, are a credit to the Police Department," Dill said.

"They're just as good and just as intelligent as anyone else. And I'd say we have one of the best civil service systems in the country. The opportunities are here. There can't be any separate standards when you're handling a group of people. Either you qualify or you don't."

Dill said he thought the problem would work itself out in time, as more Negro officers come on the department and gain enough seniority to have an edge on their examinations.

But Negro leaders say that until all suspicion of discrimination is removed, it's going to be difficult to recruit more Negroes.

Negro policemen themselves seemed more than a little reluctant to discuss the problem.

"Whatever Dill says is right," was all one of them would say.

"There hasn't been any discrimination against me," another said. "I think if a Negro officer has the stuff he can get made (departmental slang for winning a promotion) just like anybody else."

Another man, a veteran on the force, said he likes the job he's now in and is afraid that if he made sergeant he might get a less choice assignment.

Veteran of Force Speaks

Besides, he said, "when I go home after a day on the street I'm tired. I want to relax. Maybe cut the lawn. I don't want to go sit behind a post and study the books for eight hours.

"I do all right," he said when asked if he felt he were ever a victim of discrimination. "These so-called leaders. I wonder sometimes . . ."

Councilman Caldwell pointed out, perhaps with justification, that a Negro policeman might tell a white reporter a different story than he would tell another Negro.

"If the officers on the force think opportunities to advance are really, truly open, some of the younger men will take advantage of it," Reynolds said. "Those who have already given up perhaps will not.

"And if they have given up, they probably wouldn't make command officers anyway. To be a topnotch supervisor in anything, a person has to have the desire."

So far little has been done about the problem.

Ted Bach, Civil Service Commission president, said the commission is willing to put qualified Negroes on its oral review boards. Chief Byrd of Cheyenne is "a little too close to Denver" and will probably be ruled out on the chance he might know some of the Denver officers, Bach said.

Ads Placed in Negro Paper

The commission recently began advertising for Negro officers in the Denver Blade, the city's weekly Negro newspaper, and a plan is being worked out for the city to pick up part of the tuition for any policeman who wants to take police science courses at Metropolitan State College.

But the commission has no plans to seek further outside study of its testing procedures.

It had a Chicago consultant, Jacque K. Boyer, in for two days last month to review its entrance and promotional requirements. Bach said "he didn't find too much wrong with our testing procedure as it is now."

The commission is doing research to see how it can better adapt its testing to practical police work, and Bach said he favors eliminating veterans' points from consideration in all promotional testing — something that can't be done without a constitutional amendment in Colorado.

Federal Money Sought

"We're working on it," said Safety Manager Hugh McClearn. "We're putting in for a little bit of money ($113,300) from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance in the Justice Department to make a study in the areas of recruitment and in-service training.

"We're working with a group from the Denver Advertising Club to help us put on a real campaign for engendering interest in the job. We're working on several training programs — trying to work out some sort of a deal where we can get young fellows out of high school and get them going to Metro State so that when they're 21 they'll be kind of hooked on the department already."

Meantime the nagging suspicion of discrimination against Negro policemen probably will continue. It's a subtle thing.

Lt. Leroy A. Smith, a Negro patrol commander on the Miami, Fla., Police Department who used to have the same feeling about his own department, described it to a Post reporter this way:

"It's like when you (a Negro) go into a restaurant. There are no signs, maybe nobody says a word to you, but you get the feeling this is not a 'go' restaurant."

The psychological importance, to minorities, of seeing a friendly face among their police officers and commanders can't be overstressed, Reynolds said.

Appreciation Lacking

"People in other parts of town tend to underestimate the humility inflicted on minority people by insensitive, unfeeling police," he said. "They lack an appreciation of what this really does."

And Mayor Currigan added:

"I think that in general the community leaders in Denver are probably no different than they are any other place.

"They have been slow to recognize — and I'm speaking of the broad problem, not just the Police Department — the importance, the vitalness, of employment and education and all the other factors that are involved here for our Spanish-named and Negro people.

"I don't think, frankly, that we have come close to a Newark or a Detroit or a Watts. But you don't have to have a Newark or a Watts or a Detroit to have a situation that discredits a community."

MINORITY OFFICERS VALUED HIGHLY

Chicago Racial Outbreaks Common

CHICAGO—It was a Sunday afternoon late last July. Two Negro boys were playfully wrestling on the sidewalk in front of Big Jim's Liquor and Food Store on Chicago's South Side.

Suddenly one of them slipped and fell against the plate glass window. It cracked. Big Jim Nicholaou, a white businessman in a predominantly Negro neighborhood, remonstrated the boys and called the police to report the damage.

That was about all there was to it—almost.

Not Very Popular in Area

Big Jim wasn't very popular in the neighborhood, and the rumor began to get around:

He had taken one of the boys' bicycles to avenge the broken window.

It may have been the rumor that brought Julius Woods, a 40-year-old transient, to Big Jim's place the following Tuesday morning.

That's what the neighborhood liked to believe, anyway. He had gone to get the bicycle back. Nicholaou said Woods tried to rob him. Whatever the reason, Woods and Nicholaou quarreled in the alley behind the store. Big Jim pulled a gun and killed Woods.

This time the rumor was that Woods was the father of one of the boys and he was shot five times in the back as he tried to regain possession of his son's bicycle. It was repeated as fact by an irresponsible radio station.

Commander William B. Griffin of the Grand Crossing police district and Lt. Robert A. Williams of the Chicago Police Department's Human Relations Section were in the office of the Chicago Daily Defender when the crowds began building up. There was already talk of burning.

Hurried Back to Neighborhood

The two men hurried back to the neighborhood. It was in Griffin's district. Griffin got on the phone immediately to contact the area's Negro youth gangs, starting with the Blackstone Rangers, worst of the lot.

SUPT. JAMES B. CONLISK JR.
Sole factor: Who's best man?

DEPUTY CHIEF SAM NOLAN
"Our citizens don't wait to find out . . ."

Their leaders promised him the gangs would stay out of it. Griffin knew the promises were good. He had dealt with the gangs before, and they understood each other.

Williams, meanwhile, was rounding up more than 50 persons to fan out across the neighborhood and tell it straight:

Nicholaou was being charged with murder. The man he shot didn't even know the boys. There was no bicycle. Big Jim's place had been closed on Mayor Dick Daley's orders pending a hearing to revoke his liquor license.

Close Watch Kept

Men under Griffin's command shut down the neighborhood liquor stores and taverns, and kept a close watch on gasoline stations. They spread the true word to shopkeepers and asked them to pass it along. Shopkeepers see a lot of other persons in the course of a day's business.

Sgt. Neal Wilson spent a good part of his day on the street, but also managed to make 175 telephone calls countering the rumors.

The crowds got unruly anyway. A hundred Task Force policemen had to be called in. Before that Tuesday night was over, 52 persons had been arrested. But there was no burning and no riot.

Potentially explosive racial skirmishes aren't uncommon in Chicago, although the city weathered this past summer with none that developed into full-fledged riots like the two of the summer before.

One of those was touched off by a policeman's shooting a Puerto Rican youth. The other started when two officers—one Negro, one white—turned off a fire hydrant that had been opened so some neighborhood kids could cool off in the spray of water.

Both Happen to Be Negroes

"Unfortunately," says Deputy Chief Sam Nolan of the Chicago PD's Community Services Division, "our citizens don't wait to find out what the investigation will show. Their minds are made up as soon as the act is done."

And it is largely because of quick action by men like Griffin and Williams that more

Continued on page 6

Atlanta Board Of Alderman

(We request that you call each member of the board and demand that the Committee be abolished and continue calling until it is abolished.)

Wm. T. Knight Res. 355-2788 Bus. 688-3453
(Aristrocrat Ice Cream Co.)

Hugh Pierce Res. 622-8991 Bus. 766-8321
Gordon Foods Co.

George Cotsakis Res. 874-4768 Bus. 873-4401
Atlanta Grocery Co.

Jack Summers Res. 753-7083 Bus. 688-0219
Summers Barber Supply Co.

Alton G. Farris Res. 755-3140 Bus. 876-2431
Alf Oil Co.

Jim Massell, Jr. Bus. 521-1694 Res. 355-4112

Albert S. Dennis Res. 627-2777 Bus. 521-1694

Gregory Griggs Res. 622-6524 Bus. 233-4162

A. Gilliam Res. 377-1207 Bus. 377-1207

M. Flanigen Res. 373-7176 Bus. 373-7176

Q.V. Williamson Res. 794-2510
Bus. 522-5895

Charles Leftwich Res. 622-2861
Bus. 622-8141

G. Everett Milliken Res. 237-6569
Bus. 351-5074

Richard C. Freeman Res. 876-5233
Bus. 525-6141

Cecil Turner Res. 874-7271
Bus. 524-8456

Rodney M. Cook Res. 231-2998
Bus. 872-2216

Douglas L. Fowlkes Res. 237-7208
Bus. 875-6661

Demand that the Community Relations Committee be abolished!!!

Taxpayers of Atlanta, Do you know that $18,000.00 was approved by the Board Of Alderman-To be given Morehouse College in violation of AllCity Laws???? (Negro) Private School--The City Law says that no Public Funds will be given to Private Institutions. Let us see now if the Fulton County Grand Jury is not politically stacked and will investigate this give-away of Tax Payer's Funds.

Calvin F. Craig
Grand Dragon

The Members Of The Atlanta Community Relations Commission

Mrs. Eliza Paschall (white)
1975 Westminster Way N.E.
Phone 373-1956

(Mrs. Paschall is a member of the Red Front A.C.L.U. and has been connected with many Civil Rights Groups. She is being payed $12,500.00 per year, plus expenses, by the tax-payers of Atlanta.)

James (Jim) Moore (white) Liberal
128 Allene Ave. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. phone 753-2877

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild Liberal Jewish Rabbi
3205 Arden Rd. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 233-8365 873-1731

Helen Bullard (white) Liberal
99 11th St. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. phone 874-3986

Al L. Feldman, Jewish Liberal
3596 Castlegate Dr. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 2378393 672-0721

Ira Baker (negro)
4 Farrington Ave. S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. phone 627-4193 627-8193

Irving Kalen Liberal Jewish Lawyer
1455 S. Johnson Ferry Rd. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 255-7694 525-6886

G. Ezzard (negro) (Post Office Dept.)
5 Atlanta Ave. S.E.
Atlanta, Ga. phone 627-1167

Joseph Haas, Jewish Liberal
255-0729 525-6141

Kuettner (white) (McGill type news reporter)
Sherwood Rd. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. phone 873-3823 875-7631

T. M. Alexander, Sr. (negro) 753-8760
(Member Front (Red) A.C.L.U.)

J.L. Griggs (white) National Council of Churches
3 Timothy Dr. S.W.
Anta, Ga. phone 758-1213

Rev. Samm Williams (negro) 755-2352
(Red Front A.C.L.U. Member)

Alton Douglas (white) Liberal Lawyer
Nacoochee Dr. N.W.
Anta, Ga. 522-2200 355-2292

M. O. "Buzz" Ryan (white) 351-2444 688-6500
(Liberal)

Mrs. Mary Stephens (white) 766-5001 523-1577
(Liberal)

Roland Maxwell (white) 351-2053 522-7612

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

P. O. BOX 10753
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

He That Hath An Ear, Let Him Hear!!!

ear Christian,

The Community Relations Commission (CRC) of Atlanta, has been created by Mayor Allen and all the Board of Alderman. This commission has been created supposedly for the purpose of promoting better race relations and better understanding between the citizens of Atlanta. However, the excessive power granted to this commission and particularly, the questionable affiliations of some of it's members, causes us to question it's real purpose. The commission is empowered to hold hearings and put citizens under oath! They are already demanding that every other house in the Atlanta area be opened for occupancy by Negroes.)

Three members of the Community Relations Commission are known members of the American Civil Liberties Union. (ACLU) They are: Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Rev. Sam Williams and Mr. A. Alexander, Sr. Mrs. Paschall has been named as the executive director of this committee and will recieve a salary of $12,500.00 per year, plus expenses, to be payed by taxes from the citizens of Atlanta.

On January 12, 1920, the American Civil Liberties Union was founded. Among those who created the ACLU were Wm. Z. Foster, former head of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a prominent communist and writer for the red newspaper, The Worker. The ACLU has been the recipient of numerous grants from the Garland Foundation, which is the notorious bankroll for red front organizations.

Report 2290, U.S. House of Representatives Special Committee to investigate communist propaganda stated:

> The American Civil Liberties Union is closely affiliated with the communist movement in the United States.

A report from the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities (page 92) describes the ACLU in the following language:

> The American Civil Liberties Union may be definately classed as a Communist Front Organization.

The ACLU believes that all religious excercises, programs, bible devotions and prayers should be banned from public schools. Consequently, they were very instrumental in having prayers in schools outlawed by the U.S. Supreme Court, whose decision has placed this nation on an equal plane with the Soviet Union, where the godless anti-christ reds permit no mention of Jesus, our Lord.

The ACLU believes that public authorities should not have the right to ban obscene books and publications from the mails, newsstands and libraries on moral grounds. The ACLU believes that public school and college teachers should not be required to sign a special non-Communist loyalty oath. The ACLU believes that anyone should have the right to join the Communist Party and make public speeches in behalf of Communist Causes.

Various groups, such as the Atlanta Community Relations Commission are being established throughout the nation by leftist oriented organizations, such as the ACLU and the National Council of Churches. These disciples of discord cry out for peace and safety, disarmament, peace in Viet Nam at any price and integration of the races, etc. The ministers working with these organizations cry out for peace and brotherly love, while denying the virgin birth and resurrection of our Lord! They sit at high council with the very descendents of the Pharisees who crucified Jesus. The decieved and the decievers sit together and decide how innocent christians are to be governed. They are indeed like unto

the Whited Sepulchres referred to by Jesus, which indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. (Matthew 23,27)

America is engaged in fourth dimensional psychological (spiritual) war-fare with the communists, who are masters at the art of perverse psychology. Unless Christian Americans soon awaken, gross darkness shall engulf this nation. We, of the United Knans of America, are doing our very best to inform the American People. Our only weapon is the sword of truth. We seek your help in exposing this anti-christ conspiracy. We are surely living in the days of the great apostacy and at the dawn of the great tribulation, when the son of perdition, that man (the beast) whose number is 666, shall be revealed.

If some klans in the past have been carnal, it is because former leaders have not stressed to the membership the extreme importance of a close relationship with Christ. We assure you that this situation is rapidly being corrected by present klan leaders because we are fully aware that in the final analysis in this battle with the forces of darkness, the beast can only finally be overcome by the testimony of christian saints and by the Blood of The Lamb. Because we know these things, we come to those of you who have not yet been deluded by the prince of darkness.

The Georgia and National Body of the American Legion have passed a resolution asking for a Congressional Investigation of The American Civil Liberties Union.

We feel that the Community Relations Commission of Atlanta is a tool of the anti-christ red-front ACLU and that while this committee is in existance, no bible is safe in any school in Atlanta. No neighborhood is safe from potential bloody race violance via forced housing. Below is a copy of a telegram sent to Mayor Ivan Allen and members of the City Council from The United Klans of America--quote-

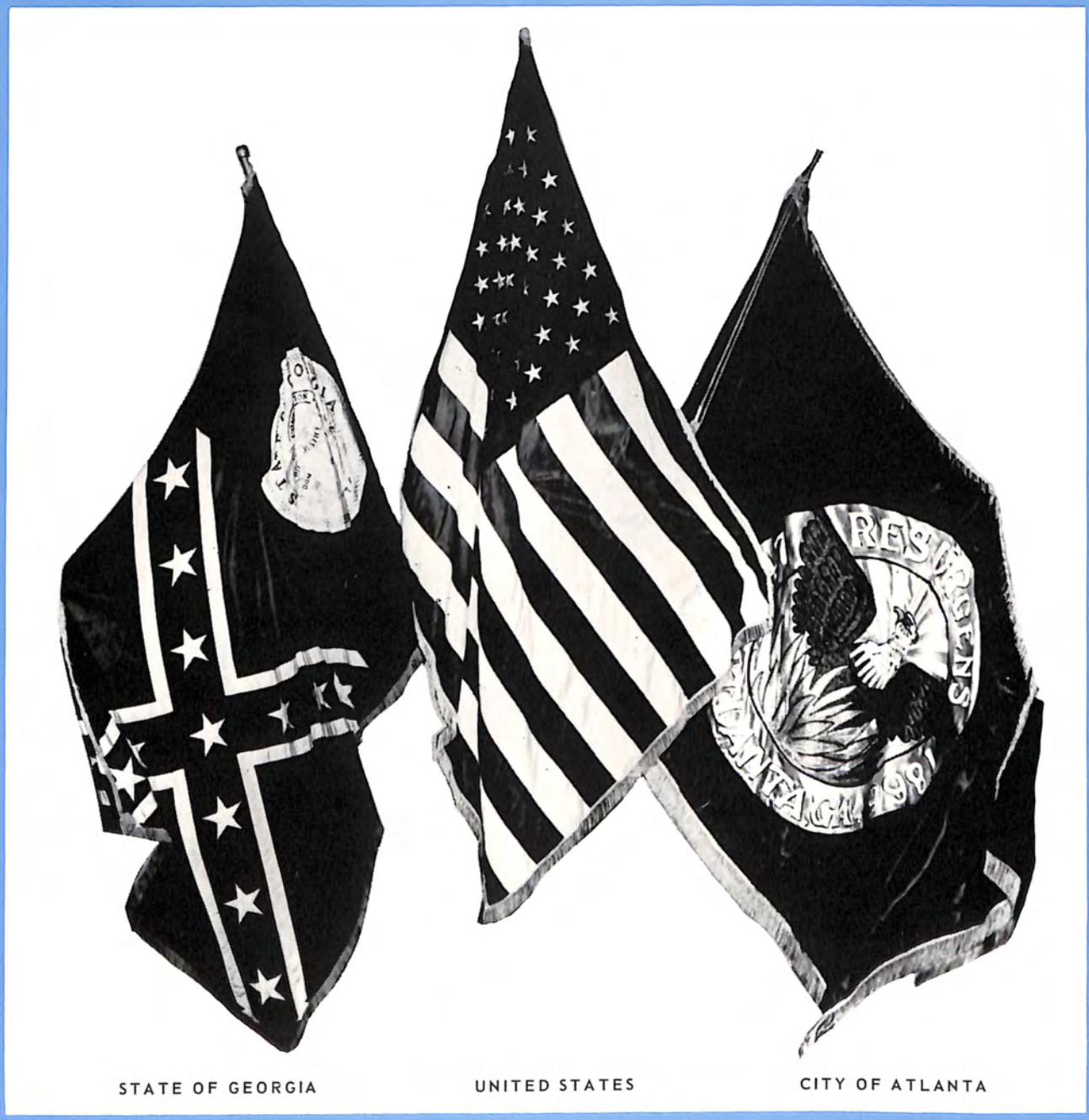
"America is at war in Viet Nam, fighting Anti-Christian communists. We demand that an oath be given immediately to all members of The Community Relations Committee, that they are not now, or have ever been a member of any group or organization that has been identified as a Communist Front by a legal constituted body."--unquote

Help us expose this conspiracy by telling your christian friends to protest to the Board of Alderman and ask that the Community Relations Commission be abolished for the best interest of the State of Georgia and America. If you desire literature showing the red affiliations of the ACLU and the National Council of Churches, write to address included.

American soldiers are fighting and dying in Viet Nam for the preservation of a free christian America. It is only fair that we here at home ask ourselves whether we are showing our dedication to the worship of Jesus by standing up for God and country or are we like Peter, who denied our Lord, or Judas who betrayed Him? God, give us men like the prophet, Daniel, who while facing the jaws of hungry lions, refused to bow before the king.

Yours, For A Christian America,
Calvin F. Craig
Grand Dragon

POLICE DEPARTMENT



STATE OF GEORGIA UNITED STATES CITY OF ATLANTA

Annual Report 1966

Atlanta, Georgia

This report published by City of Atlanta employees.

1966

Atlanta Police Department

Herbert T. Jenkins

Chief of Police

Police Committee
Board of Aldermen

Richard C. Freeman, *Chairman*
Charlie Leftwich, *Vice Chairman*
Q. V. Williamson
Jack Summers
Sam Massell, Jr., *(President Board of Aldermen)*
Ivan Allen, Jr., *Mayor*
Ex-Officio

Board of Aldermen

SAM MASSELL, JR. – *President of Board*

1st. Ward Robert S. Dennis
1st. Ward E. Gregory Griggs
2nd. Ward Ed. A. Gilliam
2nd. Ward J. M. Flanigen
3rd. Ward Wm. T. (Bill) Knight
3rd. Ward Q. V. Williamson
4th. Ward Hugh Pierce
4th. Ward Charlie Leftwich
5th. Ward George Cotsakis
5th. Ward G. Everett Millican
6th. Ward Richard C. Freeman
6th. Ward Cecil Turner
7th. Ward Jack Summers
7th. Ward Milton G. Farris
8th. Ward Rodney M. Cook
8th. Ward Douglas L. (Buddy) Fowlkes

Atlanta, Georgia

IVAN ALLEN, JR.
Mayor

CITY OF ATLANTA

CITY HALL ATLANTA, GA. 30303
Tel. 522-4463 Area Code 404

IVAN ALLEN, JR., MAYOR

R. EARL LANDERS, Administrative Assistant
MRS. ANN M. MOSES, Executive Secretary
DAN E. SWEAT, JR., Director of Governmental Liaison

December 31, 1966

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR:

As we enter the last third of the nineteen sixties, we find ourselves continually facing rapid and far reaching changes in the methods and procedures of law enforcement.

To meet the demands of our challenging times, our police department must be highly trained in many specialized fields.

Accordingly we are carrying on programs of exploration as we seek new and improved techniques in our endeavor to attain and maintain the highest professional standards in law enforcement.

Let me invite your attention to some significant forward steps taken during 1966:

For example, we are now using an electronic computer to record and process traffic tickets. We plan to extend this fast and accurate method to handle other police records.

Again, the Atlanta Metropol, the law enforcement organization which now covers our five county metro area, is conducting a searching study of crime in our metro area. The federal government is considering making a grant to assist us in this study.

We also are studying the feasibility of providing police officers with equipment that will enable them to maintain constant communication. As the situation now stands, scientists can be in constant touch with satellites millions of miles distant but we lose touch with a police officer when he goes a few yards away from his car radio within our city limits.

To make our communications more efficient, a three way radio frequency system will be installed this year. This will provide a separate wave length for the north side, the south side and the detective division. It will take care of our needs for many years to come.

Again, colleges here are carrying on a research program to determine if it is advisable to conduct an accredited course in police training for law enforcement officers.

To sum up, Atlanta's police department is ever mindful that we must never let up in our war on crime and it is always exerting its utmost efforts to make Atlanta the most crime free city in our land.

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

POLICE COMMITTEE OF ALDERMANIC BOARD

RICHARD C. FREEMAN, Chairman

CHARLIE LEFTWICH, Vice-Chairman

SAM MASSELL, JR., (President Board of Aldermen)

JACK SUMMERS

Q. V. WILLIAMSON

HENRY L. BOWDEN
City Attorney

LEWIS R. SLATON
Solicitor General
Fulton County

JOHN E. DOUGHERTY
Associate City Attorney

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief of Police

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 1, 1967

Mayor and Board of Aldermen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I submit herewith the 87th Annual Report of the Atlanta Police Department for the year 1966.

Crime reports in the first part of the year generally showed a marked decrease. Rape, auto theft and larceny under $50.00, continued to show a decrease for the entire year. But, during the last part of the year, when the police were preoccupied with a firemen's strike and racial disturbances, with street fighting, crime in all other categories, including traffic fatalities and traffic accidents, were on the increase.

1966 was the first full year of major league baseball and major league football in the City of Atlanta. The traffic control program at the stadium was excellent, allowing between 50,000 and 60,000 visitors, on many occasions, to leave the stadium in a few minutes, without undue delay.

The Detective Division, especially the Lottery Squad, was very much on the alert for gambling of all kinds, and many gambling arrests were made – but, nothing was discovered to indicate that gambling was on the increase, or that out-of-town gamblers were attempting to operate in the City of Atlanta.

The Internal Security Squad was reorganized during the year, and this department is enjoying the tightest internal security of any police department in the nation.

The Atlanta Police Department has a very fine liaison with all federal agencies, especially the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, and additional assistance and equipment are expected to be added during the coming year.

The morale, training and discipline in the department continues on the upward trend, and we wish to again express our deep appreciation to Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., the Atlanta Crime Commission, and the Board of Aldermen for the very fine help and assistance the department has received in the year 1966.

Respectfully,

H T Jenkins

Herbert T. Jenkins
Chief of Police

POLICE

ATLANTA

THE CITY WE PROTECT

Atlanta, the Capital of Georgia, is the commercial, industrial and financial dynamo of the Southeast.

Facts about Atlanta:

126.8 Square miles policed within the City of Atlanta.

403.1 Square miles (Fulton County minus portion of City of Atlanta within Fulton County; Policed in unincorporated area, area outside city policed through contract with county.)

89,872 Atlanta Population (City) in 1900.

200,616 Atlanta Population (City) in 1920.

345,000 Atlanta Population (City) in 1946.

499,000 Atlanta Population (City) in 1966.

Atlanta is situated 1,050 feet above sea level, having the highest altitude of any city its size or larger in the United States, Denver excepted.

Atlanta is not dominated by any one industrial group and its factory output is well diversified, having some 1,550 manufacturers who turn out more than 3,500 different commodities.

Atlanta has a 61.2° F. Annual Temperature and 49.3 inches of rainfall yearly.

Atlanta is the largest railroad center in the South. It has 13 lines of 7 railway systems.

The Atlanta Airport ranks 4th in the nation in the number of passenger enplanements and 5th in departures.

Atlanta has 19 Colleges and Institutions of higher learning, having an enrollment of over 30,000. There are more institutions of higher learning for Negros in Atlanta than in any other city in the world.

Atlanta rated 4th in the nation in dollar volume of downtown building construction. (Refers to the central business district.)

Corporate Atlanta rated 10th in the nation in total value of building permits authorized.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Let's
All
Work

Effectively
Never
Forgetting
Our
Responsibilities
Concerning
Every
Man
Exercising
Necessary
Tolerance

DIRECTING TRAFFIC

LOADING PRISONERS IN PATROL WAGON

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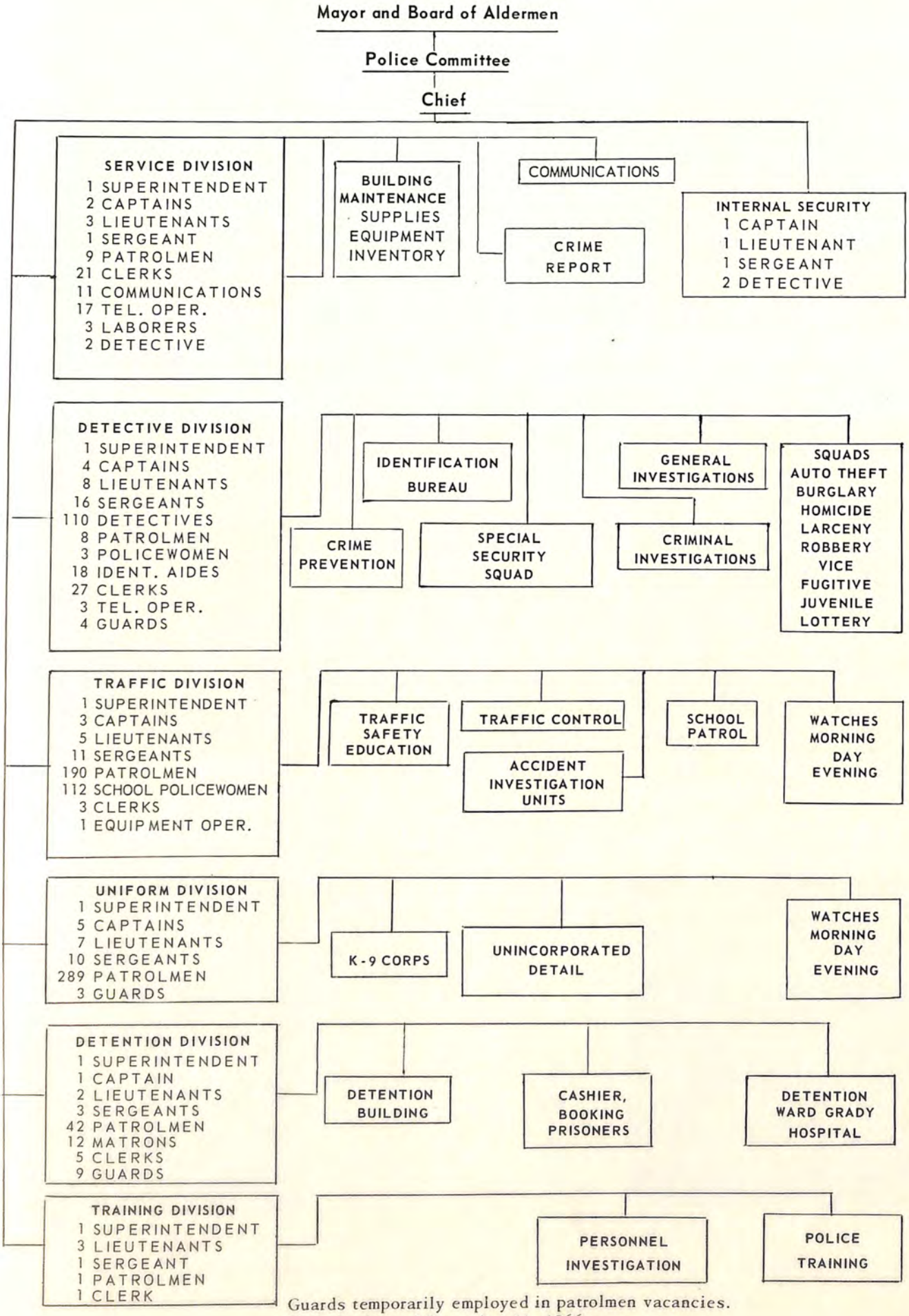
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Guards temporarily employed in patrolmen vacancies.
Personnel as of December 31, 1966.

DIVISIONS OF DEPARTMENT

DETECTIVE BUREAU

SUPERINTENDENT CLINTON CHAFIN
Commanding Officer

SERVICE DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT FRED BEERMAN
Commanding Officer

TRAFFIC DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT JAMES L. MOSELEY
Commanding Officer

UNIFORM DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT J. F. BROWN
Commanding Officer

DETENTION DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT I. G. COWAN
Commanding Officer

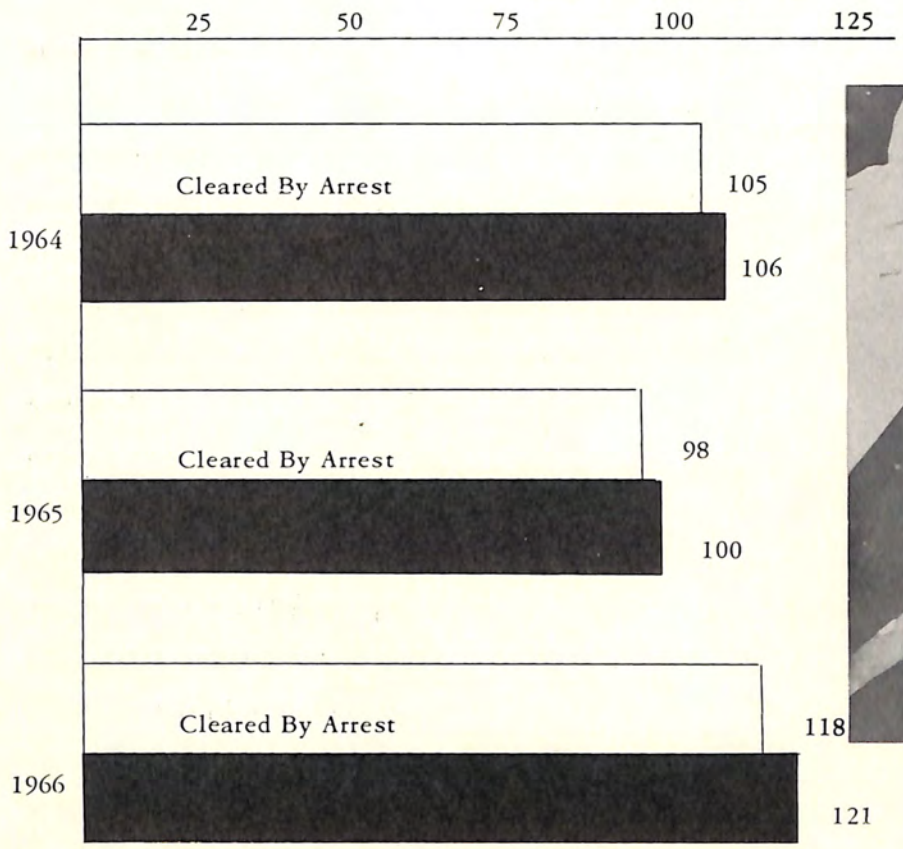
TRAINING DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT J. L. TUGGLE
Commanding Officer

PERSONNEL OF POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1966

Positions Authorized	Rank and Grade
1	Chief of Police
6	Superintendents
13	Captains
29	Lieutenants
42	Sergeants
114	Detectives
591	Patrolmen
3	Policewomen
1	Guard
3	Telephone Maintenance
1	Superintendent of Identification
6	Identification Aides No. 2
12	Identification Aides No. 1
7	Radio Technicians
1	Communication Engineer
4	Switchboard Operator No. 2
16	Switchboard Operator No. 1
12	Prison Matrons
1	Laborers
1	Equipment Operator No. 1
2	Porters
1	Steno–Clerk No. 4
6	Steno–Clerk No. 2
1	Typist–Clerk No. 3
35	Typist–Clerks No. 2
1	Account Clerk
5	Fingerprint Rollers
1	Clerk No. 4
4	Clerks No. 2
2	Key Punch Operators
112	Traffic Policewomen (School)
1,034	Total

HOMICIDE



Murder

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MURDERS:

	KILLED BY UNKNOWN			KILLED BY WHITE			KILLED BY NEGRO			TOTAL
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1966
White	0	1	1	22	20	24	3	3	3	28
Negro	1	1	3	2	1	1	78	74	89	93
										121

Murder Weapon Used		Where Committed	1964	1965	1966
Knives	25				
Pistols	67	Residences	76	72	85
Shotguns	6	Business Places	8	9	16
Rifles	5	Streets	22	19	20
Other	18				
Total	121	Total	106	100	121

ATLANTA

HOMICIDES

1920 THROUGH 1966

Year	Number
1920	45
1921	37
1922	52
1923	40
1924	60
1925	44
1926	54
1927	63
1928	55
1929	113
1930	111
1931	101
1932	104
1933	Not
1934	Known
1935	97
1936	118
1937	115
1938	81
1939	84
1940	111
1941	106
1942	84
1943	58
1944	69
1945	91
1946	97
1947	91
1948	76
1949	88
1950	101
1951	83
1952	102
1953	74
1954	85
1955	79
1956	85
1957	82
1958	83
1959	74
1960	67
1961	47
1962	84
1963	87
1964	106
1965	100
1966	121

PERPETRATORS

Negro	Male	kills	White Male	3
Negro	Male	kills	Negro Male	48
Negro	Male	kills	Negro Female	21
Negro	Female	kills	Negro Male	19
Negro	Female	kills	Negro Female	1
White	Male	kills	White Male	15
White	Male	kills	White Female	5
White	Female	kills	White Male	4
Negro	Male	kills	White Female	0
White	Female	kills	White Female	0
White	Male	kills	Negro Male	1
Unknown				4

VICTIMS

White Male	23
White Female	5
Negro Male	70
Negro Female	23
Total	121

JUVENILES

6 Homicide victims are juveniles
7 Juveniles arrested as perpetrators

INCOME AREAS

92 Homicides committed in low income areas
27 Homicides committed in medium income areas
2 Homicides committed in high income areas

RECORD

89 of the perpetrators had police records
28 of the perpetrators had no police records
4 of the perpetrators were unknown

POPULATION

1920	200,616
1936	286,000
1946	345,000
1966	499,000

MURDER

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
JANUARY	8	7	8	11	4	9	8	12
FEBURARY	4	2	1	1	3	6	6	6
MARCH	6	7	5	5	6	7	5	3
APRIL	5	4	8	10	6	16	8	12
MAY	4	7	7	7	12	10	5	12
JUNE	5	2	2	8	4	7	10	16
JULY	8	12	5	9	10	7	12	13
AUGUST	8	2	9	8	8	10	11	15
SEPTEMBER	7	4	2	8	12	9	8	8
OCTOBER	7	9	9	3	7	10	11	8
NOVEMBER	7	6	8	7	6	7	4	9
DECEMBER	5	5	10	7	9	8	12	7
Total	**74**	**67**	**74**	**84**	**87**	**106**	**100**	**121**
Cleared by Arrest	71	68*	70	81	83	105	98	118
Number White	8	10	17	22	15	25	24	28
Number Colored	66	57	57	62	72	81	76	93

MURDER

Day of Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
17	9	7	8	21	38	21	121

** Indicates that more cases were solved than committed during the year, some were crimes of previous years.*

1965 – 1966 COMPARISON OF MAJOR CRIMES

SUPERINTENDENT CLINTON CHAFIN

Detective Bureau

CRIME	1965	1966	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	CLEARED BY ARREST 1965	CLEARED BY ARREST 1966	PERCENTAGE OF CLEAR-UP	NAT'L AVERAGE	TOTAL ARREST	JUVENILE
Homicide	100	121	+20%	98	118	97%	91%	125	7
Rape	115	99	–14%	91	81	82%	64%	144	17
Robbery	417	473	+13%	216	267	56%	38%	345	37
Assault	903	925	+ 2%	801	837	90%	73%	1,019	52
Burglary	4,820	5,291	+10%	1,468	1,341	25%	25%	1,431	641
Larceny Under $50.	8,168	8,255	+ 1%	2,019	2,782	30%	20%	4,232	1,899
Larceny Over $50.	4,200	4,851	+15%	592	1,218				
Auto Theft	2,974	2,391	–20%	1,014	791	33%	25%	922	311
Autos Recovered	2,280	1,972							

TOTAL CRIMES. . . . 1965 21,697

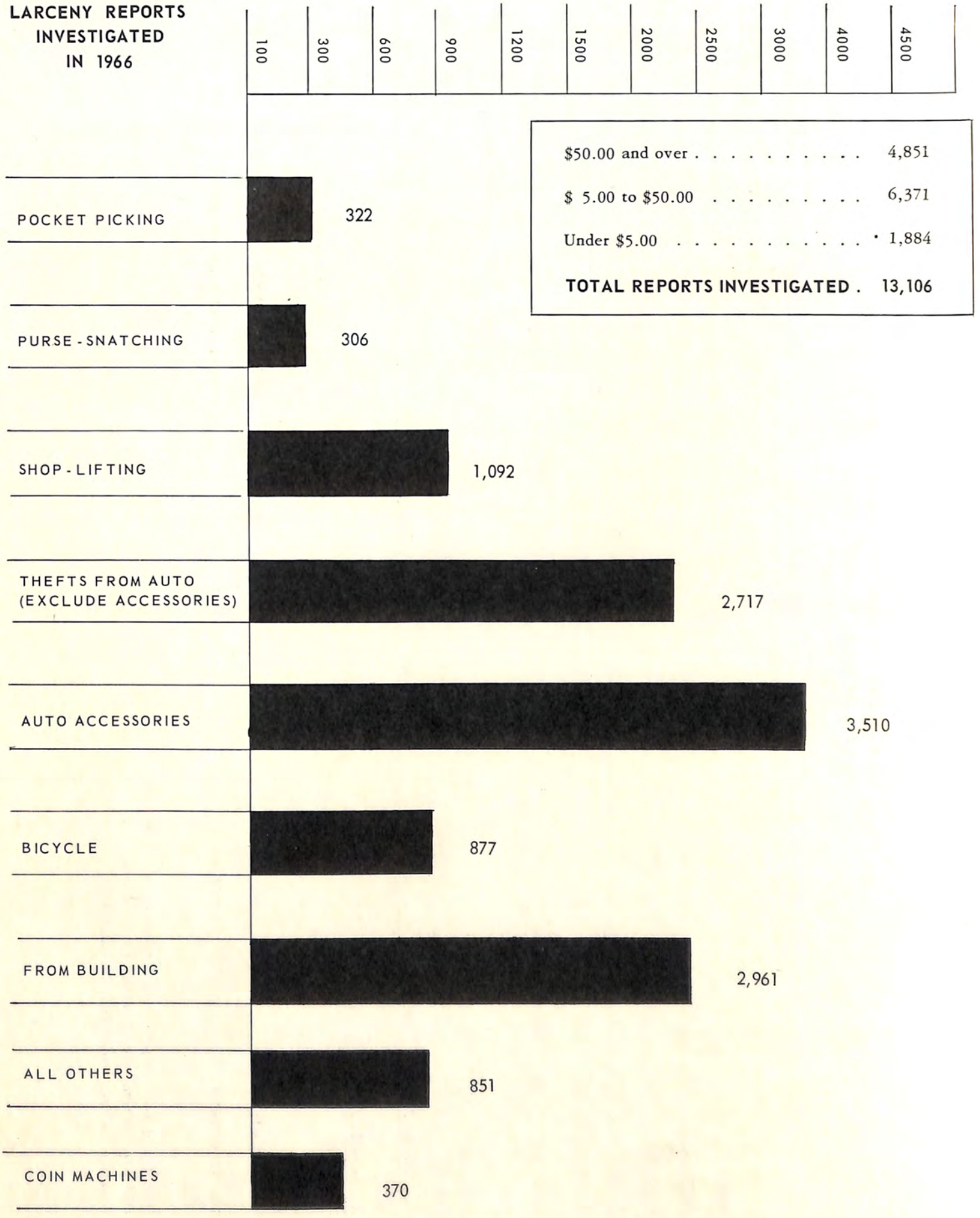
TOTAL CRIMES. . . . 1966 22,406

TOTAL ARRESTS 8,218

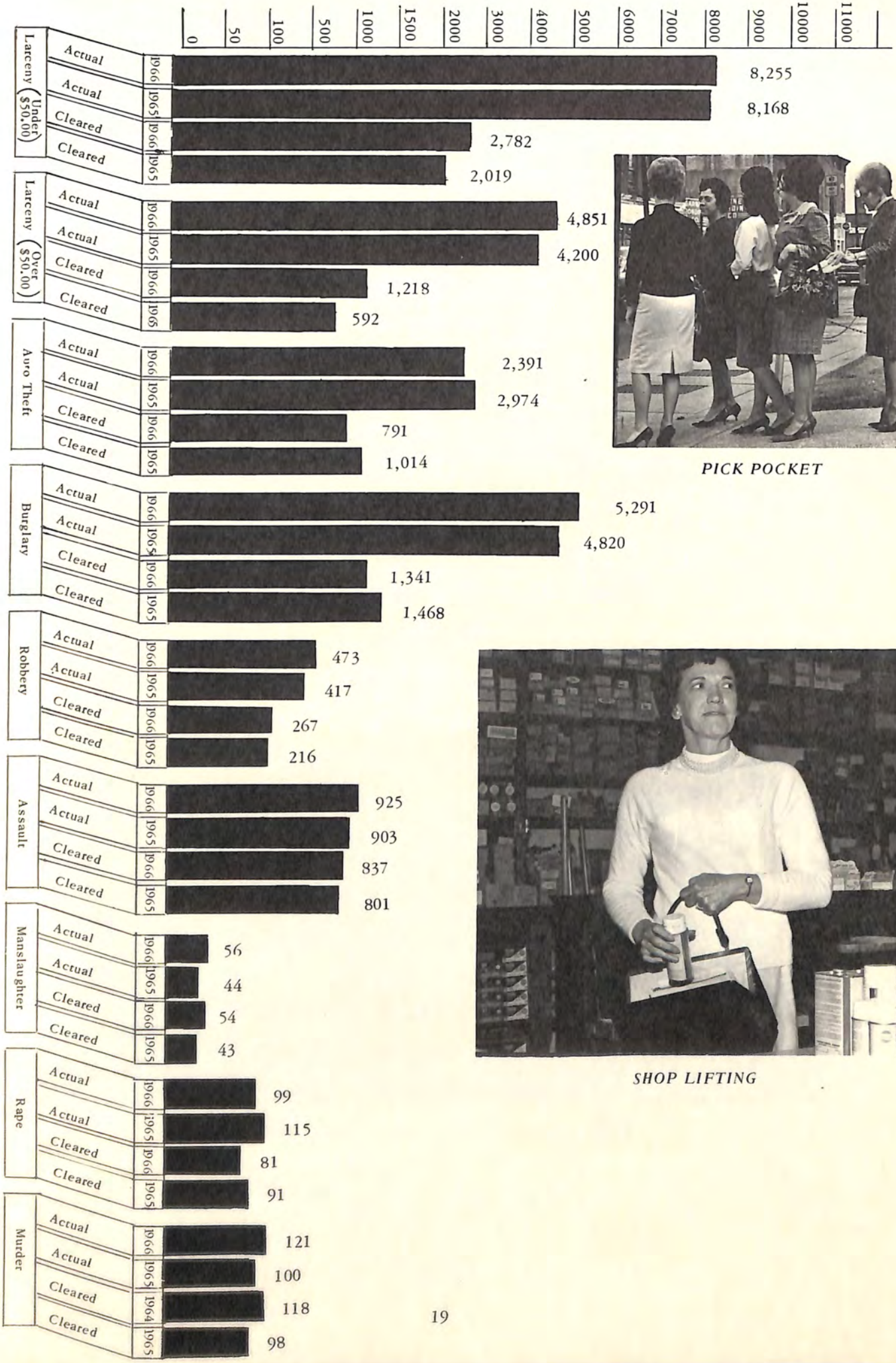
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS 2,964

Increase of 3.3% January – December, 1966 in comparison with same period, 1965 counting Larceny under $50. Not counting Larceny under $50. Increase 4.6%

LARCENY REPORTS INVESTIGATED IN 1966



$50.00 and over	4,851
$ 5.00 to $50.00	6,371
Under $5.00	1,884
TOTAL REPORTS INVESTIGATED	13,106



PICK POCKET

SHOP LIFTING

POLICE DETENTION WARD
AT
GRADY HOSPITAL

Maximum security is now provided at Grady Hospital for prisoners requiring medical attention.

Six rooms, approximately twenty feet square, are used as a detention ward at the hospital for prisoners requiring emergency treatment.

A security force varying from two to five officers are on duty in the detention ward constantly.

Police officers are trained to recognize visible physical illness in arrested persons. Evidence of any of the following are carried directly to Grady Hospital:

1. Appearance of any type illness.
2. Having any type injury.
3. Unable to give their name and address in a coherent manner.
4. Unable to walk under their own power.
5. If they possess a card indicating they are a diabetic or an epihleptic case.

Persons arrested and charged with operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs are carried to the Grady Hospital. They have the privilege of taking or rejecting a blood test to determine the amount of alcohol or drugs consumed. The blood is forwarded to the Georgia State Crime Laboratory where a chemical analysis test is made. The results of the test are forwarded to the traffic court to be introduced as evidence. After a prisoner has been treated at the hospital, a doctor determines if their physical condition warrants their being sent to the city jail.

DETENTION WARD – GRADY HOSPITAL

CONCEALING IDENTITY

Armed robbers attempt to conceal their identity by wearing various disguises.

Rubber masks, nylon stockings, and large colored eyeglasses are worn by the criminal when perpetrating an act of armed robbery.

Banks and other financial institutions install hidden cameras which have numerous controls placed in strategic positions in the bank. The cameras take still and motion pictures of the robber in action.

Disguises are worn by the criminal in an attempt to eliminate positive identification by witnesses or hidden cameras.

ROBBERS CAUGHT

NYLON STOCKING DISGUISE

ACTIVITIES OF IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

	1966	1965
Persons photographed and fingerprinted	32,266	31,393
Persons identified by fingerprints	12,867	13,139
Sets of fingerprints made	48,646	46,391
Dispositions to the F. B. I.	7,970	12,102
Reports to the various courts	22,454	22,185
Reports to probation office, parole board, board of corrections and Bellwood Camp	2,278	2,628
Persons checked for jury duty	51,902	17,353
Criminal calls made for photos and fingerprint dusting	1,665	1,242

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Fingerprints classified	7,785	7,041
Wanted persons flagged	1,688	1,785
Reports to clerk-criminal court Fulton County	627	847
Latent prints identified	358	282
Records to Strip File	2,141	2,019
Color photo calls	273	82
Silver Nitrate processing	27	52

FULL PALM PRINTS NOW MADE

IDENTIFICATION

When applying fingerprint powder at the scene of a crime, we now use a brush with magnetic powers in place of bristles.

The brush excels when used on paper, wood and other highly porous surfaces, it is not recommended on Iron or Steel surfaces. We find that underside and vertical surfaces no longer present a problem.

A special powder which consists of metallic substances is not only efficient but is economical. The brush picks up any excess powder.

CRIME PREVENTION

The Crime Prevention Bureau was added to the Detective Department this year. In addition to investigating missing persons, malicious mischief, juveniles, stolen bicycles and threatening phone call reports, the Bureau is very active in preventing crimes.

White and Negro officers work as partners building a cooperative attitude between the residents living in the less fortunate areas of the city and Police Department personnel.

Members of the Bureau and representatives of the Economic Opportunity Centers work together persuading young people to seek the services offered and to be processed for employment by the youth program. Two hundred and sixty-three school drop outs returned to their classes as a direct result of the Bureau's activities.

Personnel assigned to this Bureau attend several meetings each week on their own time in order to discuss crime and juvenile problems with the public. The Bureau communicated with over fifty thousand of Atlanta's citizens during the year.

Their services are offered to adults and children of all ages, in the form of guidance, helping them to become productive citizens. In the past the only contacts most of these people had with police were unpleasant, usually arising from scrapes with law enforcement agencies.

The Bureau assisted the Parks Department in establishing ten play lots in the city this year and cooperated in providing supervisory personnel at play ground areas.

Visible progress is noted since the creation of the Bureau in eliminating an invisible barrier which prevented mutual understanding between police and citizens in our less fortunate areas. A better mutual understanding by both groups is beginning to show in the overall results.

TEENAGE CONTACT

GROUP CONTACT

STREET CONTACT

1966
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT SUMMARY

1. TYPE OF ACCIDENT	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS							NUMBER OF PERSONS				
Motor Vehicle:	All Accidents	Fatal	Non-Fatal				Property Damage	Total Killed		Injured		
			Total	a	b	c			Total	a	b	c
1. Ran off Road	2,108	37	674	525	126	23	1,397	42	1,030	717	217	96
2. Overturned on Road	70		24	15	6	3	46		30	15	8	7
Collision of Motor Vehicle with: 3. Pedestrian	618	27	591	289	210	92		27	618	304	218	97
4. Motor Vehicle Traffic	20,549	25	1,333	911	312	110	19,191	30	2,779	1,296	714	770
5. Parked Motor Vehicle	1,499	3	113	82	27	4	1,383	4	163	99	41	23
6. Railroad Train	14	1	4	2	2		9	1	5	2	3	
7. Bicyclist	46		42	25	13	4	4		46	26	16	4
8. Animal	1						1					
9. Fixed Object	116	1	31	24	7		84	1	59	45	11	3
10. Other Object	4						4					
11. Other Non-collision	16		4	3	1		12		4	3	1	
12.												
TOTALS	25,041	94	2,816	1,876	704	236	22,131	105	4,734	2,507	1,229	1,000

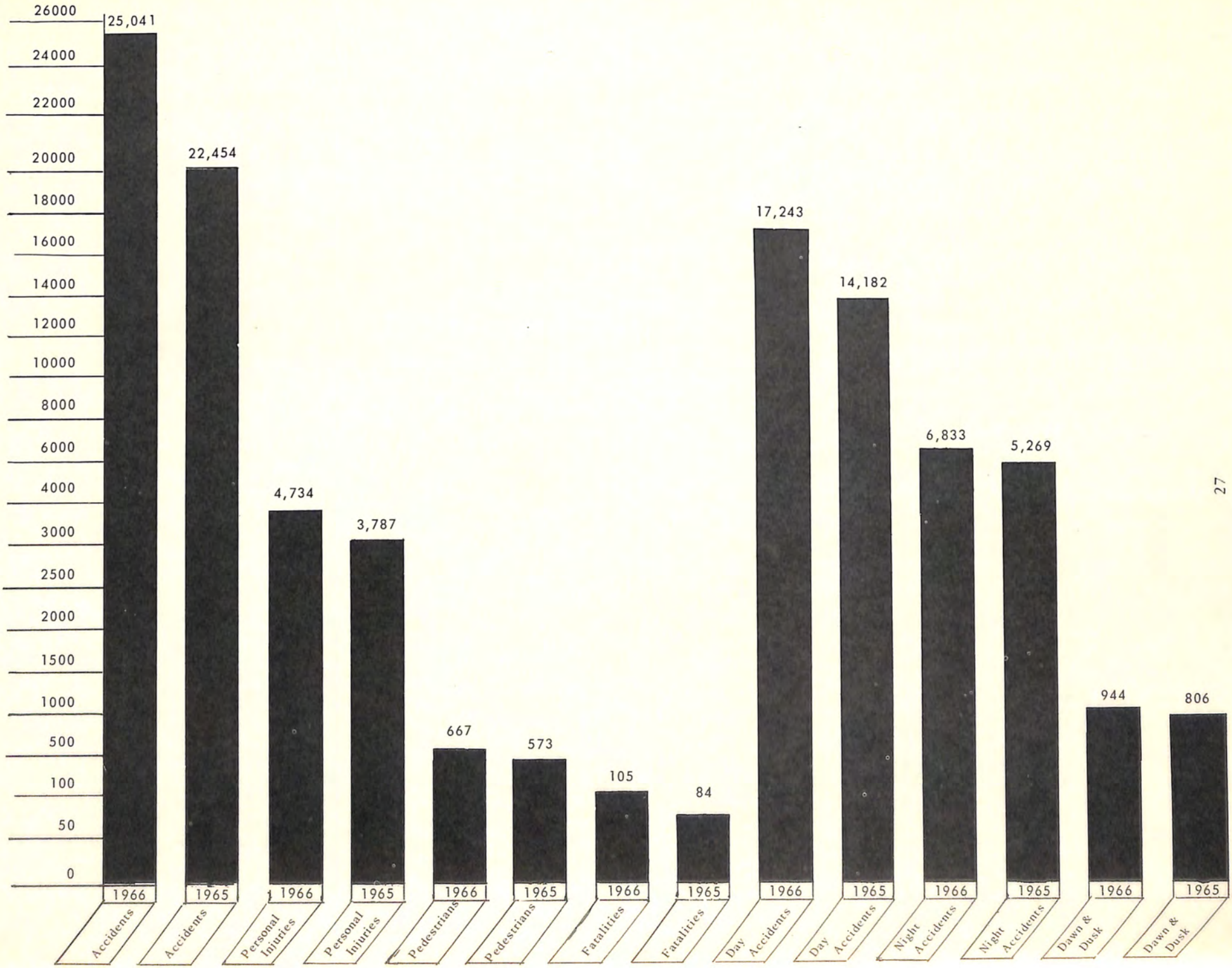
105 persons killed in 94 fatal accidents.

CODE FOR INJURY

A – Visible signs of injury, as bleeding or distorted member; or had to be carried from the scene.

B – Other visible injury, as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, etc.

C – No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness.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4000
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
100
50
0
25,041
22,454
4,734
3,787
667
573
105
84
17,243
14,182
6,833
5,269
944
806
1966
1965
Accidents
Personal Injuries
Pedestrians
Fatalities
Day Accidents
Night Accidents
Dawn & Dusk

ACCIDENTS

1966

Contributing Circumstances Indicated	All Accidents		Fatal Accidents	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Speeding too fast	830	706	25	18
Fail to yield right-of-way	4,423	3,430	5	2
Drove left of center	1,131	969	11	9
Improper overtaking	634	489	2	0
Past stop sign	1,107	820	3	1
Disregarded traffic signal	1,254	858	1	0
Followed too closely	6,854	5,643	0	4
Made improper turn	1,667	1,254	0	0
Other improper driving	5,360	4,169	26	17
Inadequate brakes	428	373	0	0
Improper lights	21	16	0	0
Had been drinking	938	818	6	4
Total	*24,647*	*19,545*	*79*	*55*

* *1966*

105 Persons killed in 94 fatal accidents

* *1965*

84 Persons killed in 81 fatal accidents

Persons Killed By Hour of Day

						By Day of Week	
11–12 AM	6	7–8 AM	4	3–4 PM	5	Monday	12
12– 1 AM	6	8–9 AM	3	4–5 PM	4	Tuesday	17
1– 2 AM	6	9–10 AM	2	5–6 PM	8	Wednesday	8
2– 3 AM	6	10–11 AM	5	6–7 PM	7	Thursday	16
3– 4 AM	6	11 AM to 12 PM	0	7–8 PM	7	Friday	7
4– 5 AM	1	12– 1 PM	2	8–9 PM	3	Saturday	25
5– 6 AM	2	1– 2 PM	2	9–10 PM	6	Sunday	20
6– 7 AM	4	2– 3 PM	0	10–11 PM	10		
Total	*37*	*Total*	*18*	*Total*	*50*	*Total*	*105*

TOTAL TRAFFIC ARREST

1966

CHARGE	1966	1965	CHANGE
Allowing another to drive U/I	60	57	3
Allowing another to drive without license	233	322	- 89
Driving on sidewalk	33	29	4
Driving on wrong side of street	2,546	2,540	6
Driving while drivers license suspended	596	638	- 42
Driving wrong way on one way street	3,192	3,956	- 764
Failing to give a proper signal	54	75	- 21
Failing to grant or yield right of way	3,181	3,066	115
Failing to obey officers signal	223	205	18
Failing to pull to curb to unload passenger	44	88	- 44
Failing to remain in proper lane	13,285	10,348	2,937
Failing to set brakes and curb wheels	61	69	- 8
Failing to stop when traffic obstructed	5	9	- 4
Following too closely	5,310	5,437	- 127
Illegal or improper turn	16,106	19,086	- 2,980
Impeding regular movement of traffic	1,067	1,347	- 280
Improper entering or leaving vehicle	28	30	- 2
Improper backing	1,213	1,153	60
Improper brakes	215	262	- 47
Improper emerging from private drive	832	773	59
Improper or no lights	6,581	6,809	- 228
Improper passing	1,185	1,232	- 47
Improper start from parked position	636	734	- 98
Operating motor vehicle U/I	4,298	4,241	57
Projecting load	40	41	- 1
Riding Double on motor scooter	22	71	- 49
Speeding	30,068	35,081	- 5,013
Violating pedestrians duties	1,698	3,092	- 1,394
Violating pedestrians rights	197	167	30
Violating red light ordinance	19,555	21,558	- 2,003
Violating stop sign ordinance	8,586	11,045	- 2,459
Blocking traffic	181	112	69
Improper changing lanes	3,771	3,726	45
Motor vehicle colliding with object	924	891	33
Vehicle leaving street or roadway	635	652	- 17
Vehicle colliding with parked vehicle	811	890	- 79
Blocking intersection	175	500	- 325
Fail to grant R/W to pedestrian	4	9	- 5
Other hazardous violations	310	381	- 71
Violating minimum speed law	97	50	47
Drag Racing	111	109	2
Crossing Median	462	295	167
TOTAL HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS	**128,631**	**141,176**	**-12,545**
Fail to abide	1,010	874	136
Fail to appear in court on copy	4,499	5,107	- 608
Illegal parking (restricted area)	2,547	3,751	- 1,204
Improper muffler	979	1,157	- 178
No drivers license	9,089	10,320	- 1,231
Violating truck and trailer ordinance	116	100	16
Violating section 18.173 (Fail report acc.)	981	1,076	- 95
Illegal parking (Overtime)	1,390	1,449	- 59
Illegal parking (Impound)	1,822	2,281	- 459
VSMVL	2,355	2,805	- 450
Other non-hazardous violations	77	126	- 49
Violating State Inspection Law	1,372	170	1,202
	26,237	29,216	- 2,979
TOTAL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	**154,868**	**170,392**	**- 15,524**
Drunk on street	477	462	15
Drunk in automobile	251	331	- 80
Other non-traffic violations	935	632	303
	1,663	1,425	238
TOTAL ALL VIOLATIONS	**156,531**	**171,817**	**- 15,286**
Cases involving accidents	20,501	20,178	323

INTERNAL SECURITY

The Atlanta Police Departments Internal Security Squad underwent a reorganization this year. They are to perform the following functions within the department.

Investigate and ascertain the honesty and integrity of all police personnel.

Investigate all rumors and complaints of police brutality or other police misconduct.

Investigate and approve or reject, all applications for extra police jobs and investigate all bad debts complaints.

Investigate and certify all new employees and all former employees requesting reemployment.

Establish a systematic file on complaints and report immediately to the Chief of Police any case that might require disciplinary action; and to furnish a summary report of all activities to the Chief of Police.

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED
1966

	OFFICERS ASSAULTED	OFFICERS INJURED BY PRISONERS	OFFICERS ASSAULTED NOT INJURED	OFFICERS INJURED IN ACCIDENTS	UNRULY PRISONERS
JAN.	20	7	13	12	21
FEB.	16	4	12	10	18
MAR.	24	7	17	18	25
APR.	29	10	19	16	29
MAY	31	13	18	10	30
JUNE	25	4	21	14	25
JULY	36	12	24	12	35
AUG.	29	6	23	12	27
SEPT.	25	9	16	15	24
OCT.	32	7	25	9	33
NOV.	29	9	20	12	31
DEC.	20	10	10	15	18
TOTAL	**316**	**98***	**218**	**155**	**316**

* *Officers receiving minor injury not shown. Only cases requiring hospital treatment included.*

In some incidents, more than one officer and one prisoner are involved.

UNINCORPORATED AREA – 1966

OFFENSES AND ACTIVITIES REPORT
UNINCORPORATED AREA OF FULTON COUNTY

* * * * *

Police services furnished to the Unincorporated Area of Fulton County are furnished by contract between City of Atlanta and Fulton County.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT
December 31, 1966

2 Captains
1 Lieutenant (Detective)
2 Sergeants
36 Patrolmen
12 Patrol Cars
11 School Traffic Policewomen
4 Motorcycles (Radio)

* * * * *

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Total traffic accidents	107	78	90	100	109	93	133	124	106	126	90	117	1273
Injuries	53	48	48	59	53	49	83	82	55	81	49	67	687
Deaths	1	0	2	5	2	2	4	4	3	0	4	2	29

* * * * *

			VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN		RECOVERED	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Burglaries	318	422	$ 72,823.65	$108,726.97	$11,840.70	$10,917.21
Larcenies	312	366	34,538.70	53,116.85	645.17	1,528.11
Larceny of Automobiles	48	72	61,900.00	93,500.00	79,500.00	77,250.00
Totals			*169,262.35*	*255,343.82*	*91,985.87*	*89,695.32*

UNINCORPORATED AREA ARRESTS

FBI REPORT – PART ONE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
Arrests	1964	1965	1966
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE:			
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	4	1	4
Manslaughter	2	7	9
Forcible Rape	6	3	1
Robbery	3	6	5
Aggravated Assault	10	5	3
Burglary	58	35	39
Larceny	31	35	42
Auto Theft	12	16	40
Total – Part One	*126*	*108*	*143*
FBI REPORT – PART TWO			
Other assaults	6	7	29
Arson	0	2	1
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	3	0
Fraud	0	3	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	2	4	3
Vandalism	0	5	10
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	9	10	13
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	10
Sex Offenses	2	3	5
Narcotic Drug Laws	1	1	6
Gambling	14	4	5
Offenses Against the Family & Children	5	0	0
Driving under the Influence	205	200	205
Liquor Laws	24	22	8
Drunkenness	350	305	309
Disorderly Conduct	72	55	61
Vagrancy	3	1	1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	143	169	190
Total – Part Two	*836*	*794*	*860*
Total – Part One and Part Two	*962*	*902*	*1003*
OTHER TRAFFIC ARRESTS			
Driving on Wrong side of Street	21	35	60
Failing to Yield Right-Of-Way	24	40	81
Following too Close	58	54	116
Hit & Run	21	22	19
No Drivers License	221	237	281
Red Light	29	37	59
Speeding	680	821	943
State Motor Vehicle Laws	171	162	214
Stop Sign	396	531	565
Other Traffic Cases	445	544	409
Total Other Traffic Cases	*2066*	*2483*	*2747*
GRAND TOTAL	*3028*	*3385*	*3750*

UNINCORPORATED AREA REPORTS

FBI REPORT – PART ONE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		
Offense	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE			
Murder & Nonnegligence	4	1	7
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	6	15
Forcible Rape	9	3	5
Rape by Force	9	2	3
Assault to Rape-Assault	0	1	2
Robbery	12	9	3
Armed – Any Weapon	8	7	2
Strong–Arm, No Weapon	4	2	1
Assault	23	11	18
Gun	11	3	6
Knife, or Cutting Instrument	5	4	2
Other Dangerous Weapon	2	0	0
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc., Aggravated	0	1	2
Other Assaults, Not Aggravated	5	3	8
Burglary	257	318	422
Forcible Entry	253	299	409
Unlawful Entry, No Force	1	7	2
Attempted Forcible Entry	3	12	11
LARCENY			
$50 & Over	161	159	208
Under $50	159	153	158
Auto Theft	60	48	72
Total	*687*	*708*	*908*

REPORTS NOT SHOWN ON FBI REPORT			
Death, Accidental	1	11	4
Death, Natural	11	13	13
Doors & Windows found Open	3	15	23
Fires	27	39	52
Impounded Autos, Etc.	240	221	202
Lost	10	10	16
Malicious Mischief	138	124	203
Miscellaneous	99	124	145
Persons Injured	13	40	43
Suicides	7	4	6
Whiskey Stills Destroyed	4	11	3
Whiskey Cars Confiscated	4	7	1
Total	*557*	*619*	*711*
GRAND TOTAL	*1244*	*1327*	*1619*
Illegal (Non-Tax Paid) Whiskey and Mash Destroyed	*1769½*	*3618*	*4886½ Gal.*

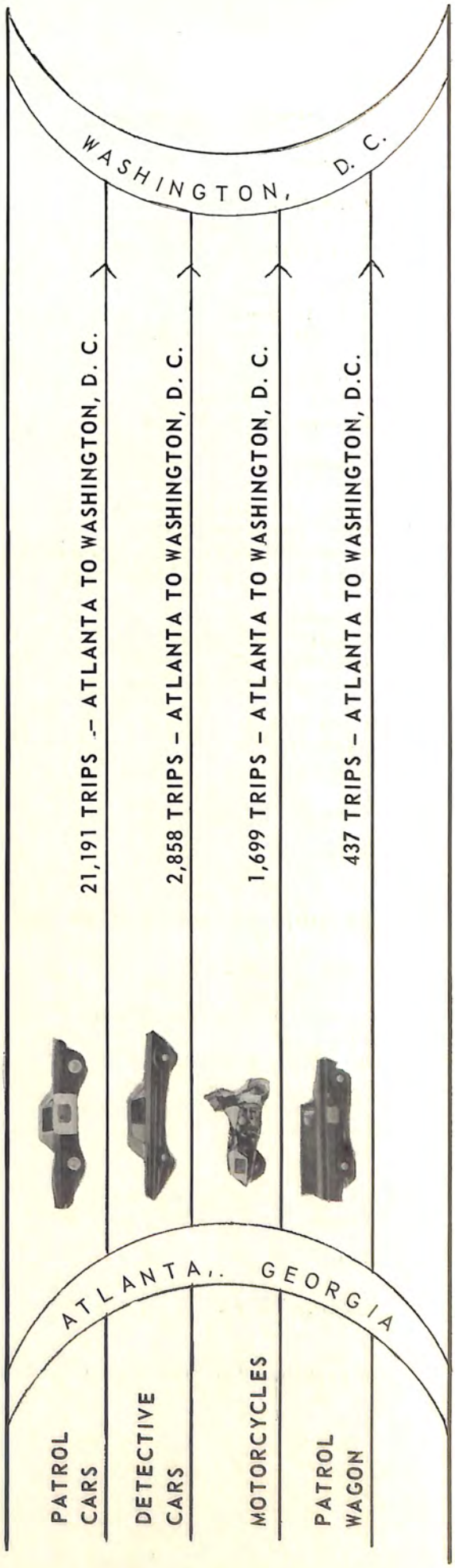
SIXTEEN MILLION MILES

Atlanta police department's vehicles traveled over sixteen million miles rendering police service in 1966.

Patrol cars, which include traffic accident investigation and uniform prowl cars, drove in excess of thirteen million miles during the year.

Comparison in a more realistic manner – Atlanta police vehicles would have driven from Atlanta to Washington, D. C., 26,185 times.

Extending this analysis further, the patrol wagons drove a distance equal to 437 trips from Atlanta to Washington, D. C., motorcycles 1,699 trips, detective cars 2,858 trips and the patrol vehicles 21,191.



WIG SNATCHING

Ladies participating in a new fad created a new type crime.

Unexpected invitations to attend social affairs often occur when the ladies are unprepared and time does not permit a visit to a beauty shop.

Wigs are purchased for various reasons. It permits a lady to be ready to attend social affairs in a matter of minutes.

Wig thieves can detect a lady attired in a wig. The perpetrators drives or runs by and snatches the wig from the head of the victim.

Wigs vary in prices from $50.00 to $1,000.00.

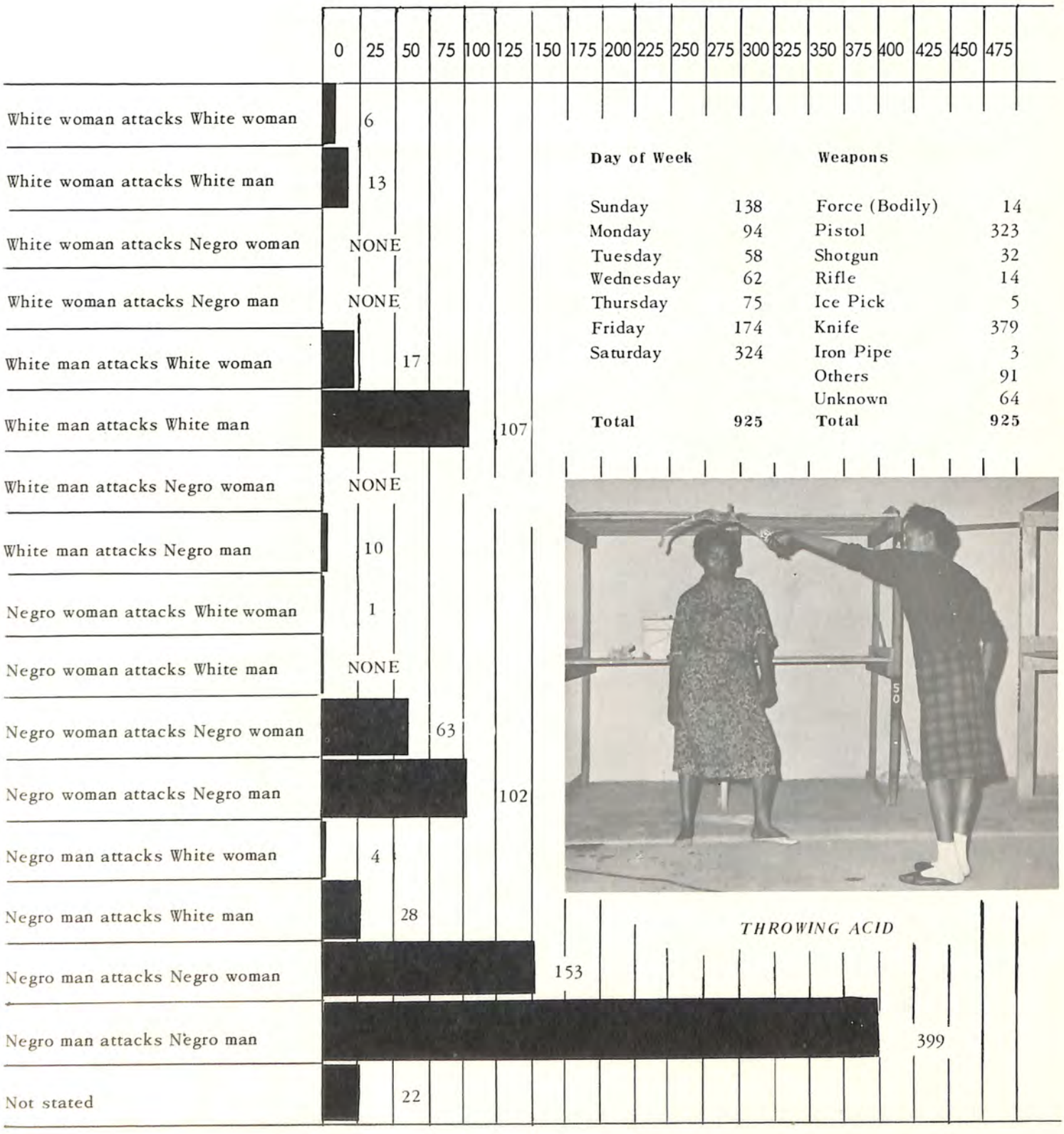
WIG SNATCHING

WIG SNATCHING

BURGLARY 1966

	Residence Night	Residence Day	Residence Unknown	NON-RES. Night	NON-RES. Day	NON-RES. Unknown	Total Number	Value
Jan	51	81	10	212	10	25	389	66,382.96
Feb.	59	83	16	199	9	38	404	95,871.18
March	47	113	20	206	9	24	419	87,579.31
April	64	71	12	191	13	21	372	59,920.49
May	64	75	22	225	7	37	430	88,116.90
June	63	77	22	178	11	21	372	73,061.10
July	61	68	26	214	9	25	403	84,786.19
Aug.	68	77	15	249	1	34	444	53,247.26
Sept.	76	116	13	289	13	23	530	55,407.94
Oct.	63	111	33	267	11	24	509	81,900.55
Nov.	64	120	23	230	9	38	484	112,021.19
Dec.	109	115	15	258	11	27	535	82,810.94
Total	**789**	**1107**	**227**	**2718**	**113**	**337**	**5291**	**941,106.01**

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
1966



Day of Week		Weapons	
Sunday	138	Force (Bodily)	14
Monday	94	Pistol	323
Tuesday	58	Shotgun	32
Wednesday	62	Rifle	14
Thursday	75	Ice Pick	5
Friday	174	Knife	379
Saturday	324	Iron Pipe	3
		Others	91
		Unknown	64
Total	**925**	**Total**	**925**

THROWING ACID

TOTAL 925

VALUE OF PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	1965		1966	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
January	$ 623,837.30	$ 382,932.74	$ 417,605.07	$ 218,378.60
Feburary	580,408.24	339,025.37	505,288.07	246,675.92
March	640,615.86	392,054.34	452,772.43	235,475.97
April	563,173.51	297,661.12	445,658.08	243,827.21
May	510,609.67	267,098.49	429,356.67	193,988.50
June	466,534.20	270,067.71	407,708.25	223,725.45
July	502,505.86	280,137.35	521,843.60	302,805.81
August	475,086.62	198,181.05	522,363.66	253,723.91
September	483,731.21	306,387.47	355,099.78	229,289.76
October	424,970.92	265,815.69	481,287.02	252,040.08
November	390,923.62	210,183.11	476,416.72	240,367.43
December	510,868.54	264,456.61	500,772.77	265,611.51
Total	**$6,173,265.55**	**$3,474,001.05**	**$5,516,172.12**	**$2,905,910.15**

NEW COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Improved talk-out radio capabilities are realized with the installation of a new radio antenna tower located on the top of the jail building standing 270 feet above ground. This system has three separate frequencies for police service and one for the Fire Department.

The system is so designed that in the event of an emergency, any or all of the channels may be tied together and operated by any of the three main operating positions.

Each receiver is equipped with a spare receiver for emergencies.

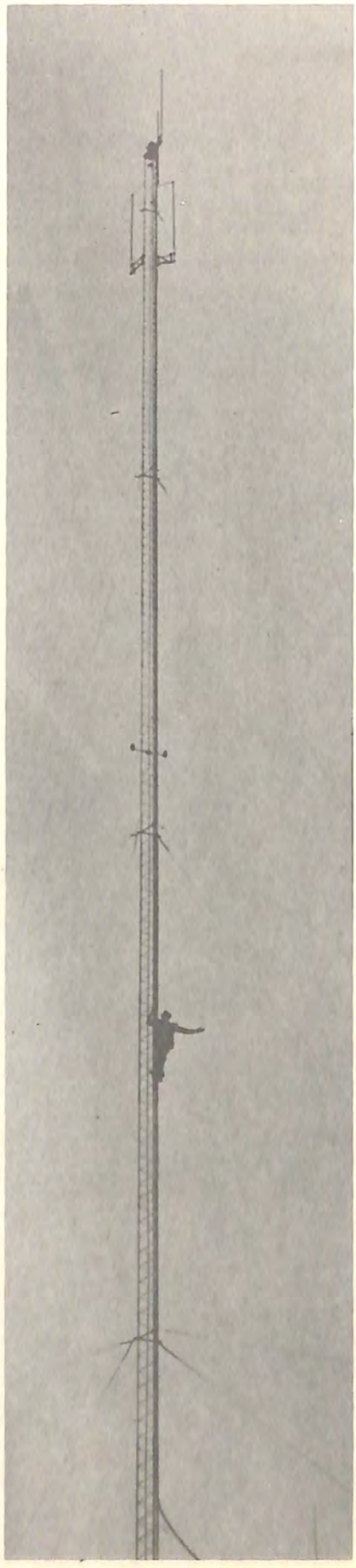
We have two additional antenna towers, one in the southwest and one in the northwest section of the city, both standing 169 feet in height. A third antenna system is located on top of Grady Hospital and is 305 feet above ground.

Conjestion will be greatly reduced in our radio communicating system for many years to come.

RADIO

Summary of Work by Radio Station KIA – 532

	1964	1965	1966
Other Local Departments	1,324	3,134	3,879
Dispatches City	417,689	421,662	428,802
Dispatches Unincorporated Area	9,045	11,538	12,143
Wagon Calls	40,057	38,465	38,143
Lookouts and Miscellaneous Calls	273,857	303,554	309,708
Total Calls	**741,972**	**778,353**	**792,675**



NEW ANTENNA

TWO MILLION DOLLARS IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY SEIZED

Almost two million dollars in counterfeit money confiscated at the Atlanta Airport in November.

Mr. Barney Wentz, Special Agent in charge of the Secret Service operation said the counterfeit bills were printed in downtown Atlanta. He said perfect planning, timing and co-operation between the Secret Service, Atlanta Police, Deputy U.S. Marshals and narcotic agents resulted in apprehending six perpetrators and confiscating the counterfeit money.

Split second timing resulted in the arrest of the counterfeiters. One broke away and was very dramatically apprehended in the network of ramps at the Airport.

Airport patrolmen blocked a car containing two members of the counterfeit ring.

Mr. Wentz stated that this is the largest amount of counterfeit bills ever confiscated in the South.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

WEAPONS OF AGGRESSION

In committing a crime, criminals do not hesitate to kill or mutilate anyone who intefers or attempts to apprehend them.

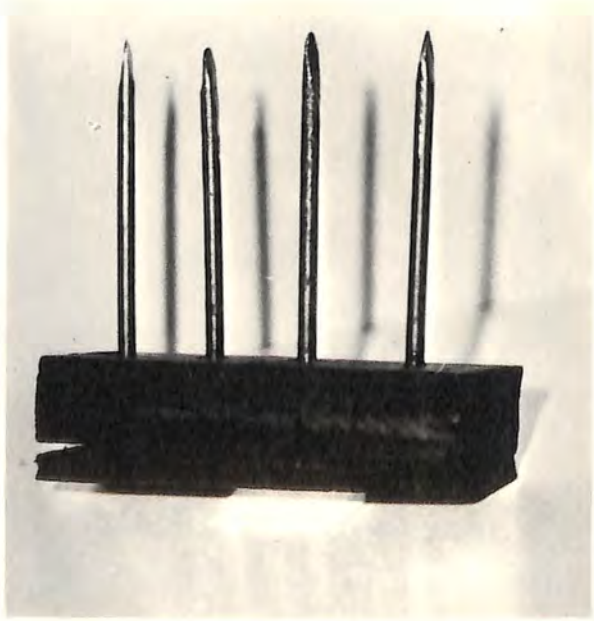
Weapons of agression vary from a broken bottle to high powered automatic firearms.

A favorite weapon of young hoodulums is a homemade weapon known as the tenderizer. It consist of four razor sharp nails driven through a piece of wood with a support back of the nail head. It is used in place of brass knucks and inflicts four lacerations with a single stroke.

Other weapons are pistols, shotguns, rifles, broken bottles, icepicks, iron pipes, axes and numerous cutting type instruments.

Weapons of agression are not used exclusively by criminals. Domestic, street, and neighborhood arguments often terminate in physical combat and weapons of agression are used.

WEAPONS



TENDERIZER

CRIME REPORT BUREAU

Distribution of Crimes by Months

	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assaults	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Larceny
January	12	34	75	389	1,025	195
February	11	51	68	404	1,125	215
March	6	30	93	419	1,172	170
April	15	46	91	372	1,096	208
May	4	27	84	430	1,153	152
June	12	24	57	372	942	190
July	8	39	86	403	1,007	201
August	8	42	79	444	1,140	212
September	4	24	88	530	993	165
October	7	47	72	509	1,186	226
November	5	54	63	484	1,060	216
December	7	55	69	535	1,207	241
Totals	**99**	**473**	**925**	**5,291**	**13,106**	**2,391**

MISSING PERSONS BUREAU

	WHITE		NEGRO		
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Totals
1 – 5	8	3	20	8	39
6 – 10	22	8	25	12	67
11 – 16	196	210	74	126	606
17 – 20	60	110	28	35	233
21 – 30	84	84	32	51	251
31 – 40	46	49	29	38	162
41 – 50	42	33	23	25	123
OVER 50	23	20	29	18	90
Totals	**481**	**517**	**266**	**313**	**1,571**

95% of persons reported missing located or returned.

CASES BOOKED

Type of Violation	White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female	17 Years and Under	Total Number Arrested
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	21	2	75	18	9	125
Rape	18	0	103	0	23	144
Robbery	75	10	191	2	67	345
Agravated Assault	158	20	558	200	83	1,019
Burglary	310	15	367	14	725	1,431
Larceny	558	229	964	307	2,174	4,232
Auto Theft	243	10	242	7	420	922
Other Assaults	412	28	681	94	134	1,349
Arson	2	2	14	1	12	31
Forgery and Counterfeiting	66	10	34	18	18	146
Fraud	88	29	28	18	11	174
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property (Receiving)	37	6	51	13	27	134
Vandalism	120	8	149	34	266	577
Weapons – C. C. W. – C. P. W. L.	268	33	721	95	89	1,206
Prostitution and Vice	33	142	21	11	4	211
Sex offenses, except Rape & Prostitution	184	6	151	20	40	401
Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs	248	86	83	30	4	451
Gambling	87	5	405	234	34	765
Offenses against Family-Children	43	16	37	44	14	154
Driving Under the Influence	2,604	222	1,385	54	33	4,298
Liquor Laws	199	11	341	210	13	774
Drunkenness	25,755	2,305	16,369	2,709	238	47,376
Disorderly Conduct	4,505	800	8,605	2,289	2,152	18,351
Vagrancy	181	74	89	5	11	360
All other, except traffic	173	77	376	91	41	758
Run-Aways-loitering-Curfew	0	0	0	0	458	458
Total	**36,388**	**4,146**	**32,040**	**6,518**	**7,100**	**86,192**

General Court Cases **76,516**

NARCOTICS

Atlanta is relatively free from evils of narcotics. City police, State and Federal agents work in close harmony in the prevention and spread of the dreaded disease known as dope addiction.

The Atlanta Police Departments' Vice Squad and the school detectives maintain a strict surveillance on the activities of the high school students. This strict surveillance is reaping dividends.

CONFISCATED DRUGS

Smoking of marijuana or use of drugs in the prohibited classification is not prevalent in our high school system.

LEG VEINS USED BY DOPE ADDICTS AFTER ARMS VEINS COLLASPE.

CRIME REPORT BUREAU

Reports not shown on F.B.I. Annual Report

Lost Items	982
Recoveries, found, impounded, Etc.	5,205
Forgery, worthless and ficticious checks	1,631
Open doors and windows found by patrolmen	884
Fires	901
Deaths, found dead, no crime	797
Damage to police property, cars, motorcycles, etc.	825
Persons injured, other than traffic accidents, etc.	1,007
Malicious Mischief and vandalism	2,551
Confiscated non-tax paid whiskey (no vehicles involved)	141
Miscellaneous	1,001
Whiskey cars confiscated	53
Lottery cars confiscated	31
Narcotic cars confiscated	7
Unruly prisoners	316
Damage to City property – non-police	522
Officers injured	253
Molesting minors, public indecency, etc.	260
Attempted suicide	173
Suicides	60
Fire – Smoking in Bed	91
Persons bitten by dogs and cats	191
Accidental shootings	109
Injured in fires	38
Suspicious fires, arson, etc.	69
Arrest	6,501
Missing Persons	1,571
Vulgar phone calls	80
Operating without owners consent	350
Total	*26,600*
Unincorporated area reports	1,691
Unfounded reports	1,048
Report shown on F. B. I. copy	23,605
Total	*53,944*

AUTOMOBILES STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	1960	*1961*	*1962*	*1963*	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*
Automobiles reported stolen	2,581	2,718	3,622	3,417	4,210	2,974	2,391
Stolen automobiles recovered	2,185	2,269	2,510	2,536	3,035	2,280	1,972

Stolen elsewhere, recovered here in 1966
Number 194
Value $355,244.00

ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAINING DIVISION

1. Conducted 2 Recruit Classes, 288 hours each, attended by 59 Atlanta Police Officers and 4 courtesy officers from Police Departments in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area.

2. Issued over 18,000 IACP Training Keys to members of the department and conducted 2 department-wide examinations on the contents of the IACP Training Keys.

3. Corresponded with 37 individuals seeking information regarding employment with the Atlanta Police Department.

4. Corresponded with 10 organizations which were seeking information of an organizational or technical nature.

5. In conjunction with the F. B. I., a 2 week Recruit Training School was conducted for Metropol.

6. 2 officers worked in conjunction with the Institute of Government of the University of Georgia in producing a series of television shows on Law Enforcement.

7. 1 officer completed a 6 hour Civil Defense Course on "Shelter Management" and "Radiological Monitoring."

8. 40 officers completed a 3 week course conducted by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University at the Atlanta Police Academy. 15 of these were City of Atlanta police officers.

9. 1 officer completed a 40 hour Red Cross Course, Water Safety Instructor.

10. Conducted two 20 hour Red Cross courses on Life Saving and Water Safety.

11. 3 officers attended Mental Health Seminar.

12. Conducted Auto Theft Seminar for 70 officers.

13. K-9 training for 9 officers and dogs on searching a building.

14. Riot control training course for 25 officers.

15. Chief H. T. Jenkins attended the Management Institute for Police Chiefs at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration from July 3 through August 19, 1966.

16. 52 officers attended 1 day Auto Theft Conference.

17. 1 officer attended Civil Defense Course at Stanford University, Menlo, California.

18. 2 officers attended Driver Improvement Program Instructors Course.

19. The Training Division personnel lectured at 25 various organizations such as churches, clubs, schools, etc., during 1966.

20. Escorted 587 persons from religious, educational and military groups through the Police HQ Building.

21. Conducted 23 investigations on applicants for re-instatement to the Police Department. 16 officers re-instated and employed 101 new police officers.

22. Conducted 16 investigations on applicants for other police agencies.

23. 1 officer graduated from the F. B. I. National Academy in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the three months course at the "West Point of Law Enforcement" is to provide officers with a knowledge of the latest administrative and investigative developments in the law enforcement profession.

24. 7 officers attended the F. B. I. National Academy Associated Retraining Session for 3 days.

25. 2 officers attended the Police Information Network Demonstration conducted by the Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments and Atlanta Metropol at Georgia State College.

26. Riot Control Training Course for 25 officers.

27. Manned armoured car and C. D. wagon and issued riot equipment during emergency.

28. 26 officers attended a one-week administration school sponsored by the F. B. I., Metropol, The Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police and the Georgia Municipal Association.

29. 5 officers attended the one day F. B. I. Law Enforcement Conference on Public Relations – Community Relations, Science and the Law Breaker, and the National Crime Information Center, The Computer and Modern Communications, at the Georgia Police Academy, Georgia State Patrol.

30. 126 showings of I. A. C. P. sight and sound training film-strips to the Department.

31. In cooperation with the Department of State Agency for top ranking foreign police International Development, we escorted 34 officers through the Police HQ Building and gave them an indoctrination program.

32. In cooperation with the Atlanta Committee for International Visitors, we escorted through the Police HQ Building and conducted an indoctrination program.

33. 2 officers gave a speed and skidmarks demonstration and lecture for Traffic Judges seminar at Emory University.

34. 6 civilian employees investigated prior to employment by the Atlanta Police Department.

35. Distributed pamphlet "Know Your Rights" to all members of the Police Department.

36. Made a survey of the Police Department to see if a Police Science Program at Georgia State College would be feasible.

37. 295 police applicants interviewed and investigated.

38. Self-defense and K-9 Corps demonstrations given at Lenox Square.

39. Interviewed and investigated 20 applicants for Neighborhood Youth Corps and employed 31.

40. Investigated, interviewed and employed 45 applicants for Police Guard.

41. The I.A. C.P. film "Every Hour – Every Day" with Danny Thomas was shown to many civic groups.

42. Processed all extra job requests.

43. 2 police guard's re-instated.

44. Conducted briefing on Traffic Control Signals and Gestures for 8 new officers.

45. Made a record check on 200 persons for the Georgia Commission on Juvenile Delinquency.

46. Prepared and distributed 1,000 copies of a 17 page handout on City Ordinances.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

We added a sight and sound projector system to our roll call training in July. The International Association of Chiefs of Police offers this training program to all police departments.

This system emphasizes pertinent aspects of police training and is proving to be very effective and appreciated by the men.

NEW PROJECTOR

* *

POLICE DEPARTMENT
COST OF OPERATION
1966

Purchase of Equipment	180,739.59
Lights and Power	22,609.30
Service, Motor Transport Department	520,022.51
Uniforms	88,146.78
Other Cost of Operation	202,282.18
Salaries	5,246,014.55
Salaries – Traffic Policewomen (School Crossings)	90,606.90
Rentals, I.B.M. Etc.	81,042.36
Total	**$ 6,431,464.17**

OFFICIAL SEAL

CITY OF ATLANTA

Edited by Lieutenant
CHARLIE BLACKWELL

Statistics by
TABULATION SECTION

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Annual Report 1967
Atlanta, Georgia

POLICE COMMITTEE OF ALDERMANIC BOARD

JACK SUMMERS, Chairman

CHARLIE LEFTWICH, Vice-Chairman

SAM MASSELL, JR., (President Board of Aldermen)

GEORGE COTSAKIS

Q. V. WILLIAMSON

HENRY L. BOWDEN
City Attorney

LEWIS R. SLATON
Solicitor General
Fulton County

JOHN E. DOUGHERTY
Associate City Attorney

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief of Police

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 1, 1968

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. and
Board of Aldermen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I submit herewith the 88th Annual Report of the Atlanta Police Department for the year 1967.

We wish to express our deep appreciation to Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., the members of the Police Committee, and the Board of Aldermen for the very fine help and assistance the department has received in the year 1967.

Respectfully,

H T Jenkins

Chief of Police

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS

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A LL CITIZENS SH
CRIME. PUBLIC

YOU CAN HELP FIGHT CRIME AND PRESERVE ATLANTA

ALERT YOURSELF -- LEARN TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR PROPERTY

TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES -- DO NOT LEAVE KEYS IN AUTOMOBILE -- OR HOUSE KEY UNDER DOORMAT OR IN MAILBOX -- LOCK ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS. REPORT PROWLERS TO POLICE.

LIGHTED AREAS OFFER SOME PROTECTION ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ALWAYS WRITE THE LICENSE NUMBER AND A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERPETRATORS OF ANY CRIMES YOU WITNESS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE INCIDENT.

NEVER FLASH MONEY OR EXPENSIVE JEWELRY IN PUBLIC PLACES.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN NOT TO ACCEPT GIFTS, GET IN CARS OR TALK WITH STRANGERS.

ALL CITIZENS SHOULD COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COMBATING CRIME. PUBLIC APATHY SHOULD BE ELIMINATED.

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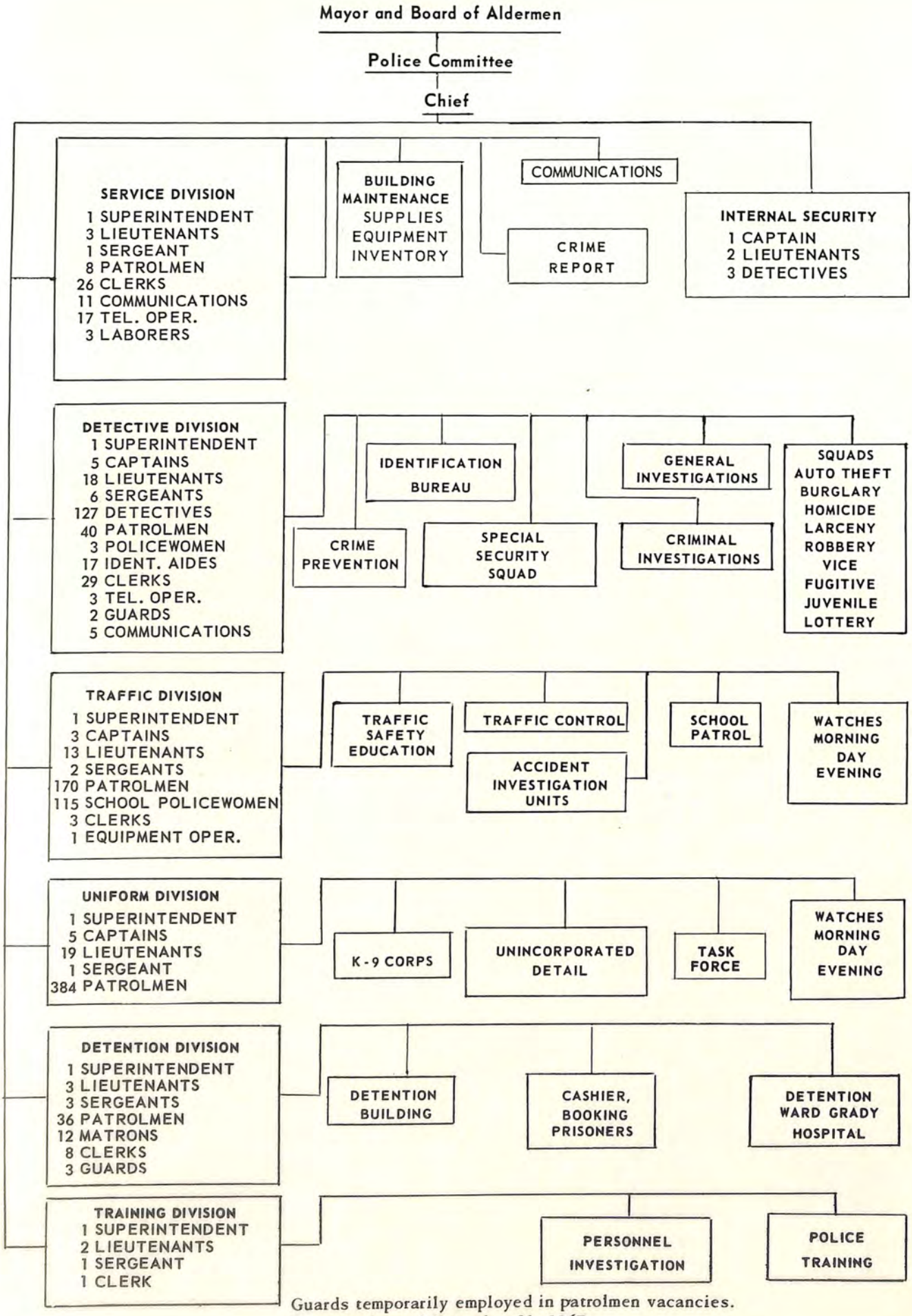
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Guards temporarily employed in patrolmen vacancies.
Personnel as of December 31, 1967.

DIVISIONS OF DEPARTMENT

DETECTIVE BUREAU

SUPERINTENDENT CLINTON CHAFIN
Commanding Officer

SERVICE DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT FRED BEERMAN
Commanding Officer

TRAFFIC DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT JAMES L. MOSELEY
Commanding Officer

UNIFORM DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT J. F. BROWN
Commanding Officer

DETENTION DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT I. G. COWAN
Commanding Officer

TRAINING DIVISION

SUPERINTENDENT J. L. TUGGLE
Commanding Officer

PERSONNEL OF POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967

Number of Positions Authorized	Rank and Grade
1	Chief of Police
6	Superintendent
14	Captain
60	Lieutenant
14	Sergeant
130	Detective
643	Patrolman
3	Policewoman
3	Clerk
5	Communication Clerk
3	Communication Serviceman
1	Communication Supervisor
2	Communication Technician
2	Custodial Worker
3	Electronics Technician I
1	Equipment Operator
11	Identification & Record Technician I
6	Identification & Record Technician II
5	Keypunch Operator
2	Police Dispatcher
12	Police Matron
1	Presser
2	Principal Clerk
1	Principal Stenographer
5	Senior Clerk
3	Senior Stenographer
3	Senior Typist-Clerk
4	Stenographer
1	Storekeeper
17	Switchboard Operator I
3	Switchboard Operator II
40	Typist-Clerk
115	School Traffic Policewoman
1,122	Total

The population of Atlanta is growing by leaps and bounds. This growth is accompanied by a similiar growth in traffic.

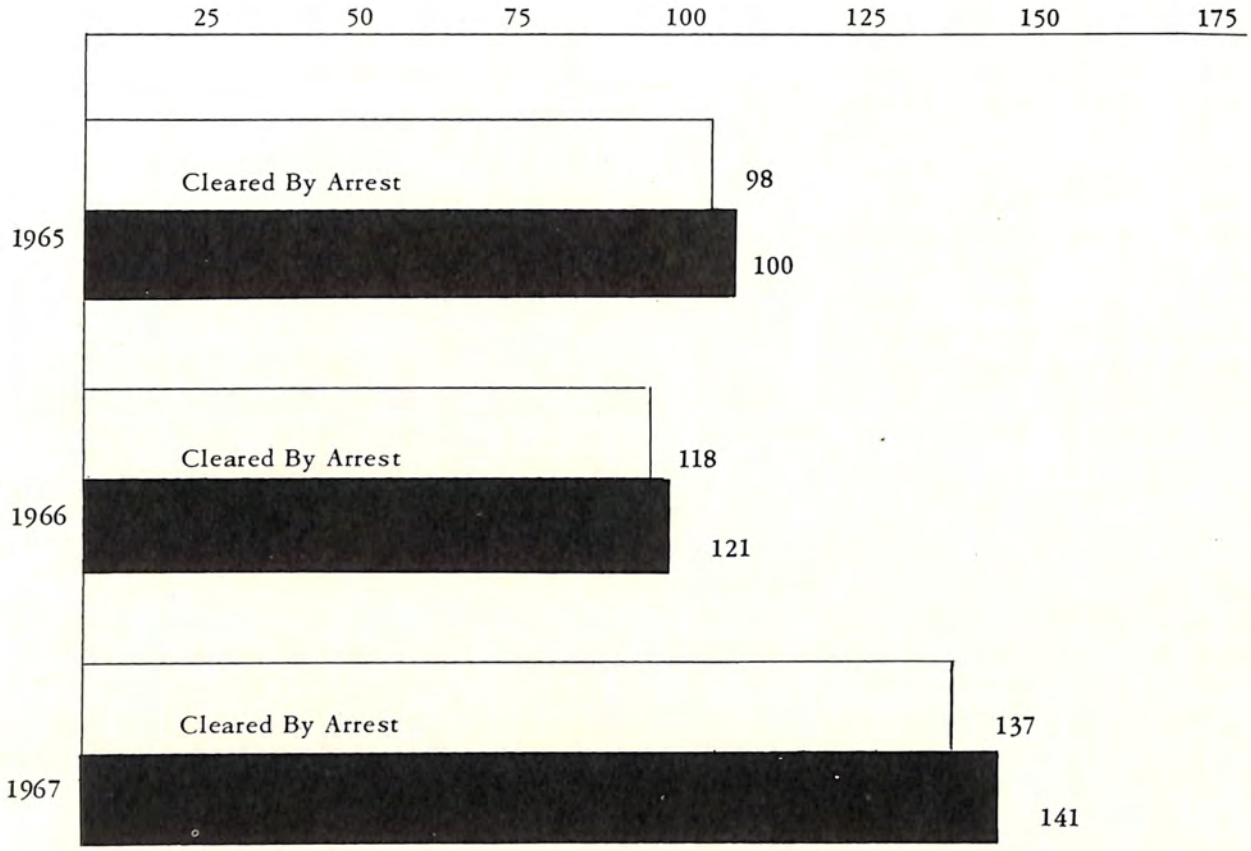
The Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission predicts by 1983, there will be an estimated four million six hundred thousand vehicular trips made each day on the streets and highways of Metropolitan Atlanta.

These predictions are based on statistics and information compiled by the Commission and the Georgia State Highway Department.

HEAVY TRAFFIC

HEAVY TRAFFIC

HOMICIDE



RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MURDERS:

	KILLED BY UNKNOWN			KILLED BY WHITE			KILLED BY NEGRO			TOTAL
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1967
White	1	1	2	20	24	14	3	3	2	18
Negro	1	3	2	1	1	2	74	89	119	123
										141

Murder Weapon Used	
Knives	24
Pistols	87
Shotguns	14
Rifles	5
Other	11
Total	**141**

Where Committed	1965	1966	1967
Residences	72	85	88
Business Places	9	16	19
Streets	19	20	34
Total	**100**	**121**	**141**

MURDER

PERPETRATORS

Negro	Male	kills	White	Male	2
Negro	Male	kills	Negro	Male	72
Negro	Male	kills	Negro	Female	25
Negro	Female	kills	Negro	Male	21
Negro	Female	kills	Negro	Female	1
White	Male	kills	White	Male	9
White	Male	kills	White	Female	3
White	Female	kills	White	Male	2
Negro	Male	kills	White	Female	0
White	Female	kills	White	Female	0
White	Male	kills	Negro	Male	2
Unknown					4

VICTIMS

White Male	15
White Female	3
Negro Male	96
Negro Female	27
Total	**141**

JUVENILES

5	Homicide victims are juveniles
5	Juveniles arrested as perpetrators

RECORD

103	of the perpetrators had police records
30	of the perpetrators had no police records
8	of the perpetrators were unknown

INCOME AREAS

102	Homicides committed in low income areas
31	Homicides committed in medium income areas
8	Homicides committed in high income areas

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total	**67**	**74**	**84**	**87**	**106**	**100**	**121**	**141**
Cleared by Arrest	68	70	81	83	105	98	118	137
Number White	10	17	22	15	25	24	28	18
Number Colored	57	57	62	72	81	76	93	123

Day of Week

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
15	13	15	12	18	44	24	141

1966 – 1967 COMPARISON OF MAJOR CRIMES

SUPERINTENDENT CLINTON CHAFIN
Detective Bureau

CRIME	1966	1967	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	CLEARED BY ARREST 1966	CLEARED BY ARREST 1967	PERCENTAGE OF CLEAR-UP	NAT'L AVERAGE	TOTAL ARREST	JUVENILE
Homicide	121	141	+ 17%	118	137	97%	89%	139	7
Rape	99	129	+ 30%	81	102	79%	62%	121	9
Robbery	473	613	+ 30%	267	362	59%	32%	384	91
Assault	925	872	- 6%	837	784	90%	72%	947	50
Burglary	5,291	5,646	+ 7%	1,341	1,800	32%	22%	1,595	793
Larceny Over $50	4,851	4,518	– 7%	1,218	1,474				
Larceny Under $50	8,255	8,632	+ 5%	2,782	3,077	35%	19%	3,869	1,613
Auto Theft	2,391	2,693	+ 13%	791	895	33%	23%	1,031	372
Autos Recovered	1,972	2,125							

TOTAL CRIMES – 1966 . . . . . **22,406**

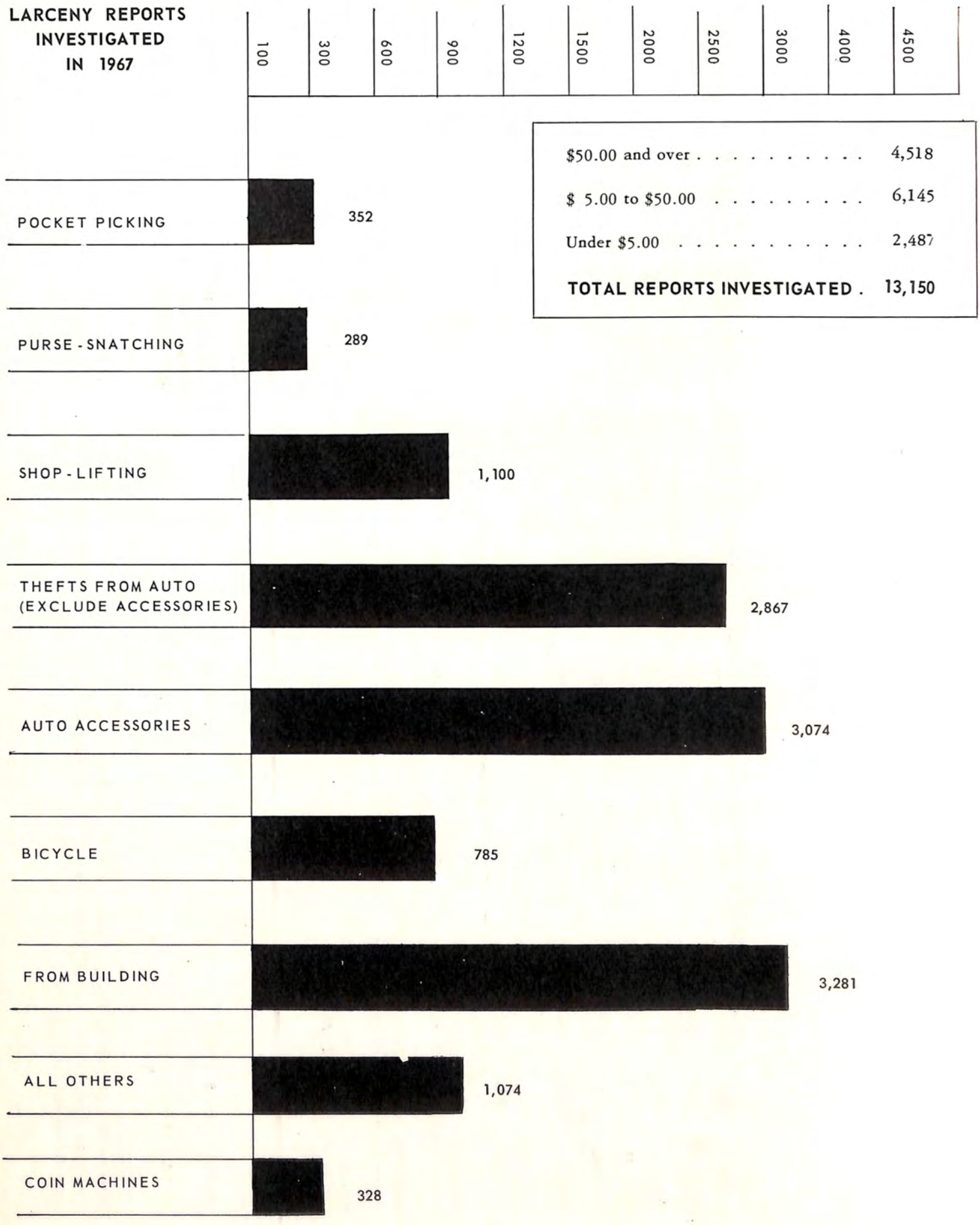
TOTAL CRIMES – 1967 . . . . . **23,244**

TOTAL ARRESTS **8,086**

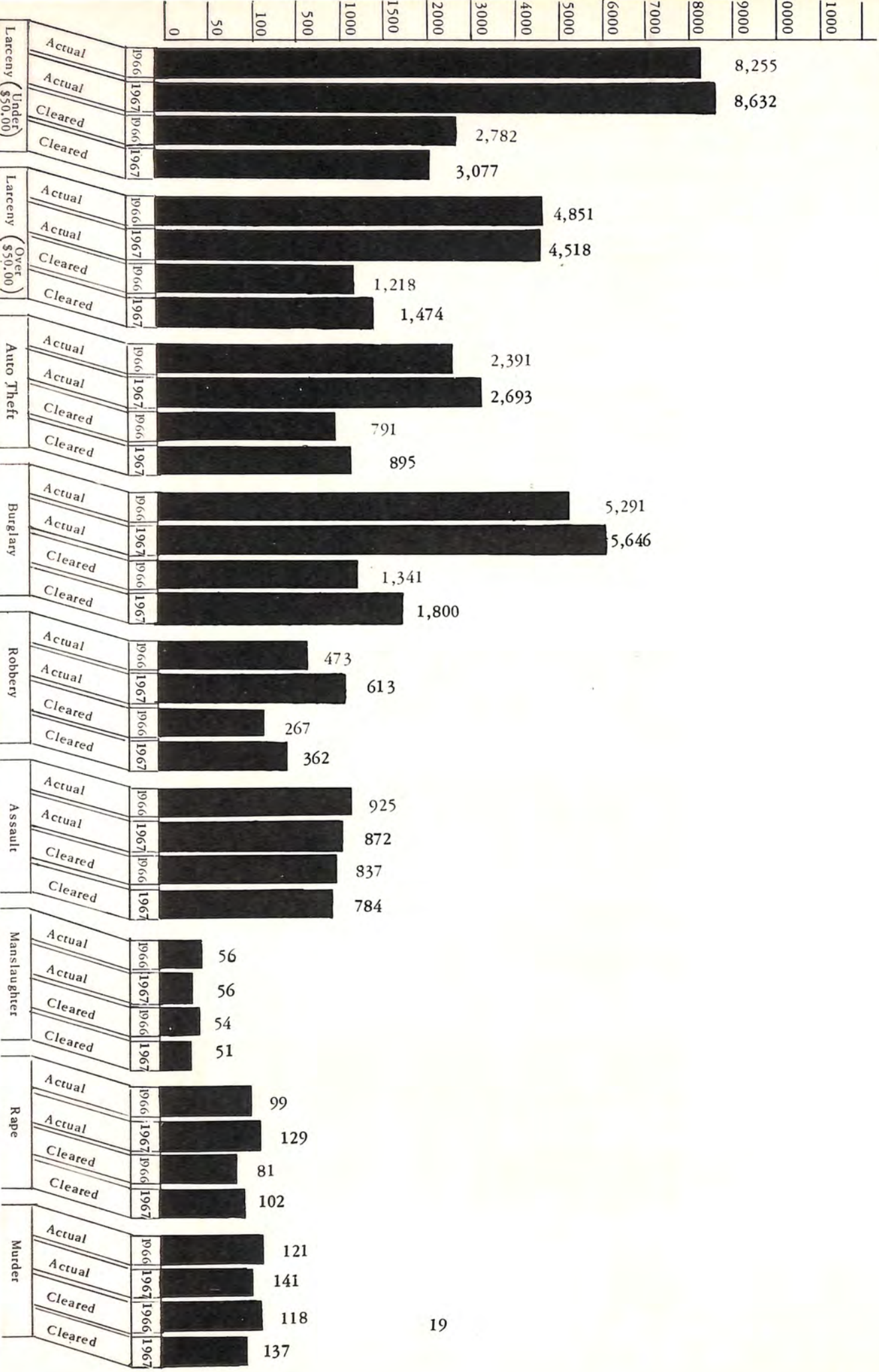
INCLUDED IN THIS TOTAL ARE 2,935 JUVENILE ARRESTS OR 36%

Increase of 3.7% January through December, 1967 in comparison with same period, 1966, counting Larceny under $50., not counting Larceny under $50, increase 3.3%.

LARCENY REPORTS INVESTIGATED IN 1967



$50.00 and over	4,518
$ 5.00 to $50.00	6,145
Under $5.00	2,487
TOTAL REPORTS INVESTIGATED	**13,150**


0
50
100
500
1000
1500
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
9000
Larceny (Under $50.00)
Actual 1966 8,255
Actual 1967 8,632
Cleared 1966 2,782
Cleared 1967 3,077
Larceny (Over $50.00)
Actual 1966 4,851
Actual 1967 4,518
Cleared 1966 1,218
Cleared 1967 1,474
Auto Theft
Actual 1966 2,391
Actual 1967 2,693
Cleared 1966 791
Cleared 1967 895
Burglary
Actual 1966 5,291
Actual 1967 5,646
Cleared 1966 1,341
Cleared 1967 1,800
Robbery
Actual 1966 473
Actual 1967 613
Cleared 1966 267
Cleared 1967 362
Assault
Actual 1966 925
Actual 1967 872
Cleared 1966 837
Cleared 1967 784
Manslaughter
Actual 1966 56
Actual 1967 56
Cleared 1966 54
Cleared 1967 51
Rape
Actual 1966 99
Actual 1967 129
Cleared 1966 81
Cleared 1967 102
Murder
Actual 1966 121
Actual 1967 141
Cleared 1966 118
Cleared 1967 137

BURGLARS SELECT VICTIMS

The contents of a home determines where some burglars strike nowadays.

A unique system is used in obtaining a list of major appliances he can steal from each home.

Information is gathered for the burglar by women who call residences stating she is making a survey and gives the name of a prominent organization with the assurance that she is not conducting a sales gimmick and requests cooperation by answering a few questions needed by her research program.

The caller then reads a list of questions such as:

Number in family
Number employed outside the home
Televisions -- size, model, color or black and white
Sewing machine -- make, manual or electric
Vacuum cleaner -- make and type
Radios -- make and size
Stereo, if portable
Lawn mowers, make, size, riding or self propelled
Air conditioning units -- make, tonnage of portable units

The caller thanks the housewife for being very helpful. The burglar now has a list of what each home contains. He becomes very selective in his profession.

"Yes, we have a color television."

K–9 SQUAD

Outrunning an escaping burglar who has a head start can be very difficult for a police officer, but a simple matter for a K–9 dog, thereby creating a need for a K–9 Squad.

Our K–9 Squad consists of one lieutenant and twelve officers, each with a trained dog. When off duty, the dog resides at the home of the officer.

Before an officer is assigned to the K–9 Squad, his neighborhood is checked for any adverse attitude directed towards a dog living in the vicinity, also, the pen in which the dog is kept must be sanitary and well constructed so as to prevent the dog from escaping.

A prospective K–9 dog must have above average intelligence and of even temperment, not over two years of age or under one year of age, should weigh 80 lbs., or more, be in good health, male sex and German Shepherd breed.

In selecting a dog for the K–9 Corp, approximately six out of every ten dogs fail to pass tests required by the trainer and are eliminated as prospects for our K–9 Corp.

After a dog is selected, he is put through training periods by a professional dog trainer. He is taught to be aggressive and not afraid of gun fire or noise. The dog, during its course of training, is taught to grab the arm in which a perpetrator holds a weapon, thereby preventing use of such weapon. The dog is taught to hold the subject without inflicting additional injury pending the the arrival of the officer.

The officer that the new dog will be assigned to work with also attends training school. After graduation, they are designated for street duty. Training will continue under the supervision of our professional trainer. Periodically he conducts re-training programs in which the dog is given various tests which indicate its merits and capabilities.

The K–9 Squad has two trucks designed to hold the dogs. The trucks are used in covering large areas and transporting the dog from one section to another when necessary.

K–9 dogs are very valuable when used for searching large buildings, warehouses and unlighted areas for hidden criminals.

ACTIVITIES OF IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

	1966	1967
Persons photographed and fingerprinted	32,266	33,177
Persons identified by fingerprints	12,867	13,276
Sets of fingerprints made	48,646	49,318
Dispositions to the F. B. I.	7,970	28,270
Reports to the various courts	23,081	23,580
Reports to probation office, parole board, board of corrections and Bellwood Camp	2,278	3,587
Persons checked for jury duty	51,902	397
Criminal calls made for photos and fingerprint dusting	1,665	2,535

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Fingerprints classified	7,785	8,037
Wanted persons flagged	1,688	2,161
Latent prints identified	358	360
Records to Strip File	2,141	1,826
Color photo calls	273	435
Silver Nitrate processing	27	61

RADIO

Summary of Work by Radio Station KIA – 532

	1965	1966	1967
Other Local Departments	3,134	3,879	3,944
Dispatches City	421,662	428,802	413,126
Dispatches Unincorporated Area	11,538	12,143	11,369
Wagon Calls	38,465	38,143	41,824
Lookouts and Miscellaneous Calls	303,554	309,708	295,492
Total Calls	**778,353**	**792,675**	**765,755**

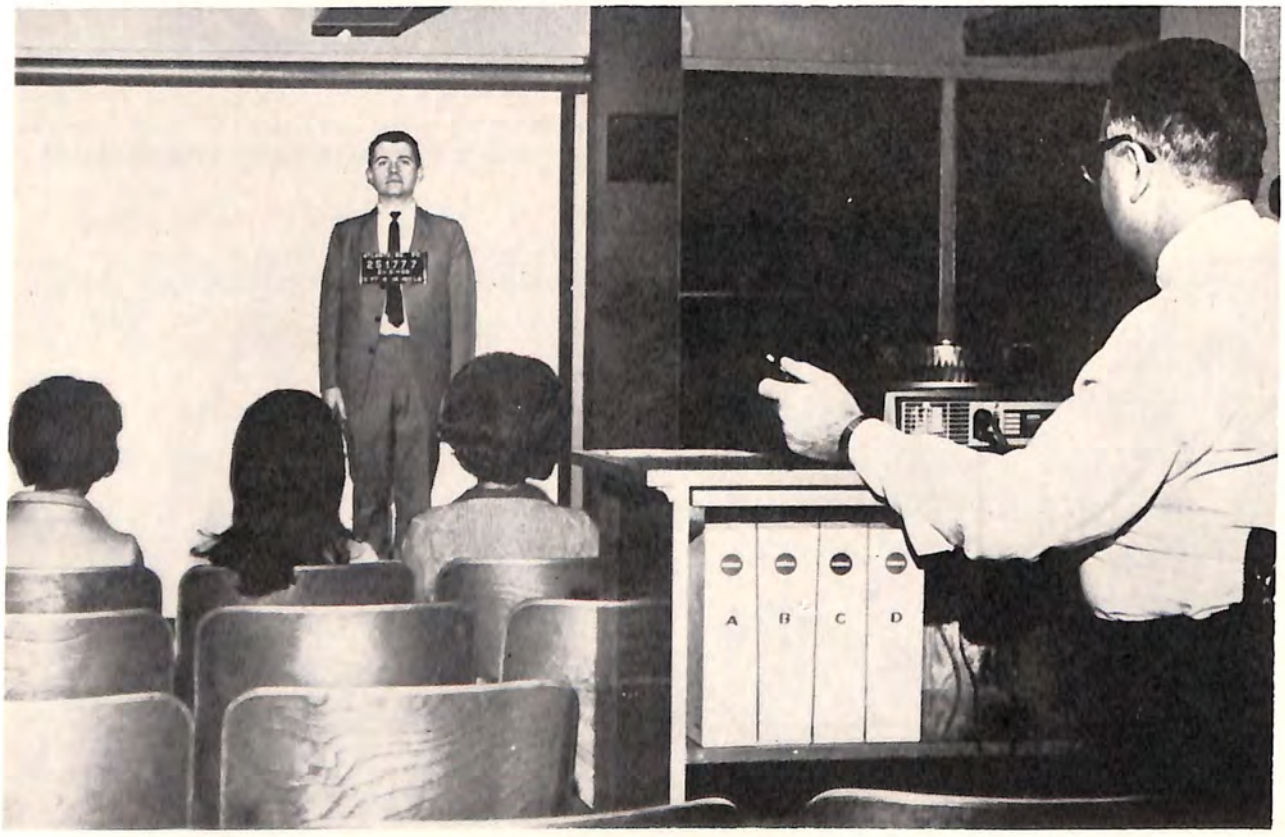
IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

A new system was started on a trial basis in the photography section this year.

Color slides are made of all persons arrested for robbery and sex crimes. Their image is projected on a screen in exact life size, in natural color and is reviewed by victims and witnesses for identification purposes.

The slides are classified and filed according to age, race, sex and height of arrested person. The system is cross indexed with the identification number. During 1967 over 1,700 color slides were made.

This system is a great improvement over the four inch by five inch black and white mug shots and produced such favorable results that our present plans are to expand it until all major crimes are eventually included in this color slide system.



SEARCHING FOR PERPETRATOR

CRIME PREVENTION

WE SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT

A new concept in crime prevention was inaugurated by this department during 1967. We are striving to change the thinking and behavior of potential criminals by creating a desire for them to become worthwhile citizens with a correct sense of values which include a respect for City, State and Federal laws and an obedience to home regulation.

To deter a person from becoming a criminal and taking the first wrong step, this training must start with youth. Some sections of the city already contain recreational organizations and agencies capable of absorbing the youth population into various constructive activities.

SKATE-O-RAMA
2,500 participated

JUNIOR CRIME FIGHTERS

In other areas of the city, we find a need for youth guidance organizations. Realizing this need, the department has broadened the structure of crime prevention by sponsoring several avenues of activity for our young people.

We encourage and assist groups such as Junior Deputy and Junior Crime Prevention Clubs, since these groups participate in crime prevention by influencing other people to live clean lives.

Our officers co-operate in providing sight-seeing tours for the youngsters and assist the Jaycees in providing entertainment during half-time periods at neighborhood non-professional football games.

Our officers speak to many adult groups such as PTA's, civic organizations and schools on various crime prevention subjects.

LOST CHILD FINDS FRIEND

1967
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT SUMMARY

1. TYPE OF ACCIDENT	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS						NUMBER OF PERSONS				
	All Accidents	Fatal	Non-Fatal				Property Damage	Total Killed	Total	Injured		
Motor Vehicle:			Total	a	b	c				a	b	c
1. Ran off Road	2,328	23	737	571	150	16	1,568	27	1,149	806	257	86
2. Overturned on road	64		16	8	7	1	48		37	16	13	8
Collision of Motor Vehicle with: 3. Pedestrian	622	29	593	327	183	83		29	617	337	189	91
4. Motor vehicle in traffic	19,352	32	1,364	878	341	145	17,956	39	2,807	1,331	668	808
5. Parked motor vehicle	1,450	3	105	75	26	4	1,342	3	144	93	38	13
6. Railroad train	21	1	8	5	1	2	12		14	9	3	2
7. Bicyclist	66	1	61	32	21	8	4	2	67	35	23	9
8. Animal	1		1	1					1	1		
9. Fixed object	51		11	7	3	1	40		11	8	2	1
10. Other object	17		1		1		16		1	1		
11. Other non-collision	25		10	7	2	1	15		13	9	3	1
12.												
TOTALS	23,997	89	2,907	1,914	735	261	21,001	100	4,861	2,646	1,196	1,019

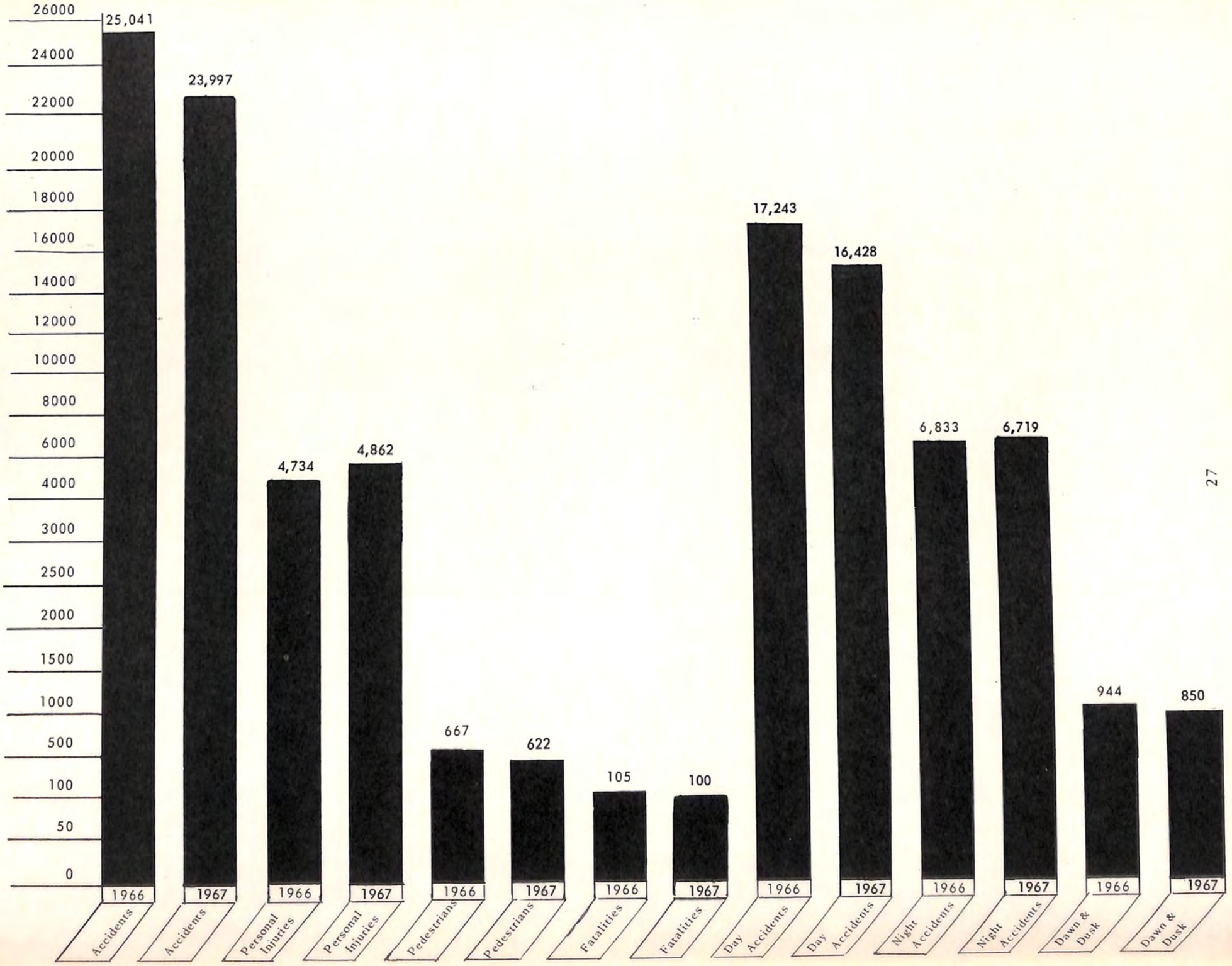
100 persons killed in 89 fatal accidents.

CODE FOR INJURY

A – Visible signs of injury, as bleeding or distorted member; or had to be carried from the scene.

B. – Other visible injury, as bruises, abrasions, swelling, limping, etc.

C. – No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness.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25,041
23,997
4,734
4,862
667
622
105
100
17,243
16,428
6,833
6,719
944
850
1966
1967
Accidents
Accidents
Personal Injuries
Personal Injuries
Pedestrians
Pedestrians
Fatalities
Fatalities
Day Accidents
Day Accidents
Night Accidents
Night Accidents
Dawn & Dusk
Dawn & Dusk

ACCIDENTS

1967

Contributing Circumstances Indicated	All Accidents		Fatal Accidents	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Speeding too fast	830	796	25	15
Fail to yield right-of-way	4,423	4,075	5	5
Drove left of center	1,131	1,137	11	11
Improper overtaking	634	579	2	2
Past stop sign	1,107	1,111	3	0
Disregarded traffic signal	1,254	1,220	1	5
Followed too closely	6,854	6,285	0	2
Made improper turn	1,667	1,700	0	0
Other improper driving	5,360	5,495	26	31
Inadequate brakes	428	353	0	0
Improper lights	21	26	0	0
Had been drinking	938	996	6	2
Total	**24,647**	**23,773**	**79**	**73**

* *1966*

105 Persons killed in 94 fatal accidents

* *1967*

100 Persons killed in 89 fatal accidents

Persons Killed by Hour of Day

						By Day of Week	
11 – 12 AM	6	7 – 8 AM	4	3 – 4 PM	7	Monday	10
12 – 1 AM	3	8 – 9 AM	3	4 – 5 PM	2	Tuesday	11
1 – 2 AM	1	9 – 10 AM	2	5 – 6 PM	7	Wednesday	13
2 – 3 AM	3	10 – 11 AM	1	6 – 7 PM	9	Thursday	11
3 – 4 AM	0	11 AM to 12 PM	3	7 – 8 PM	5	Friday	20
4 – 5 AM	1	12 – 1 PM	4	8 – 9 PM	11	Saturday	22
5 – 6 AM	2	1 – 2 PM	6	9 – 10 PM	3	Sunday	13
6 – 7 AM	6	2 – 3 PM	9	10 – 11 PM	2		
Total	**22**	**Total**	**32**	**Total**	**46**	**Total**	**100**

TOTAL TRAFFIC ARREST

1967

CHARGE	1967	1966	CHANGE
Allowing another to drive U/I	86	60	26
Allowing another to drive without license	305	233	72
Driving on sidewalk	31	33	-2
Driving on wrong side of street	2,384	2,546	-162
Driving while drivers license suspended	555	596	-41
Driving wrong way on one way street	2,484	3,192	-708
Failing to give a proper signal	39	54	-15
Failing to grant or yield right of way	3,086	3,181	-95
Failing to obey officers signal	206	223	-17
Failing to pull to curb to unload passenger	30	44	-14
Failing to remain in proper lane	9,763	13,285	-3522
Failing to set brakes and curb wheels	45	61	-16
Failing to stop when traffic obstructed	9	5	4
Following too closely	4,739	5,310	-571
Illegal or improper turn	15,715	16,106	-391
Impeding regular movement of traffic	737	1,067	-330
Improper entering or leaving vehicle	17	28	-11
Improper backing	1,014	1,213	-199
Improper brakes	185	215	-30
Improper emerging from private drive	786	832	-46
Improper or no lights	5,075	6,581	-1,506
Improper passing	898	1,185	-287
Improper start from parked position	664	636	28
Operating motor vehicle U/I	4,762	4,298	464
Projecting load	98	40	58
Riding double on motor scooter	6	22	-16
Speeding	32,627	30,068	2559
Violating pedestrians duties	1,119	1,698	-579
Violating pedestrians rights	252	197	55
Violating red light ordinance	19,275	19,555	-280
Violating stop sign ordinance	10,490	8,586	1,904
Blocking traffic	62	181	-119
Improper changing lanes	4,033	3,771	262
Motor vehicle colliding with object	886	924	-38
Vehicle leaving street or roadway	647	635	12
Vehicle colliding with parked vehicle	844	811	33
Blocking intersection	84	175	-91
Fail to grant R/W to pedestrian	4	4	0
Other hazardous violations	358	310	48
Violating minimum speed law	221	97	124
Drag Racing	171	111	60
Crossing Median	347	462	-115
TOTAL HAZARDOUS VIOLATIONS	**125,139**	**128,631**	**-3492**
Fail to abide	972	1,010	-38
Fail to appear in court on copy	4,218	4,499	-281
Illegal parking (restricted area)	1,792	2,547	-755
Improper muffler	1,057	979	78
No drivers license	8,415	9,089	-674
Violating truck and trailer ordinance	44	116	-72
Violating section 18.173 (Fail report acc.)	1,114	981	133
Illegal parking (overtime)	712	1,390	-678
Illegal parking (impound)	1,861	1,822	39
VSMVL	2,564	2,355	209
Other non-hazardous violations	71	77	-6
Violating State Inspection Law	3,839	1,372	2,467
	26,659	26,237	422
TOTAL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	**151,798**	**154,868**	**-3070**
Drunk on street	389	477	-88
Drunk in automobile	263	251	12
Other non-traffic violations	859	935	-76
	1,511	1,663	-152
TOTAL ALL VIOLATIONS	**153,309**	**156,531**	**-3222**
Cases involving accidents	19,377	20,501	-1,124

POLICE EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Accidents on our expressway system usually are more severe than accidents occurring in slow moving areas. Often times, people are trapped inside wrecked vehicles. Danger of fire is ever present, thus creating the need for emergency rescue vehicles with great maneuverbility and power.

In answer of this need, two small but powerful vehicles equipped with four-wheel drive capable of moving heavy broken down trucks from the traffic arteries were added to the mobile units this year. They are manned by officers trained in resuscitation, first aid and other phases of rescue work.

Due to their great maneuverbility, these small vehicles can reach the scene of an emergency much faster than the large heavy type rescue vehicles.

These vehicles are in addition to the four trucks that patrol our expressway system rendering assistance to stranded motorists.

When not involved in rescue operations, the vehicles patrol the expressways helping other police units in the regulation and control of vehicular traffic.

Personnel assigned to these vehicles are experts in operating the following equipment carried in the vehicles.

Resuscitator
First Aid Kit
Porter power jack
Hydraulic jack
Wire cutter
Jumper cable
Metal cutter
Bolt cutter
Snatch block
Wench
AC power generator unit
Fire extinguisher
Electric Metal saw
Tow chain
Leg splint
Arm splint

POWER JACK FORCES DOOR OPEN – RESUSCITATOR USED

UNINCORPORATED AREA – 1967

OFFENSES AND ACTIVITIES REPORT
UNINCORPORATED AREA OF FULTON COUNTY

* * * * *

Police services furnished to the Unincorporated Area of Fulton County are furnished by contract between City of Atlanta and Fulton County.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT
December 31, 1967

2 Captains
1 Lieutenant (Detective)
4 Detectives
4 Lieutenants (Uniform)
44 Patrolmen
12 Patrol cars
11 Police Women (School Traffic)
4 Motorcycles

* * * * *

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Total traffic accidents	88	96	99	111	86	114	104	134	94	126	140	139	1,331
Injuries	51	41	42	76	62	70	75	89	56	90	76	68	796
Deaths	4	6	0	3	0	1	1	4	2	1	4	4	30

* * * * *

			VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN		RECOVERED	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
Burglaries	423	422	$113,721.63	$108,726.97	$ 8,244.91	$10,917.21
Larcenies	451	366	$101,908.01	53,116.85	8,902.62	1,528.11
Larceny of Automobiles	49	72	86,965.00	93,500.00	66,015.00	77,250.00
Totals			**302,594.64**	**255,343.82**	**83,162.53**	**89,695.32**

UNINCORPORATED AREA ARRESTS

FBI REPORT – PART ONE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS		
Arrests	**1965**	**1966**	**1967**
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE:			
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	4	2
Manslaughter	7	9	7
Forcible Rape	3	1	3
Robbery	6	5	11
Aggravated Assault	5	3	9
Burglary	35	39	93
Larceny	35	42	118
Auto Theft	16	40	13
Total – Part One	**108**	**143**	**256**
FBI REPORT – PART TWO			
Other Assaults	7	29	9
Arson	2	1	5
Forgery & Counterfeiting	3	0	1
Fraud	3	4	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	4	3	2
Vandalism	5	10	26
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	10	13	18
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	10	0
Sex Offenses	3	5	4
Narcotic Drug Laws	1	6	2
Gambling	4	5	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children	0	0	0
Driving under the Influence	200	205	255
Liquor Laws	22	8	5
Drunkenness	305	309	266
Disorderly Conduct	55	61	1
Vagrancy	1	1	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	169	190	314
Total – Part Two	**794**	**860**	**908**
Total – Part One and Part Two	**902**	**1003**	**1164**
OTHER TRAFFIC ARRESTS			
Driving on Wrong Side of Street	35	60	96
Failing to Yield Right-Of-Way	40	81	152
Following Too Close	54	116	166
Hit & Run	22	19	23
No Drivers License	237	281	349
Red Light	37	59	158
Speeding	821	943	1640
State Motor Vehicle Laws	162	214	368
Stop Sign	531	565	985
Other Traffic Cases	544	409	531
Total Other Traffic Cases	**2483**	**2747**	**4468**
GRAND TOTAL	**3385**	**3750**	**5632**

UNINCORPORATED AREA REPORTS

FBI REPORT – PART ONE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		
Offense	**1965**	**1966**	**1967**
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE			
Murder & Nonnegligence	1	7	2
Manslaughter by Negligence	6	15	10
Forcible Rape	3	5	3
Rape by Force	2	3	3
Assault to Rape-Assault	1	2	0
Robbery	9	3	6
Armed – Any Weapon	7	2	4
Strong-Arm, No Weapon	2	1	2
Assault	11	18	24
Gun	3	6	7
Knife, or Cutting Instrument	4	2	2
Other Dangerous Weapon	0	0	5
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc., Aggravated	1	2	2
Other Assaults, Not Aggravated	3	8	8
Burglary	318	422	423
Forcible Entry	299	409	408
Unlawful Entry, No Force	7	2	3
Attempted Forcible Entry	12	11	12
LARCENY			
$50 & Over	159	208	253
Under $50	153	158	198
Auto Theft	48	72	49
Total	**708**	**908**	**968**
REPORTS NOT SHOWN ON FBI REPORT			
Death, Accidental	11	4	5
Death, Natural	13	13	18
Doors & Windows Found Open	15	23	62
Fires	39	52	45
Impounded Autos, Etc.	221	202	201
Lost	10	16	35
Malicious Mischief	124	203	240
Miscellaneous	124	145	117
Persons Injured	40	43	31
Suicides	4	6	2
Whiskey Stills Destroyed	11	3	1
Whiskey Cars Confiscated	7	1	3
Total	**619**	**711**	**760**
GRAND TOTAL	**1327**	**1619**	**1728**
Illegal (Non-Tax Paid) Whiskey and Mash Destroyed	**3618**	**4886½**	**2336 Gal.**

LARCENY OF CREDIT CARDS

Over 140,000,000 credit cards were in circulation in 1966. This number greatly increased during 1967.

Illegal and unauthorized use of credit cards cost American citizens between twenty-five and thirty million dollars per year and from all indications, this amount will continue to increase.

Merely by presenting a credit card, cash and most any type of service or commodity is obtainable on demand by the holder of credit cards.

Various methods are used to obtain credit cards, Some are stolen by pocket pickers, some by resident burglars and some from hotel and motel guests. They are also counterfeited.

Airlines, department stores and service stations are targets in the credit card racket. Tremendous bills are run up very fast at motels and hotels especially in large cities, before the owner has any knowledge that his credit card has been stolen.

Service stations are frequent victims in this sophisticated form of larceny. Not only is the credit card used for purchasing motor fuel, it is used for purchasing tires and other items offered for sale in the station. In one case, a victim received a bill for twenty high priced automobile tires that had been purchased two at a time in different stations between Atlanta and California, using a stolen credit card.

In a distant city, a young boy with a stolen credit card ran up bills for over ten thousand dollars having parties and purchasing gifts for girls he met, before being apprehended.

HOTEL PAID BY CREDIT CARD

GULLIBLE CITIZENS SWINDLED

Widows and poor citizens are swindled by fast talking con-men who represent themselves as being reputable building contractors.

These contractors seek their victims by door-to-door contact and telephone calls.

The victim is promised first class workmanship below the market cost, for additional rooms, carports, driveways, patios and other type of remodeling to their home.

In some instances, the victim signs a second mortgage unbeknowing. This is done by the swindler at the time of the signing of the contract. He shuffles a mortgage paper in with the contract papers and the victim innocently signs all papers.

In other cases, the perpetrator is given 50% of the total amount of the contract to purchase building material. The balance to be paid upon completion of the job. The perpetrator spends about a half day tearing out or doing preparatory work, leaves the job, never to be heard of again.

In most cases, the victims are widows and uneducated people who are not in the position to stand such losses.

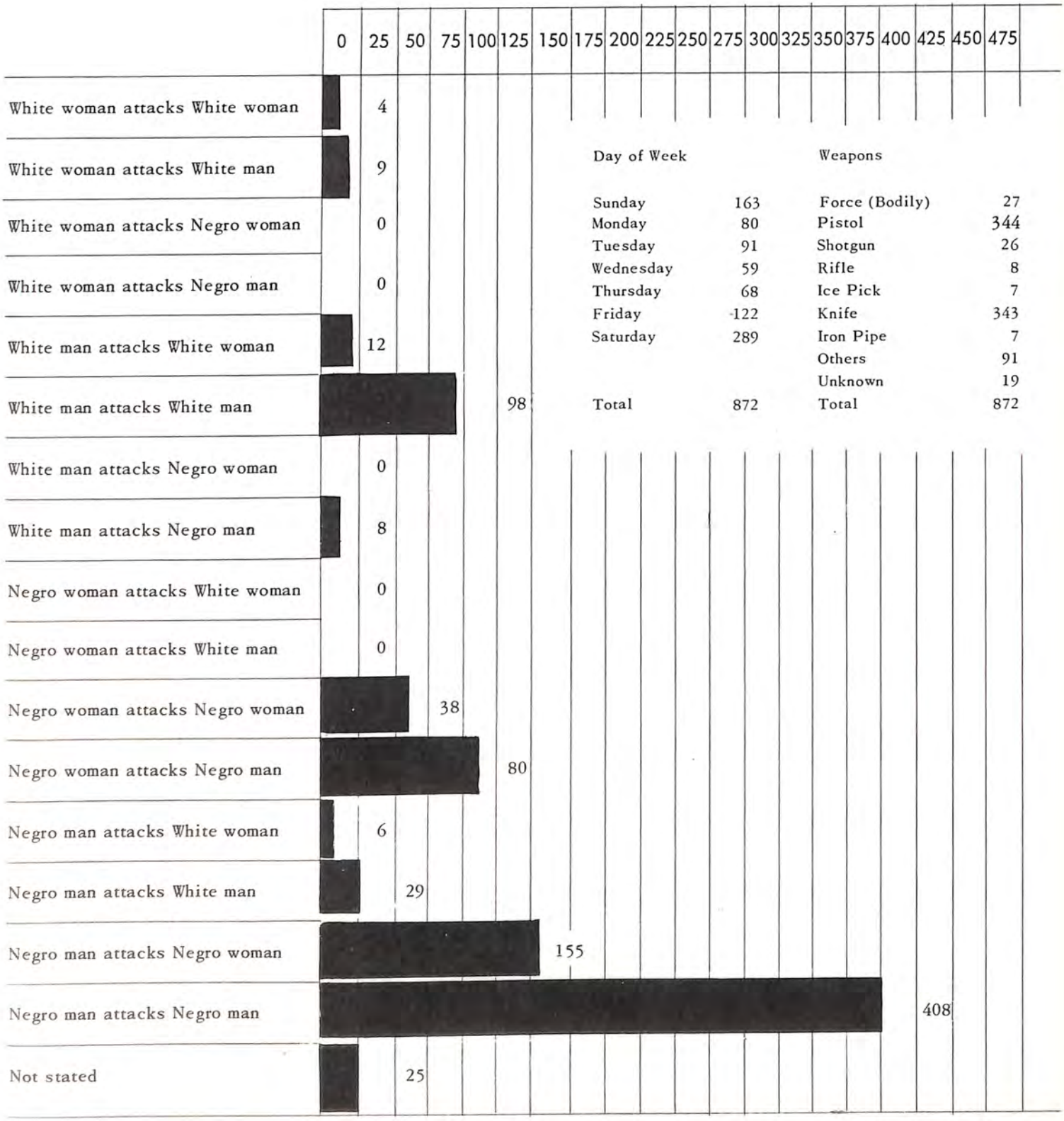
In cases where second mortgages are made, the victim is laboring under the illusion that she is to pay a reasonable amount of money for the job. She is shocked when she receives a past due notice that she has failed to pay the first payment due on her second mortgage, which in most cases is more than she ordinarily would have paid had she been dealing with a reputable contractor.

SIGNS MORTGAGE AND CONTRACT

BURGLARY 1967

	Residence Night	Residence Day	Residence Unknown	NON-RES. Night	NON-RES. Day	NON-RES. Unknown	Total Number	Value
Jan.	65	108	14	322	15	42	566	90,694.33
Feb.	45	82	22	251	8	34	442	79,085.84
March	61	97	27	204	9	31	429	65,667.17
April	75	113	14	191	7	22	422	54,856.21
May	67	89	18	194	10	19	397	73,426.26
June	68	71	19	223	8	14	403	56,908.22
July	77	66	20	304	19	22	508	51,821.18
Aug.	87	91	18	217	9	27	449	49,747..82
Sept.	85	96	21	190	17	32	441	55,667.69
Oct.	85	122	25	229	9	19	489	82,203.76
Nov.	58	141	27	287	8	27	548	97,476.49
Dec.	79	116	36	284	11	26	552	99,876.88
Total	**852**	**1,192**	**261**	**2,896**	**130**	**315**	**5,646**	**857,431.85**

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
1967



Day of Week		Weapons	
Sunday	163	Force (Bodily)	27
Monday	80	Pistol	344
Tuesday	91	Shotgun	26
Wednesday	59	Rifle	8
Thursday	68	Ice Pick	7
Friday	122	Knife	343
Saturday	289	Iron Pipe	7
		Others	91
		Unknown	19
Total	872	Total	872

TOTAL 872

VALUE OF PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	1966		1967	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
January	$ 417,605.07	$ 218,378.60	$ 510,739.19	$ 285,498.62
February	505,288.07	246,675.92	490,538.26	247,489.86
March	452,772.43	235,475.97	481,227.07	267,296.99
April	445,658.08	243,827.21	394,606.97	208,463.84
May	429,356.67	193,988.50	470,556.01	232,849.36
June	407,708.25	223,725.45	441,070.61	180,665.70
July	521,843.60	302,805.81	575,660.44	318,165.97
August	522,363.66	253,723.91	564,732.54	243,657.05
September	355,099.78	229,289.76	499,018.38	301,573.84
October	481,287.02	252,040.08	470,409.42	233,370.68
November	476,416.72	240,367.43	643,693.25	293,048.14
December	500,772.77	265,611.51	639,217.54	361,290.81
Total	**$5,516,172.12**	**$2,905,910.15**	**$6,181,469.68**	**$3,173,370.86**

WORTHWHILE ENDEAVORS

Many of our police officers are engaged in various types of commendable activity during their off-duty hours.

This type activity varies from boy scout leadership to conducting religious services for our silent citizens.

Due to the limited space in this publication, we are illustrating only two of these endeavors.

While assigned to the Morning Watch (12PM–8AM) Officer C. L. Huddleston observed groups of deaf people gathering for food and fellowship in a downtown restaurant. He observed them very closely and became interested in them.

Years later, he transferred from the mission committee to the silent department in his church. Not knowing the A B C's in the sign language, he studied the sign language in order to take part in teaching the word of God to our deaf citizens.

Officer Huddleston now teaches a class of 45 deaf people each Sunday.

****

BIBLE TEACHING BY SIGN LANGUAGE

Ray H. Billings, assigned to the Radio Division, the holder of a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering Degree from Georgia Tech, has been an active scouter for 12 years.

He has been a member of the District Eagle Review Board for 8 years. He served in other capacities such as cub pack Treasurer-secretary, troop advancement chairman, troop committee chairman, assistant scout master and institutional representative.

Such activity as overnight camping, hikes into various points throughout the State of Georgia and attending the summer troop outings and teaching the boys scouting skills is greatly enjoyed by Mr. Billings.

SCOUTING

POLICE SAFETY COMMITTEE

A Safety Committee authorized to investigate all incidents where police personnel are involved in vehicular accidents and city property is damaged, meets once each week.

This Committee consists of one superintendent who acts as chairman and votes only in case of a tie, one lieutenant who acts as secretary and is in charge of motorized equipment, and does not vote, one detective and three patrolmen.

After reviewing the evidence, the Committee will decide on one of the following:

1. The officer involved is exonerated.

2. Guilty of failure to avoid or prevent an accident with no penalty.

3. The officer involved be required to give a five minute safety lecture at roll call training.

4. The Traffic Court conducts a school where first offenders attend in lieu of paying a fine. Traffic laws are reviewed. The officer must attend one of these schools in uniform in his off duty hours.

5. Probation by Safety Committee for specified time.

6. The officer involved be assigned to a foot beat and not allowed to drive a police vehicle.

7. The officer be suspended, not to exceed five days.

8. Charges be preferred against the officer and tried before the Police Committee.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

CRIME REPORT BUREAU

Reports not shown on F. B. I. Annual Report

Lost Items	1,149
Recoveries, found, impounded, Etc.	5,456
Forgery, worthless and ficticious checks	1,454
Open doors and windows found by patrolmen	1,082
Fires	748
Deaths, found dead, no crime	835
Damage to police property, cars, motorcycles, etc.	673
Persons injured, other than traffic accidents, etc.	1,018
Malicious Mischief and vandalism	2,510
Burned to Death	5
Miscellaneous	838
Whiskey cars confiscated	47
Lottery cars confiscated	26
Narcotic cars confiscated	9
Unruly prisoners	358
Damage to City property – non-police	441
Officers injured	270
Molesting minor, public indecency, etc.	254
Attempted suicide	200
Suicides	55
Fire – Smoking in Bed	75
Persons bitten by dogs and cats	139
Accidental shootings	92
Injured in fires	26
Suspicious fires, arson, etc.	55
Arrest	7,114
Missing Persons	1,719
Vulgar phone calls	55
Operating without owners consent	327
Total	**27,030**
Unincorporated area reports	1,728
Unincorporated area unfounded reports	58
Unfounded reports (City)	1,846
Report shown on F. B. I. copy (City)	22,168
Total	**52,830**

AUTOMOBILES STOLEN AND RECOVERED

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Automobiles reported stolen	2,718	3,622	3,417	4,210	2,974	2,391	2,693
Stolen automobiles recovered	2,269	2,510	2,536	3,035	2,280	1,972	2,125

Stolen elsewhere, recovered here in 1967

Number 222

Value $365,504.00

CRIME REPORT BUREAU

Distribution of Crimes by Months

	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assaults	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Larceny
January	5	49	63	566	1,137	220
February	4	56	58	442	1,061	229
March	15	39	51	429	1,148	214
April	10	51	86	422	1,101	181
May	17	40	79	397	1,141	233
June	9	33	76	403	969	196
July	8	38	96	508	1,103	252
August	17	68	106	449	1,136	242
September	12	54	59	441	999	184
October	10	49	53	489	1,068	191
November	13	68	72	548	1,096	267
December	9	68	73	552	1,191	284
Totals	**129**	**613**	**872**	**5,646**	**13,150**	**2,693**

MISSING PERSONS

	WHITE		NEGRO		
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Totals
1 – 5	5	6	8	4	23
6 – 10	24	9	29	19	81
11 – 16	209	286	108	190	793
17 – 20	69	111	32	69	281
21 – 30	68	71	37	44	220
31 – 40	38	35	26	33	132
41 – 50	33	19	22	7	81
OVER 50	47	18	28	15	108
Totals	**493**	**555**	**290**	**381**	**1,719**

96% of persons reported missing located or returned.

CASES BOOKED

Type of Violation	White Male	White Female	Negro Male	Negro Female	17 Years and Under		Total Number Arrested
					White	Negro	
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	14	2	92	21	0	10	139
Rape	28	0	79	0	0	14	121
Robbery	73	9	183	3	13	103	384
Aggravated Assault	126	23	563	160	9	66	947
Burglary	230	15	422	20	291	617	1,595
Larceny	516	233	924	333	518	1,345	3,869
Auto Theft	232	17	312	10	164	296	1,031
Other Assaults	529	47	694	110	50	159	1,589
Arson	2	0	4	4	2	5	17
Forgery and Counterfeiting	88	24	50	20	10	21	213
Fraud	93	33	33	20	7	10	196
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property (Receiving)	51	10	58	6	12	19	156
Vandalism	132	10	173	28	133	154	630
Weapons – C. C. W. – C. P. W. L.	320	21	885	100	22	98	1,446
Prostitution and Vice	46	116	31	32	1	4	230
Sex offenses, except Rape & Prostitution	273	15	206	22	31	29	576
Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs	318	95	184	57	18	14	686
Gambling	85	14	709	357	11	49	1,225
Offenses against Family-Children	57	20	29	18	6	0	130
Driving Under the Influence	2,795	243	1,630	64	25	5	4,762
Liquor Laws	289	43	534	190	9	16	1,081
Drunkenness	25,508	2,113	14,315	1,887	56	77	43,956
Disorderly Conduct	6,387	1,032	9,729	2,579	1,068	1,574	22,369
Vagrancy	145	106	104	14	14	8	391
All other, except traffic	216	49	298	75	13	44	695
Run-Aways-loitering-Curfew	0	0	0	0	380	234	614
Total	**38,553**	**4,290**	**32,241**	**6,130**	**2,863**	**4,971**	**89,048**

General Court Cases **79,280**

TRAINING DIVISION

Conducted four Recruit Classes, 240 hours each with eight (8) visiting officers from police departments in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area.

Conducted three examinations on Training Bulletins furnished by International Chiefs of Police Association.

One officer graduated from the F. B. I. National Academy in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the three months course at the "West Point of Law Enforcement" is to provide officers with a knowledge of the latest administrative and investigative developments in the law enforcement profession.

Two officers graduated from the Southern Police Institute, Louisville, Kentucky. A three months course in Police Organization and Administration, Human Relations, Criminal Law, Police Planning, Traffic Control, Juvenile Investigations and Public Speaking.

Conducted thirty-seven (37) tours of the Police Station for a total of 506 persons.

Three (3) officers attended the Aircraft Rescue Demonstration School.

Nine (9) officers attended two weeks Traffic School at the Georgia State Police Academy sponsored by Northwestern Traffic Institute.

Twelve (12) officers received special first aid and rescue operations course familiarizing them with new emergency units.

One officer attended Harvard University three weeks for a course in "Management Institute for Police Chiefs".

Seventeen (17) officers attended Georgia State Police Academy for a course in Police Management and recruit school.

One officer attended a Workshop at the University of Georgia for one week for a course in Police Supervision.

Three (3) officers attended the University of Georgia for a course in Community Relations. (one week)

Sixty-six (66) officers were issued the report on the President's Crime Commission entitled "Challenge of Crime in a Free Society"

Distributed 20,800 copies of I. A. C. P. Training Keys to members of the department.

Distributed 287 copies of "Analysis of General Statutes Enacted at the 1967 Session of the General Assembly."

Conducted thirty-nine (39) lectures to civic groups, churches, and schools.

Two (2) officers made two films for training purposes.

TRAINING DIVISION

Ten (10) officers lectured at the Georgia State Police Academy.

340 officers were given firearms instruction at the Atlanta Police Department Pistol Range.

Twenty-six (26) Sight and Sound Training Films sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police were shown to members of the department.

800 members of this department participated in law enforcement training programs at the University of Georgia, Division of Law and Government. 38,400 Training Bulletins issued in conjunction with this program.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The Atlanta Police Department's Internal Security Squad is charged with, and performed the following functions:

Investigated and made summary and final reports on complaints against Police Department Personnel.

Investigate and ascertain the honesty and integrity of police personnel.

Interviewed 583 new police applicants. Conducted a complete investigation on 368, recommended 251 for employment and of this number, 167 were employed.

Interviewed 37 applicants for reinstatement as patrolmen. Conducted investigation on 33 and recommended reinstating 21 as patrolmen.

Conducted 15 investigations on applicants for out-of-town police departments.

Investigated and approved or rejected all applications for extra police jobs for off-duty and retired officers.

Established a systematic file on complaints and report immediately to the Chief of Police any case that might require disciplinary action; and to furnish a summary report of all activities to the Chief of Police.

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED

	OFFICERS ASSAULTED	OFFICERS INJURED BY PRISONERS	OFFICERS ASSAULTED NOT INJURED	OFFICERS INJURED IN ACCIDENTS	UNRULY PRISONERS
JAN.	19	4	15	10	18
FEB.	33	10	23	9	33
MAR.	33	11	22	15	33
APR.	29	11	18	17	29
MAY	26	4	22	15	25
JUNE	24	9	15	21	29
JULY	38	10	28	12	38
AUG.	26	4	22	12	24
SEPT.	34	7	27	15	34
OCT.	32	10	22	23	34
NOV.	28	6	22	14	28
DEC.	33	6	27	15	33
TOTAL	**355**	**92**	**263**	**178**	**358**

Officers receiving minor injury not shown. Only cases requiring hospital treatment included. In some incidents, more than one officer and one prisoner are involved.

KNOWLEDGEABLE

A number of our police personnel have earned their college diplomas. Forty-eight officers now attend colleges and universities in the Atlanta area, completing courses of instructions in their off-duty hours.

Thirty-three of our officers are holders of bachelor degrees and eight have masters degrees in law.

Fourteen officers have completed courses at the FBI Academy. Several have attended the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University and the Southern Police Institute.

The Georgia State College now offers a two year course in Police Administration which leads to an Associates of Arts Degree. The College is one of the few institutions in the nation offering this course. Twenty-six Atlanta police officers are presently enrolled in this degree program.

Various degrees held by other officers include:

One Bachelor Electrical Engineering
One Associate of Art
Three Bachelor of Business Administration
Three Bachelor of Science
Four Bachelor of Art
One Bachelor of Divinity

ATTENDING COLLEGE

ALCOHOLISM

A ruling by the Superior Court caused a change in drunkenness cases booked after July 19, 1967.

This ruling applies only to chronic alcoholic cases. In the new ruling, the order stated that "excusal of one afflicted with chronic alcoholism from criminal prosecution is confined exclusively to those acts on his part which are compulsive as symptomatic of the disease and with respect to other behavior -- not characteristic of confirmed chronic alcoholism -- he should be judged as any person not so afflicted."

The judge did not exclude those drinkers whose alcoholic binges cause great harm to others and to the peace in general. It did not excuse those who get drunk and disturb the peace at will. It did not excuse arrest of those drunk on the streets or in public places who are not classed as chronic alcoholics. The menace to the community of such persons will still be acknowledged.

The Fulton County case is the first time in Georgia alcoholism has been judged to be a disease and not a crime.

Chronic alcoholics are not exempted from criminal guilt in cases involving criminality. The ruling reduced the effectiveness to only cases of drunkenness, loitering, and other directly related to the state of intoxication.

ALCOHOLIC

ATTEMPT SUICIDE

Attempt suicides show a drastic increase in recent years.

In 1963 one hundred and forty-seven persons attempted to take their own lives. In 1967 two hundred persons attempted to take their lives.

The records indicate that people who survive this searing emotional experience constitute a pool from which completed suicides are later drawn. Below is the age, sex and race breakdown on attempt suicides for 1967.

	20 & Under	21–25	26–30	31–35	36–40	41–45	46–50	51–55	56 & Over	Total
White Male	10	16	6	5	10	5	3	5	8	68
White Female	12	16	17	13	9	7	1	3	3	81
Negro Male	7	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	17
Negro Female	13	11	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	34
Total	42	46	29	23	22	14	5	8	11	200

POLICE DEPARTMENT
COST OF OPERATION
1967

Purchase of Equipment	$ 274,260.99
Lights and Power	21,101.33
Service, Motor Transport Department	575,966.95
Uniforms	112,648.50
Other Cost of Operations	212,387.14
Salaries	6,284,103.15
Salaries – Traffic Policewomen (School Crossings)	99,835.60
Rentals, I. B. M. Etc.	105,377.77
Total	**7,685,681.43**

POLICE OFFICERS PENSION IN 1967

	Name	Rank	Retirement Date	Years of Service
1.	Young Howard Allen	Detective	February 1, 1967	28 years
2.	Marion W. Blackwell	Lieutenant	March 28, 1967	25 years
3.	Lewis L. Lackland	Patrolman	April 15, 1967	25 years
4.	E. C. (Roy) Mitchell	Patrolman	May 1, 1967	25 years
5.	George L. Newton	Patrolman	July 3, 1967	28 years
6.	Durrell Fuller	Patrolman	July 7, 1967	30 years
7.	Robert L. Shutley	Detective	August 1, 1967	25 years
8.	Charles E. Strickland, Sr.	Patrolman	August 7, 1967	29 years
9.	David W. Clayton, Jr.	Patrolman	August 18, 1967 (Disability)	24 years
10.	Clem H. Fortner, Jr.	Lieutenant	August 28, 1967	25 years
11.	Edwin A. Barfield	Lieutenant	August 31, 1967	28 years
12.	Erah C. Carter	Patrolman	October 11, 1967	25 years
13.	George E. Wallace	Patrolman	October 20, 1967	31 years
14.	Norman R. Clodfelter	Sergeant	October 21, 1967	28 years
15.	Quinton F. Hays	Patrolman	November 30, 1967	25 years

NOTE: To qualify for retirement an officer must be 55 years of age and have a minimum of 25 years of service.

OFFICIAL SEAL

CITY OF ATLANTA

Edited by Lieutenant
CHARLIE BLACKWELL

Statistics by
TABULATION SECTION