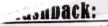
Avondale Crime Statistics Year to Date: December 31					
	2012		2014	% Change 2012/ 2014	% Change 2013/ 2014
Homicide	0	4	10	NC	150%
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	12	11	11	-8%	0%
Rapes	108	115	87	-19%	-24%
Robberies Felonious Assault	55	70	72	31%	3%
	181	152	150	-17%	-1%
Burglaries Breaking & Entering	85	66	49	-42%	-26%
Thefts from Autos	203	83	84	-59%	1%
Other Thefts	300	289	272	-9%	
Auto Thefts	51	52	29	-12	
Total Pt. 1Crimes	995	842	761		





The Riots of 1967 & 1968



"Auto Thefts" do not include una "Other Thefts" include una

> The riots of 1967 followed years unemployment, lack of housing and educational opportunities1 in Avondale. The day before the riots began, Martin Luther King Jr. preached nonviolence at the Zion Baptist Church in Avondale. The riots followed the disputed June 1967 conviction of Posteal Laskey Jr., accused of being the Cincinnati Strangler². Laskey was accused of raping and murdering six white women, and the conviction was considered controversial. On June 11 Peter Frakes, Laskey's cousin, picketed with a sign that read, "Cincinnati Guilty-Laskey Innocent!" Frakes was arrested by police for blocking the sidewalk1. Incensed black leaders held a protest meeting on June 12 at the Abraham Lincoln statue on the corner of Reading Road and Rockdale². Witness say rioting began over the constant police harassment, lack of

jobs, and shopkeepers raising prices and selling bad products². A thousand rioters smashed, looted and attacked cars, buildings and stores. Riots vandalized homes and busineses on Reading Road and Burnet Avenue. Crowds filled the streets and threw bottles and firebombs at businesses. The Ohio National Guard was called in to restore order³. By June 15, one person was dead, 63 injured, 404 people had been arrested, and the city suffered over a million dollars in property damage²

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson's Commission on Civil Disorders issued a report that blamed the riots on the poverty of the segregated neighborhoods in Cincinnati and the practice of police officers in "stopping Negroes on foot or in cars without obvious basis" and using loitering laws disproportionately against minorities³. Further riots broke out in Avondale in response to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. on April 4, 1968. A mob smashed store windows and looted the stores or burned the merchandise. Two people were killed, at least 220 injured and 260 arrested during two nights of violence². Governor James A. Rhodes ordered Ohio National Guardsmen into Cincinnati to stop the rioting³. The National Guard patrolled

the streets in jeeps, armed with machine guns. Images of the riots show barracaded streets, and National Guard patrolling the streets. The Aftermath - Avondale's flourishing business district along Burnet Avenue was abandoned after the riots of 1967 and 1968, with damaged areas left vacant for over a decade. The riots may have helped fuel beliefs that the Avondale and nearby neighborhoods were too dangerous for families and helped accelerate "white flight" to the suburbs. We are witnessing a renaissance here in Avondale. Avondale will return to greatness.

Safe Play Days

Saturday February 14th - S. Avondale Elementary Saturday February 21th - Rockdale Academy

1PM - 3PM

FREE TO ALL CHILDREN & PARENTS Bounce house, Sports, Snacks, FUN!

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The Legacy of the Cincinnati Strangler* Cincinnati Magazine. August 1997 2) "Civil unrest
 Trao Otio Cities are Focal Points of Overnight Racial Disorders". Reading Eagle. June 1967