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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
Jan. 9, 1968

House Republicans will launch a legislative attack on loan-sharking, narcotics peddling and organized gambling in the session of Congress beginning Jan. 15, House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford of Grand Rapids said today.

Ford said the GOP will offer a package of three anti-crime bills as part of an overall assault on the Nation's crime problem. He noted that loan-sharking, narcotics trafficking and organized gambling are the three major money-makers of Mafia-type syndicates and produce an annual "take" of about \$10 billion.

Pointing up his personal support of the House GOP anti-crime drive, Ford has introduced a bill directed at loan-sharking--the practice of lending money at highly exorbitant rates of interest to individuals unable to borrow from legal sources. This is the first of the three bills in the GOP war-on-crime program, Ford said.

Ford's anti-loan-sharking bill would make it a federal crime for anyone to lend money at illegal rates of interest. Federal penalties would apply whenever such a loan interfered with or affected interstate commerce, or whenever any part of the loan transaction or efforts at collecting the loan or interest on it crossed state lines. The interest rates involved would be deemed illegal under the Ford bill whenever they exceeded the rate permitted in a particular state.

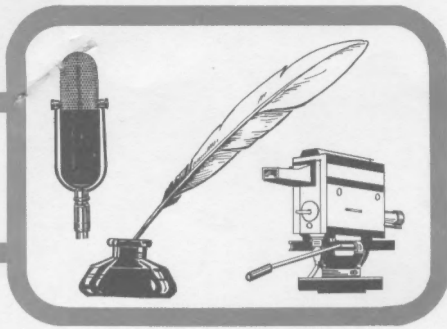
"If my bill is enacted into law," Ford said, "it will go a long way toward drying up a principal source of revenue for organized crime." "Loan-sharking is clearly a part of organized crime on a national level, yet there is no federal law which deals directly or effectively with it."

Ford noted that the President's Crime Commission found loan-sharking to be second only to gambling as a source of revenue for organized crime. The commission also found, Ford pointed out, that loan-sharking is directly related to gambling and narcotics trafficking--because gamblers borrow to pay their losses and addicts borrow to purchase narcotics.

Ford also emphasized that small businessmen whose operations are marginal sometimes fall victim to loan sharks. He said congressional committee reports are filled with accounts of how small businesses have been taken over by the syndicate, after the syndicate got its foothold through a loan shark.

Sixteen other House Republicans have joined with Ford in introducing the loan-sharking bill. Fourteen of them are members of the House GOP Task Force on Crime. The others are the senior Republican on the House Judiciary Committee and the senior Republican on the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
January 25, 1968

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Prepared for Delivery on the Floor of the House, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1968.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks. Mr. Speaker, a page one story in the New York Times this morning reveals that organized crime has moved into Wall Street through the device of loan-sharking. I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times story be printed in the Congressional Record immediately following my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, the testimony now being given before a committee of the New York Legislature on loan-sharking and organized crime points up the need for swift action by the Congress to swing federal investigators into action against loan-sharking--one of the principal sources of revenue for the crime syndicates.

We have a vehicle for that purpose in a bill due to come to the House floor shortly--the Truth-In-Lending Bill which yesterday was granted a three-hour open rule by the House Rules Committee.

The Truth-In-Lending Bill is urgently needed, and there will be Republican support for it in the House as in the Senate. As reported out of committee, however, the legislation would not touch upon the tremendous problem of loan-sharking.

I wish to announce that Republicans will offer an amendment to the Truth-In-Lending Bill to give additional protection to the man who has to borrow money. Our amendment will zero in on the lending of money at illegally high rates of interest. It will unleash federal agents in a drive to rid the country of the scourge of loan-sharking and to weaken the financial underpinnings of organized crime.

It seems safe to predict that the House will overwhelmingly approve this amendment. There now is no federal loan-sharking statute on the books.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican loan-sharking amendment has been carefully prepared by Rep. William B. Widnall, senior Republican on the Banking and Currency Committee, and Rep. Richard H. Poff, member of the Judiciary Committee and chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime.

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The loan-sharking proposal first was offered in a bill introduced last December by all members of the Task Force, the senior Republican on the Judiciary Committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch, and me.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican amendment to the Truth-In-Lending Bill would make it a violation of federal law for anyone to lend money at illegal rates of interest. The interest rate involved would be deemed illegal whenever it exceeded the rate permitted in a particular state. Federal penalties of a \$10,000 fine or 10 years in jail would apply whenever such a loan interfered with or affected interstate commerce, or whenever any part of the loan transaction or efforts at collecting the loan or interest on it crossed state lines.

Mr. Speaker, evidence of the infiltration of Wall Street by loan sharks and mobsters underscores the urgency of immediate action to bring the full force of federal investigative power into play against loan-sharking and all it entails.

Mr. Speaker, the House Republican Task Force on Crime has spent months in preparing this loan-sharking legislation. The legislation resulting from this group's efforts deserves the careful consideration of the House. The loan-sharking amendment merits ringing endorsement.

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STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD February 8, 1968

Office Copy

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the President sent his message on crime to the Congress. He told the Congress that -- and I quote:

"Thousands of Americans are killed or injured each year by criminal acts. Many thousands more are unable to use the streets of their cities without fear, or to feel secure in their homes or shops.

"Property valued at almost \$4 billion is lost through crime every year. Millions of dollars are taken from the productive economy by organized racketeers -- money that should be in the pockets of the poor, or in the bank accounts of honest businessmen.

"For decades our system of criminal justice has been neglected.

"For decades the conditions that nourish crime have been gathering force."

Republicans ask the President why he has waited until now to take action? We ask why he has ignored the findings and recommendations of his own Crime Commission until now?

I think that every Member of Congress knows that crime is our number one domestic problem. The fact and fear of crime stalks our nation. Since 1960 the reported rate of crime has increased over 88 percent. This alarming increase cannot be attributed to population growth, which has increased only 10 percent since 1960.

Republicans believe that the Administration must account to the nation for these figures. All levels of government -- local, state and national -- share responsibility for the safety of our nation.



Control and prevention of crime is not solely a responsibility of government. In the first and last analysis it is the responsibility of every American. Crime cannot and will not be controlled without the support and assistance of all responsible citizens. Americans need effective and sustained leadership to mobilize and properly channel their concern into constructive effort. The greatest failure of the Johnson Administration is its failure to provide Americans with this much needed leadership. No program can fill a leadership gap.

Republicans welcome the President's pledge to fight crime. But we express both disappointment and concern over inadequacies of the President's proposed program. The President has failed to fully recognize the problems of crime in America and effectively respond to the challenge. His proposed program is much like a prize fighter with dazzling foot work, but no punch.

I am concerned that an analysis will show that the President has given the nation a political document and not a much needed plan for national action.

Crime must be brought under control -- substantially reduced. The Republican Party is committed to solving this problem which each year grows as a deepening crisis. While the Johnson Administration slept, Republicans have developed and introduced specific legislative proposals designed to control and prevent crime and lawlessness. I believe these Republican proposals offer great promise for alleviating the problems of crime.

Indeed, the fact that the President has recommended the enactment of two proposals which were developed, drafted, introduced, and overwhelmingly supported by House Republicans -- the Cramer anti-riot bill and the Railsback appeals bill -- is but a sampling of the commitment and ability within our Party to solve this problem of crime.

Others from our side of the aisle will discuss other instances where Republican leadership has substantially improved Administration anti-crime legislation in this and previous Congresses.



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No. 19

CRIME IN AMERICA AND THE REPUBLICAN ANSWER

A Report to the American People

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, earlier this afternoon, the distinguished ranking minority member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH], made some excellent observations concerning the President's crime message and the recommendations contained therein. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] has been informed of the special order taken by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF] and he does know the sentiments that will be expressed in general by Members of the committee and Members of the Republican task force. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH], who has had great experience in the field, is coauthor of a number of the Republican bills which will be discussed. His leadership has contributed greatly to the overall Republican effort in this field.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the President sent his message on crime to the Congress. He told the Congress that—

Thousands of Americans are killed or injured each year by criminal acts. Many thousands more are unable to use the streets of their cities without fear, or to feel secure in their homes or shops.

Property valued at almost \$4 billion is lost through crime every year. Millions of dollars are taken from the productive economy by organized racketeers—money that should be in the pockets of the poor, or in the bank accounts of honest businessmen.

For decades our system of criminal justice has been neglected.

For decades the conditions that nourish crime have been gathering force.

Republicans ask the President why he has waited until now to take action? We ask why he has ignored the findings and recommendations of his own Crime Commission until now?

I think that every Member of Congress knows that crime is our No. 1 domestic problem. The fact and fear of crime stalks our Nation. Since 1960 the reported rate of crime has increased over 88 percent. This alarming increase cannot be attributed to population growth, which has increased only 10 percent since 1960.

Republicans believe that the administration must account to the Nation for these figures. All levels of government—

local, State, and National—share responsibility for the safety of our Nation.

Control and prevention of crime is not solely a responsibility of government. In the first and last analysis it is the responsibility of every American. Crime cannot and will not be controlled without the support and assistance of all responsible citizens. Americans need effective and sustained leadership to mobilize and properly channel their concern into constructive effort. The greatest failure of the Johnson administration is its failure to provide Americans with this much needed leadership. No program can fill a leadership gap.

Republicans welcome the President's pledge to fight crime. But we express both disappointment and concern over inadequacies of the President's proposed program. The President has failed to fully recognize the problems of crime in America and effectively respond to the challenge. His proposed program is much like a prize fighter with dazzling foot work, but no punch.

I am concerned that an analysis will show that the President has given the Nation a political document and not a much needed plan for national action.

Crime must be brought under control and substantially reduced. The Republican Party is committed to solving this problem which each year grows as a deepening crisis. While the Johnson administration slept, Republicans have developed and introduced specific legislative proposals designed to control and prevent crime and lawlessness. I believe these Republican proposals offer great promise for alleviating the problems of crime.

Indeed, the fact that the President has recommended the enactment of two proposals which were developed, drafted, introduced, and overwhelmingly supported by House Republicans—the Cramer antiriot bill and the Railsback appeals bill—is but a sampling of the commitment and ability within our party to solve this problem of crime.

Others from our side of the aisle will discuss other instances where Republican leadership has substantially improved administration anticrime legislation in this and previous Congresses.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding to me.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Recognizing the hour, Mr. Speaker, I shall be as brief as the subject will permit.

I believe it is fair to say that insofar as the President's crime message delivered to the Congress yesterday is an indication that he not only is concerned about but also that he finally means to do something about the problem of crime in this country, all Republicans will welcome the message.

Until now I think it is further fair to say that the administration has been content to rely principally upon oration and outrage. The legislative measures that have been proposed have been until now too few, too narrow, and too slow in coming. It is apparent that there has been some change in the climate now and with it hopefully a recognition that what has been offered so far has been inappropriate and inadequate to meet the challenge. I suggest that it is too early to attempt to make a definitive analysis of the President's proposal. We do not attempt to assume either a negative posture or positive posture with respect to the specific proposals itemized by the President. What we do mean to make plain now is that the sense of urgency conveyed by the entire message cannot help but produce the priority treatment of crime measures which is so urgently needed in the Congress this year. This is all to the good. Whatever the motives behind the President's new posture, the end result will benefit all Americans. By embracing some Republican ideas he has at the very least laid a predicate for a meaningful dialog on an issue that troubles every thoughtful American regardless of party.

Those who heard the President's message and who had an opportunity to read it since recognize, I think, its distinct Republican flavor. It contained much of Republican origination and Republican orientation. Of the 22 proposals specifically explained by the President, four have such a Republican orientation. The immunity legislation which the President called upon the Congress to enact is legislation previously endorsed by the

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Republican task force on crime. I might add it was urgently proposed by the President's own Crime Commission several months ago.

Second, as has been indicated already, the legislation which passed the House last year making it possible for the Government to take an appeal on a motion to suppress evidence or confessions was legislation offered by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK].

Again I think it is important to remember that it was the distinguished minority leader who first in the January 1966 Republican state of the Union message suggested that a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice would make a proper shop for the conduct of basic research in new techniques in law enforcement and in prisoner rehabilitation. The President in his message adopted the essence of that suggestion and then went forward to suggest an expansion of the program currently conducted in this area by the FBI at Quantico.

Finally, and most conspicuously, the President has called now for the adoption of an antiriot bill. Those who have observed the Congress will recall the chronology of this legislation. It was first proposed as an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1966 by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER]. That amendment was adopted in the face of a substitute by an overwhelming vote.

And, as all will recall the legislation, after it passed the House, went to the other body where it died that year. I think the date upon which the bill was debated is significant. That date was July 19, 1967. And, in order to demonstrate that the President's recommendation of the antiriot bill is something of a new approach insofar as the administration is concerned, I think it is well to remember that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the course of that debate, made it plain at that time that the Attorney General of the United States, the chief law-enforcement officer of the United States, a member of the President's Cabinet, was opposed to the antiriot bill. In order, Mr. Speaker, that this may be made crystal clear, I would like to quote from the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 19, 1967, at page H8940 a portion of the statement made by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. He stated in part as follows:

The distinguished Attorney General on "Meet The Press" last Sunday said he was opposed to this bill . . . And in the conversation that I had with the Attorney General in my office yesterday he repeated to me that he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, "yesterday" would have been July 18. July 18 was 4 days after the first outbreak of the Newark riots and, now, some several months later, for the first time the President is recommending the adoption of antiriot legislation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I shall be happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

(Mr. TAFT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, while I was not serving in the Congress of the United States at the time of the original hearings which were held on the antiriot proposal of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER], I wonder if I am not correct in my recollection of the hearings that were held at that time, and out of which this bill grew, relating to the interstate activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations of that type, which were repeated over and over again by the various witnesses who appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. POFF. In very large measure that is true. And, the author of the amendment, during the course of the debate, was careful to call attention to the fact that it was aimed at such activities; that it had a broad application; it had a worthy application then as it has a worthy application now. And, the startling thing is that the President of the United States has only recently become aware of the merits of such application.

Mr. Speaker, if I may continue for just a moment, while I say it might be premature to make an analysis of certain proposals in the President's message, it would be appropriate to take note of some of the omissions in the President's message.

Last year the Republican task force on crime proposed a series of bills and endorsed other bills in the general law enforcement area to most of which the President made no reference. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to extend at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from the report of the task force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEDEZ). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The excerpts referred to follow:

I. ORGANIZED CRIME

1. *Electronic surveillance*—a bill which outlaws all wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping except by law enforcement officials under Court approval and continuing Court supervision during national security investigations and investigations of certain organized crime type cases. The Task Force believes that enactment of this legislation would be the single most important step in combatting organized crime. The McCulloch-Ford bill (H.R. 13275, October 3, 1967), co-sponsored by the Task Force, follows the blue-print for such legislation fashioned by the Supreme Court in the *Berger* case.

2. *Witness immunity*—a bill to expand the power of the Government to compel the testimony of hostile witnesses by granting them immunity from prosecution when they plead the Fifth Amendment during the investigation and during the trial of certain organized crime cases. Title II of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act (H.R. 11267, June 29, 1967), co-sponsored by the Task Force contains this provision.

3. *Loan-sharking*—a bill (H.R. 14373, December 11, 1967) which would make it a federal crime to lend money at rates of interest prohibited by State law whenever such a loan interferes with or affects interstate commerce or whenever any part of the loan transaction or efforts at collection cross state lines. In addition to the Chairman and members of the Task Force, this bill is sponsored by the Minority leader, the ranking Minority member of the Committee on

Banking and Currency and the ranking Minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

4. *Obstruction of investigation*—a bill which would make it a federal crime to interfere with or obstruct investigations by federal agents by the intimidation of potential witnesses. Legislation of this nature was passed by the Congress and enacted into law during the First Session. It was first proposed by Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.), a Task Force member, in 1960, and is contained in Title I of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act.

5. *False statements*—a bill which makes the rules of evidence in perjury prosecutions less rigid and more realistic. This is contained in Title II of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act and was recommended by the Katzenbach Crime Commission.

6. *Profits from Criminal activities*—a bill which makes it a federal crime to invest money which has been earned from illegal racket activities in legitimate businesses. This is the Criminal Activities Profits Act (H.R. 11268, June 29, 1967) co-sponsored by the Task Force.

7. *Funds unreported for tax purposes*—a bill which makes it a federal crime to invest money which has not been reported for income tax purposes in legitimate business. This is H.R. 11266, co-sponsored by the Task Force, and principally aimed at organized crime.

8. *Joint Congressional Committee on Organized Crime*—a bill creating a permanent bi-partisan Committee of both Houses of Congress to investigate organized crime and report its extent, impact and effect to the American public. This is H.R. 6054, first proposed by Rep. Cramer.

II. INVESTIGATIONS AND PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

1. *Motions to suppress*—a bill creating in the Government a limited right to appeal to a higher Court the granting of a defendant's motion to suppress confessions and other evidence. H.R. 8654, proposed by Rep. Thomas Railsback (R.-Ill.), a member of the Task Force, is such a bill and such a provision is contained in Title I of the Task Force sponsored Criminal Procedures Revision Act. The bill has passed the House.

2. *Searches incident to arrests*—a bill to codify, and make less confusing, the existing law of search and seizure where lawful arrests are involved. Title I of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act contains a provision to this effect.

3. *Searches pursuant to warrants*—a bill to permit the issuance of search warrants for property which constitutes evidence of the offense in connection with which the warrant is issued. This is in conformity with a recent Supreme Court decision (*Warden v. Hayden*). It is the subject of H.R. 8653, proposed by Rep. Railsback, and contained in Title I of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act.

4. *Execution of search warrants*—a bill to permit the issuance of search warrants authorizing the officer executing it to enter the place to be searched without announcing his identity and purpose where the Judge or Commissioner has determined that physical evidence sought is likely to be destroyed or when danger to the officer exists. This is one of the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act, patterned after H.R. 8652, sponsored by Rep. Railsback.

III. THE POLICE

1. *Survivorship and disability benefits*—a proposal to provide Federal survivorship and disability benefits for local police and non-federal law enforcement officers who are killed or injured while assisting federal officers in the apprehension of, for example, bank robbers, kidnapers and AWOL military personnel. The Survivorship Program originally proposed was broadened to include a disability program in a bill introduced by Chairman Poff and endorsed by the Task

Force. This legislation passed the House this year.

IV. THE COURTS

1. *Bail reform*—a proposal to re-examine and amend the Bail Reform Act of 1966 to allow the Courts more discretion in granting or denying release on personal recognizance to defendants who are found to be a danger to the community or in revoking the release of those who have committed other crimes after release.

2. *Federal Magistrates*—a bill to abolish the present U.S. Commissioner system and to replace it with a lower-tier of judicial officers, U.S. Magistrates, who are empowered to handle minor trials and otherwise perform routine Court functions that presently occupy the time of Federal judges that ought to be devoted to more serious matters. S. 945, proposed by Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) and Scott (R.-Pa.) is such a bill.

V. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. *The District Anti-Crime bill*—an omnibus anti-crime bill dealing with special law enforcement proposals for the District of Columbia. H.R. 10783 passed the House on June 26, 1967, by a vote of 355 to 14.

2. *Appropriations and personnel*—proposals to increase the authorized strength of the District of Columbia Police Department, to increase the staff of the District Bail Agency and to provide for personnel to supervise the activities of defendants released on personal recognizance prior to trial.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, these bills, we think, enjoyed a large measure of support from every echelon of Government and the entire community which deals with the problem of criminal justice in America. The subjects they address include the prevention of crime, methods of apprehension, arrest, interrogation and prosecution of the suspect, and rehabilitation of the convicted criminal.

We suggest that the President and his advisers will want to examine this list of bills and hopefully give bipartisan support to those which they consider meritorious.

Further omissions in the President's message, I believe, should be underscored. First of all I was disappointed to learn that the President did not take the opportunity to endorse the legislation which passed the House last year on June 6, 1967. That legislation originally was known as the safe streets bill; finally under amendment in committee it became known as the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Act. The President did recommend again the passage of the safe streets bill, but seemed anxious to insist that the bill which is passed by the Congress be the bill which he proposed to the Congress.

The Republican amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL], we believe, made a significant improvement in the legislation, and we trust that the president will see fit to lend his endorsement and pronounce his endorsement in the other body.

At that point I believe parenthetically it should be said that we Republicans agree with the President when he makes the point that essentially law enforcement is a responsibility of State and local governments. And we do agree, because we share the concern of all thoughtful people that too much concentration of too much power at the Federal level of government tends toward the development of a national police state, and all

patriotic Americans abhor that possibility. It was because we have such fears that the Cahill amendment was attached to the safe streets bill.

The original safe streets bill, the Members will recall, vested complete authority in the Attorney General of the United States to administer the funds authorized and appropriated by the Congress under this legislation, and to allocate money among the several States, or communities in the States, as he in his sole discretion saw fit.

The Cahill amendment, on the other hand, conceived with a block-grant approach, returned primary control of the funds and operation of the program to the State and local authorities where it belonged.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to subscribe to and endorse the most excellent summary made by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, regarding the law enforcement and criminal justice assistance act passed by the House of Representatives in August of last year. I am sure the gentleman joins with me in deploring the fact that this excellent legislation, commended by the National Association of Attorneys General, by virtually all agencies concerned with law enforcement and criminal justice, this excellent House bill, has languished without effective action in the U.S. Senate.

One further point I deem it most important to make here: I regret that the President in his crime message has charted a course of retreat in support for local and State law enforcement, and criminal justice instrumentalities.

The President a year ago in February of 1967 indicated in his crime message to the Congress of that date that—

Our best estimate is that the federal investment under this act—

The Crime Control Act—

in its second year would be approximately \$300 million.

Then Attorney General Ramsey Clark, in testimony on March 15 of 1967, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, said:

For fiscal year 1969 \$300 million will be asked to commence a sweeping action program.

It was with great disappointment that I found the President in his state of the Union message and again in his crime message retreating from \$300 million to \$100 million in his recommended support of the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act for its second year; namely, fiscal year 1969.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman for his most meaningful contribution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me say most emphatically that certainly the country is the beneficiary because the Republican task force on crime is headed by the gentleman from Virginia. I, and my colleagues, are grateful for his

many contributions and his leadership.

I also would like to add, I am now reliably informed that 49 of the 50 Governors have endorsed the House version of the anticrime bill that was passed in 1967. This is the legislation which grew out of the Cahill amendments to the committee bill. This endorsement by 49 out of our 50 Governors should insure the support of the administration for this legislation.

Mr. POFF. The gentleman has anticipated my speech and put it infinitely more eloquently than I could.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I would like to give credit at this time to some of the very able supporters of the efforts and leadership of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL], specifically to Republican Congressman BIESTER of Pennsylvania, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLOY], who were the prime architects in supporting the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL] in developing and gaining wide support from Republicans and Democrats alike for the excellent Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1967.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TAFT. I would like to ask the gentleman a question with regard to the Law Enforcement Assistance Act—or, if you want to call it, the safe streets bill. I think there may be a lack of understanding as to the impact of this bill.

The impact of this bill, as I understand it, is one of funds—the funds that go to the training of law enforcement officers; how those funds are distributed, and how they can be most effective.

I certainly share the gentleman's assessment of the Cahill amendment and the direction that we hope any final legislation will take.

I think there is in the minds of the public a concept that there is something over and beyond mere assistance in the financing of police training and other law enforcement activities and research. I think we should point out that the very guts of the bill is what we are talking about here.

This is the impact of the bill. There is no special activity or special magic that the Federal Government brings to this situation.

Mr. POFF. I am glad the gentleman has brought out that point. All those who are knowledgeable in the field agree, and this includes the President's own crime commission, that the chief need is improved training and better and more police officers at the State and local levels. This is exactly the target of this legislation.

Continuing now, if I may briefly, Mr. Speaker, to comment upon the more conspicuous omissions in the President's crime message, a similar amendment to that just discussed was offered to the Juvenile Delinquency Act adopted in the House last year and again that amendment was of Republican origin.

I hope that the President did not mean, be anything that he said in his message, to disavow or reject that amendment to

(more)

that legislation.

Another measure that the President did not mention is the amendment adopted by an overwhelming vote by the House only last week while the House was debating the truth-in-lending bill.

That amendment, as you will recall, was aimed at organized crime involvement in the nefarious practice of loan sharking.

I am hopeful that the President's failure to mention this amendment was intended to indicate his support of that amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SMITH of New York. I would like to bring to the attention of the House that it was through the efforts of the gentleman in the well that the amendment which make loan sharking a Federal crime was added to the truth-in-lending bill. I think that this was an activity for the great benefit of the United States, that the gentleman in the well perfected this amendment to make loan sharking a Federal crime, and secured its attachment to the truth-in-lending bill.

I am interested to note that the President in his message said:

Organized crime is big business in America.

I think this is something that Republicans in this House and the Republican task force on crime have been saying loudly and clearly for some time. He went on to say that—

Its sinister effect pervades too many corners of America today—through gambling, loan sharking, corruption, extortion, and large movement of narcotics.

I am hopeful also, with the gentleman in the well, that the President's omission to say anything about specific legislation in regard to loan sharking indicates that he will support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman for his kind comments.

May I reciprocate by saying how fortunate the task force is to have a member with the distinguished background that he has enjoyed at the bar and on the bench.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I saw some consternation on the faces of those who remain as I walked in with these eggs. I want to assure you I am not planning to pelt anyone with them. I would like, rather, to pass out some bouquets to the chairman of our crime task force, who has been tirelessly and thoughtfully exploring the scope of this issue, which is so important to the American people.

This task force has been working hard for a long time, and I am proud to have been a member of it. I think it will continue to work hard for some time to come. While this is not a partisan issue, it is an issue of the people—really the people's greatest issue. It certainly is the kind of issue that should have the attention of us all, regardless of party, regardless of our particular concerns in this field.

I think we all welcomed the President's message this week. We welcomed the assessment of this very shrewd politician that this is a major issue. We welcomed an indication that he was putting the prestige of his office behind a leadership posture which would be more constructive in the reduction of this issue and the reduction of the terrible concerns of the American people for the safety of the streets.

I, was pleased to note the President's comments about the so-called safe streets bill and his hope that the Congress would address itself to a resolution of the impasse which resulted from the Senate's unwillingness to accept the House version, at least as it appears to the present time. I know that with the weight of the President behind a resolution of this impasse, we are going to make some progress, progress that is desperately needed.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the President's message and his great emphasis on the fact that the Attorney General is the man to call if one is concerned about crime indicates also that we will find a new vigor in the expressed attitudes of the Attorney General toward the problems of organized crime, particularly in the wiretapping area. Many of us have been concerned about where we were headed there. Certainly, organized crime is one very legitimate concern of the Federal Government.

It involves a network, a countrywide network, and one which is interstate commerce of the most nefarious sort.

We look forward to some new approaches, to some new vigor in the fight against organized crime, if the President's message means what we all hope it does, because in the final analysis, this battle cannot be fought with words. It has to be fought with leadership of the highest order, it has to be fought with determination, and it has to be fought by all sides of our political system, by all parts of our Government.

I know the Republican task force on crime will indicate its efforts and its best thought to continuing the battle we have now been fighting for a year, in cooperation with the President if possible, but, regardless of partisanship and regardless of the possibilities of cooperation, at least to the fullest extent of our capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, again I commend the speaker in the well for the remarkable contributions he has made, for his diligence, for his thoughtfulness, and for the leadership he has given to our task force.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I know all on the task force agree with me when I say that the gentleman brings a great reservoir of talent to our efforts.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that the gentleman from Mississippi would be welcome on the Republican task force on crime. He has only to make one modest change.

Mr. Speaker, we all appreciate the character of the gentleman's contributions to the fight against crime.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, today a clergyman from St. Paul, Minn., visited me in my office. He is one of a number of Minnesota clergymen who has made a commitment to do more in the contest against the growing incidents of juvenile delinquency both in his city and in the State of Minnesota.

He commended me on my appearance a week ago Friday night at Macalester College in St. Paul as the final banquet speaker at a meeting of clergy and laymen concerned about juvenile delinquency.

I gave him a copy of the President's crime message of yesterday. He sat in my office while I was on a long distance telephone call, and read from the message, and later quoted to me the following words of the President of the United States:

I propose the passage of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act.

This clergyman said to me: "Congressman, do you think it will pass?" I said: "It already has passed the House of Representatives, in September of last year. To be sure the House in its wisdom rewrote the bill recommended by the administration. It tailored the bill to the Republican philosophy of the proper role for the Federal Government in the fight against juvenile delinquency, and it passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority." The clergyman look at me and said: "I find no reference to that fact in the President's message. Could you tell me why?" I said: "Sir, you have not addressed your question to the right party. I cannot look into the mind of another man."

I said: "I will make available to you the full text of the bill as passed by the House in September of last year, the bill which will make a meaningful contribution to the fight against juvenile delinquency, which will do so in a proper and most humanitarian way. I will also send you a copy of the debate in the House of Representatives, so that you may understand the reasons for the rejection by the House of Representatives of the administration recommendations and the adoption of those put forward under the leadership of individual Republican Congressmen serving in the House."

He said: "I hope you will. Is it not too bad that you do not have a voice equal to that of the occupant of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, so that the entire country would understand that excellent progress legislatively in the Congress has already been made on this problem of juvenile delinquency prevention?"

Hopefully, Mr. Speaker, attention can eventually be drawn to the impasse which exists in the U.S. Senate, and whatever reasons there may be for the delay, that those reasons will disappear, and inaction will end and action will take place in our other Chamber across the other side of this building.

All Americans deeply concerned about the growing rise of crime and juvenile delinquency should indeed be demanding that our sister Chamber take the same sort of constructive action which was taken here in the House of Representatives last August and last September.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman.

Before I conclude I should like to say that the thing in the President's message which disappointed me most was his insistence once again upon the wiretap bill which he first proposed. As the Members of this body will recall, the President would permit wiretaps for the gathering of evidence only in national security cases, and he would decide or allow the appropriate authorities of the Executive establishment to decide when the national security was involved and what constituted national security cases.

The legislation which the task force has endorsed, which has been introduced in this body and in the other body, would permit wiretapping only in those cases where the law-enforcement officer was able to convince an appropriate judge that the evidence could not be acquired by other techniques, to convince the judge that a crime had been committed or was being committed, to convince the judge that a court order was necessary to acquire evidence of a crime specifically named in the legislation.

Legislation of this kind has received almost universal endorsement. The concept enjoys the approval of the three previous Attorneys General, of the Judicial Conference of the United States, of the majority of the President's own Crime Commission, and of every national law enforcement association in the United States which has pronounced upon the subject.

The Attorney General of the United States today stands almost alone in his opposition to that legislation.

The urgency of that legislation is greater today than it was before Monday of last week. On that day the Supreme Court rendered two decisions which jointly had the effect of nullifying the utility of the gambling tax statutes under which so many of the organized criminals of this country have been brought to the bar of justice. Now that law enforcement officers are stripped of that means of assembling evidence it is all the more important that this carefully devised legislation be considered promptly and favorably by both Houses of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged to hope that the President will have the opportunity during this session of Congress to receive on his desk a bill which will incorporate as one of its essential features the legislation introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Gerald R. Ford], and a number of other Members on this side of the aisle. If such legislation is a part of the bill before the President, I believe he will see fit to sign it. I cannot believe that the President could bring himself in the present state of things to veto such legislation. With that thought in mind, I trust that our committees in both the House and the other body will move promptly.

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SMITH of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I must agree with the gentleman that I could not see the President bring himself to veto that kind

of legislation when he reaffirmed again the statement he made last year, in his message about crime this year, in which he said:

Public order is the first business of Government.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman and my colleagues for their patience.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, we welcome President's Johnson's support in what we hope will be an all-out effort to combat and control crime. The need for such an effort has been carefully documented. Each day brings new statistics that show a skyrocketing rise in crime. Each day brings fresh evidence that something must be done to reverse the alarming trend toward lawlessness.

One of the primary duties of Government is to establish and maintain law and order. Our very survival as a free and effective society depends upon how successfully we are able to implement this basic concept.

In the first session of the 90th Congress, Republicans sponsored and supported legislation that must be enacted if we are to win the battle against crime. A bill that would establish a Federal program to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies was passed by the House with the overwhelming support of the Republican Members. Similarly, a Republican-sponsored bill that would impose criminal penalties upon persons traveling in, or using the facilities of, interstate commerce with the intent to incite a riot, was also passed by the House.

Unfortunately, this essential legislation was not adopted by the Senate during the first session. We are hopeful that, with the new-found interest and support of the President, this legislation can be enacted into law without further delay.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD at this point the House Republican policy committee statements of July 12, 1967, and August 2, 1967, that deal with this important legislation. As chairman of the policy committee, I believe that these statements carefully set forth the need for this legislation and the reasons we urge its easy enactment.

The statements referred to follow:

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE ANTI-RIOT LEGISLATION, H.R. 421, JULY 12, 1967

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the prompt enactment of H.R. 421. This Republican sponsored legislation (the Cramer bill) would impose criminal penalties upon persons traveling in or using the facilities of interstate commerce with the intent to incite a riot.

Last year in response to a growing public demand for assistance in maintaining law and order in the streets and urban centers of our land, Republican anti-riot legislation was adopted in the House of Representatives, as an amendment to the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966, by a vote of 389 to 25. That legislation was permitted to die in the Senate. Now, as a result of continuing pressure and leadership by Republican Members, this vital legislation is being brought to the House Floor as an independent measure.

The proposed legislation represents the legitimate exercise of Federal criminal power under authority-based on the commerce clause of the Constitution. Historically, certain types of conduct have been prohibited

by Federal Statute when the facilities of interstate commerce are used. For example, there is the Mann Act, the prohibition against the interstate transportation of strike breakers, the Federal Kidnapping statute and the Anti-Racketeering Act.

H.R. 421 is not intended to and does not limit the right of dissent and peaceful demonstration. Legitimate activities by those who travel in interstate commerce to participate in public gatherings or other lawful demonstrations are not affected. However, those persons who use facilities in interstate commerce, or who travel from one State to another or from a foreign country to a State, in order to incite or attempt to incite riots, violence, looting, vandalism, arson, bombing, and physical assaults would be subject to prosecution.

This bill would supplement, not supersede local law enforcement. Certainly the most effective means of riot control rests with the State and local police. However, by assuring Federal jurisdiction over "out-of-State" inciters, State and local authorities will be substantially assisted in keeping the peace and protecting the public safety.

H.R. 421 would provide a new and effective law-enforcement weapon in riot situations like those that have occurred in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Boston, Buffalo, and Waterloo. Many of the summertime riots have been traced to troublemakers who travel about this Nation inciting riots. It is imperative that we rid interstate commerce of these agitators and riot-mongers. The law-abiding citizens in the area where the riots occur may suffer grievous personal injury and untold property damage unless this additional protection is afforded them.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967, H.R. 5037, AUGUST 2, 1967

The events of recent weeks have starkly dramatized the crisis in law enforcement in this country. The very ability of government to maintain law and order and to provide personal safety has been challenged. Local law enforcement, criminal justice, techniques of correction and rehabilitation must be updated and improved.

H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967, properly amended, could be an important step in the establishment of a federal program to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies. Unfortunately, the Administration bill that was originally submitted contained the standard Great Society formula. It stifled local initiative and direction and placed maximum federal control in the hands of the Attorney General.

In an effort to improve the bill, the Republican Members of the Judiciary Committee obtained a number of amendments. For example:

(a) An appropriate judicial review is provided in cases where the Attorney General cuts off funds.

(b) Congressional oversight on the operation of the data bank has been established.

(c) The open-end authorization was eliminated, thereby insuring essential legislative review of this Act.

(d) The direct Federal payment of regular police salaries has been banned.

The present emergency demands that meaningful and appropriate Federal assistance be given to state and local law enforcement agencies. However, this crisis must not be used as a vehicle to place Federal control over state and local police administration and to lay the foundation for a centralized Federal police force. Therefore, additional and essential safeguards on the broad powers of the Federal Administrator should be adopted.

Law enforcement and criminal justice administration are primarily local responsibilities. Crime is essentially a local problem

(more)

that must be dealt with by state and local governments. Even the Attorney General has stated, "We would hope to have all the States really working for a fully comprehensive plan for the State." Any provision or measure that would upset or reverse this historic concept must be avoided. The recent riots have reemphasized the basic fact that the State and its designated agencies must have the primary responsibility for coordinating the law enforcement effort within a state. Certainly, experience under the "poverty" program has demonstrated that failure to coordinate Federal activities with state activities creates serious financial and administrative problems.

In a letter dated June 8, 1967, the National Governors' Conference noted that "the state holds the primary responsibility for establishing the coordinating machinery needed for intergovernmental assistance programs." It was then suggested that H.R. 5037 be amended so that where a state has a plan for an appropriately balanced distribution of aid to local law enforcement activities, the Attorney General shall make all grants to the state agency designated by the Governor to administer such plan. On July 18, 1967, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller also urged the adoption of an amendment that would "assure that the State can effectively coordinate application for assistance." Governor Rockefeller pointed out, "If comprehensive crime control envisioned by H.R. 5037 is to be effective, it is essential that the legislation recognize the primary role of the State, especially in developing a statewide comprehensive plan."

We support an amendment of this type. We believe it will provide essential state coordination and eliminate the Federal Government's power to dominate and control local law enforcement. We reject the Democratic Majority's contention that "... the Attorney General should have the maximum discretion in promulgating regulations and in administering the authorized programs to determine the population size that would be most appropriate for participation in the light of all considerations relevant to the particular programs."

We believe that an appropriate allocation formula should be adopted. In the present bill, the only limitation on the Attorney General's discretion to distribute funds, is the prohibition "that not more than 15 percent of the funds appropriated or allocated for any fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be used within any one State."

Certainly, there must be a statutory assurance that there will be a meaningful amount of funds available for every State.

We believe that serious consideration should be given to the establishment of a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice which in turn would be authorized to establish regional training institutes. In order to have a real impact on our law enforcement problems, the education and training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and research must be emphasized. Improved training of local and state law enforcement personnel in riot prevention, riot suppression and riot control is needed. New techniques for combating organized crime must be developed. These objectives can be accomplished through an Institute similar to the National Institute of Health or the National Academy of Science. Moreover, the improved methods for crime detection, prevention, prosecution, and rehabilitation can be developed and taught in this manner without the danger of dominant by the Federal Government.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, as I stood before this House, I praised certain portions of the President's message on crime. Indeed, I do find much to commend in the President's recommendations, particularly those regarding a National Institute of Law En-

forcement and Criminal Justice. If created, it could conduct research into the application of advanced scientific and technological devices for improving law enforcement, as well as for improving police training and education at Federal, State, and local levels. However, at the risk of sounding self-laudatory, I wish to remind the President—and the public—that such proposals were first put forward by Members of this House and were embodied in the substitute amendment which I offered to title III of the omnibus anticrime bill.

In fact, when one examines the President's 22 proposals to "insure public safety," one finds that they consist almost entirely of recommendations previously made by Republican Members, or are a rehash of the administration's past proposals. Careful scrutiny of the President's February 7 message reveals his concurrence with Republican thinking on the crime problem. For example:

The President urges the prompt passage of the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act—formerly heralded by the misnomer "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." I agree that final action should be taken on this bill—a measure which was considerably improved by a series of Republican-offered amendments passed by this House last August.

The President asks for a "major assistance program" for the purposes of educating and training the Nation's law enforcement personnel, as well as the initiation of a comprehensive research program to be conducted through a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice—virtually the sum and substance of my amendment to title III of the anticrime bill.

The President seeks a \$100 million authorization for the crime bill—an amendment offered by my Republican colleague from Minnesota [Mr. MACGREGOR] would have provided an increased authorization.

The President desires controls on the hallucinatory drug, LSD—a measure first suggested by my Republican colleague from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

The President also asks for riot control legislation—legislation which my Republican colleague from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and many other Republican Members, including myself, have been urging for years.

The President wants to make it a Federal crime "to engage in gambling as a substantial business affecting interstate commerce." I refer him to the legislation first sponsored by my Republican colleague from Virginia [Mr. POFF]—and others—which would accomplish precisely this purpose.

The President wants legislation to permit the Federal Government to appeal pretrial orders granting motions to suppress evidence. I suggest that he examine a bill first introduced last session by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK].

As you will note, Mr. Speaker, many proposals made in the President's crime message reveal a decidedly Republican attitude on the subject of crime.

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, the Republicans modestly ac-

cept the role of pacemakers for the present administration. But we are not "beguiled" nor will the American public be deceived.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that in this election year of 1968 the President has suddenly awakened to a national crisis in crime.

He is eager to share the blame for this disgraceful crisis.

He implores that it not be made a partisan issue in the forthcoming election.

His wish is understandable! But the escalation of crime in this country is an issue.

Not because anyone makes it an issue. But because the senseless, spiraling, rise of crime in this land has struck fear and frustration into the hearts of the good men and women of this Nation.

It is an issue because the present administration has failed to comprehend and cope with it.

It is an issue and a culpability the administration cannot escape or share.

The people of this county know who was manning the watch when the ship of state ran aground on this rocky shoal.

The President's election year message is a sorry excuse for the dangerous course he has been setting throughout his administration. Every statistic is an indictment of his public stewardship—every line a confession of his failures to preserve to the people even the basic freedom—freedom from the fear of criminal tyranny in the streets of our cities and the homes of our land.

Crime is an issue in 1968, because the President did not make it an issue of his concern in 1967, or 1966, or 1965, or 1964—when all America was crying out for some protection for the honorable and decent citizens against the violent and corrupt criminals who seemed to enjoy unbelievable favor in the administration of justice during these years.

The folly of this foolishness has come home. The day of reckoning is here. That is why crime is an issue, and the President cannot escape it, or wish it away.

News

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TASK FORCE ON CRIME

RICHARD H. POFF (Va.) Chairman

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FEB - 8 1968

FOR IMMEDIATE
RE:EASE

GOP CRIME TASK FORCE ASSESSES PRESIDENT'S CRIME MESSAGE

Insofar as the President's crime message is an indication that he not only is concerned about crime but that he finally means to do something about it, we welcome it. Up until now his Administration has relied principally upon oration and outrage; the legislative measures they have proposed have been altogether too few, too narrow and too slow in coming. It is apparent that there has now been a change in climate and with it a new recognition that what has been offered so far has been inappropriate and inadequate to meet the challenge.

At this time, we do not undertake to endorse or oppose the President's specific proposals. Some are good, no doubt, but others may be otherwise. Few are new. There is time enough later for critical analysis and, where necessary, constructive alternatives. What we do mean to say now is that the sense of urgency conveyed by the entire message cannot help but produce priority treatment of crime matters in the Congress. This is all to the good. Whatever the motive behind the new Presidential posture, the end result will benefit all Americans. By embracing some Republican ideas, he has at the very least set the stage for meaningful dialogue on an issue that troubles us all, regardless of party.

That the President has embraced Republican ideas is nowhere more clearly shown than in the anti-riot proposal. The House has already passed a bill in this field, despite Administration non-support. It was authored by Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.) and was endorsed by the Republican Task Force on Crime. Since the President has now come around to our way of thinking on this matter, we pause only to wonder what took so long. If his bill is an improvement, the time to have offered it was when the Cramer bill was first being studied in the House last year.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the crime message lies in the President's new concern with organized crime. Again, we cannot endorse all he has proposed. Nor can we refrain from pointing out that at least two of his proposals are distinctly Republican in origin. The point to be made is simply that, whereas less than a year ago his Attorney General described organized crime as a "tiny" problem, the time has now come when the President, at least, recognizes that it is not tiny at all.

Trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs are, of course, organized crime activities. It can hardly be questioned that additional investigators and prosecutors are needed to push the fight against this trade. The most disappointing aspect of the President's message then, is found in his still persisting unwillingness to face up to the realities of law enforcement, not only in the narcotics field but in the field of organized crime at large. Prosecutors can't prosecute without evidence, and investigators can't investigate without the means to get the evidence. Whatever the merits of his narcotics proposals then, they will still be far from adequate to meet the needs unless and until law enforcement officers are given better and sharper tools to gather evidence to be used in Court. Republicans have made their proposal in this regard; we invite the President to submit a reasonable alternative if he will not support ours.

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**NEW EVIDENCE SUPPORTS
GOP AUTHORED LOAN SHARK AMENDMENT**

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY--2/15/68
Contact: 225-6931 P.M.

Washington--Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.) Thursday said "new evidence" shows that Organized Crime is infiltrating Wall Street, and "this gives added weight to my loan-shark amendment", added to the Truth-in-Lending Bill by the House, he declared.

The Chairman of the House GOP Task Force on Crime described the "modern Wall Street Loan Shark" as shooting for high stakes by exploiting the services of borrowers who cannot meet repayment timetables. "The Loan Shark forces the borrower, typically a lower echelon clerk in a brokerage house who needs 'fast' money to invest in a 'hot' stock tip, to 'fence' stolen securities, in order to earn more time to repay the loan," Poff explained.

"The money from the 'fenced' securities and the loan all end up in Organized Crime's giant coffers," Rep. Poff told his House colleagues.

"The Wall Street Loan Shark is only one of the targets of the GOP authored amendment to the Truth-in-Lending Bill. Other techniques are employed by other loan sharks in the Organized Crime complex. Nearly all are involved in or have an impact upon interstate commerce.

"State and local governments need the investigative tools of the Federal Government," Poff noted. "The loan-shark amendment would give them those tools."

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No. 55

Four Statements From the Republican Task Force on Crime

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 2, 1968

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, our Republican task force on crime has recently issued four statements. Under leave to extend my remarks I include its assessment of the President's crime message released on February 8, 1968; a statement of February 15 entitled, "New Evidence Supports GOP-Authored Loan Shark Amendment"; a statement of March 25 about "Sky-Jacking"; and a statement of April 1 on "Reorganization Plan No. 1" relative to the transfer of the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control to the Justice Department.

GOP CRIME TASK FORCE ASSESSES PRESIDENT'S CRIME MESSAGE

Insofar as the President's crime message is an indication that he not only is concerned about crime but that he finally means to do something about it, we welcome it. Up until now his Administration has relied principally upon oration and outrage; the legislative measures they have proposed have been altogether too few, too narrow and too slow in coming. It is apparent that there has now been a change in climate and with it a new recognition that what has been offered so far has been inappropriate and inadequate to meet the challenge.

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That the President has embraced Republican ideas is nowhere more clearly shown than in the anti-riot proposal. The House has already passed a bill in this field, despite Administration non-support. It was authored by Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.) and was endorsed by the Republican Task Force on Crime. Since the President has now come around to our way of thinking on this matter, we pause only to wonder what took so long. If his bill is an improvement, the time to have offered it was when the Cramer bill was first being studied in the House last year.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the crime message lies in the President's new concern with organized crime. Again, we cannot endorse all he has proposed. Nor can we refrain from pointing out that at least two of

his proposals are distinctly Republican in origin. The point to be made is simply that, whereas less than a year ago his Attorney General described organized crime as a "tiny" problem, the time has now come when the President, at least, recognizes that it is not tiny at all.

Trafficking in narcotics and dangerous drugs are, of course, organized crime activities. It can hardly be questioned that additional investigators and prosecutors are needed to push the fight against this trade. The most disappointing aspect of the President's message then, is found in his still persisting unwillingness to face up to the realities of law enforcement, not only in the narcotics field but in the field of organized crime at large. Prosecutors can't prosecute without evidence, and investigators can't investigate without the means to get the evidence. Whatever the merits of his narcotics proposals then, they will still be far from adequate to meet the needs unless and until law enforcement officers are given better and sharper tools to gather evidence to be used in Court. Republicans have made their proposal in this regard; we invite the President to submit a reasonable alternative if he will not support ours.

NEW EVIDENCE SUPPORTS GOP-AUTHORED LOAN SHARK AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.) Thursday said "new evidence" shows that Organized Crime is infiltrating Wall Street, and "this gives added weight to my loan-shark amendment", added to the Truth-in-Lending Bill by the House, he declared.

The Chairman of the House GOP Task Force on Crime described the "modern Wall Street Loan Shark" as shooting for high stakes by exploiting the services of borrowers who cannot meet repayment timetables. "The Loan Shark forces the borrower, typically a lower echelon clerk in a brokerage house who needs 'fast' money to invest in a 'hot' stock tip, to 'fence' stolen securities, in order to earn more time to repay the loan," Poff explained.

"The money from the 'fenced' securities and the loan all end up in Organized Crime's giant coffers," Rep. Poff told his House colleagues.

"The Wall Street Loan Shark is only one of the targets of the GOP authored amendment to the Truth-in-Lending Bill. Other techniques are employed by other loan sharks in the Organized Crime complex. Nearly all are involved in or have an impact upon interstate commerce.

"State and local governments need the investigative tools of the Federal Government," Poff noted. "The loan-shark amendment would give them those tools."

CONGRESS SHOULD MOVE AGAINST "SKY-JACKING" GOP CRIME GROUP SAYS

WASHINGTON.—The House Republican Task Force on Crime today called on Congress for "prompt consideration" of federal legislation designed to make it more difficult to hijack airplanes.

The GOP Crime Group noted that Congressman Louis C. Wyman (R.-N.H.), a Task Force member, had introduced a bill (H.R. 1469) in January, 1967, which would protect the cockpit and crew by requiring structural

changes within the aircraft and would require declaration and permission before carrying firearms or explosives aboard any airplane.

"The bill lays the groundwork for Congressional action," the Task Force continued. "It ought to be brought up for hearings as soon as possible."

In commenting on the legislation, Congressman Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.), Chairman of the Task Force said, "Hijacking of commercial aircraft is of growing concern to all air travelers. As far as Congress can do so, it should help restrict this type of activity. Action now is urgently necessary if the public interest is to be protected."

"The fact that the crime of sky-jacking is a capital offense has not deterred five sky-jackings of commercial planes in the last few weeks. For this reason our Crime Task Force believes a greater measure of protection is advisable for pilots and crew of commercial passenger-carrying aircraft."

"The legislation proposed would require bullet-proof construction for the door separating the pilot and passenger compartments; visibility of the passenger compartment from the cockpit; an improved warning system; and would prohibit the carrying of firearms or explosives aboard aircraft unless they are first declared."

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ENTIRE FEDERAL LAW-ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM NECESSARY PRIOR TO REORGANIZATION, GOP CRIME GROUP DECLARES

WASHINGTON.—The House Republican Task Force on Crime Tuesday called for a detailed study of the entire Federal law enforcement system before "ill-conceived and premature" reorganization plans are approved by Congress. While endorsing the concept of consolidation of similar functions in selective areas of law enforcement, the Crime Task Force expressed reservations concerning the Administration's proposed transfer of the Bureau of Narcotics, presently in the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, presently in HEW, to the Justice Department.

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.), Task Force Chairman, urged that "top priority be given to careful examination and restructuring of the entire Federal law enforcement system rather than merely one small part of it." He noted that 25 to 35 Federal agencies now share investigative and law enforcement responsibilities.

The GOP Crime Group charged that Congress has been asked to approve this reorganization on faith alone. Insufficient study has been given to the question of where a combined drug enforcement agency should be located, they warned, and "too little attention has been paid to the effects such a specific transfer would have upon overall Federal law enforcement. A total of no more than ten hours of hearings have been devoted to the whole subject, they said.

"Congress was presented with the Reorganization Plan on an 'all or nothing' basis," the GOP lawmakers noted. "As a result, it may neither alter nor modify the proposal in the slightest way. Unless disapproved by either House of Congress by April 8, 1968, the proposal takes effect automatically," they explained.

"We also believe that it is ill-conceived to reorganize the Federal drug enforcement agencies while the National Commission on Revision of the Federal Criminal Laws is, under the direction of the President, proposing revisions of the narcotics and drug abuse laws. Without knowing what will be the eventual direction and scope of the enforcement authority, it is impossible to determine intelligently where an agency should be located.

"It is essential that Congress, as well as the Administration, initiate a study of the entire structure of Federal law enforcement", and that any reorganization plans come about only as a result of that study, they concluded.

TASK FORCE STATEMENT—REORGANIZATION PLAN No. 1

The House Republican Task Force on Crime opposes Reorganization Plan No. 1 which transfers the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control to the Justice Department.

Republicans have regularly called attention to fragmentation in Federal law enforcement and have repeatedly urged that top priority be given to carefully examining and restructuring the system which has 25 to 35 federal agencies involved in investigative and law enforcement responsibilities.

The proposed reorganization of Federal narcotic and drug abuse enforcement efforts is welcomed to the extent that it may indicate that the Administration is, at last, devoting some attention to the crime problem. We believe, moreover, that combining the narcotic and drug abuse bureaus has some merit. But, we also believe that insufficient study has been done to determine where a combined drug enforcement agency should be located and that too little attention has been paid to the effects such a specific transfer would have upon overall Federal law enforcement.

The Administration's failure to conduct a broadscale study of Federal responsibilities in law enforcement is a prime cause of this neglect. Added to this, however, is the manner in which the drug merger was proposed.

Congress was presented the Reorganization Plan on an "all or nothing" basis. As a result, it may neither alter nor modify the proposal in the slightest way and, unless disapproved by either House of Congress by April 8th, it will take effect automatically. The fragmented state of Federal law enforcement and the presently unforeseen consequences of the pending merger clearly make this procedure unsuitable in this case.

The Bureau of Narcotics (BON), located in the Treasury Department, is charged with enforcing the narcotic and marijuana laws. In exercising its enforcement functions, BON is materially assisted by the Customs Bureau (also located in Treasury) and Post Office inspectors. In the area of organized crime law enforcement, BON is also assisted by the Internal Revenue Service—itself a Treasury Department agency.

The Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC), located in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is charged with enforcing the drug abuse laws—those concerning stimulants (amphetamines), depressants (barbiturates) and hallucinogens (LSD, for example).

In exercising their respective responsibilities, agents of BON or BDAC may not take action against persons caught illegally handling drugs falling within the other bureau's jurisdiction. This disparity has the effect of impeding effective enforcement and of wasting valuable manpower. Duplication in laboratory and training facilities also may constitute waste and inefficiency. From this standpoint, then, combining the two bureaus has a good deal of merit.

On the other hand, both BON and BDAC are heavily engaged in regulatory functions whereby the records, facilities, materials and operations of legitimate drug manufacturers, wholesalers and pharmacists are supervised. This regulatory function is particularly essential to effective law enforcement by BDAC since almost all depressant and stimulant drugs entering illicit channels are legally manufactured.

The Justice Department is a prosecutive and law enforcement agency. It is not, in our opinion, organized for or experienced in assuming regulatory responsibilities. Nor, do we feel that it is necessarily wise to confer additional authority in the Justice Department over business and industry.

Effective administration of the drug laws—especially stimulants and depressants under BDAC's jurisdiction—requires careful consideration of medical, health and educational as well as law enforcement aspects. This is so because such drugs are legally used by millions of persons and their potential for misuse is closely interwoven with the whole fabric and structure of our society.

Transferral of the two drug bureaus to the Justice Department—and particularly BDAC which works in close cooperation with the medical, scientific and educational resources of HEW—may seriously disrupt this multifaceted coordination.

With respect to investigation and enforcement of criminal laws, we have many reservations as to whether BON and BDAC should be located in Justice. Many agencies besides the Justice Department have important enforcement responsibilities. To pull an agency out of one department, as is presently proposed for BON, and transfer it to another could undermine effective intra-departmental coordination. As indicated above, Customs and IRS and BON—all located in Treasury—have developed such effective coordination and have produced an excellent record in the fight against organized crime. What would happen to this coordination or to coordination between Treasury and other departments is unknown at present, but this lack of knowledge is sufficient reason to withhold action until a broadscale study of criminal law enforcement is conducted. Fragmentation of enforcement is bad enough, but hastily conceived reorganizations which splinter whatever effective coordination that exists is far worse. This may be particularly so if the reorganization would also have the effect of concentrating too much authority and discretion under one Federal official—a "Mr. Big" who could thereby forge an all-powerful national police force.

We also believe that it is ill-conceived and premature to reorganize the Federal drug enforcement agencies while the National Commission on Revision of the Federal Criminal Laws is under the direction of the President to propose revisions of the laws pertaining to narcotic and drug abuse. Without knowing what will be the eventual direction and scope of the enforcement authority, it is impossible to determine intelligently where an agency should be located.

These are only the more obvious reasons why the Task Force opposes Reorganization Plan No. 1. Much more detailed and wide-ranging study of the entire Federal criminal law enforcement structure and operations must be made before particular reorganizations can be attempted.

At the present, members of the Task Force are not in a position to decide where BON and BDAC should be located. Without exhaustive study, we doubt that anyone is. We note that Congressmen Jack Edwards (R.-Ala.) and Clarence J. Brown, Jr. (R.-Ohio) have introduced legislation to transfer BDAC to Treasury. This may have merit. Others have suggested that drug enforcement should be concentrated within HEW in order to preserve a multilateral approach—medical, health, science, education and law enforcement—to the problem. Others have suggested the creation of a wholly independent agency. Still others believe that the best approach may be to consolidate the regulatory functions in one agency and the enforcement functions in another.

Only after a careful, broadscale study and investigation will Congress and the Administration be in a position to intelligently decide this and similar matters. Important reorganizations, including the one now under discussion, cannot be undertaken without careful consideration and detailed knowledge. It is essential, then, that Congress, as well as the Administration, initiate a study of the entire structure of Federal law enforcement and that whatever reorganizations are undertaken in this area come about only as a result of the exercise of the traditional functions of the legislative process.



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CRIME IN AMERICA AND THE REPUBLICAN ANSWER

A Report to the American People

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, earlier this afternoon, the distinguished ranking minority member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch], made some excellent observations concerning the President's crime message and the recommendations contained therein. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] has been informed of the special order taken by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Poff] and he does know the sentiments that will be expressed in general by Members of the committee and Members of the Republican task force. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch], who has had great experience in the field, is coauthor of a number of the Republican bills which will be discussed. His leadership has contributed greatly to the overall Republican effort in this field.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the President sent his message on crime to the Congress. He told the Congress that—

Thousands of Americans are killed or injured each year by criminal acts. Many thousands more are unable to use the streets of their cities without fear, or to feel secure in their homes or shops.

Property valued at almost \$4 billion is lost through crime every year. Millions of dollars are taken from the productive economy by organized racketeers—money that should be in the pockets of the poor, or in the bank accounts of honest businessmen.

For decades our system of criminal justice has been neglected.

For decades the conditions that nourish crime have been gathering force.

Republicans ask the President why he has waited until now to take action? We ask why he has ignored the findings and recommendations of his own Crime Commission until now?

I think that every Member of Congress knows that crime is our No. 1 domestic problem. The fact and fear of crime stalks our Nation. Since 1960 the reported rate of crime has increased over 88 percent. This alarming increase cannot be attributed to population growth, which has increased only 10 percent since 1960.

Republicans believe that the administration must account to the Nation for these figures. All levels of government—

local, State, and National—share responsibility for the safety of our Nation.

Control and prevention of crime is not solely a responsibility of government. In the first and last analysis it is the responsibility of every American. Crime cannot and will not be controlled without the support and assistance of all responsible citizens. Americans need effective and sustained leadership to mobilize and properly channel their concern into constructive effort. The greatest failure of the Johnson administration is its failure to provide Americans with this much needed leadership. No program can fill a leadership gap.

Republicans welcome the President's pledge to fight crime. But we express both disappointment and concern over inadequacies of the President's proposed program. The President has failed to fully recognize the problems of crime in America and effectively respond to the challenge. His proposed program is much like a prize fighter with dazzling foot work, but no punch.

I am concerned that an analysis will show that the President has given the Nation a political document and not a much needed plan for national action.

Crime must be brought under control and substantially reduced. The Republican Party is committed to solving this problem which each year grows as a deepening crisis. While the Johnson administration slept, Republicans have developed and introduced specific legislative proposals designed to control and prevent crime and lawlessness. I believe these Republican proposals offer great promise for alleviating the problems of crime.

Indeed, the fact that the President has recommended the enactment of two proposals which were developed, drafted, introduced, and overwhelmingly supported by House Republicans—the Cramer antiriot bill and the Railsback appeals bill—is but a sampling of the commitment and ability within our party to solve this problem of crime.

Others from our side of the aisle will discuss other instances where Republican leadership has substantially improved administration anticrime legislation in this and previous Congresses.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding to me.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Recognizing the hour, Mr. Speaker, I shall be as brief as the subject will permit.

I believe it is fair to say that insofar as the President's crime message delivered to the Congress yesterday is an indication that he not only is concerned about but also that he finally means to do something about the problem of crime in this country, all Republicans will welcome the message.

Until now I think it is further fair to say that the administration has been content to rely principally upon oration and outrage. The legislative measures that have been proposed have been until now too few, too narrow, and too slow in coming. It is apparent that there has been some change in the climate now and with it hopefully a recognition that what has been offered so far has been inappropriate and inadequate to meet the challenge. I suggest that it is too early to attempt to make a definitive analysis of the President's proposal. We do not attempt to assume either a negative posture or positive posture with respect to the specific proposals itemized by the President. What we do mean to make plain now is that the sense of urgency conveyed by the entire message cannot help but produce the priority treatment of crime measures which is so urgently needed in the Congress this year. This is all to the good. Whatever the motives behind the President's new posture, the end result will benefit all Americans. By embracing some Republican ideas he has at the very least laid a predicate for a meaningful dialog on an issue that troubles every thoughtful American regardless of party.

Those who heard the President's message and who had an opportunity to read it since recognize, I think, its distinct Republican flavor. It contained much of Republican origination and Republican orientation. Of the 22 proposals specifically explained by the President, four have such a Republican orientation. The immunity legislation which the President called upon the Congress to enact is legislation previously endorsed by the

(more)

Republican task force on crime. I might add it was urgently proposed by the President's own Crime Commission several months ago.

Second, as has been indicated already, the legislation which passed the House last year making it possible for the Government to take an appeal on a motion to suppress evidence or confessions was legislation offered by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK].

Again I think it is important to remember that it was the distinguished minority leader who first in the January 1966 Republican state of the Union message suggested that a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice would make a proper shop for the conduct of basic research in new techniques in law enforcement and in prisoner rehabilitation. The President in his message adopted the essence of that suggestion and then went forward to suggest an expansion of the program currently conducted in this area by the FBI at Quantico.

Finally, and most conspicuously, the President has called now for the adoption of an antiriot bill. Those who have observed the Congress will recall the chronology of this legislation. It was first proposed as an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1966 by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER]. That amendment was adopted in the face of a substitute by an overwhelming vote.

And, as all will recall the legislation, after it passed the House, went to the other body where it died that year. I think the date upon which the bill was debated is significant. That date was July 19, 1967. And, in order to demonstrate that the President's recommendation of the antiriot bill is something of a new approach insofar as the administration is concerned, I think it is well to remember that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the course of that debate, made it plain at that time that the Attorney General of the United States, the chief law-enforcement officer of the United States, a member of the President's Cabinet, was opposed to the antiriot bill. In order, Mr. Speaker, that this may be made crystal clear, I would like to quote from the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for July 19, 1967, at page H8940 a portion of the statement made by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. He stated in part as follows:

The distinguished Attorney General on "Meet The Press" last Sunday said he was opposed to this bill . . . And in the conversation that I had with the Attorney General in my office yesterday he repeated to me that he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, "yesterday" would have been July 18. July 18 was 4 days after the first outbreak of the Newark riots and, now, some several months later, for the first time the President is recommending the adoption of antiriot legislation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I shall be happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

(Mr. TAFT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, while I was not serving in the Congress of the United States at the time of the original hearings which were held on the antiriot proposal of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER], I wonder if I am not correct in my recollection of the hearings that were held at that time, and out of which this bill grew, relating to the interstate activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations of that type, which were repeated over and over again by the various witnesses who appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. POFF. In very large measure that is true. And, the author of the amendment, during the course of the debate, was careful to call attention to the fact that it was aimed at such activities; that it had a broad application; it had a worthy application then as it has a worthy application now. And, the startling thing is that the President of the United States has only recently become aware of the merits of such application.

Mr. Speaker, if I may continue for just a moment, while I say it might be premature to make an analysis of certain proposals in the President's message, it would be appropriate to take note of some of the omissions in the President's message.

Last year the Republican task force on crime proposed a series of bills and endorsed other bills in the general law enforcement area to most of which the President made no reference. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to extend at this point in the RECORD an excerpt from the report of the task force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEDZI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The excerpts referred to follow:

I. ORGANIZED CRIME

1. *Electronic surveillance*—a bill which outlaws all wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping except by law enforcement officials under Court approval and continuing Court supervision during national security investigations and investigations of certain organized crime type cases. The Task Force believes that enactment of this legislation would be the single most important step in combatting organized crime. The McCulloch-Ford bill (H.R. 13275, October 3, 1967), co-sponsored by the Task Force, follows the blue-print for such legislation fashioned by the Supreme Court in the *Berger* case.

2. *Witness immunity*—a bill to expand the power of the Government to compel the testimony of hostile witnesses by granting them immunity from prosecution when they plead the Fifth Amendment during the investigation and during the trial of certain organized crime cases. Title II of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act (H.R. 11267, June 29, 1967), co-sponsored by the Task Force contains this provision.

3. *Loan-sharking*—a bill (H.R. 14373, December 11, 1967) which would make it a federal crime to lend money at rates of interest prohibited by State law whenever such a loan interferes with or affects interstate commerce or whenever any part of the loan transaction or efforts at collection cross state lines. In addition to the Chairman and members of the Task Force, this bill is sponsored by the Minority leader, the ranking Minority member of the Committee on

Banking and Currency and the ranking Minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

4. *Obstruction of investigation*—a bill which would make it a federal crime to interfere with or obstruct investigations by federal agents by the intimidation of potential witnesses. Legislation of this nature was passed by the Congress and enacted into law during the First Session. It was first proposed by Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.), a Task Force member, in 1960, and is contained in Title I of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act.

5. *False statements*—a bill which makes the rules of evidence in perjury prosecutions less rigid and more realistic. This is contained in Title II of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act and was recommended by the Katzenbach Crime Commission.

6. *Profits from Criminal activities*—a bill which makes it a federal crime to invest money which has been earned from illegal racket activities in legitimate businesses. This is the Criminal Activities Profits Act (H.R. 11268, June 29, 1967) co-sponsored by the Task Force.

7. *Funds unreported for tax purposes*—a bill which makes it a federal crime to invest money which has not been reported for income tax purposes in legitimate business. This is H.R. 11266, co-sponsored by the Task Force, and principally aimed at organized crime.

8. *Joint Congressional Committee on Organized Crime*—a bill creating a permanent bi-partisan Committee of both Houses of Congress to investigate organized crime and report its extent, impact and effect to the American public. This is H.R. 6054, first proposed by Rep. Cramer.

II. INVESTIGATIONS AND PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

1. *Motions to suppress*—a bill creating in the Government a limited right to appeal to a higher Court the granting of a defendant's motion to suppress confessions and other evidence. H.R. 8654, proposed by Rep. Thomas Railsback (R.-Ill.), a member of the Task Force, is such a bill and such a provision is contained in Title I of the Task Force sponsored Criminal Procedures Revision Act. The bill has passed the House.

2. *Searches incident to arrests*—a bill to codify, and make less confusing, the existing law of search and seizure where lawful arrests are involved. Title I of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act contains a provision to this effect.

3. *Searches pursuant to warrants*—a bill to permit the issuance of search warrants for property which constitutes evidence of the offense in connection with which the warrant is issued. This is in conformity with a recent Supreme Court decision (*Warden v. Hayden*). It is the subject of H.R. 8653, proposed by Rep. Railsback, and contained in Title I of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act.

4. *Execution of search warrants*—a bill to permit the issuance of search warrants authorizing the officer executing it to enter the place to be searched without announcing his identity and purpose where the Judge or Commissioner has determined that physical evidence sought is likely to be destroyed or when danger to the officer exists. This is one of the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Revision Act, patterned after H.R. 8652, sponsored by Rep. Railsback.

III. THE POLICE

1. *Survivorship and disability benefits*—a proposal to provide Federal survivorship and disability benefits for local police and non-federal law enforcement officers who are killed or injured while assisting federal officers in the apprehension of, for example, bank robbers, kidnappers and AWOL military personnel. The Survivorship Program originally proposed was broadened to include a disability program in a bill introduced by Chairman Poff and endorsed by the Task

Force. This legislation passed the House this year.

IV. THE COURTS

1. *Bail reform*—a proposal to re-examine and amend the Bail Reform Act of 1966 to allow the Courts more discretion in granting or denying release on personal recognizance to defendants who are found to be a danger to the community or in revoking the release of those who have committed other crimes after release.

2. *Federal Magistrates*—a bill to abolish the present U.S. Commissioner system and to replace it with a lower-tier of judicial officers, U.S. Magistrates, who are empowered to handle minor trials and otherwise perform routine Court functions that presently occupy the time of Federal judges that ought to be devoted to more serious matters. S. 945, proposed by Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) and Scott (R.-Pa.) is such a bill.

V. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. *The District Anti-Crime bill*—an omnibus anti-crime bill dealing with special law enforcement proposals for the District of Columbia. H.R. 10783 passed the House on June 26, 1967, by a vote of 355 to 14.

2. *Appropriations and personnel*—proposals to increase the authorized strength of the District of Columbia Police Department, to increase the staff of the District Bail Agency and to provide for personnel to supervise the activities of defendants released on personal recognizance prior to trial.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, these bills, we think, enjoyed a large measure of support from every echelon of Government and the entire community which deals with the problem of criminal justice in America. The subjects they address include the prevention of crime, methods of apprehension, arrest, interrogation and prosecution of the suspect, and rehabilitation of the convicted criminal.

We suggest that the President and his advisers will want to examine this list of bills and hopefully give bipartisan support to those which they consider meritorious.

Further omissions in the President's message, I believe, should be underscored. First of all I was disappointed to learn that the President did not take the opportunity to endorse the legislation which passed the House last year on June 6, 1967. That legislation originally was known as the safe streets bill; finally under amendment in committee it became known as the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Act. The President did recommend again the passage of the safe streets bill, but seemed anxious to insist that the bill which is passed by the Congress be the bill which he proposed to the Congress.

The Republican amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL], we believe, made a significant improvement in the legislation, and we trust that the president will see fit to lend his endorsement and pronounce his endorsement in the other body.

At that point I believe parenthetically it should be said that we Republicans agree with the President when he makes the point that essentially law enforcement is a responsibility of State and local governments. And we do agree, because we share the concern of all thoughtful people that too much concentration of too much power at the Federal level of government tends toward the development of a national police state, and all

patriotic Americans abhor that possibility. It was because we have such fears that the Cahill amendment was attached to the safe streets bill.

The original safe streets bill, the Members will recall, vested complete authority in the Attorney General of the United States to administer the funds authorized and appropriated by the Congress under this legislation, and to allocate money among the several States, or communities in the States, as he in his sole discretion saw fit.

The Cahill amendment, on the other hand, conceived with a block-grant approach, returned primary control of the funds and operation of the program to the State and local authorities where it belonged.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to subscribe to and endorse the most excellent summary made by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, regarding the law enforcement and criminal justice assistance act passed by the House of Representatives in August of last year. I am sure the gentleman joins with me in deploring the fact that this excellent legislation, commended by the National Association of Attorneys General, by virtually all agencies concerned with law enforcement and criminal justice, this excellent House bill, has languished without effective action in the U.S. Senate.

One further point I deem it most important to make here: I regret that the President in his crime message has charted a course of retreat in support for local and State law enforcement, and criminal justice instrumentalities.

The President a year ago in February of 1967 indicated in his crime message to the Congress of that date that—

Our best estimate is that the federal investment under this act—

The Crime Control Act—
in its second year would be approximately \$300 million.

Then Attorney General Ramsey Clark, in testimony on March 15 of 1967, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, said:

For fiscal year 1969 \$300 million will be asked to commence a sweeping action program.

It was with great disappointment that I found the President in his state of the Union message and again in his crime message retreating from \$300 million to \$100 million in his recommended support of the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act for its second year; namely, fiscal year 1969.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman for his most meaningful contribution.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me say most emphatically that certainly the country is the beneficiary because the Republican task force on crime is headed by the gentleman from Virginia. I, and my colleagues, are grateful for his

many contributions and his leadership.

I also would like to add, I am now reliably informed that 49 of the 50 Governors have endorsed the House version of the anticrime bill that was passed in 1967. This is the legislation which grew out of the Cahill amendments to the committee bill. This endorsement by 49 out of our 50 Governors should insure the support of the administration for this legislation.

Mr. POFF. The gentleman has anticipated my speech and put it infinitely more eloquently than I could.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MACGREGOR. I would like to give credit at this time to some of the very able supporters of the efforts and leadership of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL], specifically to Republican Congressman BIESTER of Pennsylvania, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McCLOY], who were the prime architects in supporting the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CAHILL] in developing and gaining wide support from Republicans and Democrats alike for the excellent Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1967.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TAFT. I would like to ask the gentleman a question with regard to the Law Enforcement Assistance Act—or, if you want to call it, the safe streets bill. I think there may be a lack of understanding as to the impact of this bill.

The impact of this bill, as I understand it, is one of funds—the funds that go to the training of law enforcement officers; how those funds are distributed, and how they can be most effective.

I certainly share the gentleman's assessment of the Cahill amendment and the direction that we hope any final legislation will take.

I think there is in the minds of the public a concept that there is something over and beyond mere assistance in the financing of police training and other law enforcement activities and research. I think we should point out that the very guts of the bill is what we are talking about here.

This is the impact of the bill. There is no special activity or special magic that the Federal Government brings to this situation.

Mr. POFF. I am glad the gentleman has brought out that point. All those who are knowledgeable in the field agree, and this includes the President's own crime commission, that the chief need is improved training and better and more police officers at the State and local levels. This is exactly the target of this legislation.

Continuing now, if I may briefly, Mr. Speaker, to comment upon the more conspicuous omissions in the President's crime message, a similar amendment to that just discussed was offered to the Juvenile Delinquency Act adopted in the House last year and again that amendment was of Republican origin.

I hope that the President did not mean, be anything that he said in his message, to disavow or reject that amendment to

(more)

that legislation.

Another measure that the President did not mention is the amendment adopted by an overwhelming vote by the House only last week while the House was debating the truth-in-lending bill.

That amendment, as you will recall, was aimed at organized crime involvement in the nefarious practice of loan sharking.

I am hopeful that the President's failure to mention this amendment was intended to indicate his support of that amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SMITH of New York. I would like to bring to the attention of the House that it was through the efforts of the gentleman in the well that the amendment which make loan sharking a Federal crime was added to the truth-in-lending bill. I think that this was an activity for the great benefit of the United States, that the gentleman in the well perfected this amendment to make loan sharking a Federal crime, and secured its attachment to the truth-in-lending bill.

I am interested to note that the President in his message said:

Organized crime is big business in America.

I think this is something that Republicans in this House and the Republican task force on crime have been saying loudly and clearly for some time. He went on to say that—

Its sinister effect pervades too many corners of America today—through gambling, loan sharking, corruption, extortion, and large movement of narcotics.

I am hopeful also, with the gentleman in the well, that the President's omission to say anything about specific legislation in regard to loan sharking indicates that he will support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman for his kind comments.

May I reciprocate by saying how fortunate the task force is to have a member with the distinguished background that he has enjoyed at the bar and on the bench.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I saw some consternation on the faces of those who remain as I walked in with these eggs. I want to assure you I am not planning to pelt anyone with them. I would like, rather, to pass out some bouquets to the chairman of our crime task force, who has been tirelessly and thoughtfully exploring the scope of this issue, which is so important to the American people.

This task force has been working hard for a long time, and I am proud to have been a member of it. I think it will continue to work hard for some time to come. While this is not a partisan issue, it is an issue of the people—really the people's greatest issue. It certainly is the kind of issue that should have the attention of us all, regardless of party, regardless of our particular concerns in this field.

I think we all welcomed the President's message this week. We welcomed the assessment of this very shrewd politician that this is a major issue. We welcomed an indication that he was putting the prestige of his office behind a leadership posture which would be more constructive in the reduction of this issue and the reduction of the terrible concerns of the American people for the safety of the streets.

I was pleased to note the President's comments about the so-called safe streets bill and his hope that the Congress would address itself to a resolution of the impasse which resulted from the Senate's unwillingness to accept the House version, at least as it appears to the present time. I know that with the weight of the President behind a resolution of this impasse, we are going to make some progress, progress that is desperately needed.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the President's message and his great emphasis on the fact that the Attorney General is the man to call if one is concerned about crime indicates also that we will find a new vigor in the expressed attitudes of the Attorney General toward the problems of organized crime, particularly in the wiretapping area. Many of us have been concerned about where we were headed there. Certainly, organized crime is one very legitimate concern of the Federal Government.

It involves a network, a countrywide network, and one which is interstate commerce of the most nefarious sort.

We look forward to some new approaches, to some new vigor in the fight against organized crime, if the President's message means what we all hope it does, because in the final analysis, this battle cannot be fought with words. It has to be fought with leadership of the highest order, it has to be fought with determination, and it has to be fought by all sides of our political system, by all parts of our Government.

I know the Republican task force on crime will indicate its efforts and its best thought to continuing the battle we have now been fighting for a year, in cooperation with the President if possible, but, regardless of partisanship and regardless of the possibilities of cooperation, at least to the fullest extent of our capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, again I commend the speaker in the well for the remarkable contributions he has made, for his diligence, for his thoughtfulness, and for the leadership he has given to our task force.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

I know all on the task force agree with me when I say that the gentleman brings a great reservoir of talent to our efforts.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that the gentleman from Mississippi would be welcome on the Republican task force on crime. He has only to make one modest change.

Mr. Speaker, we all appreciate the character of the gentleman's contributions to the fight against crime.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, today a clergyman from St. Paul, Minn., visited me in my office. He is one of a number of Minnesota clergymen who has made a commitment to do more in the contest against the growing incidents of juvenile delinquency both in his city and in the State of Minnesota.

He commended me on my appearance a week ago Friday night at Macalester College in St. Paul as the final banquet speaker at a meeting of clergy and laymen concerned about juvenile delinquency.

I gave him a copy of the President's crime message of yesterday. He sat in my office while I was on a long distance telephone call, and read from the message, and later quoted to me the following words of the President of the United States:

I propose the passage of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act.

This clergyman said to me: "Congressman, do you think it will pass?" I said: "It already has passed the House of Representatives, in September of last year. To be sure the House in its wisdom rewrote the bill recommended by the administration. It tailored the bill to the Republican philosophy of the proper role for the Federal Government in the fight against juvenile delinquency, and it passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority." The clergyman look at me and said: "I find no reference to that fact in the President's message. Could you tell me why?" I said: "Sir, you have not addressed your question to the right party. I cannot look into the mind of another man."

I said: "I will make available to you the full text of the bill as passed by the House in September of last year, the bill which will make a meaningful contribution to the fight against juvenile delinquency, which will do so in a proper and most humanitarian way. I will also send you a copy of the debate in the House of Representatives, so that you may understand the reasons for the rejection by the House of Representatives of the administration recommendations and the adoption of those put forward under the leadership of individual Republican Congressmen serving in the House."

He said: "I hope you will. Is it not too bad that you do not have a voice equal to that of the occupant of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, so that the entire country would understand that excellent progress legislatively in the Congress has already been made on this problem of juvenile delinquency prevention?"

Hopefully, Mr. Speaker, attention can eventually be drawn to the impasse which exists in the U.S. Senate, and whatever reasons there may be for the delay, that those reasons will disappear, and inaction will end and action will take place in our other Chamber across the other side of this building.

All Americans deeply concerned about the growing rise of crime and juvenile delinquency should indeed be demanding that our sister Chamber take the same sort of constructive action which was taken here in the House of Representatives last August and last September.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman.

Before I conclude I should like to say that the thing in the President's message which disappointed me most was his insistence once again upon the wiretap bill which he first proposed. As the Members of this body will recall, the President would permit wiretaps for the gathering of evidence only in national security cases, and he would decide or allow the appropriate authorities of the Executive establishment to decide when the national security was involved and what constituted national security cases.

The legislation which the task force has endorsed, which has been introduced in this body and in the other body, would permit wiretapping only in those cases where the law-enforcement officer was able to convince an appropriate judge that the evidence could not be acquired by other techniques, to convince the judge that a crime had been committed or was being committed, to convince the judge that a court order was necessary to acquire evidence of a crime specifically named in the legislation.

Legislation of this kind has received almost universal endorsement. The concept enjoys the approval of the three previous Attorneys General, of the Judicial Conference of the United States, of the majority of the President's own Crime Commission, and of every national law enforcement association in the United States which has pronounced upon the subject.

The Attorney General of the United States today stands almost alone in his opposition to that legislation.

The urgency of that legislation is greater today than it was before Monday of last week. On that day the Supreme Court rendered two decisions which jointly had the effect of nullifying the utility of the gambling tax statutes under which so many of the organized criminals of this country have been brought to the bar of justice. Now that law enforcement officers are stripped of that means of assembling evidence it is all the more important that this carefully devised legislation be considered promptly and favorably by both Houses of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged to hope that the President will have the opportunity during this session of Congress to receive on his desk a bill which will incorporate as one of its essential features the legislation introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD], and a number of other Members on this side of the aisle. If such legislation is a part of the bill before the President, I believe he will see fit to sign it. I cannot believe that the President could bring himself in the present state of things to veto such legislation. With that thought in mind, I trust that our committees in both the House and the other body will move promptly.

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POFF. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SMITH of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I must agree with the gentleman that I could not see the President bring himself to veto that kind

of legislation when he reaffirmed again the statement he made last year, in his message about crime this year, in which he said:

Public order is the first business of Government.

Mr. POFF. I thank the gentleman and my colleagues for their patience.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, we welcome President's Johnson's support in what we hope will be an all-out effort to combat and control crime. The need for such an effort has been carefully documented. Each day brings new statistics that show a skyrocketing rise in crime. Each day brings fresh evidence that something must be done to reverse the alarming trend toward lawlessness.

One of the primary duties of Government is to establish and maintain law and order. Our very survival as a free and effective society depends upon how successfully we are able to implement this basic concept.

In the first session of the 90th Congress, Republicans sponsored and supported legislation that must be enacted if we are to win the battle against crime. A bill that would establish a Federal program to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies was passed by the House with the overwhelming support of the Republican Members. Similarly, a Republican-sponsored bill that would impose criminal penalties upon persons traveling in, or using the facilities of, interstate commerce with the intent to incite a riot, was also passed by the House.

Unfortunately, this essential legislation was not adopted by the Senate during the first session. We are hopeful that, with the new-found interest and support of the President, this legislation can be enacted into law without further delay.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD at this point the House Republican policy committee statements of July 12, 1967, and August 2, 1967, that deal with this important legislation. As chairman of the policy committee, I believe that these statements carefully set forth the need for this legislation and the reasons we urge its easy enactment.

The statements referred to follow:

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE ANTIRIOT LEGISLATION, H.R. 421, JULY 12, 1967

The House Republican Policy Committee urges the prompt enactment of H.R. 421. This Republican sponsored legislation (the Cramer bill) would impose criminal penalties upon persons traveling in or using the facilities of interstate commerce with the intent to incite a riot.

Last year in response to a growing public demand for assistance in maintaining law and order in the streets and urban centers of our land, Republican antiriot legislation was adopted in the House of Representatives, as an amendment to the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1966, by a vote of 389 to 25. That legislation was permitted to die in the Senate. Now, as a result of continuing pressure and leadership by Republican Members, this vital legislation is being brought to the House Floor as an independent measure.

The proposed legislation represents the legitimate exercise of Federal criminal power under authority based on the commerce clause of the Constitution. Historically, certain types of conduct have been prohibited

by Federal Statute when the facilities of interstate commerce are used. For example, there is the Mann-Act, the prohibition against the interstate transportation of strike breakers, the Federal Kidnapping statute and the Anti-Racketeering Act.

H.R. 421 is not intended to and does not limit the right of dissent and peaceful demonstration. Legitimate activities by those who travel in interstate commerce to participate in public gatherings or other lawful demonstrations are not affected. However, those persons who use facilities in interstate commerce, or who travel from one State to another or from a foreign country to a State, in order to incite or attempt to incite riots, violence, looting, vandalism, arson, bombing, and physical assaults would be subject to prosecution.

This bill would supplement, not supersede local law enforcement. Certainly the most effective means of riot control rests with the State and local police. However, by assuring Federal jurisdiction over "out-of-State" inciters, State and local authorities will be substantially assisted in keeping the peace and protecting the public safety.

H.R. 421 would provide a new and effective law-enforcement weapon in riot situations like those that have occurred in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Boston, Buffalo, and Waterloo. Many of the summertime riots have been traced to troublemakers who travel about this Nation inciting riots. It is imperative that we rid interstate commerce of these agitators and riot-mongers. The law-abiding citizens in the area where the riots occur may suffer grievous personal injury and untold property damage unless this additional protection is afforded them.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967, H.R. 5037, AUGUST 2, 1967

The events of recent weeks have starkly dramatized the crisis in law enforcement in this country. The very ability of government to maintain law and order and to provide personal safety has been challenged. Local law enforcement, criminal justice, techniques of correction and rehabilitation must be updated and improved.

H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967, properly amended, could be an important step in the establishment of a federal program to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies. Unfortunately, the Administration bill that was originally submitted contained the standard Great Society formula. It stifled local initiative and direction and placed maximum federal control in the hands of the Attorney General.

In an effort to improve the bill, the Republican Members of the Judiciary Committee obtained a number of amendments. For example:

(a) An appropriate judicial review is provided in cases where the Attorney General cuts off funds.

(b) Congressional oversight on the operation of the data bank has been established.

(c) The open-end authorization was eliminated, thereby insuring essential legislative review of this Act.

(d) The direct Federal payment of regular police salaries has been banned.

The present emergency demands that meaningful and appropriate Federal assistance be given to state and local law enforcement agencies. However, this crisis must not be used as a vehicle to place Federal control over state and local police administration and to lay the foundation for a centralized Federal police force. Therefore, additional and essential safeguards on the broad powers of the Federal Administrator should be adopted.

Law enforcement and criminal justice administration are primarily local responsibilities. Crime is essentially a local problem

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that must be dealt with by state and local governments. Even the Attorney General has stated, "We would hope to have all the States really working for a fully comprehensive plan for the State." Any provision or measure that would upset or reverse this historic concept must be avoided. The recent riots have reemphasized the basic fact that the State and its designated agencies must have the primary responsibility for coordinating the law enforcement effort within a state. Certainly, experience under the "poverty" program has demonstrated that failure to coordinate Federal activities with state activities creates serious financial and administrative problems.

In a letter dated June 8, 1967, the National Governors' Conference noted that "the state holds the primary responsibility for establishing the coordinating machinery needed for intergovernmental assistance programs." It was then suggested that H.R. 5037 be amended so that where a state has a plan for an appropriately balanced distribution of aid to local law enforcement activities, the Attorney General shall make all grants to the state agency designated by the Governor to administer such plan. On July 18, 1967, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller also urged the adoption of an amendment that would "assure that the State can effectively coordinate application for assistance." Governor Rockefeller pointed out, "If comprehensive crime control envisioned by H.R. 5037 is to be effective, it is essential that the legislation recognize the primary role of the State, especially in developing a statewide comprehensive plan."

We support an amendment of this type. We believe it will provide essential state coordination and eliminate the Federal Government's power to dominate and control local law enforcement. We reject the Democratic Majority's contention that "... the Attorney General should have the maximum discretion in promulgating regulations and in administering the authorized programs to determine the population size that would be most appropriate for participation in the light of all considerations relevant to the particular programs."

We believe that an appropriate allocation formula should be adopted. In the present bill, the only limitation on the Attorney General's discretion to distribute funds, is the prohibition "that not more than 15 percent of the funds appropriated or allocated for any fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be used within any one State."

Certainly, there must be a statutory assurance that there will be a meaningful amount of funds available for every State.

We believe that serious consideration should be given to the establishment of a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice which in turn would be authorized to establish regional training institutes. In order to have a real impact on our law enforcement problems, the education and training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and research must be emphasized. Improved training of local and state law enforcement personnel in riot prevention, riot suppression and riot control is needed. New techniques for combating organized crime must be developed. These objectives can be accomplished through an Institute similar to the National Institute of Health or the National Academy of Science. Moreover, the improved methods for crime detection, prevention, prosecution, and rehabilitation can be developed and taught in this manner without the danger of dominance by the Federal Government.

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, as I stood before this House, I praised certain portions of the President's message on crime. Indeed, I do find much to commend in the President's recommendations, particularly those regarding a National Institute of Law En-

forcement and Criminal Justice. If created, it could conduct research into the application of advanced scientific and technological devices for improving law enforcement, as well as for improving police training and education at Federal, State, and local levels. However, at the risk of sounding self-laudatory, I wish to remind the President—and the public—that such proposals were first put forward by Members of this House and were embodied in the substitute amendment which I offered to title III of the omnibus anticrime bill.

In fact, when one examines the President's 22 proposals to "insure public safety," one finds that they consist almost entirely of recommendations previously made by Republican Members, or are a rehash of the administration's past proposals. Careful scrutiny of the President's February 7 message reveals his concurrence with Republican thinking on the crime problem. For example:

The President urges the prompt passage of the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act—formerly heralded by the misnomer "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." I agree that final action should be taken on this bill—a measure which was considerably improved by a series of Republican-offered amendments passed by this House last August.

The President asks for a "major assistance program" for the purposes of educating and training the Nation's law enforcement personnel, as well as the initiation of a comprehensive research program to be conducted through a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice—virtually the sum and substance of my amendment to title III of the anticrime bill.

The President seeks a \$100 million authorization for the crime bill—an amendment offered by my Republican colleague from Minnesota [Mr. MACGREGOR] would have provided an increased authorization.

The President desires controls on the hallucinatory drug, LSD—a measure first suggested by my Republican colleague from Nebraska [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

The President also asks for riot control legislation—legislation which my Republican colleague from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] and many other Republican Members, including myself, have been urging for years.

The President wants to make it a Federal crime "to engage in gambling as a substantial business affecting interstate commerce." I refer him to the legislation first sponsored by my Republican colleague from Virginia [Mr. POFF]—and others—which would accomplish precisely this purpose.

The President wants legislation to permit the Federal Government to appeal pretrial orders granting motions to suppress evidence. I suggest that he examine a bill first introduced last session by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. RAILSBACK].

As you will note, Mr. Speaker, many proposals made in the President's crime message reveal a decidedly Republican attitude on the subject of crime.

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, the Republicans modestly ac-

cept the role of pacemakers for the present administration. But we are not "beguiled" nor will the American public be deceived.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that in this election year of 1968 the President has suddenly awakened to a national crisis in crime.

He is eager to share the blame for this disgraceful crisis.

He implores that it not be made a partisan issue in the forthcoming election.

His wish is understandable! But the escalation of crime in this country is an issue.

Not because anyone makes it an issue. But because the senseless, spiraling, rise of crime in this land has struck fear and frustration into the hearts of the good men and women of this Nation.

It is an issue because the present administration has failed to comprehend and cope with it.

It is an issue and a culpability the administration cannot escape or share.

The people of this county know who was manning the watch when the ship of state ran aground on this rocky shoal.

The President's election year message is a sorry excuse for the dangerous course he has been setting throughout his administration. Every statistic is an indictment of his public stewardship—every line a confession of his failures to preserve to the people even the basic freedom—freedom from the fear of criminal tyranny in the streets of our cities and the homes of our land.

Crime is an issue in 1968, because the President did not make it an issue of his concern in 1967, or 1966, or 1965, or 1964—when all America was crying out for some protection for the honorable and decent citizens against the violent and corrupt criminals who seemed to enjoy unbelievable favor in the administration of justice during these years.

The folly of this foolishness has come home. The day of reckoning is here. That is why crime is an issue, and the President cannot escape it, or wish it away.



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No. 14

Poff Calls Recent Court Decision Mandate for Congressional Action on Eavesdropping

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, our Republican task force on crime is deeply concerned with the problems involved in electronic eavesdropping.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a January 16 press statement of the task force, entitled "Poff Calls Recent Court Decision Mandate for Congressional Action on Eavesdropping":

POFF CALLS RECENT COURT DECISION "MANDATE" FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON EAVESDROPPING

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.), Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime today told his colleagues that a Supreme Court decision handed down during the recess was a "mandate for Congressional action" in the area of electronic eavesdropping.

In a speech on the House floor, Poff called attention to the case of *Katz v. United States* decided on December 18. In that case the Court struck down the conviction of a west coast bookmaker because government agents who were investigating him did not obtain a search warrant before installing a listening device outside a telephone booth from which he was making gambling calls. At the time the investigation was being carried on,

the Fourth Amendment had been thought not to prohibit the use of listening devices where no trespass or physical intrusion was involved in their installation.

Poff pointed out, first, that the *Katz* opinion, because of its handling of the warrant issue, "lays to rest for all time Constitutional doubts concerning Court ordered and Court supervised electronic surveillance." He further observed that now "it is beyond dispute that a warrant system precisely as is created in the McCulloch-Ford bill," of which he and the entire Crime Task Force are co-sponsors, "will survive any tests" along Constitutional lines.

"At the same time, however," he continued, "*Katz* cuts in another direction." "Whether rightly or wrongly," Poff explained, "the Court has extended the reach of the Fourth Amendment far beyond the pale of anything previously held." "As of this date, *Katz* represents yet another restriction on legitimate law enforcement."

Poff noted that he was "not displeased" with the *Katz* decision as long as "it is recognized for what it is." He welcomed it as a mandate for legislation but, he said, "if Congress does not respond to the mandate, then law enforcement will suffer, again," and more important, he continued, "it will suffer at our hands, not those of the Court."

"The ball has been thrown to us," he concluded, "we cannot drop it."



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Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1967

No. 206

SUMMARY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON CRIME

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues will be interested in a summary of the work which the House Republican task force on crime has done since it was established earlier this session under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF]. This is one of our most serious national problems, and the House Republican Committee on Research and Planning headed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOODELL] moved promptly to develop a constructive legislative program for crime prevention and law enforcement through the combined and very considerable legal and legislative talents of Dick Poff's task force. Under leave to extend my remarks, there follows an exchange of correspondence and two recent statements of the House Republican task force on crime relating to organized crime and proposed legislation aimed at loan sharks.

The following is an exchange of correspondence between House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) and Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.), Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime, summarizing legislative action taken in the 1st Session, 90th Congress, and the prospects for additional action on the part of the Congress and the Administration in 1968.

DECEMBER 12, 1967.

HON. RICHARD H. POFF,
Chairman, House Republican Task Force on Crime, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DICK: As we approach the close of the first session of the 90th Congress, I want to express to you as Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime the sincere appreciation I feel for the fine work you and all Task Force members have done this year. I have just had an opportunity to review the summary of performance, and the record is truly outstanding. You have made specific and positive proposals for legislation dealing with the prevention and control of crime in America and have stimulated legislative action which otherwise would never have been taken.

Conspicuous among Republican contributions to the legislative successes of the House in the field of crime control were the interstate anti-riot bill authored by Bill Cramer of Florida, the bill introduced by Tom Railsback authorizing prosecution appeals in suppression of evidence orders, the bill granting disability benefits as well as survivorship benefits to local police officers wounded or killed in pursuit of federal law-breakers, the McClory amendment to the crime bill to establish a National Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and the Bill Cahill bloc grant amendment to the crime bill and the juvenile delinquency bill.

I would be interested to have your estimate of the prospects for a genuine crack-down on crime in 1968. Specifically, do you

think that the President's recent statements on crime, particularly yesterday's aimed at the Congress, represents a true change of direction? If so, how does the Attorney General fit into this picture?

Wishing you a happy Holiday Season, I am,
Very truly yours,

GERALD R. FORD,
Members of Congress.

DECEMBER 14, 1967.

HON. GERALD R. FORD,
Minority Leader,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JERRY: Your letter concerning the Task Force is most gracious. I know all members would want me to express their appreciation not only for these kind words but for the leadership and assistance you have given so faithfully in connection with all our projects.

I will do my best to reply responsively, candidly and yet briefly to your questions. Actually, all three questions are intimately interwoven into one, viz., will there be any escalation in the Administration's war on crime in 1968?

My answer depends upon many imponderables and unpredictable. There is nothing uncertain about the need for escalation; the crime problem is bigger than ever before, growing faster than ever and neglected more than any other. In fairness, it should be said that so far as the President is concerned, neglect has been more unavoidable than purposeful. The President has been necessarily preoccupied with other grave domestic problems and with the tragic war in Vietnam. While it may be that the President's recent statements concerning the crime problem foreshadow a deliberate, methodical campaign in the election year to blame Congress for the problem, I doubt that it is accurate to say that his statements represent any change in philosophical approach.

What is imponderable and unpredictable is how, in your words, the Attorney General fits into the picture. During his short time in office, Attorney General Clark, formerly attached to the lands division of the Justice Department, has shown himself to be something less than a "crime fighter." It was he who persuaded the President to veto the District of Columbia crime package last year and, in the year since, major crime in the District has increased by 34%, a rate more than twice that of the nation at large. It was Clark who issued instructions to all Federal investigative agencies strictly limiting the use of on-person transmitters with remote recorders, an evidence-gathering technique repeatedly and presently sanctioned by the courts. It was Clark who opposed and still opposes legislation conformed carefully to the Constitutional mandates of the Supreme Court which authorizes wiretaps by police officers investigating specific crimes under court warrant and continuing court supervision; persists in his negative posture in the face of endorsements by his three immediate predecessors in office, the Judicial Conference of the United States and every major national organization of law enforcement officials. It was Clark who allowed the whole hot summer of 1967 to pass without even

calling public attention to the existence of a Federal crime statute making it a Federal crime to travel from one state to another with the intent to promote or incite arson. It was Clark who delayed until last week end even a minimum administrative and organizational effort to deal with the mass violations of Selective Service laws, and then he was content simply to establish a new unit which functionally can do little more than can already be done under traditional procedures.

More recently, a syndicated columnist reported sharp disagreement between the President and his Attorney General on how to proceed in the matter of Stokely Carmichael.

From the foregoing, you will see that what is unpredictable is how long Mr. Clark will fit into the picture at all. I am sure that you have heard as I have heard speculation that, as the election grows nearer, if the nation's chief law enforcement officer continues to rest on the oars, Clark may go the way McNamara and Goldberg are going and others may go.

In summary, I think that beginning early next year there is likely to be a Presidential crusade to blame Congress for the crime crisis. And there will doubtless be some surface escalation of the war on crime, a political pageant, with or without Ramsey Clark.

Sincerely,

RICHARD H. POFF,
Member of Congress.

[A press release of the Republican Task Force on Crime, Dec. 5, 1967]

GOP CRIME GROUP UNVEILS COMPREHENSIVE ATTACK ON ORGANIZED CRIME'S MONEY MAKERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House Republican Task Force on Crime Tuesday unveiled plans for a "comprehensive legislative" attack on the three major money makers of organized crime, gambling, narcotics trafficking and loan-sharking. They pegged the "take" from these racket activities at "nothing less than \$10 billion a year—\$50 for every man, woman and child in America."

Federal statutes specifically aimed at those offenses "are largely inadequate," the GOP Crime Task Force charged, and they said "no legislation of significance in these areas has been enacted since 1961."

In a prepared statement, the Task Force outlined its plans for a program "aimed directly at the three most lucrative racket activities. In some instances we will modernize old proposals; in others, we will make recommendations to fill the gaps in existing laws; in still others, we will propose new laws where none now exist," he said.

Because "organized crime cannot be met with programs whose impact will not be felt for twenty years, immediately effective solutions are required," the Crime Group said, and these are "laws and law enforcement."

The Task Force reiterated its support for legislation which would permit court supervised electronic eavesdropping and which would broaden witness immunity procedures, but said that "pending Congressional action on these bills", the enactment of their new program would "greatly aid the Executive Branch" in the war against organized crime.

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.), Task Force

Chairman, indicated that the first part of the program would deal with "loan-sharking" and that the legislation would be introduced "hopefully in a day or so."

Gambling, narcotics trafficking, and loan sharking account for the great preponderance of the illegal dollar loss to the American public that is being channeled today into the pockets of racketeers.

The President's Crime Commission indicated that illegal gambling provided organized crime with a net profit of no less than seven billion dollars a year. With respect to loan sharking, the lending of money at higher rates than the legally proscribed limit, they found that it was organized crime's second largest source of revenue and noted that many officials "classify the business in the multi-billion dollar range." The Commission further stated that the illegal heroin trade alone is three hundred fifty million dollars annually. This does not take into account the trade in marijuana and hallucinogens like LSD, part, if not all of which is also controlled by organized crime.

In light of these reliable estimates, it seems fair to place the "take" of these three illegal activities at nothing less than ten billion dollars a year, or fifty dollars for every man, woman and child in America. This is approximately one-half of the entire cost of the war in Vietnam for the fiscal year 1967, almost the exact amount of the federal budget deficit of \$9.9 billion for the same year, and half again the \$6.3 billion the President originally said his 10% surtax on incomes would produce in the first year. We note the Crime Commission's finding that "if organized crime paid income tax on every cent of their vast earnings, everybody's tax bill would go down . . ." We do not suggest that all the money that is thus being poured into the coffers of organized crime could or even should be diverted to the Government. Rather, it is our purpose in citing these figures to dramatize the staggering sums that are being siphoned from the American public at the very time when it is being asked to make financial sacrifices to combat inflation, cut the budget deficit, and pay for the increased cost of the year.

The organized criminals of today are generally not the creatures of poverty and despair although surely they principally feed upon the victims of poverty and despair. Organized crime cannot be met with programs whose impact will not be felt for twenty years. It requires immediately effective solutions, laws and law enforcement. Part of the responsibility for enacting the laws lies with the United States Congress; part of the responsibility for enforcing these laws lies with the Executive Branch of the Federal Government.

This Task Force finds that existing federal statutes specifically aimed at gambling, narcotics trafficking and loan-sharking are largely inadequate. The Anti-Racketeering statutes of 1961 have been effective to some degree in this regard but experience has shown that even they are but a partial solution. No substantive legislation of significance in these areas has been enacted since then. It is our intent to propose to the Congress in three stages beginning shortly a comprehensive legislative program aimed directly at these most lucrative racket activities. In some instances we will modernize old proposals; in others, we will make recommendations to fill the gaps in existing law; in still others, we will propose new laws where none now exist.

This Task Force remains committed to the proposition that the enactment of legislation permitting court-supervised electronic eavesdropping would constitute the single most important step the Congress could take in the war against organized crime. In our view, the enactment of a broader witness immunity procedure would also be highly significant. We nonetheless realize that more than even these statutes are necessary if it is to be a full-scale war that we will fight and win. Pending Congressional action on the eavesdropping and immunity bills, we believe that the enactment of the program we propose will partially fulfill the Congress' responsibility in the war and will greatly aid the Executive Branch in discharging its part.

[A press release of the Republican Task Force on Crime, Dec. 11, 1967]
GOP CRIME GROUP OFFERS "ANTI-LOAN-SHARK BILL"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As the first of three steps in its "comprehensive legislative attack" on the major sources of income for organized crime, the House Republican Task Force on Crime today introduced a bill specifically aimed at "loan-sharking."

Last week the GOP Crime Group announced plans for a legislative program directed at gambling, narcotics trafficking and loan-sharking, "the three major money makers of organized crime," whose "take" they estimated at "nothing less than \$10 billion a year."

Calling "loan-sharking," or the lending of money at illegal rates of interest, "a source of racket income second only to gambling . . . in the multi-billion dollar a year range," the Task Force cited findings by the President's Crime Commission that typical loan-shark victims are marginal, small businessmen and wage earners in mass employment industries. They said that the classic rate of interest charged was "20% a week."

The Task Force pointed out, among other things, that Congressional Committee reports are filled with testimony concerning small businesses which have been taken over lock, stock and barrel by the syndicate which got its first foothold through a loan shark.

Despite this and the fact that loan sharking is clearly part of organized crime on a national level, "no federal statute exists which deals directly or effectively with it," the Crime Group continued. "In our view this constitutes a serious gap in the law."

The GOP bill makes it a federal crime to lend money at illegal rates of interest whenever such a loan interferes with or affects interstate commerce, or whenever any part of the loan transaction or efforts at collection cross state lines. It is based upon the loan for a charge prohibited by State law. "If there is no initial violation of State law, there is no violation of Federal law," a Task Force spokesman said.

The bill is sponsored by Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.), the Task Force Chairman, by the thirteen other members of the Task Force, and by GOP Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.), Rep. William M. McCulloch (R.-Ohio), Ranking Minority Member of the House Judiciary Committee, and Rep. William B. Widnall (R.-N.J.), Ranking Minority Member of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Among the benefits that will result from the new law is increased jurisdiction "for federal agents to investigate loan-shark allegations," the Task Force explained. And, they added "the mere thought that they may now be involved in a federal crime might be enough to drive many loan-sharks out of business, without anything more."

HOUSE REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON CRIME
STATEMENT CONCERNING LOAN-SHARK LEGISLATION

According to the President's Crime Commission, "loan-sharking," the lending of money at illegal interest rates, is a source of revenue for organized crime, second only to gambling. The annual "take" from loan-sharking has been estimated at many knowledgeable law enforcement officials to be in the "multi-billion dollar range."

The Commission noted that gamblers borrow to pay their losses and addicts borrow to purchase narcotics. They also found that the same men who take bets from or sell policy slips to employees in the mass employment industries, on the docks for example, lend them money to pay off the gambling debts or to meet household expenses. Small businessmen borrow from loan sharks when legitimate credit channels are closed to them and in this regard, Congressional Committee reports are filled with testimony concerning small businesses which have been taken over lock, stock and barrel by the syndicate after it got its foothold through a loan shark.

The Crime Commission determined that interest rates vary from 1 to 150 percent a week but that the classic 6 for 5, or 20 percent a week, was most common with small borrowers. They observed that the loan shark is usually more interested in perpetuating

interest payments than in collecting principal and that force or threats of force of the most brutal kind are used to effect interest collection, eliminate protest when interest rates are raised and prevent the harassed borrower from reporting the activity to enforcement officials.

Despite the wealth of documentation concerning the evils of loan sharking and its clear relation to organized crime on a national level, no federal statute exists which deals directly or effectively with it.

Two federal statutes have been used from time to time against loan sharks, but they are applicable only where actual collection methods amount to provable extortion. These statutes are generally anti-racketeering statutes aimed at extortion, among other things. At the time they were enacted, Congress did not have loan sharking specifically in mind. In our view, this constitutes a serious gap in the law for the very practical reason that while extortionate collection may be implied in any loan shark situation, in the overwhelming majority of cases extortion simply cannot be proved.

The dock worker who borrows from the well-known neighborhood loan-shark to pay for family sickness may not be told and does not have to be told precisely what will happen to him if he doesn't pay on time. The clothing store operator who borrows to keep up with legitimate creditors during slack seasons may not be beaten up by the polite yet menacing hoodlums who inquire as to the status of payments. He too knows what the message is. These are the typical situations—the threat merely implied but nonetheless real and effective simply because the syndicate lurking in the background is known to be involved. Under existing federal law, extortion could not be proved in either situation.

The House Republican Task Force on Crime, as the first step in its legislative program against the major sources of income for organized crime, has drafted and introduced in the House of Representatives, a bill specifically aimed at loan sharking. It is intended to expand federal jurisdiction over this activity and to make it a federal crime to lend money at illegal rates of interest, wherever such a loan affects or interferes with interstate commerce. It is thus a two-part bill which approaches loan sharking from two well-established bases of federal jurisdiction. Both parts amend the existing anti-racketeering statutes which we have previously noted.

The first part amends Section 1951 of Title 18, United States Code, which deals with robbery and extortion which interferes with or affects interstate commerce. Loan-sharking would be added as a federal crime under these circumstances, and as a result, an illegal loan to a business which ships its goods from Chicago to Detroit might be the subject of a federal prosecution.

The second part amends Section 1952 of Title 18, which deals with several racketeering activities that are federal crimes when any part of the transaction crosses state lines. Loan-sharking is added to these, and as a result, a telephone call from New York to Miami or travel from New Jersey to Pennsylvania might be the subject of federal prosecution.

Both violations are based upon the lending of money for a charge or rate of interest prohibited by the laws of the State where the loan is made. If there is no initial violation of State law there is no violation of Federal law. Subsequent threats to enforce collection of the loan need not be proved so long as the loan itself is illegal.

There is an abundance of precedent for this legislation and we feel it will go a long way towards drying up a principal source of revenue for organized crime. For one thing it will provide hitherto lacking jurisdiction, except where a potential tax evasion case is present, for federal agents to investigate loan-shark allegations. Further, federal prosecutions will inevitably result but even where they don't, evidence will be turned over to local law officers for prosecution. Finally, the mere thought that they may now be involved in a violation of federal law, might be enough to drive many loan-sharks out of the business without anything more. This, in itself, will be a significant accomplishment.



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REPORTS OF THE REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON CRIME

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. ZWACH) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, Americans everywhere are becoming increasingly concerned with the soaring crime rate. The House Republican task force on crime has released two statements this month which deserve the attention of all of us.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a statement on "Crime in the District of Columbia," issued with a press release of November 13, entitled "GOP Task Force Charges Administration Failure in D.C. Crime Fight." On November 11 the press release was entitled "Crime Rate 'National Disgrace,'" and the statement is on "The Federal Magistrates Act—S. 945":

GOP TASK FORCE CHARGES ADMINISTRATION FAILURE IN D.C. CRIME FIGHT

WASHINGTON.—The House Republican Task Force on Crime charged today that "an Administration that desires control over the 'safe streets' program of all the states ought first demonstrate the initiative and aptitude for insuring that streets in its own backyard are safe."

They noted that the federal government has the sole responsibility for controlling crime and preserving order in Washington, D.C., and that the crime rate there is close to the worst in the nation. "The streets of Washington are unsafe. The Administration has failed in its own backyard," they said, "Congress cannot, in conscience, give it the responsibility for insuring safe streets elsewhere."

The GOP crime group observed that Monday marked "a year to the day since the President vetoed the District of Columbia anti-crime bill which had been passed overwhelmingly by the 89th Congress" and that he has offered "precious little" in lieu of it. In the meantime, crime in the District is up one third over a year ago.

The Task Force also took note of the President's latest "get-tough" statements about crime in Washington and said they "come a little late in the game for us." "We are persuaded that this is nothing more than talk, born more of the realization that he couldn't ignore the problem forever than of any particular interest in ridding the District of crime," they continued.

In addition to the veto of last year's crime bill, the Task Force charged that the Johnson Administration has largely ignored the recommendations of his District of Columbia Crime Commission, has taken no steps to push a new District crime bill along, has failed to support the Federal Magistrates Act, and has not filled even existing vacancies in District law enforcement personnel.

The GOP Task Force also called for reform of the Bail Reform Act, citing the fact that the "no-show" rate among criminal defendants has jumped alarmingly since it has been implemented as have the number of additional crimes committed by those who have been released under it. They suggested allowing the courts more discretion in denying or setting conditions of release for those who are a danger to the community and in revoking or cancelling the release of those who continue to commit criminal acts while free.

They further called the District Bail Agency "woefully understaffed" and recommended the establishment of "some machinery to supervise the activities of released defendants." "If some money and manpower are needed, it is up to the Executive Branch to advise the Congress where and how much." "So far we have heard nothing," they said.

CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

There is a distinctly hollow ring to President Johnson's latest statements about fighting crime in the District of Columbia. The time for hand-wringing and bombast has long since passed. Washington is the one city in which all Americans have a substantial stake. It is also the one city in the entire nation where the federal government has the sole responsibility for controlling crime and preserving order. An Administration that desires control over the "safe streets" programs of all the states ought first demonstrate the initiative and aptitude for insuring that streets in its own backyard are safe. Thus, the President might well be concerned over crime in Washington and the fact that the situation here is close to the worst in the nation. But his recent exhortations come a little late in the game for us. We are persuaded that they are nothing more than talk, born more of the realization that he couldn't ignore the problem forever than of any particular interest in ridding the District of crime.

For one thing, it is now a year to the day since the President vetoed the District of Columbia anti-crime bill which had been passed overwhelmingly by the 89th Congress. If the crime situation had improved any during the past twelve months, there would be less to be said today about that historic non-event. But according to figures compiled by the Metropolitan Police Department, things are even worse, far worse, than a year ago. During the month of September a total of 3,393 index offenses were reported in the District. Index offenses represent seven categories of crime, four against the person and three against property. This figure is an increase of 565 offenses or 20% over September 1966 and marks the sixty-fourth consecutive month for which an increase in District crime was noted. Even more startling is the fact that this brought the "trend of offenses," that is, offenses for the preceding twelve-month period, to 36,497, an increase of 9,239 or 33.9% from the trend of September 1966, and an increase of 269.8% from the low point of April 1957. This is an appalling record. A large measure of the responsi-

bility for it must be laid at the door of the Johnson Administration. We have had only a veto and inaction from the President and timidity from his advisers where crime in our nation's capital is concerned.

No one represented last year's crime bill as a cure-all for the District's ills. Nonetheless, it reflected the combined judgment of the members of both Houses of Congress that broader police powers and more realistic rules of evidence in criminal prosecutions were two steps in the right direction. The President's rejection of this partial solution was made doubly unfortunate because it was based upon the dubious advice of the now Attorney General to the effect that "fundamental Constitutional questions" pervaded the bill. Reasonable men can easily differ when it comes to interpreting the Constitution. A great majority of the Congress thought the bill was Constitutional. Ultimately though, the issue is one for the Judiciary. The President would have done well to leave it to the courts rather than to rely upon the predictably negative advice of an Attorney General who frequently seems more concerned over the appearances of the system than he is over whether it actually works.

What has the administration offered in lieu of the District crime bill? Precious little. A short month after the veto the President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia sent him a report containing more than two hundred specific crime recommendations. He has largely ignored these. Early in this session the Administration did offer a bill which embodied a few of the "easier" recommendations. But it was patchwork legislation bearing no resemblance to an anti-crime package, and if enacted, would have accomplished very little. Fortunately for the citizens of the District, the last year's vetoed bill was introduced in the House again. As usual it received bipartisan support and after absorbing some of the worthwhile features of the Administration's bill, it has again passed the House. It now languishes in the Senate District Committee where it is likely to remain until the next session simply because the President is not in sympathy with it and has taken no steps to push it along.

Similar treatment is being accorded another bill which would enhance the fight against crime in the District. The Federal Magistrates Act long ago passed the Senate by a wide margin, but it is stalled in the House Judiciary Committee, again because the Administration has shown no particular interest in it. The Magistrates Act applies to the entire federal system, but since the judicial system in the District is entirely federal, it would obviously have its greatest impact here. For years it has been recognized that one of the most vexing problems surrounding the administration of justice in Washington has been the ever growing backlog of cases awaiting trial. Delays between arrest and final judgment are interminable. The Magistrates Act would speed up this process by freeing the judges from routine tasks and permitting magistrates to handle not only these but also the trial of minor

offenses. This legislation is also bipartisan. Concededly, it is neither dramatic nor exciting, but that is no excuse for letting it wither on the vine.

In recent months the Ball Reform Act has been roundly criticized by District Judges and prosecutors, and the President must be aware that the Act itself is badly in need of reform. The "no-show" rate among criminal defendants has jumped alarmingly since it has been implemented as have the number of additional crimes committed by those who have been released under it. The spirit and purpose of the Ball Act are undeniably noble, and it has gone a long way toward curbing inequities in the administration of justice. We do not suggest that it be scrapped. It is clear, though, that amendment is necessary to allow the courts more discretion in denying or setting conditions of release for those who are a danger to the community and in revoking or cancelling the release of those who continue to commit criminal acts while free. It is further clear that the woefully understaffed District Ball Agency must be expanded and that some machinery must be established to supervise the activities of released defendants or else many of them will continue to run wild. All of these reforms were suggested by the Crime Commission a year ago. If money and manpower are needed, it is up to the Executive Branch to advise the Congress where and how much. So far we have heard nothing. We have no reason to believe the Administration is even slightly concerned over this.

The record of the Administration is equally inglorious when it comes to filling existing vacancies in law enforcement personnel. The President spoke about doubling the size of the Police Department, yet it is an established fact that more than three hundred vacancies exist in positions already established. More shameful is the situation in the United States Marshal's office where summons and other court documents remain unserved for months because almost 20% of their positions are unfilled. This delay in service recently prompted a federal judge from Northern Virginia to direct his own marshals to handle service of process in Washington where cases in his court were involved. Not too long ago a U.S. Marshal's job was much sought after, but this is obviously no longer the case in the District of Columbia. We also frequently hear how the United States Attorney's office is understaffed and of the enormous case load each prosecutor is required to carry. Surely some lawyers could be spared from the Department of Justice to help ease the load in what is truly an emergency situation, but we see no evidence that this is in the offing either. These last are problems the President could solve without Congressional assistance.

In summary, the House Republican Task Force on Crime would note that crime in the District of Columbia has been on the upswing for a decade. The increase has been twice the national rate. In the face of this, positive action by the Administration has been totally lacking. The streets of Washington are unsafe. The Administration has fallen in its own backyard. Congress cannot, in conscience, give it the responsibility for insuring safe streets elsewhere. We ask only for some sign from the President that he recognizes his responsibility towards the nation's capital and that he is going to act about crime and not merely talk about it.

CRIME RATE "NATIONAL DISGRACE"; GOP TASK FORCE ASKS LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The House Republican Task Force on Crime Monday asked for speedy passage of the Federal Magistrates Act endorsed by the Judicial Conference of the United States and introduced with bipartisan sponsorship, and called it a bill that would unclog the backlog of criminal cases.

The GOP Crime Group noted that the nation's spiraling crime rate is a "disgrace", and blamed part of the problem on the failure "to dispense swift, sure justice".

Any bill which tends to speed up the process of criminal justice takes on "special significance," they explained. "The House Republican Task Force on Crime believes that S. 945, the Federal Magistrates Act, is just such legislation."

The Senate passed proposal would replace U.S. Commissioners with a new position of U.S. Magistrates, whose qualifications for office are greatly upgraded and whose duties are greatly expanded.

"If enacted, the bill will clearly promote swifter justice in federal criminal cases," the GOP statement continues. "Nowhere is this more needed than in our nation's Capital where all crimes are within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts."

"The snail's pace at which all judicial systems seem to operate is a product of the ever increasing number of matters, both civil and criminal, that today's courts are called upon to handle." The GOP Crime Task Force outlined the provisions of the Federal Magistrates Act, and said,

"To us, the significant feature . . . is that it would free a federal judge from less important procedural tasks and enable him to devote more time to matters of substance in the administration of justice."

"We urge early action," they continued. "The 90th Congress has done little enough in enacting meaningful crime legislation." We should not adjourn "without laying on the President's desk the new Federal Magistrates Act," they declared.

THE FEDERAL MAGISTRATES ACT (S. 945)

Because justice delayed is indeed justice denied, Congress should not adjourn without laying on the President's desk the new Federal Magistrates Act.

Our soaring crime rate is a national disgrace. The causes of crime and the reasons why we have been ineffective in dealing with it are numerous. Part of the problem lies in the fact that we are no longer able, as a nation, to dispense swift, sure justice. Despite recent ball reform movements, for example, some innocent suspects still languish in jail for months awaiting their day in court. Others, released on bond, have too much time before trial in which perhaps to commit additional crimes, intimidate witnesses and conceal evidence. Both the man in jail and the man on the street lose respect for a system of law and justice which permits such injustice. To the one it is cruel; to the other it is a joke.

It is apparent that any legislation, no matter what its principal purpose might be, which tends to speed up the process of dispensing criminal justice takes on special significance. The House Republican Task Force on Crime believes that S. 945, the Federal Magistrates Act, is just such legislation. It abolishes the office of United States Commissioner, the first person within the judicial system with whom a criminal defendant ordinarily comes into contact and replaces the Commissioner with a United States Magistrate whose qualifications for office are greatly upgraded and whose duties are greatly expanded. Although the Magistrates Act was not conceived as principally an anti-crime measure, it is one nonetheless because it will clearly promote swifter justice in federal criminal cases. Nowhere is this more needed than in our nation's Capital where all crimes are within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. This Task Force approves the spirit of the Magistrates Act and endorses its terms.

The snail's pace at which all judicial systems seem to operate is a product of the ever-increasing number of matters, both

criminal and civil, that today's courts are called upon to handle. This is as true in the Federal system as it is in those of the states. Many of the duties that now occupy Federal judges are ministerial, routine and minor, yet nevertheless, time-consuming. To us, the significant feature of the Magistrates Act is that it would free a federal judge from these less important procedural tasks and enable him to devote more time and attention to matters of substance in the administration of justice. This means faster justice.

In establishing a system of U.S. Magistrates, S. 945 formally classifies them as either full time or part time, stipulates that they must be attorneys, unless securing a qualified attorney is impossible, and provides other minimum qualifications to insure judicial independence and disinterest. A system of salaries set on a sliding scale according to anticipated workload replaces the inconsistent fee system of compensation now practiced. Magistrates, appointed by the Court, are guaranteed an 8-year term of office and part-time Magistrates are given a 4-year term of office, with provisions for removal only for cause.

These changes are essentially *pro forma*. The substance of the legislation is that U.S. Magistrates could be assigned duties by the District Courts in addition to those presently undertaken by U.S. Commissioners. These may include service as special masters, supervision of pretrial or discovery proceedings in both criminal and civil cases, and preliminary consideration of petitions for post conviction relief. Further, the trial jurisdiction of Magistrates would be expanded beyond minor criminal offenses when the accused executes a knowledgeable waiver of both his right to trial before a District Court and any right to trial by jury he may have. Certain Magistrates' trial jurisdiction, with certain exceptions, would extend to misdemeanors, wherever committed, that are punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

Finally, preliminary procedures are improved by requiring that, absent a grand jury indictment or an appropriate court order, a hearing must be held within 10 days following initial appearance if the accused is held in custody, or within 20 days following initial appearance if the accused has been released on bail or otherwise.

In summary, S. 945, in an effort to lessen the ever-growing workload of the U.S. District Courts in matters that are more desirably performed by the lower tier of judicial officers, updates and makes more effective a system that is no longer adequate.

This legislation has the formal endorsement of the Judicial Conference of the United States and the American Bar Association and is supported by the Department of Justice and the National Association of U.S. Commissioners. It was originally introduced in the Senate by Senators Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.) and Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) in June of 1966. In June of this year it passed the Senate overwhelmingly. It now rests in the House Judiciary Committee. We urge early action. The 90th Congress, First Session, has done little enough in enacting meaningful crime legislation. There is no excuse for inaction on something as worthwhile as this.



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REPORT OF REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON CRIME

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include three statements prepared by the Republican task force on crime. The first, entitled "GOP Crime Task Force Asks L. B. J. To Disavow Goddard 'Marijuana' Statement," was issued on October 20. The second, dated October 2, concerns the support by the Judicial Conference of the United States the use of court-approved electronic surveillance.

The third, issued on September 27, is captioned "GOP Crime Group Scores Clark as Negative, Obstinate."

The statements follow:

GOP CRIME TASK FORCE ASKS L. B. J. TO DISAVOW GODDARD "MARIJUANA" STATEMENT

According to a UPI story: "Marijuana is no more dangerous than alcohol, Dr. James L. Goddard, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, said yesterday."

Members of the House Republican Task Force on Crime are profoundly disturbed and deeply distressed by the pronouncement reportedly made by Dr. Goddard. His statement concerning the possession and use of marijuana was ill-advised and imprudent.

His office is one of high public trust. His responsibility is to stand between the people and the threats which impure foods and dangerous drugs pose to the well-being of the American society. The mischief of his remarks is chiefly that, if not clearly understood, they tend to legitimize, glamorize, and popularize the possession and use of an unlawful commodity by our nation's youth. Today's parents have problems enough.

Dr. Goddard's remarks are more consequential than those of a private citizen. They tend to assume the authority and the expertise of the office he holds. Whatever his private, personal views may be, the man who holds such an important public responsibility has some duty to refrain from expressing them publicly, particularly when his views are at odds with the statutory law of the land. It is not his function to crusade against laws he may not like but rather to enforce laws Congress may enact.

We believe the President, as a concerned parent himself, will disavow the Goddard statement.

END DEBATE, WITHDRAW OPPOSITION, GOP TASK FORCE ON CRIME URGES

The House Republican Task Force on Crime today introduced legislation which would amend the McCulloch Electronic Surveillance Act to bring it within the framework outlined by the Supreme Court in the *Berger* case, and recently supported by the Judicial Conference of the United States. The Task Force credited Notre Dame University Professor G. Robert Blakey with drafting the amendments.

The GOP crime group called upon the President to instruct the Attorney General "to withdraw his opposition" to use of court approved electronic surveillance in the investigation of organized crime by federal and state law enforcement officers. Calling the Judicial Conference of the United States support for wiretap legislation "most significant", they stated, "There is no longer a basis for reasonable controversy over the necessity or Constitutionality of this legislation.

"The time has come to end the debate. Now it is time for action," the Task Force declared.

With respect to the Judicial Conference, the Task Force noted that it "is a body of unparalleled prestige" headed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judicial Conference membership includes the chief judges of all the Federal Circuit Courts and selected judges of certain Federal District Courts. Their report "represents the considered judgment of a purely judicial body" whose members are "in no way spokesmen for law enforcement."

The GOP statement continued, "Their stated position, volunteered and unsolicited, can only be interpreted in one way. They recognize the need for electronic surveillance in order to effectively fight crime. Moreover, they recognize that law enforcement can be given this tool within the limitations of the Constitution."

On Tuesday, September 26, the Judicial Conference of the United States formally proclaimed its approval of legislation which would authorize court-approved electronic surveillance during both Federal and State criminal investigations involving organized crime.

The House Republican Task Force on Crime believes that this is one of the most significant statements that has ever been issued on the subject during the many years that it has been debated. The Conference is a body of unparalleled prestige. It is headed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Its membership includes the chief judges of all the Federal Circuit Courts and selected judges of certain Federal District Courts.

The Conference report represents the considered judgment of a purely judicial body. The members are in no way spokesmen for law enforcement. Their stated position, volunteered and unsolicited, can only be interpreted in one way. They recognize the need for electronic surveillance in order effectively to fight crime. Moreover, they recognize that law enforcement can be given this vital tool within the limitations of the Constitution.

The impact of this report is staggering. As the totally voluntary act of an eminently responsible group, it undoubtedly reflects the deep concern with which its members view the menace of organized crime and the problems of combatting it. It utterly destroys whatever was left of the Administration's position against the court supervised use of electronic surveillance. It underscores anew the virtual unanimity of knowledgeable opposition to that position.

It is our understanding that the Judicial Conference had some reservations about some of the technical aspects of bills that have already been introduced. The point to be made is simply that they are clearly in accord with the spirit and purpose of such legislation.

Early in this session of Congress, Rep. William McCulloch (R.-Ohio) introduced legislation designed to strike the delicate balance between the individual right to privacy and the legitimate need for society as a whole to be protected from criminal acts. The McCulloch bill was essentially prohibitory; yet at the same time it preserved to law enforcement carefully limited authority to employ effective and proven investigative techniques with court approval and supervision. This Task Force has been more active in urging the enactment of this legislation.

In June, the Supreme Court decided the now famous case of *Berger v. New York*. At the time we felt the language of *Berger* was a blueprint for a statute which would meet Constitutional demands and an invitation to the Congress to fashion such a statute. It appears that we were correct.

It is the suggestion of the Judicial Conference that such electronic surveillance legislation be drafted with a specific eye towards the *Berger* decision. This has been done. Today Rep. McCulloch and Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.), Chairman of this Task Force, introduced in the House legislation incorporating amendments to the McCulloch bill which we feel accomplish precisely what the Judicial Conference suggests is Constitutionally attainable.

In large part, the amendments are the work product of a highly qualified and respected legal scholar, Professor G. Robert Blakey of the faculty of Notre Dame University Law School. Professor Blakey's credentials in this field of the law are unquestioned. He was a consultant on organized crime to the President's Crime Commission. He has practical knowledge of the legitimate needs of law enforcement; he is nonetheless abundantly sensitive to individual rights and liberties.

There is no longer a basis for reasonable controversy over the necessity or Constitutionality of this legislation. The time has come to end the debate. Now is time for action. We call upon the President to instruct the Attorney General to withdraw his opposition. It is not too late for this. If that is done, there will be no basis for partisan conflict and we predict that Republicans and Democrats alike, in both Houses of Congress, will unite to speedily enact legislation which is both eminently reasonable and vitally necessary.

**GOP CRIME GROUP SCORES CLARK AS
NEGATIVE, OBSTINATE**

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.) and Rep. Barber B. Conable (R.-N.Y.) Tuesday called it "incredible" that the Attorney General continues to stymie the fight against organized crime.

Poff, Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime, claimed the Judicial Conference's support for legislation authorizing court approved electronic surveillance in the investigation of organized crime by federal and state law enforcement officers "should dispel any uncertainty about the consequence and effect of the Supreme Court decision in the *Berger* case. He checked off support already given the Republican sponsored bill—the Association of Federal Investigators, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National District Attorneys Association, a majority of the President's own Commission on Crime, and the three previous Attorneys General of the United States." Faced with overwhelming support from the chief law enforcement officers of the states, and from responsible authorities in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches of the Federal government, Poff stated, "*It is difficult to understand how Attorney General Ramsey Clark can persist in the posture he has assumed.*

"It is one thing to be firm and steadfast, it is another to be negative and obstinate," Poff charged.

Rep. Conable, Task Force member, exclaimed, "The federal government should have a major role in fighting organized crime, and the Attorney General should be the leader, marshalling our forces to do battle." Conable noted that "sophisticated and hardened criminals cannot be controlled without sophisticated weapons" and the legal use of court approved electronic surveillance by federal and state law enforcement officers in the investigation of organized crime could be one of those weapons.



United States
of America

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FEDERAL CRIME FIGHTERS JOIN PUSH FOR WIRETAP ACT

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. McEwen) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a statement released on September 21, 1967, by the Republican task force on crime entitled "Federal Crime Fighters Join Push for Wiretap Act," and a statement of September 18 which was part of a release entitled "Take Wraps Off Organized Crime Data."

FEDERAL CRIME FIGHTERS JOIN PUSH FOR WIRETAP ACT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An organization of over 1,000 Federal career employees, all active in law enforcement, today broke with the Johnson Administration on the question of court-authorized electronic surveillance. The group voiced support for legislation which would permit court-supervised wiretapping and bugging in the investigation of certain major crimes.

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.), Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime, today released the text of a statement by the Association of Federal Investigators on electronic surveillance. "It is enormously significant that this Association support legislation" which would give law enforcement a vital investigative tool under strict court control and that, at the same time, they "deplore the Attorney General's obstructionism towards federal investigations," Rep. Poff told his House colleagues.

"Until now the only federal spokesman on this issue has been Attorney General Clark," Poff explained. "But now, a group of more than 1,000 federal career employees active in law enforcement has spoken out in direct opposition to his view." Rep. John Erlenborn (R.-Ill.), a Crime Task Force member, later stated, "The statement of the federal investigators is plain, clear, and unequivocal. Evidently when the Attorney General speaks on this issue he speaks for himself and himself alone. To me, the federal investigators have utterly destroyed any basis for the Administration's position," he concluded.

John P. Diuguid, counsel to the Association, told Rep. Poff, "From the experience of the membership" electronic surveillance "devices are necessary, useful and effective investigative weapons particularly where organized crime cases are concerned." The Association's statement called the Republican-sponsored Electronic Surveillance Control Act of 1967 "a major step" in the war on organized crime.

In a related matter, Rep. Louis C. Wyman (R.-N.H.), also a Crime Task Force member, told the House that the National Association of State Attorneys General had also recently adopted a formal resolution supporting eavesdropping legislation conforming to Republican proposals. He urged the House to enact this legislation as a matter of priority and before the end of the current session.

"TAKE WRAPS OFF ORGANIZED CRIME DATA," GOP TASK FORCE TELLS JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House Republican Task Force on Crime today called upon the Department of Justice to make available to the Congress in executive or closed session the "tape recordings, log entries and internal communications" resulting from electronic surveillance against organized crime between 1961 and 1965.

They noted that Attorney General Ramsey Clark has called organized crime a "tiny part of the entire crime picture" but that just about everybody else disagrees with him. "The time has come to resolve the conflict . . . to get all of the available evidence out in the open . . . to discharge the most fundamental of duties to the American public—that of informing them, one way or another but once and for all, as to just what organized crime is all about," the prepared statement continued.

The Task Force revealed that they had "become aware in recent months that during the period from 1961 to 1965 the Department of Justice conducted an intelligence gathering program of unparalleled proportions concerning organized crime" and that in it they utilized electronic eavesdropping devices. They charged that, in substantial part, the material for a recent series of articles in Life Magazine "spectacularly demonstrating" the menace of organized crime, "could not have been obtained other than by electronic surveillance."

The report continued: "From time to time the product of these devices—what was actually overheard from the very mouths of the hoodlums and racketeers themselves—has been made known to persons outside the Department of Justice for other purposes." "We see no reason why they would not similarly make this available to the Congress." "The people have an absolute right to know they are being told the truth about organized crime."

The Task Force proposed examination of these materials in closed session of Congress followed by a case-by-case report to the American people. There is no danger of invading anybody's rights by this, they pointed out, "neither the names of the innocent, nor for that matter, those of the guilty, need be published."

A Task Force spokesman also noted that inspection of these materials will doubtless serve to end another controversy—that concerning the effectiveness of electronic surveillance. "If these devices are useless, these materials will show it; if organized crime is a tiny problem, these materials will show it." "To us at any rate," the report concluded, "this seems like such a simple solution that we wonder why the Attorney General has not himself suggested it."

STATEMENT OF HOUSE REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON CRIME

The Republican Task Force on Crime urges that certain data concerning organized crime now in the custody of the Department of Justice be made available to the Congress in executive session.

In May of this year, Attorney General Ramsey Clark called organized crime a "tiny part of the entire crime picture." Not everyone agrees. His three immediate predecessors in office—Attorneys General Katzenbach, Kennedy and Rogers—have stated quite the contrary. Since the early 1950's Congressional committees of both Houses have studied, investigated and grappled with organized crime in all its forms. None have reported it a "tiny" problem. The President's own Crime Commission stated that "in many ways organized crime is the most sadistic kind of crime in America." And this Task Force has said that organized crime "poses a threat of the gravest dimensions to the whole fabric of American society."

The time has come to resolve the conflict. The time has come to get all of the available evidence out in the open. The time has come for someone to discharge the most fundamental of duties to the American public—that of informing them, one way or the other but once and for all, as to just what organized crime is all about.

We have become aware in recent months that during the period from 1961 to 1965 the Department of Justice conducted an intelligence gathering program of unparalleled proportions concerning organized crime. In it they utilized electronic eavesdropping devices. From time to time the product of these devices—what was actually overheard from the very mouths of the hoodlums and racketeers themselves—has been made known to persons outside the Department, usually for the purpose of determining whether the privacy of a particular organized crime defendant has been invaded.

Very little of what was overheard has been put into the public domain, however; yet from the little that has been made public, this Task Force has come to a view that the program was successful beyond the wildest imagination of those who conceived it. Life

Magazine, for example, has recently concluded a series of articles which spectacularly demonstrates the menace of organized crime; the material for these, in substantial part, could not have been obtained other than by electronic surveillance.

It is a matter of record where some of the electronic coverage was. It is a matter of record that the tape recordings, log entries and internal communications concerning that coverage still exist. In the past this Task Force has proposed the creation of a bipartisan Joint Congressional Committee on Organized Crime. We here reiterate the proposal and call upon the Congress to act with great dispatch in this regard. We suggest, moreover, that the first act of the Joint Committee be to call for Justice Department materials concerning their electronic surveillance of organized crime.

Since there seems to be no reluctance on the part of the Department of Justice to making some of this information available to some people in order to insure fairness to a criminal defendant, we see no reason why they would not similarly make it available to the Congress in its law-making function in order to insure the same fairness to the law-abiding American people. The people have an absolute right to know they are being told the truth about organized crime.

We further propose that these materials be examined in executive session and that, thereafter, the Committee publish a case-by-case report of its findings to the whole Congress and to the American people. Neither the names of the innocent, nor for that matter, those of the guilty, need be published; thus, there would be no danger of invading anybody's rights.

Quite incidentally, inspection of these materials will doubtless serve to end another controversy—that concerning the effectiveness of lawful electronic surveillance. This Task Force is on the side of those who believe that under appropriate court supervision and sanction, it can do both fair and effective. We are quite willing to have our views subjected to scrutiny. If these devices are useless, these materials will show it; if organized crime is a tiny problem, these materials will show it. To us, at any rate, this seems like such a simple solution to all the controversy that we wonder why the Attorney General has not himself suggested it.



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TAFT CHALLENGES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ON STATISTICS

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. STEIGER of Arizona) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a statement by Representative ROBERT TAFT, JR., entitled "TAFT Challenges Justice Department on Statistics," and a release of September 13, 1967, by the Republican task force on crime on the same subject.

I also include a release of September 12 entitled, "Articles Dramatize Need for Wiretap Law: Representative Poff," and one of August 28 on "Rules Ham Stringing Agents, Says Crime Task Force," which is accompanied by a statement of the House Republican task force on crime.

The material follows:

TAFT CHALLENGES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ON STATISTICS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative Robert Taft, Jr. (R.-Ohio) Wednesday challenged the Justice Department on its "statistical justification" of the "War on Organized Crime." In response to Administration criticism of recent GOP crime statements, Taft stated, "Since the Justice Department cited the numbers of their convictions as a measure of their success in fighting Organized Crime, I suggest that additional figures deserve comment."

Taft is Deputy Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime and one of the authors of the recent attack by 23 Republican moderates on the Johnson Administration's failures in fighting Organized Crime.

"The President's Crime Commission called 'Cosa Nostra' the core of Organized Crime and estimated its membership at some 5,000," Taft told his House colleagues. "Since 1961 only about 130 identified 'Cosa Nostra' members have been convicted by the Federal government. That amounts to roughly 2.6% of 'Cosa Nostra' membership for the entire seven-year period—a conviction rate of 0.4% per year," Taft calculated.

"The 130 convictions represent the sum total of the efforts of 26 Federal investigative agencies, 94 United States Attorney's Offices, and, of course, the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department."

Taft listed a number of questions asked by the Crime Task Force and, in a separate statement, 23 House Republicans. "Those questions remained unanswered," he charged. He noted that the Administration's rebuttal to the GOP papers had referred to "additional new measures to fight Organized Crime . . . pending in Congress." The Administration blamed Republicans for delays on two bills.

Stated Taft, "The bills referred to have been the subject of legislative proposals since 1961. Both, one to compel testimony in Racketeering cases, the other to make it a crime to threaten potential witnesses, have received strong Republican support. Both have been sponsored in this session of Congress . . . by Republicans and Democrats alike. *Until the Justice Department utilizes every legal weapon, the fight against crime will continue to be a losing battle,*" Taft concluded.

TAFT CHALLENGES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ON STATISTICS

The statement made on August 30 by Deputy Attorney General Warren Christopher in reply to criticism by Republican groups of the Administration's "War on Crime" deserves a direct retort. It evades questions, quotes meaningless statistics, pleads partisanship, and usurps credit where none is due.

The House Republican Task Force on Crime commented on the Attorney General's limitation of legal electronic surveillance and simply questioned why it was necessary to exceed the limitations of the Supreme Court outlined in the *Berger* decision. The Task Force asked what the logical purpose of the additional restrictive regulations was, and where the Attorney General derives the authority to establish them. These questions remain unanswered.

In another statement, 23 House Republicans, including myself, recently outlined a 12-point program for combating Organized Crime nationwide and asked a number of questions such as:

1. Why the activities of the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department have been dramatically reduced since 1964?
2. Why the Administration influenced the Crime Commission to reverse an earlier recommendation for wiretap legislation?
3. Why the Administration persists in its position that court authorized electronic surveillance is of little value despite statements to the contrary from almost every law enforcement official in the country?
4. Why the Administration has ignored almost every recommendation by the President's Crime Commission on Organized Crime?

These questions remain unanswered by Mr. Christopher and the Justice Department.

Instead, Mr. Christopher says FBI-investigated Organized Crime convictions rose 39% from the previous year and two new measures to aid the fight against organized crime are pending in Congress. "With Republican aid, these bills could be promptly passed," Christopher comments. He adds, "The partisan obstruction of the Republicans only serves to interfere with the war against crime."

The two bills referred to have been the subject of legislative proposals since 1961. Both have received broad Republican support, both have been sponsored in this session of Congress, in House and Senate, by Republicans and Democrats alike. These bills are bipartisan efforts, and were among recommendations of the President Crime Commission.

With respect to the Administration's statistical justification of its war on Organized Crime, we must note that it is carefully confined to FBI-investigated convictions. It makes no mention of who the subjects of convictions were or what their standing was in the hierarchy of Organized Crime. What of IRS-investigated Organized Crime convictions? Hitherto, they have accounted for 60% of the success of the entire Federal effort. In addition, how many "high echelon" Organized Crime figures are among those convicted? Conversely, how many numbers-writers, petty bootleggers, prostitutes, race track touts and similar small fish have found their way into their statistics?

Since the Justice Department cited the number of convictions in a selected area as a measure of their success in fighting Organized Crime, additional figures deserve comment. The President's Crime Commission called "Cosa Nostra" the core of Organized Crime and estimated its membership at some 5,000. Since 1961 only about 130 identified "Cosa Nostra" members have been convicted by the Federal government. That amounts to roughly 2.6% of "Cosa Nostra" membership for the entire seven-year period—a conviction rate of 0.4% per year. Current issues of *Life Magazine* detail the dominance over the underworld of those remaining free.

And the 130 convictions represent the sum total of the efforts of 26 Federal investigative agencies, 94 United States Attorney's Offices and, of course, the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department.

Criticism of the Organized Crime Section of the Justice Department is not intended. The Section should not be dissuaded from prosecuting even low-level figures. They are as much a part of Organized Crime as anyone else. In addition, no one can tell when a conviction might lead to important further prosecutions. It is a well known fact, however, that the high echelon racketeers—the syndicate gamblers, the mob leaders, "Cosa Nostra" members—are extremely well insulated from the day-to-day criminal activities they direct. As a result, they are extremely difficult to prosecute. The problem is basically one of uncovering evidence.

It's to the credit of the Organized Crime Section that they have accomplished even this much under present Justice Department rules laid down for them and the evidence gatherers they supervise. But the claimed import of their success is obviously quite misleading.

The most dramatic and typical issue is the authorization of court approved electronic surveillance, within Constitutional limits, as one of the necessary tools for obtaining evidence against syndicate leaders. Until the Justice Department recognizes the need to utilize every legal weapon, the fight against crime will continue to be a losing battle.

ARTICLES DRAMATIZE NEED FOR WIRETAP LAW: REPRESENTATIVE POFF

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Representative Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.) Monday charged that a recent magazine series on Organized Crime dramatizes the need for legislation legalizing court authorized electronic surveillance of Organized Crime conspiracies.

Representative Poff, Chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime, told his House colleagues that he wrote Attorney General Ramsey Clark, "A constituent called me to ask if I have read the articles in the September 1 and September 8 issues of Life Magazine. I have done so," Poff reported. He asked the Attorney General, "If you have not, I urge you to do so."

He stated that the constituent wanted to know whether the magazine articles were factual "and if so, why something hasn't been done . . ."

Anticipating a possible Justice Department response, Poff explained that much of the information appears to come from electronic surveillance. Under present law, wiretap evidence and evidence traceable thereto is tainted . . .

"If this is your answer," Representative Poff wrote, "and if the wiretap tapes and log entries in the possession of Federal investigators do in fact document the crimes charged in the magazine articles, then I have a question of my own. Does this not fully justify legislation legalizing electronic surveillance of organized crime conspiracies by law enforcement officers acting under court orders in the nature of a search warrant?" He concluded, "Your reply will be helpful in answering the mail I am beginning to receive on the same subject."

RULES "HAM STRINGING" AGENTS SAYS CRIME TASK FORCE

The House Republican Task Force on Crime today called on the Attorney General "to utilize every legal investigative tool available" to combat the nation's spiraling crime rate.

The Task Force charged that the Attorney General's June 1967, regulations "strictly limiting legal electronic surveillance" have no other effect than the "ham-stringing" of Federal agents in their day-to-day conduct of organized crime investigations. No need for the Attorney General's regulations has been shown. They are, in fact, further evidence that the Attorney General is fighting a war of retreat against organized crime," the group charged in a prepared statement.

"We view his regulations as inevitably discouraging the use of sound, acceptable, and legal investigative techniques in combating organized crime. He now sits in judgment as to what may or may not be necessary in an investigation thousands of miles from his Washington office. An agent in the field places his life or personal safety in jeopardy during investigations . . . Time, obviously, may be vital—delay deadly," the Task Force asserted.

"The cumbersome, time-consuming, inter-agency procedural structure the new regulations erect is likely to intimidate and frustrate the most diligent investigator. So long as adequate safeguards against illegal practices exist, investigating ought to be left to investigators."

The Task Force declared, "We urge the Attorney General to reexamine and revise what is to us an incredible retreat in the war against criminal activity."

STATEMENT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE ON CRIME

The House Republican Task Force on Crime believes that it is a necessary and proper function of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice to operate within the framework of existing law in conducting its investigations into and prosecutions of criminal matters, be it organized crime or any other type of crime. By this we mean they should not go beyond the law but at the same time they should utilize every effective investigative tool available to them inside the law.

In June, the Attorney General promulgated and issued to the Department of Justice and to other departments and agencies of the federal government (for example, the Bureau of Narcotics of the Treasury Department) a set of regulations expressly designed to, in the language of the regulations, "strictly limit legal electronic surveillance." These regulations have no other practical effect than the "ham-stringing" of Federal agents in their day-to-day conduct of organized crime investigations. We view them as yet another manifestation of the fact that the Attorney General is fighting a war of retreat against organized crime and that it is only a matter of time before his federal forces will be in a full scale rout.

The limitations in his regulations go far beyond wiretap and third-party bugging. They go far beyond the strict limitations placed upon these practices by the Supreme Court in the Berger case. They reach even transmitters and recording devices used by one of the parties to a conversation, a Narcotics agent who is about to make a purchase or a Treasury agent who is about to be bribed. This technique was specifically sanctioned by the Supreme Court as recently as last November in the Osborn case, and it is a technique most frequently employed in organized crime investigations. To be sure, these regulations do not actually forbid the use of transmitters and recorders under those circumstances, but they do create a labyrinth of procedure, inventory control and just plain red tape which culminates in the obtaining of advance approval from the Attorney General before any use may be made of such devices. And if that advance written approval has been or will be denied or simply delayed in just one single instance, then that is just one less case the government may be able to bring.

Frequently an agent in the field places his life or personal safety in jeopardy during the investigation of organized crime cases. Necessarily, he must deal clandestinely with people who are armed and dangerous. Under those circumstances it is usually mandatory—from a safety consideration alone—that what transpires be overheard instantly by other agents nearby. The same thing may be said of informants, particularly narcotics informants, for whose protection there ought to be at least some concern. Informants are even now difficult enough to find and cultivate; they will be altogether unavailable if they are to be abandoned to their own wits in dangerous situations. Further, potential witnesses in organized crime cases are, for a variety of reasons, sometimes difficult to corroborate. What is overheard by a transmitter may be preserved by a recorder and later become probative, competent and, most important, accurate corroborative evidence in the prosecution.

Quite apart from the fact that we seriously question the authority of the Attorney General to meddle in this fashion in the purely investigative affairs of other departments and agencies of the federal government, we view his regulations as inevitably discouraging the use of sound, acceptable and legal investigative techniques in combating organized crime. It is proper, of course, for him to advise other departments and agencies of the federal government as to the existing law with respect to the use of investigative tools. But as the ultimate authority, under his own regulations, he now sits in judgment as to what may or may not be necessary in an investigation thousands of miles from his Washington office. Time may be vital—delay deadly. He cannot possibly know the facts better than the agent in the field, even after he has required the agent to justify his request in considerable written detail. The cumbersome, time-consuming, inter-agency procedural structure the new regulations erect is likely to intimidate and frustrate the most diligent investigator. And where authority to employ a device is denied, agents may understandably decline to expose themselves to danger, informants will refuse to cooperate, and crime will go unpunished because witnesses are not corroborated.

No need for the Attorney General's regulations has been shown. On the contrary, he has himself informed us that as far as federal agencies are concerned, electronic surveillance by all illegal means has been a thing of the past since July 1965. If that is true, then the regulations are without a logical purpose. Where legal investigative techniques are available, their use ought to be encouraged and the decision to use them ought not be subjected to unwarranted inter-agency interference. In short, this Task Force believes that, so long as adequate safeguards against illegal practices exist, investigating ought to be left to the investigators. In the war against crime they are the people on the firing line; they are doing the work; they are taking the risks.

We call upon the Attorney General to reexamine and revise what is to us an incredible retreat in the war on criminal activity. As the chief law enforcement officer of this country he should move vigorously by all means within the law to enforce the law.

Special to Kent and Ionia County Weeklies

For Use The Week of June 16-22 and Thereafter

Crime
Crackdown
Coming
--

BY JERRY FORD

The violence and lawlessness so prevalent in America today must be halted.

All our civil rights and freedoms become meaningless without effective police protection backed by citizen cooperation, an atmosphere of safety and security on our streets, order in our cities and throughout the land.

With passage by the Congress of the "Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice Act of 1968" we finally are moving toward restoration of law and order in America.

This legislation points up how determined Congress is to deal with lawlessness in our Nation.

As proposed by the Administration last year, this legislation started out simply as a program of Federal grants to improve local law enforcement.

The House of Representatives last August adopted amendments emphasizing control of organized crime and riots and shifting responsibility for administration of the program from the U.S. Department of Justice to the states.

The Senate recently expanded and toughened the measure. House supporters of a strong anti-crime bill--I among them--were happy to accept the Senate bill.

So the final version of the Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice Act of 1968 which I voted for and which was sent to the President provided for an increase in grants to \$100 million the first year and \$300 million the second year to aid state and local law enforcement; modification of recent Supreme Court rulings which limited the use of identification procedures and confessions in tracking down and convicting criminal suspects; authority for Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to use wiretapping and electronic surveillance devices to fight crime but only with the sanction and supervision of the courts; and a ban on mail order sale of hand guns and on the sale of such guns to minors and out-of-state residents.

If the ban on mail order sale of hand guns is inadequate, then Congress should immediately look affirmatively at proposals for additional gun controls.

(more)

But it should be remembered that California has a tough gun control law and that the gun used to assassinate Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was passed along to the alleged assassin after an original under-the-counter sale.

There now is a revulsion against violence in this country stemming from the assassination of Sen. Kennedy. It may be that this swelling of popular feeling against violence spells the beginning of the end of the kind of violence we have been experiencing in this country. It would be helpful and it may well follow that all law-abiding Americans now will condemn the use of violence to attain any political, economic or social objective. This would, in effect, "ostracize" the practitioners of violence and could prove highly effective in discouraging the use of violence.

It is also helpful that the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the right of police to "frisk" suspicious persons for dangerous weapons. This is the first time the Court has held that police can detain and search such persons without the "probable cause" mentioned in the Constitution's Fourth Amendment. I heartily applaud the Court's decision. It is vitally important when you consider that 355 law enforcement officers were killed on duty from 1960 through 1966, and that there were 23,851 assaults on police officers in 1966 nationwide.

So we now have "a lot going for us" in our determination to reverse the crime rate that has climbed 88 per cent in the last seven years--the Omnibus Crime Control Act, a strong measure fitting the times; the Supreme Court ruling upholding the right of police to stop and "frisk" suspicious persons; and the strong upsurge of popular sentiment against violence of any kind.

I believe we now will see a crackdown on crime and, ultimately, the restoration of law and order in America.

#

FOR THE SENATE:

Everett M. Dirksen
of Illinois

Thomas H. Kuchel
of California

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
of Iowa

Margaret Chase Smith
of Maine

George Murphy
of California

Milton R. Young
of North Dakota

Hugh Scott
of Pennsylvania

PRESIDING:

The National Chairman
Ray C. Bliss

**THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP
OF THE CONGRESS**

Press Release

Issued following a
Leadership Meeting

June 13, 1968

**FOR THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

Gerald R. Ford
of Michigan

Leslie C. Arends
of Illinois

Melvin R. Laird
of Wisconsin

John J. Rhodes
of Arizona

H. Allen Smith
of California

Bob Wilson
of California

Charles E. Goodell
of New York

Richard H. Poff
of Virginia

William C. Cramer
of Florida

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DIRKSEN:

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

In 1976, it will be 200 years that this good land became a new nation. It began with but three million people. Today it exceeds 200 million. The basic law under which it was launched as a Republic not only created a structure of government but also recited the purposes for which the Constitution was ordained. Among those purposes was the establishment of justice and the insurance of domestic tranquillity.

Save for the long civil strife more than a century ago, the refinement and expansion of justice has gone forward and domestic tranquillity has been preserved.

During most of those two centuries authority has been respected, the laws have been generally obeyed and enforced, human life has been protected and safeguarded, a feeling of security has prevailed, and the right of private property has been upheld. Ours has been a good history.

But, in our time, something has happened.

Authority is challenged. The burning of draft cards, the seizure of school administration offices, the riotous rupture of peace in the cities -- all are challenges to authority.

The law has been flouted. Riots in cities large and small, the ghastly increase in serious crime, all these attest to disobedience to law and the inadequacy of enforcement.

The sanctity of human life is so callously disdained. A young President is shot down. A young Senator is shot down. A non-violent Christian crusader is shot down. Each year there are thousands of murders and homicides.

Private property rights are ignored by the robber, the looter and the arsonist.

(con't)

Too much of the language of today is uncouth and un-American. "Burn baby, burn!" becomes a slogan. "Get guns!" becomes an arrogant war cry.

A brooding insecurity arouses the fears of the citizenry.

The flag is deliberately desecrated at home and abroad. There is doubt that we really are "One nation, under God, indivisible."

The nation has paid a terrible price in lives, in peace of mind, in haunting fear and insecurity, in property damage, in prestige and a tarnished image abroad.

Whatever the cause -- be it in the homes, the schools, the courts, in public stewardship or some other field -- both the problem and the remedy are reasonable clear.

What does it take?

The law must be obeyed and enforced. No disorderly society can long survive. "There is no grievance," said Abraham Lincoln, "that is a fit object of redress by mob law."

A sacred regard for human life must be restored. Fear seems to be the only universal passion. Even the hardened criminal fears swift, certain, speedy punishment. Mandatory sentences written in the law might help to stem the crime tide.

Respect for authority must be restored. Without it, we may find ourselves on the road to disaster.

The hateful language of destruction which comes so readily to the tongue should be discouraged at every turn.

The flag is the embodiment of the principles of this Republic. The very Republic suffers by its desecration.

Finally, the time has come to rethink our history. It should have emphasis in every school, church and forum in the land. The legacy which is ours came from those who were here before us. Into this land they built their skills and talents, their hopes and dreams, their tears and sacrifices. Today, we are the trustees of America. Upon us is a two-fold duty. The one is to those who came before us and gave us this land for our inheritance. The other is to those who shall come after us.

Perhaps three words can state the whole case: dedication, discipline, duty.

One full week ago, meeting in the shadow of violence and tragedy, the House passed and sent to the President the Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice Act of 1968.

The House vote was 368 to 17.

The Senate vote was 72 to 4.

These overwhelming majorities reflected the massive demand of an aroused America that crime must be stopped. People must feel safe to walk in their own neighborhoods, sleep in their own homes, work in their own stores. The law must be upheld and lawbreakers must be punished.

But a week has passed and President Johnson has not signed this comprehensive crime bill into law. What is he waiting for?

Immediately, the President clouded this life-and-death legislation by attacking its gun control provisions, incidentally authored by Senate Democrats, and utterly ignoring the nine other urgently-needed sections of the omnibus bill, many of which bear a Republican stamp.

The major gun control provisions Congress already has approved still await the President's signature, along with other long-overdue, anti-crime provisions.

What is the President waiting for?

Instead of taking prompt and constructive action, he appointed another study commission. Even if he intends to veto the crime bill, he should do so without delay so we can re-enact it over his veto.

A whole week has been lost. Projecting the FBI Crime Index statistics over an average week, more than 70,000 major crimes occur in this country; some 246 murders, 530 rapes, 3400 robberies and over 5000 aggravated assaults have ticked off the crime clock since Congress did its duty a week ago today.

What is the President waiting for?

Besides the gun control sections, the Crime Bill on the President's desk contains these important provisions:

1 -- Block grants of Federal funds to assist State governments in the war on crime -- sponsored by Sen. Dirksen in the Senate and Rep. Cahill in the House -- urged by virtually all State Governors of both parties over the opposition of the President and the Attorney General.

(con't)

Rep. Ford

2. -- Federal prohibition of all private electronic eavesdropping and wire-tapping, along with carefully defined permission for such surveillance by enforcement officers under court authorization and supervision. This was introduced in the House by Rep. McCulloch, Rep. Poff, and other minority members of the Judiciary Committee and the Republican Task Force on Crime. The President's own Crime Commission made these recommendations. He has opposed them. These are major weapons in the fight against organized crime, espionage and subversion.

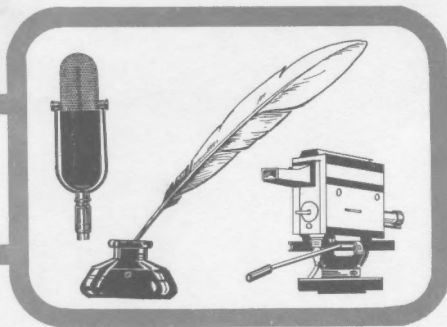
3.-- Authorization for a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, first proposed in the January 1967 Republican State of the Union message by Senator Dirksen and me, and incorporated in the bill by Rep. McClory.

4.-- Amendments authored by Sen. Scott, Sen. Allott and Rep. Railsback to modify and clarify recent Supreme Court decisions on the admissability of confessions and other evidence.

5.-- Provisions for "community service officers" proposed by Sen. Percy and Rep. Goodell to improve relations between police and citizens. An overall application of Rep. Broyhill's amendment to recent appropriation bills concerning Federal civil servants who are convicted of crimes related to riots. Sen. Murphy's amendment requiring future Directors of the FBI to be confirmed by the Senate. An amendment by Sen. Hruska to help states fight organized crime.

All these matters are awaiting final approval at the White House.

What is the President waiting for?



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
June 20, 1968

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., House Minority Leader.

The President's signing of the omnibus anti-crime bill is a victory for the American people and the Republican Party. This legislation represents the enactment into law of a multitude of anti-crime measures long sought and vigorously fought for by Republicans in Congress.

The National Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice Act is a vehicle for the restoration of law and order in America and for a reversal of the sharp upward spiral in lawlessness which has pushed the national crime rate up 88 per cent in the last seven years.

The omnibus crime bill is good legislation. Its wire-tapping provision is good legislation. Giving law enforcement officials the authority to use the wire-tapping tool against major criminal activity under court order provides our lawmen with a valuable weapon against organized crime, as well as espionage and subversion.

The President is badly mistaken in seeking repeal of the wire-tap provision and refusing to use it against the crime syndicates. He has completely distorted the wire-tap provision, and this is most unfortunate. He has sought to mislead the American people into believing that even the most scrupulously law-abiding citizen is not safe from electronic surveillance. The truth is that the anti-crime bill outlaws all wiretapping and electronic surveillance except as authorized by the federal courts in cases involving major crimes and the national security.

The American people can feel certain that a new Republican President and a Republican Attorney General will use these new anti-crime provisions to root out the evils of organized crime and those who seek to destroy our government by espionage.

The American people want an end to the widespread lawlessness that has plagued this country under the Johnson-Humphrey Administration. The Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice Act of 1968 will help to accomplish exactly that.

#

TASK FORCE ON CRIME

RICHARD H. POFF (Va.) Chairman

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

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HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE
PLANNING AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE
REP. CHARLES E. GOODELL (N.Y.) CHAIRMAN

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1616 LONGWORTH BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515 TEL. 225-6931

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday AM's
July 16, 1968

ADMINISTRATION "INEFFECTIVE" IN FEDERAL ANTI-CRIME FIGHT, CHARGES GOP CRIME GROUP

The House Republican Task Force on Crime charged yesterday that despite a substantial increase in Justice Department employees and expenditures since 1960 "there has been no corresponding increase in the Department's effectiveness in the nationwide crime fight." The GOP lawmakers declared that "something is drastically wrong with the policies, means and methods being used in the federal anti-crime fight."

The Task Force noted that the number of persons employed by the Justice Department rose to an all-time high of more than 34,000 in June 1967, and Department expenditures for the year, in excess of \$422 million, were 55% greater than 1960. They then cited the nationwide 88% increase in crime since 1960 and disclosed that convictions in federal courts throughout the country, in cases prosecuted by the Justice Department, have decreased during this same period, by 3300 or 11%.

The record for the District of Columbia, where the Justice Department has exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes, they said "is even worse." Serious felonies in the District have climbed by 175% since 1960--felony convictions have decreased by 37%.

They said they could understand a decrease in convictions "if it were accompanied by a corresponding decrease in crime. Otherwise, it is indefensible."

The Task Force pointed out that in 1967 for every 45 felonies committed in the District of Columbia, only one felony conviction resulted. "Those odds invite more crime," they said.

"Some criminologists would doubtless blame the courts for such a show of ineffectiveness," the Task Force continued. "However, Attorney General Ramsey Clark has consistently denied any adverse effect of court decisions on law enforcement. Certainly, if the courts are not to blame for this ineffectiveness, the Department of Justice is," the Crime Group concluded.

Crime throughout the United States, as measured by the F.B.I. Crime Index, has increased 88% since 1960. In the District of Columbia serious felonies and misdemeanors have increased 135%, and felonies alone have increased 175% during the same period.

According to the Annual Report of the Attorney General for fiscal year 1967, the Department of Justice conducted an "unprecedented program" to achieve effective law enforcement and reduction of crime last year. The number of persons employed by the Department "rose to an all time high of 34,052 in June 1967" and Department expenditures for the year, in excess of \$422 million, were 55% more than 1960.

Despite the substantial increase in personnel, expenditures and, we are given to understand, in effort by the Department of Justice, there has been no corresponding increase in the effectiveness of their anti-crime program. In fact, there has been a substantial decrease.

In fiscal 1960, 30,955 persons were found guilty of crimes in federal courts. In 1967, 27,643 were found guilty, a decrease of 3,312 or approximately 11%.

The record for the District of Columbia where the Justice Department has exclusive jurisdiction over all crime is even worse. The United States District Court for the District of Columbia has jurisdiction over all felony violations committed in the District. During the same period that felonies increased by 175%, felony convictions in the District Court decreased by 37%.

A decrease in convictions is understandable, even welcome, as long as it is accompanied by a decrease in crime. Otherwise it is indefensible.

In 1960 the ratio of known felony offenses to felony convictions in the District stood at approximately 10 to 1, at or about the national average. In 1967 the ratio was 45 to 1. Those odds invite more crime.

Some criminologists doubtless would blame the courts for such a show of ineffectiveness. However, Attorney General Ramsey Clark has consistently denied any adverse effect of court decisions on law enforcement. And the Democrat ex-United States Attorney for the District, David Acheson, has said that "changes in court decisions and prosecution procedures would have about the same effect upon the crime rate as an aspirin would have on a tumor of the brain." Certainly, if the courts are not to blame for this ineffectiveness, the Department of Justice is.

It is evident that something is drastically wrong with the policies, means and methods being employed in the federal anti-crime fight. They are not working. The federal government under the present Administration is not bearing its share of the load in bringing criminals to justice.

FOR THE SENATE:

Everett M. Dirksen
of Illinois

Thomas H. Kuchel
of California

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
of Iowa

Margaret Chase Smith
of Maine

George Murphy
of California

Milton R. Young
of North Dakota

Hugh Scott
of Pennsylvania

PRESIDING:

The National Chairman
Ray C. Bliss

**THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP
OF THE CONGRESS**

Press Release

Issued following a
Leadership Meeting

September 12, 1968

**FOR THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

Gerald R. Ford
of Michigan

Leslie C. Arends
of Illinois

Melvin R. Laird
of Wisconsin

John J. Rhodes
of Arizona

H. Allen Smith
of California

Bob Wilson
of California

Charles E. Goodell
of New York

Richard H. Poff
of Virginia

William C. Cramer
of Florida

SENATOR DIRKSEN

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Republican Party, in its Platform of 1968, solemnly pledges to every American that "we shall think anew and act anew". And indeed we shall!

That platform, specifically, pledges us:

To dedicate our efforts toward restoration of peace both at home and abroad--

To bring about a national commitment to rebuild our urban and rural slum areas --

To enable family farm enterprise to participate fully in the nation's prosperity --

To bring about quality education for all --

To assure every individual an opportunity for satisfying and rewarding employment --

To attack the root causes of poverty and eradicate racism, hatred and violence --

To give all citizens the opportunity to influence and shape the events of our time --

To give increasing attention to the views of the young and recognize their key role in our present as well as the future --

To mobilize the resources, talents and energy of public and private sectors to reach these goals, utilizing the unique strength and initiative of state and local governments --

To re-establish fiscal responsibility and put an end to increases in the cost of living.

The Republican Leadership of the Congress reaffirms and endorses to the full each and all of these platform purposes and pledges.

We pledge our strong support of the Nixon-Agnew ticket as the new leadership this nation must have. With this new leadership we will face squarely and resolve successfully the grievous problems the American people face today.

The source: The Annual Crime Report of the F.B.I. The period of time: 1960-67. The cold, harsh fact: crime in America, in that period, rose 89%!

Seldom has there been such a scathing indictment of American leadership. Rarely has there been so obvious a need for a change.

The F.B.I. reports that, during 1967 alone: violent crime was committed each minute; murder was committed every 43 minutes; forcible rape was committed every 19 minutes; aggravated assault was committed every 2 minutes; robbery was committed every 2 1/2 minutes; burglary was committed every 20 seconds; larceny was committed every 30 seconds; auto theft was committed every 48 seconds.

Never in our history has our national leadership been so vulnerable to criticism -- and replacement -- as it is today in the face of such stark statistics.

Frightening as these facts are, we have reason to be equally concerned about another: the apparent collapse of our people's confidence in the orderly and just society our forefathers strove so hard and so long to build. That loss of confidence can be attributed only to America's lack of leadership at the highest level.

The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics published in the F.B.I. Report, in its opening paragraph reads:

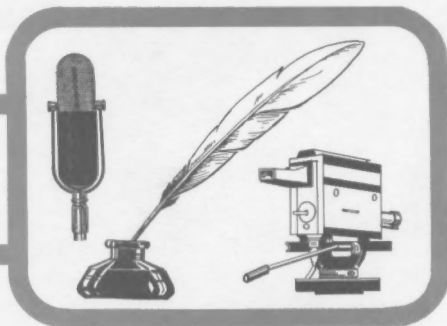
"As a Law Enforcement Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty,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

The Johnson-Humphrey Administration has failed to apply this philosophy of law enforcement and now seeks to cover its glaring deficiencies in a torrent of words and statistics. The incredible fact is that the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has ordered their Attorney General not to execute new laws enacted upon Republican initiative by the people's representatives in Congress, to wage effective war on the Mafia and other organized crime activities.

Clearly this nation needs new leadership, in the White House, in the House of Representatives, and certainly in the Department of Justice, to carry out the unequivocal pledge of the Republican Party Platform for protection of the public peace and safety and elimination of criminal activity and social injustice in every form.

Therefore, our Question-of-the-Week:

Mr. President, When Can We Expect Order With Justice Under Law?



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT--
January 14, 1969

I am very pleased that Mayor Walter Washington has joined hands with House Republicans who are seeking legislation to deny bond to dangerous criminals awaiting trial.

I and 21 other Republican House members introduced a bill on Jan. 8 aimed at denying bond to the dangerous offender who may well go out and commit another crime if released while his case is pending.

The sponsors of this amendment to the Bail Reform Act included Rep. William M. McCulloch, R-Ohio, senior Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, and Rep. Richard H. Poff, R-Va., chairman of the House Republican Task Force on Crime. Mr. Poff also had introduced a bail reform bill in somewhat different form on Jan. 3, opening day of this congressional session.

Republicans have been shaping this legislation since last year.

In the last session of Congress the House Republican Task Force on Crime gave priority attention to bail reform. The proposed amendment was not quite in final form when the session ended.

Mr. Poff informs me that he is encouraged by Mayor Walter Washington's attitude, by his "willingness to go out on a limb on bail reform."

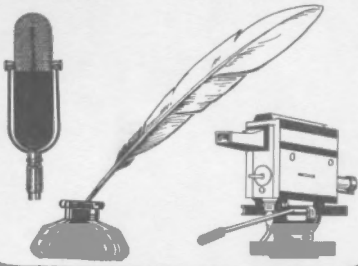
I congratulate the mayor on backing the kind of bail reform legislation advocated by House Republicans. We welcome his support.

As the mayor has pointed out, this is only one of the steps that must be taken to cope with the fresh crime wave which is resulting in an average of 20 armed robberies a day in Washington and a rash of bank holdups and killings.

I urge that prompt action be taken to deal with the situation.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON--
April 23, 1969

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., delivered on the Floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, April 23, 1969.

Mr. Speaker: I rise today to urge every member of this House to join with President Nixon in placing the leaders of La Cosa Nostra at the top of America's Most Wanted Criminals list.

Mr. Speaker, I also urge every member of this House to help arouse the law-abiding citizens of this land.

We have before us today, Mr. Speaker, a battle plan from the President of the United States -- an outline of the strategy and a list of the weapons needed to strike at the crime lords of this country, the greedy, vicious, rapacious criminal kings whose subjects are the gamblers, drug pushers, panderers and other criminal types who drain away America's moral strength and economic life blood like millions of leeches.

In the message we have received from the White House today, President Nixon has branded organized crime as Enemy Number One. He has told us what we are doing now to fight the enemy. He has urged us to do more -- far more -- in terms of men and money and new laws. We must accept that challenge.

The President has spelled out his plans to make life miserable for the Mafia. And on the basis of his plans, if Congress concurs, I would advise anyone with stock in the Mafia to sell it right now.

I agree completely with the President that the best-laid plans are useless without the manpower to carry them out -- the manpower to carry out the President's declared objective of convicting the heads of the Mafia, paralyzing crime syndicate administrators, frightening the street workers and ultimately squeezing to death the whole crime syndicate operation in our cities.

I therefore join the President in urging this House to vote the additional funds needed to double our present outlays for fighting organized crime and to vote the full \$300 million authorization to help the states and local communities join with Federal authorities in a nationwide drive against racketeers and street criminals.

I applaud the proposed increase in the number of Federal Racketeering

(more)

Field Offices and the establishment of a new Special Federal-State Racket Squad in the Southern District of New York.

I also urge congressional approval of President Nixon's requests for new authority aimed at stepping up the rate of Mafia prosecutions and convictions -- authority dealing with general witness immunity, bribery and corruption of police or local officials, illicit gambling operations in interstate commerce, and wagering tax law amendments.

These are anti-crime weapons Congress should make immediately available to our anti-racketeering forces.

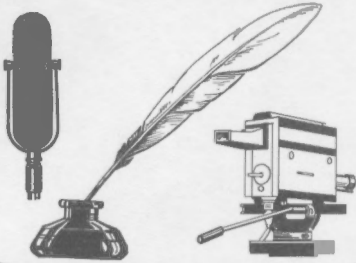
As the President has so well put it: The Federal Government must prosecute both the corruptor and the corrupted.

Mr. Speaker, organized crime is like an octopus stretching its tentacles into every corner of our land. From time to time we have lopped off an arm or a leg but new members have grown in their place. It is long past time to strike at the head of the operation, to cut deep into the brains of this monstrosity which has the entire nation in its grip.

We must hunt down the chieftains of organized crime. We must bring every one of them to book if we are to halt the crime wave which has swept over America like a poisonous torrent.

President Nixon has asked for the weapons to do the job. Let us, the chosen representatives of the people, give him the tools he needs.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
April 29, 1969

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., Minority Leader, U.S. House of Reps.
Placed in the Body of the Congressional Record on April 29, 1969.

Mr. Speaker: Today I join with Mr. McCulloch and the Republican members of the House Committee on the Judiciary in introducing the Illegal Gambling Business Control Act of 1969 to permit the Federal Government to further assist the States in the control of illegal gambling.

This proposal is one of the keystones of the President's Organized Crime message which he sent to Congress on April 23, 1969. It is vital to the internal well-being of this nation that the activities of organized criminals be curtailed; that the influence and control this small but potent segment of our society wields be reduced. The bill I introduce today, if enacted, will take us a long way toward accomplishing this task.

For many, gambling does not appear to be a very sinister aspect of organized criminal activity. Its existence is certainly not as shocking to society as murder, kidnapping, armed robbery, rape or any of the other spectacular varieties of criminal behavior which make daily newspaper headlines. It is exactly this attitude -- this lack of concern -- which makes illegal gambling such a force in our society. It takes from the pocketbooks of millions of citizens, usually those who can least afford the loss, anywhere from \$20 billion to \$50 billion annually.

Referring to the profits realized from illegal gambling in his recent message, the President said:

"Many decent Americans contribute regularly, voluntarily and unwittingly to the coffers of organized crime -- the suburban housewife and the city slum dweller who place a twenty-five cent numbers bet, the bricklayer and the college student who buy a football card; the businessman and the secretary who bet illegally on a horse."

To curb this drain from the economy, the bill I am introducing will give the Federal government two additional methods of assisting States in combatting illegal gambling.

(more)

Title I will make it a felony for gamblers involved in any operation which exists for 30 days or has a gross daily revenue in excess of \$2000 to scheme with any public or law enforcement official to obstruct, hinder, or impede the enforcement of gambling laws by means of bribery of the government official.

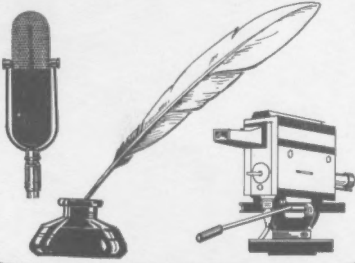
Title II makes it a Federal offense to engage in a large-scale gambling enterprise.

Title III amends existing law to permit interception of wire or oral communications where such interception may lead to evidence of an offense punishable under this proposal.

This proposal is the heart of the Administration's war on organized crime. If the profit can be taken from illegal gambling, the flow of funds used to finance such deadly activities as narcotics traffic will be dried up.

Illegal gambling itself is a menace to our society; the criminal activity financed from its bounty is far worse. We need the additional Federal weapons of law enforcement this legislation will provide. With these the Attorney General can effectively work with State and local governments to eradicate this evil from our nation. I urge rapid consideration and favorable action on the Illegal Gambling Business Control Act of 1969.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

May 5, 1969

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., placed in the Body of the Congressional Record of Monday, May 5, 1969.

Mr. Speaker: Congress has struggled long and unsuccessfully to cope with the problem created by the mailing of obscene material. Now the Nixon Administration has come up with three proposals which offer genuine hope of curbing this despicable activity of the smut profiteer.

The trend of most United States Supreme Court decisions in recent years has caused some members of Congress to throw up their hands and take the attitude that little or nothing can be done about obscene mail.

But President Nixon appears to have found the means of stopping the flood of obscene mailings. This mail is aimed at expanding the smut peddler's market and is therefore directed to our youth and to adults as well.

In the case of our young people, President Nixon is proposing an anti-obscene mail law which is based on a New York statute already upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. This law would place a flat ban on the sending of obscene materials to any young person under 18. The court has indicated that such a blanket prohibition on the mailing of offensive sex materials to under-18 Americans will be upheld because of the age of those involved.

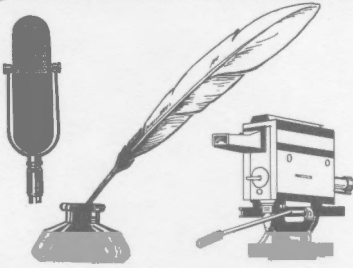
The other two of the Nixon Administration's anti-obscenity proposals involve mailings to adults. I strongly support these proposals as well as that dealing with young people. It is long past time that the courts recognize there must be a basis in law to support the desire of decent Americans to curb the smut peddler.

The people rightly are looking to the Federal Government for protection from the flood of pornographic mail. The laws now on the books have definitely proven inadequate.

President Nixon's anti-obscenity proposals constitute a reasoned and workable approach to a most difficult problem. I intend to press for prompt enactment of his recommendations. I would expect that the Congress would welcome Mr. Nixon's legislative initiative in this problem area.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 14, 1969

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., on the President's Message on Drug Abuse

Mr. Speaker, the American people are greatly alarmed, and justifiably, over the growing traffic in narcotics and the increasing use of drugs by our youth.

If there is any problem area in which the people want speedy and effective action, it is the area of narcotics peddling and drug addiction.

I believe the American people are well aware that offenses committed by drug addicts who need money to support their habit account in some areas for a majority of the major crimes occurring there. They recognize, too, that this is but one reason why Federal, state and local resources should be marshalled in a coordinated attack on the narcotics problem.

President Nixon, in the Message he has sent Congress today, is pointing the way toward a sorely needed comprehensive action program which must be carried out nationwide and with the greatest possible cooperation at all government levels if the narcotics problem is to be brought under control.

The President's proposals for dealing with the narcotics problem obviously constitute a broad, carefully planned program which should produce the maximum possible results if it receives the greatest possible support -- support it so well deserves.

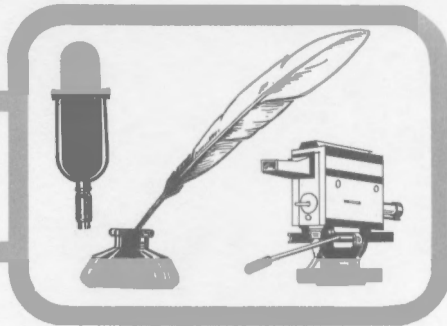
I urge that the Congress act as quickly on President Nixon's legislative proposals as circumstances permit -- the revision and consolidation of the Federal narcotics statutes into a single and more effective Act, and the funding of administrative actions being taken to step up the fight against narcotics abuse.

Meantime, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the President for the administrative initiatives he has taken to deal more effectively with narcotics trafficking and drug abuse.

I would note that only through the sweeping approach adopted by President Nixon -- the strengthening of efforts to halt the production and sale of illegal narcotics, the improving of rehabilitation programs for drug addicts, and the educating of all Americans to the dangers of drug abuse -- can we begin to cope effectively with this most complex problem of drug addiction and its rise and spread.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
July 30, 1969

NOTE TO NEWS MEDIA: I have today formally requested that the F.B.I. investigate the series of murders in the Ypsilanti-Ann Arbor area of Michigan. This request is based on the Lindbergh Law as statutory authority. My letter to the F.B.I. follows:

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing you to formally request that the F.B.I. join in investigating the series of seven kidnapping-murders which have occurred in the Ypsilanti-Ann Arbor area of Michigan over a two-year period to the present.

The latest victim was Karen Sue Beineman, an 18-year-old Eastern Michigan University student from Grand Rapids, Michigan, in my congressional district.

There is reason to believe that all of the slayings were committed by the same killer, a sex fiend who strangles and beats his victims.

Since the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti area is less than 50 miles from Toledo, Ohio, I think there can be a presumption that the killer has at some time or other crossed the state line with one or more of the girls he has lured to an early and horrible death.

Col. Frederic Davids, head of the Michigan State Police, has informed me that the Beineman case has offered local and State police authorities the best lead yet in this series of murders. That lead is the fact that Karen Sue Beineman was seen getting on a motorcycle behind a curly-haired young man and was never seen alive again.

The fact that Miss Beineman last was seen riding on a motorcycle leads me to believe that the killer may have crossed the Ohio state line with her. Certainly we can make that presumption, and this would provide the basis for the F.B.I. entering the case.

I have been besieged with telephone calls and telegrams from Grand Rapids parents urging that the F.B.I. come into the case. I personally feel that this is a case which requires a total mobilization of Federal, State and local investigative effort if it is to be solved.

There is even talk among some Grand Rapids residents to the effect that parents with young girls attending the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan University should withdraw their daughters from school until this series of slayings is cleared up.

Please give this matter your immediate and most serious consideration. I hope and pray for a favorable decision.

Best regards,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

GRF:pc



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

10

91st Congress
First Session

September 23, 1969
Statement Number 7

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY STATEMENT ON CRIME LEGISLATION

The United States will never fall to external enemies unless it has been weakened beyond redemption by the enemies within. America's internal enemies today are the criminals, the law-breakers and those who prey on the poor, the young, the weak and the innocent.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives are deeply aware of the dangers the scope and incidence of crime pose to our Nation. We are determined to institute actions wherever and whenever possible to give law enforcement officers at the national, state and local levels the tools to cope with crime and the courts the means with which to deal adequately with criminals.

At the same time we remain determined to provide justice under the law, to protect the innocent and to assure the Constitutional rights of all our citizens.

Failure to deal effectively with criminals and the causes of crime has resulted in what can only be termed major disaster. Crime has quadrupled since 1944. In 1968 alone, it increased by 17%.

Use of drugs has grown at an even more frightening rate. Between 1960 and 1967 juvenile arrests involving the use of drugs rose by almost 800% and the number of narcotics addicts in the United States is now estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands.

(over)

The flow of smut and obscenity through the mails has increased enormously in recent years, to the disgust of decent citizens and to the detriment of our children.

In the Nation's Capitol, while serious crime skyrockets, the criminal courts lack progressive, effective procedures.

Organized crime continues to wrap its tentacles about our society. It controls illegal gambling, the numbers racket and dope smuggling, and has infiltrated government and legitimate business.

We must devote new resources and knowledge to the curbing of juvenile delinquency; we must develop new techniques of prisoner rehabilitation, both institutional and extra-institutional; we must address the urgent need for penal reform.

Control of all areas of crime is absolutely necessary if we are to maintain the internal strength and security of our Nation, if we are to be safe in our homes and on our streets and if our children are to have the protection they deserve.

President Nixon has called upon the Congress, the States and localities-- and each citizen to join in a national commitment to a war on crime. He has sent to the Congress a multi-faceted crime control package which includes a broad attack upon all aspects of organized crime, deals with the flow of smut through the mails, revises criminal statutes and reorganizes the court system in the District of Columbia and provides new approaches in the battle to control narcotics. Legislative proposals to meet and solve these and other critical problems have long been championed by Republican Representatives, but Congressional action has not been forthcoming.

The Republican Policy Committee of the House of Representatives recommends immediate consideration and passage of this vitally needed legislation to reduce and control the cancer of crime that now afflicts the American people.