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*Ron Parsons
Gary Newton*

Gov. Virginia Dale.

MICHIGAN SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION, PANTLIND
HOTEL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN,
7 P.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970.

GOOD EVENING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I MUST SAY I HAVE NEVER FELT SO SAFE BEFORE IN ALL MY LIFE. THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF LAW AND ORDER IN THIS ROOM. IN FACT, THERE MUST BE MORE SECURITY IN THIS ROOM THAN THERE IS IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL WHEN THE PRESIDENT COMES UP TO CAPITOL HILL TO ADDRESS A JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS.

WE ARE GATHERED HERE TONIGHT BECAUSE WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT LAW AND ORDER -- WE ARE CONCERNED THAT THIS BE A NATION OF LAW AND ORDER WITH JUSTICE. THIS IS ONE OF OUR NATIONAL GOALS -- LAW AND ORDER WITH JUSTICE.



OUR NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION IS MOVING THIS NATION TOWARD THREE MAJOR OBJECTIVES -- ENDING THE VIETNAM WAR, CURBING INFLATION, AND CONTROLLING CRIME.

WE ARE CONCERNED HERE TONIGHT PRIMARILY WITH THE THREAT TO OUR PEOPLE THAT STEMS FROM ORGANIZED CRIME, CRIME IN THE STREETS, AND THE PERVASIVE PHILOSOPHY AMONG SOME OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE THAT WHATEVER YOU CAN GET AWAY WITH IS ALL RIGHT.

I PERSONALLY AM CONCERNED WITH SEEING TO IT THAT WASHINGTON PROVIDES LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ON THE LOCAL SCENE WITH AS MUCH HELP AS POSSIBLE IN DOING THEIR JOB.

OUR SHERIFFS NEED HELP. CRIME HAS SENT THOUSANDS OF CITY RESIDENTS SCURRYING TO THE SUBURBS THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN.



CRIME THREATENS THE FUTURE OF BUSINESSES LOCATING IN THE SUBURBS. CRIME MAKES OLDER AND YOUNGER AMERICANS, ALIKE, AFRAID TO VENTURE OUT ON SHOPPING TRIPS AFTER DARK. CRIME IS BREEDING SUCH FEAR INTO OUR PEOPLE THAT THEY HESITATE TO GO TO THE DOOR WHEN THE DOORBELL RINGS AT NIGHT.

MY 1970 CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, WHICH I SENT TO EVERY HOME IN KENT AND IONIA COUNTIES, HAS PRODUCED CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF THE DEEP CONCERN OF OUR PEOPLE ABOUT CRIME. THE QUESTIONNAIRE SHOWED THAT KENT AND IONIA RESIDENTS ARE MORE CONCERNED ABOUT CRIME THAN ABOUT ANY OTHER PROBLEM FACING THE NATION. MY QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS ALSO MADE CLEAR THAT KENT AND IONIA RESIDENTS OVERWHELMINGLY FAVOR NO-KNOCK ENTRY AND PREVENTIVE DETENTION

1) NO-KNOCK
2) PRE-VENTIVE
DETENTION.

AS WEAPONS IN A WAR AGAINST CRIME.

WE IN AMERICA ARE DEDICATED TO PROGRESS. BUT NO FREE NATION CAN PROGRESS WHEN ITS PEOPLE FEAR EACH OTHER. PROGRESS WILL NOT THRIVE IN A GARDEN OF HATE, FEAR AND MISTRUST.

THE CONGRESS IS APPROPRIATING FUNDS TO FIGHT CRIME, AND SO TOO ARE CITY COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS. WE ARE ALSO PROMOTING PROGRAMS TO ATTACK THE ROOT CAUSES OF CRIME. BUT OUR FOREMOST PRIORITY MUST BE A CRACKDOWN ON THE CRIMINALS IN OUR MIDST. THIS CRACKDOWN MUST BE IMMEDIATE AND IT MUST BE MASSIVE.

IF WE MUST SPEND LARGE ADDITIONAL SUMS OF MONEY FOR JUDGES, PROSECUTORS AND DETENTION FACILITIES, THEN LET US START NOW. IF WE MUST RECRUIT, TRAIN AND EQUIP THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL



POLICEMEN AND DEPUTIES TO PATROL OUR
PARKS, STREETS, BUILDINGS AND OTHER
FACILITIES, THEN LET US GET ON WITH THE
JOB.

*District 2
Cal.
5000*

IF BAIL AND PAROLE POLICIES
AND PUNISHMENT FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS NEED
TOUGHENING, ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
SHOULD IMMEDIATELY MOVE IN THAT DIRECTION.

I AM CALLING FOR A CRACKDOWN.
THE CRACKDOWN I SPEAK OF IS NOT A
SUBSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND ANTI-POVERTY
PROGRAMS WHICH SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE ROOT
CAUSES OF CRIME. FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR
EDUCATION AND RELATED PROGRAMS HAVE RISEN
FROM \$800 MILLION IN 1960 TO NEARLY
\$10 BILLION IN 1970 -- A MORE THAN 10-FOLD
JUMP. FEDERAL AID TO THE POOR HAS RISEN
FROM \$11.9 BILLION TO \$27.2 BILLION IN
JUST THE PAST SIX YEARS, AN INCREASE OF



130 PER CENT. FOR THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ALONE, THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF SPENDING FROM ITS INCEPTION THROUGH FISCAL 1970 IS \$8,278,000,000.

BUT WHILE WE ATTACK THE CAUSES OF CRIME, WE CANNOT WAIT. WE CANNOT WAIT THE GENERATION OR MORE THAT IT WILL TAKE FOR THESE PROGRAMS TO PRODUCE REAL RESULTS. WE CANNOT WAIT THAT LONG TO PROTECT THE MAJORITY OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS IN AMERICA WHO ARE VICTIMIZED BY THUGS EVERY NIGHT.

THE CRACKDOWN CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED CAREFULLY -- AFFORDING EVERY SUSPECT AND DEFENDANT HIS FULL RIGHTS AS AN ACCUSED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED -- IT MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED -- WITHOUT SACRIFICING ANY OPPORTUNITY TO TRY TO REHABILITATE AND EDUCATE CONVICTED



CRIMINALS TO THE LAW-ABIDING WAYS OF
SOCIETY. BUT IT CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED
IF WE CONTINUE TO FREE DANGEROUS CRIMINALS
ON BAIL TO REPEAT MAJOR OFFENSES. IN
SHORT, IT CANNOT BE DONE WITHOUT IMPOSING
SEVERE PUNISHMENT ON THOSE COMMITTING
SERIOUS CRIME.

THE POTENTIAL LAW-BREAKER MUST
FEAR BREAKING THE LAW AS MUCH AS INNOCENT
CITIZENS TODAY FEAR TO EXERCISE THEIR
RIGHT TO MOVE ABOUT FREELY IN THEIR
COMMUNITIES.

WE ARE BEGINNING THE MASSIVE
CRACKDOWN I HAVE CALLED FOR. THE
ADMINISTRATION IS WAGING AN ALL-OUT WAR
AGAINST CRIME WITH THE TOOLS IT HAS AT
HAND. THE BEST EXAMPLE OF THAT IS THE
NATIONWIDE NARCOTICS RAID LAST WEEKEND
WHICH BROKE UP A 10-CITY DRUG RING AND



RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF 135 PERSONS
AND THE SEIZURE OF COCAINE AND HEROIN
VALUED AT MORE THAN \$2.5 MILLION. THERE
IS NO QUESTION THAT THE RAID WAS A SMASHING
SUCCESS, THE GREATEST OF ITS KIND IN THE
HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT.

WIRE
TAPPING

AT THE SAME TIME THAT WE ARE
FIGHTING CRIME WITH THE TOOLS AT OUR
DISPOSAL, THE PRESIDENT HAS URGED THE
CONGRESS TO PROVIDE MORE WEAPONS AGAINST
CRIME.

I AM PLEASED TO REPORT TO YOU
TONIGHT THAT IT APPEARS AT LEAST SOME
OF THOSE NEW ANTI-CRIME WEAPONS WILL BE
FORTHCOMING, ALTHOUGH I MUST SAY THAT
FIRES MUST BE LIT UNDER CERTAIN INFLUENTIAL
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IF WE ARE TO GET ALL
OF THE ANTI-CRIME AMMUNITION WE NEED.


FIRST OF ALL, LET ME EMPHASIZE



THAT THE FUNDS NOW BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATES AND LOCAL AREAS UNDER THE 1968 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT APPARENTLY WILL BE MORE THAN DOUBLED IN FISCAL 1971 AND WILL CONTINUE TO RISE SHARPLY IN THE FOLLOWING TWO FISCAL YEARS.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HAS REPORTED OUT A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE BILL WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE BLOCK GRANTS TOTTALLING \$650 MILLION FOR FISCAL 1971 AS COMPARED WITH AN ACTUAL APPROPRIATION OF \$268 MILLION IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR. FOR FISCAL 1972 THE AUTHORIZATION WOULD BE \$1 BILLION, AND FOR FISCAL 1973 IT WOULD BE \$1.5 BILLION.

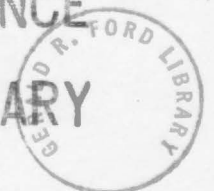
HOWEVER, AUTHORIZATION FIGURES MERELY REPRESENT THE LIMIT BEYOND WHICH APPROPRIATIONS CANNOT GO. APPROPRIATIONS USUALLY RUN CONSIDERABLY BELOW AUTHORIZATIONS.



IN FISCAL 1969, FOR INSTANCE, THE AUTHORIZATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE WAS \$100,111,000 BUT THE ACTUAL APPROPRIATION WAS \$59,106,180. FOR FISCAL 1970 THE AUTHORIZATION WAS \$300 MILLION BUT THE APPROPRIATION WAS \$268 MILLION. FOR FISCAL 1971 THE APPROPRIATION VOTED BY THE HOUSE IS \$480 MILLION, AN ACTION TAKEN IN THE ABSENCE OF AN AUTHORIZATION BILL.

MICHIGAN IS RECEIVING AN INCREASINGLY LARGE SLICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDS. OUR ALLOCATION HAS GROWN FROM \$1,732,820 IN FISCAL 1969 TO \$8,580,000 IN FISCAL 1970 AND WILL CLIMB TO AN ESTIMATED \$15,521,000 IN FISCAL 1971.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT JUST REPORTED BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY



COMMITTEE WOULD PUT COUNTIES IN AN IDEAL SITUATION. COUNTIES WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PAY LESS IN MATCHING FUNDS THAN UNDER EXISTING LEGISLATION AND YET THEY WOULD GET MORE THAN AT PRESENT IN FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDS. THE REASONS FOR THIS ARE A GREATLY INCREASED FEDERAL OUTLAY PLUS A REQUIREMENT THAT THE STATES PUT UP 25 PER CENT OF THE LOCAL MATCHING SHARE.

WE ARE ALSO MAKING PROGRESS IN ANOTHER AREA. AS YOU ARE WELL AWARE, THE CRIME CRISIS HAS CAUSED A VIRTUAL BREAKDOWN OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA. NATIONWIDE OUR COURTS ARE CLOGGED WITH CRIMINAL CASES, AND THE BACKLOG HAS GROWN TO MOUNTAINOUS PROPORTIONS.

CONGRESS ON JUNE 2 CLEARED LEGISLATION WHICH PROVIDES FOR 58 NEW



PERMANENT FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS AND THREE
TEMPORARY JUDGESHIPS. THIS SHOULD HELP
ELIMINATE SOME OF THE LARGE BACKLOG OF
PENDING FEDERAL CASES.

NATIONALLY THE BACKLOG OF
CRIMINAL CASES MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE
LAST DECADE ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF CASES
FILED REMAINED RELATIVELY STABLE. THE
MAIN REASON WAS THE NEW EMPHASIS ON
RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS, FLOWING FROM U.S.
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. THIS LENGTHENED
THE TIME NEEDED TO HANDLE THE AVERAGE CASE.

I PERSONALLY AGREE WITH JUSTICE
HUGO L. BLACK THAT THE SUPREME COURT IN
THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS HAS HOBBLLED LAW
ENFORCEMENT BY INSISTING UPON JUSTICE-
DEFEATING PROCEDURES WHICH UNDULY FAVOR
ACCUSED CRIMINALS.

WE MUST ATTACH FAR MORE IMPORTANCE



TO CONVICTING THE LAWBREAKER THAN TO ASSISTING HIS EFFORTS TO "BEAT THE RAP."

FORTUNATELY THE TENOR OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS APPEARS TO BE CHANGING FOR THE BETTER WITH THE CHANGED MAKEUP OF THE COURT.

CRIME CONTROL IS A COMPLEX AFFAIR. AS YOU VERY WELL KNOW, THE JOB DOES NOT END WITH AN ARREST. WHAT IS INVOLVED IS A HIGHLY COMPLICATED PROCESS, INCLUDING PROSECUTION, TRIAL, SENTENCING AND, HOPEFULLY, REHABILITATION IN PRISON.

UNDER OUR CONSTITUTION, THE STATES ARE ASSIGNED THE PRIMARY ROLE IN COMBATTING CRIME AND THAT IS ONE REASON I AND OTHERS INSISTED UPON COMPREHENSIVE STATE CRIME-FIGHTING PLANS IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1968 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT.

Ramsey Clark


BUT ORGANIZED CRIME HAS A VAST INTERSTATE SCOPE, AS YOU KNOW, AND SO WASHINGTON HAS HAD TO TAKE A HARD NEW LOOK AT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

WE THINK THE RESULTS ARE BEGINNING TO SHOW. THERE ARE SOME ENCOURAGING SIGNS. IN 1969, FOR INSTANCE, THE RISE IN THE CRIME RATE NATIONWIDE WAS 11 PER CENT AS COMPARED WITH 17 PER CENT IN 1968.
*1970 - higher 1st 3 months.
violent crime - less*

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE FIELDS OF ORGANIZED CRIME, ILLEGAL USE OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

WE HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN OUR EFFORTS TO MOVE AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME. YOU MAY RECALL THAT THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDED THE CREATION OF 20 STRIKE FORCES

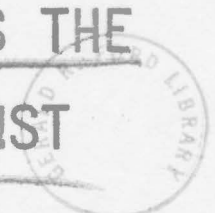


OF PROSECUTORS AND INVESTIGATORS TO WAGE ALL-OUT WAR AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME. THIRTEEN OF THOSE STRIKE FORCES NOW ARE ON DUTY AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND THE OTHER SEVEN WILL BE ESTABLISHED SOON.

THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED UPTURN IN INDICTMENTS AND PROSECUTIONS OF KEY SYNDICATE FIGURES.

THE SUCCESS OF THESE FEDERAL STRIKE FORCES PROMPTED THE PRESIDENT TO CREATE THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ORGANIZED CRIME, AN ACTION TAKEN ON JUNE 4. THIS COUNCIL, LED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WILL FORMULATE A COORDINATED NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SHARPLY STEPPED UP ATTACKS ON ORGANIZED CRIME.

HOWEVER, THE PRESIDENT NEEDS THE HELP OF CONGRESS TO MAKE HIS WAR AGAINST



ORGANIZED CRIME TRULY EFFECTIVE -- AND
UNFORTUNATELY THE LEGISLATION THE
PRESIDENT NEEDS TO WAGE ALL-OUT WAR ON
CRIME IS STILL NOT LAW.

THE PRESIDENT LAST YEAR SENT
13 MAJOR ANTI-CRIME BILLS TO CONGRESS.
NOT ONE OF THEM HAS YET REACHED HIS DESK.

THE FAULT IS NOT IN THE U.S.
SENATE, ALTHOUGH I MUST NOTE THAT THE
SENATE HAS WEAKENED SOME OF THE
ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSALS. THE FAULT IS
WITH THE HOUSE, AND YOU KNOW WHO CONTROLS
THE HOUSE.

THE SENATE PASSED THE ORGANIZED
CRIME CONTROL BILL LAST JAN. 23. THE
HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE BEGAN HEARINGS
ON IT MAY 20 -- 13 MONTHS AFTER THE
PRESIDENT SUBMITTED HIS RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE SENATE PASSED A COMPREHENSIVE



DRUG CONTROL BILL LAST JANUARY 28, BUT THAT BILL LAY ON THE SPEAKER'S DESK FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS BECAUSE THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP COULDN'T DECIDE WHICH COMMITTEE OR COMMITTEES TO REFER IT TO.

ON MAY 7, HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS CHAIRMAN WILBUR MILLS AND SENIOR REPUBLICAN JOHN BYRNES INTRODUCED A HOUSE DRUG CONTROL BILL IDENTICAL WITH THE SENATE-APPROVED BILL BUT NO HEARINGS HAVE BEEN HELD ON IT YET.

WHILE THE JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE OVER DRUG CONTROL LEGISLATION WAS GOING ON IN THE HOUSE, THE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE WORKED ON A BILL DEALING WITH SO-CALLED SOFT DRUGS. THAT BILL WILL GO BEFORE THE FULL COMMITTEE SOON, SINCE SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVAL

White House



IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY.

THE SENATE HAS PASSED ALL OF THE MAJOR ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION EXCEPT THE OBSCENITY, PORNOGRAPHY AND BAIL REFORM BILLS. THE HANGUP IS IN THE HOUSE.

THERE IS NO MORE DISTURBING PROBLEM BEFORE THIS NATION TODAY THAN THE EVER-RISING CRIME RATE. I HAVE CONTINUOUSLY URGED THAT THE HOUSE MOVE FASTER TO PROVIDE NEW LEGISLATIVE TOOLS TO HELP CLEAR THE CRIMINAL FROM OUR STREETS.

I AM PARTICULARLY DISTURBED THAT THE DRUG CONTROL BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE WAS ALLOWED TO LANGUISH ON THE SPEAKER'S DESK IN THE HOUSE FOR OVER THREE MONTHS.

THERE IS A DIRECT CONNECTION



BETWEEN DRUG ADDICTION AND STREET CRIMES IN THIS COUNTRY. DRUG ADDICTS ACCOUNT FOR 50 TO 75 PER CENT OF OUR STREET CRIMES AS ADDICTS STEAL AND COMMIT HOLDUPS TO FEED THEIR HABIT.

AS MANY OF YOU KNOW, JUVENILE DELIQUENCY IS A KEY TO THE ASTOUNDING INCREASE IN CRIME, NATIONWIDE. AND YOU ALSO KNOW THAT THE MOST SHOCKING ASPECT OF THE DRUG ABUSE EXPLOSION IN THIS COUNTRY TODAY IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT INVOLVES THE VERY YOUNG.

FOR THE YEAR 1968, THE LATEST FIGURE WE HAVE, THE FBI'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS INDICATE THAT 162,177 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR NARCOTIC AND MARIJUANA DRUG VIOLATIONS. OF THAT NUMBER, 43,200 WERE UNDER THE AGE OF 18, AND



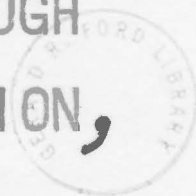
6,243 WERE UNDER THE AGE OF 15. THE
AVERAGE AGE OF ALL THE DRUG VIOLATORS
WAS 21.

THE APPALLING FACT IS THAT
DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS OF JUVENILES, THOSE
18 AND UNDER, INCREASED BY 1,860 PER CENT
THE FIRST EIGHT YEARS OF THE 1960s.

THE DRUG CONTROL BILL NOW
PENDING IN THE HOUSE -- IT HAS ALREADY
PASSED THE SENATE -- WOULD MAKE THE
SIMPLE POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA A
MISDEMEANOR ON THE FIRST OFFENSE. BUT A
SECOND OFFENSE WOULD BE JUDGED A FELONY.

I EXPECT THE HOUSE TO APPROVE
THIS BILL BECAUSE THE NEED FOR NEW
LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH THE DRUG PROBLEM
IS WIDELY RECOGNIZED IN THE CONGRESS.

LET ME STRESS NOW THAT ALTHOUGH
THERE MIGHT NOT SEEM TO BE ANY CONNECTION,



THE DRUG-RELATED STREET CRIMES I CITED EARLIER ARE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ORGANIZED CRIME. IT IS ORGANIZED CRIME WHICH MAKES ILLEGAL NARCOTICS AVAILABLE IN LARGE VOLUME IN THE UNITED STATES. THEREFORE MUCH OF OUR STREET CRIME FLOWS DIRECTLY FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZED CRIME.

I MENTIONED EARLIER THAT WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME. THE RATE OF RISE DECREASED ENCOURAGINGLY IN 1969 AND I BELIEVE WE ARE MAKING ADDITIONAL GAINS THIS YEAR.

WHAT THIS TELLS US IS THAT THE TASK IS NOT HOPELESS, THE BATTLE IS NOT IN VAIN.

WE MUST PERSIST IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST JOIN THE CONGRESS AND ALL OF OUR



STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
IN COMBATTING IT.

ALL OF OUR LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS
MUST BECOME CONCERNED. THEY MUST BECOME
INVOLVED. THERE IS NO ESCAPING
RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME.
WE ARE ALL INVOLVED.

AS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE THE JOB
OF MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER. I ASK THAT
THEY NOT BECOME DISCOURAGED BY THE
ENORMITY OF THE JOB.

I AM CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC
AS I LOOK DOWN THE ROAD. I SEE DAYLIGHT
AHEAD.

THE PRESIDENT IS STRONGLY
COMMITTED TO THE CONTROL OF CRIME.

WASHINGTON IS PROVIDING DOLLAR
HELP AND, HOPEFULLY, OTHER MUCH-NEEDED
TOOLS AS WELL.



THERE IS A COMMITMENT TO THE
WAR AGAINST CRIME AT ALL LEVELS OF
GOVERNMENT -- FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL.

AND THERE IS GREATER AND GREATER
SUPPORT EACH DAY ON THE PART OF ALL OF
OUR LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.

WHAT WE MUST DO NOW IS TO
CONVINCE THE CRIMINAL ELEMENT IN AMERICA
THAT THERE IS "NO HIDING PLACE DOWN THERE"
AND THAT PUNISHMENT FOR THEIR CRIMES
AGAINST SOCIETY WILL BE SWIFT AND SURE.
I SAY WE CAN DO THAT. I SAY WE ARE ON OUR
WAY. I SAY . . . LET'S GET ON THE JOB.

-- END --



Distribution: 10 copies Mr. Ford only M Office Copy

AN ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH.
REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BEFORE THE MICHIGAN SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION
AT THE PANTLIND HOTEL
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
7 P.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I must say I have never felt so safe before in all my life. There are thousands of pounds of law and order in this room. In fact, there must be more security in this room than there is in the United States Capitol when the President comes up to Capitol Hill to address a Joint Meeting of Congress.

We are gathered here tonight because we are concerned about law and order--we are concerned that this be a Nation of law and order with justice. This is one of our national goals--law and order with justice.

Our national administration is moving this Nation toward three major objectives--ending the Vietnam War, curbing inflation and controlling crime.

We are concerned here tonight primarily with the threat to our people that stems from organized crime, crime in the streets, and the pervasive philosophy among some of our young people that whatever you can get away with is all right.

I personally am concerned with seeing to it that Washington provides law enforcement officers on the local scene with as much help as possible in doing their job.

Our sheriffs need help. Crime has sent thousands of city residents scurrying to the suburbs throughout Michigan. Crime threatens the future of businesses locating in the suburbs. Crime makes older and younger Americans, alike, afraid to venture out on shopping trips after dark. Crime is breeding such fear into our people that they hesitate to go to the door when the doorbell rings at night.

My 1970 congressional questionnaire, which I sent to every home in Kent and Ionia Counties, has produced concrete evidence of the deep concern of our people about crime. The questionnaire showed that Kent and Ionia residents are more concerned about crime than about any other problem facing the Nation. My questionnaire results also made clear that Kent and Ionia residents overwhelmingly favor no-knock entry and preventive detention as weapons in a war against crime.

We in America are dedicated to progress. But no free nation can progress

(more)



when its people fear each other. Progress will not thrive in a garden of hate, fear and mistrust.

The Congress is appropriating funds to fight crime, and so too are city commissions and boards of supervisors. We are also promoting programs to attack the root causes of crime. But our foremost priority must be a crackdown on the criminals in our midst. This crackdown must be immediate and it must be massive.

If we must spend large additional sums of money for judges, prosecutors and detention facilities, then let us start now. If we must recruit, train and equip thousands of additional policemen and deputies to patrol our parks, streets, buildings and other facilities, then let us get on with the job.

If bail and parole policies and punishment for repeat offenders need toughening, all levels of government should immediately move in that direction.

I am calling for a crackdown. The crackdown I speak of is not a substitute for education and anti-poverty programs which seek to eliminate the root causes of crime. Federal outlays for education and related programs have risen from \$800 million in 1960 to nearly \$10 billion in 1970--a more than 10-fold jump. Federal aid to the poor has risen from \$11.9 billion to \$27.2 billion in just the past six years, an increase of 130 per cent. For the Office of Economic Opportunity alone, the cumulative total of spending from its inception through fiscal 1970 is \$8,278,000,000.

But while we attack the causes of crime, we cannot wait. We cannot wait the generation or more that it will take for these programs to produce real results. We cannot wait that long to protect the majority of law-abiding citizens in America who are victimized by thugs every night.

The crackdown can be accomplished carefully--affording every suspect and defendant his full rights as an accused under the Constitution. It can be accomplished--it must be accomplished--without sacrificing any opportunity to try to rehabilitate and educate convicted criminals to the law-abiding ways of society. But it cannot be accomplished if we continue to free dangerous criminals on bail to repeat major offenses. In short, it cannot be done without imposing severe punishment on those committing serious crime.

The potential law-breaker must fear breaking the law as much as innocent citizens today fear to exercise their right to move about freely in their communities.

We are beginning the massive crackdown I have called for. The Administration is waging an all-out war against crime with the tools it has at hand. The best

(more)

example of that is the nationwide narcotics raid last weekend which broke up a 10-city drug ring and resulted in the arrest of 135 persons and the seizure of cocaine and heroin valued at more than \$2.5 million. There is no question that the raid was a smashing success, the greatest of its kind in the history of law enforcement.

At the same time that we are fighting crime with the tools at our disposal, the President has urged the Congress to provide more weapons against crime.

I am pleased to report to you tonight that it appears at least some of those new anti-crime weapons will be forthcoming, although I must say that fires must be lit under certain influential members of Congress if we are to get all of the anti-crime ammunition we need.

First of all, let me emphasize that the funds now being made available to the states and local areas under the 1968 Law Enforcement Assistance Act apparently will be more than doubled in fiscal 1971 and will continue to rise sharply in the following two fiscal years.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported out a Law Enforcement Assistance Bill which would authorize block grants totalling \$650 million for fiscal 1971 as compared with an actual appropriation of \$268 million in the current fiscal year. For fiscal 1972 the authorization would be \$1 billion, and for fiscal 1973 it would be \$1.5 billion.

However, authorization figures merely represent the limit beyond which appropriations cannot go. Appropriations usually run considerably below authorizations.

In fiscal 1969, for instance, the authorization for law enforcement assistance was \$100,111,000 but the actual appropriation was \$59,106,180. For fiscal 1970 the authorization was \$300 million but the appropriation was \$268 million. For fiscal 1971 the appropriation voted by the House is \$480 million, an action taken in the absence of an authorization bill.

Michigan is receiving an increasingly large slice of law enforcement assistance funds. Our allocation has grown from \$1,732,820 in fiscal 1969 to \$8,580,000 in fiscal 1970 and will climb to an estimated \$15,521,000 in fiscal 1971.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act just reported by the House Judiciary Committee would put counties in an ideal situation. Counties would be required to pay less in matching funds than under existing legislation and yet they would get more than at present in Federal law enforcement assistance funds. The reasons for

(more)

this are a greatly increased Federal outlay plus a requirement that the states put up 25 per cent of the local matching share.

We are also making progress in another area. As you are well aware, the crime crisis has caused a virtual breakdown of criminal justice in America. Nationwide our courts are clogged with criminal cases, and the backlog has grown to mountainous proportions.

Congress on June 2 cleared legislation which provides for 58 new permanent Federal judgeships and three temporary judgeships. This should help eliminate some of the large backlog of pending Federal cases.

Nationally the backlog of criminal cases more than doubled in the last decade although the number of cases filed remained relatively stable. The main reason was the new emphasis on rights of defendants, flowing from U.S. Supreme Court decisions. This lengthened the time needed to handle the average case.

I personally agree with Justice Hugo L. Black that the Supreme Court in the last several years has hobbled law enforcement by insisting upon justice-defeating procedures which unduly favor accused criminals.

We must attach far more importance to convicting the lawbreaker than to assisting his efforts to "beat the rap."

Fortunately the tenor of Supreme Court decisions appears to be changing for the better with the changed makeup of the court.

Crime control is a complex affair. As you very well know, the job does not end with an arrest. What is involved is a highly complicated process, including prosecution, trial, sentencing and, hopefully, rehabilitation in prison.

Under our Constitution, the states are assigned the primary role in combatting crime and that is one reason I and others insisted upon comprehensive state crime-fighting plans in connection with the 1968 Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

But organized crime has a vast interstate scope, as you know, and so Washington has had to take a hard new look at its responsibilities.

We think the results are beginning to show. There are some encouraging signs. In 1969, for instance, the rise in the crime rate nationwide was 11 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1968.

The Federal Government does have a special responsibility in the fields of organized crime, illegal use of narcotics and dangerous drugs, and the distribution of pornographic materials.

We have made great progress in our efforts to move against organized crime. You may recall that the President recommended the creation of 20 Strike Forces of

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The appalling fact is that drug abuse arrests of juveniles, those 18 and under, increased by 1,860 per cent the first eight years of the 1960s.

The drug control bill now pending in the House--it has already passed the Senate--would make the simple possession of marijuana a misdemeanor on the first offense. But a second offense would be judged a felony.

I expect the House to approve this bill because the need for new legislation to deal with the drug problem is widely recognized in the Congress.

Let me stress now that although there might not seem to be any connection, the drug-related street crimes I cited earlier are directly associated with organized crime. It is organized crime which makes illegal narcotics available in large volume in the United States. Therefore much of our street crime flows directly from the activities of organized crime.

I mentioned earlier that we are making progress in the war against crime. The rate of rise decreased encouragingly in 1969 and I believe we are making additional gains this year.

What this tells us is that the task is not hopeless, the battle is not in vain.

We must persist in the fight against crime, and the American people *must* join the Congress and all ~~the people~~ combatting it.

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I am cautiously optimistic as I look down the road. I see daylight ahead.

The President is strongly committed to the control of crime.

Washington is providing dollar help and, hopefully, other much-needed tools as well.

There is a commitment to the war against crime at all levels of government-- Federal, state and local.

And there is greater and greater support each day on the part of all of our law-abiding citizens.

What we must do now is to convince the criminal element in America that there is "no hiding place down there" and that punishment for their crimes against society will be swift and sure. I say we can do that. I say we are on our way. I say...let's get on with the job.

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10 copies to Mr. Ford only

Office Copy

AN ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH.
REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
BEFORE THE MICHIGAN SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION
AT THE PANTLIND HOTEL
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
7 P.M. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I must say I have never felt so safe before in all my life. There are thousands of pounds of law and order in this room. In fact, there must be more security in this room than there is in the United States Capitol when the President comes up to Capitol Hill to address a Joint Meeting of Congress.

We are gathered here tonight because we are concerned about law and order-- we are concerned that this be a Nation of law and order with justice. This is one of our national goals--law and order with justice.

Our national administration is moving this Nation toward three major objectives--ending the Vietnam War, curbing inflation and controlling crime.

We are concerned here tonight primarily with the threat to our people that stems from organized crime, crime in the streets, and the pervasive philosophy among some of our young people that whatever you can get away with is all right.

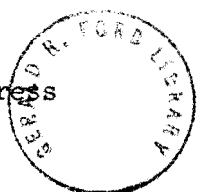
I personally am concerned with seeing to it that Washington provides law enforcement officers on the local scene with as much help as possible in doing their job.

Our sheriffs need help. Crime has sent thousands of city residents scurrying to the suburbs throughout Michigan. Crime threatens the future of businesses locating in the suburbs. Crime makes older and younger Americans, alike, afraid to venture out on shopping trips after dark. Crime is breeding such fear into our people that they hesitate to go to the door when the doorbell rings at night.

My 1970 congressional questionnaire, which I sent to every home in Kent and Ionia Counties, has produced concrete evidence of the deep concern of our people about crime. The questionnaire showed that Kent and Ionia residents are more concerned about crime than about any other problem facing the Nation. My questionnaire results also made clear that Kent and Ionia residents overwhelmingly favor no-knock entry and preventive detention as weapons in a war against crime.

We in America are dedicated to progress. But no free nation can progress

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when its people fear each other. Progress will not thrive in a garden of hate, fear and mistrust.

The Congress is appropriating funds to fight crime, and so too are city commissions and boards of supervisors. We are also promoting programs to attack the root causes of crime. But our foremost priority must be a crackdown on the criminals in our midst. This crackdown must be immediate and it must be massive.

If we must spend large additional sums of money for judges, prosecutors and detention facilities, then let us start now. If we must recruit, train and equip thousands of additional policemen and deputies to patrol our parks, streets, buildings and other facilities, then let us get on with the job.

If bail and parole policies and punishment for repeat offenders need toughening, all levels of government should immediately move in that direction.

I am calling for a crackdown. The crackdown I speak of is not a substitute for education and anti-poverty programs which seek to eliminate the root causes of crime. Federal outlays for education and related programs have risen from \$800 million in 1960 to nearly \$10 billion in 1970--a more than 10-fold jump. Federal aid to the poor has risen from \$11.9 billion to \$27.2 billion in just the past six years, an increase of 130 per cent. For the Office of Economic Opportunity alone, the cumulative total of spending from its inception through fiscal 1970 is \$8,278,000,000.

But while we attack the causes of crime, we cannot wait. We cannot wait the generation or more that it will take for these programs to produce real results. We cannot wait that long to protect the majority of law-abiding citizens in America who are victimized by thugs every night.

The crackdown can be accomplished carefully--affording every suspect and defendant his full rights as an accused under the Constitution. It can be accomplished--it must be accomplished--without sacrificing any opportunity to try to rehabilitate and educate convicted criminals to the law-abiding ways of society. But it cannot be accomplished if we continue to free dangerous criminals on bail to repeat major offenses. In short, it cannot be done without imposing severe punishment on those committing serious crime.

The potential law-breaker must fear breaking the law as much as innocent citizens today fear to exercise their right to move about freely in their communities.

We are beginning the massive crackdown I have called for. The Administration is waging an all-out war against crime with the tools it has at hand. The best

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example of that is the nationwide narcotics raid last weekend which broke up a 10-city drug ring and resulted in the arrest of 135 persons and the seizure of cocaine and heroin valued at more than \$2.5 million. There is no question that the raid was a smashing success, the greatest of its kind in the history of law enforcement.

At the same time that we are fighting crime with the tools at our disposal, the President has urged the Congress to provide more weapons against crime.

I am pleased to report to you tonight that it appears at least some of those new anti-crime weapons will be forthcoming, although I must say that fires must be lit under certain influential members of Congress if we are to get all of the anti-crime ammunition we need.

First of all, let me emphasize that the funds now being made available to the states and local areas under the 1968 Law Enforcement Assistance Act apparently will be more than doubled in fiscal 1971 and will continue to rise sharply in the following two fiscal years.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported out a Law Enforcement Assistance Bill which would authorize block grants totalling \$650 million for fiscal 1971 as compared with an actual appropriation of \$268 million in the current fiscal year. For fiscal 1972 the authorization would be \$1 billion, and for fiscal 1973 it would be \$1.5 billion.

However, authorization figures merely represent the limit beyond which appropriations cannot go. Appropriations usually run considerably below authorizations.

In fiscal 1969, for instance, the authorization for law enforcement assistance was \$100,111,000 but the actual appropriation was \$59,106,180. For fiscal 1970 the authorization was \$300 million but the appropriation was \$268 million. For fiscal 1971 the appropriation voted by the House is \$480 million, an action taken in the absence of an authorization bill.

Michigan is receiving an increasingly large slice of law enforcement assistance funds. Our allocation has grown from \$1,732,820 in fiscal 1969 to \$8,580,000 in fiscal 1970 and will climb to an estimated \$15,521,000 in fiscal 1971.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act just reported by the House Judiciary Committee would put counties in an ideal situation. Counties would be required to pay less in matching funds than under existing legislation and yet they would get more than at present in Federal law enforcement assistance funds. The reasons for

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this are a greatly increased Federal outlay plus a requirement that the states put up 25 per cent of the local matching share.

We are also making progress in another area. As you are well aware, the crime crisis has caused a virtual breakdown of criminal justice in America. Nationwide our courts are clogged with criminal cases, and the backlog has grown to mountainous proportions.

Congress on June 2 cleared legislation which provides for 58 new permanent Federal judgeships and three temporary judgeships. This should help eliminate some of the large backlog of pending Federal cases.

Nationally the backlog of criminal cases more than doubled in the last decade although the number of cases filed remained relatively stable. The main reason was the new emphasis on rights of defendants, flowing from U.S. Supreme Court decisions. This lengthened the time needed to handle the average case.

I personally agree with Justice Hugo L. Black that the Supreme Court in the last several years has hobbled law enforcement by insisting upon justice-defeating procedures which unduly favor accused criminals.

We must attach far more importance to convicting the lawbreaker than to assisting his efforts to "beat the rap."

Fortunately the tenor of Supreme Court decisions appears to be changing for the better with the changed makeup of the court.

Crime control is a complex affair. As you very well know, the job does not end with an arrest. What is involved is a highly complicated process, including prosecution, trial, sentencing and, hopefully, rehabilitation in prison.

Under our Constitution, the states are assigned the primary role in combatting crime and that is one reason I and others insisted upon comprehensive state crime-fighting plans in connection with the 1968 Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

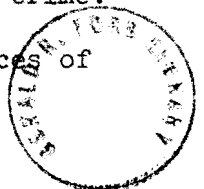
But organized crime has a vast interstate scope, as you know, and so Washington has had to take a hard new look at its responsibilities.

We think the results are beginning to show. There are some encouraging signs. In 1969, for instance, the rise in the crime rate nationwide was 11 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1968.

The Federal Government does have a special responsibility in the fields of organized crime, illegal use of narcotics and dangerous drugs, and the distribution of pornographic materials.

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