

The original documents are located in Box D30, folder “Milton S. Eisenhower Symposium, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, December 3, 1970” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. The Council donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.


MILTON S. EISENHOWER SYMPOSIUM, JOHNS
HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
4 P.M., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1970.

The U.S. in the 1970s - Perspectives on Violence.

IN CONSIDERING WHAT I WOULD SAY
HERE TODAY, I AT FIRST THOUGHT OF CONCENTRATING
ALL OF MY REMARKS ON CAMPUS DISORDERS.
BUT AFTER FURTHER REFLECTION/I DECIDED TO
COVER ALMOST THE ENTIRE RANGE OF VIOLENCE ON
THE AMERICAN SCENE TODAY -- AND THIS OF
COURSE INCLUDES ALL TYPES OF VIOLENT CRIME.

I WILL, THEN, TALK WITH YOU NOT
ONLY ABOUT CAMPUS DISTURBANCES WHICH ERUPT
INTO VIOLENCE BUT ALSO ABOUT STREET CRIME
AND ORGANIZED CRIME. LET ME TALK FIRST
ABOUT CAMPUS VIOLENCE.

THE COLLEGES OF AMERICA ARE IN
CRISIS. THEY ARE NOT CAUGHT UP IN CRISIS
BECAUSE OF PEACEFUL DISSENT. THEY ARE TORN



BY DISRUPTION AND THE POLITICS OF
CONFRONTATION -- THE POLITICS OF VIOLENCE.

THIS ADDRESS IS PART OF A SYMPOSIUM
ON "PERSPECTIVES ON VIOLENCE." THERE CAN BE
NO SENSIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PROBLEM OF CAMPUS
VIOLENCE WITHOUT THE MAINTAINING OF A SENSE
OF PERSPECTIVE.

BY THAT/I MEAN) THAT WE FIRST OF
ALL MUST RECOGNIZE THAT LESS THAN 200 OF
OUR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING HAVE
BEEN RIPPED BY VIOLENCE WHILE SOME 400 OTHERS
HAVE SUFFERED THROUGH SOME FORM OF
NONVIOLENT DISRUPTION. THERE ARE, IN FACT,
NEARLY 2,600 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN
AMERICA WITH A TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF MORE THAN
SEVEN MILLION STUDENTS. THE VAST MAJORITY
OF THESE STUDENTS NEITHER TAKE PART IN/NOR
SYMPATHIZE WITH CAMPUS VIOLENCE.



BUT WE MUST BE DEEPLY CONCERNED WITH THE CAMPUS VIOLENCE THAT DOES OCCUR, SINCE IT NOT ONLY TRAMPLES ON THE RIGHTS OF NON-VIOLENT STUDENTS BUT ALSO RESULTS IN PROPERTY DAMAGE AND OCCASIONALLY EVEN THE LOSS OF LIFE.

WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE CONFRONTATION POLITICS OF THE CAMPUS -- NON-NEGOTIABLE DEMANDS, STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS, ARSON, WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, ASSAULT AND BATTERY, THE OCCUPATION OF BUILDINGS, INTERRUPTION OF CLASSES, DISRUPTION OF MEETINGS, THE BARRING OF ENTRANCES TO BUILDINGS, HOLDING ADMINISTRATORS CAPTIVE. ON A FEW CAMPUSES, IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT REVOLUTIONARIES SEEK NOTHING LESS THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.



TO THOSE WHO ARE QUICK TO CONDEMN
COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS, LET ME SAY THAT NO
UNIVERSITY CAN AVOID A CONFRONTATION WITH
THOSE WHO ARE DETERMINED TO ENGAGE IN
REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS.

THE ACTIONS OF THE MILITANTS ON
those who seek to destroy the university
OUR CAMPUSES ARE COMPLETELY WITHOUT
JUSTIFICATION. *under our system*

THEY
IF ~~WE~~ HAVE LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES,
THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO PRESENT THOSE
GRIEVANCES, INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY.
THEY HAVE A RIGHT TO ASK THAT THOSE.
GRIEVANCES BE GIVEN A RESPECTFUL *& responsible* HEARING
AND THAT APPROPRIATE REMEDIAL MEASURES BE
ADOPTED.

① BUT THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO
INTERFERE WITH THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF ANY
UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE.



② THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO PREVENT OTHER STUDENTS FROM PURSUING THEIR STUDIES.

③ THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO DESTROY PROPERTY OR OCCUPY SCHOOL BUILDINGS BY SIT-INS OR SLEEP-INS.

FOR ANY STUDENT VIOLATION OF CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LAW THERE SHOULD BE NO AMNESTY. THERE SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE PUNISHMENT, FAIRLY ADJUDICATED AND ADMINISTERED BUT INEXORABLE.

THE UNIVERSITIES THEMSELVES HAVE THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING ORDER ON CAMPUS. *Certainly our President, no campus should operate a college or university*
University Operate
PROPERLY SO. HOWEVER IN CASES WHERE THEY ARE UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO PERFORM THAT FUNCTION, OUTSIDE INTERVENTION BECOMES NOT ONLY NECESSARY BUT MANDATORY.

WHERE OUTSIDE INTERVENTION BECOMES NECESSARY, THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT FOR



CONTROL OF THE SITUATION IS PLANNING. PLANS MUST BE FORMULATED BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES TO DEAL WITH CAMPUS VIOLENCE IF IT SHOULD OCCUR. ^{of opportunity} I UNDERSTAND THIS WAS NOT TRUE AT KENT STATE UNIVERSITY.

AT NO TIME SHOULD A UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION COMPLETELY ABDICATE ITS ROLE TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

WE CAN MAINTAIN ORDER ON OUR CAMPUSES -- AND I SPEAK ONLY OF DOING SO IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHT OF PEACEFUL DISSENT. WE MUST INSURE FREEDOM OF DISSENT WHILE PRESERVING ORDER. THESE TWO GOALS ARE NOT INCOMPATIBLE. IN FACT, THEY SHOULD BE INSEPARABLE.

STUDENTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED FREEDOM OF DISSENT AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS. THAT IS THE KEY TO CAMPUS DISCIPLINE AND AN



ORDERLY PURSUIT OF LEARNING.

STUDENTS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH FIRMLY IF THEY ENGAGE IN WILLFUL DEFAMATION, PUBLIC OBSCENITY, INCITEMENTS TO CRIME, AND ANY OTHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL MISCONDUCT.

TODAY'S GENERATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IS PERHAPS THE MOST IDEALISTIC IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICA. THIS SPEAKS WELL FOR THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY. BUT THAT IDEALISM SHOULD EXPRESS ITSELF IN PRESSURE FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE -- FOR CHANGES WITHIN THE SYSTEM.

DOES ANY AMERICAN IN HIS RIGHT MIND REALLY BELIEVE THAT THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE IMPROVED BY

TEARING DOWN OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AND ^{and destroying} DESTROYING OUR LARGE CORPORATIONS. HAS

The means by which facilities have been built and facilities assembled & where Marxism prevails in Government so there more academic freedom.

~~MARXISM ELIMINATED THE EVILS OF THIS EARTH.~~

IN THE 1969-70 ACADEMIC YEAR



THERE WERE 1,800 CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS. THE F.B.I. REPORTS THAT THESE DEMONSTRATIONS RESULTED IN EIGHT DEATHS, 462 INJURIES AND 7,500 ARRESTS. TWO-THIRDS OF THOSE INJURED WERE POLICE OFFICERS ATTEMPTING TO CONTROL THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

ACCORDING TO THE F.B.I., MILITANTS ENGAGED IN 247 INSTANCES OF ARSON, 313 SIT-INS IN ACADEMIC BUILDINGS, AND 282 ATTACKS ON CAMPUS ROTC FACILITIES. PROPERTY DAMAGE WAS ESTIMATED AT \$9.5 MILLION.

IN A RECENT BOMBING CASE, THAT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ON AUGUST 22, 1970, ONE STUDENT WAS KILLED AND THREE OTHERS WERE INJURED.

DURING THE LAST ACADEMIC YEAR, THE SDS AND BLACK MILITANTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A SHARP INCREASE IN RACIAL

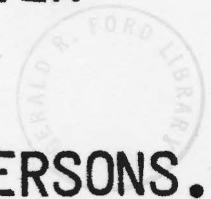


DISORDERS ON CAMPUSES AND IN NEARBY AREAS. THE NUMBER OF THESE DISORDERS INCREASED BY 68 PER CENT OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR FOR A TOTAL OF 530.

MAJOR RACIAL DISORDERS INVOLVING THE SDS, BLACK MILITANTS AND OTHERS OCCURRED IN 200 CITIES, 33 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE PAST ACADEMIC YEAR. THESE DISORDERS RESULTED IN INJURIES TO 500 PERSONS, INCLUDING 70 POLICE OFFICERS AND 30 TEACHERS. AUTHORITIES MADE 1,800 ARRESTS.

TWO EXTREMIST GROUPS -- THE WEATHERMEN AND THE BLACK PANTHERS -- ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SOME OF THE MOST DRAMATIC EPISODES OF VIOLENCE IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE WEATHERMEN, AN SDS SPLINTER GROUP, BOMBED A NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT FACILITY AND INJURED EIGHT PERSONS.



THE BLACK PANTHERS HAVE COMMITTED 200 SEPARATE INCIDENTS OF SERIOUS VIOLENCE. MEMBERS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY HAVE BEEN CONVICTED IN MORE THAN 400 CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS RANGING FROM POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES TO MURDER. ACCORDING TO THE F.B.I., THE BLACK PANTHERS ARE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR KILLING NINE POLICEMEN AND WOUNDING 48.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY HAS *sympathy for if not* CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN NORTH VIETNAM AND ARAB TERRORISTS IN ALGERIA AND JORDAN.

ANGELA DAVIS, AN AVOWED COMMUNIST WITH BLACK PANTHER CONNECTIONS, IS ALLEGED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDER OF A STATE JUDGE SITTING IN MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. SHE ALLEGEDLY BOUGHT THE GUNS USED IN THE KILLING. SHE IS NOW IN CUSTODY, UNDER INDICTMENT FOR MURDER AND KIDNAPPING.



THERE IS A COMPARATIVELY NEW
TERRORIST ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS THE "EAST
COAST CONSPIRACY TO SAVE LIVES." ITS
MEMBERS INCLUDE FATHER BERRIGAN, WHO WAS
RECENTLY APPREHENDED BY THE F.B.I. AND NOW
IS IN DANBURY PENITENTIARY. THIS GROUP TALKS
OF BLOWING UP UNDERGROUND CONDUITS AND STEAM
PIPES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND
KIDNAPPING HIGHLY PLACED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.
THEIR DEMANDS [INCLUDE AN END TO ALL BOMBING
OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND] THE
RELEASE OF SO-CALLED POLITICAL PRISONERS
LIKE THE BLACK PANTHERS.

WE READ AND TALK OF THESE
TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS/AND BECAUSE THEY
ARE SO ATTENTION-ARRESTING/WE LOSE SIGHT
OF THE BULK OF VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE TEND TO FORGET THAT DURING
THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 1963-68, FOR INSTANCE,



INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF VIOLENT CRIME RESULTED IN MORE THAN ONE MILLION INJURIES AND OVER 50,000 HOMICIDES.

WE ARE INCLINED, TOO, TO DISMISS A RISE IN THE RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY ATTRIBUTING IT TO AN INCREASE IN THE POPULATION.

BUT THE FACTS ARE THAT OVER THE PAST DECADE THERE HAVE BEEN OMINOUS INCREASES IN WHAT WE CALL THE TRUE RATES OF HOMICIDE, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

THE TRUE RATES OF THESE VIOLENT CRIMES NOW ARE THE HIGHEST THEY HAVE EVER BEEN SINCE EARLY IN THE 1900'S. WE LEAD THE MODERN NATIONS OF THE WORLD IN VIOLENT CRIME. WITHIN JUST THE PAST 10 YEARS, THE NUMBER OF VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY PER 100,000 PERSONS HAS DOUBLED.



THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SHOULD NOT
HAVE TO LIVE IN FEAR. YET PERSONAL SAFETY
IS AT THE TOP OF TODAY'S PUBLIC CONCERN
BECAUSE THE SOARING CRIME RATE HAS PROVOKED
FEAR AND DISTRUST IN ALL AMERICANS.

MANY SOCIOLOGISTS TELL US THAT
THE ROOTS OF CRIME CAN BE FOUND IN THE
BASIC CONDITIONS OF LIFE. IF THIS IS SO,
MILLIONS OF AMERICANS ARE ASKING THEMSELVES,
WHY SHOULD AMERICA BE PLAGUED WITH A
RECORD-HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN A TIME OF

There is substance to this viewpoint. That is why we have poverty, ignorance, education
AFFLUENCE. *One answer would be - as the main body of our society grew more affluent / others were left behind.*
However, I THINK THE ANSWER IS

MANY-FACETED. FIRST OF ALL, MANY EVENTS OF
THE SIXTIES COMBINED TO CULTIVATE A DISRESPECT
FOR THE LAW. THE FEELING GREW THAT IF YOU
DISAGREED WITH A LAW OR A RULE ON MORAL
GROUNDS YOU WERE PERFECTLY JUSTIFIED IN
BREAKING IT. INITIALLY THIS DISOBEDIENCE



WAS PASSIVE, THEN IT EXPLODED INTO VIOLENCE. /
ANOTHER REASON FOR THE SHARP RISE IN CRIME,
I FEEL, TRACES TO THE FACT THAT THE
DISADVANTAGED WERE PROMISED MUCH AND
RECEIVED LITTLE. / THE THIRD IS THAT LAW
ENFORCEMENT HAS SIMPLY BROKEN DOWN IN
AMERICA.

WE MUST, THEN, BUILD ON THE
WRECKAGE OF THE SIXTIES. WE MUST REKINDLE
RESPECT FOR THE LAW. WE MUST MAKE LAW
ENFORCEMENT PROCESSES WORK SO THAT PUNISHMENT
FOR THE GUILTY IS ^{FAIR,} SWIFT AND SURE. IN TERMS
OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS, WE MUST NOT PROMISE MORE
THAN WE CAN DELIVER.

WE ARE, I BELIEVE, ON THE WAY TO
DOING EXACTLY WHAT I HAVE OUTLINED HERE.


WE ARE MORE THAN DOUBLING FEDERAL
AID TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND COURT IMPROVEMENTS UNDER THE SAFE STREETS
ACT.

WE HAVE ENACTED LEGISLATION -- THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970 -- WHICH PUTS TOGETHER AN ORGANIZED ASSAULT ON ORGANIZED CRIME AND BOMBINGS IN THIS COUNTRY.

WE HAVE LAUNCHED THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AND FAR-REACHING FEDERAL ATTACK ON DRUG ABUSE EVER UNDERTAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES.

AND WE HAVE EXPANDED OUR EFFORTS IN EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING WITH A VIEW TO MAXIMIZING THOSE EFFORTS AND DELIVERING AT LEAST AS MUCH AS WE PROMISE.

LONG BEFORE THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT WAS APPROVED, THE ADMINISTRATION BEGAN MAKING LIFE MISERABLE FOR RACKETEERS. THE SYNDICATE BECAME AN EMPIRE IN TROUBLE. TO THE GANGSTER, THE LAW SUDDENLY BECAME VERY MENACING. THE ADMINISTRATION'S BEEFED-UP STRIKE FORCES WORKED CLOSELY WITH



STATE INVESTIGATORY COMMISSIONS TO PUT THE HEAT ON THE RACKETEERS. THE RESULTS ARE A TESTIMONIAL TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S DEEP COMMITMENT TO THE WAR AGAINST CRIME. OF THE SIX SYNDICATE "FAMILIES" IN THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY METROPOLITAN AREA, THE LEADERS OF FIVE ARE EITHER IN PRISON OR UNDER HEAVY ATTACK.

NOW THE WEAPONS IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME HAVE GROWN IN NUMBER AND EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH ENACTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970. BASICALLY, THE LAW PROVIDES FOR NEW PERJURY AND CONTEMPT PROCEDURES CALCULATED TO INDUCE RELUCTANT WITNESSES TO TESTIFY. IT ALSO PROVIDES STIFFER JAIL TERMS FOR HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

BESIDES GIVING AUTHORITIES MORE WEAPONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME, THE NEW



ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT ZEROES IN ON BOMBINGS, ARSON AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS WHICH HAVE THREATENED TO TURN OUR CITADELS OF LEARNING INTO CITADELS OF VIOLENCE. THE NEW LAW LIMITS INTERSTATE TRAFFIC IN EXPLOSIVES TO LICENSEES AND OFFICIAL PERMITTEES AND PROHIBITS THE SALE OF EXPLOSIVES TO MINORS, FELONS, FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE, DRUG ADDICTS AND MENTAL DEFECTIVES. IT ALSO *after act* BRINGS THE F.B.I. INTO ALL BOMBING AND ARSON CASES AT COLLEGES RECEIVING ANY FORM OF FEDERAL AID.

SOME AMERICANS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND HOW A WAR AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME IS GOING TO HELP IN FIGHTING STREET CRIME. WHAT THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND IS THAT ORGANIZED CRIME SPAWNS STREET CRIME.

ORGANIZED CRIME ENCOURAGES STREET CRIME BY INDUCING NARCOTICS ADDICTS TO




MUG AND ROB.

ORGANIZED CRIME ENCOURAGES
HOUSEBREAKING AND BURGLARY BY MAKING IT
EASY TO DISPOSE OF STOLEN GOODS.

ORGANIZED CRIME FLOURISHES BECAUSE
OF ITS VIRTUAL MONOPOLY ON ILLEGAL GAMBLING,
THE NUMBERS RACKET, AND THE IMPORTATION OF
NARCOTICS.

AN ESTIMATED 50 TO 75 PER CENT
OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED IN OUR NATION'S
STREETS ARE PERPETRATED BY DRUG ADDICTS.
THIS IS WHY THE ADMINISTRATION IS MOVING
SO FORCEFULLY TO HALT THE IMPORTATION OF
ILLEGAL NARCOTICS.

WE MUST, OF COURSE, ATTACK CRIME
ON MANY FRONTS. THAT IS WHY THE AID WE GIVE
TO LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND OUR COURTS
THROUGH THE SAFE STREETS ACT IS JUST AS
IMPORTANT AS OUR EXPANDED EFFORT AGAINST
ORGANIZED CRIME.



AS I MENTIONED EARLIER, OUR SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE HAS BROKEN DOWN AND OUR DETERRENT TO CRIME HAS THEREFORE BROKEN DOWN WITH IT.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE -- THE EISENHOWER COMMISSION -- HAS ESTIMATED THAT ONLY 50 PER CENT OF SERIOUS CRIMES ARE ACTUALLY REPORTED, THAT JUST 12 PER CENT LEAD TO ARREST, THAT ONLY 6 PER CENT ARE CONVICTED, AND THAT ONLY 1.5 PER CENT ARE IMPRISONED.

IS IT ANY WONDER THAT THE CRIMINAL TODAY BELIEVES CRIME DOES PAY.

THE FOLLOWING EISENHOWER COMMISSION STATEMENT SHOULD BE IMPRINTED ON THE MIND OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN: "THE SAD FACT IS THAT OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AS PRESENTLY OPERATED, DOES NOT DETER,

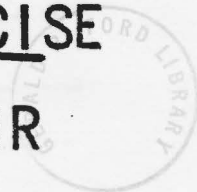


DOES NOT DETECT, DOES NOT CONVICT AND DOES NOT CORRECT."

THIS IS A SERIOUS INDICTMENT OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. IT IS NOT ONLY A CHARGE BUT A CHALLENGE. AND IT IS A CHALLENGE TO WHICH WE MUST RESPOND, A CHALLENGE WE MUST MEET.

THIS IS WHY I PLACE SUCH STRESS ON THE SAFE STREETS ACT AND THE MATCHING GRANTS WE ARE MAKING UNDER THE PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL POLICE AND OVERHAUL OUR ENTIRE SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

OUR SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE **M**UST BE MADE TO FUNCTION EFFICIENTLY. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO CURB CRIME IN THIS COUNTRY. WE MUST REACH A POINT WHERE THE POTENTIAL LAWBREAKER FEARS VIOLATING THE LAW AS MUCH AS INNOCENT CITIZENS TODAY FEAR TO EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT TO MOVE ABOUT FREELY IN THEIR COMMUNITIES.



THE TASK OF FIGHTING CRIME 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.

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 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 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 ^{FAIR,} SWIFT AND CERTAIN. I SAY WE CAN DO
THAT. I SAY WE ARE ON OUR WAY. I SAY....
LET'S GET ON WITH THE JOB.

--END--



*Distribution: Full.
Galleries 1:30 p.m. 12/3/70
Mail p.m. 12/3/70*

M Office Copy

AN ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH.
REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AT THE MILTON S. EISENHOWER SYMPOSIUM
AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
4 P.M. DECEMBER 3, 1970

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

In considering what I would say here today, I at first thought of concentrating all of my remarks on campus disorders. But after further reflection I decided to cover almost the entire range of violence on the American scene today--and this of course includes all types of violent crime.

I will, then, talk with you not only about campus disturbances which erupt into violence but also about street crime and organized crime. Let me talk first about campus violence.

The colleges of America are in crisis. They are not caught up in crisis because of peaceful dissent. They are torn by disruption and the politics of confrontation--the politics of violence.

This address is part of a symposium on "Perspectives on Violence." There can be no sensible remedy for the problem of campus violence without the maintaining of a sense of perspective.

By that I mean that we first of all must recognize that less than 200 of our institutions of higher learning have been ripped by violence while some 400 others have suffered through some form of nonviolent disruption. There are, in fact, nearly 2,600 colleges and universities in America with a total enrollment of more than seven million students. The vast majority of these students neither take part in nor sympathize with campus violence.

But we must be deeply concerned with the campus violence that does occur, since it not only tramples on the rights of non-violent students but also results in property damage and occasionally even the loss of life.

We are all familiar with the confrontation politics of the campus--non-negotiable demands, strikes and boycotts, arson, willful destruction of property, assault and battery, the occupation of buildings, interruption of classes, disruption of meetings, the barring of entrances to buildings, holding administrators captive. On a few campuses, it seems clear that revolutionaries seek nothing less than the destruction of the university.

(more)



To those who are quick to condemn college administrators, let me say that no university can avoid a confrontation with those who are determined to engage in revolutionary politics.

The actions of the militants on our campuses are completely without justification.

If they have legitimate grievances, they have a right to present those grievances, individually or collectively. They have a right to ask that those grievances be given a respectful hearing and that appropriate remedial measures be adopted.

But they have no right to interfere with the proper functioning of any university or college.

They have no right to prevent other students from pursuing their studies.

They have no right to destroy property or occupy school buildings by sit-ins or sleep-ins.

For any student violation of civil or criminal law there should be no amnesty. There should be appropriate punishment, fairly adjudicated and administered but inexorable.

The universities themselves have the primary responsibility for maintaining order on campus. Properly so. However in cases where they are unable or unwilling to perform that function, outside intervention becomes not only necessary but mandatory.

Where outside intervention becomes necessary, the essential ingredient for control of the situation is planning. Plans must be formulated between the university and civil authorities to deal with campus violence if it should occur. I understand this was not true at Kent State University.

At no time should a university administration completely abdicate its role to the civil authorities.

We can maintain order on our campuses--and I speak only of doing so in a manner that does not interfere with the right of peaceful dissent. We must insure freedom of dissent while preserving order. These two goals are not incompatible. In fact, they should be inseparable.

Students should be allowed freedom of dissent as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. That is the key to campus discipline and an orderly pursuit of learning.

Students should be dealt with firmly if they engage in willful defamation, public obscenity, incitements to crime, and any other civil or criminal misconduct.

(more)

Today's generation of college students is perhaps the most idealistic in the history of America. This speaks well for the future of this country. But that idealism should express itself in pressure for peaceful change--for changes within the system.

Does any American in his right mind really believe that the quality of life in this country would be improved by tearing down our system of government and destroying our large corporations? Has Marxism eliminated the evils of this earth?

In the 1969-70 academic year there were 1,800 campus demonstrations. The F.B.I. reports that these demonstrations resulted in eight deaths, 462 injuries and 7,500 arrests. Two-thirds of those injured were police officers attempting to control the demonstrations.

According to the F.B.I., militants engaged in 247 instances of arson, 313 sit-ins in academic buildings, and 282 attacks on campus ROTC facilities. Property damage was estimated at \$9.5 million.

In a recent bombing case, that at the University of Wisconsin on August 22, 1970, one student was killed and three others were injured.

During the last academic year, the SDS and black militants were responsible for a sharp increase in racial disorders on campuses and in nearby areas. The number of these disorders increased by 68 per cent over the previous year for a total of 530.

Major racial disorders involving the SDS, black militants and others occurred in 200 cities, 33 states and the District of Columbia during the past academic year. These disorders resulted in injuries to 500 persons, including 70 police officers and 30 teachers. Authorities made 1,800 arrests.

Two extremist groups--the Weathermen and the Black Panthers--are responsible for some of the most dramatic episodes of violence in this country.

The Weathermen, an SDS splinter group, bombed a New York City Police Department facility and injured eight persons.

The Black Panthers have committed 200 separate incidents of serious violence. Members of the Black Panther Party have been convicted in more than 400 criminal violations ranging from possession of explosives to murder. According to the F.B.I., the Black Panthers are directly responsible for killing nine policemen and wounding 48.

The Black Panther Party has connections with the Communist regime in North Vietnam and Arab terrorists in Algeria and Jordan.

(more)

Angela Davis, an avowed Communist with Black Panther connections, is alleged to be responsible for the murder of a State Judge sitting in Marin County, California. She allegedly bought the guns used in the killing. She is now in custody, under indictment for murder and kidnapping.

There is a comparatively new terrorist organization known as the "East Coast Conspiracy To Save Lives." Its members include Father Berrigan, who was recently apprehended by the F.B.I. and now is in Danbury Penitentiary. This group talks of blowing up underground conduits and steam pipes in the District of Columbia and kidnapping highly placed Government officials. Their demands include an end to all bombing operations in Southeast Asia and the release of so-called political prisoners like the Black Panthers.

We read and talk of these terrorist organizations and because they are so attention-arresting we lose sight of the bulk of violence in the United States.

We tend to forget that during the five-year period, 1963-68, for instance, individual acts of violent crime resulted in more than one million injuries and over 50,000 homicides.

We are inclined, too, to dismiss a rise in the rate of violent crimes by attributing it to an increase in the population.

But the facts are that over the past decade there have been ominous increases in what we call the true rates of homicide, robbery and aggravated assault.

The true rates of these violent crimes now are the highest they have ever been since early in the 1900's. We lead the modern nations of the world in violent crime. Within just the past 10 years, the number of violent crimes committed in the United States annually per 100,000 persons has doubled.

The American public should not have to live in fear. Yet personal safety is at the top of today's public concern because the soaring crime rate has provoked fear and distrust in all Americans.

Many sociologists tell us that the roots of crime can be found in the basic conditions of life. If this is so, millions of Americans are asking themselves, why should America be plagued with a record-high incidence of crime in a time of affluence?

I think the answer is many-faceted. First of all, many events of the Sixties combined to cultivate a disrespect for the law. The feeling grew that if you disagreed with a law or a rule on moral grounds you were perfectly justified in breaking it. Initially this disobedience was passive, then it exploded into violence.

(more)



Another reason for the sharp rise in crime, I feel, traces to the fact that the disadvantaged were promised much and received little. The third is that law enforcement has simply broken down in America.

We must, then, build on the wreckage of the Sixties. We must rekindle respect for the law. We must make law enforcement processes work so that punishment for the guilty is swift and sure. In terms of social programs, we must not promise more than we can deliver.

We are, I believe, on the way to doing exactly what I have outlined here.

We are more than doubling Federal aid to local communities for law enforcement and court improvements under the Safe Streets Act.

We have enacted legislation--the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970--which puts together an organized assault on organized crime and bombings in this country.

We have launched the most progressive and far-reaching Federal attack on drug abuse ever undertaken by the United States.

And we have expanded our efforts in education and manpower training with a view to maximizing those efforts and delivering at least as much as we promise.

Long before the Organized Crime Control Act was approved, the Administration began making life miserable for racketeers. The syndicate became an empire in trouble. To the gangster, the law suddenly became very menacing. The Administration's beefed-up strike forces worked closely with State investigatory commissions to put the heat on the racketeers. The results are a testimonial to the Administration's deep commitment to the war against crime. Of the six syndicate "families" in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area, the leaders of five are either in prison or under heavy attack.

Now the weapons in the war against crime have grown in number and effectiveness through enactment of the Administration's Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. Basically, the law provides for new perjury and contempt procedures calculated to induce reluctant witnesses to testify. It also provides stiffer jail terms for habitual criminals.

Besides giving authorities more weapons in the fight against crime, the new Organized Crime Control Act zeroes in on bombings, arson and other criminal acts which have threatened to turn our citadels of learning into citadels of violence. The new law limits interstate traffic in explosives to licensees and official permittees and prohibits the sale of explosives to minors, felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts and mental defectives. It also brings the F.B.I. into all bombing and arson cases at colleges receiving any form of Federal aid.

(more)

Some Americans find it difficult to understand how a war against organized crime is going to help in fighting street crime. What they do not understand is that organized crime spawns street crime.

Organized crime encourages street crime by inducing narcotics addicts to mug and rob.

Organized crime encourages housebreaking and burglary by making it easy to dispose of stolen goods.

Organized crime flourishes because of its virtual monopoly on illegal gambling, the numbers racket, and the importation of narcotics.

An estimated 50 to 75 per cent of the crimes committed on our nation's streets are perpetrated by drug addicts. This is why the Administration is moving so forcefully to halt the importation of illegal narcotics.

We must, of course, attack crime on many fronts. That is why the aid we give to local police departments and our courts through the Safe Streets Act is just as important as our expanded effort against organized crime.

As I mentioned earlier, our system of criminal justice has broken down and our deterrent to crime has therefore broken down with it.

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence--the Eisenhower Commission--has estimated that only 50 per cent of serious crimes are actually reported, that just 12 per cent lead to arrest, that only 6 per cent are convicted, and that only 1.5 per cent are imprisoned.

Is it any wonder that the criminal today believes crime does pay?

The following Eisenhower Commission statement should be imprinted on the mind of every American citizen: "The sad fact is that our criminal justice system, as presently operated, does not deter, does not detect, does not convict and does not correct."

This is a serious indictment of American society. It is not only a charge but a challenge. And it is a challenge to which we must respond, a challenge we must meet.

This is why I place such stress on the Safe Streets Act and the matching grants we are making under the program to strengthen our local police and overhaul our entire system of criminal justice.

Our system of criminal justice must be made to function efficiently. This is the only way to curb crime in this country. We must reach a point where the potential law-breaker fears violating the law as much as innocent citizens today

(more)

fear to exercise their right to move about freely in their communities.

The task of fighting crime 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.

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 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 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 certain. I say we can do that. I say we are on our way. I say...let's get on with the job.

#

AN ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH.
REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AT THE MILTON S. EISENHOWER SYMPOSIUM
AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
4 P.M. DECEMBER 3, 1970

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

In considering what I would say here today, I at first thought of concentrating all of my remarks on campus disorders. But after further reflection I decided to cover almost the entire range of violence on the American scene today--and this of course includes all types of violent crime.

I will, then, talk with you not only about campus disturbances which erupt into violence but also about street crime and organized crime. Let me talk first about campus violence.

The colleges of America are in crisis. They are not caught up in crisis because of peaceful dissent. They are torn by disruption and the politics of confrontation--the politics of violence.


This address is part of a symposium on "Perspectives on Violence." There can be no sensible remedy for the problem of campus violence without the maintaining of a sense of perspective.

By that I mean that we first of all must recognize that less than 200 of our institutions of higher learning have been ripped by violence while some 400 others have suffered through some form of nonviolent disruption. There are, in fact, nearly 2,600 colleges and universities in America with a total enrollment of more than seven million students. The vast majority of these students neither take part in nor sympathize with campus violence.

But we must be deeply concerned with the campus violence that does occur, since it not only tramples on the rights of non-violent students but also results in property damage and occasionally even the loss of life.

We are all familiar with the confrontation politics of the campus--non-negotiable demands, strikes and boycotts, arson, willful destruction of property, assault and battery, the occupation of buildings, interruption of classes, disruption of meetings, the barring of entrances to buildings, holding administrators captive. On a few campuses, it seems clear that revolutionaries seek nothing less than the destruction of the university.

(more)



To those who are quick to condemn college administrators, let me say that no university can avoid a confrontation with those who are determined to engage in revolutionary politics.

The actions of the militants on our campuses are completely without justification.

If they have legitimate grievances, they have a right to present those grievances, individually or collectively. They have a right to ask that those grievances be given a respectful hearing and that appropriate remedial measures be adopted.

But they have no right to interfere with the proper functioning of any university or college.

They have no right to prevent other students from pursuing their studies.

They have no right to destroy property or occupy school buildings by sit-ins or sleep-ins.

For any student violation of civil or criminal law there should be no amnesty. There should be appropriate punishment, fairly adjudicated and administered but inexorable.

The universities themselves have the primary responsibility for maintaining order on campus. Properly so. However in cases where they are unable or unwilling to perform that function, outside intervention becomes not only necessary but mandatory.

Where outside intervention becomes necessary, the essential ingredient for control of the situation is planning. Plans must be formulated between the university and civil authorities to deal with campus violence if it should occur. I understand this was not true at Kent State University.

At no time should a university administration completely abdicate its role to the civil authorities.

We can maintain order on our campuses--and I speak only of doing so in a manner that does not interfere with the right of peaceful dissent. We must insure freedom of dissent while preserving order. These two goals are not incompatible. In fact, they should be inseparable.

Students should be allowed freedom of dissent as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. That is the key to campus discipline and an orderly pursuit of learning.

Students should be dealt with firmly if they engage in willful defamation, public obscenity, incitements to crime, and any other civil or criminal misconduct.

(more)

Today's generation of college students is perhaps the most idealistic in the history of America. This speaks well for the future of this country. But that idealism should express itself in pressure for peaceful change--for changes within the system.

Does any American in his right mind really believe that the quality of life in this country would be improved by tearing down our system of government and destroying our large corporations? Has Marxism eliminated the evils of this earth?

In the 1969-70 academic year there were 1,800 campus demonstrations. The F.B.I. reports that these demonstrations resulted in eight deaths, 462 injuries and 7,500 arrests. Two-thirds of those injured were police officers attempting to control the demonstrations.

According to the F.B.I., militants engaged in 247 instances of arson, 313 sit-ins in academic buildings, and 282 attacks on campus ROTC facilities. Property damage was estimated at \$9.5 million.

In a recent bombing case, that at the University of Wisconsin on August 22, 1970, one student was killed and three others were injured.

During the last academic year, the SDS and black militants were responsible for a sharp increase in racial disorders on campuses and in nearby areas. The number of these disorders increased by 68 per cent over the previous year for a total of 530.

Major racial disorders involving the SDS, black militants and others occurred in 200 cities, 33 states and the District of Columbia during the past academic year. These disorders resulted in injuries to 500 persons, including 70 police officers and 30 teachers. Authorities made 1,800 arrests.

Two extremist groups--the Weathermen and the Black Panthers--are responsible for some of the most dramatic episodes of violence in this country.

The Weathermen, an SDS splinter group, bombed a New York City Police Department facility and injured eight persons.

The Black Panthers have committed 200 separate incidents of serious violence. Members of the Black Panther Party have been convicted in more than 400 criminal violations ranging from possession of explosives to murder. According to the F.B.I., the Black Panthers are directly responsible for killing nine policemen and wounding 48.

The Black Panther Party has connections with the Communist regime in North Vietnam and Arab terrorists in Algeria and Jordan.

(more)

Angela Davis, an avowed Communist with Black Panther connections, is alleged to be responsible for the murder of a State Judge sitting in Marin County, California. She allegedly bought the guns used in the killing. She is now in custody, under indictment for murder and kidnapping.

There is a comparatively new terrorist organization known as the "East Coast Conspiracy To Save Lives." Its members include Father Berrigan, who was recently apprehended by the F.B.I. and now is in Danbury Penitentiary. This group talks of blowing up underground conduits and steam pipes in the District of Columbia and kidnapping highly placed Government officials. Their demands include an end to all bombing operations in Southeast Asia and the release of so-called political prisoners like the Black Panthers.

We read and talk of these terrorist organizations and because they are so attention-arresting we lose sight of the bulk of violence in the United States.

We tend to forget that during the five-year period, 1963-68, for instance, individual acts of violent crime resulted in more than one million injuries and over 50,000 homicides.

We are inclined, too, to dismiss a rise in the rate of violent crimes by attributing it to an increase in the population.

But the facts are that over the past decade there have been ominous increases in what we call the true rates of homicide, robbery and aggravated assault.

The true rates of these violent crimes now are the highest they have ever been since early in the 1900's. We lead the modern nations of the world in violent crime. Within just the past 10 years, the number of violent crimes committed in the United States annually per 100,000 persons has doubled.

The American public should not have to live in fear. Yet personal safety is at the top of today's public concern because the soaring crime rate has provoked fear and distrust in all Americans.

Many sociologists tell us that the roots of crime can be found in the basic conditions of life. If this is so, millions of Americans are asking themselves, why should America be plagued with a record-high incidence of crime in a time of affluence?

I think the answer is many-faceted. First of all, many events of the Sixties combined to cultivate a disrespect for the law. The feeling grew that if you disagreed with a law or a rule on moral grounds you were perfectly justified in breaking it. Initially this disobedience was passive, then it exploded into violence.

(more)

Another reason for the sharp rise in crime, I feel, traces to the fact that the disadvantaged were promised much and received little. The third is that law enforcement has simply broken down in America.

We must, then, build on the wreckage of the Sixties. We must rekindle respect for the law. We must make law enforcement processes work so that punishment for the guilty is swift and sure. In terms of social programs, we must not promise more than we can deliver.

We are, I believe, on the way to doing exactly what I have outlined here.

We are more than doubling Federal aid to local communities for law enforcement and court improvements under the Safe Streets Act.

We have enacted legislation--the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970--which puts together an organized assault on organized crime and bombings in this country.

We have launched the most progressive and far-reaching Federal attack on drug abuse ever undertaken by the United States.

And we have expanded our efforts in education and manpower training with a view to maximizing those efforts and delivering at least as much as we promise.

Long before the Organized Crime Control Act was approved, the Administration began making life miserable for racketeers. The syndicate became an empire in trouble. To the gangster, the law suddenly became very menacing. The Administration's beefed-up strike forces worked closely with State investigatory commissions to put the heat on the racketeers. The results are a testimonial to the Administration's deep commitment to the war against crime. Of the six syndicate "families" in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area, the leaders of five are either in prison or under heavy attack.

Now the weapons in the war against crime have grown in number and effectiveness through enactment of the Administration's Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. Basically, the law provides for new perjury and contempt procedures calculated to induce reluctant witnesses to testify. It also provides stiffer jail terms for habitual criminals.

Besides giving authorities more weapons in the fight against crime, the new Organized Crime Control Act zeroes in on bombings, arson and other criminal acts which have threatened to turn our citadels of learning into citadels of violence. The new law limits interstate traffic in explosives to licensees and official permittees and prohibits the sale of explosives to minors, felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts and mental defectives. It also brings the F.B.I. into all bombing and arson cases at colleges receiving any form of Federal aid.

(more)

Some Americans find it difficult to understand how a war against organized crime is going to help in fighting street crime. What they do not understand is that organized crime spawns street crime.

Organized crime encourages street crime by inducing narcotics addicts to mug and rob.

Organized crime encourages housebreaking and burglary by making it easy to dispose of stolen goods.

Organized crime flourishes because of its virtual monopoly on illegal gambling, the numbers racket, and the importation of narcotics.

An estimated 50 to 75 per cent of the crimes committed on our nation's streets are perpetrated by drug addicts. This is why the Administration is moving so forcefully to halt the importation of illegal narcotics.

We must, of course, attack crime on many fronts. That is why the aid we give to local police departments and our courts through the Safe Streets Act is just as important as our expanded effort against organized crime.

As I mentioned earlier, our system of criminal justice has broken down and our deterrent to crime has therefore broken down with it.

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence--the Eisenhower Commission--has estimated that only 50 per cent of serious crimes are actually reported, that just 12 per cent lead to arrest, that only 6 per cent are convicted, and that only 1.5 per cent are imprisoned.

Is it any wonder that the criminal today believes crime does pay?

The following Eisenhower Commission statement should be imprinted on the mind of every American citizen: "The sad fact is that our criminal justice system, as presently operated, does not deter, does not detect, does not convict and does not correct."

This is a serious indictment of American society. It is not only a charge but a challenge. And it is a challenge to which we must respond, a challenge we must meet.

This is why I place such stress on the Safe Streets Act and the matching grants we are making under the program to strengthen our local police and overhaul our entire system of criminal justice.

Our system of criminal justice must be made to function efficiently. This is the only way to curb crime in this country. We must reach a point where the potential law-breaker fears violating the law as much as innocent citizens today

(more)

fear to exercise their right to move about freely in their communities.

The task of fighting crime 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.

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 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 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 certain. I say we can do that. I say we are on our way. I say...let's get on with the job.

#