

LAW ENFORCEMENT

IN

AMERICA'S CITIES

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS  
TO CONVENTION OF  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
OCTOBER 5, 1966



I am pleased and honored to be in the company of men and women who, I think, bear one of the greatest responsibilities that anyone can possibly shoulder in an organized society. And I know that you people bear these responsibilities well. They are the responsibilities of protection of the citizen in his rights and his property, the enforcement of the law.

I know that your position requires a great deal of selfless devotion to duty, and it enacts very substantial sacrifices from yourselves and your families. Too many Americans take for granted the high quality of police work, the truly professional quality which we enjoy here in the United States.

I want that statement to be digested, because in the main, we do have a high quality of police work. It has been taken for granted; far too many Americans

are unaware of the incredibly difficult challenges that you face every day in this mobile, changing, restless society that makes up modern America.

If we get citizen understanding of these challenges and of the changes that are under way in our communities, possibly we will have better citizen support.

You know the crime statistics.

According to figures recently released by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, the crime rate was six percent higher in the first three months of this year than in the same period last year.

Now, I have always had some concern about these crime rates, because I recall in my own city when they put in a very good reporting system on crime, the crime rate went up rather appreciably. Here I was Mayor of the City of Minneapolis, telling the people

that I was giving them good law enforcement. But the very first thing they read in the local press was that the crime rate had doubled. I had a difficult time telling them that it was the first time that we were recording crimes, because the system of reporting before was rather inaccurate.

I think there is something to this problem of reporting. And I mention this for people that are not truly informed on police work.

Perhaps most disturbing is the increase in crime among juveniles. One out of six boys, it is estimated at the present rate, will be referred to a juvenile court for an act of delinquency before his 18th birthday, one out of six. And the arrests of persons under 18 for serious crimes have increased nearly 50 percent, as you know, since 1960.

### Cost of Crime

Now, as to the cost of crime, everybody has his own figure, but I can tell you this! It is staggering. And the cost of crime is so much more than we put into crime prevention that it is a shame just to mention the figure. It is difficult to make accurate estimates, but the most conservative estimate would be around 25 to 27 billion dollars per year.

Now, how are we going to meet these challenges? That is what you are here for. Well, I have a few suggestions, one very general one.

First of all, we must do it by digging out the roots of deep social and economic injustice in which crime grows. Now, we must do it, too, by doing better in the fields both of law enforcement and encouraging law observance. The job must, above all, be done

at all levels -- and I underscore the words "all levels" -- of our society. This isn't something for just certain people to do.

Today, we are engaged in a number of national programs which strike at the roots of crime. Your International President, Mr. Purcell, has already mentioned to you some of the federal programs.

We have launched, for example, a national War against Poverty. It is as true today as it was over 2,000 years ago when the Greek philosopher, Aristotle, said, "Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime." and believe me, it is.

Now, this is not to say that crime is a special prerogative of the poor, but it is to say that conditions of poverty contribute to delinquency -- the hoplessness, the despair which in turn can lead to crime.

I am going to emphasize in this message today that the work of a police officer would be eased, or let us say, be made more manageable, if we were able to do the other things in our society which aid law enforcement and encourage law observance.

Our historic break-through on Federal Aid to Education achieved last year should also have a very substantial preventive effect. Most of the new federal funds are being devoted to providing better education to the children of the poor, for those are the children who are most likely to be the drop-outs from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

I want you to go home when you leave this meeting and talk to your Superintendent of Schools. Talk to your Board of Education. I want you to say "I want to see what your school drop-out program is. I don't want any nice, glib

generalities. Where is it, what are you doing to prevent the rise in school dropouts which contributes to crime?"

Now, there are many other things that school drop-outism does to our society. It denies this nation vast reservoirs of potential talent. It is an expensive luxury.

I am the Chairman of the President's Youth Opportunity Committee, and I know what is not being done in America about the school drop-out problem. I know that, by the year 1975, we are going to have 32 million adults in America without a high school education, if the trend is not reversed. By the year 1975, a high school diploma is going to be much more important in obtaining a job than it is today.

I am not saying that you have to have a high school diploma to be a good citizen or to be a competent person. I am saying that it helps.

I am saying that personnel officers in government and in industrial life are very concerned about quality of education.

I'd like to mention the Youth Opportunity program that I have chaired the last two summers, which has each year given work, given needed income and a chance to stay in school to more than one million young people who otherwise would have been in the streets.

We provided these jobs last year through industry and through community cooperation. I sent a letter to every mayor in the United States, to every governor, to every school superintendent, every Chamber of Commerce, every PTA, everybody to whom we could write.

I worked day and night, 18 hours a day on it. I asked people to make a determined effort to provide jobs for the children of the poor, for the deprived, for the illiterate,

for the unemployed teenager between the ages of 16 and 20.

We were able to provide more than a million jobs this year, a little over last year's total.

But, my fellow Americans, here is the serious fact: The teen-age unemployment rate among Negro youth remains static -- 27 percent on a national average. In some cities, 50 percent of Negro teenagers are without jobs, standing on street corners. And that is the source of a good deal of the present rioting and trouble, and you know it.

You see, I have been very close to communities and police. I am your friend, not your enemy. I worked with my police department when I was mayor of my city. And by the way, I backed up my law enforcement officers too. I didn't run away from them.

I happen to think that we have got to get at this problem of teen-age unemployment, particularly

amongst minority groups. Sometimes, it is the Mexican-American, sometimes it is the Puerto Rican, sometimes it is the Negro. But it is amongst these children of the deprived and of minority groups in our city ghettos.

My fellow Americans, this is not merely the job of the police officer; this is the job of the industrialist, of the church leader. It is the job of the labor leader; it is the job of the mayor; it is the job of the governor, and it can't be done out of Washington.

Now, when you get on home, here is Task Number 2. I told you about those school drop-outs. Number 2 is: Go right on up to the Chamber of Commerce and say "What are we going to do about our teen-age unemployment problem next summer?"

Every man in this room knows after there had been some trouble in these cities, you found jobs. We found them in Minneapolis. We

had had a riot on Plymouth Avenue. In the next week, they found 2,000 jobs for those same youngsters. Last week they found jobs in San Francisco.

I had a hundred of the top industrialists in Washington just a few weeks ago, and I said, "Look, let's face it. We haven't been doing our job. I want you to go back to your city, your part of the establishment -- you are very rich men, you are powerful men, you are heads of powerful corporations. You have everything to lose in a rebellious society. Go back and see the mayor, and the governor and the superintendent of schools and the Chamber of Commerce and anybody else you can find, and ask them point-blank, before you pay your taxes, 'What are you going to do about helping us to provide teen-age employment this coming summer? Or are we going to have to patrol every street and have the National Guard out?'"

I think this is the question, my dear friends, because you are Chiefs of Police, and you have to take the onus for law enforcement or the lack of it. And your men have to stand up and be beaten or maimed or killed in lawless conditions.

So, take the message back home. Write to me and tell me whether or not they responded, because I am "going to be on everybody's back" between now and next summer. As long as the President permits me to head this program for youth opportunity, I am going to take the word "opportunity" seriously.

I don't think it should be an opportunity to get in trouble. It should be an opportunity for a job, for an education, for recreation.

You might also ask what they are doing about their swimming pools, about their recreation facilities. You can't enforce the law in these

ghetto areas without these facilities, well-manned, well-staffed, at work. Tell the community that it is cheaper to pay for facilities than it is to have a riot; it is cheaper than to hire more police.

Plain talk is what we need among ourselves. We can't have a country in which there is lawlessness. Our whole fabric of society will disintegrate. We cannot condone riots and burning and looting. We can't have it. It is the duty of every citizen to see that it stops.

But in order to stop, it means you take some preventive action as well as enforce the law.

We know that, unless we remedy the conditions prevailing in our slums, we will continue to breed crime faster than any police department, however well-equipped and well-led, can meet it. If ever there was a time that there



ought to be cross-fertilization or inter-disciplinary action, it is between those who seek to build a better community and the police who seek to maintain law and order.

But these programs, all of which strike at the roots of poverty and crime, will not produce dramatic results overnight. You know that. It takes time. It will take time and continued effort before they will ever really begin to be felt.

Meanwhile, we in Washington have moved to help you as best we can to do a better job.

Through the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, millions of dollars of federal funds are being made available to improve and strengthen the administration of law enforcement at all levels. During the last fiscal year, 79 demonstration projects in 30 states,

as conducted by nonprofit groups or local agencies were made possible by this Act.

As a direct result of President Johnson's request of Congress last year for more federal help in training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement personnel, we are expanding the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia. This new facility will increase by six times the number of qualified law enforcement officers who will be able to attend that Academy, each year.

Specialized training courses of two to three weeks' duration will also be available to as many as 1,000 additional police officers, each year. That can help.

Our concern has also resulted in establishment of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice, better known as the National Crime Commission. This Commission,

chaired by the Attorney General, is looking into all aspects of crime, its prevention, detection and enforcement.

But the efforts of the Crime Commission, the help provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance program, and by the FBI, will not be effective unless every unit of government and our states in particular, take initiative on their own.

Law enforcement may be a national problem, but it is a state responsibility and a local responsibility.

Last March, the President directed the Attorney General to invite each state Governor to appoint his own planning committee on criminal administration. Since then, 22 states and Puerto Rico have formed commissions and another dozen are in the process of being formed.

The President has invited each Governor to send his representative to a conference in Washington to be held at the end of next week at the University of Maryland Adult Education Center, for an exchange of ideas and discussion of the Crime Commission's preliminary findings. It now appears that all but a handful of states will be represented.

Now, out of this meeting, I hope there will come a new awareness in statehouses, in courthouses and city hall, in police headquarters and among individual citizens, of positive steps which can be undertaken and are being undertaken to halt the growth of crime and to turn it back.

Most states need strengthening of their state police force. They need men and women better qualified, better trained, better equipped and better paid. It is the duty of an elected official in government to tell that to the people.

I believe that more of our states, (as a few have already begun to do,) would do well to join with local government in training and financing the training of local law enforcement.

That includes the sheriffs and their deputies, chiefs and their officers and state patrols. Every state should have one or more police training schools or courses at a university or college level, where truly professional training (as at the FBI Academy) could be offered to officers of both state and local law enforcement agencies.

For some reason or another, in many cities, we think we can just go out and recruit a police officer, check him out to see if his heart is beating right, see if he has a normal pulse rate or reasonably normal, looks strong and healthy, has a degree of education, and then, give him a uniform and badge and turn him loose.

I know that isn't the case in some of the large cities. But I want to say to some of these cities: Your law enforcement program is no better than the town down the road, because if the criminal is at loose in the precincts at the periphery of your city, he can get into your town, too. So, this is a cooperative endeavor.

Now, I am going to talk a little bit about what we elected officials can do for you. Governors can act to lift the level of law enforcement within their states. So, too, our mayors, county officials, commissioners and police chiefs can do a great deal on their own initiative in their own communities.

It is about time that we put the responsibility for law enforcement where it belongs, -- upon those of us who are the chosen, elected representatives of the people. If you can't enforce the law as the paid law enforcement officer, then, you ought to be dismissed; get a new one.

But it is our job as elected officials to take this responsibility. And I happen to believe that if that responsibility is taken, we can get a better job done.

When I was elected mayor of my city, I called on our church, business, labor and other civic leaders, and I asked them to work with me.

We appointed a Law Enforcement Commission made up of labor, business, veterans' groups and civic leaders. They advised me, helped me in trying to keep our police department modern, up to date and working with the community to get community support. They were excellent.

I said to them: "I want your backing. I want law enforcement officers of ability and integrity; I want to pay them the most that we can afford. I want to give them the best possible working conditions."

Now, my good friends, we did just that. We did substantially increase the pay of our police officers. In fact, for the patrolman, we doubled it.

There were some difficult days for us, but we cleaned up our city. Other cities have been doing the same thing where local leadership is willing to make the full commitment of getting the job done.

Now, let's talk frankly for a few minutes, about a situation which distresses all of us. It is what I call a crisis in confidence which exists today between the police officer and many of our citizens, particularly those citizens who live in slum areas and are members of minority groups.

I know it is a burden that you carry. This crisis in confidence should not be. It finds natural allies (or what ought to be natural allies) too often viewing each other as potential enemies. No one in

America needs the police more than citizens who live in the slum neighborhoods. You are their hope, their protector. No one is more victimized by criminal acts than the poor and those who live in slums. It is there that you are needed more than any other place.

At the same time, our police stand in great need of cooperation of these very same citizens in the slums, as complainants, as witnesses, as sources of information and moral support. Nevertheless, in all candor, a crisis of confidence exists. You can't deny it; it must be overcome.

Last June, your Community Relations Association brought together police executives from our largest cities to explore this problem and to share their experience.

Your Association, in cooperation with the Office of Law Enforcement of the Department of Justice, is able to offer staff consultant service to police departments.

Take advantage of it. I know that your Executive Director and your International President of this great Association are anxious to be of help to every department in this country.

I would commend to you also the assistance of the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice. Make use of it.

It was put in the Department of Justice, so that it could work with you.

Out of our experience to date, we can see ways in which this crisis of confidence can be overcome or it must be.

First of all, there is the need to demonstrate to the law-abiding majority who live in these neighborhoods that the police are on their side and the policeman and policewoman respect and serve all citizens equally.

A few isolated instances occur where officers apply the "move along" technique or "stop and frisk" practices to innocent citizens, or where an officer under pressure, (and I know that you are under pressure -- so am I, every day) might shout a racial slur. Such instances can bring trouble to the best, most efficient and cleanly administered police departments.

You just simply have to be able to control your emotions. You have to remember that, despite the fact that you have had difficulties with certain people, all people are not that way. You have to be an expert in human relations. You have to be imbued with it.

There is a need in all but a few of our police departments for added emphasis, not only on crime detection and enforcement of the law, but also on human relations and community service.

Mr. Chief, the first thing you ought to do is to get in touch with your mayor, with your university, your civic leaders, your bi-racial commission, or human relations commission, whatever it may be, and set up a program of discussing these matters together, getting advice and counsel and letting minorities listen to you too, because it is not a one-way street.

Our police officers should be associated with programs which engender and encourage respect for the law.

We find time and again that in those cities where police-community relations are the best, police officers are associated with the United Fund, with athletics, with church activities, with recreation programs for children and young adults. I don't mean just the Chief, I mean the officers out on the beat.

Our police officers should be given more time to go into the schools to talk about law observance and law enforcement, to let the youngsters see who they are, to know them, to explain their work, to identify with young people and to have young people identify with them.

There ought to be programs for every boy and girl in America to see what a modern police laboratory is, what a mobile laboratory is, what you are doing, what you are trying to do, that you are not only a man with a gun and a club, but a man with a heart with children of your own, with a home and a family. Let them see what a modern police department has to do, and call upon them for their assistance.

Law observance is the real test of a society. Law enforcement is at best a second test.

Our departments can become more active too in inter-racial community

relations groups in their home cities. Through such activities, it is possible for the police officer to be seen as a friend in the neighborhood and not as its enemy. It is likewise much easier for the officer to see the neighborhood not as "alien territory," but as a community of people that he knows, his part of town.

But just as important as the policies and the approaches of the police department and the individual officer are the outlook and the attitude of the community and the individual citizen.

I said, a moment ago, that the turning point in my home community of Minneapolis came when the upright, law-abiding citizens who are the vast majority, made it their business to seek and support honest, fearless crime prevention and law enforcement, or when they stopped looking upon crime as just the Police Chief's job.

Within the limit of his capabilities, every American has the responsibility, not only to uphold the law but to respect the law, to respect the badge that each officer wears and support it with all reasonable means at his command.

This means taking a genuine interest in the problems of crime and the obstacles -- legal, budgetary or otherwise, confronting honest, impartial, effective crime control.

It means responding to jury duty instead of pleading that you don't want to serve; a willingness to appear in criminal proceedings, promptness in reporting violations, and most fundamental of all, conscientiously observing both the letter and the spirit of the law.

It means the recognition that every act of crime is a public wrong.

Many years ago, a wise old man of Athens was asked when he believed that injustice would be abolished. Here is his reply:

It would be abolished, he said, when "those who are not wronged, wax as indignant as those who are." It is when those persons who are not directly the victims of crime become as indignant over crime and its effects as those who are the victims of crime.

This is the same thing that is true, my friends, in disease and illiteracy. We will overcome illiteracy when those who are educated and privileged to be educated are as indignant over ignorance and illiteracy as those who are its victims.

We will get over disease in America and conquer disease when those who have been spared from disease are as concerned about its ravages as those who are afflicted by disease.

We will get over injustice in America, as that old gentleman of



Athens said, when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are. That simply means that you have to ask the nice people in the neighborhood who do not want to be touched by all of this, -- you know what I mean -- to get into the battle.

Those who lead each community and those who live there have an obligation not only to support the law and those who enforce it, but also to support those programs at the local level which strike at the roots of crime; I have named some of them.

It is not the federal government's responsibility to maintain a national police force. I don't think you want a national police force. This is not the way we do things in America. It is the responsibility of the government to aid you, but not to take over your duties.

Neither is it the federal government's responsibility to be alone in launching programs to

defeat poverty, to provide teenage jobs, to provide decent housing, to revive local neighborhoods. Even if the federal government could do it, it shouldn't.

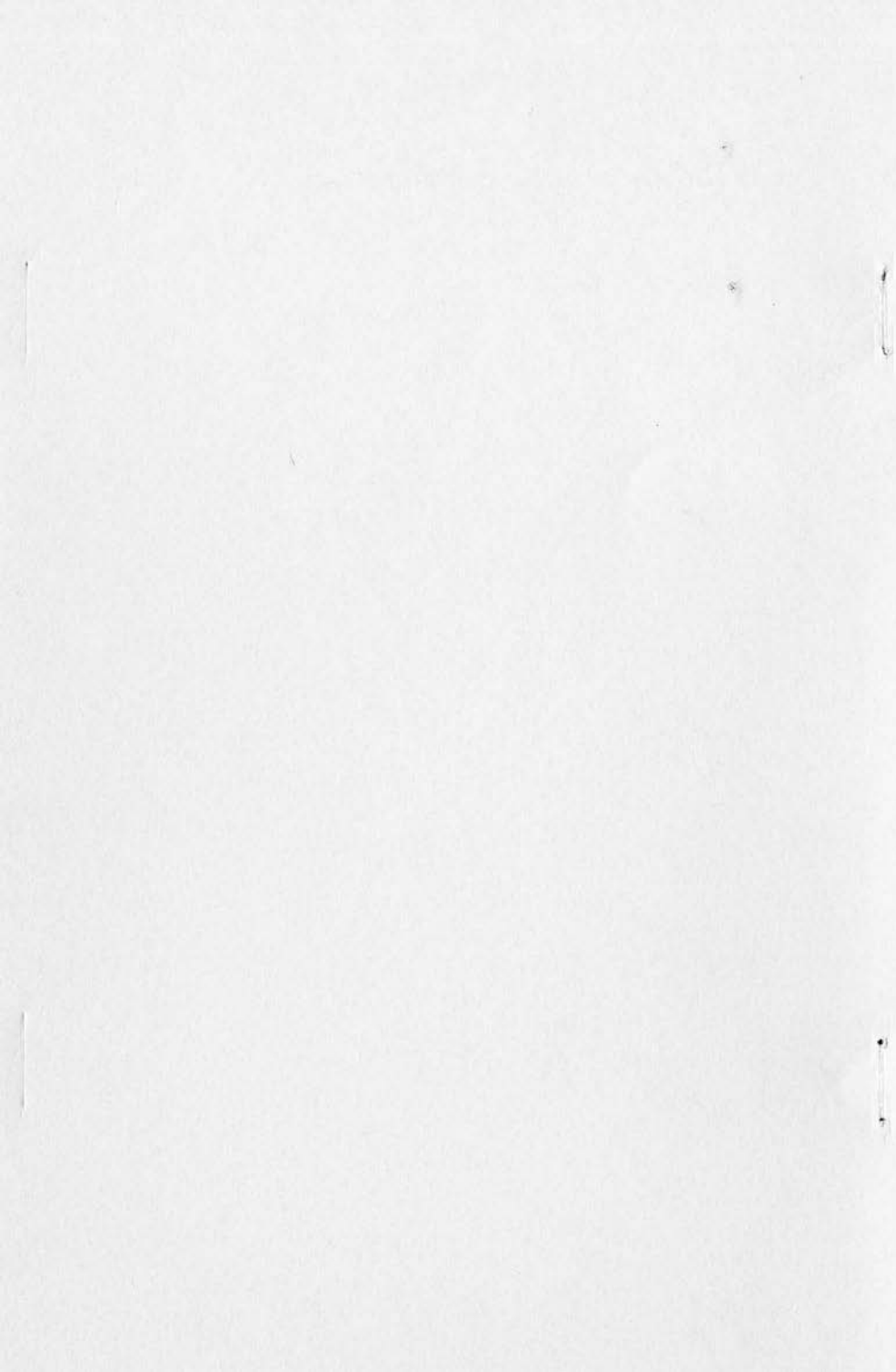
We are a people who believe in local initiative and local responsibility, and that is the way it should be. Our new federal laws are written and our new federal programs are administered to make federal help available to states, to localities and communities willing to take on leadership in meeting their own problems.

This is the task that confronts our country if we are to achieve the full promise of people living in justice and under the law. This is a job for all of us, not just for those who are police officials such as yourselves, or who are federal officials such as I am. Every one of us is in this.

The rights of an American citizen involve duties as well as responsibilities, along with privileges. When the buck stops in the preservation of law and order, it stops not at your desk, not at my desk or at the President's; it stops in front of every citizen, because in a democracy, every citizen has his responsibility.

It will take nothing less than the effort and understanding of every citizen to bring us through to a time when neighbors live in peace with neighbors, when law observance is the rule and law enforcement is the exception; when every American community stands equally committed to civil peace and social justice.

# # #



S.A.I.C. GLENN WEAVER  
S.A.I.C. MIKE WEINSTEIN  
REMARKS ASST. DIR. RUFUS YOUNGBLOOD

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

*Philip Percell*  
*Intern Presid*

OCTOBER 5, 1966

I am honored today to be in the company of men who bear one of the most fundamental responsibilities in any organized society — *protection of the citizen — his rights + property — through enforcement of the Law.*  
It is a responsibility that requires selfless devotion to duty, and exacts very substantial sacrifices from yourselves and your families.

Too many Americans take for granted the high quality of police work -- the truly professional quality -- which we enjoy here in the United States, And far too many Americans are unaware of the ~~increasing size~~ of the challenges you face every day.

*Earley*

*{ miami invites you*  
*{ Hawaii*

According to figures recently released in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, the crime rate was six per cent higher in the first three months of this year than for the same period last year.

↳ Perhaps most disturbing, the highest rate of increase was among juveniles. ↳ One out of six boys, at the present rate, will be referred to a juvenile court for an act of delinquency before his 18th birthday. ↳ The arrests of persons under 18, for serious crimes, have increased nearly 50 per cent since 1960.

↳ The cost of crime to our society is staggering. It is difficult to make accurate estimates, but it cost us at least 27 <sup>27</sup> billion dollars last year.

↳ How are we going to meet these challenges?

We must do it by digging out the deep social and economic roots from which crime grows. We must do it, too, by doing better in the fields both of law observance and law enforcement.

↳ And the job, above all, must be done at all levels of our society.

↳ Today we are engaged in a number of national programs which strike at the roots of crime.

↳ We have launched a national war against poverty -- and it is as true today as it was over two thousand years ago, when the Greek philosopher Aristotle said it, that "poverty is the parent of revolution and crime."

↳ Our historic breakthrough on federal aid to education, achieved last year, should also have a very substantial preventive effect. ↳ Most of the new federal funds are being devoted to provide better education to the children of the poor -- for these are the children who ~~today~~ are most likely to be the "drop-outs" from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

*Youth Opportunity* ↳ And here I will also point to the success of our Youth Opportunity program of the past two summers -- which has, each year, given work and needed income, and the chance to stay in school, to more than a million young people who otherwise would have been in the streets.

↳ We are taking steps -- through a broad variety of programs -- to roll back the cancer of our cities which I call "slumism." ↳ Slumism is not only deterioration of buildings and neighborhoods; it is the erosion of the human spirit. ↳ We know that unless we remedy the conditions prevailing in our slums, they will continue to breed crime faster than any police department, however well-equipped and well-led, can meet it.

↳ But these programs -- all of which strike at the roots of poverty and crime -- will not produce dramatic results overnight. They will take time and continued effort, ~~before they really begin to be felt.~~

↳ Meanwhile, we in Washington have moved to help you do a better job.

↳ Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, millions of dollars of federal funds are being made available to improve and strengthen the administration of law enforcement at all levels.

During the last fiscal year, 79 demonstration projects in 30 states -- conducted by non-profit groups or local agencies -- were made possible by this Act.

∟ As a direct result of President's Johnson's request of Congress last year for more federal help in training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement personnel, an expanded FBI Academy is to be constructed at Quantico, Virginia. ∟ This new facility will increase by six times the number of qualified law enforcement officers who will be able to attend the Academy each year. ∟ Specialized training courses of two or three weeks' duration will also be available to as many as one thousand additional police officers each year.

∟ Our concern has also resulted in the establishment of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice -- better known as the National Crime Commission.



↳ This Commission, chaired by the Attorney General, is looking into all aspects of crime -- its prevention, detection and enforcement.

↳ But the efforts of the Crime Commission, and the help provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance program and by the FBI, will not be effective unless every unit of government -- and our states in particular -- ~~does not take~~ *Take* initiative on its own. ◦

↳ Last March the President directed the Attorney General to invite each state governor to appoint his own planning committee on criminal administration. Since then some 22 states and Puerto Rico have formed commissions and another dozen are in the process of being formed.

↳ The President has invited each governor to send his representative to a conference in Washington -- to be held at the end of next week at the University of Maryland Adult Education Center -- for an exchange of ideas and discussion

of the Crime Commission's preliminary findings. It now appears that all but a handful of states will be represented *+ all should*

↳ Out of this meeting I hope there will come a new awareness -- in statehouse, courthouse and city hall, in police headquarters and among individual citizens -- of positive steps which can be undertaken to halt the growth of crime and turn it backward.

↳ Most states need an *strengthening* ~~augmentation~~ of their state police force. They need men and women better-qualified, better-trained, better-equipped, and better-paid.

↳ I believe more of our states -- as a few have already begun to do -- would do well to join with local government in financing the training of law enforcement officers.

~~I think our goal should be nothing less than this.~~

~~That~~ Every state should have one or more police-training courses at university or college level where truly professional training -- as at the FBI Academy -- could be offered to

officers of both state and local law enforcement agencies.

Far too few of our officers today have such training.

↳ ~~As our~~ governors can act to lift the level of law-enforcement within their states, <sup>and</sup> so can our mayors and county officials -- and their police chiefs -- do a great deal on their own initiative in their own communities.

↳ When I was elected Mayor of Minneapolis, there were underworld influences at work in our city and ~~they were strong influences.~~ I called our church, business, labor and other civic leaders together. We appointed a law enforcement commission and I said to them: "I want your backing. I want law enforcement officers of ability and integrity. I want to pay them the most we can afford. I want to give them the best possible working conditions."

↳ There were some difficult days for us, but we cleaned up our city. Other cities have done the same thing, where local leadership was willing to make full commitment to getting the job done.

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↳ Now, I would like to talk frankly for a few minutes about a situation that distresses all of us.

↳ It is the crisis in confidence which exists today between the police officer and many of our citizens -- particularly those citizens who live in slum areas and are members of minority groups.

↳ This crisis in confidence should not be. It finds natural allies too often viewing each other as potential enemies.

↳ No one in America needs the police more than our citizens who live in slum neighborhoods. No one is more victimized by criminal acts.

↳ At the same time, our police stand in great need of the cooperation of these very same citizens -- as complainants, as witnesses, as sources of information, and for moral support.

↳ Nevertheless a crisis of confidence exists, and there is no denying it. It must be overcome.

↳ Last June, your Association brought together police executives from our largest cities to explore this problem and to share their experience. Now your Association, in cooperation with the Office of Law Enforcement of the Department of Justice, is able to offer staff consultant services to police departments.

↳ I would commend to you, also, the assistance of the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, which can provide insights into the concerns of many of the people who live in these problem areas.

↳ Out of experience to date, we can see ways in which this crisis of confidence can be overcome.

↳ First of all, there is the need to demonstrate to the law-abiding majority who live in these neighborhoods that the police are on their side and that policemen and women respect and serve all citizens equally.

↳ A few isolated instances where officers apply "move along" or "stop and frisk" practices to innocent citizens or where an

officer, under pressure, might shout a racial slur can bring trouble to the best and most cleanly-administered police departments.

↳ There is a need, in all but a few of our police departments, for added emphasis not only on detection and enforcement, but also on human relations and community service.

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↳ We find, time and again, that in those cities where police-community relations are best, police officers are associated with the United Fund, with athletics, with church activity, with recreation programs for children and young adults.

↳ Our police officers should be given more time in the schools to talk about law enforcement, to explain their work, to identify with young people -- and to have young people identify with them.

Our departments can become more active, too, in inter-racial community relations groups in their home cities.

Through such activity, it is possible for the police officer to be seen as the friend of the neighborhood, not as its enemy. And it is likewise much easier for the officer to see the neighborhood not as alien territory, but as a community of people he knows.

But just as important as the policies and approaches of the police department and the individual officer are the outlook and attitude of the community and the individual citizen.

I said a moment ago that the turning point in my home community of Minneapolis came when the upright, law-abiding citizens finally made it their business to seek and to support honest, fearless crime prevention and law enforcement when they stopped looking upon crime as just the police chief's problem.

↳ Within the limit of his capabilities, every American has an obligation not only to uphold the law, but to support it with all reasonable means at his command.

↳ This means taking a genuine interest in the problems of crime and in the obstacles -- legal, budgetary or otherwise -- confronting honest, impartial, effective crime control.

↳ It means responding to jury duty ... a willingness to appear in criminal proceedings ... promptness in reporting violations ... and, most fundamental of all, conscientiously observing both the letter and spirit of the law.

↳ It means the recognition that every act of crime is a public wrong.

↳ Many years ago, a wise old man of Athens was asked when he believed injustice would be abolished. It would be abolished, he said, "when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are."



And by the same token, both those who lead each community--and those who live there -- have an obligation not only to support the law and those who enforce it, but also to support those programs at the local level which strike at the roots of crime.

It is not the federal government's responsibility to maintain a national police force. That is not the way we do things in America.

Neither is it <sup>the Federal Government</sup> ~~our~~ responsibility -- ~~nor should it be~~ -- to be alone in launching programs to defeat poverty ... to provide teen-age jobs ... to provide decent housing ... to revive local neighborhoods ... to eliminate the discrimination and inequality of opportunity which breed hopelessness and disorder.

We are a people who believe in local initiative and local responsibility. And that is the way it should remain.

↳ Our new federal laws are written, and our new federal programs are administered, to make federal help available to states, to localities, and to communities willing to take on leadership in meeting their own problems.

↳ This is the task that confronts our country if we are to achieve the full promise of a people living in justice and under the law.

↳ This is a job for all of us -- not just those who are police officials, such as yourselves, or who are federal officials, such as I am.

↳ When the buck stops in the preservation of law and order, it stops in front of every citizen. ↳ And it will take nothing less than the effort and understanding of every citizen to bring us through to a time when neighbor lives in peace with neighbor ... when law observance is the rule and law enforcement is the exception ... when every American community stands equally committed to civil peace and to social justice.

FOR RELEASE: 10/5/66  
Wednesday PM's

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA  
October 5, 1966

I am honored today to be in the company of men who bear one of the most fundamental responsibilities in any organized society.

It is a responsibility that requires selfless devotion to duty, and exacts very substantial sacrifices from yourselves and your families.

Too many Americans take for granted the high quality of police work -- the truly professional quality -- which we enjoy here in the United States. And far too many Americans are unaware of the increasing size of the challenges you face every day.

According to figures recently released in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, the crime rate was six per cent higher in the first three months of this year than for the same period last year.

Perhaps most disturbing, the highest rate of increase was among juveniles. One out of six boys, at the present rate, will be referred to a juvenile court for an act of delinquency before his 18th birthday. The arrests of persons under 18, for serious crimes, have increased nearly 50 per cent since 1960.

The cost of crime to our society is staggering. It is difficult to make accurate estimates, but it cost us at least 27 billion dollars last year.

How are we going to meet these challenges?

We must do it by digging out the deep social and economic roots from which crime grows. We must do it, too, by doing better in the fields of law observance and law enforcement.

And the job, above all, must be done at all levels of our society.

Today we are engaged in a number of national programs which strike at the roots of crime.

We have launched a national war against poverty -- and it is as true today as it was over two thousand years ago, when the Greek philosopher Aristotle said it, that "poverty is the parent of revolution and crime."

Our historic breakthrough on federal aid to education, achieved last year, should also have a very substantial preventive effect. Most of the new federal funds are being devoted to provide better education to the children of the poor -- for these are the children who today are most likely to be the "drop-outs" from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

And here I will also point to the success of our Youth Opportunity program of the past two summers -- which has, each year, given work and needed income, and the chance to stay in school, to more than a million young people who otherwise would have been in the streets.

We are taking steps -- through a broad variety of programs -- to roll back the cancer of our cities which I call "slumism." Slumism is not only deterioration of buildings and neighborhoods; it is the erosion of the human spirit. We know that unless we remedy the conditions prevailing in our slums, they will continue to breed crime faster than any police department, however well-equipped and well-led, can meet it.

But these programs -- all of which strike at the roots of poverty and crime -- will not produce dramatic results overnight. They will take time and continued effort before they really begin to be felt.

Meanwhile, we in Washington have moved to help you do a better job.

Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, millions of dollars of federal funds are being made available to improve and strengthen the administration of law enforcement at all levels. During the last fiscal year, 79 demonstration projects in 30 states -- conducted by non-profit groups or local agencies -- were made possible by this Act.

As a direct result of President's Johnson's request of Congress last year for more federal help in training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement personnel, an expanded FBI Academy is to be constructed at Quantico, Virginia. This new facility will increase by six times the number of qualified law enforcement officers who will be able to attend the Academy each year. Specialized training courses of two or three weeks' duration will also be available to as many as one thousand additional police officers each year.

Our concern has also resulted in the establishment of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice -- better known as the National Crime Commission.

This Commission, chaired by the Attorney General, is looking into all aspects of crime -- its prevention, detection and enforcement.

But the efforts of the Crime Commission, and the help provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance program and by the FBI, will not be effective unless every unit of government -- and our states in particular -- does not take initiative on its own.

Last March the President directed the Attorney General to invite each state governor to appoint his own planning committee on criminal administration. Since then some 22 states and Puerto Rico have formed commissions and another dozen are in the process of being formed.

The President has invited each governor to send his representative to a conference in Washington -- to be held at the end of next week at the University of Maryland Adult Education Center -- for an exchange of ideas and discussion of the Crime Commission's preliminary findings. It now appears that all but a handful of states will be represented.

Out of this meeting I hope there will come a new awareness -- in statehouse, courthouse and city hall, in police headquarters and among individual citizens -- of positive steps which can be undertaken to halt the growth of crime and turn it backward.

Most states need an augmentation of their state police force. They need men and women better-qualified, better-trained, better-equipped, and better-paid.

I believe more of our states -- as a few have already begun to do -- would do well to join with local government in financing the training of law enforcement officers.

I think our goal should be nothing less than this: That every state should have one or more police-training courses at university or college level where truly professional training -- as at the FBI Academy -- could be offered to officers of both state and local law enforcement agencies. Far too few of our officers today have such training.

As our governors can act to lift the level of law-enforcement within their states, so can our mayors and county officials -- and their police chiefs -- do a great deal on their own initiative in their own communities.

When I was elected Mayor of Minneapolis, there were underworld influences at work in our city and they were strong influences. I called our church, business, labor and other civic leaders together. We appointed a law enforcement commission and I said to them: "I want your backing. I want law enforcement officers of ability and integrity. I want to pay them the most we can afford. I want to give them the best possible working conditions."

There were some difficult days for us, but we cleaned up our city. Other cities have done the same thing, where local leadership was willing to make full commitment to getting the job done.

Now, I would like to talk frankly for a few minutes about a situation that distresses all of us.

It is the crisis in confidence which exists today between the police officer and many of our citizens -- particularly those citizens who live in slum areas and are members of minority groups.

This crisis in confidence should not be. It finds natural allies too often viewing each other as potential enemies.

No one in America needs the police more than our citizens who live in slum neighborhoods. No one is more victimized by criminal acts.

At the same time, our police stand in great need of the cooperation of these very same citizens -- as complainants, as witnesses, as sources of information, and for moral support.

Nevertheless a crisis of confidence exists, and there is no denying it. It must be overcome.

Last June, your Association brought together police executives from our largest cities to explore this problem and to share their experience. Now your Association, in cooperation with the Office of Law Enforcement of the Department of Justice, is able to offer staff consultant services to police departments.

I would commend to you, also, the assistance of the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice, which can provide insights into the concerns of many of the people who live in these problem areas.

Out of experience to date, we can see ways in which this crisis of confidence can be overcome.

First of all, there is the need to demonstrate to the law-abiding majority who live in these neighborhoods that the police are on their side and that policemen and women respect and serve all citizens equally.

A few isolated instances where officers apply "move along" or "stop and frisk" practices to innocent citizens or where an officer, under pressure, might shout a racial slur can bring trouble to the best and most cleanly-administered police departments.

There is a need, in all but a few of our police departments, for added emphasis not only on detection and enforcement, but also on human relations and community service.

Our police officers should be associated with programs which engender and encourage respect for the law.

We find, time and again, that in those cities where police-community relations are best, police officers are associated with the United Fund, with athletics, with church activity, with recreation programs for children and young adults.

Our police officers should be given more time in the schools to talk about law enforcement, to explain their work, to identify with young people -- and to have young people identify with them.

Our departments can become more active, too, in inter-racial community relations groups in their home cities. Through such activity, it is possible for the police officer to be seen as the friend of the neighborhood, not as its enemy. And it is likewise much easier for the officer to see the neighborhood not as alien territory, but as a community of people he knows.

But just as important as the policies and approaches of the police department and the individual officer are the outlook and attitude of the community and the individual citizen.

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Neither is it our responsibility -- nor should it be -- to be alone in launching programs to defeat poverty . . .to provide teenage jobs . . . to provide decent housing . . .to revive local neighborhoods. . .to eliminate the discrimination and inequality of opportunity which breed hopelessness and disorder.

We are a people who believe in local initiative and local responsibility. And that is the way it should remain.

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When the buck stops in the preservation of law and order, it stops in front of every citizen. And it will take nothing less than the effort and understanding of every citizen to bring us through to a time when neighbor lives in peace with neighbor. . .when law observance is the rule and law enforcement is the exception . . .when every American community stands equally committed to civil peace and to social justice.

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REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT HUMBERT H. HUMPHREY  
TO CONVENTION OF  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

OCTOBER 5, 1966

Thank you, President Purcell, for presenting me to this distinguished audience of law enforcement officials, their ladies, the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

I am delighted and pleased to be in the company of my neighbor, Quinn Tamm, who graced the neighborhood of Coquelin Terrace out in Chevy Chase, Maryland, where Mrs. Humphrey and I have lived for 18 years.

I am very, very pleased to share this platform with many distinguished officers of law enforcement, particularly the mayor of the great city of Philadelphia.

Tribute to Secret Service

In this gathering, this morning, are some of my associates in the Secret Service. I surely wouldn't want to miss acknowledging their presence and taking this moment publicly to thank them for service beyond the call of duty. If they don't have to do anything else but just to watch me, that is a full day's work, and they have much more to do.

My own chief of detail, Glen Weaver, our special agent out in the Twin City area, Mike Weinstein, and the Assistant Director of the Service, Rufus Youngblood -- I am sure there are others here, but these men above all I want to cite to you as true examples of outstanding law enforcement officers, outstanding officers of public safety and public protection.

### A Busy Time In Philadelphia

Well, I have one or two "casual" observations this morning. I understand that you have been up bright and early. I think there ought to be a constitutional amendment against having speeches before 10:00 o'clock or 10:30. We have many amendments proposed in Congress, and I think I will get someone to introduce that one.

As a man who does a good deal of public speaking, I am what they call one of these men; I do better late in the day and late at night. Now, there are the early kinds and the late kinds; I don't think one man ought to intrude on the jurisdiction of another.

This morning, my energy is "spilling over" from last night. I was in the tender care of the mayor of Philadelphia; he had about ten meetings after 10:00 o'clock for me, getting me in shape for this Association meeting, this morning.

### Future Conventions

I also see that you have some hopes and ambitions of having your convention in the sunny climes, later on. I looked up and saw Miami in '69, Hawaii in '68. I am not quite sure where you are planning to go in '67, but the Twin Cities are open -- Minneapolis and St. Paul -- if you haven't decided. I will always put in a plug.

We have a couple of new hotels out there; the people that run them are friends of mine, and I refused to take "full vows" on conflict of interest. There are some things that I just won't let the President do to me, or the Congress or anybody else. When it comes to things back home, I say "That is my territory, please stay out."

### The Police Chief's Responsibility

Well, I am happy to be with friends. I am very pleased and honored to be in the company of men and women who, I think, bear one of the greatest responsibilities that anyone can possibly shoulder in an organized society. And I know that you people bear these responsibilities well. They are the responsibilities of protection of the citizen in his rights and his property, the enforcement of the law.

That is not an easy load to carry, even though I must say that I am not here to sympathize with you. It is something like my wife tells me when I get to complaining. When I start to complain about my life, she says, "Well, as I recall, there was no great hue, there was no great public cry for you to get into politics. It seemed to me that the loudest one, the loudest noise came from yourself. Any time that you want to get out, I am sure there's be a number of people that would be delighted to have that change made."

Now, I don't want to be quite so direct with you, but most of you men know what public service means. And as Harry Truman used to say, "if you can't take the heat, get out of the kitchen."

So having sympathized with each other this morning for that brief moment with both presidential and wifely reflections, I will move on to the subject matter of the day.

### High Quality of Police Work

I know that your position requires a great deal of selfless devotion to duty, and it enacts very substantial sacrifices from yourselves and your families. Too many Americans take for granted the high quality of police work, the truly professional quality which we enjoy here in the United States.

I want that statement to be digested, because in the main, we do have a high quality of police work. It has been taken for granted; far too many Americans are unaware of the incredibly difficult challenges that you face every day in this mobile, changing, restless society that makes up modern America.

If we get citizen understanding of these challenges and of the changes that are under way in our communities, possibly we will have better citizen support.

#### Rising Crime Rate

You know the crime statistics. But since I am an old teacher, sort of a refugee from a classroom, I think I should use this morning not for oratory, but for teaching -- in the sense that we agree upon the base of our discussion, in other words, the frame of reference within which we will talk and discuss today.

According to figures recently released by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, the crime rate was six percent higher in the first three months of this year than in the same period last year.

#### Problem of Reporting

Now, I have always had some concern about these crime rates, because I recall in my own city when they put in a very good reporting system on crime, the crime rate went up rather appreciably. Here I was Mayor of the City of Minneapolis, telling the people that I was giving them good law enforcement. But the very first thing they read in the local press was that the crime rate had doubled. I had a difficult time telling them that it was the first time that we were recording crimes, because the system of reporting before -- was rather inaccurate.

I think there is something to this problem of reporting. And I mention this for people that are not truly informed on police work.

### Reporting on Delinquency

It is more or less like our juveniles of today. There are more people checking up on them than there used to be. I realize they get into a good deal of trouble, but having been in a bit of it myself throughout many periods of my life, including the present, I think I have some understanding of the problems of young people.

They just have more newspaper people, more TV people, more radio people, more police and more people snooping on them, for one thing, and it is harder to get by with things than it used to be, particularly when you live in a small town as I did.

### Seriousness of Youth Crime

Perhaps most disturbing is the highest rate, however, of increase in crime among juveniles. One out of six boys, it is estimated at the present rate, will be referred to a juvenile court for an act of delinquency before his 18th birthday, one out of six. And the arrests of persons under 18 for serious crimes have increased nearly 50 percent, as you know, since 1960.

### Cost of Crime

Now, as to the cost of crime, everybody has his own figure, but I can tell you this! It is staggering. And the cost of crime is so much more than we put into crime prevention that it is a shame just to mention the figure. It is difficult to make accurate estimates, but the most conservative estimate would be around 25 to 27 billion dollars per year as the cost of crime.

Now, how are we going to meet these challenges? That is what you are here for. Well, I have a few suggestions, one very general one.

### Digging Out Roots of Crime

First of all, we must do it by digging out the roots of deep social and economic injustice in which crime grows. Now, we must do it, too, by doing better in the fields both of law enforcement and encouraging law observance. The job must, above all, be done at all levels -- and I underscore the words "all levels" -- of our society. This isn't something for just certain people to do.

Today, we are engaged in a number of national programs which strike at the roots of crime. Your International President, Mr. Purcell, has already mentioned to you some of the Federal programs.

### Poverty -- A Parent of Crime

We have launched, for example, a national War against Poverty. It is as true today as it was over 2,000 years ago when the Greek philosopher, Aristotle, said, "Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime," and believe me, it is.

Now, this is not to say that crime is a special prerogative of the poor, but it is to say that conditions of poverty contribute to delinquency -- the hopelessness, the despair which in turn can lead to crime.

### Preventing School Drop-Outs

I am going to emphasize in this message today that the work of a police officer would be eased, or let us say, be made more manageable, if we were able to do the other things in our society which aid law enforcement and encourage law observance.

Our historic break-through on Federal Aid to Education achieved last year should also have a very substantial preventive effect. Most of the new federal funds are being devoted to providing better education to the children of the poor, for those are the children who are most likely to be the drop-outs from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

Now, as I go along with my prepared remarks, and I worked on these because I can think of no group I'd rather talk to than you, I want to add a thought or two here.

I want you to go home when you leave this meeting and talk to your Superintendent of Schools. Talk to your Board of Education and to your mayor. I want you to say "I want to see what your school drop-out program is. I don't want any nice, glib generalities. Where is it, what are you doing to prevent the rise in school dropouts which contributes to crime?"

Now, there are many other things that school drop-outism does to our society. It denies this nation vast reservoirs of potential talent. It is an expensive luxury.

I am the Chairman of the President's Youth Opportunity Committee, and I know what is not being done in America about the school drop-out problem. I know that, by the year 1975, we are going to have 32 million adults in America without a high school education. By the year 1975, a high school diploma is going to be much more important in obtaining a job than it is today.

I am not saying that you have to have a high school diploma to be a good citizen or to be a competent person. I am saying that it helps. I am saying that personnel officers in government and in industrial life are very concerned about quality of education .

#### Ask Local Cooperation for Teen Jobs

So when you go back, don't just go and say you had a good trip to Philadelphia. Be a little aggressive, even hostile, if you wish. Walk right into the Board of Education office, into the mayor's office, in to the superintendent. (Maybe you'd better not go see the mayor; he may be a little rough on you.)

Go on in and talk to these civic organizations and say, "Now, look here, you want me to enforce the law. I want to know what you are doing about making the schools in your community relevant to the needs of young people."

We talk a lot about modern education. Most of it hasn't been modernized.

There are some areas where they have done a magnificent job of combating the school drop-out rate; those areas are limited in America, but they are effective.

So, Mr. Chief of Police, if you want some help besides additional police officers, (and we are going to get to that too,) go on in and talk about some of the social problems that you have to deal with on the street corner. Other fellows can stay in the office and say, "Well, well, well, what is going on out there?"

That is Number 1 for you; I didn't have that in the printed text. (I want all the folks to know over here that this is just an extra suggestion.)

Now, I'd like also to mention a little bit more about this Youth Opportunity program that I have chaired the last two summers, which has each year given work, given needed income and a chance to stay in school to more than one million young people who otherwise would have been in the streets.

#### The Summer, 1966 Job Campaign

But let me tell you a sad fact'. We provided these jobs last year through industry and through community cooperation I sent a letter to every mayor in the United States, to every governor, to every school superintendent, every Chamber of Commerce, every PTA, everybody to whom we could write.

I worked day and night, 18 hours a day on it. I asked people to make a determined effort to provide jobs for the children of the poor, for the deprived, for the illiterate, for the unemployed teenager between the ages of 16 and 20.

We were able to provide 1,250,000 jobs this year, a little over a million jobs last year.



### Lack of Progress on Negro Jobs

But, my fellow Americans, here is the serious fact. The teen-age unemployment rate amongst Negro youth remains static, 27 percent on a national average. In some cities, 50 percent of Negro teen-agers are without jobs, standing on street corners. And that is the source of a good deal of the present rioting and trouble, and you know it.

You see, I have been very close to communities and police. I am your friend, not your enemy. I worked with my police department when I was mayor of my city. And by the way, I backed up my law enforcement officers too. I didn't run away from them.

### Jobs for Other Minority Youths

I happen to think that we have got to get at this problem of teen-age unemployment, particularly amongst minority groups. Sometimes, it is the Mexican-American, sometimes it is the Puerto Rican, sometimes it is the Negro. But it is amongst these children of the deprived and of minority groups in our city ghettos.

### Need for Full Civic Support

My fellow Americans, this is not merely the job of the police officer; this is the job of the industrialist, of the church leader. It is the job of the labor leader; it is the job of the mayor; it is the job of the governor, and it can't be done out of Washington.

Everybody wants to know what we are doing down in Washington. Frankly, I think we are doing too much. Sometimes, I think we need to do a whole lot more out in the countryside, right where you live.

**N**ow, when you get on home, here is Task Number 2. I told you about those school drop-outs. Number 2 is -- go right on up to the Chamber of Commerce and say "What are we going to do about our teen-age unemployment problem next summer?"

### Find Jobs Before Disturbances

Every man in this room knows after there had been some trouble in these cities, you found jobs. We found them in Minneapolis. We had had a riot on Plymouth Avenue. In the next week, they found 2,000 jobs for those same youngsters. Last week they found jobs in San Francisco.

We ought not to have to wait that long. I am here as an old pharmacist now to tell you that you can prevent your sickness if you will take some early steps. Go back to the Chamber of Commerce and say to the Chamber that you want to see their plan of action to provide jobs for their teen-age unemployed this coming year. Otherwise, just simply tell them you can't be held responsible for law enforcement, because there aren't enough police, you can't hire enough police, to put down these things unless you do something to prevent them. So "let's get with it."

### Need For Business Leadership

I had a hundred of the top industrialists in Washington just a few weeks ago, and I said, "Look, let's face it. We haven't been doing our job. I want you to go back to your city, your part of the establishment -- you are very rich men, you are powerful men, you are heads of powerful corporations. You have everything to lose in a rebellious society. Go back and see the mayor, and the governor and the superintendent of schools and the Chamber of Commerce and anybody else you can find, and ask them point-blank, before you pay your taxes, 'What are you going to do about helping us to provide teen-age employment this coming summer? Or are we going to have to patrol every street and have the National Guard out?'

I think this is the question, my dear friends, because you are Chiefs of Police, and you have

to take the onus for law enforcement or the lack of it. And your men have to stand up and be beaten or maimed or killed in lawless conditions.

I think you have a right to ask the people in your community "What are you doing to prevent these conditions? What kind of work is going on in these cities and in the countryside?"

When 27 percent of Negro teen-age youth between the ages of 16 and 20 on a national average in our cities is walking the streets, standing idle, many of them uneducated, many of them not trained for jobs, something is wrong, something has to be done.

#### Success In Opening Up Jobs

Something can be done. That is the thing we know, if you really want to do it. We have been doing it. They are finding jobs in Omaha; they are finding jobs in San Francisco; they are finding jobs in Minneapolis. I know whereof I speak.

So, take the message back home. Write to me and tell me whether or not they responded, because I am "going to be on everybody's back" between now and next summer. As long as the President permits me to head this program for youth opportunity, I am going to take the word "opportunity" seriously.

I don't think it should be an opportunity to get in trouble. It should be an opportunity for a job, for an education, for recreation.

You might also ask what they are doing about their swimming pools, about their recreation facilities. You can't enforce the law in these ghetto areas without these facilities, well-manned, well-staffed, at work. Tell the community that it is cheaper to pay for facilities than it is to have a riot; it is cheaper than to hire more police.

### Combatting Lawlessness

Plain talk is what we need amongst ourselves. We can't have a country in which there is lawlessness. Our whole fabric of society will disintegrate. We cannot condone riots and burning and looting. We can't have it. It is the duty of every citizen to see that it stops.

But in order to stop, it means you take some preventive action as well as enforce the law.

What is the case now? You are blamed for most everything, believe me. I think you'd better start organizing. Let's put that monkey on somebody else's back for a little while, unless you want it. If you want it as a household pet, that is your business.

### The Cancer Of Slum-ism

I speak to you as Chairman of the Youth Opportunity program. We did a lot of work, but we didn't do enough. Now, we are taking some other steps through a broad variety of programs to roll back the cancer of our cities. The cities of America are afflicted with a malignancy just as surely as some people are, and that cancer is called "slumism."

In fact, the first time that term was used was by myself right here in the City of Philadelphia. It is an "ism" as vicious as Communism. In fact, it is doing us as much damage at home as Communism is abroad. Every police officer here has been instructed how to fight Communism. You all have some kind of internal security division.

Let's get instructed how to fight slumism, because that is the one that is "really working you over". The FBI is watching the Communists; you are the ones that have to watch what goes on in the slums of your cities.

### Slums' Effect On The Spirit

We are going to have to roll back the cancer of our cities and get at it. Slumism is not only the deterioration of buildings and neighborhoods--that is its most obvious form. It is the erosion of the human spirit; it is the breakdown of will; it is the sense of despair; it is the bitterness and the hatred that become ingrained in people who feel they haven't had a fair break in life.

Now, we know that, unless we remedy the conditions prevailing in our slums, we will continue to breed crime faster than any police department, however well-equipped and well-led can meet it. If ever there was a time that there ought to be cross-fertilization or inter-disciplinary action, it is between those who seek to build a better community and the police who seek to maintain law and order.

### Instant Solutions Not Possible

But these programs, all of which strike at the roots of poverty and crime, will not produce dramatic results overnight. You know that. It takes time. It will take time and continued effort before they will ever really begin to be felt.

Meanwhile, we in Washington have moved to help you as best we can to do a better job.

### New Demonstration Projects

Through the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, millions of dollars of federal funds are being made available to improve and strengthen the administration of law enforcement at all levels. During the last fiscal year, 79 demonstration projects in 30 states, as conducted by nonprofit groups or local agencies were made possible by this Act.

### Congressional Assistance

If you don't have one of those demonstration projects, I suggest you try to get one. Talk to your Senator or your Congressman. (I have to let you in on that. They are pretty effective fellows.)

When anybody came from the State of Minnesota who wanted something from the federal government, when I was Senator, I worked on the proposition that the government was "wrong" and my citizen from the State of Minnesota was right. So, I went after it. And I had a little resistance, I want you to know.

But if you go after it, if you are after it hard enough, you will have some results. So, if you need one of those projects, just get the Senators and Congressmen, and you can even write the Vice President. I'd like to help you.

### Expanded F.B.I. Academy

As a direct result of President Johnson's request of Congress last year for more federal help in training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement personnel, we are expanding the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia. This new facility will increase by six times the number of qualified law enforcement officers who will be able to attend that Academy, each year.

Specialized training courses of two to three weeks' duration will also be available to as many as 1,000 additional police officers, each year. That can help.

### National Crime Commission

Our concern has also resulted in establishment of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice, better known as the National Crime Commission. This Commission, chaired by the Attorney General, is looking into all aspects of crime, its prevention, detection and enforcement.

But the efforts of the Crime Commission, the help provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance program, and by the FBI, will not be effective unless every unit of government and our states in particular, take initiative on their own.

### State and Local Responsibility

Now, ladies and gentlemen, law enforcement is the special responsibility and prerogative of the state, not the federal government. I am one of these Americans who doesn't want a big national police. I think you need local law enforcement, I think that the Governor of every state and the legislature of every state who are the "parents" of local government authorities--have a special responsibility in this field of law enforcement.

Law enforcement may be a national problem, but it is a state responsibility and a local responsibility. The charter of every city is granted by a legislature. There isn't a city in America that has any more authority than its legislature will permit it.

You can have what you call home rule charters, but you have to get them first from the state government. You are creatures of the state. Law enforcement remains a peculiar and distinct responsibility of the state. That is why I think that you ought to be going to your state legislatures, just as superintendents of schools go to their state legislatures, knowing that education is the particular responsibility of the state.

You ought to be going there, asking state aid, state help. I am going to show you a few things that you can ask for.

### State Planning Committee

Last March, the President directed the Attorney General to invite each state Governor to appoint his own

planning committee on criminal administration. Since then, 22 states and Puerto Rico have formed commissions and another dozen are in the process of being formed.

But that was last March. They all ought to be formed by now. If you are going to wage war on crime, you'd better get the forces mobilized instead of going at it, hit and miss.

The President has invited each Governor to send his representative to a conference in Washington to be held at the end of next week at the University of Maryland Adult Education Center, for an exchange of ideas and discussion of the Crime Commission's preliminary findings. It now appears that all but a handful of states will be represented.

#### Prevent Any Gap In Enforcement

Every state should be represented, because crime unleashed or unchecked in any state is crime unleashed all over America. Law enforcement needs to have some uniformity. Everybody needs to be holding his sector because a law enforcement program that doesn't extend over the nation is like the Maginot Line which went only so far, with the result that the "enemy went around the corner."

Now, out of this meeting, I hope there will come a new awareness in statehouses, in courthouses and city hall, in police headquarters and among individual citizens, of positive steps which can be undertaken and are being undertaken to halt the growth of crime and to turn it back.

Most states need strengthening of their state police force. They need men and women better qualified, better trained, better equipped and better paid. It is the duty of an elected official in government to tell that to the people.



My Experience in Minneapolis

I was elected mayor of the City of Minneapolis. My salary was \$6,000 a year. I went to every major church in my city and said, "Look here, you don't pay me enough to do this job alone. I need your help. If you are not interested in a clean city, why should I be at \$6,000 a year? You get more than that for preaching on Sunday. I want your help.

"So, let's have an understanding. If you don't want it clean, then why should I break my heart? But if you want law enforcement and a good police department, I will give it to you, providing you back me. That means, I want more money; I want more police officers; I want better equipment, I want you to be down at City Hall to get it for me; I don't want to be standing up there, doing a solo. I want you to pack that City Hall chamber. Show the people of this city, the governing officials, what you mean."

Well, I am happy to tell you that they responded, and things did change.

You ought to do that with the legislature for a change. There isn't any reason that a state shouldn't have state aid for crime prevention in very generous amounts. You have state aid for practically everything else.

Need For State Aid In Training

Yet the problem of crime is probably one of the most serious problems that affects any state. I believe that more of our states, (as a few have already begun to do,) would do well to join with local government in training and financing the training of local law enforcement.

That includes the sheriffs and their deputies, chiefs and their officers and state patrols. Every state should have one or more police training schools or courses at a university or college level, where truly professional training (as at the FBI Academy) could be offered to officers of both state and local law enforcement agencies.

Far too few of our officers today have such training. What kind of an Army do you think you would have if you didn't have training facilities? What kind of a Marine Corps do you think you'd have if you didn't have Marine Corps facilities?

Consider your great national establishment for law enforcement on an international basis, (that is what the armed forces of the United States are for--for the defense and enforcement of international law). If we didn't have training facilities for them, we would be hopelessly lost.

#### Lack of Training

But for some reason or another, in many cities, we think we can just go out and recruit a police officer, kind of check him out to see if his heart is beating right, see if he has a normal pulse rate or reasonably normal, looks strong and healthy, has a degree of education, and then, give him a uniform and badge and turn him loose.

I know that isn't the case in some of the large cities. But I want to say to some of these cities: your law enforcement program is no better than the town down the road, because if the criminal is at loose in the precincts at the periphery of your city, he can get into your town, too. So, this is a cooperative endeavor.

#### Role Of Elected Officials

Now, I am going to talk a little bit about what we elected officials can do for you. Governors can act to lift the level of law enforcement within their states. So, too, our mayors, county officials, commissioners and Police Chiefs can do a great deal on their own initiative in their own communities.

I work on the proposition that you get just about the kind of law enforcement that the elected public officials want. If they want a corrupt town, they can leave it corrupt. If they want a clean city, they will keep it clean. It depends upon what the elected officials want.

It is about time that we put the responsibility for law enforcement where it belongs,--upon those of us who are the chosen, elected representatives of the people. If you can't enforce the law as the paid law enforcement officer, then, you ought to be dismissed; get a new one.

But it is our job as elected officials to take this responsibility. And I happen to believe that if that responsibility is taken, we can get a better job done.

I wasn't going to put this point here, but I was telling some of the boys about it on the plane, the other day, and they said, "Well, that is the way you ought to talk to your good friends, the Police Chiefs." So, I will.

#### A Mayor's Responsibility

When I was elected mayor of my city, there were strong underworld influences at work. I was no expert in any of these matters. But I will be frank with you, I have an allergy about jails. I have never wanted to spend any time in them.

I sort of felt that we could run the city all right without having too many other people running it. So, I used to tell friend and foe alike, "Look, if you want to be mayor, go down and file and get elected. Until then, I am mayor. I don't want anybody pretending he is mayor."

It only cost \$10 to file in those days. If you couldn't afford \$10, you ought not to have wanted to be mayor.

But I was elected. I told my friends in business, in labor and other people, "You are running the towns all over. But I am the mayor and I am going to run the town."

I didn't have much authority, but I did have a position. That is a fact. Many a mayor doesn't have much authority. But in my city at least, he had the authority to appoint a Chief of Police. I appointed him, and I appointed deputies, the inspector and the captain. I did have Civil Service, and I am for it, but I also appointed the Civil Service Commission.

I am not here to tell you that we had everything going well. It went better; let's put it that way. I called on our church, business, labor and other civic leaders, and I asked them to work with me.

#### Problem of Review Board

We appointed a Law Enforcement Commission; not a Review Board; I reviewed things. I want you to know that that was my job.

That is what an elected official is for. I took that responsibility. But I did have a Law Enforcement Commission made up of labor, business, veterans' groups and civic leaders. They advised me, helped me in trying to keep our police department modern, up to date and working with the community to get community support. They were excellent.

#### Non-Partisan Support

In fact, the Chairman of that Commission was Mr. Bradshaw Mintener who was the Chief Counsel for Pillsbury Mills. I was a Democrat; he was a Republican. Later, he served as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Eisenhower. Before then, when I ran for the Senate, he worked against me. He said, "I have got to leave you; you are in the wrong party."

"Well," I said, "you are entitled to make one mistake; you have lived a fine life."

But I had some wonderful people on this Commission; they did a good job. But when it came to deciding whether or not something had gone wrong in town with the police, I had to make that decision. My record as mayor was based a good deal upon it.

#### Adequate Pay For Police

"Well," I said to them, "I want your backing. I want law enforcement officers of ability and integrity; I want to

pay them the most that we can afford. I want to give them the best possible working conditions."

Now, my good friends, we did just that. We did substantially increase the pay of our police officers. In fact, for the patrolman, we doubled it.

By the way, I am not advocating this for others, (each has his own way of doing things), but I did give my police officers a 40-hour week. And I did go to their wives and children and talked to them about their husbands, their daddies.

#### Need For Pride In Police

We had a women's auxiliary. I said to their youngsters, the children of police officers, "when other children look at you in school and ask, 'what your daddy is,' you say 'He is a police officer!' They will be proud of you."

That was our objective, to make the community proud of our police.

For our police every month, we had an Honor Court, a banquet for the best officers, as honored by our community. We used to have what we called our Police Sunday, or Law Enforcement Sunday--or whatever the Sabbath day amongst our church people. We had good community relations.

There were some difficult days for us, but we cleaned up our city. Other cities have been doing the same thing where local leadership was willing to make the full commitment of getting the job done.

#### Crisis In Confidence

Now, let's talk frankly for a few minutes, about a situation which distresses all of us. It is what I call a crisis in confidence which exists today between the police officer and many of our citizens, particularly those citizens who live in slum areas and are members of minority groups.

I know that this problem eats at you. I know it is a burden that you carry. This crisis in confidence should not be. It finds natural allies (or what ought to be natural allies) too often viewing each other as potential enemies. No one in America needs the police more than citizens who live in the slum neighborhoods. You are their hope, their protector. No one is more victimized by criminal acts than the poor and those who live in slums. It is there that you are needed more than any other place.

At the same time, our police stand in great need of cooperation of these very same citizens in the slums, as complainants, as witnesses, as sources of information and moral support. Nevertheless, in all candor, a crisis of confidence exists. You can't deny it; it must be overcome.

Last June, your Community Relations Association brought together police executives from our largest cities to explore this problem and to share their experience.

Your Association, in cooperation with the Office of Law Enforcement of the Department of Justice, is able to offer staff consultant service to police departments.

Take advantage of it. I know that your Executive Director and your International President of this great Association are anxious to be of help to every department in this country.

I would commend to you also the assistance of the Community Relations Service of the Department of Justice. Make use of it. Many of you are not familiar with it. I know of its work, in fact, had been in charge earlier for some time-- of some of its duties.

It was put in the Department of Justice, so that it could work with you. It used to be in the Department of Commerce. (Why, I will never know.) But it got there, and we moved it over into the Department of Justice, because we wanted the Community Relations Service that works with our minority groups to be able to work with you, to advise and counsel. The two of you ought to be able to share your views and to discuss your problems.

Out of the experience to date, we can see ways in which this crisis of confidence can be overcome or it must be.

### Serving All Citizens Equally

First of all, there is the need to demonstrate to the law-abiding majority who live in these neighborhoods that the police are on their side and that the policeman and policewoman respect and serve all citizens equally.

My fellow Americans, I know this is not easy. I know there are ingrained prejudices in all of us. But you have to get rid of them because our country's safety and its tranquility are at stake.

A few isolated instances occur where officers apply the "move along" technique or "stop and frisk" practices to innocent citizens, or where an officer under pressure, (and I know that you are under pressure--so am I, every day) might shout a racial slur. Such instances can bring trouble to the best, most efficient and cleanly administered police departments.

### Maintaining Self Control

You just simply have to be able to control your emotions. You have to remember that, despite the fact that you have had difficulties with certain people, all people are not that way. You have to be an expert in human relations. You have to be imbued with it.

There is a need in all but a few of our police departments for added emphasis, not only on crime detection and enforcement of the law, but also on human relations and community service.

### Dialogue Between All Groups

Mr. Chief, the first thing you ought to do is to get in touch with your mayor, with your university, your civic

leaders, your bi-racial commission, or human relations commission, whatever it may be, and set up a program of discussing these matters together, getting advice and counsel and letting minorities listen to you too, because it is not a one-way street.

#### Programs To Win Public Support

Our police officers should be associated with programs which engender and encourage respect for the law. You know, after all, every man in public life who has to make a tough decision always likes to have a few things that he can be associated with that make people like him. You are in public life; you are public officers. You must see to it that your police department which has to take on the difficult burden of enforcing the law, also is involved in programs which engender support for the law, which make a person want to observe the law, which make the citizen happy and make him pleased.

We find time and again that in those cities where police-community relations are the best, police officers are associated with the United Fund, with athletics, with church activities, with recreation programs for children and young adults. I don't mean just the Chief, I mean the officers out on the beat.

#### Precinct Stations

I know there are many ways to administer a police department, and I ought not to burden you with my "prejudices." For example, we had a big struggle in our town as to whether we should get rid of precinct stations. I know that the efficiency reports show that, at times, you don't need them. But my city of Minneapolis was a cluster of neighborhoods, and I kept the precinct stations. It cost more, but we had better things going for us.

The reason is that the captain out there was a part of that community, and the lieutenants, the detectives, the sergeants and the patrolmen--they were all part of the community.



### Helpful Local Friendship

I never let a new police officer come to the police force of my city unless he had the approval of the Community Relations Committee in his police precinct. He had to get the priest, the rabbi, the minister and the boys around town who were sort of running things, the Chamber of Commerce, the veterans' organizations and so on.

I had a little format, a little program that had to be checked off. I used to say to these rookies when they came on, "You give me six weeks, you know, as a probation, and if you can't get that approval, you are not in the department. Go get another job, because I want you to have the respect of that community. If you start out with their support, you will be a better law enforcement officer."

Now, that is easier said than done, I know that. But here again, it takes the building of mutual confidence. The crisis in confidence is the despair today of every mayor and of every law enforcement officer; we have to do something about it.

### Talking Things Over With Students

I think we know how to do it. Our police officers should be given more time to go into the schools to talk about law observance and law enforcement, to let the youngsters see who they are, to know them, to explain their work, to identify with young people and to have young people identify with them.

My goodness, there isn't a bank in America that doesn't go the schools today and bring the kids down, so they can see what goes on in the bank. I am in the space program, and we take all the high school kids down to the space projects.

### Visits To Police Facilities

There ought to be programs for every boy and girl in America to see what a modern police laboratory is, what a mobile laboratory is, what you are doing, what you are

trying to do, that you are not only a man with a gun and a club, but a man with a heart with children of your own, with a home and a family. Let them see what a modern police department has to do, and call upon them for their assistance.

There are many ways that this can be done. You are an ingenious person. No man has to tell you how to do it. Law observance is the real test of a society. Law enforcement is at best a second test.

#### The Policeman As A Friend

Our departments can become more active too in inter-racial community relations groups in their home cities. Through such activities, it is possible for the police officer to be seen as a friend in the neighborhood and not as its enemy. It is likewise much easier for the officer to see the neighborhood not as "alien territory," but as a community of people that he knows, his part of town.

#### Appealing For Aid To Neighborhoods

Mr. Police Officer, if your part of town isn't getting the care that it needs, I'd tell somebody about it. They are not going to fire you; most of you have Civil Service protection. It is mighty hard to fire anybody, and you know it.

I think that if the part of town where you are stationed is being denied the essential services that are needed, you ought to go talk to somebody about it. You ought to talk to the aldermen, the councilmen, the mayor, the civic leaders, and if need be, the newspaper.

#### Rebuilding Our Cities

I might put in a plug right now for just a little better public observation of these areas of our cities where crime is high and where social conditions are deplorable.

We need a renaissance of spirit in America. We need to make up our minds that the cities of America ought to be the finest testimonial to man's imagination and his creativity. Instead of that, some of them are beginning to rot from within, like tomatoes; they are getting soft, spongy and rotten. Now, let's not let that happen.

It isn't enough for people to scold the police department and say "You ought to keep people quiet over there. We don't like what is going on out there."

What you ought to say Mr. Police Officer, is: "I don't like the way they have to live over there."

Any town that can afford to build night clubs, race tracks and honky-tonks can afford to do something about the deplorable living conditions in which some people live.

### Investing In People

I have said a number of times, if this nation can afford to spend billions to put a man on the moon, (and we are going to--he will be there--what he is going to find, I don't know, but he will be there) any nation that can do that--can help spend some money to put a man on his feet right here on earth. And you won't have to have such troubles.

### The Individual Citizen's Duty

But just as important as the policies and the approaches of the police department and the individual officer are, the outlook and the attitude of the community and the individual citizen are important.

I said, a moment ago, that the turning point in my home community of Minneapolis came when the upright, law-abiding citizens who are the vast majority, made it their business to seek and support honest, fearless crime prevention and law enforcement, or when they stopped looking upon crime as just the Police Chief's job.

Within the limit of his capabilities, every American has the responsibility, not only to uphold the law but to respect the law, to respect the badge that each officer wears and support it with all reasonable means at his command.

This means taking a genuine interest in the problems of crime and the obstacles--legal, budgetary or otherwise, confronting honest, impartial, effective crime control.

It means responding to jury duty instead of pleading that you don't want to serve; a willingness to appear in criminal proceedings, promptness in reporting violations, and most fundamental of all, conscientiously observing both the letter and the spirit of the law.

#### Responding To Wrongs Suffered By Others

It means the recognition that every act of crime is a public wrong.

Many years ago, a wise old man of Athens was asked when he believed that injustice would be abolished. Here is his reply:--

It would be abolished, he said, when "those who are not wronged, wax as indignant as those who are." It is when those persons who are not directly the victims of crime become as indignant over crime and its effects as those who are the victims of crime.

This is the same thing that is true, my friends, in disease and illiteracy. We will overcome illiteracy when those who are educated and privileged to be educated are as indignant over ignorance and illiteracy as those who are its victims.

We will get over disease in America and conquer disease when those who have been spared from disease are as concerned about its ravages as those who are afflicted by disease.

We will get over injustice in America, as that old gentleman of Athens said, when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are. That simply means that you have to ask the nice people in the neighborhood who do not want to be touched by all of this,--you know what I mean--to get into the battle.

#### Frank Appeal For Public Support

I think, straight talk pays off. I had to do it myself. I told many a person, "If you don't want to get into this fight, then why should I? You don't pay me enough. If you want a clean town, get in and do something about it."

I hope that you will tell some folks that. By the way, this is the best time to tell people things like that. If they are going to fire you, there are jobs available now.

By the same token, both those who lead each community and those who live there have an obligation not only to support the law and those who enforce it, but also to support those programs at the local level which strike at the roots of crime; I have named some of them.

#### Limited Federal Responsibility

It is not the federal government's responsibility to maintain a national police force. I don't think you want a national police force. I hope you don't want a national police force. This is not the way we do things in America. It is the responsibility of the government to aid you, but not to take over your duties.

Neither is it the federal government's responsibility to be alone in launching programs to defeat poverty, to provide teen-age jobs, to provide decent housing, to revive local neighborhoods. Even if the federal government could do it, it shouldn't. The Government is plenty big the way it is.

We do not want a federal government that manages the lives of every person. We believe in decentralized government.

We believe in local government. We believe in local initiative and personal initiative.

It is not the federal government's responsibility alone to eliminate discrimination and inequality of opportunity which breed hopelessness and disorder. But make up your minds right now, dear friends, we are going to have to eliminate it. Just make up your minds, there are rising expectations in America, just like there are in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The old days are over. You may wish they weren't, but they are gone. There is a ferment in this nation; there is a restlessness, it is our duty as intelligent citizens to find out what we can do to direct these energies into constructive paths.

#### Peaceful Change

There is a way for peaceful change in America. Every one of us in this room is dedicated to uphold the Constitution. Every one of us is dedicated to enforce the law. Every one of us knows that we cannot under any circumstances condone violence, rioting and lawlessness, but every one of us also knows that the Constitution also calls upon us to promote the general welfare as well as to provide for the common defense.

So, let us be just as determined and patriotic in our desire to build a good society as we are in terms of maintaining law and order in the society that we have.

#### Local Responsibility

Now, we are a people who believe in local initiative and local responsibility, and that is the way it should be. Our new federal laws are written and our new federal programs are administered to make federal help available to states, to localities and communities willing to take on leadership in meeting their own problems.

This is the task that confronts our country if we are to achieve the full promise of people living in justice and under the law. This is a job for all of us, not just for those who are police officials such as yourselves, or who are federal officials such as I am. Every one of us is in this.

The rights of an American citizen involve duties as well as responsibilities, along with privileges. When the buck stops in the preservation of law and order, it stops not at your desk, not at my desk or at the President's; it stops in front of every citizen, because in a democracy, every citizen has his responsibility.

### The Individual's Task

It will take nothing less than the effort and understanding of every citizen to bring us through to a time when neighbors live in peace with neighbors, when law observance is the rule and law enforcement is the exception; when every American community stands equally committed to civil peace and social justice.

My fellow public officials, I come here to salute you for the work that you have done. I come here not to criticize, but, hopefully, to discuss with you how we can do better. Every day of my life, I know I must do better, and many days I regret to say that I don't achieve that objective.

### America's Changing Burdens

But our task is to see to it that the total community responds to the total challenge of the citizen. You and I know that, today, we are going through the most difficult period of our national existence; a period in which many burdens are placed upon our people because of our international responsibilities; a period in which cities are bulging; a period in which people are leaving the rural areas and coming to the cities; a period of science and technology with fantastic change; a period of mobility when our youngsters can be in an automobile or a plane, when there is a great deal more freedom of movement than ever before.

What Police Departments Need

It is in this period now that we need to take our message to every responsible citizen. We must ask him not merely to equip us with better facilities, even though that is necessary--you definitely need the most modern facilities, but to give you more police officers which every department in this nation needs, a better standard of pay, a higher standard of recruitment--these I think you know before anybody comes to talk to you.

We are also at a time when we need to strike at the roots of crime and of social injustice, because social injustice does breed crime. I don't say that all criminals come from poverty areas. That is wrong, because many are criminals who are not poverty-stricken at all.

But I do say, there is a relationship between the ghetto, the slum, poverty and the rate of crime. If that is the case, then law enforcement no longer is just the job of the Chief of Police. Law enforcement and law observance become the responsibility of every civic leader, of every public official and of every citizen.

Appreciation Of Police

I wish you well. I hope that this conference will bring out many new ideas. I extend to you as I leave, the thanks and the appreciation of the Chief Executive of this nation, the President of the United States who knows what it means to have to make difficult decisions; who knows what it means to have to call upon a nation for self-sacrifice.

I call upon you now--in his name--to do your job better than you have ever done it before.

Thank you.

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