

CAMPAIGN SPEECHES

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Proposed Release for
"Crime and Drugs" Speech

NO Release

(O-minn.)

Senator Walter F. Mondale called today for a two-pronged assault on the spiraling rate of crime in America, urging reform of the criminal justice system and an all-out campaign to suppress ~~the~~ international illegal drug traffic.

"Recent FBI reports ~~show that~~ reveal that violent crime has ^{reached} record levels, ^{"Mondale said at} while there are no quick and easy solutions, ~~the~~ there are several basic reforms we can implement to reduce the rate of crime."

Warning that "there will be greater public pressure to expand the federal law enforcement bureaucracy and to enact criminal laws with an increasingly broad reach" if crime continues to spread, Mondale urged passage of his Model Criminal Justice Reform Act to strengthen state criminal justice procedures.

~~This~~ bill, which Mondale introduced jointly with Senators Saxbe, Brooke, and Eagleton, would offer Federal guidelines and financial assistance to help states with comprehensive reform of their criminal justice systems. All four authors of the bill are formerly State Attorneys General.

"In addition to better criminal justice procedures," ~~declared Mondale,~~ "the fight against crime will require an all-out war on drugs," *Mondale also said.*

"Drug induced crime strikes most often at ordinary and totally defenseless citizens ~~and this crime has~~ and this crime has imposed a curfew of fear on millions of Americans, *"he added."* The cost to us as taxpayers is approaching \$1 billion. And the annual cost to the American people in theft and law enforcement has reached some \$18 billion."

"To break the vicious cycle of crime and drugs," Mondale continued, "we must eliminate the international narcotics traffic that brings heroin onto American streets."

noted that the recently passed
Mondale ~~proposed~~ Senate ~~passage of~~ legislation ~~which~~ *that* he introduced "to require a comprehensive survey and analysis by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs of the international narcotics traffic. "We must take a hard look at the whole range of activities that bring heroin to the United States," said Mondale, "for experience shows that if we eliminate the drug traffic in one area, it will take up operations in another."

(Mondale also praised a recent announcement by President Nixon that he will cut off U.S. aid to countries who fail to take effective action against drug operations. The President has this authority under the terms of legislation introduced last year by Mondale and ~~subsequently~~ ^{later} passed by the Congress.

A handwritten mark consisting of several overlapping, diagonal and horizontal strokes, resembling a stylized signature or a large 'X'.

Final

CRIME AND DRUGS

Earlier this month a young reporter visited a residential block in New York, and described for us what he found:

"Everyone who lives here," he wrote, "knows about street crime.

"It is a fact of life, something that is there. Some feel it terribly and a few not at all. For everyone else, however, it is a burden they live with because they must."

The situation he described...is not unique to New York... or even to our major metropolitan areas.

It has spread beyond our cities to suburban and rural areas. In 1971, violent crimes rose more than 13% in the suburbs...and 10% in rural America.

The crime rate in America is continuing to spiral... despite claims that the crisis has been brought under control.

In 1968, President Nixon told the American people that appointing a new Attorney General would solve the crime problem. Well, we've had 2 new Attorney Generals, and the record is still dismal:

.in the first 3 years of this Administration, violent crimes have risen 34% throughout the country -- to their highest level ever;

.in 1968, 4.4 million crimes were reported to the F.B.I.; in 1971, that figure had risen to 5.9 million;

.in 1971, the increase in murder and assault was the greatest in history;

.and perhaps most frightening of all, shootings of policemen are on the rise -- 86 policemen were killed in 1969, 100 in 1970, and 125 in 1971.

So despite all the rhetoric about law and order...and despite all the talk about appointing a "tough" Attorney General...crime in America today still threatens the peace and stability of our society...just as it did in 1968.

And no manipulation of statistics will change that fact.

The Administration tells us that we are making progress -- that while crime is going up, the rate of increase is going down.

But if you're sick...and your temperature rises 2 degrees from 102 to 104...would it make you feel any better to know that it rose 3 degrees the day before?

Would you have confidence in a doctor who told you that you were getting well, because you were getting sicker at a slower rate?

I doubt it. And I think the American people can look behind public relations gimmickry and realize that crime continues to haunt our national life.

The truth is that there are no quick and easy solutions to the problem of crime. Its causes are complex, and no single proposal will lead to a society free of crime.

But there are several basic reforms we can implement -- reforms which will not only dramatically reduce the rate of crime...but will also ease the suffering of the victims of crime and provide more security for public safety officers.

First, we must guarantee some form of compensation for the innocent victims of violent crime and their families. For too long, our criminal system has pitted the state against the accused suspect -- with scarcely a mention of the victims

This is a mockery of justice, and we must correct it.

Recognizing this injustice, the Senate recently adopted the Victims of Crime Act -- which embodies many provisions of a measure I first introduced in 1971. This bill would provide significant financial compensation to victims of violent crime and their families.

Second, we must offer better protection to public safety officers and their families. Recent legislation approved by the Senate is an important step in this direction:

.We made it a Federal crime to kill any law enforcement official;

.We provided payment of a \$50,000 death benefit to survivors of public safety officers killed as a result of criminal actions;

.And we provided Federal assistance for group life insurance programs for public safety officers.

And finally, we can no longer act as if increased crime is a fact of American life. We know..and we have known for many years...that crime can be substantially cut:

.if we pay our law enforcement officers a decent wage and free them from the endless red tape which often prevents them from doing their jobs

.if we provide enough judges and courts to eliminate the unconscionable delays in bringing a defendant to trial, and

.if we create a corrections system which offers genuine rehabilitation rather than graduate training for more crime.

As a former Attorney General responsible for law enforcement, I realize that most of the crime plaguing this country falls within the jurisdiction of State and local governments -- and that the responsibility for law enforcement begins and ends with those State and local governments.

But it is difficult to carry out this responsibility without adequate funds. And it is clear that most States and cities simply do not have the resources for meeting the increasingly complex demands being placed on them -- from preventing crime to eliminating pollution.

Federal financial assistance to States and their cities is therefore essential in combating crime. This principle was recognized with the passage of the Safe Streets Act of 1968.

But this law does not offer broad Federal assistance to help the states with comprehensive reform of their criminal justice systems. And ^{without this incentive} ~~without this incentive~~, basic reforms may not be implemented in most States.

That is why I have joined with 3 other former Attorney Generals -- Senators Saxbe, Brooke, and Eagleton -- in introducing the Model Criminal Justice Reform Act.

The aim of our legislation is to establish model and experimental programs -- in three or four States -- to determine the effect of full-scale and comprehensive reform of the criminal justice system on the crime rate in these States.

In a recent report, the Committee for Economic Growth -- a highly respected group of our leading businessmen and educators -- strongly recommended the type of approach called for in our legislation.

Enactment of such a measure can be a significant start toward reducing crime. But even if we achieve a fair, efficient, and effective criminal justice system, the fight against crime will not be over.

For wherever we find crime in America, we find drugs -- and especially heroin. Therefore, no program to stop crime can be effective without an all-out war on drugs.

The statistics are frightening:

--A Washington, D.C. study found last year that almost 70% of those sent to jail over a one-month period were heroin users.

--A recent landmark study found that in New York, 60% of those arrested were heroin users

--And a Superior Court Judge in the District of Columbia reported: "Excluding family-related offenses... it is my experience that a minimum of 75% to 85% of the persons appearing before me for arraignment in criminal matters are users of narcotics."

This crime has cast a dark shadow over our cities and imposed a curfew of fear on millions of Americans. Older Americans especially have become virtual prisoners in their own homes...afraid to venture out after dark for an evening with friends.

Or, as a young schoolteacher recently told a reporter,

"I walk looking over my shoulder. I wear my keys on a chain around my neck. In the winter I never carry a purse. I put my money and identification cards in my books. A lot of women I teach with do that."

This young woman lives in New York. But we can no longer comfort ourselves with the thought that drugs -- and crime -- are only New York's problem...or Detroit's...or Washington's.

Drugs have spilled out of our ghettos...out of our cities...into our suburbs.

We've been relatively lucky here in Minnesota. The Twin Cities probably has fewer addicts than other cities of comparable size. But clearly we are not immune to the plague of drugs.

Heroin seizures in the Twin Cities have risen dramatically --
from 100 doses in 1969,
to 3,387 doses in 1971 --
to almost 10,400 doses in the 1st six months alone
of this year.

No American today...no matter where he lives...remains
untouched by the social consequences of drug addiction. The
terrified residents of New York's Harlem often call crime
"the heroin tax". And it's not just the people of New
York who pay that heavy tax.

The BNDD tells us that there are well over half a
million narcotics addicts in the United States.

Less than 4 years ago, the estimate was 68,000. From
68,000...to almost 600,000...is an increase in the estimated
number of known addicts of almost 800%.

This year the Federal government will spend about
\$730 million on drug abuse programs...an increase of more
than 1000% since 1969.

If the cost to us as taxpayers is approaching \$1 billion, the cost to us as citizens is even greater. The annual cost of drug addiction to the American people has been some \$18 billion in theft and law enforcement.

We must break this vicious circle...and we must start by striking at the very roots of the drug traffic.

Every ounce of heroin sold on our city streets is imported into the United States from abroad. Last year, according to the BNDD, 5-6 tons of heroin reached this country. This year that figure will be 6.5 - 10 tons.

The heroin is produced from poppies grown in Turkey, Mexico, Southeast Asia, and other parts of the world.

It is refined in laboratories in France, Thailand, and Hong Kong.

It is shipped directly to our East and West Coast port cities. Or it is brought to the U.S. by way of Panama or Paraguay...to be smuggled into Miami...or across the Mexican border.

The variations are endless...but the theme is always the same.

The U.S. drug market is fed by a sinister multi-national, multi-million dollar commercial enterprise with commercial operations in virtually every part of the world -- often in countries enjoying substantial military and economic assistance from the United States.

We are making progress in our fight to stop illicit narcotics traffic...but not enough progress...not fast enough.

--We have better coordination after years of bureaucratic infighting,

--We are putting our case more forcefully to our allies -- after years of indifference,

--We have better customs and law enforcement operations -- after years of inadequate staffing.

But we must do more.

We can start by carrying out the terms of legislation passed by Congress last year. This legislation, which I introduced, authorizes the President to offer assistance to countries attempting to eliminate the drug trade... and to cut off aid to countries that take no effective action.

At present, we are assisting the Turkish government with its plans to end poppy cultivation. But despite the President's recent promise, we have taken no action against those governments which receive our aid...and yet are known to permit narcotics trafficking.

But piecemeal efforts are not enough. Experience shows that if we eliminate the drug traffic in one area, it will take up operations in another.

That is why I introduced legislation -- enacted in this Congress -- to require the BNDD to prepare a comprehensive survey and analysis of world-wide narcotics activity and of anti-narcotics programs around the world.

The BNDD report will include a survey of

- global narcotics trafficking
- cultivation and processing operations
- routes of illegal transport that brings drugs into the U.S.

--the complex financial and banking arrangements that support the drug trade.

It will also include an evaluation of the changes in these operations that have taken place since 1969.

The report will also provide us with

--a list of the countries which the BNDD has determined to be the major centers of narcotics trafficking

--a summary of the programs undertaken in these countries for the suppression of the trafficking, and

--an evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-narcotics programs.

Without this information, we cannot hope to destroy the illegal international network that supplies heroin to American addicts. Even with this information, the job will not be easy.

But every time we continue to aid foreign countries that allow the heroin traffic to flourish, we ensure that heroin will be sold on American streets...and that millions of Americans will be victimized by drug-related crime.

And every time we squander funds on an SST or a space shuttle, we are wasting money desperately needed to reform and modernize an inefficient and ineffective criminal justice system.

Two young journalists best summed up the challenge facing us:

"We share the belief," they wrote, "that the fundamental sources of crime are rooted in the pathology of poverty: jobless, purposeless men and women, broken families, a school system that does not educate, and the consequent epidemic of alcoholism and drug addiction.

But to say this is only a part of the problem of crime. There are immediate steps that -must be taken if crime -- and the fear of crime -- are to be brought under control. People who are afraid to go out for a quart of milk after the sun sets are themselves victims of oppression."

Crime...and the fear it breeds...have no place in American life. To ensure a safe and peaceful society for ourselves and our children, we must act now.

PRESS RELEASE

DRUGS-BNDD

Senator Walter F. Mondale revealed today that the cost of drug addiction to the American people, currently estimated at about \$18 billion in theft and law enforcement, may be going up.

Speaking at _____, he discussed details of an unpublished report prepared for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by the Research Triangle Institute of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

The report, designed to provide realistic data on the relationship between crime and drug addiction, was based on a study of arrests in six major cities and revealed heroin usage rates among arrestees of 59% in New York, 31% in San Antonio, and 30% in Chicago. An earlier study of Washington, D.C. by the D.C. Narcotics Treatment Administration revealed that 67-70% of persons sent to jail over a one-month period were heroin users.

"In one sense, the study tells us what we already know," said Mondale. "There is a close association between drug abuse and crime. But the study has other serious implications.

"Arrest records show that addicts are more likely to be charged with robbery than non-addicts," he continued, "and robbery inevitably involves either overt violence or the clear threat of violence.

"Furthermore, the crisis may grow even more acute. According to the report, it is possible that better law enforcement, which is designed to reduce the flow of drugs, may actually reinforce a trend toward violent crime by forcing up the price of drugs. It would be a bitter irony if Americans, who must live with crime and drugs, will be faced with worse crime as the efforts to get drugs off the streets are successful."

Mondale called for an all-out attack on the international drug traffic in the fight to bring crime and addiction under control.

"Every ounce of heroin sold on our city streets is imported into the U.S. from abroad," he declared. "The U.S. drug market is fed by a sinister multinational, multimillion dollar commercial enterprise with operations in virtually every part of the world -- often in countries enjoying substantial military and economic assistance from the U.S."

He hailed Congressional passage of his legislation requiring the BNDD to prepare a comprehensive survey and analysis of world-wide narcotics activity and of anti-narcotics programs around the world. The report will include a list of the countries which the BNDD has determined to be major centers for narcotics trafficking, and an evaluation of anti-narcotics programs undertaken in these countries.

"Without this information, we cannot hope to destroy the illegal international network that supplies heroin to American addicts," Mondale said. "Even with this information, the job will not be easy."

DRUGS - BNDD

Earlier this month, a young reporter visited a residential block in New York, and described what he found:

"Everyone who lives here," he wrote, "knows about street crime.

"It is a fact of life, something that is there. Some feel it terribly and a few not at all. For everyone else, however, it is a burden they live with because they must."

This crime has cast a dark shadow over our cities... and imposed a curfew of fear on millions of Americans. Older citizens especially have become virtual prisoners in their own homes...afraid to venture out for an evening with friends.

Or as a young schoolteacher recently told a reporter:

"I walk looking over my shoulder. I wear my keys on a chain around my neck. In the winter I never carry a purse. I put my money and identification cards in my books. A lot of the women I teach with do that."

This woman lives in New York. But we can no longer comfort ourselves with the thought that street crime is only New York's problem...or Detroit's...or Washington's.

In 1971, as violent crime in our cities rose 13%...it was increasing 13% in our suburbs...and 10% in rural America.

The statistics are appalling:

.in the first 3 years of this Administration, violent crimes have risen 30% throughout the country -- to their highest level ever;

.in 1968, 4.4 million crimes were reported to the FBI; in 1971, that figure had risen to 5.9 million;

.in 1971, the increase in murder and assault was the greatest in history;

.and perhaps most frightening of all, shootings of policemen are on the rise -- 86 policemen were killed in 1969, 100 in 1970, and 125 in 1971.

And we know that wherever we find street crime in America, we find drugs -- and especially heroin.

Drugs have spilled out of our ghettos...out of our cities...into our suburbs.

A sociologist recently reported,

"Illicit drug usage has ceased to be a phenomenon limited to urban ghettos and has spread widely into all geographic areas and socioeconomic levels of our society...The preponderance of the very young among this expanded drug user population is particularly disturbing."

But his real message was this: No American today... no matter where he lives...remains untouched by the social consequences of drug addiction...and drug-related crime.

The terrified residents of New York's Harlem often call crime the "heroin tax."

The BNDD tells us that there are well over half a million narcotics addicts in the United States.

Less than 4 years ago, the estimate was 68,000. From 68,000...to almost 600,000...is an increase in the estimated number of known addicts of almost 800%.

As the crisis grows...and our awareness of it grows... we are spending more for anti-narcotics programs -- for treatment and rehabilitation -- for education and training -- for research and law enforcement. This year the Federal government will spend about \$730 million on drug abuse programs...an increase of more than 1000% since 1969. And we must do more.

If the cost to us as taxpayers is approaching \$1 billion, the cost to us as citizens is even greater.

Drugs cost money. On the average, half a million addicts have been spending \$30 a day for drugs. Illegal sales have amounted to \$17 million every day...and more than \$6 billion in illegal sales a year.

Because more than half of all heroin users are unable to work...and often must steal to buy drugs...the annual cost of drug addiction to the American people has been some \$18 billion in theft and law enforcement.

That cost may be going up.

A startling new study prepared for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs...and not yet released...reveals that drug-related crime has grown more serious.

In one sense, this study tells us what we already know. There is a high correlation between heroin addiction and arrest... in the BNDD study 6 out of every 10 persons arrested in New York... three out of every ten in Los Angeles, Chicago and San Antonio.

But the study has more serious implications.

Arrest records show that addicts are more likely to be charged with robbery than non-addicts...and robbery inevitably involves either overt violence or the clear threat of violence. Desperate drug addicts are increasingly likely to resort to violence. And the victims of violence are most often innocent and totally defenseless citizens.

And the crisis may grow even more acute.

"It is possible," says the report, "that the more intensive law enforcement measures employed today -- which are designed to reduce the flow of drugs -- have actually contributed to just such a crime trend by forcing up the cost of drugs."

Can it be that Americans today are forced to live with crime and drugs...and that by a bitter irony, we will be forced to live with more crime...and worse crime...as our efforts to get drugs off the streets are successful?

We must break this vicious circle...and we must start by striking at the very roots of the drug traffic.

Every ounce of heroin sold on our city streets is imported into the United States from abroad. Last year, according to the BNDD, 5-6 tons of heroin reached this country. This year that figure will be 6.5-10 tons.

The U.S. drug market is fed by a sinister multi-national, multi-million dollar commercial enterprise with commercial operations in virtually every part of the world -- often in countries enjoying substantial military and economic assistance from the United States.

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--We ~~have~~ putting our case more forcefully to our allies -- after years of indifference;

--We have better customs and law enforcement operations -- after years of inadequate staffing.

But we must do more.

We can start by carrying out the terms of legislation passed by the Congress last year. This legislation, which I introduced, authorizes the President to offer assistance to countries attempting to eliminate the drug trade and to cut off aid to countries that take no effective action.

At present, we are assisting the Turkish government with its plans to end poppy cultivation. But despite the President's recent promise, we ~~have~~ taken no action against those governments which receive our aid and yet are known to permit narcotics trafficking.

We can take a hard look at the whole range of activities that bring heroin to the U.S.

Experience shows that if we eliminate the drug traffic in one area, it will take up operations in another.

That is why I introduced legislation in this Congress, which has been written into law, to ask the BNDD to prepare a comprehensive survey and analysis of world-wide narcotics activity and of anti-narcotics programs around the world.

The BNDD report will include a survey of --

- global narcotics trafficking;
- cultivation and processing operations;
- routes of illegal transport that bring drugs into the U.S.;
- the complex financial and banking arrangements that support the drug trade.

It will also include an evaluation of the changes in these operations that have taken place since 1969.

The report will also provide us with

--a list of the countries which the BNDD has determined to be the major centers of narcotics trafficking;

--a summary of the programs undertaken in these countries for the suppression of the trafficking; and

--an evaluation of the effectiveness of anit-narcotics programs.

Without this information, we cannot hope to destroy the illegal international network that supplies heroin to American addicts. Even with this information, the job will not be easy.

Every time we continue to aid foreign countries that allow the heroin traffic to flourish, we ensure that heroin will be sold on American streets...and that millions of Americans will be victimized by drug-related crime.

Crime...and the fear it breeds...have no place in American life. As two young journalists recently told us:

"The fundamental sources of crime are rooted in the pathology of poverty: jobless, purposeless men and women, broken families, a school system that does not educate, and the consequent epidemic of alcoholism and drug addiction.

"But to say this is only a part of the problem of crime. There are immediate steps that must be taken if crime -- and the fear of crime -- are to be brought under control. People who are afraid to go out for a quart of milk after the sun sets are themselves victims of oppression."



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