

ADDRESS
by
SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
to
AMICUS

Saturday, December 20, 1975

Thank you, Judge Riley. Thank you, Neil. Enough of the formalities. It is a very special pleasure for Muriel and myself to be here this evening and to share in this hour of fellowship. I have to tell you very quickly that, while I know you are my friend, you have put me in an exceedingly difficult spot. To follow the remarks of Joe Dussendorfer and Ted Jefferson and to have anything that is worthwhile to say after that is a challenge that is almost beyond me. So, I would like to have you all forget that they were on the program. This was just something extra that happened. It is not on my list at all. But, maybe like many things in life, that which is the unexpected is the best and I want to thank these gentlemen for lifting my heart and my spirits, as I know you have. If there is anything that is needed today for all of us in any walk of life, it is testimonials that tell us that there is something to believe in and that there is reason to have faith. Tonight, I must say that we have heard two of those testimonials--briefly, but so sincerely and so meaningfully. I, too, want to thank all of you that are volunteers and patrons for Amicus.

I learned about Amicus through Neil and through the letters that we have had. It is a new organization, in the sense of any long history, but it is innovative; it is something that has happened here. Neil told me that he found out later on that Sweden had been doing something like this and you would have thought our local Swedes would have told us about it. But, they kept it a secret and we had to dis-

cover it ourselves. By the way, this often happens in many areas of endeavor. It is said that there was the discovery of the telephone in 14 different countries within the period of one year, with little or no scientific communication between any of the inventors. So that sometimes social discoveries, as well as scientific and technological discoveries come in batches.

Am I correct...this is your Sixth Annual Dinner, or is it more than that? Anyway, you have had some great speakers. I noticed that you had had a former Attorney General--in fact, two of them-- Ramsey Clark and Elliott Richardson; you have had a very prominent lawyer--F. Lee Bailey; you had a gentleman whose name has been in the news and today his disappearance confounds all of our law enforcement agencies--Jimmy Hoffa; and you have had Milton Rester, of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Now these men are, in a very real sense, experts. I am not an expert; I am a general practitioner. I believe in that old axiom--that experts should be on tap, not on top. I try to find experts to help me in whatever I am trying to do. Let me just congratulate all of you here tonight and, particularly, the founders and staff of Amicus on your fine work. My remarks are not going to be technical, because I am not an expert, as I have said, in sophisticated criminal justice discussions. I leave all that to the real knowledgeable people.

I want to speak to you primarily as a citizen--just a concerned citizen and a public official--because I do feel a responsibility, as you do, to be involved. Needless to say, problems of crime and delinquency are at the very top of the concerns of the American people in every public opinion survey, wherever you go. We all have

a deep interest, which sometimes blossoms into fear and even rejection and cynicism. Our people are not in accord on very many issues, but they are in accord on this one--that crime is a plague in this country. The fear of crime corrodes our government, at least the trust in government. It destroys the very tolerance that we have to have for each other and it breaks down respect for law. When you lose that sense of tolerance, trust and respect for law, you have lost the ingredients that are so essential for a healthy democracy. So, no matter how you look at it, the crime problem is an open attack upon what we call free institutions and our social order.

There are no easy solutions--that's the problem. Lots of people think they have easy solutions..."I'll lock 'em up", you know. Some people forget that the Constitution of the United States calls out for justice. That is its emphasis. It calls for "We the People" in order to form a more perfect Union; that is, to try to get along together. Then it says to establish justice, to assure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense and to promote the general welfare; to secure the blessings of liberty we established this Constitution. Very interesting what the purposes of this Republic are and they are not too sophisticated. You do not get lost in a lot of big words; justice, tranquility (which is a sense of harmony like the old Hebrew word, Shalom), common defense against many problems, against many forces, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty. I sometimes think we ought to ponder those as we think of our 200th Anniversary.

I know one thing: while there are no simple answers and no single segment of our society can cure this disease of crime and

disorder, I know that we have to try and we have to keep daring and looking to see if we can find some effective solutions. Our neglect will result in increased crime, increased suspicion, increased fear, which breeds the very thing that we are trying to correct. Our communities will become evermore disrupted. Our people will become evermore estranged. There will be distrust, which will be more than the exception; it will become the rule. And a free society cannot live in cynicism, distrust, fear; all of which seem to come of a society that is plagued with what we call criminal behavior.

So, we have to be willing to pioneer. We surely know we do not have the answers, because the crime rate goes up and up and up, not only because of better apprehension, but because of real, true fact of a breakdown in social order. There is, in fact, in this country (what somebody said the other day in Atlanta) what we call a "shadow economy"--a group of people that for some reason or other lives out beyond the mainstream of the norms of economic, social, political behavior. And that group is getting larger and larger every year. Therefore, we have to give it more attention by far than we have done in the past. We must determine at every level of government to provide the financial resources necessary to strengthen the tools that we have to combat crime on the one hand and to get at its root causes. For example, we cannot abandon our efforts to improve the effectiveness of our police, even though it is quite obvious that police alone are not the answer. We must insist that more resources be directed to an efficient system of justice. We cannot speak realistically about prison reform--that everybody likes to talk about it--unless we are willing to make a serious investment, far

beyond anything we have done thus far, in the improvement of our correctional rehabilitation facilities and in the training, recruitment and income of personnel at all levels who administer our corrections system. I imagine that, if you go across this country and examine the corrections systems--not only at the state and federal levels, but at the county levels--you would find grossly underpaid people, many times undertrained, frequently out of step with what the needs are and incapable of understanding the problems that confront them.

And yet, we permit this to happen in this great society of ours. We cannot speak realistically about quickly apprehending criminals, solving crimes and guaranteeing the right of a speedy and fair trial in the face of severely limited resources in our police departments, our public attorneys' offices and our courts. My fellow Americans, one of the things that is happening in this country and in every area of government is what I call a blockage of results, of movement. I had a case here the other day of a woman who has been waiting 18 months to hear from the Social Security agency on a case of disability. They could at least say "yes" or "no". In fact, the average case takes six months to process. This only indicates what we call the lack of responsiveness and accountability. How many people today are waiting for the courts, so to speak, to administer justice? Not because the judges are not working; simply because we have not taken a look at our criminal justice system as we ought to, to see whether or not we can really give a person a speedy and fair trial, which they are entitled to. I think this is something that lawyers themselves ought to put their minds to and

give us much more direction than we laymen in government have had thus far. But, justice delayed, as the old axiom goes, is justice denied and that is true. And surely the legal profession of this country, in combination with people in the social behavior areas, ought to be able to recommend something better than we have and face up to the costs that are involved, because the costs of crime in this country are appalling, not only economically, which is secondary, but in terms of what happens to the human being.

But government is not the total answer and that is one of the things we must come to grips with in this nation. On the one hand I get letters from people that say to me, "There's too much government" and right in the same letter they say, "but I want you to do this". Constantly. And we have looked more and more to government at every level and remember, government is not all in Washington. Most of the government that affects your lives is right where you live. In every level of government in this great federal system of ours (which is not just Washington, but it is state, local and national government), that government is not only big, but in a very real sense it has become almost insensitive and it fails to come to grips rapidly and precisely with the people's problems. This is what is bringing on the cynicism; this is what is bringing on the despair and the frustration and the disenchantment more than anything else. An incredible period of time.

I was at Homeward Bound today, dedicating a new residential facility for the mentally retarded. We passed a law here months ago and appropriated the money for the kinds of facilities that we were talking about and doing something about today. Some of you in this room have been helpful. That money has not yet been released!

The rules and regulations have not yet been written. Expectations were brought up, but results are slow in coming. I personally think there has to be a sense of urgency in this country on every matter that we have witnessed since the time of the Great Depression. We are bogged down. We are constantly checking and counter-checking. We are writing and rewriting. Everything is in quadruplet or more and, finally, it just bogs down in its own weight. I think this has happened, in a very real sense, in the criminal justice system.

I said the government alone cannot do it and this is why the voluntary organization and social welfare in every conceivable field is so vital. It is the voluntary group that lends soul and spirit and character to public services. Thank God we have in America a spirit of voluntarism that is second to none. It has been the saving grace, so to speak, of many programs. Amicus is characteristic of this. We have been working at this problem of rehabilitation of the person that is incarcerated, a felon, for years and years and years and years. Innumerable volumes have been written, experts of all kinds have been called together and tonight you heard what works: a friend, love, care, attention, be there.

I have been asked many times by young senators, when I was Vice President and presided over the Senate; they would come to me and say, "Mr. Vice President, what is it that I can do to make me a good Senator?" I say, "be there". Just be there. Most everybody in this body is relatively equal. The difference between being something and being little or nothing is being there. Just take care of your job, be at the committee meetings, be concerned, see your constituents, work with your office. Ladies and gentlemen, that is what is needed again in this country. Be there. Somebody's got to run the shop,

somebody's got to be concerned. Sometimes most of the problems that I face in government require no legislative solution. Most of the time people just want to talk. They just want somebody to listen. And they go away feeling better and you would be surprised...you go away learning something that you never dreamed of.

I am sure this is what we have heard tonight from the two who have literally testified here as to what Amicus meant in their lives. Someone might have been a good lawyer, might have been a good friend; someone who maybe was a judge, might have been a friend; or someone who was a great businessman might have been a friend. What was most important was that he had a heart, a spirit and had an extended hand, a fellowship and friendship. This is again what is needed.

Look at the times you read in the paper that somebody is literally run over, left in the streets and the crowds go by. They do not want to get involved. The sense of community is broken down, the loss of community. That loss of community is when you find that all that you care about anymore is only your own individual loved ones and you have forgotten your fellow human being, other than your intimate family. The great French sociologist, Alexis de Toqueville, wrote an amazing little tract on the loss of community and what he said in substance was:

It is that point in history when those who live together in large groups find that only those that are the most intimate to them mean anything, that there is a total loss of the sense of brotherhood and the sense of fellowship that ought to permeate the human family.

Really, this is evident in so much that I see today and that you see.

I know that we have hardened criminals who sometimes do not yield to this kind of an approach...people who are committed, of

course, to a life of crime. These people and those who are psychotic, those who are dangerous to themselves and to society, must be isolated. We have to take that responsibility; isolated from the community and given appropriate treatment. I am convinced that the vast majority of those who commit crimes want to be helped and can be helped. I believe we can prevent a great deal of crime and also prevent, in many cases, the repetition of criminal behavior by addressing the human and social factors which contribute to crime. Now this does not make one a "softie" when it comes to law enforcement, but law enforcement is not to be judged just by the fact that you "slam them in jail". That sometimes is nothing more or less than a way station to the next one. Effective law enforcement is that which breeds law observance. It is when you start to observe the law that law enforcement has worked. Otherwise, it becomes a war between those who are to be captured and those who are the people that seek to capture.

This is why I am pleased to have been asked to address your group--because Amicus has been daring enough to tackle this human aspect of the problem. I am sure you know that you do not have all the answers, but you are trying, you are daring. I like once what Franklin Roosevelt said. He said that the era of pioneering is not over; it is just that the arena of pioneering has changed. Some of us think that you can only pioneer if you get in a covered wagon and cross the desert or the plains. Pioneering in social behavior, pioneering in science and technology and politics and economics--that is the kind of pioneering that is needed today, more than ever before.

It is shocking, of course, and surely no surprise, when we look at crime figures. But I want you to put these in proper perspective, not only in terms of better figures, that is the accounting of better figures. I will never forget the time we had the FBI come to Minneapolis, when I was Mayor, and I had them take a look at the police department's record system and, after they put in a new record system, the crime increased about 100%. By that, we were reporting what we had in terms of apprehensions and crime.

We have witnessed the creation of a highly transient society, haven't we? We are a very mobile people. What was it this old, country philosopher, Abe Martin, used to say, that appeared in the old country newspapers? This fellow, Abe Martin, was the character in it. He said, "All men are alike when they are away from home." I do not know whether that is true or not, but that is the way they said it. Well, it was one way of saying that you lose a sense of discipline, your roots are uprooted. We have a transient people today. At any one time in America, 12 million people are in movement from one community to another for a change of residence. Very interesting figures. By the way, our corporate system helps do that. We have people today--young men and women--who get a job with a great company and it is a marvelous job; they have waited to get it; they have trained themselves in business administration, or whatever it might be--in science and research and so forth; they are all nestled in; they have themselves a little house; they have become acquainted with the shopping district, the children are in school; and whambo! Move--just about the time you get acquainted. They do not want people to get too well acquainted in some of these businesses that we have today and that is a fact. I will never forget (of course,

I'm kind of old-fashioned about some of this), my daddy used to say out here in South Dakota, that just about the time we got acquainted with the banker in the National Security Bank, they changed him, because it was not a local bank, as such. People need roots. They need to belong and you cannot belong overnight. In fact, you are just a visitor.

Our value system has undergone radical changes. Many times, people say that politicians are suspect. Everything is suspect today: the home, the family, the church, the business, the labor movement, the doctors--everything. There is a general sense of cynicism and suspicion. We have created technologies that we simply do not understand and our developments have, to some degree, outstripped our ability to make these technological achievements work for us. They sometimes work against us. In too many cases, they constitute a confusing, erratic pattern instead of contributing to an orderly, comprehensible existence for many of our people. Homes are broken, many families are involved in so much work and outside activity that children scarcely ever see either mother or father. The really unfortunate thing is that our social system has not been able to keep pace with our economic, scientific and technological system. Families are growing away from their families, so to speak; growing away from their church, from their community and from each other. The institutions which are coming up, hopefully to replace some of these older, traditional and institutional structures, have not been able to keep pace with the demands placed upon them--even if they could, and sometimes I doubt it. For example, we do not have nearly the number of childcare or child development centers that are needed and those that we do have are often understaffed and inadequate. A

mother and father in a low-income family both are at work and the children are running in the streets--where are they to go for guidance? Our system of education, the one institution outside the family that has traditionally borne the burden of training our children, is over-burdened, is sadly lacking. Many parents today, regrettably, want the teacher to bring up the kids. And a number of educators think that the way you get an education is in school. That is just an add-on. Education starts from the day of conception. It starts in the womb of the mother. It starts with the diet. It starts, as we have learned only of late, with the kind of food intake, because brain damage is often nothing more or less than the result of inadequate pre-natal care and frequently of inadequate nutrition.

Surely the education that really affects our lives, more than the school ever will, is what happens in the neighborhood, in the family. If you live in violence, if you live in ugliness, if you live in uncertainty, if you live in insecurity, you are going to be insecure, you are going to tend to be violent. If you live in an environmental system in which you get ahead by taking advantage of the other person, it is bound to lend itself in later days in life to social behavior which we call criminal.

A study released recently by the U.S. Office of Education has found that more than 23 million American adults (one in every five) are functionally illiterate for our type of society. Unemployable in many ways. I studied by the weeks and months the whole problem of employment. We are spending hundreds of hours and millions of dollars studying structural unemployment. Why is it, with an economy that seems to be moving ahead, with the tremendous growth of our gross national product, why is it that we still have 8% unemployment? And

maybe much more, because our statistical gathering is so inadequate. Because people are not equipped--they are not equipped by their experience of home and the neighborhood and the community and, surely not in schools, to come to grips with the real facts of life. We do not teach people today how to take care of their homes. We do not even teach them how to take care of their diets. We are much more interested in what are the traditional norms of what we call an education for another period of life that no longer exists.

They are always telling politicians, "You've got to come up with new ideas; you've got to be with the future." Well, dear friends, a young man, a young boy, whose father is working in a mass production automobile factory, cannot go to work with his daddy. I grew up with a father who had me by his side. I learned from him more of everything than I ever learned from anybody who had ever taught me in college or school. But, the boy and girl that belong to a family that works out here at one of our mass production factories...when do they see daddy? He goes to work early in the morning, gets home about the time they have to do homework or have their supper and that is it. The day of the family experience together in work and the disciplines, the love and the affection that come with it, or at least the adjustment that comes with it, is pretty much gone. A study was released (the same study, by the way, of the Office of Education) that concluded that 40 million other adult Americans have barely the minimum competence to be effective citizens, consumers and wage earners...40 million of them barely able to go into a shopping center and identify, with mathematical skills, the cost of what they purchase.

Dear friends, this is not race. This is people. Only about 55 million, less than half of our adult population, between the ages of 18 and 65, were found to be reasonably proficient in reading, writing, computation and problem-solving skills. One out of every three civil service blanks filled are totally inadequate for any evaluation. The people cannot even fill in! In America, in which we spend billions for education! My dear friends, the trouble is, we of this group talk to each other; we do not get on out and see how other folks live. One of the advantages of my public life is to have walked with the lowly of the lowly, the poorest of the poor, in the incredibly bad areas of this country that make you sick at heart and sick in your stomach to see what happens. People who live in filth, people who live in ugliness, people who live in obsolescence are that way. They need a thing of beauty, if beauty is to be expressed in their words, their actions or their deeds.

We are turning out a nation of people, regrettably, who simply cannot get along. They are lacking the skills of communication. People are not prepared to cope with what is happening around them and, might I say, more is happening around an individual today in one year than happened in ten years in any previous period of our life. More happens in ten years than happened in any 100 years in our history. We, in this room tonight, have to be able to absorb in our computer called the mind, in our neurological system, more shock, more attention, more change in one year than our grandfathers did in ten or 25. The pressures upon the human system are incredible and it is manifested, by the way, in every report that we get.

This last week, I listened to Dr. Brenner (from Johns Hopkins University), who has done a seven-year study for the United States,

Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, France and the Scandinavian countries. Under a special contract, he has a team that has been studying the relationship of unemployment to what we call social behavior. I want to say to any of the state officials that are in this room, starting with my distinguished friend the Attorney General, when unemployment gets above 5%, the institutions of the state, any state, two years later will start to show the increase in the problems.

We have absolute statistical evidence on the cost of unemployment today, which indicates every 1% is a \$16 billion loss to the treasury. That is what causes your deficit, by the way, not all this other junk you are hearing. Every 1% costs \$16 billion in lost income, lost revenue and increased social costs. That is just today. That 1% unemployment translates itself into a hospital cost, into emotional behavior that becomes emotional mental disorder.

The relationship, the curves, of the rise of unemployment and suicide, homicide, crimes of violence, are identical. As unemployment rises, homicide rises, suicide rises, burglaries rise, crimes of property, crimes of violence...inevitable. As unemployment rises, disorders of all kinds arise--mental, physical, heart and all other kinds of diseases. We now have had seven years of documentation in eight countries. This will be published by the Joint Economic Committee, of which I am privileged to serve as Chairman. The social costs of unemployment, because everybody just talks about the unemployment compensation, the food stamps and welfare. That is little or nothing. In every city, every county, every state in the United States, every taxpayer will have this burden on him, with a lag time of a minimum of two years. And it just grows. It is like

abusing your body and ultimately you pay the price.

But the one thing we are positively sure of, without question or doubt, with no possibility of doubt, is that in rising unemployment, there is rising crime. When we see the pattern of crime, we know that it is not just one act of crime, but others follow. Even more significant, my fellow Minnesotans and Americans, let me tell you what the tragedy is: 80% of all crime is committed by children, young people I should say, between the ages of 15 and 25; 85% of all crime is committed by those between the ages of 14 and 25; and 90% of all crime is committed between the ages of those that are 14 to 30. Ten percent of the crime is after that and we are breeding in this country today another society, a "shadow economy". People are learning to cut corners--to cheat, to steal, to rob, to shoplift--to get by, because we have come to the conclusion that work is unimportant.

I happen to believe that work is social therapy. While I know that it costs money, I ask you to think of the other costs. Today, it is very difficult to talk to an audience about costs and money, because they do not want to hear it. You prefer to wait, to bleed your force. You know, we chopped down all the trees; did not cost much to chop them down, but to replant them and to wait cost a fortune. To destroy our natural resources. What is a greater natural resource than human beings? The unemployment among the youth of this country is our cancer, our social, political and economic cancer. We will have a whole decade of young people that never had a work experience. We have families that have never had a work experience and, after every recession, the threshold of unemployment is higher. I consider this the greatest single social problem this

country has and we are going to have to get at it.

Today, we see little or no success in the old remedies. The old remedies just are not working, because never before in your life have you had inflation, recession and unemployment all at the same time. Never. Nobody else has ever encountered this, never been known. Never before has there been such a movement of population as we have had in this country in the last 30 years. Thirty-five million Americans in the last 30 years have changed their residence from rural America to urban America and now you begin to see the out-migration from the main cities into the countryside again. When I was Mayor of this city, there were 500,000 people; tonight, 383,000. That is not because there are fewer people in Minnesota. And, what is left in the city? Ask yourself. What is the predominant group left in the city? These places become breeding houses of social costs and social trouble. Studies show that we could reduce crime significantly, though, by keeping those who are paroled from prison from committing new crimes. The rate of repeaters provides a telling clue and I have the statistics here, if you will give me this time.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has completed a study. It traced federal prisoners who were released in 1970. In 1972, 30% of them were back in prison, two years later. By 1974, four years after their release, 43% were back, having been convicted of committing new crimes. A similar study was done on prisoners released in Connecticut. In 1962, it revealed that, ten years later, 68% of those released were back in prison. A study from our own Minnesota Department of Corrections revealed that, of 1,000 persons paroled in 1971 and 1972, two years later 28% had been reconvicted of a felony and an additional 12% were convicted of a misdemeanor.

So you see, we have this repetition of crime and it is clear that, if we could make every offender a one-time offender, we could reduce the crime rate by an incredible percentage. We cannot keep every offender locked up for life, even if we had enough space in our jails. And, now what are they doing? Down in New Orleans, the other day, they were trying to get the government to give them a battleship to use for a prison. I was in Atlanta, Georgia, talking with Dr. Ault, the Director of Corrections. They are out of prison space; they have no more space. They do not know what to do with the people that they arrest. They have to tell the judges, "You can't send them to jail. We have no jails." But, they do not send them anywhere else, except back into society and people do not get into this trouble time after time for no reason whatsoever.

I guess there is just one answer to reducing the recidivism rate and that is rehabilitation. It is no secret that prison rehabilitation programs are lacking in many respects. In many cases, the job training programs in prisons are totally out-dated, unrelated to what is going on in the outer world. It is like the old vocational education that we had years ago. Thank God for the new, modern vo-tech schools that teach the young people to do something in the society that we live in. Prison jobs ought to be directly related to the employment opportunities that are outside those prison gates and, when an inmate is released, what do we do? Well, we give him \$50, \$10 or \$100, a suit of clothes and say, "good bye". I ask you, how many hours could your household survive on \$50 for rent, utilities, food and clothing? I can tell you, it would not be very long.

Prisons are criticized for not having good rehabilitation programs for their prisoners and, no doubt, a good deal of criticism is warranted. But, how can we realistically expect prisons alone to overcome years of inadequate education, bad neighborhoods, disintegration of families, economic turmoil, general negative conditions? This is what we must think about. May I say, if the press is here tonight, I know they have been writing about Stillwater and about the different prisons. That is not the problem. That is a part of it...that is the tip of the iceberg. What they ought to be looking at is tracing down, sociologically, how did these men get there? How did these men and women find their way into the paths of crime? And, when you start to track them down, it is going to come right back to each and every one of us--that we have permitted cesspools of social infection to live in our midst.

As was said here tonight and as Amicus has done, by establishing friendship with inmates before they are released, Amicus volunteers are able to provide the kind of supportive assistance that ex-offenders must have. Support and friendship on the outside are critically important and I am convinced that a decent job is essential if we are to prevent those released from prison from committing new crimes. In fact, we ought to have a law that requires that there be a job available for a person when he leaves our prisons. It would save us millions of dollars and would save lives. Unbelievably good economics. But we rarely add these people, who have a difficult time getting a job under any circumstances, to the unemployment rolls. A study done right here in Minnesota indicates that employment patterns of prisoners before they are incarcerated can help to predict criminal activity after release. This study determined

that, of those who were employed for 18 months or more of the two-year period before they went to prison, 18% failed parole and went back to prison. Of those who were employed six months or less, before they went to a two-year prison term, 35% went back to prison. Doubled! In other words, the work pattern before incarceration almost assured less number going back to jail on a second offense. I am of the mind that, had there been work for them when they got out of jail, it would have been so much better.

But, how many ex-offenders can be expected to find these jobs? The first three to six months is the most critical period. Most parolees have very little chance of finding a job that can support even the bare necessities of life. I will never forget the aftermath of the riots in Watts out in California. The President sent me out there and I met with all the defense contractors. We said that we must get some of these people jobs. Of course, when you looked at the neighborhood, there were poor schools. Yes, there were a lot of fairly decent houses, but there were no supporting services at all. And what did I find out? I found out that the federal government had rules and regulations that were so stern that, if a young fellow had been caught stealing a car sometime in his life, he could not get a job in any defense industry. I went back and reported to the Cabinet. I said, "Mr. President, our own rules and regulations deny these people a chance." Once they have a mark on them at all, they are denied even to do custodial work in the outside of a defense factory, as if somehow every defense factory was filled up with secrets. You could not blame a personnel officer of a company for not hiring these people, because he ran the risk of losing a defense contract, or being investigated, having

his name in the paper. We called together all the personnel officers, I got the top people from the Department of Defense and I went around to the great defense factories of America for better than six months and sat down with the management and the personnel officers and said, "Look, we have changed the rules--start to hire." I venture to say, in city after city and county after county and state government after state government there are those rules hidden around, so that people do not get a job. Ex-offenders in many areas are denied licenses to become barbers, accountants, beauticians, lawyers, God only knows what. There is a whole series of ordinances and laws that says, "Look, we have let you out of jail, now starve." We force them into criminal activity. About half of the state, county and city jurisdictions have recognized problems in civil service rules and practices for hiring ex-offenders and are at long last beginning to move to do something about it.

In addition to the psychological support that Amicus offers through its volunteers, your role in helping ex-offenders find jobs is the most important of all and I want to compliment Mr. Stillman, who has done so much and I read about his remarkable efforts. I believe in work. I believe that having a contribution to make is central to the well-being of anyone in this society and it is critical to one who has lived outside the law. Listen to what the great French philosopher, Voltaire, once said:

Man is born for action. Not to be employed and not to exist are one in the same thing with regard to man.

To leave a person unemployed is to tell him he does not exist, he does not live. We are going to have to think of employment as something beyond economics and I will tell you we are going to have

to think of it as something other than a cure for inflation. We have many people today who figure the only way that you keep prices down is to keep people unemployed. They remind me of the old doctors of the 17th and 18th centuries that were bleeders; when they had a fever, they bled them and I think some of these economists and public officials ought to have a barber pole in front of their shops, because it was the old barber pole that was the symbol of the doctor of those early days. To be unemployed is more than being idle. It is more than being out of income. It means there is no hope of ever becoming productive, a happy member of the community. Being without a job means that society says, in effect, "We do not want you. We do not need you." And we are not going to cure crime as long as a substantial part of our population is locked out on the outside. I predict to this audience that, with the rate of unemployment of 8%, the crime rate will continue to mount in this country, no matter what we do. How many billions we spend on enforcement for the foreseeable future! But, when that employment rate comes down, you begin to see better patterns of human conduct.

The heart of our victory over crime will come from a determination to strike at its causes and we need to attack unemployment, illiteracy, poverty and we must overcome that poverty of spirit which destroys hope, breeds isolation and crime. A famous philosopher, John Stuart Mills, said this: "Let a person have nothing to do for his country and he shall have no love for it." I have thought about that statement so many times. We want people to be patriotic. We sometimes wonder why people act the way they do--put their fists up in the air. They condemn and damn the country. Well, now, for some people that is an exercise, I know that; I do not want to over-

generalize. But, I tell you, let a person have nothing to do for his city, his town, his community or himself; deny him a chance to be a productive, contributing citizen of a society; and he will have no love for his country. None. These people become an abcess, a source of infection, destruction. And we have to understand it.

So, I leave you tonight with this thought. There are no simple answers. There are, however, some things we can do. We are surely not going to get at the problems that we have by doing less. I have been in the great cities of America. Muriel and I have been in Longdale in Chicago, Watts in Los Angeles and Spanish Harlem and Harlem in New York. I have been on the West Side of Philadelphia. I have witnessed scenes of human tragedy that tear at my heart. And I tell you that, until we get at these areas outside of our lifestyle, we are threatened. Just as Vietnam poisoned the whole country. A handful in terms of our population--400,000 men--8,000 miles away from home and we almost forgot that they were there and we were living it up back here. Sooner or later, that infection, that bitterness, that antagonism tore this country apart. As surely as I am standing here before you tonight, you just leave enough people out of the mainstream of America, let them develop a society of their own--a lifestyle totally unrelated to yours or mine--and sooner or later, it will creep in like creosol going through a morgue. It will infect you and it is infecting us today. Hardly a street is safe. We are on the very fringes of guerilla warfare in our own country, much less the rest of the world.

We have trained millions to kill and too few to work. Today, one job that you can get is in the Army. Isn't that interesting! We do not hesitate at all to pay a young man a large income to join

the Armed Forces of the United States. We say we need it for National security. And not a businessman or a conservative or a liberal says that is socialism. Not at all; they say, "Well, that's good." They learn a lot in the Armed Services, don't misunderstand me; it is maybe the only chance that a lot of people have. It is maybe one of the reasons that a number of our young people today are joining the Armed Services, not only because there is income, because there is good income in the volunteer army; because it is education, because it is security, because it is health care, because it is training and they know they can be trained for the real world. The standards are relatively high, physically and mentally. But that brother or sister that cannot get in, they are in the family of the unemployed and they say, "Try food stamps." You ran out of social security, you haven't any unemployment compensation. Many of these young people have no unemployment compensation because they have never had a job. So, what do we say to them? There is no place in the Army for them. They did not meet some of the standards, so we say, "rot". And they are rotting. And crime is on the rampage. And mugging is a characteristic of the great cities. That is why your streets are not safe. Streets are not safe because the people on the streets have nothing else to do but make them unsafe. Good God, don't we have enough imagination in this country and enough resources to know that there are things to do, cities to rebuild, forests to be replanted, soil to be conserved, parks to be constructed, childcare centers to be manned, schools to be improved? We have so much to do, but we have people around yet that think we cannot afford to do these things. They would rather spend their money being sick than getting well. That is what is happening in America today. We

have people today who are willing to spend money to go to their hospitals, to see their doctors--\$130 billion worth of it last year.

We are willing to fill up our institutions, our prisons, our mental health institutions, every conceivable institution. We are willing to pay the bill for ungodly amounts of food stamps and welfare, but somebody cannot get their country to go to work. And there are things to do and I tell you unless we get "on the stick", we will not be able to build enough jails, we will not be able to build enough mental hospitals, we will not be able to take care of the disabilities. We will not be able to curb the crime, we will not be able to walk on any street, because people do not die just because you want them to and they do not fade away just because you think they ought to. They will be there. They will rob the shops, mug the people, commit acts of crime and violence and do it in revenge and vindication. They will do it out of a sense of insecurity, just as surely as I stand before you tonight.

So, Amicus, with all that it does--and it is marvelous--can practice the simplest art in the world, and yet the most difficult: friendship and love. Even that is not enough. You cannot cure the sickness that comes from the contaminated river until you clean the river. That contamination of the river today that infects the body politic is to be found in the host of pollutants that come into that stream of our lives. I have tried to identify a few of them. Think it over. Thank you very much.

REMARKS OF SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

AMICUS ANNUAL PATRON DINNER

Minneapolis, Minnesota

December 20, 1975

I am delighted to be with you this evening to share your fellowship and to celebrate with you the success of the Amicus program.

I see many familiar faces -- faces of people in the Twin Cities who have devoted their energy and enthusiasm as well as their financial support to the work of your fine program and to other community-oriented endeavors. I congratulate you, Judge Riley, and the Founders and staff of Amicus on this fine program.

My remarks tonight will not be technical. I leave the sophisticated criminal justice discussions to the real experts -- many of whom are with us tonight -- who struggle daily with the problems of crime and justice.

But as a citizen and a public official, I do feel a responsibility to be involved. And like every citizen, I have a stake in the struggle to make our criminal justice system work.

Our people are not in accord on very many issues these days. But when I travel throughout the country I find that they are concerned about the increasing rate of crime.

The fear of crime corrodes trust in government. It destroys the tolerance that we have for each other. It breaks down respect for law.

All of these are vital to a healthy democracy. So no matter how you look at it, the crime problem is a national concern.

There are no easy solutions. There is no magic formula that will eradicate crime and delinquency. And no single segment of our society can cure this disease alone. It will take all of us -- working together, trying out different approaches -- to make progress.

But one thing we do know. If we don't try, if we don't seek effective solutions, if we don't set about with a new spirit of adventure, our neglect will result in increased crime and fear. Our communities will become even more disrupted, our people will become estranged, and mistrust, more than the exception, will become the rule.

We must be willing to dare and to pioneer in an effort to make some progress.

We must determine -- at every level of government -- to provide the financial resources necessary to strengthen the tools we now have to eradicate crime. I am convinced that we can reduce crime -- and at a price we can afford to pay.

-- We cannot abandon our efforts to improve the effectiveness of our police -- nor can we fail to provide the courts the means to administer justice promptly and fairly. We must insist that more resources be directed to an efficient system of justice.

-- We cannot speak realistically about prison reform unless we are willing to make a serious investment in the improvement of our correctional rehabilitation facilities, and in the training and income of personnel at all levels who administer our correctional systems.

-- We cannot speak realistically about quickly apprehending criminals, solving crimes, and guaranteeing the right to a speedy and fair trial in the face of severely-limited resources in our police departments, our public attorneys' offices, and our courts.

Much of the effort to eradicate crime and to reduce the potential for crime must be the responsibility of government at all levels -- local, state and federal.

But no government -- even under the best of circumstances -- can deal adequately with the problem of crime. Any practical, workable solution will have to involve the efforts of all our citizens. The sooner we realize this, the sooner we will be able to re-create a peaceful society in America.

A great deal has been said about the steps we might take in the traditional criminal justice system. But there has been less said about the approaches that can be taken outside the system -- approaches to reinforce the official processes and to enhance the fundamental framework of our system of justice.

It is a fact that there are some persons who are hardened criminals -- people who are committed to a life of crime. These people and those who are psychotic -- those who are dangerous to themselves and to society -- must be isolated from the community and be given appropriate treatment.

But I am convinced that the vast majority of those who commit crimes can be helped. I believe we can prevent a great deal of crime and also prevent, in many cases, the repetition of criminal behavior by addressing the human and social factors which contribute to crime.

That is why I am so pleased to have been asked to address your group. Because Amicus has been daring enough to tackle this human aspect of the problem.

You, the patrons, and the volunteers you have recruited have dared to try. You recognize the tragic human factors which can make the difference between the path of crime and a crime-free life.

While it is shocking, it can be no real surprise that crime is on the increase. Consider the changes which have come about in this country over the last 50 years.

We have witnessed the creation of a highly transient society. Our people have migrated from one end of America to another, leaving behind their roots and their point of reference.

We have created technologies that we cannot understand. And our developments have to some degree outstripped our ability to make these technological achievements work for us. In many cases, they constitute a confusing, erratic pattern instead of contributing to an orderly, comprehensible existence for many of our people.

Homes are broken. Many families are involved in so much work and outside activities that children scarcely ever see their parents.

The really unfortunate thing is that our social system has not been able to keep pace with all the changes that have come about as a result of these technological and scientific changes.

Families are growing away from the church, from the community, and from each other.

And the institutions which are coming up to take the place of family life have not been able to keep pace with the demands placed upon them.

We don't have nearly the number of child care and child development centers that are needed. And those we do have often are understaffed and inadequate.

Our system of education -- the one institution outside the family which traditionally has borne the burden of training our children -- is sadly lacking.

A study released recently by the U.S. Office of Education found that more than 23 million American adults -- one in every five -- are functionally illiterate.

The study further concluded that 40 million other adults have just the minimum competence to be effective citizens, consumers and wage-earners.

Only about 55 million, less than half of our adult population between the ages of 18 and 65, were found to be proficient in reading, writing, computation and problem-solving skills.

We are turning out a nation of people who simply cannot get along -- people who are not prepared to cope with what is happening around them. And I'm not talking just about the disadvantaged. These tragic facts apply to children and adults in all socio-economic groups.

Recognizing these conditions, and the potential they have for promoting criminal behavior, how can we begin to attack these fundamental problems and reduce crime?

Studies show that we could reduce crime significantly by keeping those who are parolled from prison from committing new crimes.

The rate of repeaters provides a telling clue as to how we can reduce crime.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons did a study in which it traced Federal prisoners who were released in 1970. In 1972, 32 percent of them were back in prison. By 1974 -- four years after their release -- 43 percent were back, having been convicted of committing new crimes.

A similar study was done on prisoners released in Connecticut in 1962. It revealed that 10 years later 68 percent were back in prison.

A study by our own Minnesota Department of Corrections of 1,000 persons parolled in 1971 and 1972 showed that two years later 28 percent had been reconvicted of a felony. An additional 12 percent were convicted of a misdemeanor or violated parole.

It is clear that if we could make every offender a one-time offender, we could reduce the crime rate by an incredible percentage.

But we can't keep every offender locked up for life. Even if we had enough space in our jails, the crimes committed by most offenders don't warrant life imprisonment.

There is but one answer to reducing the recidivism rate -- and that's rehabilitation.

It is no secret that prison rehabilitation programs are lacking in most respects.

In many cases, the job-training programs in prisons only train people for jobs that do not exist or for jobs they are prevented from filling, or for jobs that simply do not pay what it costs a person to live.

And when an inmate is released, we give him \$50 or \$100 and a suit of clothes at the prison gate as he leaves.

I ask you -- how many hours could your household survive on \$50 for rent, utilities, food and clothes? I can tell you it would not be long.

Prisons are criticized for not rehabilitating prisoners, and no doubt a good deal of the criticism is warranted. But how can we realistically expect prisons alone to overcome years of inadequate education, bad neighborhoods, disintegrating families, economic turmoil, and generally negative conditioning?

We can't. And that's where Amicus comes in.

By establishing friendship with inmates before they are released, Amicus volunteers are able to provide the kind of supportive assistance that ex-offenders must have to have even a hope of staying out of prison.

Support and friendship on the outside are of critical importance in our rehabilitation efforts. I am convinced that a decent job is essential if we are to prevent those released from prison from committing new crimes.

A study done right here in Minnesota indicates that the employment patterns of prisoners before they are incarcerated can help to predict criminal activity after release.

This study determined that of those who were employed for 18 months or more of the two-year period before they went to prison, 18 percent failed parole and went back to prison. Of those who were employed 6 months or less in this two-year period, 35 percent -- almost twice as many -- failed parole and committed new crimes.

But how many ex-offenders can be expected to find decent jobs? Studies show that most parole failures occur within one year after release. The first three to six months is the most critical period.

Most parolees have very little chance of finding a job that can support even the bare necessities of life -- much less one for which they are trained and one that is satisfying.

Even if we could overcome the anxiety many of our citizens feel about hiring ex-inmates, the American Bar Association estimates that more than 350 job categories involving more than seven million jobs are forbidden to ex-offenders because of state or local licensing restrictions. Ex-offenders in many areas are denied licenses to become barbers, accountants, beauticians, lawyers -- on down the list.

About half of the state, county and city jurisdictions have recognized problems in civil service rules and practices for hiring ex-offenders and are moving to do something about it. But many restrictions remain.

In addition to the psychological support the Amicus Volunteers offer, your role in helping ex-offenders find jobs must be a foremost concern.

I believe in work. I believe that having a contribution to make is central to the well-being of anyone in a society. And it is critical to one who has lived outside the law.

I believe, as Voltaire said, that, "Man is born for action . . . not to be employed and not to exist are one and the same thing with regard to man."

To be unemployed is more than being idle. It is more than being without an income. That's really only a small part of it.

Unemployment may mean there is no health insurance, no decent health care. It means no recreation, no cultural activity. It means there's no hope of becoming a productive, happy member of the community, because the community is a club for insiders. And the poor, the unemployed, and the ex-offender are on the outside.

Being without a job means that society says, in effect: "We don't want you; we don't need you; there is no place for you."

We aren't going to cure crime as long as a substantial part of our population is on the outside -- shut out. The heart of our victory over crime will come from a determination to strike at the cause. We must attack unemployment and poverty -- and we must overcome that poverty of spirit which destroys hope and breeds isolation and crime.

That famous philosopher, John Stuart Mill, understood this challenge when he said, "Let a person have nothing to do for his country, and he will have no love for it."

A person without a job does not feel a part of our society. And how can he or she love a society that has shut them out? Only when we guarantee that every American has an opportunity to contribute can we be certain that he will abide by the social contract that binds us as a Nation.

In the last analysis, our nation will not be a lawful society until all citizens believe that it is a just society, that its laws are worthy of obedience. I am committed to see that we meet this challenge. We ignore it at our peril.

#

✓ Judge ^{Neil} Riley
✓ Ben Berger

Arthur Stillman

Judges
Lawyers

⊗ Joe Newsomderfer

AMICUS ANNUAL PATRON DINNER

Jacks

✓ Ted Jefferson

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

DECEMBER 20, 1975

6th Annual
Patron
Dinner

Former Speakers

Ramsey Clark etc

Elliott Richardson

J. Lee Bailey

Milton Rector - Nat. Council on Crime
& Delinquency

Jimmy Hoffa

I AM DELIGHTED TO BE WITH YOU THIS EVENING TO SHARE YOUR
FELLOWSHIP AND TO CELEBRATE WITH YOU THE SUCCESS OF THE AMICUS
PROGRAM,

I SEE MANY FAMILIAR FACES -- FACES OF PEOPLE IN THE TWIN
CITIES WHO HAVE DEVOTED THEIR ENERGY AND ENTHUSIASM AS WELL AS
THEIR FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE WORK OF YOUR FINE PROGRAM AND
TO OTHER COMMUNITY-ORIENTED ENDEAVORS. I CONGRATULATE YOU,
JUDGE RILEY, AND THE FOUNDERS AND STAFF OF AMICUS ON THIS FINE
PROGRAM,

MY REMARKS TONIGHT WILL NOT BE TECHNICAL. I LEAVE THE
SOPHISTICATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE DISCUSSIONS TO THE REAL EXPERTS --
MANY OF WHOM ARE WITH US TONIGHT -- WHO STRUGGLE DAILY WITH
THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND JUSTICE,

✓ BUT AS A CITIZEN AND A PUBLIC OFFICIAL, I DO FEEL A
RESPONSIBILITY TO BE INVOLVED. ✓ AND LIKE EVERY CITIZEN, I
HAVE A STAKE IN THE STRUGGLE TO MAKE OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
WORK,
=

✓ OUR PEOPLE ARE NOT IN ACCORD ON VERY MANY ISSUES THESE DAYS,
BUT WHEN I TRAVEL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY I FIND THAT THEY ARE *all*
CONCERNED ABOUT THE INCREASING RATE OF CRIME,

✓ THE FEAR OF CRIME CORRODES TRUST IN GOVERNMENT. ✓ IT DESTROYS
THE TOLERANCE THAT WE HAVE FOR EACH OTHER. ✓ IT BREAKS DOWN

RESPECT FOR LAW. *and Trust, tolerance, respect
for law -*

✓ ALL OF THESE ARE VITAL TO A HEALTHY DEMOCRACY. ✓ SO NO MATTER

HOW YOU LOOK AT IT, THE CRIME PROBLEM IS *an open attack*
on our Democracy

L THERE ARE NO EASY SOLUTIONS L THERE IS NO MAGIC FORMULA
THAT WILL ERADICATE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. L AND NO SINGLE
SEGMENT OF OUR SOCIETY CAN CURE THIS DISEASE ALONE. L IT WILL
TAKE ALL OF US -- WORKING TOGETHER, TRYING OUT DIFFERENT
APPROACHES -- TO MAKE PROGRESS.

L BUT ONE THING WE DO KNOW, L IF WE DON'T TRY, IF WE DON'T
SEEK EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS, IF WE DON'T SET ABOUT WITH A NEW
SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE, OUR NEGLECT WILL RESULT IN INCREASED
CRIME AND FEAR. L OUR COMMUNITIES WILL BECOME EVEN MORE DISRUPTED,
OUR PEOPLE WILL BECOME ESTRANGED, AND MISTRUST, MORE THAN THE
EXCEPTION, WILL BECOME THE RULE. So,

L WE MUST BE WILLING TO DARE AND TO PIONEER IN AN EFFORT TO
MAKE SOME PROGRESS.

L WE MUST DETERMINE -- AT EVERY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT -- TO
PROVIDE THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE
TOOLS WE NOW HAVE TO ERADICATE CRIME. L I AM CONVINCED THAT
WE CAN REDUCE CRIME -- AND AT A PRICE WE CAN AFFORD TO PAY.

(1) -- WE CANNOT ABANDON OUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF OUR POLICE -- NOR CAN WE FAIL TO PROVIDE THE COURTS THE MEANS
TO ADMINISTER JUSTICE PROMPTLY AND FAIRLY. L WE MUST INSIST THAT
MORE RESOURCES BE DIRECTED TO AN EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF JUSTICE.

(2) L -- WE CANNOT SPEAK REALISTICALLY ABOUT PRISON REFORM
UNLESS WE ARE WILLING TO MAKE A SERIOUS INVESTMENT IN THE
IMPROVEMENT OF OUR CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION FACILITIES, AND
IN THE TRAINING AND INCOME OF PERSONNEL AT ALL LEVELS WHO
ADMINISTER OUR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS.

h -- WE CANNOT SPEAK REALISTICALLY ABOUT QUICKLY APPREHENDING
CRIMINALS, SOLVING CRIMES, AND GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO A
SPEEDY AND FAIR TRIAL IN THE FACE OF SEVERELY-LIMITED RESOURCES
IN OUR POLICE DEPARTMENTS, OUR PUBLIC ATTORNEYS' OFFICES, AND
OUR COURTS.

L MUCH OF THE EFFORT TO ERADICATE CRIME AND TO REDUCE THE
POTENTIAL FOR CRIME MUST BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT
AT ALL LEVELS -- LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL.

h BUT NO GOVERNMENT -- EVEN UNDER THE BEST OF CIRCUMSTANCES --
CAN DEAL ADEQUATELY WITH THE PROBLEM OF CRIME. L ANY PRACTICAL,
WORKABLE SOLUTION WILL HAVE TO INVOLVE THE EFFORTS OF ALL OUR
CITIZENS. THE SOONER WE REALIZE THIS, THE SOONER WE WILL BE
ABLE TO RE-CREATE A PEACEFUL SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

Amicus leading the way!

L A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE STEPS WE MIGHT TAKE
IN THE TRADITIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. BUT THERE HAS BEEN
LESS SAID ABOUT THE APPROACHES THAT CAN BE TAKEN OUTSIDE THE
SYSTEM -- APPROACHES TO REINFORCE THE OFFICIAL PROCESSES AND TO
ENHANCE THE FUNDAMENTAL FRAMEWORK OF OUR SYSTEM OF JUSTICE.

I know
IT IS A FACT THAT THERE ARE SOME PERSONS WHO ARE HARDENED
CRIMINALS -- PEOPLE WHO ARE COMMITTED TO A LIFE OF CRIME,

L THESE PEOPLE AND THOSE WHO ARE PSYCHOTIC -- THOSE WHO ARE
DANGEROUS TO THEMSELVES AND TO SOCIETY -- MUST BE ISOLATED
FROM THE COMMUNITY AND BE GIVEN APPROPRIATE TREATMENT.

L BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THOSE WHO
COMMIT CRIMES CAN BE HELPED. I BELIEVE WE CAN PREVENT A
GREAT DEAL OF CRIME AND ALSO PREVENT, IN MANY CASES, THE

REPETITION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BY ADDRESSING THE HUMAN
AND SOCIAL FACTORS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME.

↳ THAT IS WHY I AM SO PLEASED TO HAVE BEEN ASKED TO
ADDRESS YOUR GROUP. ↳ BECAUSE AMICUS HAS BEEN DARING
ENOUGH TO TACKLE THIS HUMAN ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM.

↳ YOU, THE PATRONS, AND THE VOLUNTEERS YOU HAVE RECRUITED -
HAVE DARED TO TRY. ↳ YOU RECOGNIZE THE TRAGIC HUMAN FACTORS
WHICH CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PATH OF CRIME AND
A CRIME-FREE LIFE.

↳ WHILE IT IS SHOCKING, IT CAN BE NO REAL SURPRISE THAT
CRIME IS ON THE INCREASE. CONSIDER THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE
COME ABOUT IN THIS COUNTRY OVER THE LAST 50 YEARS.

L WE HAVE WITNESSED THE CREATION OF A HIGHLY TRANSIENT
SOCIETY L OUR PEOPLE HAVE MIGRATED FROM ONE END OF AMERICA

TO ANOTHER, LEAVING BEHIND THEIR ROOTS AND THEIR POINT OF
REFERENCE,,

*Our Value System has undergone
radical change -*

L WE HAVE CREATED TECHNOLOGIES THAT WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

L AND OUR DEVELOPMENTS HAVE TO SOME DEGREE OUTSTRIPPED OUR

ABILITY TO MAKE THESE TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS WORK FOR

US. L IN MANY CASES, THEY CONSTITUTE A CONFUSING, ERRATIC

PATTERN INSTEAD OF CONTRIBUTING TO AN ORDERLY, COMPREHENSIBLE

EXISTENCE FOR MANY OF OUR PEOPLE.

L HOMES ARE BROKEN. L MANY FAMILIES ARE INVOLVED IN SO MUCH

WORK AND OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES THAT CHILDREN SCARCELY EVER SEE

THEIR PARENTS,

L THE REALLY UNFORTUNATE THING IS THAT OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM
HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH ALL THE CHANGES THAT
HAVE COME ABOUT AS A RESULT OF THESE TECHNOLOGICAL AND
SCIENTIFIC CHANGES.

L FAMILIES ARE GROWING AWAY FROM THE CHURCH, FROM THE
COMMUNITY, AND FROM EACH OTHER.

L AND THE INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE COMING UP TO TAKE THE
PLACE OF FAMILY LIFE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH
THE DEMANDS PLACED UPON THEM. *for example -*

L WE DON'T HAVE NEARLY THE NUMBER OF CHILD CARE AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT CENTERS THAT ARE NEEDED, AND THOSE WE DO HAVE
OFTEN ARE UNDERSTAFFED AND INADEQUATE.

See this.

-10-

L OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION -- THE ONE INSTITUTION OUTSIDE

THE FAMILY WHICH TRADITIONALLY HAS BORNE THE BURDEN OF
TRAINING OUR CHILDREN -- IS SADLY LACKING.

L A STUDY RELEASED RECENTLY BY THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

FOUND THAT MORE THAN 23 MILLION AMERICAN ADULTS -- ONE IN

EVERY FIVE -- ARE FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE.

L THE STUDY FURTHER CONCLUDED THAT 40 MILLION OTHER

ADULTS HAVE JUST THE MINIMUM COMPETENCE TO BE EFFECTIVE

CITIZENS, CONSUMERS AND WAGE-EARNERS.

L ONLY ABOUT 55 MILLION, LESS THAN HALF OF OUR ADULT

POPULATION BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 65, WERE FOUND TO

BE PROFICIENT IN READING, WRITING, COMPUTATION AND

PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS.

L WE ARE TURNING OUT A NATION OF PEOPLE WHO SIMPLY CANNOT
GET ALONG -- PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT PREPARED TO COPE WITH WHAT

IS HAPPENING AROUND THEM.) AND I'M NOT TALKING JUST ABOUT

THE DISADVANTAGED THESE TRAGIC FACTS APPLY TO CHILDREN

AND ADULTS IN ALL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS.

unemployment -
young - 25% = 43%
work
of unemp

L RECOGNIZING THESE CONDITIONS, AND THE POTENTIAL THEY
HAVE FOR PROMOTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, HOW CAN WE BEGIN TO

ATTACK THESE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS AND REDUCE CRIME?

L STUDIES SHOW THAT WE COULD REDUCE CRIME SIGNIFICANTLY

BY KEEPING THOSE WHO ARE PAROLLED FROM PRISON FROM COMMITTING

NEW CRIMES.

(omitted appearance)

L THE RATE OF REPEATERS PROVIDES A TELLING CLUE AS TO HOW
WE CAN REDUCE CRIME.

L THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS DID A STUDY IN WHICH IT
TRACED FEDERAL PRISONERS WHO WERE RELEASED IN 1970. L In 1972,
32 PERCENT OF THEM WERE BACK IN PRISON. L By 1974 -- FOUR
YEARS AFTER THEIR RELEASE -- 43 PERCENT WERE BACK, HAVING
BEEN CONVICTED OF COMMITTING NEW CRIMES.

L A SIMILAR STUDY WAS DONE ON PRISONERS RELEASED IN
CONNECTICUT IN 1962. L IT REVEALED THAT 10 YEARS LATER
68 PERCENT WERE BACK IN PRISON.

L A STUDY BY OUR OWN MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OF 1,000 PERSONS PAROLLED IN 1971 AND 1972 SHOWED THAT
TWO YEARS LATER 28 PERCENT HAD BEEN RECONVICTED OF A
FELONY. L AN ADDITIONAL 12 PERCENT WERE CONVICTED OF A
MISDEMEANOR OR VIOLATED PAROLE.

L IT IS CLEAR THAT IF WE COULD MAKE EVERY OFFENDER A
ONE-TIME OFFENDER, WE COULD REDUCE THE CRIME RATE BY AN
INCREDIBLE PERCENTAGE.

L BUT WE CAN'T KEEP EVERY OFFENDER LOCKED UP FOR LIFE.

L EVEN IF WE HAD ENOUGH SPACE IN OUR JAILS, THE CRIMES COMMITTED
BY MOST OFFENDERS DON'T WARRANT LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

L THERE IS BUT ONE ANSWER TO REDUCING THE RECIDIVISM RATE --
AND THAT'S REHABILITATION.

L IT IS NO SECRET THAT PRISON REHABILITATION PROGRAMS ARE
LACKING IN MOST RESPECTS.

Job
L IN MANY CASES, THE JOB-TRAINING PROGRAMS IN PRISONS ONLY
TRAIN PEOPLE FOR JOBS THAT DO NOT EXIST OR FOR JOBS THEY ARE
PREVENTED FROM FILLING, OR FOR JOBS THAT SIMPLY DO NOT PAY
WHAT IT COSTS A PERSON TO LIVE.

L AND WHEN AN INMATE IS RELEASED, WE GIVE HIM \$50 OR \$100

AND A SUIT OF CLOTHES AT THE PRISON GATE AS HE LEAVES.

L I ASK YOU -- HOW MANY HOURS COULD YOUR HOUSEHOLD SURVIVE
ON \$50 FOR RENT, UTILITIES, FOOD AND CLOTHES? L I CAN TELL YOU
IT WOULD NOT BE LONG.

L PRISONS ARE CRITICIZED FOR NOT REHABILITATING PRISONERS,
AND NO DOUBT A GOOD DEAL OF THE CRITICISM IS WARRANTED. L BUT
HOW CAN WE REALISTICALLY EXPECT PRISONS ALONE TO OVERCOME
YEARS OF INADEQUATE EDUCATION, BAD NEIGHBORHOODS, DISINTEGRATING
FAMILIES, ECONOMIC TURMOIL, AND GENERALLY NEGATIVE CONDITIONING?

L WE CAN'T. AND THAT'S WHERE AMICUS COMES IN.

L BY ESTABLISHING FRIENDSHIP WITH INMATES BEFORE THEY ARE
RELEASED, AMICUS VOLUNTEERS ARE ABLE TO PROVIDE THE KIND OF
SUPPORTIVE ASSISTANCE THAT EX-OFFENDERS MUST HAVE TO HAVE EVEN
A HOPE OF STAYING OUT OF PRISON.

L SUPPORT AND FRIENDSHIP ON THE OUTSIDE ARE OF CRITICAL
IMPORTANCE IN OUR REHABILITATION EFFORTS. I AM CONVINCED THAT
A DECENT JOB IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO PREVENT THOSE
RELEASED FROM PRISON FROM COMMITTING NEW CRIMES.

L A STUDY DONE RIGHT HERE IN MINNESOTA INDICATES THAT THE
EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PRISONERS BEFORE THEY ARE INCARCERATED
CAN HELP TO PREDICT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AFTER RELEASE.

L THIS STUDY DETERMINED THAT OF THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED
FOR 18 MONTHS OR MORE OF THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE THEY
WENT TO PRISON, 18 PERCENT FAILED PAROLE AND WENT BACK TO
PRISON. OF THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED 6 MONTHS OR LESS IN THIS
TWO-YEAR PERIOD, 35 PERCENT -- ALMOST TWICE AS MANY -- FAILED
PAROLE AND COMMITTED NEW CRIMES.

L BUT HOW MANY EX-OFFENDERS CAN BE EXPECTED TO FIND DECENT
JOBS? L STUDIES SHOW THAT MOST PAROLE FAILURES OCCUR WITHIN

ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE L THE FIRST THREE TO SIX MONTHS IS
THE MOST CRITICAL PERIOD,

L MOST PAROLLEES HAVE VERY LITTLE CHANCE OF FINDING A JOB
THAT CAN SUPPORT EVEN THE BARE NECESSITIES OF LIFE -- MUCH
LESS ONE FOR WHICH THEY ARE TRAINED AND ONE THAT IS SATISFYING,

L EVEN IF WE COULD OVERCOME THE ANXIETY MANY OF OUR CITIZENS
FEEL ABOUT HIRING EX-INMATES, THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ESTIMATES THAT MORE THAN 350 JOB CATEGORIES INVOLVING MORE THAN

SEVEN MILLION JOBS ARE FORBIDDEN TO EX-OFFENDERS BECAUSE OF

STATE OR LOCAL LICENSING RESTRICTIONS L EX-OFFENDERS IN MANY AREAS
ARE DENIED LICENSES TO BECOME BARBERS, ACCOUNTANTS, BEAUTICIANS,
LAWYERS -- ON DOWN THE LIST.

L ABOUT HALF OF THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY JURISDICTIONS HAVE
RECOGNIZED PROBLEMS IN CIVIL SERVICE RULES AND PRACTICES FOR
HIRING EX-OFFENDERS AND ARE MOVING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT,
BUT MANY RESTRICTIONS REMAIN. !

L IN ADDITION TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT THE AMICUS
VOLUNTEERS OFFER, YOUR ROLE IN HELPING EX-OFFENDERS FIND JOBS
MUST BE A FOREMOST CONCERN.

L I BELIEVE IN WORK. I BELIEVE THAT HAVING A CONTRIBUTION
TO MAKE IS CENTRAL TO THE WELL-BEING OF ANYONE IN A SOCIETY.

L AND IT IS CRITICAL TO ONE WHO HAS LIVED OUTSIDE THE LAW.

L I BELIEVE, AS VOLTAIRE SAID, THAT, "MAN IS BORN FOR
ACTION . . . NOT TO BE EMPLOYED AND NOT TO EXIST ARE ONE AND
THE SAME THING WITH REGARD TO MAN."

Unemployment

-18-

L TO BE UNEMPLOYED IS MORE THAN BEING IDLE. L IT IS MORE THAN
BEING WITHOUT AN INCOME. L THAT'S REALLY ONLY A SMALL PART OF IT.

L UNEMPLOYMENT MAY MEAN THERE IS NO HEALTH INSURANCE, NO
DECENT HEALTH CARE. L IT MEANS NO RECREATION, NO CULTURAL

ACTIVITY. L IT MEANS THERE'S NO HOPE OF BECOMING A

PRODUCTIVE, HAPPY MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY, BECAUSE THE

COMMUNITY IS A CLUB FOR INSIDERS. L AND THE POOR, THE UNEMPLOYED,

AND THE EX-OFFENDER ARE ON THE OUTSIDE.

L BEING WITHOUT A JOB MEANS THAT SOCIETY SAYS, IN EFFECT:

"WE DON'T WANT YOU; WE DON'T NEED YOU; THERE IS NO PLACE FOR
YOU."

L WE AREN'T GOING TO CURE CRIME AS LONG AS A SUBSTANTIAL
PART OF OUR POPULATION IS ON THE OUTSIDE -- SHUT OUT.

L THE HEART OF OUR VICTORY OVER CRIME WILL COME FROM A DETERMINATION

TO STRIKE AT THE CAUSE. WE MUST ATTACK UNEMPLOYMENT, *slavery,*

+ POVERTY -- AND WE MUST OVERCOME THAT POVERTY OF SPIRIT WHICH DESTROYS

HOPE AND BREEDS ISOLATION AND CRIME.

L THAT FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER, JOHN STUART MILL, UNDERSTOOD THIS

CHALLENGE WHEN HE SAID, "LET A PERSON HAVE NOTHING TO DO FOR

HIS COUNTRY, AND HE WILL HAVE NO LOVE FOR IT."

L A PERSON WITHOUT A JOB DOES NOT FEEL A PART OF OUR SOCIETY.

AND HOW CAN HE OR SHE LOVE A SOCIETY THAT HAS SHUT THEM OUT?

L ONLY WHEN WE GUARANTEE THAT EVERY AMERICAN HAS AN OPPORTUNITY

TO CONTRIBUTE CAN WE BE CERTAIN THAT HE WILL ABIDE BY THE

SOCIAL CONTRACT THAT BINDS US AS A NATION.

IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, OUR NATION WILL NOT BE A LAWFUL SOCIETY
UNTIL ALL CITIZENS BELIEVE THAT IT IS A JUST SOCIETY, THAT ITS
LAWS ARE WORTHY OF OBEDIENCE. I AM COMMITTED TO SEE THAT WE MEET
THIS CHALLENGE. WE IGNORE IT AT OUR PERIL.

✓ Trust

✓ Confidence
✓ Faith



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