



FEDERAL POLICE

Don Eckelkamp — American Opinion

Gary Allen, a graduate of Stanford, is author of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, *The Rockefeller File*, *Kissinger: Secret Side Of The Secretary Of State*, and *Jimmy Carter/Jimmy Carter*. Mr. Allen is an AMERICAN OPINION Contributing Editor.

■ IF THE man on the next stool at the soda fountain asks you how the battle against crime has been going over the past few years, you might suspect he has been off hunting yaks in Outer Mongolia. All America knows crime is escalating. Every poll names inflation and crime as the chief worries of Americans from craggy Kentucky to sunstreaked San Diego.

And that is just the way it was eight years ago when our faithless Congressmen took time off from their exhausting trysts to pass the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which we were assured would soon have us as free from crime as a Southern Baptist convention is free of gin. Created to do the job was the Law Enforcement



While the L.E.A.A. was funding a Communist Front to attack police in Chicago, flying a professor to lecture Texas officers on the relevance of Karl Marx, and spending billions to take control of our local police, crime was up 18 percent last year. Since the Fedcop program began, crime has risen 60 percent.

Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.), which "Liberals" were certain could banish sin from the soul of men and hard-core collectivists were determined to use as a means of federalizing our local police.

The L.E.A.A. was to fight crime by drowning it in money and smothering it in studies of criminal behavior. The first budget was sixty-three million dollars; in the intervening years that has multiplied like yeast spores gone mad, to the point that nearly five billion dollars has been squandered to support Washington's no-win war on crime and criminals. During its eight years of existence, according to the *L.E.A.A. Newsletter* for November 1975, the Fedcop program has poured out an amazing eighty thousand grants. But we have yet to see a single Mafioso sign up for a Berlitz course in Portuguese and flap off to Brazil, nor to our knowledge has a single mugger decided to forsake skull cracking to take up the translation of ancient Phoenician psalms. Indeed, crime now pays better than ever.

In fact, the government statisticians tell us that while the L.E.A.A. crime warriors have been flailing away at things like local police hiring standards, crime has climbed to new heights — up a stultifying sixty percent since the federal crime fighters

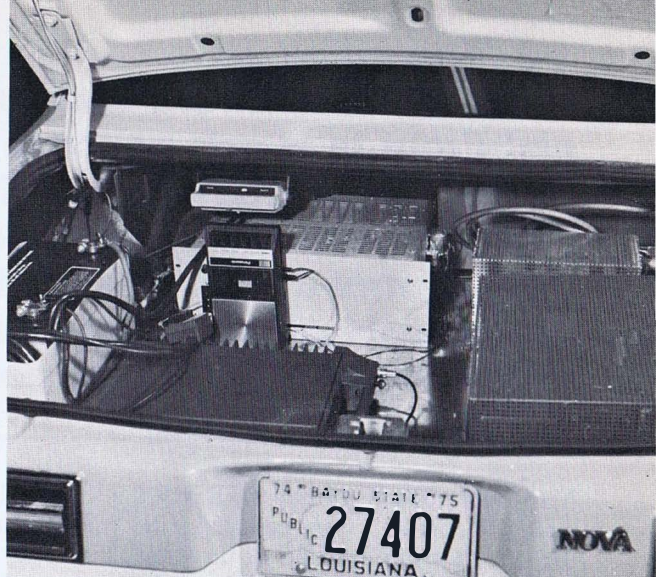
began issuing their secret decoders and magic detective rings. On November 17, 1975, the Associated Press gave us the latest gory statistics on the national mugathon:

Criminals struck 19 times every minute to claim 20,000 lives and \$2.6 billion in loot as crime in the United States rose 18 percent last year, the FBI reported Monday.

Murderers killed enough people to populate a fair-sized town and robbers and thieves hauled off loot valued at more than the Justice Department's annual budget and more than twice what it costs to operate the city of Chicago for a year.

While the crime rate continued to climb in all parts of the country, police showed no improvement in their ability to solve crimes with arrests. About one in five crimes reported to police in 1974 were solved with an arrest, about the same performance recorded for the past five years.

That jump of eighteen percent was the biggest leap for a single year in the annals of crime. The situation is so bad that *Time* magazine now calls our cities "canyons of fear" and reports: "A study made by a mathematician at M.I.T. showed that one out of every eleven children born in



The latest L.E.A.A. police cars cost a mere \$49,078 each. They contain (above) a \$10,000 micro-computer in the trunk which is linked to a sensor. The sensor operates a monitor which can tell officers in the car whether the siren is on or off. Development of this absurd Batmobile cost the U.S. taxpayers \$2.3 million.

Atlanta in 1974 who stayed in the city would eventually be killed if the murder rate continued to grow as it has in the past."

"Epidemic" is the description applied to soaring crime rates by *U.S. News & World Report*, which points out that in 1974 there were over 10,100,000 serious crimes committed in America. This is more than triple the 1960 figure. The statistics on larceny, burglary, robbery, forcible rape, aggravated assault, auto theft, and murder have all lept upward like a cowboy sitting down on a cactus.

The most accurate of these figures involve murders, since a dead body is usually left behind as a clue that a crime has been committed. Not so with other types of crime. The L.E.A.A. admits, according to the *New York Daily News*, that "only one out of every three felonies that occur is reported by the victims." It seems that the mugges are afraid to report the muggers for fear that teary-eyed "Liberal" judges will quickly free the predators for revenge.

What sayeth the L.E.A.A. about its dismal war record? Let's hear it from Gerald M. Caplan, director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the L.E.A.A., from a speech entitled "Reassessing The War On Crime." According to Mr. Caplan, "crime had been little studied" before the creation of L.E.A.A. Nobody knew what caused crime or how to reduce or prevent it. Never mind that the academic booboisie has been examining criminals under rose-colored microscopes for more years than Carter has been peddling liver pills. If the sociologists haven't discovered what makes people become criminals by now, all the bureaucratic grants in the world are not about to unravel the riddle. Now Caplan admits:

What can be said about our crime reduction capacity? Not much that is encouraging.

We have learned little about reducing the incidence of crime and have no reason to believe that signifi-



Ewing Gallaway

When Fedcop tried to take over the Los Angeles Police Department, Chief Ed Davis (r) told them to keep their \$10 million and get out. The City Council backed him unanimously. Chief Davis knows that dictatorship begins with national control of local police, and he says the L.E.A.A. "should be abolished."

cant reductions will be secured in the near future The reason we don't do better in curbing crime is that we don't know how. Why crime goes up or down is poorly understood.

There are, of course, alternative approaches to crime control, which have been used in other nations. Repressive measures by the government in the courts, general curfews on the streets, and the establishment of "check points" in the central city areas for pedestrian and vehicular inspection might be used to control "deviant" behavior. While they might be equally successful here, they are not the kinds of experiments we think ought to be considered.

That is, not yet.

Mr. Caplan was tooting the frustration blues to his Los Angeles audience in January 1976, but only thirty-two months earlier the L.E.A.A. had been burbling with confidence that the federal government would soon slay the Jabberwocky of crime. The *L.E.A.A. Newsletter* for September-

October 1973 tells of a press conference held by then-chairman Russell W. Peterson on an L.E.A.A.-financed study grandiloquently entitled "A National Strategy To Reduce Crime." The study, announced L.E.A.A., "gives top priority to reduction of murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery and burglary." According to Peterson, the report's most important recommendation was the establishment of a "qualitative crime reduction goal." That goal, trumpeted the L.E.A.A., "is to cut in half by 1983 the rate of high fear crimes."

Taxpayers will be relieved to know this L.E.A.A. study cost only \$1.75 million. And Peterson confidently declared: "We have the know-how and the resources to reach this goal. All we need is the dedication." Twenty months later, Russell Peterson was gone and Gerald Cohen was confessing that L.E.A.A. hasn't the faintest idea what causes crime or how it can be reduced. The war against crime is over. Crime won.

The defeat and demoralization



The L.E.A.A. has sought to handcuff our local police with "guidelines" designed to reduce the quality of officers by abolishing I.Q. tests, height requirements, and even agility tests. First came \$5 billion in bait, now the handcuffs of federal control are being applied in order to create a national police force.

rampant among the double-dome "crime fighters" is evident in a report in the *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* for September 21, 1975, entitled "Crime Experts All But Give Up." Here we learn that those police state "alternative methods" that L.E.A.A.'s Gerald Caplan talked about may be "necessary" after all:

A collection of 15 men and women who have made it their business to fight crime or study it examined the problem with a group of reporters and editors in a conference sponsored by the Washington Journalism Center

The nation's crime rate . . . rose 17 percent last year and the upward trend is continuing at about the same rate this year. Other studies indicate that the number of crimes actually committed may be two or three times as much as is reported to police.

"I don't feel the crime situation will improve immediately. We're in for a long, hard fight. It's going to get worse before it gets better," said Charles R. Work, deputy chief of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

"I don't see any glimmer of hope for the present criminal justice system in our present society. We don't have the glue any more," said Donald E. Santarelli, a Washington lawyer,

former head of L.E.A.A. and a former District of Columbia prosecutor.

The response of President Gerald Ford to the failure of L.E.A.A. was to push for a \$6.8 billion bill to keep all the resident L.E.A.A. attorneys and sociologists gainfully employed through Fiscal 1981. Even the profligate House was sufficiently disgusted to cut the proposal by \$5.7 billion.

While the causes and cures of crime remain the mystery of the age for the "Liberal" supersleuths bumbling and fumbling along at L.E.A.A., such ordinary citizens as cab drivers and beauty-parlor operators, possessed of what was once called common sense, are well aware that the sociologists, college professors, government planners, and bureaucrats pretending to be baffled about the cause of escalating crime are themselves largely responsible. It was they who created the permissive climate and called forth the zeitgeist of "something for nothing" which have been used to turn our courts and prisons into nurseries for the cossetting of even the most vicious criminals.

Meanwhile the L.E.A.A., pretending to search for the Philosopher's Stone, has strewn the taxpayers' money across the land with an eager-

ness unequalled since the glory days of the late and unlamented War on Poverty. Congressional Hearings have elicited charges that L.E.A.A. has become the "biggest pork barrel of them all." Here are a few examples of how the L.E.A.A. administrators have been dispensing the fruits of your labor.

The latest in police cars developed by experts at L.E.A.A. cost a mere \$49,078 each. They contain a ten thousand dollar micro-computer in the trunk which is linked to a sensor. The sensor operates a monitor which (get ready for this) can tell the officers in the car whether their siren is on or off. The Fedcop cars are ridiculed by the real policemen at *Police Times* as "space capsules on wheels."

Next, L.E.A.A. shelled out \$2.3 million developing a Chevy Nova compact police car — and L.E.A.A. loaded the Nova with so much junk that the typical man in blue can't squeeze in and out. A regular Batmobile, the G.M. product sported a data communication system and a periscope rear-view mirror. The Batmobile also has instruments for detecting low tire pressure, abnormal engine temperatures, and carbon-monoxide levels. The price for equipping this economy car is a mere fifteen thousand dollars each.

Then there is the two hundred thousand dollars L.E.A.A. is spending in search of proper footwear for America's gendarmes. The Fedcops are currently field testing three hundred pairs of police shoes; then, after further study, they will pay the Army for final development.

Apparently the boys in Washington get their ideas from the funny papers. Dick Tracy, for instance. In 1974, L.E.A.A. spent a cool million dollars to invent a "citizen's alarm" wristwatch which would enable wearers to warn authorities of trouble.

Unfortunately, the watches do not transmit signals beyond five hundred feet, which somewhat limits their effectiveness. But the Mickey Mouse Wristwatch solution to crime seems to have become something of a fixation with L.E.A.A. Currently it is budgeting \$350,000 to develop a watch that will monitor the degree of stress experienced by officers on active duty. Essentially, and no kidding, L.E.A.A. wants police to be able to measure at a glance the stress they are encountering at any given moment. The purpose of all this has not been adequately explained. If a patrolman looks at his watch and notes that his stress rate is rising as he chases a hoodlum, does he check the L.E.A.A. stress table and give up the pursuit?

Then there is the case of El Cajon, California, where the town fathers became disturbed over the dramatic increase in burglaries and decided to seek a grant of eight thousand dollars from L.E.A.A. to buy three portable burglar alarms. The alarms could easily be moved about to different stores and businesses as crime patterns shift. Sadly, the good burghers discovered that the paperwork involved in applying for the grant would cost El Cajon twice as much as the eight thousand dollars it would receive. Forms dealing with police matters which have nothing to do with alarms would have to be filled out endlessly. El Cajon decided to buy its own alarms.

One Massachusetts police department received radio equipment from L.E.A.A. so powerful that it could contact South America without difficulty, but couldn't reach a city ten miles away. Another Bay State community had a sophisticated computer system installed with L.E.A.A. money, but it was so complicated that the police couldn't operate it

When a \$160 million L.E.A.A. program targeted eight cities for federal "help," crime quickly went up substantially in all eight. One \$650,000 L.E.A.A. study produced the dramatic conclusion that people often move out of high-crime neighborhoods. Meanwhile, to furnish his office, L.E.A.A.'s boss spent \$250,000.

and used it to warm their coffee.

The *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* for May 25, 1976, revealed that L.E.A.A. picked up the tab to send two convicted murderers on a ten-day, all-expenses-paid trip to Las Vegas. The felons did not rattle dice in Las Vegas, but participated in a Golden Gloves boxing tournament. More effective at murdering helpless old ladies, alas, the pugilists did not do well in the ring.

There have been many equally mad grants. For instance, L.E.A.A. awarded \$422,073 to California for a "National Youth Project Using Minibikes." It also gifted Indiana with eighty-four thousand dollars for the purchase of an aircraft which was used primarily to fly the governor, his family, and staff around the country. California received \$75,602 from L.E.A.A. to assist kindergarten children with learning problems. The First Unitarian Church of Chicago was given an L.E.A.A. grant of \$138,000 for "family counseling."

Officials at L.E.A.A. and recipient bureaucracies, of course, never had it so good. One spent six thousand dollars of your money fixing up his bathroom. Others have done better. Some \$117,000 in L.E.A.A. funds specifically disbursed through banks to a police cadet program in Alabama were actually used to pay the college

tuition of sons and daughters of high-ranking officials in the Department of Public Safety. John Wilpers reports in *Government Executive* for December 1972 that Jerris Leonard, then L.E.A.A. Administrator, "was spending nearly a quarter of a million dollars to refurbish his office in 'royal splendor.' That amount exceeds the individual block grants of 19 states earmarked for their entire correctional systems in the year 1972. Despite the fact that the building is privately owned and that the L.E.A.A. lease expires in less than three years, Leonard's offices now boast a \$6,000 bathroom, special wall covering that cost \$22,000 for labor alone, \$28,000 in new office furniture, a separate \$17,000 custom air-conditioning system, six \$265 teakwood doors and a \$9,000 smoke-detection system paid for but never installed."

The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission spent \$461,000 of L.E.A.A. money attempting to start a study by the Institute of Law and Social Progress. The *Chicago Tribune* labelled it a "bureaucratic debacle" and noted that the Institute was supposed to study L.E.A.A. grants in

PLEASE NOTE: Reprints of this copyrighted article are now available at the prices listed on page sixteen.

Illinois to discover whether they had reduced crime. After eleven months of no results the study was cancelled and the taxpayers were out almost half a million dollars.

Loyola University in Los Angeles was awarded a \$293,700 grant "to assess the need" for a looseleaf encyclopedia on law enforcement. No less than twenty "experts" worked on the assessment. For all that money, the taxpayers wound up with a two-volume report which is now gathering dust on an L.E.A.A. bookshelf. According to L.E.A.A.'s own experts, "there was no demonstrated need for such a work and, therefore, no reason why such a project should receive further support from L.E.A.A."

Meanwhile, L.E.A.A. is even supporting research in Canada about U.S. crime problems. University of Toronto Professor Walter Berns, an American citizen, is working there on a book "of interest to a general audience" tentatively entitled "Crime And Capital Punishment." The taxpayers are footing the research bill of \$67,822, though Berns will get whatever royalties result. At Washington's American University, the L.E.A.A. is helping former District of Columbia Police Chief Jerry Wilson write his professional memoirs. A generous \$163,828 has been set aside for his two-year research project analyzing the past ten years of D.C.'s radical "crime control" efforts. The wildly "Liberal" Wilson will be paid \$48,465.

Another brilliant L.E.A.A. study, funded to the tune of 650,000 tax dollars, produced the breathtaking conclusion that people move more frequently from those neighborhoods where the crime rate is high. Undoubtedly the "professionals" at L.E.A.A. were amazed and astounded at these remarkable findings. Next month's thrilling revela-

tions will probably be to the effect that getting clobbered on the cranium with a crowbar can result in pain.

Not all the activities funded by L.E.A.A. are merely bizarre. For instance, L.E.A.A. funded a venture which flew a sociology professor from the Bronx to Texas to teach forty policemen, brought in from all over the state, the "relevant" philosophies of Marx, Freud, and Machiavelli. And, in Chicago, it gave tens of thousands more to a Communist Front, which has used the money to sue the Chicago Police Department for access to its confidential records.

Still other projects have been determined to be hazardous to the health of policemen and other sane people. Under a \$325,000 Fedcop contract the Land Warfare Laboratory is studying stun guns and similar possible replacements for service revolvers. You see, L.E.A.A. laments in its 1974 fiscal report that while stun guns, Mace, and other disabling weapons are increasingly available to police officers, "such devices are nevertheless able to cause injury or death." Apparently the Criminals' Protective Association has been complaining again about the rough handling its members get from the bullies in blue. The obvious answer is to require the police to carry cap guns.

The Fedcop agency is equally solicitous of the life and good times of the criminal who is unlucky enough to get caught and actually sentenced to prison. The L.E.A.A.'s National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals makes the following recommendations:

Limiting prison sentences to no more than five years except for "dangerous," repeating or organized-crime offenders . . .

Granting prisoners the right of free

speech, full access to courts and the media, the right of privacy and other rights "that citizens in general have," except those that would interfere with running the prison.

Hiring by every prison system in the country of an "ombudsman" to collect and act upon prisoner grievances.

Of late the L.E.A.A. has come under increasing criticism from a wide variety of sources. One critic is Edmund McNamara, a former Boston police commissioner who also spent sixteen years with the F.B.I. "I think the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program in Massachusetts is a dismal failure in assisting the police to perform their number one duty — preventive patrol of the streets," McNamara said. "It has been a windfall for those in the academic area who want to moonlight and enrich themselves. One thing this has accomplished is that there have been studies of studies. Another of their accomplishments is to pile paper upon paper and spend money to tell you (the police) how to operate when you already know how to operate."

Bill Baxley, Attorney General of Alabama, says of L.E.A.A. that "Political considerations dominated both the selection of consultants, planners and vendors of goods and services and the determination of those law-enforcement agencies to receive action grants. Practical priorities in the allocation of funds were often ignored." For example, Criminal Justice Systems, Incorporated, was given \$91,570 for a plan for a black-garbed, night-riding police force of four only one day after that company was incorporated.

One of the most interesting commentaries on L.E.A.A. comes from California's peripatetic gadfly governor, Jerry Brown, discussing the

Office of Criminal Justice Planning, an arm of L.E.A.A. "Take a look at this chart back here," said Brown. "There are about 77 boxes that compose this grand institution called the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Now, this bureaucratic maze was created to reduce crime. Crime has gone up 17%, at least so the latest figures show." And, he continued:

"They are using the foreign language of bureaucratic structures that are forced upon the State of California by the federal government in order to fool the people of this country that by so doing crime will be reduced . . .

"These programs often were programs that were rejected at the local level. They will go to the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor and they can't pass muster. They will come to the Legislature . . . and they can't pass muster. So they go to this maze; they translate it into the code of this bureaucratic maze here, and then the people — don't know what's going on. This is basically a coverup. A coverup of what's going on that only the experts, only the illuminati [*Yes, that's the word he used!*] can understand. It is a very special group of people. And I think it is subversive of American institutions . . .

"You see, here's one of the problems back in Washington — they are getting a lot of heat, and back . . . when L.E.A.A. was founded, because there was crime in the streets . . . they [*had*] to do something. How do you do something? You pass a law and you throw money at it, and you throw money at it, and you dangle the money before the state and the local governments. They then come hat in hand and say 'Give us your money,' and in return for that you have to do what you would not otherwise do. The federal money acts as a form of bribery to do that which would

never otherwise be permitted”

Even more damning criticism of L.E.A.A. comes from a report by the Center for National Security Studies, an analysis commissioned by the L.E.A.A. itself. The study examined the L.E.A.A.'s high-impact program under which \$160 million was channeled to eight cities in an effort to reduce crime. The report, released March 2, 1976, said *crime has considerably worsened in those eight target cities*. The study revealed that L.E.A.A. officials “at all levels conceded that they simply do not know what works to reduce or prevent crime.”

But it is the Center's conclusion which is most important. “It is with great reluctance that we recommend the termination of the L.E.A.A. program as it is presently constituted,” the report maintains. “It is too late to tinker with the program; it is beyond repair. Congress should admit its failure and confront once again the basic question of what the federal government can do to alleviate the burden of crime on the American people.”

Unfortunately, the L.E.A.A. is more than just useless and hopeless. While its wastefulness and stupidity are at the same time madding and even ludicrous, for all its stumbling and bumbling, L.E.A.A. poses a real threat to our liberties. Just because dictators may be inefficient does not mean they are harmless.

As Professor Cleon Skousen, former aide to the late F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, has observed: “The genius of the American founders was their shrewd concern for the future Our forebears were not willing to trade away long-range freedom for short-term solutions to problems. That is why the Constitution reserves police power to state and local governments.” Thomas Jefferson

warned that “when all governments shall be drawn to Washington as the center of power, it will become venal and oppressive.”

You don't have to have a Ph.D. in history to realize that every dictator, regardless of his ideology, must federalize and control the local police. Director J. Edgar Hoover long ago warned that “Wherever Communists have been able to exercise any measure of control, their first step has been to hamstring and incapacitate law enforcement.” In *The Rise And Fall Of The Third Reich*, “Liberal” historian William Shirer reports how it happened in Germany:

On June 16, 1936, for the first time in the German history a unified police was established for the whole Reich — previously the police had been organized separately by each of the states the Third Reich, as is inevitable in the development of all totalitarian dictatorships, had become a police state.

Since tyranny is impossible without a nationally centralized constabulary, America's wise men have always counselled against federal involvement in the functions of local police. If history is any guide, tyranny is *inevitable* once control of the police has been nationally centralized. All of which would seem so palpably obvious that you wouldn't have to explain it to Mary Hartman. “Liberals,” however, apparently have a tough time digesting this concept. The problem is that *Insiders* of the Establishment know what they are doing even if “Liberal” fuzzies do not — and they are overtly promoting the Fedcop philosophy.

The Committee for Economic Development is a satellite organization of the Rockefeller family's powerful Council on Foreign Relations. On June 29, 1972, this organization, boast-

ing among its members the biggest names in finance, industry, and the academy, released an eighty-six page statement titled "Reducing Crime And Assuring Justice." Presented as a series of recommendations for dealing with rapidly escalating crime, this statement calls for the centralized control of all local police forces at the state and federal level and demands the banning of all handguns not issued by the government.

The Establishment C.E.D. report bemoans the fact that there are "over 32,000 separate police forces in the United States," a condition that it proposes to rectify by placing them all under the control, supervision and financial maintenance of one central federal agency, a "new Federal Authority to Ensure Justice [which] would be given jurisdiction over the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration"

Of course the Fedcop promoters are not so foolish as to have a bill introduced into Congress which would directly and immediately federalize all local police. Such a measure would be vigorously resisted by almost everyone. Rather, they would federalize our local police through patient gradualism. The planned takeover is to be subtle, introduced through creeping administrative expansion hidden behind a maze of interlocking and overlapping bureaus and commissions. The entire structure is therefore extremely complicated, with L.E.A.A. working through many organizations in each state.

The L.E.A.A. is, in fact, part of a forty-year-old Regional Government scheme to replace local government, and locally elected officials, with regional bureaus which act as branch offices for Washington. Such regionalization, long bankrolled by the Rockefellers and run out of the Metro complex in Chicago, received a major

boost when Richard Nixon bypassed Congress and created ten federal regions by Executive Order. Beyond our fifty states, subdivided into counties and cities, we now have ten federal regions superimposed over state, county, and city lines. The L.E.A.A. is seen as the law-enforcement arm of this operation. Its ultimate goal is not to control criminals but to control police departments, and to make them subservient and submissive to L.E.A.A.'s directors seated in the nation's ten Regional Capitals.

Those in on the game are quite open about it. On March 3, 1971, Clarence Coster, Associate Administrator of L.E.A.A., told a meeting of Police Chiefs that the American police must be "regionalized." He said: "Today in this country, we have 40,235 law-enforcement agencies, ranging from one-man departments to New York City, with more than 40,000 police officers. This many units form a completely ungovernable body."

It is precisely the fact that local police *are* ungovernable by any national authority that concerns the would-be dictators. Regionalization of police means the end of local control over our police forces and the beginning of federal control.

On September 30, 1973, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals issued a series of formal proposals. The Commission, created by L.E.A.A. and financed by it, recommended elimination by merger of all police departments with fewer than ten men. This would eliminate more than eighty percent of our local police forces. Of course, communities with such small departments do not have to take the Commission's "suggestion," but they quickly learn that it is a good idea to do so if they want their share of those billions in federal bait.

While the revolution proceeds, of-

ficials grow more bold about commenting on what is coming. For instance, former Attorney General William Saxbe predicted: "If we go on as we are, there is every possibility that crime will inundate us. The nation would then be faced with the prospect of falling apart or *devising a national police force in one final effort to restore domestic order.*"

Earlier, on October 1, 1969, then L.E.A.A. Administrator Charles H. Rogovin made a speech in Miami at a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, declaring: "If local law enforcement fails, then something else will replace it. I do not raise the spectre of a federal police force merely to frighten you. Look at the organized crime field. We now see a substantial federal effort there — and not simply because organized crime is interstate in nature. It is also because local law enforcement has failed to do its job."

Already there is serious concern about undercover schemes and maneuvers. Chester Broderick, the respected president of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, has warned a law-enforcement convention in Orlando, Florida, that the Boston Police Department has been infiltrated by the Police Foundation of Washington, D.C., a creation of the Ford Foundation that all but runs L.E.A.A. Broderick pointed out that many of these operatives were directly connected with the C.I.A. According to Mr. Broderick: "What has and is happening in Boston is no accident. It is deliberate. It is purposeful. It is part of a master plan. It is something that is happening to us now . . . and may be happening to you tomorrow."

All of this was to be expected. When the federal government first began subsidizing local law enforcement eight years ago, Conservatives

warned that Washington money leads to Washington controls. At that time Professor Cleon Skousen wrote in *Law And Order* magazine:

"In the breakdown of national law and order the police became the most harassed, maligned and neglected profession in the entire American culture. But gradually Americans became angry and the politicians knew they were angry. They knew there had to be some kind of program to make it look as though *something* was being done to clean up the mess. So they came up with the same formula they have used on everybody else. Money.

"Well that was something law enforcement desperately needed. Just like the schools. And exactly like the schools we began to get the 'local control' treatment. It was not only promised verbally but written right into the fabric of the bill. Just as it was in the school bills. All of which we wish were a reality. But it never was and never can be. There is not one single, isolated case where massive Federal aid was not followed by massive Federal control.

"It is immoral to pretend otherwise. When a government spends the people's money it is responsible for those expenditures. That is as it should be. Eventually, that government, no matter how sincere its intentions to remain aloof from the local use of those funds, is compelled to move in, to supervise, to lay down rules, to control. It happened with the farms; it happened with the schools; it happened with government-contract industries. What makes us think law enforcement will be an exception?"

Now cities all over the nation, just as Professor Skousen predicted, are being threatened with withdrawal of federal funds if they will not accept the Fedcop guidelines. First, local governments were bribed with their

own tax dollars, and now they are being blackmailed. The current excuse is "affirmative action." The guidelines were announced in the *L.E.A.A. Newsletter* of April 1973:

New LEAA guidelines require recipients of anti-crime funds to adopt equal employment opportunity programs to forbid height requirements that discriminate against minority groups and women.

The guidelines —published in March in the Federal Register and effective March 9 — apply to police, courts, corrections, and other criminal justice agencies which receive LEAA funds.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, announcing the issuing of the guidelines, said they are "significant steps forward in LEAA's effort to eliminate discrimination based on national origin, sex, and race."

The *L.E.A.A. Newsletter* for April 1976 announced that Fedcop had just created a National Minority Advisory Council on Criminal Justice composed of "nine blacks, two Mexican Americans, a native American, one Puerto Rican, a Cuban and an Asian American." And *L.E.A.A.* points out that four of the members were also women. Woe be unto the community whose police department does not meet the racial and sexual makeup decreed by Hermano Grande.

All across the country, cities are being pressured into changing their police hiring standards or facing the loss of Washington's largesse. One major city to have its tootsies put to the fire was Los Angeles.

In the spring of 1976, *L.E.A.A.* informed the Los Angeles Police Department that unless it drastically altered its hiring practices, ten million dollars in federal grants would be

withheld. Local residents were amazed because the Los Angeles department had long worked diligently to find qualified minority recruits. And the city was a leader in bringing women into the police force, the first lady officer having joined in the pre-nickelodeon days of 1910. Police Chief Ed Davis, naturally, bridled at the idea of lowering the department's standards to please the Washington planners or anyone else.

The *L.E.A.A.* was demanding that the police force in Los Angeles be composed of twenty percent women, sixteen percent blacks, 16.3 percent Mexican-Americans, and 5.1 percent Asians and American Indians. Currently the force has 5.8 percent blacks, 8.16 percent Mexican-Americans, .7 percent Orientals, and .1 percent Indians. Chief Davis revealed that *L.E.A.A.*'s quota demands would require that women, blacks, Latins, American Indians, and other minorities eventually make up fifty-five percent of the department.

In recent years the *L.A.P.D.* had already made concessions to pressure groups by dropping I.Q. tests as not being "job related" and lowering the height requirement from five feet, nine inches, to five feet, seven inches. They had even lowered the height requirement to five feet, six inches, when the candidate was proficient in a foreign language. (Mexican-Americans and Asiatics had complained.)

In addition to demanding a "quota system" of hiring, Fedgov demanded simplification of written examinations, eventual total abolition of height requirements, and elimination of agility tests. In addition, *L.A.P.D.* would be required to make every attempt to contact all possible "black, Spanish surnamed, and female applicants" who were disqualified over the past two years and give them the

opportunity to reapply. The city would also have to award back pay and seniority to those who passed the new (less responsible) selection procedures "retroactive to the date of their initial elimination from consideration for employment."

The reaction of Chief Davis was that L.A.P.D. "can do without" federal funds. "For one percent of your budget," said the chief, "they become your personnel department and run your organization. L.E.A.A. has probably reached the position where it should be abolished."

On June 4, 1976, the Los Angeles City Council, including its many minority members, voted unanimously to back Chief Davis and "to make the necessary preliminary steps toward terminating all its L.E.A.A. relationships and grants." Local Americanists had started a letter-writing campaign to the Council using the theme, "Who runs Los Angeles, our local elected officials or Washington bureaucrats?" While many local politicians are not concerned with the implications to our freedom of federalizing the police, they are concerned with their own pride and political power. City Councilman Donald Lorenzen bluntly summed up the Council's feelings: "Tell them in Washington to go straight to hell They are taking away our right to legislate what happens in this city. If they cut the funds off tomorrow we wouldn't lose one policeman or any effectiveness," Lorenzen said. "If we do it on their terms, with all the restrictions on hiring taken away, we would lose the effectiveness of the department."

As this is written, since Los Angeles called L.E.A.A.'s bluff, all is quiet on the western front. What is interesting

is the reaction of the helpful humanitarians at L.E.A.A. when informed that Los Angeles would not take their millions. According to the *Los Angeles Times* of June 5, 1976:

"Police Chief Edward M. Davis informed the Council that Richard Velde, director of L.E.A.A., was both surprised and upset that the city had made public the tentative agreements supposedly reached last month. The L.E.A.A. director, Davis added, informed him bluntly that the city could look forward to federal retaliation should it refuse to accept the new hiring and quota demands. 'He told me that if you dump us and send the money back,' Davis said, 'you'll have about thirty minutes protection because we'll have the general revenue-sharing people from the Treasury Department down on you. And then if that doesn't go, in another fifteen minutes we'll get the Office of Civil Rights Compliance of the Department of Justice on you.' "

If L.E.A.A. just wants to be helpful, as it consistently proclaims, why does it become so vindictive when someone says "No thanks"? You would think Mr. Velde would curtsy and say, "Fine, we'll be able to give the money to someone else." But L.E.A.A. is angry because it has ulterior motives, and one of its intended victims has gotten wise to the bait and escaped the trap.

Let us hope that Chief Davis and the Los Angeles City Council have started a trend which will frustrate Big Brother's attempt to put the local police in his back pocket. But let us do more. Let us act now to remind our friends everywhere that there is a second part to the famous motto, "Support Your Local Police." It is, "... And Keep Them Independent." ■ ■

Reprints are available at: 1-99 copies, 5/\$1; 100-499 copies, 16¢ each; 500-999 copies, 14¢ each; 1,000 or more, 12¢ each. Order from American Opinion, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178.