

The job of the law officer is as difficult today as it has ever been in history. Police officers on every level are subjected to abuse and violence as never before. Officers are killed in the line of duty -- we have had four killed in North Carolina already this year. Others have been fired upon and wounded from ambush, assaulted by individuals and gangs, and then charged with brutality if they

tried to protect themselves. Threats of bodily harm or legal action are all in a day's work.

There is reason for the law officer to be discouraged. His job has been rendered increasingly more difficult by many factors: the increase in crime, greater sophistication of the criminal element, some of the Supreme Court's decisions, growing disrespect for the law, etc. The work load on the officer, the

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responsibility on his shoulders, the shortage of manpower and equipment continues to grow. It is easy to be a criminal today, but difficult to be a law officer.

The Governor accepted the challenge of the times in his inaugural address when he recognized that "a government that is unable to afford all of its citizens the security of person and property is not likely to be able to do much more for them." And, he has followed through with a strong program for strengthening the law and justice capabilities of government.

But, I would emphasize here that regardless of the sound programs being provided in Raleigh and in Columbia and regardless of the emphasis on law and justice in Washington, all of the problems are not going to be solved by State and federal governments. In my opinion, the key to stopping the upward trends of crime and to relaxing the tension and fear of citizens is local government action.

What challenge waits around the corner for the policeman walking his beat? What danger hides in the house for the deputy sheriff serving a paper? What criminal waits with hate in his automobile for the trooper on patrol? What does any event in the busy day of the SBI or FBI agent, the ABC officer or wildlife protector, etc., hold for the officer out doing his job? ~~The lawman must be equal to the~~

challenge of the moment. He must handle it quickly, firmly and fairly.

# Crime Statistics

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Crime is a major problem in North Carolina.

The degree of seriousness, however, is difficult to say because our statistics-gathering and compilation leaves something to be desired. But, based on SBI records and FBI reports, it is safe to predict that if you have not been affected by criminal activity in the last two years, you will sooner or later unless the present trends can be stopped. For last year -- 1969 -- the FBI has estimated that 4.5 million people

*substantive  
instructions*

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were victims of crime. That is a lot of people and many of those victims live or did live in this State.



The latest FBI figures available are for 1967. The total crime index in North Carolina for that year was 62,804. Included were 471 cases of murders or non-negligent manslaughter; 551 forcible rapes; 1,518 robberies; 13,152 aggravated assaults; 24,027 burglaries; 16,494 larcenies of \$50 or more; and

## Drugs

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I have attempted to find out why people -- and particularly young people -- get involved with dangerous drugs. Some, I think, are sold on the idea by older people out to make a dollar or by other youngsters who need the money to buy more narcotics for their own use. Some get involved because they feel it is the "in" thing to do. They are not mature enough or strong enough to stand on their own and can

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be convinced relatively easy to try out this reefer or this pill. Once started, there is a pretty good possibility that the ride will be down hill. Maybe all will not become addicts, but too many will.

In some who use drugs, I think, there is a search for something better. They have a dissatisfaction with their state in life and they are seeking an out.

{ William James, in his thoughts on alcohol, speaks to

what some seek in drugs when he said: "(It) expands, unites and says yes. It is in fact the great exciter of the Yes function in man. It brings its votary from the chill periphery of things into the radiant core. It makes him for the moment one with truth. Not through mere perversity do men run after it..it stands in the place of symphony concerts and literature; and it is part of the deeper mystery and tragedy of life..."

Narcotic-induced trips are not of long duration and their destination is uncertain. What may start as a trip to paradise may well end up in a trip to the cemetery or to a mental institution. The release of an hour may result in a lifetime of heartache of mental and physical pain or, worse, deformed offspring. Even with knowledge of all of these possibilities, young people continue to try dangerous drugs.

Perhaps a part of the increase in illegal drug use is, as Aldous Huxley implies, because of the recent emphasis placed on pills by society. It now appears that there is a pill for everything. He points out that "millions of patients...have been given the (tranquilizer) pills...and have learned to resort to them in every predicament, however trifling uncomfortable. This is very bad medicine and, from the pill

taker's point of view, dubious morality and poor sense." Regardless of whether or not you agree with Huxley's conclusions, I think you will agree that pills have become recognized generally as answer to problems for many. For some unsteady, it takes little rationalization to move to dangerous drugs.

Drugs offer to some young people an avenue of escape from the realities of life. This is particularly true with young people who do not easily adjust to



their changing lives or who have maladjusted personalities. An individual with extreme insecurity, or with a noted lack of confidence in himself and in the world may seek an escape through the use of narcotics. This type of individual is not necessarily a product of poverty but may very well be a product of affluence. This has been evident from the drug investigations conducted in recent months.

Need for training the officers 7a

Why should anyone go to school to be a policeman?

Crime is so rampant in this day and time that anyone can see violations. And, for years, we the people have been fortunate in finding good men to take on the responsibilities of enforcing the law or laws or, at any rate, deciding between who's all right and who's all wrong. Isn't it enough to give a man a badge and a gun and say "now you are a policeman. Go out and arrest someone?"

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There has been too much of that in the past. The people of this country have taken law enforcement for granted for too long. Salaries have been too low; chances for professional improvement too few. Unfortunately, the results of taking law enforcement for granted are all too evident. Law breaking in every form from traffic violations to capital offenses continues to climb at alarming rates. Every time

J. Edgar Hoover releases those FBI statistics the overall percentage of increase is up 15 or 20 per cent. And, criminals are becoming smarter, more daring, and more sophisticated in their methods all the time.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice said back in 1967 that "There is much crime in America, more than ever is reported, far more than ever is solved, far too much

for the health of the Nation. Every American is, in a sense, a victim of crime. Violence and theft have not only injured, often irreparable, hundreds of thousands of citizens, but have directly affected everyone." And, since that statement was made, the crime situation has steadily worsened.

Governor Scott, in his Legislative Message, spoke of the concern in all of us when he said: "Today, we are faced with an increase in the old and familiar varieties of crime as well as the growth of organized crime and large scale civil disorders. The task of the State is this: to maintain public order while upholding the rule of law and pursuing the goal of justice for all citizens."

need for better qualified officer 9a

It all boils down -- as it always has -- to the

individual officer, [the cop on the beat, if you please.]

The law -- whatever its merit -- is not going to be any better than the policeman charged with its enforcement.

The myriad of complicated laws, the interpretation of the courts, the development of professionalism among criminals has brought to an end the era when anyone could be a law officer. As I hope I have made clear, the wearing of a badge and gun no longer make a policeman.

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To be sure, being a law enforcement officer still takes a man with plenty of native intelligence and a cool head. It takes a man with dedication and above average concern for his fellowman. Indeed, officers are closer to and must deal directly with those human problems about which socialologists and humanists lecture. And, being a law enforcement officer today still takes a reasonably brave but cautious individual.

It takes a basically good man to be a policeman as it always has. But, today it takes more. It takes a man with some special training, with some education in his profession, with some ambition to do his job better today than he did it yesterday.

How proud and encouraged I was when Governor Scott emphasized in his inaugural message that law and justice would be a keystone of his administration. He very forcefully stated that "a government that is unable to afford all of its citizens the security of person and property is not likely to be able to do much more for them." And, he has followed up those words with action, including a strong program for

strengthening the law and justice capabilities of State Government.

*work load of officer - low wage* 11a

I would urge everyone of you to familiarize yourself with the workings of the law enforcement operations in the community and county it serves. I think you might be surprised at the workloads on some officers and actually the types of problems with which they are confronted. I think you might well be pleased with the return you are receiving from the tax dollar spent for law enforcement. In fact, I suspect that you will

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agree with me that law enforcement is one area of governmental service where you get more than your money's worth.

You might, however, be surprised at the low wages being paid officers. In some places, you might also be a little concerned about the limited training available to a new officer before he puts on the gun and badge. But, in just about every case, I expect



local officers could tell far more about the problems of human beings in your community than just about any other representative of government or anything else, for that matter. I hope you will take the time to become more aware of the law enforcement resources and limitations.

Indeed, law enforcement on any level can be and will be little better than the people want it to be. It can but reflect the concern and the support of the people of the community. And, I would emphasize this,

you don't get ready for an emergency in five minutes. It takes time, planning, and effort to build a good law enforcement operation. And, it takes money. But, in the final analysis, a community or a county can be only as safe for its residents as its law enforcement group is trained and equipped to do the job.

It is no problem today to buy illegal drugs in North Carolina. Most, if not all, college and university campuses have access to marijuana, heroin and the increasing array of hallucinogenic drugs. According to some, these drugs are "good-time things," no more dangerous than alcohol. Some believe, as William James said of alcohol, that a drug makes man "for the moment one with truth. Not through mere perversity do men

run after it...it stands in the place of symphony concerts and literature; and it is a part of the deeper mystery and tragedy of life..."

Yet, trips induced by illegal drugs and narcotics are of uncertain destination. What may start as a trip to paradise may well end up in a trip to the cemetery or to a mental institution. The release of an hour from uncertainty or tension may result in a lifetime of heartache or mental and physical pain or, worse, a

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deformed offspring. In spite of all the documentation of what has happened to others, people still seek to be turned on by use of illegal and dangerous drugs.

Is there not a limit to the liberties which any individual, including students, can take? It has been said, "An organized society cannot and will not long endure personal and property damage, whatever the reason, context, or occasion. An organized society will not endure invasion of private premises or public offices, or interference with the work or activities of others if adequate facilities for protest and demonstration are otherwise available."

Where is the end to campus unrest? Can so small a group of students on any campus disrupt and cause conflict and possible violence? Is there no sound leadership among the majority willing to step forward and maintain the saneness and progress of an institution while seeking answers to whatever problems that might exist?

Some time ago I said that states' rights were for responsible governments. But since governments derive their just powers from the governed, a government can be no more responsible than its citizenry, for "The government of a free society can act only in response to the desires of the governed" (Katzenbach, page 49).

No system, however well-staffed or organized, no level of material well-being for all, will rid a

society of disrespect for law and order if it lacks a widespread ethical motivation, and a widespread belief that by and large the government and the social order deserve credence, respect, and loyalty. Unless society takes concerted action to change the general conditions and attitudes that are associated with disrespect for law and order, no improvement in law enforcement and the administration of justice will be of much avail.

That every American should cooperate fully with officers of justice is obvious. The police cannot solve crimes that are not reported to them, and the courts cannot administer justice fairly and surely if citizens will not prosecute, serve as witnesses and jurors. But much more important is a concern for morality, for people are more inclined to think of crime in moral than in social terms.

A great Democrat from Pennsylvania (Genevieve Blatt) has said that "we were a God-fearing people at one time and proud of it." We must be that again if we expect to see crime substantially reduced and law and order prevail.

Law enforcement - local problem

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Law enforcement in North Carolina is particularly a local problem.

You might ask how I can refer to this as a "local problem" when recently the General Assembly spent so much time surveying this area and appropriating the largest budget ever to the State Bureau of Investigation. One might even suggest that the Legislature has taken care of the matter and that local officials need not be

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concerned about improving local law enforcement. This is not the case, however.

It is true that the Legislature made sizable appropriations to the Bureau. However, with the exception of funds to create and equip a Narcotics Division, all this money will be spent to improve the Bureau's services to local law enforcement officials. The laboratory facilities and technical services, according to statute,

were established primarily to assist local prosecutors in the performance of their duties. The field agents who work on a day-to-day basis with local officers are there today because the original legislation establishing the Bureau provided that "In the personnel of the Bureau shall be included a sufficient number of persons of training and skill in the investigation of crime and in the preparation of evidence as to be of service.

to local enforcement officers . . . in criminal matters of major importance."

So you see, when the State Bureau of Investigation was created, it was with the idea that it should be primarily a supportive agency to local government.

Personally, I favor this concept. I believe this is the way it should be. This avoids the creation of a State Police and places emphasis on local government at



the level closest to the people.

At the same time, however, this concept places the responsibility squarely on local government to continue to provide adequate law enforcement in towns and counties throughout the State. No increase in the size and strength of the Bureau will or should preempt that right and responsibility of local people.

## Individual Citizen's Responsibility

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The individual citizen also has a responsibility for acting to curb the rising tide of crime in this State. The problems of crime prevention and providing more effective law enforcement require the joint efforts of government and private citizens, acting individually and through active and influential civic organizations.

I believe the private sector of our communities is ready to face the problem. I believe the citizens

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of our towns and counties--the voters--are no longer willing to say, "Let the government do it," and then forget about it. I believe they are serious enough about preventing crime to want to do more than merely sport a bumper sticker saying, "Support your local police."

Good evidence of this fact, I think, is the support the members of the legislature received from "back home" in their efforts to upgrade the State

Bureau of Investigation. Good evidence is the support they received from the news media and the various citizens groups.

The citizens of your communities are serious enough to want to do more--to in fact do more--to curb the rising crime rate, to make sure the law is obeyed, and that justice is available to all of our people.

## Qualifications of Officers

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Although the people of our State know that federal cases favoring defendants have made it more difficult to convict a person and sustain that conviction on appeal, they realize the situation is not hopeless. The people know that the answer is, simply stated: More effective law enforcement through better-trained personnel.

1. Men who know how to do effective investigative work

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2. Who know what evidence to look for in order to establish that a certain crime has been committed
3. Who can obtain the evidence before it is destroyed and preserve it in such a manner that it will be competent for admission at the trial
4. Men who are capable of taking the stand at the trial and presenting the evidence in such a way that convictions can be obtained and upheld if the case is appealed

5. Trained officers who investigate each case on the assumption that it will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court

- In my opinion, it boils down to this: We have been forced into a new day in law enforcement, a day when we can no longer expect to meet the challenges of our time with untrained, underpaid, and understaffed law enforcement agencies.

The police officer today must be a highly trained professional, well versed in many areas of the law, a person who must make a decision, often time on the spur of the moment, that a jury, a trial judge, or an appellant judge will review months later to see if the officer's judgment was right or wrong.

What good is a confession if the officer through ignorance, obtained it in such a fashion that it will be incompetent in Court. It makes little sense

to me to see defendants apprehended, tried, and convicted but then released because of some technical error made in the course of apprehension, detention, or trial.

Recently we lost a case in the U. S. Supreme Court, where the defendant had raped and killed a woman, simply because of the manner the officer obtained a confession from the defendant.

This case had been in the State and Federal Courts six years in an effort to uphold the conviction of an obviously guilty man. Now the person cannot be retried.

Guilty persons have been turned loose because the officer did not give the defendant the required constitutional warning, or the search warrant did not contain the information to show probably cause, or the identification of defendant was improper, or the

search of the defendant or his premises was unconstitutional, or the defendant confessed under circumstances where the officer cannot show that defendant's constitutional rights were fully protected and afforded.

The individual citizen hears on the radio and sees on TV vivid accounts of civil disorders and the violence which is apt to confront the officer any day he straps on his gun and puts on his badge and goes to work. I think that this same citizen is willing to do what is required to see that these officers, who stand between him and the criminal elements of our society, are the best to be found-- and he knows that such men can be found only by

offering attractive wages and compensating them at least in part for their overtime service.

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I was disturbed recently to read an article written by a reporter in one of our small towns in the East. The story could just as easily have been told about any other town or county anywhere in North Carolina. Allow me to read to you that short article entitled, "He Got the Call."



Good law enforcement officers, like churchmen, realize that their profession offers few financial benefits while demanding countless work hours in all types of weather. In other words, a police officer (like a minister) must have the "call" to become a credit to his organization. Such a call was received here last week.

The city's newest patrolman - who started work Tuesday - headed a discount store's produce section in June when he joined the (Police) Reserve. His salary was well above what he can reasonably expect with the police department in the next several years.

Nevertheless, he resigned the store job to become a patrolman on the city force. His monthly pay, not counting deductions, is less than \$450 per month.

He is working a 48-hour week. Like fellow officers, he is required to attend court sessions where his testimony is needed - and there are no provisions for "time off" or "extra pay" for court time.

More than ever today, it requires a dedicated man to wear a police officer's uniform.

Let me hasten to say, that I am pleased that the law enforcement profession has been referred to as a "calling," as a profession which requires unique qualities of its members and almost a religious fervor. However, I do not believe that law enforcement, by necessity, should require such financial sacrifices of qualified men who want to enter it.

This is the notion we nurtured so long about the teaching profession. We told ourselves that we could continue to pay rock bottom salaries--that we could provide poor teaching conditions and retirement plans--and that a sufficient number of qualified persons still would be "called " to teaching. How wrong we were.

We woke up one morning and found a teacher shortage on our hands--we found that our best qualified persons were leaving teaching for other professions and that the profession, and we as its beneficiaries, <sup>WERE</sup> was in serious trouble. We discovered there was no magic about the teaching profession which would relieve us of our responsibility to compensate these persons for the valuable services they were providing for our children.

At last we have moved to remedy that situation, and the public has given its governmental officials overwhelming support in their efforts to do so.

The same situation that existed a few years ago in the teaching profession, and still today to some extent, exists in the law enforcement profession now. The problem is just as critical and requires immediate attention from those of you who hold the

purse strings and denying them even minimum reasonable compensation for their services. By doing so, we are being neither wise, nor fair, nor reasonable.

*need for PLN connections  
for Consumer Prot*

We send our law enforcement officers out to perform tasks which require great personal danger, to do things we would be afraid to do ourselves. We ask wives to allow their husbands to be our protectors, and children to allow their fathers to enforce the laws which are safeguards for all of us. But what security do we provide in case that husband or father is killed or seriously injured while serving in our behalf?

Again, often very little. A meager pension plan and a little accident insurance and we think that we have adequately provided for the law officer's family. But we have not. So little has been done, in most cases, to provide the law officer with fringe benefits, with life and accident insurance, with retirement plans to insure his family that they will continue to live comfortably should their breadwinner no longer be able to provide for them.

I believe our people realize at last that we must do better than this if we are to do more than just give lip service to our concern for preventing crime and ensuring that law and order will be maintained.

FBI Crime Reports "Crime Clock" (U.S.A.)

8 serious crimes each minute

1 violent crime (murder, forcible rape, robbery or  
assault to kill) every 54 seconds

1 murder every 39 minutes

1 forcible rape every 17 minutes

1 aggravated assault every 2 minutes

1 robbery every 2 minutes

1 burglary every 17 seconds

1 larceny (\$50 and over) every 25 seconds

1 auto theft every 41 seconds

There were 64 law enforcement officers killed by  
criminal action in 1968.

At least 4 in North Carolina. *this year.*



Estimated Financial Losses from Major Crimes  
Against Property During 1968

\$ 70 million	Robbery
234 million	Burglary
<u>334 million</u>	Larceny and Theft
\$644 million (total)	

1960 almost 4.5 million serious crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

Whereas, from 1960-1968, the population increased 11%, the crime rate increased 99%.

Arrest of juveniles for serious crimes increased 78% from 1960 to 1968 while number of persons in the young age group 10-17 increased 25%.

## FBI Crime Statistics (National Figures)

1968, 61% of all persons arrested for auto theft were under 18 years of age and 16% were under 15 years of age. Persons under 21 years old account for 79% of arrests for auto theft.

Persons under 15 made up 10% of total police arrests. Under 18 years old, 26%; under 21, 39%; under 25, 50%.

{ Over 1/2 of individuals arrested for violations of the Narcotic Drug Laws were persons over 21.

It is apparent, therefore, that the involvement of young persons measured by police arrest

is escalated at a pace 4 time their percentage in the national population.

Of offenders under 20 released in 1963, 72% were rearrested by 1968.

Home - community - mini  
starts  
Brotherhood of now

loyalty  
to God  
& to country  
loyalty  
to God  
& to country

Widow & the orphan

Orphan orphanage

100 years from now

entertainment - ~~instructional~~

greatest rewards of membership come  
from ministry to the elderly in  
need and the children

The FBI Uniform Crime Reports for January - September of 1969 show that the Crime Index increased 11% nationally over the same period in 1968.

As a group, violent crimes increased 12%, led by forcible rape up 17%, robbery 15%, and aggravated assault and murder 9%. Property crimes showed a 10% rise, with larceny \$50 and over up 20%, auto theft 11% and burglary 4%.

In the Southern states, including North Carolina, the Crime Index also increased 11% --- the same as the national average. Violent crimes increased 12%, led by robbery up 19%, forcible rape 15%, and aggravated assault and murder up 7%. Property crimes also increased in the South at the rate of 11%. Larceny of \$50 and more increased 22% --- more than the high

national average --- auto theft rose by 11% and burglary by 5%.

PENALTIES FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS.

(a) Any person violating any provision of this article or any person who conspires, aids, abets, or procures others to do such acts shall upon conviction be punished, for the first offense, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court;

[ Provided, that any person unlawfully possessing one gram or less of the drug defined in G. S. 90-87(1) a, or one tenth of a gram or less of the drug defined

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in G. S. 90-87(1) b or c, or one gram or less of the drug marijuana defined in G. S. 90-87(1)d, shall, for the first offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.] For a second violation of this article, the defendant shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than ten years. For a third or subsequent violation of this article, the defendant shall be fined not more than three thousand

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dollars (\$3,000.00) and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than fifteen (15) years nor more than life imprisonment.

(c) If the offense shall consist of the sale, barter, peddling, exchange, dispensing or supplying of marijuana or a narcotic drug to a minor by an adult in violation of any provision of this article, such person shall upon conviction be punished by a term of not less than ten years nor more than life imprisonment and shall be fined not more than three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) for the first and all subsequent violations of this article, and the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended, and

probation shall not be granted.



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BARBITURATE AND STIMULANT DRUGS

7/ § 90-113.8. Penalties

(a) Any person who violates, or who conspires with, aids, abets, or procures another to violate, G.S. 90-113.2 (5) relating to the illegal possession for the purpose of sale, barter, exchange, dispensing, supplying, giving away, or furnishing of barbiturate or stimulant drugs, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five years. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of

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G.S. 90-113.2 (5) the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years.

(b) Any person who violates, or conspires with, aids, abets, or procures another to violate, any provision of this article, other than G.S. 90-113.2 (5), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Upon a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of any provision of this article, other than

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G.S. 90-113.2 (5), the defendant shall be guilty of a felony and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.