February 17, 1971

BRIEF LECTURE

Judge McLaughlin noted in a brief lecture that he recently had given other "users" of marijuana a sentence of probation without verdict. But he had said publicly at that time that the next time such cases came before him he would mete out jail sentences. The defendant's lawyer said the youth was married and was the father of a 4-month-old child. He was attending college part-time.

In passing sentence, Judge McLaughlin said: "Sometimes judges suffer more than the defendant when they have to hand down a jail sentence."

He then told the youth that he must serve four months in jail starting at night only when school is over.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement of my estimated net worth as of December 31, 1970, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE, DECEMBER 31, 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residence in Washington</td>
<td>$63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automobiles: Chevrolet</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldsmobile</td>
<td>2,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and personal goods</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash value of life insurance</td>
<td>2,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal contributions to Federal employee retirement system</td>
<td>15,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>93,986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage on residence in Washington</td>
<td>38,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal loan (C. A. Nickloff Agency, Hibbing, Minn.)</td>
<td>3,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous personal bills</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>43,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated net worth</td>
<td>49,749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DR. MILTON S. EISENHOWER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, an outstanding American, whom I am proud to claim as a Marylander, is Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower of Baltimore. Dr. Eisenhower was formerly president of the Johns Hopkins University and served as Chairman of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

Last fall, the undergraduates at Johns Hopkins organized a Milton S. Eisenhower symposium in Dr. Eisenhower's honor, and I gave the opening address. In that speech, Dr. Eisenhower, from his perspective as Chairman of the Commission on Violence, gave a broad overview of the severe problem of violent crime in America and the multifaceted dilemma we face in trying to reduce it.

I would like to call Dr. Eisenhower's remarks to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that they be included in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

VIOLENT CRIME: AN OVERFLOW

(By Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower)

We live in an urban society. We live in an affluent society. And we live in a society that is growing rapidly.

In the convergence of those three characteristics lies a central problem for America in the 1970's.

In our affluent, demand-saturated areas, where twothirds of the American people live, violent crime is rising, and fear is rising in its wake. Fear is manifest in the locked doors, the everyday, the seemingly unbreakable number of guns bought for self-protection, the signs on public buses that say: "Driver does not carry cash." It is the neglected conditions that the American people continue to face for the rise in violent crime, but violent crime is the cancer that may kill the cities and paralyze the suburbs as well.

The potential products of American affluence—flights to other planets, supersonic transports, rebuilt cities, effective systems of mass transit—are all there; and these will hollow achievements if, at the same time, we ignore the despair and alienation of a large portion of our citizens who do not share adequately in America's affluence. The visible signs of the situation will be mounting rates of violent crime—and spreading fear, with its paralyzing results.

Dr. Norval Morris, Professor of Law and Criminology, University of Chicago, said to the Commission on Violence: "Crime for the first time is a threat to the quality of life in this country." And Dr. Price M. Cobb, the distinguished black psychiatrist, said, "If violence continues at its present pace, we may well witness the end of the grand experiment of democracy.

And the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, after obtaining the unprecedented help of two hundred of the nation's leading scholars in history, law, sociology, criminology, psychiatry, and other fields—after obtaining public evidence from some 150 individuals, ranging from student radicals to police chiefs, from scholars to the heads of Bureau of Investigation—and, after considering this complex problem among ourselves for a year and a half, said to the President of the United States: "We solemnly declare that this nation is entering a period in which our people need to be as concerned by this internal danger to our free society as by any possible combination of external threats."

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than one million are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.

The best estimate of the number of serious crimes committed in the United States each year is ten million of which more than 1,000,000 are violent crimes: homicides, aggravated assaults, forcible rapes, and robberies. According to another estimate, more than 1,000,000 Americans commit a major violent crime in any one year. Many more, of course, commit a serious crime some time in their lives.

The problem is that this is not the first time we are looking at the problem of violence in our midst. Dr. Eisenhower is the clear leader in this very important area. He was in the forefront of this study. I was fortunate enough to be a member of the commission. We did a very good job, but we could have done better. We could have done a better job, but we could have done a better job.