

Mr. TAMM. Very definitely, sir.

The association that I represent at the present time is actively engaged in trying to raise the level of educational background of the law enforcement people of this country. We have been doing this primarily through a Ford Foundation grant that was given to us to stimulate the interest in colleges and universities in police administration throughout the country.

When we started out with this particular grant from the Ford Foundation 4 years ago, there were 60 colleges and universities in this country, including junior colleges, that offered degree programs leading to a degree in police administration. Through the efforts we have obtained with this grant, there are now some 200 schools, colleges, universities, and junior colleges that are giving courses within easy reach of law enforcement where the law enforcement officers can attain a college degree.

Next, within the 50 States we have been advocating a minimum educational period and a minimum training period for law enforcement officers to be adopted by State legislatures throughout the country to see if we can't raise the standard of law enforcement.

I do not tell you that education is the whole answer to this problem. I say that education can contribute a great deal to solving some of the problems of law enforcement.

There are 23 States that have a minimum requirement of law enforcement officers of at least a high school degree and a minimum amount of training before you put this officer out on the street to perform his duties.

We strongly recommend in a period of 7 years from now that the educational requirement for police officers be a junior college degree, and 10 to 15 years from now a college degree.

This is not beyond the realm of possibility. We must bring to the law enforcement agency more expertise and I think the law enforcement agency is making a decided effort to do this.

Training facilities are extremely important. We have to make more facilities available to educate and train police officers and the better we get them trained the more quickly we are going to conquer crime.

Mr. DADDARIO. You say that things ought to be done on a local level, and you use Los Angeles as an example. What it is doing or not doing is not known to the New York Police Department. What makes that so? Why isn't there better coordination since there are now so many associations? Why is there the communications barrier?

Mr. TAMM. We are trying to do this now. Actually, no one knows how much research has been done in this country by individual police departments.

As a part of our Ford Foundation grant, we had \$25,000 to organize a central clearinghouse for information of this type. The \$25,000 over a 4-year period doesn't give a great deal of funds to collect and disseminate the material and did not provide an evaluation capability.

Research has been accomplished in many fields of police work—such as the very simple problem of one-man patrol versus two-man patrol in a patrol car. There are police associations and police agencies that very staunchly oppose the utilization of one-man patrol because it is considered dangerous. We don't know if it is dangerous or not dangerous.