

C O P Y

February 28, 1968

Honorable Terry D. Schruck
Mayor
City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Mayor Schruck:

I am delighted to hear that your health is good and you have returned to normal duties. Undoubtedly, through your staff and the press you have been kept up-to-date on many community activities.

There has been considerable community attention and interest focused on police-community relations over the past several weeks. I have been at several meetings recently where this has been a topic for serious discussion.

On Friday morning, February 16, 1968, a group of people interested in this matter were able to meet with Mr. Sam Chapman and Dr. Watson who were community guests as resource people for a police-community relations institute sponsored by Portland State College.

Because of the unexpected availability of these two men, very short notice was given concerning this breakfast meeting. However, we were fortunate that Keith Jones of your staff was able to attend the greater portion of the meeting.

We discussed with these two experts the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice contained in the Task Force Report on Police. Our discussion centered on how these recommendations might be implemented in the City of Portland. We were particularly concerned about those recommendations regarding police-community relations.

At the conclusion of our meeting the group took action to form an ad hoc committee to meet with you. The purpose of this meeting would be to express our concerns and get "feed-back" from you as to what this city is actually doing in planning for the implementation of the President's Crime Commission recommendations in Portland.

You must have an awesome daily schedule as most of us do in our regular work. Yet we think this matter is of the utmost concern and demands our immediate attention. I appreciate your appointment secretary making time available for us with you at 10:30 A.M. on Thursday March 7, 1968 in your conference room.

I am sure this group's concern is the same as yours, namely that Portland can be a vigorous community where people can be secure and happy.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of my letter to Mr. Keith Jones and Mr. Russ Peyton. While they are not members of this Committee, they have indicated their interest.

Very truly yours,

/s/ C. Kevin Collins

C. Kevin Collins, Chairman
Ad Hoc Citizens Committee on Police
Community Relations

C/dgs

TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This Table of Recommendations is reprinted from the General Report of the Commission, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society." It lists the Commission's recommendations on the police and shows where in this volume each is treated in more detail.

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* The volume referred to is TASK FORCE REPORT: THE POLICE

AD HOC CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON POLICE--COMMUNITY RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN: C. Kevin Collins
University of Portland
5000 North Willamette Boulevard (97203)
289-5541

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Mrs. Dale Barker 3036 N.E. 18th Avenue (97212) 287-7204	League of Women Voters
Paul Bender 526 Park Building (97205) 223-7773	National Conference of Christians and Jews
Dick Celsi 3928 North Williams (97227) 287-1092	Operation Contact (C-CAP)
Donald Clark P.O. Box 751 Portland, Oregon 97207 226-7271	Law Enforcement Program Portland State College
Miss Ruth Haefner 4242 N.E. Failing (97213) 281-7624	Greater Portland Council of Churches
David Hain 16200 S.W. Pacific Highway (97223) 636-8348	City Club
Fred Markey County Court House (97204) 227-8411	Summer Youth Program Metropolitan Youth Commission
William McCoy 830 N.E. 47th Avenue (97213) 232-0463	Foster Grandparent Program
Richard McDevitt 718 West Burnside (97209) 228-9131	Tri-County Community Council
A. Thomas Niebergall P.O. Box 311 (97207) 222-5561	HUB-CAP
Rev. Harper Richardson 215 S.E. 9th Avenue (97214) 235-3087	Centenary Wilbur Methodist Church

NAME AND ADDRESS

REPRESENTING

Paul Schulze
5329 N.E. Union (97211)
288-7051

Model Cities Program

Morton Spence
1320 S.W. Broadway (97201)
222-5511

Oregon Journal

Don Sterling
1320 S.W. Broadway (97201)
222-5511

Oregon Journal

Joyce Thomasmeyer
3106 N.E. 11th Avenue (97212)
284-4603

Stella Maris House

Rev. Paul Waldschmidt
5000 North Willamette Boulevard (97203)
289-5541

Portland Metropolitan Steering
Committee-EOA

March 1968

Following is list of individuals who attended meeting in Mayor's Office on Thursday, March 7, 1968.
 (Citizens Committee on Law Enforcement) ---

Ad. Hoc. Comm.
on P. C. Relations

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE
Tom Niebergall	HUB-CAP (Attorney)	P. O. Box 311	222-5561
Kev Collins	University of Portland	97203	289-5541, Ext. 273
Robert E. Nelson	C-CAP	5827 N. E. 28th	287-4050
Donald I. McNamara	Bureau of Police	222 SW Pine	227-7551
Ruth Haefner	Albina Neighborhood Council	4242 N. E. Failing	281-7624
Dick Celsi	C-CAP	2733 N. Kerby Avenue	284-3512
Robert Christ	Attorney	1107 Standard Plaza	224-3113
Sam Redditt, Jr.	Portland Development Comm.	3726 N. Kerby	288-6271
David Hain	O. S. Attorney's Office	1747 Conifer Dr., Lake Oswego, Oregon	226-3361, Ext. 1531
R. W. Nahstoll	City Club	9th flr., Loyalty Bldg.	226-1191
Austin Harper Richardson	Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church	215 S. E. Ninth	235-3087
Dick McDivett	Community Council	708 W. Burnside	282-7911
William McCoy	Providence Child Center	830 N. E. 47th	232-0463
Donald J. Sterling, Jr.	Oregon Journal	1320 S. W. Broadway	222-5511
Russ Peyton	Mayor's Comm. on Human Relations	City Hall	228-6141
Paul B. Bender	N. C. C. J.	526 Park Building	223-7773
Harold Kleiner	Portland Public Schools	631 NE Clackamas	281-1219
Keith L. Jones	Mayor's Office	City Hall	228-6141

HRC

On March 7th an ad hoc committee met with the Mayor, and, our Chief of Police requesting information as to what the Mayor and Police were doing to carry out suggestions and recommendations made by the Presidents Committee on Law Enforcement.

Following the meeting they felt they had not received any satisfactory answers, other than the fact that the Mayor had brought up the question of dialogues or little City Halls in various areas throughout the community.

Various members of the ad hoc committee got in touch with this office complaining about what they belived to be lack of satisfactory answers.

Your Director, therefore, made the following suggestion to the ad hoc committee - that they form a steering committee who would sit down, crystalize their thinking as to suggestions and then sit down with the Police Chief to determine whether or not they would be helpful in assisting better police - community relations.

I pointed out that these matters, if we were going to get anywhere would have to be without rancor or emotion. Otherwise, I thought it would be a waste of time.

Following this, Keith Jones and I sat down with Chief McNamara and discussed the problem with him and he agreed that he would welcome this kind of meeting in his office.

The steering committee of the ad hoc committee will meet with me at 7:00 a.m. for breakfast on Friday of this week. And, they have indicated that they would like their appointment with the Chief at a luncheon on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week, whatever best suits his convenience.

The City Club Study Committee on Law enforcement has been informed of the steps taken by the Police Chief in placing three men from the North Precinct and three men from the East Precinct to try and do a good human relations job in the Ablina area.

I have also informed the City Club Committee of the willingness of our Chief of Police to sit down and discuss various problems that they seem to be concerned with in creating better police community relations - stressing also the need to discuss such matters in a completely unemotional manner realizing that all parties concerned have but one goal in mind and that all we are discussing is methodology in helping to bring it about.

*Ad Hoc
Committee
on Police
Community
Relations*

March 7, 1968

MEETING WITH MAYOR SCHRUNK

Tom Biebergall, Kev Collins, Robert E. Nelson, Donald McNamara, Ruth Haefner, Dick Celsi, Robert Christ, Sam Redditt, Jr., David Hain, R.W. Nahstoll, Harper Richardson, Dick McDevitt, William McCoy, Donald Sterling, Jr., Russ Peyton, Paul B. Bender, Harold Kleiner, Keith Jones.

Introductions ---

- McDevitt - friends of the police - too many interested citizen groups going in different ways. Friendly, supportive group.
- Hal -- 2 factors - politics, citizens
- K.C. -- Polarize
- Mayor -- Many groups and many meetings taking place. Officer meetings at Jeff. Foot patrolmen. Personal relationships of cops with kids
- Chief -- Just another meeting to help us. Speaking in Jeff. Meetings at C-CAP. Precinct meetings, involving sergeants and patrolmen. Thinks this is much better than a group of polished speakers. Next 2 weeks, 6 men - foot patrol (in effect in 2 weeks). Human relations taught in police academy since 1958. NCCJ grant. Little City Hall movement including streets, health, lighting, nuisances.
- Bill Mc-- We're not busybodies. We're not thinking just in Albina. We are trying to get a spirit developed. Human relations going along, but how about Sunshine Division - poor public relations
- First the Chief ever heard any criticism of it.
- Bill -- How they respond. Attitudes toward Gypsies - poor food.
- Dick McD-- Ramada Inn - Sunshine Division. There are things that don't come to the Chief
- CH -- Why can't they write the Chief
- Bill-- Everybody can't write
- Bob N.-- Creative listening is needed. Questions aren't always asked to be critical. Should point out the positive things

COPY

Don S.-- T.V. show - neither CH or Terry caught questions on citizens complaints. Don not familiar with complaint procedure.

Chief -- S.O.P. on complaints. Sgt. or Lt. goes out to advise complainant.

Terry -- Complaints come to his office too. Complain gamut of complaints.

Chief-- Feels we think that people fear retaliation.

Bob-- Unanswered complaints are the problem.

Harold -- Schools don't have resources to do all either. Constantly accused of traditional rut also.

Harper -- Conc with prevention side of prevention-control equation. Trying to use college age creativity. Invasion of hippy types and Mafia this summer as San Francisco was last summer.

Terry-- Equal communication dialogue less than satisfactory

Sam -- Lower echelon citizens = youth. Need communication representatives of them and development of their identity. Kids not represented in meetings. Has an Albina Jr. Patrol. Kids live for these Saturday meetings. Dec at Camp Minuca - big love in

Chief -- Bill took exception re: Albina Foot Patrol Father image. Last year after trouble, Mr. Corker of Labor got

Dick-- Whydid you stop?

Chief-- Because contacts stopped

Harper -- College age types don't have anything to do - P.A.L. club

Terry-- PAL displaced. Moved to Lents. Have now one in Portsmouth area. Have one is Sellwood. Have Park Bureau with Knott Street Center. All through Boys Clubs.

Dick N.-- Communication problem. Chief spoofing self re: complete reception. Service nationally only, until citizens unsatisfied. Are they ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ decided at precinct level. Officer making advances at a girl - fired. 53 complaints to Chief in the last 4 months.

Terry-- We are in trouble in we aim links between sargents, leiutenants and captains in service training. 25-30 finish college in applied psycholody. 27 going in special fields.

Chief --- Read policy on complaints.

Dick McD-- Recommendations on No implementation recommenda-
tions of this or civil disorder commission. Why?

Chief -- Thinks advisory committee should make citizens aware.

Dick Celsi-Problem - Hunt found out what people want. Only
contact of C-CAP -rec when boys arrested.

Terry -- We have to contact much better.

Keith-- 1) Complaints on Sunshine Division ~~xxxxxxx~~
referred to Bill Cate then to the Chief.
2) Two attempts to reach C-CAP hard core - couldn't
do it
3) Hippie program - Mr. Menzel, Kerric House lady
and Lee Stone.

Harp - thinks we should conc on Laurelhurst

Correct as to our reaction to political problems
v.s. community problems.

Business community - who leans on them.

Terry -- Ford National Commission - Glenn Jackson
~~Kaxi~~ Labor - separate program conc employment
Team fragmentation of various programs

Bob N.-- Complaint? Would the Mayor and Chief feel threatened
if we acted as buffer. Many won't make complaints
to police. They get defensive and turn people off.

Kev C.-- Portland Foundation from business community to
solve Portland's problems on long range basis.

Sam -- Youth Council city wide needed now.

Terry -- W.C. air -- many

Sam -- Make it white and negro

Bob-- Communication problems were here because they were
constructive people

Tom N. P.O. Box 311 222-5561
 Bob Nelson C-CAP 5827 N.E. 28th 287-4050
 Chief McNamara 226-7551
 Ruth Haefner - Albina Neighborhood Council - 4242 N.E. Failing 281-7624
 Dick Celsi 2733 N. Kerby Ave 284-3512
 Bob Christ 1107 Standard Plaza 224-3113
 Sam Reddit, Jr. - Portland Develop Commission, 3726 N. Kerby 288-

March 7, 1968

AD HOC COMMITTEE MEETING WITH MAYOR SCHRUNK

Name	Organization	Address	Phone
Tom Niebergall	HUB-CAP	P.O. Box 311	222-5561
Kev Collins	Univ. of Portland	Portland, Ore.	289-5541
Robert E. Nelson	C-CAP	5827 N.E. 28th	287-4050
Donald McNamara	Bureau of Police	222 S.W. Pine	227-7551
Ruth Haefner	Albina Neighb. Coun.	4242 N.E. Failing	281-7624
Dick Celsi	C-CAP	2733 N. Kerby	284-3512
Robert Christ	Attorney	1107 Stand. Plaza	224-3113
Sam Redditt, Jr.	Port. Dev. Comm.	3726 N. Kerby	288-6271
David Hain	U.S. Atty's office	Lake Oswego 9th Fl. Loyalty Bld. Ext.1531	226-3361
R.W. Nahstoll	City Club	Portland, Ore.	226-1191
Harper Richardson	Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church		235-3087
Dick McDevitt	Community Council	708 W. Burnside	282-7711
William McCoy	Providence Child Center	830 N.E. 47th	232-0463
Donald Sterling, Jr.	Oregon Journal	1320 S.W. Broadway	222-5511
Russ Peyton	Mayor's Comm. on Human Relations		228-6141
Paul B. Bender	N.C.C.J.	526 Park Build.	223-7773
Harold Kleiner	Portland Public Schools	631 N.E. Clackamas	281-1219
Keith Jones	Mayor's Office	1220 S.W. 5th	228-6141

COPY

March 15, 1968

Russell A. Peyton, Human Relations Director

Mayor's Office

Keith Jones

Police-Community Relations

Dear Keith:

Following the conversation that you and I had with Police Chief McNamara, regarding police-community relations not only by the Ad Hoc Committee but other groups including the Human Relations Commission, I have been in touch with a number of the members of this Ad Hoc group.

Unfortunately, Kevin Collins the Chairman, has been out of town but I have suggested and they have agreed that they will meet very shortly to crystallize their thinking and be prepared to enter into discussions with you, Chief McNamara and others, not only to share information but with suggestions of how we might work together in bringing about better relationships between police, minority groups and the general community.

I stated to a number of these people that unless they were ready to sit down and discuss these matters without rancor or emotion I believed it would be a waste of time and suggested that as soon as they met they should determine how they might assist in providing better police - community relations or, we would be wasting our time.

I have been assured by Attorney Dick Nasthol, Wm. McCoy, Richardann, Dick McDevit, Paul Bender and others that they will get together at a very early date and to discuss my suggestions and formulate plans that they believe will be helpful in assisting better police-community relations.

Sincerely,

Russell A. Peyton

RAP/cm

MR. TOM SLOAN
Employee Relations MGR
TEKTRENIX INCORPORATED
9450 S.W. BARNES ROAD.
PORTLAND, OREGON

MAY 15, 1968

DEAR MR. SLOAN:

The accompanying letter
is one that I hope will be
of interest to you; it is an
attempt to shed you ABLAST
of what we are doing in our
Public - Community Relations Ad hoc
committee.

If you don't mind I would
like to put material like this
or notes of our meetings in
your hands if you would look
upon this material as Feed-Back
or as an attempt to get information
before Decision makers.

~~Very truly yours,~~
Sincerely,
Art - Harry Rubenstein

April 22, 1968

RECEIVED
APR 28 1968
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

Chief of Police McNamara
222 S. W. Pine
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Chief McNamara:

The AD HOC Committee on Community Relations at its meeting on Wednesday, April 17, 1968 had as its guest, members of your Community Service Officers' Staff. After hearing their presentation of their purpose, the group took the following action:

The AD HOC Committee on Police Community Relations took action to support the Police Community Service Officers' Program and its present personnel.

The committee indicated its willingness to serve as Citizen Liaison with the Chief of Police in further strengthening of this program.

I am conveying this information to you so that you will know the support of this group in this beginning step to establish meaningful police community relationships at the neighborhood level. Our group will continue to concern itself in this area. We are presently exploring the feasibility of a "Ride Along Program" where by residents could ride in patrol cars to gain first hand experience as to the nature of the police job. We are also gathering information in the area of police aides and the potential of this program to further the aims of good police community relationships.

Very truly yours,

C. Kevin Collins, Chairman
AD HOC Committee on Community Relations

Richard McDevitt, Secretary

RM:pl

cc: Bard Purcell
Kevin Collins
Russell Peyton
Mayor Terry Schruck

AUSTIN HARPER RICHARDSON, Minister
CENTENARY WILBUR METHODIST Church
215 Southeast Ninth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214
May 8, 1968

Dean Kevin Collins
University of Portland
5000 Willamette Blvd.
Portland, Oregon 97203

Dear Kevin,

The following thoughts occur to me as I review my notes on our May 8 meeting:

1. The whole matter of Bail Bond Procedures is obviously a live issue.
----There is need for staff for investigation purposes *at the courts.*
----We need to establish a contact with a Judge to talk about Bail --- *Salmonett?* ---- *Laughtry?*
Salmonett *Laughtry*

Lets inquire into the system Holzman recommended:
I Notice to appear
II Summons
III Arrest

*Submitt Holzman
Approved AT our
meeting*

2. Also it appears obvious that there is need for Courts to be established that sit continuously, night and day, weekends and holidays.
3. We would do well to look into the requirements for Police Officers in Portland at the same time we invite Professor Matterozzo to talk to us about the Police Officers testing program. (Would changing the requirements help recruit negro police officers. *There are people who would change it necessary*)
4. Those of us who haven't had the experience should visit Rocky Butte jail.
5. Also some of our group should sit in on arraignments on Tuesdays at 1:30 (For experience with Bail Bond Procedures)
6. Let raise questions with appropriate people about the Municipal Court million dollar income and what happens to this money. *if 800,000 is the income derived from the municipal court of jurisdiction. this cost is 250,000; where is the profit going?*
7. I think we need to follow up on our interviews with Deputy Chief Carr as to "ride-alongs" and community service cadets, but I don't think we will accomplish anything until Paul Bender has some results from his correspondence. I don't think we will see anymore movement without spelling out each move along the way; in other words it looks like its going to be push on our part all the way.

Sincerely yours

Notes - May 15 by Austin Harper Richardson
POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS AD HOC COMMITTEE - 7:15 a.m., Eve's Restaurant
We should:

1. Zero in on Police Community Relations
Invite Matterozzo . . .let this be our bag!
2. We should invite politicians to come . . . structure our dialogue to focus on police-community relations (Y.W.C.A. person . . . Laurie)
3. "A Moral Equivalent to Riots" Saturday Review (material distributed by Ruth Haefner)
4. Roger Myers - Chairman of City Club Bail Bond Practices Committee
Presentation:
 - a) Purpose of Bail - to assure accused person shows up at his trial
 - b) A conclusion of the City Club Report: -a person's ability to post bail has nothing to do with his right to be free prior to trial.
Other factors(that should enter into the question of Bail)
 - a) what kind of person
 - b) how long in the community?
 - c) has he a job? how long?
 - d) Family? What employer says about him?
 - c) Our present systems overriding criterion is monetary bail . . . we do not feel this is right
 - d) No administrative procedure now for securing data on persons
 - 1. City Club recommends a series of filters at each stage of the arrest procedure to keep as many people out of jail as possible or getting them out as soon as possible once they are in.
 - 2. This requires allocation of money to set City Club procedure recommendations into effect
 - 3. The law enforcement agencies are very receptive to amendments of present system.
 - 4. Some Judges feel setting Bail a judicial prerogative but do not feel possessive

* Recommendations:

- 1) Police Officers be given right to issue a summons in lieu of arrest
A bill was presented to Committee of Senator Mahoney that would give Officers a right to issue a summons to apply to all crimes misdemeanors and felonies. This bill never saw the light of day in Senator Mahoney's Committee.
- 2)The next recommendation:
 - some person at the police station who has authority to grant release (could effect release within hours of arrest)
 - would issue a summons so that person could be returned.
 - police officers resent time ferrying minor offense persons into court - also uneconomical in terms of officers time and the use of equipment.
- 3) Third recommendation:
 - should be some one at police station who would interview people not granted station house release.
 - interviewer would seek to discover whether this person should be granted release depending on what the interview uncovers.
 - this interview result could be made available to a magistrate if no one at station house has authority.

- under state courts: if arrested on Friday under present system may sit until Tuesday if has no money to post bail.
- the municipal court sit daily
- most people have difficulties on week-ends

4. The report recommends that a Judge be on call also to hear case on phone if necessary with authority to direct release.
- a person ought not to have to sit two days in jail if have no money when guilt not established . . .no reason to impose additional punishment . . .too disruptive! Costly in terms of job, family responsibility.
 - the problem of preventive detention is by passed in City Club report
 - we do not have any satisfactory procedures today for authorizing a Court to say you can't go free
 - we should not use bail to detain people
 - but until courts do develop other means the courts will use bail as means of preventive detention.

5. What could be done?
- a) State courts could hold daily sessions
 - b) Judges could be on call on week-ends
 - c) We could use law students, sociology students, junior leagues, women, League of Women Voters, urban leagues
 - we need persons as investigators at the Court House. New York has 15 investigators that work out of the In New York City:
 - within an hour the interviewer meets with the jailed person
 - within three to four hours the person is brought before a judge that is sitting continuously.
 - we could have this kind of procedure in Portland now if we could find the bodies to do the interviewing. Now there are no funds. Question arises both objective and subjective / based on points given for questions answered in various categories. . . .either method valid.
 - just need conscientious people to do interviewing . . . merely requires a trained person. This could be a new career opportunity.
 - the Mayor and City Council could authorize the expenditure of funds to do this in one city . . .might be more difficult on state level.

The crucial question:

Will this person show up for his trial?

The suggestion was made that a demonstration grant be developed for this program under legal services for O.E.O. (Ron Gevurtz & the legal aid people.

we need to show community a model of what can be done.

-- \$250,000 running the municipal court which brings in one million eight. There is plenty of money available here!

Have Holzman and Mc Namarra show cost of hearings prior to trial / and cost of time of officers and equipment and of keeping people in jail-it cost eight dollars a day just to keep people in jail

--does not include cost of jail keepers

It was moved and seconded that our group raise a committee to see the Mayor with Mr. Meyer as spokesman. Meyer -Richardson-Mc Devitt-Stubbs-Spence (Committee to meet with the Mayor)

Mr. Meyer will make the appointment with the Mayor

It was again suggest that low income persons might be established as Court Aids under the new careers program.

Dick Mc Devitt suggests developing a proposal by the third week in June.

Gene Horn reported:

--it appears Police are developing a harrassment approach to hippy looking kids in the Corbett area . . provoking a hostile attitude . . picking up for jay walking, four police cars . . a saturation of police officers.

Gene Horn, Rev. Richardson, Y.W.C.A. (Laurie?) person go to Mayor about this problem.

Van Hoomisan is invited next time

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist
215 S.E. 1
Portland, Oregon
September 11, 1968

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1968
HUMAN RELATIONS COMMS.

*ad hoc
pol - county rel*

Governor Tom McCall
State Capitol
Salem, Oregon

Dear Governor McCall:

Belatedly, I fear, I am learning about the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. One of the features of this legislation, I understand, is that it makes possible the governor of a state to act so as to bring into being a comprehensive state wide law enforcement program.

As a member of an ad hoc police community relations committee in Portland which has been meeting once a week for more than 25 weeks, I would like to ask whether in your capacity as governor you have made the initial application required to set this program in motion in the state of Oregon? (I am referring to the procedure required for securing the bloc grant...I understand that it is urgent that this be done before December 19).

According to material I have received from Dante R. Andreotti who is the chief of the municipal services section of the community relations service of the Department of Justice, it would appear to me that the provisions of this legislation are directed and implemented by a state human relations commission. One question I have is whether Oregon has such a commission and, if such a commission exists, whether it is directly involved in this program relating to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968?

Something that Dante Andreotti recommends is that such a state body develop proposals to be submitted to the Justice Department for funding. I am not aware locally of any activity that indicates that this kind of activity is taking place. If I am mistaken I would be happy to stand corrected.

The concept of the establishment of a state wide law enforcement planning agency with the related programs for the training, recruitment and development of programs for "community service officers" is a subject of great interest to our ad hoc police community relations committee.

We want to know, I am sure, what, if anything, has been done through your office to further this provision of the legislation I have referred to. I am sure we need to know whether the state of Oregon has a state law enforcement planning agency and also whether a state-wide plan exists.

One final word: It occurs to me that the employment under the provisions of this legislation of consulting firm research teams to work with college or university people in doing research in evaluating local court procedures is a distinct possibility.

Our communications lead us to believe that here in Portland our municipal court is not as efficient as it might be. Perhaps there is a way in this legislation to remedy this situation.

I have presented a rather formidable series of questions, I know. If you could respond to them soon it would be helpful to the members of our committee; better still would be the possibility of having a member of your staff meet with us at our regular Wednesday morning breakfast meeting and describe what the state of Oregon has done or intends to do by way of response to this Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

AMR:cr
cc: ad hoc police community relations
committee members

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

Austin Harper Richardson

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY AT LARGEFor POLICE CHIEF McNAMARA

1. What can the Police Department do and not do in support of the low-income community?
2. How does an individual go about making a legitimate complaint?
3. Why can't the Police Department take preventative actions?
4. What constitutes a legitimate complaint?
5. What is a patrol area or district? How many cars patrol a district?
6. Why are we losing the Community Relation Officers from the force?
7. What kind of training does the officers go through at present before becoming an officer?
8. What is involved in continuing education for the Department?
9. Why do we have to deal with the Chief's office in setting up programs for our local neighborhood rather than going through our local precinct?
10. What kind of crimes are occurring in the various districts? Some statistics please.
11. What kind of crimes do we look for (such as purse snatching, crimes against women, etc.)
12. How many additional men would the Portland Police Force need to adequately cover all areas of Southeast Portland?

QUESTIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE

BROOKLYN NEIGHBORHOOD:

1. What can or can we not do in dealing with juveniles who are vandals (that cause trouble and say "ha-ha, I'm 18 and you can't touch me".) Can we do anything about it?
2. When a person is issued a summons and does not appear in court, what happens? Some statistics please.
3. Why can't the police go to the schools more so that the kids can feel more friendly towards them?
4. Why does the police force let juveniles go after catching them doing something wrong? Why is there no feed-back to the parents?
5. Why are we not informed of activities concerning our homes, yards, or blocks (such as rabid dogs running loose?)
6. What retaliation do we have to bad neighbors, what happens after we make a complaint, and what is the follow-up?
7. What is our defense against juvenile delinquents who have broken the law or done harm to another person. Also do we have to fear a group of teenagers who do wrong things?
8. What can we do about abandoned cars left in front of our houses?
9. Who do you go to about an illegally parked trailer, suspected of being used for prostitution? (No action taken after one year?)
10. What happens after you make a complaint? Report back process, how does it work - if at all?
11. What does the policemen see his job as in the community? (Traffic control, crime prevention, etc?)
12. What kind of schooling do prospective policemen get and how much?

Police Community Relations

Mr. Art Stubbs
Portland Action Committees
Together, Inc.
Portland, Oregon

October 23, 1968

Police Chief Donald McNamara
222 S.W. Pine Street
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Chief McNamara:

This letter is in regards to the AD-HOC Committee meeting which you attended at Eve's Restaurant in response to our invitation.

At your suggestion, we have contacted neighborhood groups in order to find out what their reaction was to the police work that is being done in their community, the police program in Los Angeles, Covene and Monterey Park.

The following lists of questions was a partial reaction and seems to point to the definite need of closer communication with the communities to solicit their suggestions.

On Friday, October 25, 1968 at 12 noon a luncheon meeting has been set-up at Centenary Wilbur Church located at 834 S.E. Ash Street.

We would like you to help make this, your program, a success by coming and presenting some of your ideas and past programs.

Sincerely,

Art Stubbs

AS/cmg

OBSERVATIONS FROM AN INDIVIDUAL ATTENDING
THE POVERTY LUNCHEON, November 8, 1968:

Perhaps my observations are biased, but I really don't think so, Harper. You can check by asking others who were in attendance. To me, Chief McNamara gave the impression throughout the session of being very much on the defensive, twisting questions or statements into some kind of a threat against him or the department, seeing only one side of any issue--in other words, being concerned strictly with the letter of the law, not its spirit. There did not appear to be any sympathy for the problems nor any appreciation for the support which was being offered to him, time after time, by the group. A phrase which I heard stated by individuals directly two or three times and implied often: "Let us help you help us" met with no response at all except once when he said, "You want us to have a new role; you want us to help you and forgive you, is that it?"

Lt. Carney, on the other hand, appeared intellectually or emotionally incapable of comprehending anything that we said. It was as though he had read a list of the duties of a policeman, had memorized them, could only see that rigid role, and could answer any type question only by referring back to those guidelines.

I was impressed by the group and rather surprised by the obviously sincere, intense desire on the part of the old and the young, to cooperate with the police and to be involved with them in programs which would bring about better living environments and better relations with the police. One after another attempted to express these things to the police officers. Some, articulate and knowledgeable (primarily members of our AD-HOC Committee), should have gotten through to them if anyone could. But even the others, who did not express themselves as well, showed such obvious sincerity and cooperation in attempting to explain their concerns and goals that it would appear that even a three-year-old could have understood. Yet no one seemed to be able to penetrate the barrier which seemed almost tangible. By the end of the session, everyone appeared totally frustrated and exasperated. The strange thing was that the mood of the people was such that, even toward the end of the meeting, I believe they would have been completely supportive and cooperative if they had been given even the slightest encouragement and understanding. As a group, they behaved admirably well, were basically courteous, and were valiantly striving towards some true communication. Instead, they were served--along with the beans and salad--misunderstanding, contempt, and insults.

POVERTY LUNCHEON
CENTENARY-WILBUR METHODIST CHURCH
November 8, 1968
12:00 Noon

INTRODUCTION:

The following material is a transcript of the discussions held at Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church on Friday, November 8, 1968, at 12:00 noon, at which in excess of 100 neighborhood residents from Southeast, Albina, and North Portland areas were present. The meeting was the result of work by the Police Ad Hoc Committee through research and conversation with Police Departments in Portland and other cities in the United States, in the hope of establishing a Police-Community Relations program for the City of Portland.

The attitudes expressed are typical of those encountered throughout the contacts with the Portland Police Department, and would point up again the pressing need for a Police-Community Relations project. It is a matter of deep concern and regret that the citizens of the areas were subjected to this type of attitude (by their Police officials).

EXPLANATORY NOTE:

These notes are not a complete account. Some conversations are entirely omitted as they did not seem too important. Some of the exchanges are longer than shown, and only the more pertinent part is shown. However, what is written are the exact words used. Those words or phrases within parentheses are the comments or explanations of the recorder.

Chief McNamara started the meeting off with a lengthy discussion of police areas and precincts, number of crimes in each precinct for various years, etc. He referred to having a great many public relations programs. Then he laughed and said, "If we have to have this kind of a meeting, then these programs are not well enough known." He then introduced Lt. Carney, Chief Juvenile Crime Prevention Officer.

Q - What can the police do about opening places like high schools or gyms so that they (the teenagers) can have someplace to go?

Carney - Police are interested in there being adequate places for young people to go, but we are not in that line of business. There are many agencies of the local government, schools, park bureau, etc, that should take care of things like this.

Q - Can the police ask the school to open?

Carney - We could suggest it, but we could not demand it. Some of these things have been curtailed in recent years for financial reasons. Perhaps they might be able to be opened now.

Q - What places are open for teenagers to go?

(Lt. Carney primarily, and Chief McNamara to a lesser extent, seemed to wish to avoid having to give specific answers to many of the questions. They gave the impression of evading a direct answer and would extremely frequently direct the answer back to an explanation of the police duties, etc. - "the policeman's job is prevention and enforcement" "paper work extreme, not enough time to do many other things in the community which we would like to do")

Q - You were introduced as a preventive officer. If we had someplace to go, wouldn't this be crime prevention?

Carney - We don't have enough time to do all these things. We are not in the business of running youth centers.

McNamara - We have learned of undesirable environments. We bring it to the operator's attention and, if that doesn't work, to the City Council.

Q - We are more interested in learning how we can create desirable environments. I think we need the help of the police to do that; if not actual help, then at least your support.

Carney - We will go along with that. But this is not our primary field of work. There are other agencies like the park bureau where this is their primary business. To be frank, we are always a little bit behind in doing our actual work.

Q - Why are you behind, and why can't you give some kind of support?

Carney - The work we have--we are undermanned; we have numerous cases to work on. You mean, if we would do this other, the work load would go down?

Yes.

Q - What would it take to get you ahead; how can you get caught up?

Q ½ What they are trying to get at, we would like someone from your office to work with the park bureau and the other agencies to help us get these things. Many of these kids do not have money to go to the Y.

Carney - You should contact the park bureau for that.

McNamara - I want to give you some figures to help you understand our work load. These are all figures on kids under 18. There were 1,200 young people arrested on larceny. Reports have to be written on all of these.

Q - For instance, this committee would like to have a youth auxiliary to the police department. Could the police give them help with something like this?

McNamara - How big an auxiliary?

No size in mind. In Los Angeles there are a group of young people who are assigned to different stores who are having larceny trouble from young people. They take turns in sitting in these stores. They have an identifying arm band. They watch the kids that come in. "We are the young police of this area," they say with pride. They are living in the same area in which the stores are located, and, consequently, know the kids that are coming in. Trouble has gone way down.

McNamara - Were you aware that we had a small start in this last summer? Due to financial problems, we did not get started until the first of August. We will try to get it started again the first of the spring. We want to use them on weekends. No consideration has been given to putting them into stores. Next summer we want to do a better job on this.

Q - Sister Mary Louise Volk - I am really concerned about small children and their attitude toward law enforcement and policement. I am speaking about the 6, 7, 8 and 9 year olds. Could an effort be made to restore a concept of the policeman who is a friend, a helper? I refer to the term, "the medium is the message." They see policemen as walking arsenals.

McNamara (indulgently) - Now Sister, among the very young, the policemen are heroes; it is with kids like this (waving his arm at the teenagers in the room) that we have trouble. (Feelings of resentment from some of the students). Do you want us to send some policemen to the school to talk to the youngsters? We would be glad to do that.

Sister - Chief McNamara, that is no longer true about the very young children looking at policemen as heroes. We don't need policemen at the school; we have had that. What we need is a different image in the neighborhood. It is what the kids see in the neighborhoods that have built up this unfavorable image.

McNamara (scoffingly) - Now what can a child that age see in the neighborhood that will give him an unfavorable image of a policeman?

(Hoots from the people in the room)

Carney - I think that there might be some truth in this on the part of the very young, but I don't think that we should just talk about the police. The young people today do not have the same type of respect of anyone in authority any more. They don't to their teachers and their parents. This is part of our times. In some ways, it is regrettable. There is less respect for anyone in authority. I don't know how we can change this.

Father Bernie Campbell - You have put your finger on it. It is cooperation to change this which is being asked for. You are backing off from giving them this cooperation. Whatever shape authority comes in, authority must be willing to get involved. You keep on saying, Lt. Carney, "we are not responsible for a desirable community, youth centers, etc.," but you felt that you are responsible for the undesirable environment. The paranoia with the police - they will come if something is wrong and only then. There is disrespect. They don't know the way that the police stand. Police are nay-sayers. Police should take the initiative, should get involved in creating a better atmosphere in neighborhoods, particularly ones of this type. The police are going to stay outside and will come in only when they think something is bad. We do not need great slogans; we need the flesh and blood being present at the problem areas. Everyone is asking for more involvement and more responsibility on the part of the police.

Carney - The number of police we have is based on the amount of problems we have. If we had sufficient people, we would be very happy to get into these things. There are many things we get into when we have the time. If we are going to get into a different area of work, we need more people and more time.

Art Stubbs - We go around in circles. We go to the police, and we want to involve the police and get better relations with the communities. If the police are undermanned, we want to know it and arouse community support to push for more men. The police then tell us that they don't have the manpower to go out into the community and tell them that we need more people. The people will not give them support until they do go out and tell them. We are trying to involve the community in the entire police process. If more men are needed or a higher budget, then the community must know it, and they must hear about it from the police.

Don Borjesson - We are talking about a redefinition. We saw this

morning how the organization is run in a very efficient manner. We are talking about a redefinition about what a police function in a community is. In order to do that, we must have leaders in the department who will rethink how to approach a problem. We need the establishment of the community involved in this. We must get the information to the people. We are trying to educate you as to our needs, and we ask that you educate us as to what you need.

Q - White boy - Two police officers work in the southeast, and they are very fine officers. They come to the youth center. There is a certain amount of respect for them. There is another one who is very poor and couldn't understand the problems here. He told some kids that they should just read the Bible, and that would take care of everything. When they tried to talk to him, he just told them again that they should just go read the Bible.

Q - Another white boy - You want close relations between youth and police officers. This juvenile officer is going to get a petition to close the youth center. If that place is closed, you are going to have a miserable neighborhood. His own kids go down there when he has told them not to; he can't manage his own kids, and so he wants to close the whole place.

McNamara - (angrily) - Are you trying to threaten us with what will happen if the youth center is closed?

Student - No; you don't understand; you don't seem to understand at all what we are saying.

Carney - He couldn't do that (obtain a petition) as a police officer, but he could do so as a private citizen.

McNamara - You don't expect us to take away a police officer's private rights, do you?

White adult woman - If he has a petition, even as a private citizen, people will know he is a policeman and will feel that he must know something about it that means that it should be closed down, and so they will sign it. Anyway, they would be kinda frightened about not signing it because they would know he was a policeman.

Poorly dressed white adult woman - To come back to the whole gut issue-responsible members of this area, we are concerned about our youth. How can we all get together? You say, you can't do it. We say, join with us, and let's work it out. Help us to know where to go; give us your support and involvement.

Carney - If you would go to the park bureau or school . . .

Woman (explosively) - We are trying to tell you that this just isn't working. The school says that there is no problem; the park bureau says that they don't have the money. We need the police department's help in going to these people.

McNamara - Well, we do have community relations officers. The role of these men is to establish good relations between the police and the communities.

Art Stubbs - If we have a problem of this nature, can we go directly to someone like, say, Captain Sullivan or Captain Taylor? Can they go out on their own and help us in something like this?

McNamara (maybe I am wrong, but this seemed to anger him) - Any problem which you have should come to me in a letter; I will delegate to whom the matter should go.

McNamara - There should be an attempt to meet in your neighborhood and have these officers (community relations officers) drop in and see if there is anything they can do to promote better relations.

Q - Aren't these officers assigned only to the Albina area?

McNamara - Well, yes.

Jim Prall - Before I will support more police force, I will be interested in knowing if this means more actual protection. You go out after crime after it happens. That isn't the real answer. We need to prevent it. If money is the problem, maybe we all need to get together and go to the City Council and give them the message.

McNamara - How have you been harrassed? How is your life being interfered with?

Jim Prall - Not me, the area is what I am talking about. Otherwise, we are going to have more problems, not less.

McNamara - Are you threatening me?

Jim - No! We are trying to help. If it takes money, we have to change this by working together on it. I am not concerned about myself; I am concerned about the people in this area. We know each other here; we have this community. The enforcement part is missing.

McNamara (quite angry now) - If you will meet in smaller groups, we will talk to you. We have to have order; you have to let us know ahead of time; you can't just demand that we show up whenever you decide.

(At about this point, McNamara called Jim "paranoic"--right at a time when Jim was speaking very objectively and intelligently about what the problem was and what the community's desires were in bringing about increased cooperation. Although McNamara was quite obviously angry several times, at this point, he pretty well lost his temper--for no legitimate reason at all. Everyone by this time was beginning to mutter; the atmosphere became quite highly charged by the exasperation felt by all, from the kids to the adults, that the two officers were apparently incapable or unwilling to understand what was being said and that their offers of help were met with a defensive attitude and accusations.)

Q - This is not the point. If we have the policemen with us who could go with us to these places and say, "So many crimes might be alleviated if there were places to go," then . . .

Carney - In my experience, even if you had more places to go, this would not cut down the problems. Anyway, even better areas where there are more things to do, there are still problems. Kids should stay home more anyway.

Sister Mary Louise - This whole thing is a reflection on what this society is today. You can't measure it by the same yardsticks we used when we were young. I see similar problems regardless of the economic backgrounds, yes. As an educator and an adult, I have to start reading into things why they are the way they are. No educators today are saying that the same thing will work now that used to work. However, there are unique problems in areas such as this. In our school, 60% of the mothers work; 50% have no fathers. Look at all these young people who are here today because they are interested. We have the church here, the school here, the police here (gesturing to indicate the separation between the organizations) --we want a cooperative effort, and we are going to have to have it if we are to really work these things out.

Carney - The thing that everybody is in the midst of is a tremendous change. There is a program coming from (I think that he said "from back East"); it isn't here yet; maybe we should be out as social workers, recreation workers, etc. But we are worried about being good policemen--not counselors, social workers, etc. If that is what you want, you should get them, not the police.

Q - When this program arrives...is one of the ways in which we could assist the police department would be helping them before the

City Council or whoever has money to get these things to happen? Let us help you help us. We need more sensitivity to the needs of the individuals.

McNamara (scornfully) - You want us to have a new role; you want us to help you and forgive you, is that it?

(Utter disgust from the entire group)

McNamara - Next summer we hope to have a cadet program. Hope to get more funds. We want to use more teenagers and more community relations officers, but we still have the problem of the purse snatcher and other hoodlums like this. You are trying to make the police to get the potential troublemaker to stop the trouble before it starts. We basically want the same thing.

Q - White girl from Washington High School - The kids in our neighborhood do not respect the cops....

McNamara - You mean "police officers."

Girl - continuing, but defiantly now - They do not respect the cops. We have had trouble from the black students because they were not able to have a Black Students Union like they wanted. The police really gave the blacks trouble. They didn't even act like humans. If the administration would give them the Black Students Union, everything would be fine. The principal won't allow it because he thinks that we will bring in the Black Panthers, or something. These kids were beaten up, and mace was used right in one's face. I saw five policemen beating on one kid.

McNamara - I suppose he did nothing wrong.

White boy - Some white kid tried to run over a black student. That's what started the whole thing.

Vern Weiss - I hope that we can learn to listen to the kids more. We have spent most of today talking to adults. The kids did not get enough chance to talk. But time has run out now and (started to make some closing remarks).

McNamara - Well, here, let's let one more youngster have his say. (Turning to a black student who had been sitting by him). All right, boy, what do you have to say?

Black boy from Washington High School - (part of the conversation was difficult to hear as he and McNamara were standing next to each other and speaking rather quietly - the incident apparently occurred at Washington) - Three Negroes jumped on a copy, and there was a lot of trouble over it. But you don't understand the whole story. It was cold that night (I think there was a game that night, and this had occurred during half time). A bunch of us (blacks) had gone in the store and had gotten some hot chocolate and were standing in a bunch, drinking the hot chocolate, and trying to keep warm. Some white kids were standing on the other side, doing the very same thing that we were. There was no trouble at all, no law breaking, nothing wrong at all with either group. We were just standing around, trying to keep warm, drinking . . .

McNamara (interrupting) - Drinking, huh?

Black Student - I said we were drinking hot chocolate. (Hesitated, shrugged, and started to sit down).

McNamara - All right, all right, go on.

Black student -All at once an old man (apparently from the store, but I am not sure; he did not make that completely clear) came over and told the blacks to leave, but he didn't say anything to the whites.

(Couldn't hear exactly what he said at this point, except that it was apparently to the effect that, when the man said that to the blacks and not to the whites, the black students refused, and so the man said that he would get a cop and make them leave).

Black student - A cop came and jumped right into the bunch of us blacks and grabbed one of the fellows and threw him out. His brother (or brothers) weren't going to stand for that, because none of us had done anything wrong, and this kid hadn't done anything wrong, and so then the blacks attacked him. (By "brother" or "brothers" I imagine that he meant soul brothers and not an actual blood relationship.) We were not doing nothing. The whites were on one side; blacks on the other, doing the same thing.

Q - Was this after curfew?

Black student - No, it was before curfew. There was nothing going on on either side, blacks or whites. But only the blacks were told to leave.

McNamara - I suppose you think that it was right to beat up on the police officer.

Black student - Well....that old man, he was the one who started it, maybe we should have . . .

(Laughter)

McNamara - But you still think that it was all right to attack that officer?

Black student - We weren't doing anything wrong; he came after us.

Vern Weiss - I think we should close now.

*Ad Hoc Com.
Police Com. Rel.*

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church
215 S.E. Ninth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214

December 18, 1968

Dear Members and Friends of the Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee:

This is to bring you a report on our meeting of December 18 at which time Bob Elliott, Keith Skelton and Frank Roberts met with us to discuss our concerns with regard to the forthcoming meeting of the state legislature.

We found their remarks most candid and helpful; there was discussion of ways of improving the representation of the urban needs in the legislature and of the continuing necessity for a bi-partisan approach to effect this end.

One of our problems apparently is a result of suburban representation sighting with rural representation against core city interests. Also the fact that the Speaker of the House for some time now has been a down-state representative does not improve the situation.

January 13 was referred to as the deadline for dropping bills into the hopper; the legislators were most willing to present bills and to sit down and work out details of specific legislative proposals if we could formulate more precisely what it is we want to accomplish.

The author of this letter sees our committee following up on this in at least three areas:

- a) The garnishment of wages
- b) Landlord-tenant law
- c) The citation in lieu of arrest procedure for misdemeanor offenses.

A strong concern likewise was expressed concerning the proposed implementation of the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control Bill and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Members of the ad hoc committee expressed their strong feeling that police-community relations remain a prime focus of this legislation and that representatives of the citizenry be involved in the planning for the implementing of this legislation from the very beginning.

We asked for the support of these legislators in securing citizen participation in this way.

Finally it was suggested that our committee get in touch with the Association of Oregon Industries concerning their free consumer counseling and debt collection program and that we seek to have some joint meetings with appropriate Chamber of Commerce committees; in this connection, mention was also made of a training program which Pacific Telephone Company has.

Our next regular meeting, let me remind you, will be January 8 when Warren H.C. Cupp of the Oregon State Penitentiary has agreed to speak to us.

The following week, January 15, we will have an ex-convict describe the place and the work of a half-way house.

Have a safe and happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Austin Harper Richardson
Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

March 13, 1969

Henry C. Cabirac, Jr., Director
The Human Relations Commission
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Henry:

This is in reply to your letter of February 25th, regarding the Administration of Justice Committee to deal with intergroup relation problems relative to law enforcement.

The Commission has attempted over the past couple of years to make some changes and to better police community relations within our community. They are not good.

The Commission, itself, has not been very successful for our law enforcement agencies feel that there is no discrimination; therefore, they feel nothing has to be done. However, a little over a year ago, an Ad Hoc Committee was formed and I have petitioned the Mayor on several occasions to make sure certain changes were made; also, the City Club made a report some months ago, copy of which I am enclosing to you. I will have the Ad Hoc Committee forward any information which they feel may be of help to you in the formation of such a committee.

All good wishes.

Yours very truly,

Russell Peyton
Director, Human Relations Commission

RP:mw

PORTLAND ACTION COMMITTEES TOGETHER, INC.

1925 S. E. TAYLOR STREET • PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
TELEPHONE 233-5081

May 4, 1969

Mr. Cleveland Gilcrease, Executive Director
Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee
1110 S.E. Alder St.
Portland, Oregon 97214

Dear Mr. Gilcrease:

Following the Police-Community Relations Ad Hoc Committee breakfast meeting this date, nine members of the group remained to engage in conversation with Sergeant Roe of the Portland Police Bureau Community Relations unit. It was our desire to explore avenues of approach with Sgt. Roe whereby through the mutual sharing of information, rumors might be stopped, by working together difficulties might be avoided, and hopefully the community might remain calm.

My understanding of Sgt. Roe's responses are (1) he is not aware of the Community Action Program, (2) he did not even recognize the name, office, or responsibility of Mayfield Webb as related to the Albina Neighborhood Service Center or to the Portland Metropolitan Steering Committee, (3) that difficulties in the community are brought about by persons (such as us) responding to information which they may be receiving. It is apparently his feeling that the efforts of the Albina Neighborhood Service Center staff to keep youth off the streets during the first weekend of August, 1967, did in fact cause the incident. And (4) that each of us present, in his judgment, have a responsibility to immediately inform the police of any information which we pick up; that to fail to do so constitutes our abdication of responsibility as citizens.

Sgt. Roe has attended our weekly breakfasts on a regular basis for the past month. It is my assessment that he attempts, in terms of his own understanding, to relate to the community

responsibly and to carry out the duties of his office according to directions. He has on various occasions made positive contribution to the group. That he has not become informed on the Albina Citizens War on Poverty Committee, that he did not recognize the name Mayfield Webb, that he does not understand our role in the community and responsibility to the neighborhoods, brings into question, in my judgment, the designated job description of the Police-Community Relations unit and the understandings which they seemingly have of their role.

Hopefully your office will be able to initiate steps with the Mayor to bridge this gap of understanding in role definition and function.

Sincerely,

Howard N. Steward, Jr.
Project Director

HNS/mlh

cc: Russell Peyton
Ted Winters

1968 JUL

Seismic ...

Russ Payton

June 13, 1969

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church
215 S.E. 9th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214

Mr. Tom Sloan
Employee Relations Manager
Tektronix Incorporated
9450 Barnes Road
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Sloan:

At a recent ad hoc police-community relations breakfast meeting it was suggested that our group do a number of the following:

1) We agreed to attempt to get on the City Council agenda to request a citizens' police advisory committee be set up and also an internal affairs unit in the Police Bureau.

2) We thought we might well ask the newspaper (the Journal) to run a series of human interest-type stories on the problems police officers encounter in the discharge of their duty.

3) We had an interview with Ancil Payne at KGW-T.V. to express our concern about a feeling we have that there is a growing tendency to think in terms of a vigilante approach to the administration of justice.

4) We also agreed to write the City Attorney to invite her to one of our meetings to explain complaint procedures and the issuing of warrants.

Something else that was suggested is that perhaps the Human Relations Commission might take the initiative in forming a kind of metropolitan-wide human relations organization constituted of the several human relations councils such as the North Clackamas County and Beaverton human relations councils.

Our ad hoc committee continues to meet regularly; we think we have considerable momentum at the moment with some interesting progress forthcoming; on June 18 we have Judge Unis, on June 25 Dr. Blachley from the Medical School, on July 23 Deputy-Chief Carr is confirmed, with Barnes Ellis confirmed for July 30.

We would like to have you visit us some time; we meet every Wednesday at 7:15 a.m. at Eve's Restaurant at the corner of Killingsworth and Union.

Sincerely yours,

Austin Harper Richardson

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

AHR:dc

Russ:
Looks like an excellent idea. As soon as the City-County-metro thing springs loose — or before, maybe — we could set up something. The Beaverton group is just limping along & needs some shot in the arm.

A STATEMENT TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF PORTLAND

By Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

June 18, 1969

In "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice set forth its recommendation as to the best way police might deal with the grievances of citizens. The President's Commission said the best way to deal with citizens' complaints about police misconduct was to prevent it and the way to do this was through personnel screening, training, and supervision. What I have to say today pertains to supervision.

The President's Commission noted that a police department with a reputation for unfairness cannot promote justice. To this we might add a further comment that given the contemporary urban crisis no community can afford police officers whose misconduct or incompetence or prejudiced behavior serves wittingly or unwittingly as provocation for disorder and violence.

That this is a tender matter must not be doubted; the Christian Science Monitor newspaper in a recent series dealing with the ghetto reported that police-community relations is far and away the foremost problem in the mind of the urban slum dweller. Police-community relations according to this article ranks ahead of housing, education, and even employment.

Further evidence that points in this same direction is found in the fact that the President's Commission found it necessary to firmly assert that formal machinery within every police department for the investigation of complaints against police activity or employees is absolutely necessary. The proposals I bring to you today would establish this kind of formal machinery in Portland.

I am suggesting that there is need for a means by which meritorious and praiseworthy conduct on the part of Portland Police Bureau personnel might be recognized and rewarded, and that similarly un-becoming and offensive or provocative conduct might be similarly singled out and confined and where possible ended.

In my view, a citizens' police advisory committee would be a valuable means whereby two-way communication might take place; such a committee composed of prominent and widely respected citizens might well be a sounding board for Police Bureau concerns that need a wider public; at the same time it could afford the citizen a guarantee that undisciplined, prejudiced or otherwise offensive and provocative behavior on the part of a police officer might receive appropriate action for having become a matter of public concern.

In addition, police administrators might see in such a citizens' committee a source of help in developing and articulating clear policies that guide and govern the way police officers exercise their discretion on the street.

Such a committee could help appraise the public in advance of police policy in given situations. The establishment of such a citizens' advisory committee would be a tacit recognition of the fact that in a democratic society effective police work is dependent upon a friendly and cooperative public.

The second recommendation I want to make concerns the need for the establishment of an internal affairs unit within the Portland Police Bureau. The existence of such a unit I believe would be an effective deterrent to police misconduct; the unit would have as its assignment an investigative and preventive role in controlling undisciplined actions by police officers.

The President's Commission suggests that this is one way of getting around the problem of police defensiveness where criticism of one officer often comes to be viewed as an attack upon the entire department. Such a unit as recommended here would be solely responsible to the Chief of the Bureau.

PRESENTATION BY RUSS PEYTON TO THE AD HOC POLICE-COMMUNITY
RELATIONS COMMITTEE

July 16, 1969

Because of today's social disorders, the Police have assumed an unprecedented importance to our society and there is much debate as to whether or not we're headed toward a police state. Different groups of people are attempting to give solutions to the problem. Some of course, requiring repression, a get-tough policy, the law and order bit and the other group who wants due process wants the police to understand the cause of today's problems to be fair and impartial, to be willing to accept discussion of objectives.

I know these are easy things to talk about, but they're only a part of the answer. The police officer is willing to listen to the rules of law and the rights of individuals and own views as to the treatment that should be accorded to minority people who have, heretofore, been subjugated, but then how does the policeman hold an image of enforcing the law when people resist or when they break the law for what they allege to be creditable motives, good motives. What about people who participate in these activities who don't have these good motives and who can distinguish between these people? What I think we all are concerned about is good practice in place of assumptions that the protestors are always right or always wrong, that the police are always right or always wrong and what we need is cooperation in finding facts and weighing them and arriving at a sound, ethical and a well-supported police practice.

What role should (the) Human Relations Commission play? How can the Human Relations Commission be effective? One of the things that I think is needed at first is that the administrations of the City and the police have a feeling that the Human Relations Commission, City Club and others are concerned and should be listened to. The Commission, itself, wants to be of assistance in helping not only to dispel unfounded and malicious rumors but to try to improve the image of the department in our City.

The Human Relations Commission goes along with the President's Crime Commission and believes good community relations can be effective in assisting law enforcement. We also recognize the police-community relations involves instituting programs, making certain changes in procedure and practices but, probably most important of all, re-examining some

of the fundamental attitudes on the part of the police.

When any city starts to have difficulties we hear some of the same worn out cliches such as outside agitators and the bad communists. Always it seems the basic reasons are minimized but I think anyone who has studied the situation in the ghettos of our city or our nation knows something of the real causes. These can be learned from the people who have been the victims of segregation. Of course, we are going to have leaders who inflame the people but let's realize that it's not too difficult to do this after many years of repression.

The Kerner Commission Report has said that the central problem is institutionalized "White Racism."

The Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan also indicates that segregated institutions are the fundamental cause of our difficulties. Both studies indicated that "riff raff" theory, that is that rioters are criminals or emotionally disturbed persons with low educational achievement are not the people to whom our difficulties can be attributed. The trouble comes from blocked opportunity; riots and burnings result from the exclusion from economic and social life and many people are reacting violently to this exclusion.

Of all the programs involving employment, housing, school segregation, the lot of poor and minorities is not being greatly changed. And so we talk about police-community relations or if you would like police-minority relations which are fundamentally related to and cannot be divorced from the issues whether they be employment or housing or whatever. As long as these problems do continue, as long as "White Racism" continues, it is doubtful that our police-minority relations will greatly improve.

We know that the Police Department has an impossible assignment. The public demands that they maintain law and order in an unjust society, yet many of the sources of police difficulties really lie in the larger ills of society. Yet we do know and must admit that sometimes police actions and attitudes can contribute greatly to producing tensions and disturbances. We cannot underestimate the present problem of police-community relations without considering the external influences of White Racism. One of the difficulties that the police have is that they are expected to keep things as they are.

The Human Relations Commission, of course, is concerned and wants to work with the police in helping to develop an awareness and a sensitivity to our serious problems. Police-Community Relations or Human Relations programs for the police as they are presently constituted are not as successful as they should be because the programs do not focus on the primary cause of the poor police-minority group relations which is, and this we must understand, it is "White Racism." Most of the emphasis on the programs that we do have address themselves within the confines of the segregated area. Rarely is it ever the case where the programs address themselves to attempting to change racial attitudes in the white communities. Maybe one of the important functions of police-community relations programs should be missionary work, in white neighborhoods to promote better understanding of the problems of the poor, the economically deprived and to reduce racism. Certainly the police would have to consider this as a secondary responsibility but should surely be successful if the police are able to establish their credibility in this sphere of operation.

The Human Relations Commission believes that there should be continuous training not only at the recruit level but the in-service level, particularly in the field of Humanities. The Human Relations Commission would like to work with the police academy in helping to design a curricula which would help to produce and maintain in police officers that kind of philosophy that emphasizes human needs.

EV Human Relations Commission believes that the peace and security of the community cannot be equated with the thin blue line or placing too much heavy reliance on law enforcement and too little reliance on other means of social control. We must be careful for any repressive approaches are going to be dangerous to the community as well as the police.

HQ Human Relations Commission realizes that if we fail to deal with some of the ugly realities of our urban problems that we are going to lose peace in our communities. We believe that the police share a great responsibility in shaping healthy attitudes about race. I do not believe that it is possible that the police can operate in a vacuum in this regard.

#4 The Human Relations Commission is cognizant of many significant programs that our Portland Police Department is attempting to initiate with the assistance of the Community Re-

lations Officers. Just to give you a few, there is the Speakers Bureau. Police Officers worked in preparing the Model City Program. They have initiated a ride-along program. A number of the officers teach at the police academy and they are working with the Human Relations Commission in an attempt to get top people. Officers attend neighborhood meetings.

* The director of the H.R.C. has been invited to talk with the police officers. H.R.C. purchased (a) film for the academy entitled, "Not All Kids, Not All Cops".

* This summer ten community aides will work with the community relations officers. These young people when they reach the age of 21 will become potential recruits for the position of Police Officer.

July 24, 1969

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church
215 S.E. 9th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214

Dear Portland Citizen:

The enclosed material was presented at the July 16 meeting of the ad hoc Police-Community Relations Committee.

Russ Peyton, the executive director of the Mayor's Human Relations Commission addressed our committee and in the course of his remarks said some very significant things about the role of the police officer in our community.

We think his presentation is worthy of wide distribution and we are sending it to you in the hope that it will be helpful to you and helpful to us in our efforts to bring about what we think are some necessary changes in our community.

We want for example to see the Human Relations Commission strengthened. Secondly, we think what Mr. Peyton says about white racism is all too true and we believe the Police Bureau could be enlisted in creative ways to combat this evil in our midst.

Thirdly, we want to initiate conversation about the need to change the image of the police officer from that of law enforcer to peace keeper. We believe there is a distinction.

Finally it should be self-evident that it is the community that bears the responsibility for making police work either easier or impossible. We must recognize the context in which Portland's police officers are called to discharge their duty.

We solicit the support and the good will of each of you in securing some of the changes that can give members of our community some hope for a better future.

We are seeking to buy time in which to make the solving of some of Portland's problems a reality.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

AHR:dc

July 30, 1969

On Behalf of the Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee,
To the City Commissioners of Portland:

The week of June 9 the Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee requested the privilege of appearing before the city council to make two requests. The conclusions of our committee study coincided with the conclusions of the President's commission on law enforcement and the administration of justice.

Our intention in making the request for a place on your agenda was to request the formation in the Portland Police Bureau of a well-named internal investigation unit responsible only to the chief administrator that would have an investigative and preventive role in controlling actions of police officers.

The President's commission says that every medium and large sized department should have such a unit.

Our second request was for the formation of a citizens-police advisory committee to meet regularly with police officers to work out solutions to problems of conflict between the police and the community.

Such a committee would be broadly representative and include elements who are critical of the Police Bureau.

Since making our initial request we have been informed that under the Public Safety Provisions of the Model Cities Plan there is a recommendation for the formation of an internal affairs unit for the Police Bureau. We are pleased to know this and hope for a speedy implementing of this recommendation.

The second hopeful sign for which we are grateful is the current effort being undertaken in the South East neighborhood to set up a South East citizens-police advisory committee.

We want to express our appreciation at this time ^{For the Time} given over to this work by members of the Police-Community Relations Unit.

Thank you,

Austin Harper Richardson.

Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church
215 S. E. Ninth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97214

September 3, 1969

Dear Members of the Ad-Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee:

What follows is information concerning forthcoming meetings of the committee, information concerning visitations that have been arranged for the committee as well as some thoughts concerning possible foci of interests we may develop in the coming months:

September 10---Walter Yaeger, Sr. Deputy to the City Attorney. Mr. Yaeger will discuss procedures for signing complaints and for securing warrants.

September 17---Robby Robinson, The Longview, Washington, Half-Way House is the product of Mr. Robinson's efforts; it represents an attempt to meet the needs of ex-convicts. Robby Robinson will bring a report.

September 24---Marian Rushing, Portland's City Attorney, has agreed to discuss with us Portland's City Charter.

October 8---Lane Barton will bring us information on the cooperative movement.

October 15---Donald Welch, the Director of Clackamas County Juvenile Department, will discuss with us the operation of his department's boy's ranch. We may gain some insight as to how to set up facilities within the community so as not to have to resort to the institutionalizing of young offenders.

October 22---Jake Tanzer, a member of the State Attorney General's staff, has agreed to discuss with us the concept of the strike force approach to law enforcement which was developed under the late Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

November 5---Dave Hopper has agreed to put together a program consisting of persons who will "rap" with us about what has happened in the Southeast last summer.

In addition to this program we are awaiting response and confirmation of invitations extended to the following persons:

Chaplain Stelle, the jail Chaplain;
Judge Truax, Municipal court Vancouver (to discuss night court);
Neil Goldschmidt, to discuss his political campaign for City Commissioner;
Judge Phil Abrams, to discuss sentencing procedures.

The following visitations are being arranged:

Thursday, September 11---The Clackamas County Jail; for security reasons we are being asked to make our visit at 1:30 p.m. in the afternoon;

Wednesday, September 17---The Central Fire Station at 55 S. W. Ash (7:00 p.m.);

Sheriff Holzman has welcomed our request to visit Rocky Butte Jail, Thursday, September 25 at 7:30 p.m. The persons from this committee will be allowed to visit the jail. Bill Cunningham, Corrections Administration at Rocky Butte, will lead our tour, after which Sheriff Holzman has agreed to be available for conversations with us.

I am waiting also for a response from Captain Taylor of the North Precinct; I wrote him requesting permission for members of this committee to visit that facility.

Some thoughts I have by way of suggestion as to the direction the Committee's work might take are as follows:

I hope we can continue to give attention to the jail facilities and to their need for improvement, and how we can effectively work toward this end.

I think we have not yet begun to deal effectively with the matter of bail.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark has written: "If we reformed sentencing we could eliminate preventive detention as a problem. Sensible reform would involve what is called an indeterminate sentence in each case."

I think "preventive detention" is potentially a very disruptive concept; it seems to me we should de-fuse this issue. Modifying of sentencing procedures according to the Attorney General would accomplish this end. "Preventive detention" is a very politically explosive issue, I believe.

The matter of police compensation it appears increasingly clear to me is "hung up" on the relationship of police remuneration to fire bureau personnel remuneration. Someone has to grasp the nettle on this issue.

William Danielson, the Director of Personnel for the City of Berkeley, has written regarding this problem as follows:

"It is believed that the costs of placing police salaries on a competitive basis are far less than the costs of not placing police salaries on a competitive basis.

"It is further believed that the cost of breaking the traditional custom of paying identical salaries to policemen and firemen...are less than the costs of continuing the traditional custom."

I invite your reaction to all of the above.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

September 19, 1969

Dear Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee Members and Friends of the Committee:

When Scott Greer, the Director of Metropolitan Studies at Northwestern University spoke at Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church, one of the points he stressed was that if you can get information into the political system you can change that system!

The way to do this, he said, is to bring people together who never see each other, yet who have a hold on the same thing without knowing it; in addition, he said, keep this group relatively small, aim at a high level of discourse, and talk about Portland!

Talk about what you want to happen, build discourse; what is needed is a public voice with a wide basis of interest.

This is the purpose of the enclosed position paper by Morton Spence and this is my reason for putting it before you.

We need to create a climate of opinion; I hope you find the accompanying material helpful toward this end.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson.

September 29, 1969

Mr. John Galvin
Corrections Division
Oregon State Board of Probation and Parole
Salem, Oregon

Dear Mr. Galvin:

Eight members of our Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee spent three hours the evening of September 25 touring Multnomah County's Rocky Butte Jail Facility.

The corrections administrator for the Rocky Butte facility, a Mr. William Cunningham, was most helpful and patient in answering our questions and in pointing out the facility's inadequacies as well as describing his hopes for bringing about improvement.

Our committee now knows from this first-hand experience something of the problems that confront him.

We saw approximately 90 men living and sleeping in a part of the jail known as C Section and were told by the inmates they had been getting one exercise period a week. What we saw was essentially one large room. There was no privacy.

The inmates also asked for some classification system so that old hands who know the rules do not have to be penalized for the actions of more inexperienced younger inmates.

We learned that Rocky Butte has no means whereby hardened criminal types can be segregated from relatively innocuous offenders; also that Rocky Butte houses a substantial number of misdemeanants.

Finally, to add to our dismay, we were informed that some inmates stay at the jail for considerable lengths of time because the judicial process operates so slowly.

This past year when in Washington, D.C. I heard the former Attorney General Ramsey Clark discuss the problem of recidivism; he made it clear that these repeated offenders constitute the hard core of the crime problem.

What our group witnessed at Rocky Butte offers little comfort and assurance that this aspect of the crime problem in our community is being appropriately dealt with. The conditions at Rocky Butte lend themselves to the charge that we are in fact creating more criminals than we are rehabilitating.

Mr. Cunningham told us that he recently submitted to your office in the name of the Multnomah County Corrections Division necessary documents in connection with a Federal program that might lead to or facilitate improvements at the Rocky Butte jail.

On behalf of the Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee and as a means of implementing the work of Mr. Cunningham, we are asking you to give every consideration possible to the Multnomah County Corrections Division proposals so that Rocky Butte may be qualified for any possible Federal programs that would lead to improvements in the jail.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Rev. Austin Harper Richardson.

September 30, 1969

Mr. Raymond Usher
President, Fire Bureau Personnel Union
55 S.W. Ash
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Usher:

You are aware I am sure of the current efforts of the Portland Police Bureau personnel to secure improvements in their wage and salary position.

Our Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee is very much concerned to be of assistance to the police officers in this endeavor.

We are aware of the difficult position our Police Bureau is in when it comes to recruiting new personnel and the importance to the community of Portland's police personnel having a professional image of themselves. You will agree, I believe, that the morale factor is not to be taken lightly. The following information is disconcerting to us:

Our information is that the Fire Bureau has \$600,000 allocated for overtime pay as over and against \$100,000 allocated to the Police Bureau; we are told that Fire Bureau personnel work and get paid for 56 hours a week as opposed to the police officer's 40 hour week. We understand in addition that firemen receive pay for the time they spend sleeping, also that the Fire Bureau always operates with a full complement. We believe that the same does not hold true for the Police Bureau.

Additional information we have suggests that firemen, because they are able to trade shifts and because their off-time is as much as 48 hours, are able to handle outside jobs and conduct business in addition to their employment by the Fire Bureau. The police we are told do not have these options.

With regard to starting salaries, our information is that the top figure for police officers in the starting salary range is \$735; the top figure in the starting salary range for firemen is \$802. This fact suggests why 690 men took the last examination to become a fireman, while the Police Bureau faces very real recruiting problems.

Our committee takes note of the Fire Bureau facilities which are far and away superior to those of the Police Bureau not only in terms of geographic location but in terms of function. Our understanding is that at least twenty-five Fire Bureau facilities costing approximately \$250,000 a piece have been erected since there was anything substantial done to a comparable police facility.

As our committee sees it, there are two courses of action that can lead to a resolution of the problem before us:

a) Police officers can end the traditional relationship that has obtained with firemen; they can recognize that we live in a new day, that the nature of police work is significantly different from that of the fireman and requires remuneration that recognizes this fact.

b) The firemen through their union can give meaning to the solidarity with police officers that they talk about and use their influence to see that the Police Bureau personnel receive the kind of wages and salaries they are demanding and that the Police Bureau is enabled to be competitive on the job market.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Rev. Austin Harper Richardson,
Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee.

October 1, 1969

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE HONORABLE TERRY SCHRUNK AND TO PORTLAND'S CITY COMMISSIONERS

Dear Sirs:

Some months ago, after a long and careful study of various problems related to law enforcement in the city of Portland, our committee recommended that the city pay its police officers a wage equal to the average offered by West Coast cities of equivalent population. Since that time we have carefully followed the arguments presented by both sides to the dispute; we have decided to resubmit our original recommendations, for the following reasons:

(1) Within the past few years there has been a complete change in the duties and responsibilities of police officers. The redefinition of the constitutional rights of the defendant, the emergence of the philosophy and tactics of civil disobedience and protest, and the increased sensitivity of many members of minority groups, creates a situation where a minor misjudgement by a police officer can lead to widespread civil disorders; for the above named reasons increasing demands are being made on the intelligence, patience, and judgement of every police officer. With such a change in job description, a commensurate increase in the level of reimbursement is appropriate and imperative.

(2) The Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee believes that the modern peace officer must continue to study both formally and informally to be able to maintain his professional competence; the committee recognizes that we live in a period of change in which the police officer must be able to relate to people from differing backgrounds; increasing the level of educational attainment will assist in attaining this goal. Appropriate requirements, therefore, should be instituted and the pay scale should be sufficient to attract qualified applicants and should reflect the cumulative educational experience of each officer.

(3) The Ad Hoc Committee understanding is that requirements for admission to the Portland police force have been lowered. Last year the minimum score required for the written examination was reduced for an obvious reason; there were not enough qualified applicants to bring the police force up to authorized strength. During a period of increasing tensions and rising crime rates this is an intolerable situation; therefore, we propose increased salaries and not lowered standards as a solution to the manpower problem of the Police Bureau.

(4) The Ad Hoc Committee forcefully rejects the argument that a raise in police salaries should automatically be followed by a raise in salaries of personnel of the fire department. The strongest support we can offer for the correctness of this position is the waiting list of qualified applicants for the fire department. The contrast in this regard with the Police Bureau is extremely revealing. It appears the Police Bureau is facing difficulty in keeping Portland's police force up to full strength. This appears to be the case even after the level for qualification has been lowered.

(5) While the committee appreciates the financial problems of the city of Portland, we believe that police salaries should be placed at the highest level of priority. After considering the direct and indirect costs of inadequate police protection, we assert that the city cannot afford not to place police salaries on a competitive basis. In addition to the recent expenditure for artificial turf in the municipal stadium, we hear talk now of a proposal to spend over \$1 million to build a dog track. The Ad Hoc Committee's position is that we do not object to expenditures for recreational facilities as long as money for more urgent needs is available for meeting these urgent needs.

In short, the concern of the community for law enforcement is best indicated by the facilities and compensation of the law enforcement officers. At the present time we find both to be inadequate for the city of Portland, and we urgently request the mayor and city commissioners to reconsider their stand on the subject of wage increases for the police department.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Dr. Roger Eiss,
Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee.

COPIES:

Terry D. Schrunk
William A. Bowes
Stanley W. Earl
Mark A. Grayson
Francis J. Ivancie
Ad Hoc Committee and Friends of the Committee

October 9, 1969

Dear Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee Members:

I enclose some material for your consideration and suggest you particularly take note of the material taken from the Rocky Butte County Jail newspaper; here is evidence that is very personal and human that reminds us that it is people we are dealing with in our custodial facilities.

It is this kind of evidence that makes it urgent that we act to make rehabilitation an effective part of the program in the jails in our community.

The schedule for forthcoming programs is as follows:

Oct. 15: Donald Welch, Director of the Clackamas County Juvenile Department.

Oct. 22: Jake Tanzer, State Attorney General's Office (to discuss the concept of the strike force team approach to attacking crime.)

Oct. 29: no program as of this date.

Nov. 5: David Hopper reports on what happened in the Southeast neighborhood this summer.

Nov. 12: Neil Goldschmidt presents his candidacy for the City Council.

Nov. 19: Judge Philip Abrahms discusses sentencing procedures.

Nov. 26: Judge Lyle Truax from Vancouver discusses Vancouver's night court.

Dec. 3: Jim Gardner, staff member at Koinonia House, reports on the Youth Ministry and the Charix.

Dec. 10: Arthur Pearl, University of Oregon professor, presents his platform in his campaign to be governor of Oregon.

Dec. 17: Sgt. Pierce of the Multnomah County Juvenile Department speaks.

January 21: Sumner Sharpe from Portland State's Urban Studies Center speaks.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson.

CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 BUREAU OF POLICE
 OFFICER'S REPORT

No. _____

SUBJECT _____

TIME _____

CAPTAIN Sgt. Roe10/16/69, 19 _____

Re; Officer Conduct and Activity

Re; Patrolman Stan Harmon
North Prec.

Sir;

As per your instructions the following is information for Officer Harmon and North Prec. Commander, Captain William Taylor.

Over the last month we have been conducting our Community Relations School Program in the Albina area.

Today we were at King school talking to the second and third grade levels and while doing so, many children asked us if we knew Officer Harmon. When we said we did the children told us of how well they liked him and the things that he has done for them in the past.

Examples of these things were " He's neat", "He gave us a quarter", "HE gave us a ride home" "He came to our house and helped my Momma and Daddy" etc... A lot of these comments came from small children but some came from the older kids too.

I think that Officer Harmon should be complemented for his actions in the community while representing this Bureau and the Law Enforcement Profession. That he took time out for these people does much to relieve the tensions that exist between the black community and the Police. He has done much in the way of promoting Police Community Relations and he has my thanks for a job well done.

Resp;

H.J. Seaver #355

JL
 Sgt. John L. Roe

[Signature]
 Police Community Relations Unit

October 23, 1969

Dear Members of the Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee:

Here are some thoughts for you to react to that may help put what we are doing in clearer perspective and hopefully energize us so that we can enlarge our influence in constructive ways.

Scott Greer, the director of Metropolitan Studies at Northwestern University, says that to get into the action you have to have information. He reminds us in addition that a person who knows the facts will prevail against a person who simply doesn't know. I think this should be part of our rationale for our existence.

Secondly, Dr. Greer says we are captives of existing policy when we don't question assumptions. If the prime assumption for present city planning in Portland is physical, we need to raise questions; we need to insist that social and economic factors be taken into account, human factors, if you will. Our task must be to create a metropolitan conscience if there is not one presently existing.

Thirdly, we can create a platform and be a voice in our particular field of interest; we can articulate the issues and make recommendations as to priorities in public policy. We can work to overcome the usual defensiveness where there is lack of information or ignorance.

Someone once said that issues must be dealt with within a climate of opinion; our task is to bring this climate of opinion into being (at least with regard to the criminal justice system).

Our great need is for a more informed and sophisticated citizenry.

Because of the current situation with regard to Portland's City Council, what is before us is a providential opportunity to work at establishing this climate that will be conducive to change. We can use the political campaign to teach the electorate.

To this end I see our forthcoming Ad Hoc Committee programs as being extremely timely. This is the program as it is now scheduled:

Wed. Oct. 29--Lennie Thompson, an ex-con, will talk about probation and parole procedures.

Wed. ~~Oct.~~ Nov. 5--David Hopper will present a program dealing with activities in Portland's Southeast neighborhood this past summer.

Wed. Nov. 12--Neil Goldschmidt will present his campaign for City Commissioner.

Wed. Nov. 19--Judge Phil Abrahms will discuss sentencing procedures in court.

Wed. Nov. 26--Judge Lyle Truax will discuss Vancouver's night court.

Wed. Dec. 3--Jim Gardner from Koinonia House will discuss the Youth Ministry and the current status of The Charix.

Wed. Dec. 10--Dr. Arthur Pearl will present his campaign for the Governor's office.

Wed. Dec. 17--Sgt. Pierce of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Juvenile Department will share with us his concern.

Wed. Jan. 7--Professor Gibbons, from Portland State, will be our guest. Mr. Gibbons is a criminologist.

Wed. Jan. 14--Dave Dockam will present the city's side of the police wage dispute.

Wed. Jan. 21--Sumner Sharpe who is associated with the Portland State Department of Urban Studies will be our speaker.

Wed. Jan. 28--Capt. Norman Reiter who is in charge of the Portland Police Bureau Training and Internal Affairs Division will speak to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson.

October 27, 1969

Mrs. Vera Yarbrough
3226 SW Dickinson Street
Portland, Oregon 97219

Dear Mrs. Yarbrough:

This will acknowledge your letter addressed to Mayor Schrunk regarding the problem neighborhood youngsters upsetting your parents.

The situation you complained of is of concern to Mayor Schrunk. I, therefore, forwarded this letter to the Police Community Relations unit for action. Officers have contacted the parents of some of the youngsters who are causing trouble and the officer in the area is continuing to check to make certain that your parents are not upset and that they stay out of their yard. I can assure you that the officers will attempt to keep track of the situation in their immediate neighborhood.

We do not want these things to happen, but they do happen despite the efforts of the police to prevent them. We sincerely trust that they will not be bothered in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Russell Peyton
Director

RAP:gj

CENTENARY-WILBUR METHODIST CHURCH
215 SE 9th Ave
Portland, Oregon 97214

January 7, 1970

Members of the Ad Hoc Police
Community Relations Committee

Dear Ad Hoc Community Relations Committee Members

A word is perhaps in order to let you know what the forthcoming programs are for the Ad-Hoc Committee and to say that we had a most rewarding experience on this past wednesday, January 6 meeting, with Phil Hitchcock. Our question to him was, "What must we do to become effective in our Lobby efforts regarding the State Legislature."

Our present concerns vis-a-vis proposed legislation are along three lines:

1. Bail Reform
2. Probation change
3. "Drunkenness on the Streets" should be treated as a medical problem.

We are seeking to work through the legislative action center to bring our concerns regarding the above to the attention of the legislature. We have to accept as a fact our inexperience in these matters and think of ourselves as a football team that is a year away from performing as an effective unit. Therefore, this year we learn what we must. We learn from our mistakes.

Our schedule of meetins as presently arranged is as follows:

- Jan 13 - Vera Katz - Demoforum legilation - Detox proposal.
- Jan 20 - Chaplain Stelle
- Jan 27 - Don Chambers has invited a Judge to talk to us about "indeterminate sentencing"
- Feb 3 - Captain Reiter
- Feb 10 - Larry Aschenbrenner (former Orégon Public Defender)

Our meetings continue at Centenary-Wilbur in the dining hall at 7:15 AM every Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

A. Harper Richardson
Program director

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS MEETING

January 8, 1970

3:00 p.m.

With the presence of many new faces, Gerry Blair, Police-Community Relations Officer, explained his ideas for a crime prevention program. The program would use some of the basic ideas in the Atlanta program, where police officers would work with potential drop-outs, helping to work out some of the things that lead to dropping out of school. Because we do not have funds to hire policemen to do this job, it is Gerry's idea to use community volunteers with him working to change the police image through speaking engagements.

Some young people questioned whether it would work. They felt the best way to cut down crime is to give kids another alternative such as a teen center. There was much discussion about the changing of the police image with a concensus that unless the police get out of the cars and into the street, there can be little change.

Some visitors from Adams High School gave their opinion of why there is less vandalism at Adams. The kids feel that they can discuss with teachers and councilors their problems.

Harper Richardson asked the young people if they thought there is a need for a "home away from home". The young people didn't have much input to give, but the rest discussed the matter thoroughly with no concensus reached.

Young people were asked to go back and speak to their peers about the program. They were asked to come back with their ideas as to solutions.

The next meeting will be January 22nd at 3:00 p.m. at the PACT Office.

Jeanne Searls, Recorder

February 18, 1970

TO: Russ Peyton, Human Relations Commission
Lee Brown, Urban Studies Center, P.S.U.
Bill Newborn, Portland Community College
Dr. Victor Milstein, Portland Psychologists for Social Action
Sgt. John Rowe, Community Relations Director, Bureau of Police
Cliff Freeman, NW Regional Education Lab
Gordon Hearne, National Training Lab
Charles Hosford

Most of the above group met together with several members of an ad hoc Task Force on Racism on February 9 to discuss possibilities for a police-community dialogue. Agreeing that this type of program is imperative, various approaches were discussed for its presentation to both the police department and to the community. Voluntary involvement and cooperation on the part of both groups was stressed and tentative plans were made to involve professional aid in evaluation of the dialogue.

Those present felt that the lack of representation from the police department made it impossible to make any definite plans, whereupon a second meeting was scheduled for Monday, February 23, at 3:30 p.m. in the Student Center of Cascade Community College. The hope was expressed that at this second meeting, both concerned police representatives and concerned citizens would join in this effort toward better understanding in community relations.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please call Paul Schulze at 224-1144, or 223-6101.

NEXT MEETING OF AD HOC COMMITTEE ON RACISM - MONDAY, FEB. 23

3:30 P.M.

March 24, 1970

Mr. Herman Plummer, Director of
Albina Community Action Center
59 NE Stanton
Portland, Oregon

Dear Herman:

At the first meeting of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission you were recommended for membership on the Police-Community Relations committee. The Commission recognized that we have some real problems in this area, and your name was submitted as one who could make a real contribution.

We are grateful that you have indicated your acceptance of this opportunity to serve. We know your knowledge and experience will be most valuable in developing solutions and programs to help solve the problem.

On behalf of the Commission, we wish to thank you for accepting this challenge. The chairman of this committee will be Mr. Lee Brown, Director of Law Enforcement Programs at Portland State University, and you will be contacted as to the meeting date.

Kindest regards,

Russell Peyton
Director

RP/gj
C.C. Lee Brown

SUSSMAN, SHANK & WAPNICK

GILBERT SUSSMAN
JEROME B. SHANK
NORMAN WAPNICK
BARRY P. CAPLAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
514 AMERICAN BANK BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON 97205

AREA CODE 503
TELEPHONE
227-1457

April 10, 1970

MR. RUSSELL PEYTON, Director
Human Relations Commission
City Hall
1220 S. W. 5th Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Peyton:

I am writing to you as a member of the Social Action Committee of Congregation Temple Beth Israel in Portland. Recently I was appointed Chairman of a committee charged with the responsibility of arranging a panel discussion for Friday evening, May 1, 1970. Mr. Stuart, Director, has already contacted you and invited you to participate on this panel. I am writing at this time to confirm our invitation, thank you for your acceptance, and to give you further information with regard to this meeting. It is assumed, however, that we will have the opportunity to discuss the evening further in person prior to that time.

The subject matter of the panel discussion will be, "Police-Citizen Relationships, Present and Future." We have invited, in addition to yourself, Harper Richardson, Kent Ford and Sergeant John Roe of the Portland Police Bureau. The panel discussion will commence at 9:00 o'clock P. M. or upon completion of our Sabbath services, whichever is later. The format will consist of a short statement by each of the participants directed to the problem and then questions from the audience directed through a moderator. It is anticipated that the entire program would be no longer than 90 minutes in length.

Should you have any questions regarding the foregoing, feel free to contact me. It is hoped that we will get together as the date draws nearer, in order to clearly state our objectives. On behalf of Temple Beth Israel, I wish to thank you for your cooperation and for your willingness to participate in our program.

Very truly yours,



BARRY P. CAPLAN

BPC:bl

April 24, 1970

"Alternatives to traditional Law Enforcement" by Morton Bard of the City College of New York.

Prepared as a summary for the ad hoc Police-Community Relations Committee

Responsible voices are being heard today calling for alternative approaches to traditional law enforcement concepts and practices. The reason is that a time of swift social change will not accept the methods or the solutions of the past.

For example, an increasingly urban and industrial culture requires not only new responses but a change in character; the aggressive individualist must give way to the more team-minded, socially conscious personality that urban living requires.

An experiment that was set up at the City College of New York that was run in cooperation with the New York Police Department illustrates the kind of modification of traditional police practices that we can increasingly expect.

In a circumscribed urban area of 85,000 population a specially trained group of eighteen patrolmen (about 10% of the regularly assigned complement of officers) were assigned to work in pairs to provide 24 hour coverage by one radio car to all domestic disturbance calls; this two-member unit was known as the "family car." The experiment was designed to determine whether assault and homicide statistics might be modified and possibly diminished by this means.

During the time of the experiment the unit processed 1400 interventions involving 962 families. At a time when homicide statistics for New York City as a whole increased, in the demonstration area there was not a single homicide in a family known to the unit; in addition there was a reduction in the number of assaults and a drop in the number of arrests for assault.

Perhaps equally important was the total absence of injury to any police officers in the family crisis unit despite the high risk involved to police officers in family crisis intervention.

What this experiment encourages is further thought and action along the lines of thinking that would view the police as a highly flexible service organization as an alternative to the combat-oriented, military mentality that is apparent in some police organizations.

Morton Bard of the City College of the City University of New York reminds us that authoritarian militarism is antagonistic to the concept of police officers as professionals charged with the exercise of judgement and the use of discretion.

The goal for police work in Portland must become professional police officers with the training and the self-confidence to measure up to the standards the community expects of the police service.

What we need to re-think perhaps is a basic assumption that the individual police officer is subject at all times to authoritarian control and is part of a faceless hierarchically-run system.

What ought to be of real concern is whether it is this condition that provokes the passive-aggressive reactions in police officers that jeopardize the over-riding goal of peace keeping.

Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

April 30, 1970

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING -

In arranging for a meeting with Chief Donald McNamara, he requested some questions which might be asked by the Committee.

I submitted to him the following questions which I believed the Committee would be interested in discussing with the Chief.

1. Undoubtedly, they would appreciate knowing how you define police-community relations, and in line with this definition, what do you envision for the future of the police-community relations unit?
2. I am sure that all members of the committee commend the complaint forms that have been distributed in the community giving people the opportunity to mail in their complaints. What is the procedure for handling these complaints, and does anything further need to be done to improve this procedure?
3. The police-community relations unit has proposed a program that would create positions for community service officers to work with the community-relations unit. Do you believe this is a practical proposal? What is your attitude toward the program "STOP"?
4. Do you believe there is need for more "In Service Training" in community relations?
5. What is the procedure used by the department for assignment of officers?
6. What do you believe this committee of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission can do to be of help to your department? How can the committee best work with the police department?

May 20, 1970

Dear Ad Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee Members:

The enclosed material is suggested as food for thought and further study. Regarding Robert Wohlheim's statement I think it represents an opportunity for the ad hoc committee's first action project.

Our understanding is that Mr. Van Hoomissen is willing to put Bob to work in July on the program that is described; however he has no funding to get underway before this time.

Our effort is to raise \$200 as a kind of subsistence sum to pay Bob for the month of June so as to get the project started. Also we think Mr. Van Hoomissen might be encouraged to have this modest evidence of community support for this innovative venture.

At our May 20 meeting, \$25 was raised with the promise of some additional money.

One of the reasons for this letter is to ask each of our ad hoc committee members to consider contributing something for this undertaking.

The second item I want you to consider is the summary of Professor Bard's statement suggesting "alternatives to traditional law enforcement." I would like to find a way to move on this so as to gain some serious consideration of its possible application in Portland by the Portland Police Bureau.

- Rev. Austin Harper Richardson

LETTER FROM ROBERT WOHLHEIM:

On Tuesday, May 12 I went in to have an interview with District Attorney George Van Hoomissen. Rev. Richardson suggested that I see Van Hoomissen about the possibilities of getting a job as a clerk-typist; he told me how he had been working with the DA about trying to develop some jobs for young people. After introducing myself to Van Hoomissen and filling him in on my background (recently got out of a federal prison - serving a sentence for draft resistance) we started discussing a program that Van Hoomissen wanted to start.

The proposed program grows out of a recommendation in the report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice called The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society. In the chapter on the court system the Commission recommends that the District Attorney should:

...endeavor to make discriminating charge decisions, assuring that offenders who merit criminal sanctions are not released and that other offenders are neither released or diverted to non-criminal methods of treatment and control by: establishment of explicit policies for the dismissal or informal disposition of the cases of certain marginal offenders. Early identification and diversion to other community resources of those offenders in need of treatment, for whom full criminal disposition does not appear required.

As I further discussed this idea with Mr. Van Hoomissen, we talked about the possibilities of developing this program in Multnomah County. Basically, the program is to get people out of jail and on the streets in community-based programs. As I understand the program, I would have various duties. First, I would find out if anyone presently at Rocky Butte would qualify for the program, this survey continuing throughout the year. Next, I would find what agencies now exist in the greater Portland area that have appropriate programs. I would be responsible for getting individuals into such programs, and keep track of these offenders. Also I would probably help develop new programs for other marginal offenders; get more people out of jail and back into the community.

"WE SHALL AVOID WIDER WAR." Tricky Dick

"I would rather be a one term President and do what I think is right than to be a 2 term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-rate power and see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 90 year history."

President Nixon, announcing the expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia, April 30th, 1970

"Nixon's decision is unbelievable," says Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield. Unbelievable? Not at all. This expansion has been implied in numerous sordid sorties across sovereign borders of Laos and Cambodia for months. Usually when a government starts a war or invades another country, it does it in the name of Peace. What is really unbelievable is the man's god damned gall. Nixon showed both faces in the very same speech. "Once enemy forces are driven out of base sanctuaries and then military supplies destroyed, we will withdraw," he magnanimously guarantees, following up with the incredible claim that "I promised to end the War. I shall keep that promise. I promised to win a just Peace. I shall keep that promise. We shall avoid wider war. But we are also determined to end this war."

The invasion began two hours before Nixon spoke. "A decent respect for the opinion of mankind" would require that we who supply the taxes, blood, bones and muscle in these military adventures would be consulted at least two hours before such a grave escalation.

THE TRUTH IS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN DEFEATED POLITICALLY AND MILITARILY IN VIETNAM, AND NIXON IS TRYING TO COVER UP WITH A MILITARY EXPANSION THAT FOOLS PEOPLE INTO THINKING AMERICAN FORCES ARE ON THE OFFENSIVE.

The American people have never had an effective opportunity to shape our foreign policy. In fact, at every point where we could indicate a choice, as in 1964 with lbj, we have said NO to this war. This war serves only the profiteering war industries. For a while the war was good for the economy, but war inflation has wiped out even those blood-stained benefits.

HASN'T THIS DAMNED WAR GONE FAR ENOUGH?

It's time to stop this war. The Government won't stop it, Congress hasn't the power. We the people will have to stop it.

How can you help stop the war? Make your protest political. That means put it out where it can be seen. Scare the politicians a bit, so Nixon won't feel free to make decisions without taking you into account. Demonstrate with the Peace and Freedom Party Saturday. Call Peace and Freedom, 235-4262, for information.

DEMONSTRATE SATURDAY MAY 2 11:30 South Park Blocks
(by FSU)

(Labor Donated)

July 1, 1970

Russell Peyton

Mayor Schrunk & Keith Jones

Last evening there was a meeting of concerned citizens which could best be described as an ad hoc group to consider the need for action on the part of citizens, police, and government for the potential good of the public welfare.

There was a provocative assessment of the developments surrounding the American Legion and the "peoples" convention to take place in Portland on August 27th. It was the consensus of all present that we must move toward comprehensive foresight, for there is a potential for violence presented by two large groups of conflicting ages, historical perspectives, social views, political commitments, responses to law and order, and different attitudes, to say nothing of the occasion for debating the national issues in the streets.

The Governor's office was represented by Ed Westerdahl, Mark O. Haggard, and Bob Davis; the Attorney General by Jake Tanzer; the U. S. Attorney General by Sidney Lezak and members of his staff; the County by Mr. VanHoomissen and others. There were a number of attorneys, doctors, and business people who made up the balance of the audience.

It seems fortunate that there were representatives of many interests contributing to foresighted preparations. It seemed most unfortunate that the City of Portland was not better represented.

It is hoped that before August 27th the City will make some attempt to neutralize the climate as well as readying itself to deal with disturbances.

Sincerely,

Russell Peyton

RP.g

July 8, 1970

Dear Ad-Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee members:

Enclosed are copies of letters that indicated some current concerns of our committee which has been meeting regularly at Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church; we are still meeting at 7:15 a.m. every Wednesday morning.

One event that it seems we should arrange to attend in the 76th National Conference on government being held in Portland, August 25-26 of this year.

This appears to be a Blue Ribbon conference and shows promise of being very relevant and stimulating.

The session dealing with "re-appertionment and re-distributing" and the session intitled setting priorities in the competition for money seem to me to be critical ones for some of us to attend.

I also want to report that Sheriff Purcell has extended an invitation for members of our group to re-visit Rocky Butte Jail and that we are requesting another ride-along experience. We are hoping Mr. Van Hoomissen receives the grant money he is looking for so that Bob Wallheim can pursue his project of working with inmates at Rocky Butte. This is a project we are identified with in a modest way. We are also working on a program of spending time observing the courts in action. Bob Focht brought this request to us; it is a request we received from the Black Panther Party members in our community.

My hope is that we can clearly identify some targets and set ourselves some goals that are within the range of our accomplishments.

I think planning to do some lobbying for particular legislation before and during the next legislature as one of our goals. Bail Bond Procedures and drug laws seem likely candidates for this kind of attention.

Demonstrating alternatives to the conventional criminal justice system seem to me to be another area. I'm thinking of Centenary-Wilbur Church's Youth Care facility which is in the foundation stages and the possibility of taking some model prisoners' out of Rocky Butte and locating them in our community as example of what I mean.

We may be able to work with Contact in a program using some facilities of the Y.M.C.A. for this innovative approach to Rocky Butte's problems.

Not only institutional change but institutional creation should be our concern; for example I think there is need for temporary houses away from home for young people who are not yet in trouble with the law but who are having problems relating to their parents; they need some emotional distance, and a breathing spell but have no place to go at present. What is called for perhaps is a new kind of institution with House Parents, etc.

There is always the task of helping political leaders define the proper role of the Police and of helping the Police Bureau so that Social Service activities are not preformed by men whose calling and training is law enforcement.

There are more issues each one valid and urgent that need our attention.

The following information details our forthcoming programs:

July 22-----James Jones

Director Community Service

Portland Y.M.C.A.

July 29-----William Thompson
Staff member
Community Council
(Bill will discuss Portland City Government Finances)

August 5-----L. Ross Brown
Albina Legal Aid
(Mr. Brown will discuss a recent Bail Bond Study
and offer recommendations)

Sept. 2-----Bill Pinard
Portland Y.M.C.A.
(Bill will discuss his work with Contact.)

In addition we are awaiting replies to invitations sent out to Captain Reiter to speak to our group. Also we have sent Senator Burns who worked with the committee on law revision to meet with us once again and we have an invitation outstanding to Charles Jordon, the new model cities director.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Richardson

Rev. A. H. Richardson

Rev. A. H. Richardson
215 S.E. 9th. Ave.
Portland, Oregon

July 9, 1970

Captain Norman Reiter
222 S.W. Pine
Portland, Oregon

Dear Captain Reiter:

Once before we wanted you to speak to our Ad-Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee breakfast meeting; somehow as I have since learned you were not informed of our change of meeting place and so we missed making the connection. Officer Blair of Police-Community Relations told us that you did make the effort and went to the Eve's Restaurant where we formerly had met.

In the light of the incidents in the Portland State University Park Blocks which you were indirectly involved in; with the prospect of the American Legion Convention and the President's visit before us and being concerned about the prospect of future disorder in the fall. Our committee is wondering whether you might be willing to share a morning meeting with us, to talk about what we learned as a result of the Portland State experience and what the range of options there are in facing possible trouble this fall.

I personally want to be helpful and it seemed to me it would be useful to know something of what Police and City Officials may be thinking;

Whether I may be in a position later on to have any influence with young people remains to be seen.

Our committee would like to think it's broadly based enough to have some capacity for usefulness at least in relaying communications from one group to another or in establishing a climate of opinion or an understanding of what is expected.

We know we have a difficult time ahead of us and are seeking ways to act so that Portland does not become another Chicago 1968.

Would this be an invitation you would care to respond to?
We now meet in the Dining Hall of Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church at 7:15 a.m. The dates I might offer you are: Wed. July 15
" Aug. 12
" " 19
" Sept. 9

Thank you; Sincerely yours,

Rev. A. H. Richardson

Rev. A. H. Richardson

Rev. A. H. Richardson
215 S.E. 9th. Ave.
Portland, Oregon

July 9, 1970

Sgt. John Roe
% Police-Community Relations Unit
222 S.W. Pine
Portland, Oregon

Dear Sgt. Roe:

At our Ad-Hoc Police-Community Relations Committee meeting this morning it was suggested that it was time for us to participate in another ride-along experience.

The following persons indicated an eagerness to have this experience: Molly Weinsfein, John Feightinger, Dorothy C. Hecker, Bob Focht, John Tate, Bob Smith, and A. H. Richardson.

Could this be arranged and if so will you give me a date I can forward to these persons?

Our meeting also suggested that I write to you, commending you for your actions in the Albert Williams case.

As we understand it you made known to the court some evidence that resulted in the mis-trial being declared.

We are not sure we understand all the aspects of this case but it appears to us that you did a difficult thing and that your decision very likely was unpopular with your police officer peer group.

It seemed to us that what you did reflected great credit to your integrity and lent some badly needed support to the concept of impartial justice.

According to our understanding you merit our appreciation and this we give to you now.

I would like to believe that difficult though it may be, you are carving out a solid basis for the concept of Police-Community Relations in Portland; this being the case we all stand in your debt.

Sincerely yours,



Rev. A. H. Richardson

EASTSIDE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

In the past, there has been a lack of effective non-hostile, non-defensive lines of communication between the residents of southeast Portland and the Portland Police Department. The very nature of this inner-city area has generated increased isolation and alienation between citizens and police officers.

Authorization has been received from the police department to establish a group to discuss problems in the area of police-community relations. Such authorization ensures the presence and participation of police officers. After numerous planning sessions with several police officers, ranging in rank from patrolman to captain, and with individuals from many backgrounds-- churches, schools, alienated youth, low-income, and others, the most feasible format for such a group has been determined.

The Eastside Police-Community Relations Council will meet on Tuesday evenings at 8:00 p.m. at Sunnyside School, 3421 S. E. Salmon Street, with its first meeting scheduled for November 4. Initially, four meetings have been planned. On November 4, officers will share informally some of their experiences to demonstrate the role of discretion in police work and to illustrate the range of that work. On November 11, a discussion will be held on the psychology of prejudice, including prejudices against police, minority races, alienated youth, and welfare recipients. On November 18, a review of the Laurelhurst Park incident will be held to discover what happened and what methods could be employed in the future which hopefully might avoid the necessity for such confrontations. On November 25, the session will be devoted to understanding the policy-making procedure.

The Eastside Police-Community Relations Council has been planned as a vehicle for two-way communication to occur on neutral ground where police officers can listen to various elements of the community and where the community can listen to them. Everyone is welcome to attend.

For further information, call Sharon Ridenour at 233-5271.

Minutes of Metropolitan Human Relations Commission

Police Community Relations Committee

June 17, 1971

Considerable discussion was held relating to police community relations as specified on the attached outline. Special attention was focused on the question of legitimate role of MHRC in regards to police community relations.

The Committee summarized this discussion by outlining the following recommendations:

1. Determine, if possible, why no report from the Police Department was made available to complainant Sharon Taylor regarding alleged misconduct of officer Daggett. Were transfers of officers a means of cover-up?
2. Secure if possible a copy of the police bureau written procedures governing investigation of complaints against police officers.
3. Plan for a meeting between members of the committee and the Mayor (not including the Chief) at which time discussion could be held regarding MHRC concerns about police community relations, procedures outlining the communications process between MHRC and the Bureau and the appropriate roles which MHRC should fulfill. It was agreed that the Committee would place on paper its views concerning these concerns, procedures and roles.

The meeting was dismissed with the understanding that the next meeting would be held pending completion of the written statement noted above.

CITY OF ATLANTA
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Crime Prevention Bureau was organized in January, 1966. We assigned five (5) detectives who were working Juvenile cases, added six (6) uniform officers to the squad. The uniform officers were assigned to work in the eleven (11) Economic Opportunity Centers. The main objectives of these officers are to build a better relations between the Police Department and the general public.

We feel that the success of law enforcement in our society today depends a great deal on the support of the general public. This support is obtainable only through a good police-community relationship.

The purpose of the Police Relations Program is to win the citizens' respect and concern for their own community, to provide public understanding of effective law enforcement and to gain public support of police law enforcement and the functions of the police.

We hope that through the efforts of our police officers we can maintain a better relationship with the people and that through greater understanding on the part of the community, we will be able to a degree, to decrease the number of crimes in these given areas.

The primary reason for assigning the uniform men to the areas represented by the Economic Opportunity Centers is because of the close contact between the centers' activities and the residents in that particular area. However, many of the people are not familiar with the benefits they might receive from the Economic Opportunity Center.

Our officers will try to acquaint the community with the activities and benefits of the center, such as employment opportunities, higher education, etc. The officers assigned to these areas were selected because of their attitudes, their interest, and their ability to understand the problems of the general public. They attend meetings and speak to numerous groups, such as civic, PTA, church, clubs, and other such organizations in the community. This service brings about a better understanding of law enforcement and places the officer in a position to meet a greater percentage of the people.

At these meetings our officers explain what constitutes a law violation; they point out that the crime situation is not only a problem for the police, but also a community problem. They stress the fact that we are their police department and we cannot operate efficiently without their full cooperation.

The Crime Prevention Officers also assist in organizing new groups which will help to improve the neighborhood and keep down disorder in their area. The police officer does not become an official in any of these organizations. For instance, they have assisted in organizing Junior Deputy Clubs, Teen Clubs, Junior Crime Fighters, Crime Prevention Committees, Good Neighbor Clubs, Good Buys Clubs and Girl's Youth Clubs; they cooperate closely with each organization.

These officers also assist with the recreation for the residents in their area. We have station wagons equipped with speakers and a turn-table. This allows the officers to go into the community, block off a street which is used very little, and let the people relax by having a street dance. Sometimes the officers will move into a shopping center, after it has closed, and let the children dance in the parking lot. In some of the shopping centers we have found that, with the assistance of the Economic Opportunity Center employees, the merchants furnish refreshments to the children, such as hot dogs and cold drinks.

The Bureau has sprinklers for the fire hydrants in the city for use in the highly populated areas. The officer will also bring groups of children into Police Headquarters for a tour of the building; this to familiarize them with the Department and its functions.

One past summer the Jaycees organized the Amateur Football League in Atlanta. It consists of six (6) teams which are sponsored by different communities. They hope to raise the number of teams to ten (10). Crime Prevention personnel were at each of these games and they brought out the sound equipment for entertainment during the half-time.

Crime Prevention Officers in a given area will go into schools in his area and secure a list of the school drop-outs. He will then counsel them and try to convince them to go back to school. Through December of 1967, we had processed 335 drop-outs for that year. Of course, this is only a small percentage of drop-outs, but we feel that this helps the community as well as the drop-out who is re-entering school.

We are not taking any of the responsibilities of other city and county departments, we are only continuing to counsel the people, then we send them to the proper department where they can get assistance. The officers are in constant contact with the people in the area, taking with them and attempting to learn the cause of their problems and how we can be of help to them in eliminating these problems. Through December of the year of 1967 we had made over 121,000 contacts of this type, with persons in the different areas.

This is a long range program, but we feel that we have initiated a great program which in time will show a major decrease in crime throughout the City of Atlanta.

The Crime Prevention Bureau handles all missing persons reports along with the community service and relations work. We feel that contact with the relative within the first 24 hours in which the person is away from home makes them feel that the Police Department is doing all it can to help them in their anxious moments.

Our officers also receive any complaints of service of any function not being properly performed within the City as a City Government function. These complaints are turned over to the proper department via the City Service Coordinator at City Hall.

We realize that the police are called on numerous occasions when the problem has nothing to do with police activities, such as hardship cases, people who need food, clothing and/or shelter. However, through the Economic Opportunity Centers we are able to contact the proper authorities and actually instigate the help which is needed. At the same time the officers must realize that they are still policemen and if a problem comes up and an arrest becomes necessary, the officer must make the arrest.

All new police officers of the Department are now assigned to the Crime Prevention Bureau. Here they are given their initial police training while waiting until Police Training Schools are ready to accept them. We feel that if the young officers came into the communities with one of the experienced Crime Prevention men and familiarize himself with the problems of the people he will better be prepared to handle any situation which might arise after he has completed his police training in school.

We feel that in the Crime Prevention Bureau Program, the Atlanta Police Department has a unique and valuable program. The program referred to is one of both community relations and police training encompassed in the Crime Prevention Bureau.

The duties of the Crime Prevention Bureau are concerned mainly with eleven (11) poverty stricken areas within the City. The eleven (11) poverty seasoned officers assigned to these areas have proven themselves in both temperament and general knowledge of their areas. Each officer assigned permanently to the Crime Prevention Bureau is required to spend a month in each of these areas to acquaint himself with the problems and services offered

in these areas. After a month's circulation in the Centers they are assigned to a particular center and area to work.

All new officers hired by the City of Atlanta are assigned to the Crime Prevention Bureau to acquaint them with the problems in the poverty stricken areas, as well as upper and middle class communities. This experience gives the new officer a good picture of the community as a whole and the people he must serve and deal with upon completion of the training program. In addition to providing valuable information to new officers, it affords the superior officers of the Crime Prevention Bureau an opportunity to evaluate the performance of new patrolmen in these areas and to determine whether they will become good police officers.

Upon completion of this training phase, if the evaluation points out any bias or prejudice on the officers' part, he can be dropped from the rolls before he becomes a liability to the Department. This eliminates the likelihood of his running into problems later on, because of a lack of understanding of ~~XX~~ people, regardless of class or race.

Six (6) weeks of City of Atlanta Police Academy. One (1) week of which is spent on the firing range.

The new officers are not issued weapons until they arrive at the Police Academy where they are given further instructions on the use and care of firearms as well as practical range experience.

We believe that the combined in-service training of the regular patrolmen and the Community Service Officers under the guidance of an experienced police officer, and the class room instruction encompassed in this training program, produces a group of fine, well rounded officers, able to cope with the innumerable difficulties of modern law enforcement/.

NEW PROPOSALS FOR THE CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU

FOR THE YEAR 1970

PARENT AWARENESS PROGRAM:

After a very close and precise study of the absenteeisms numbering some 158 thousand from a three month survey from our public schools in Atlanta, and the number of school age teenagers found loafing in the shopping centers of the up-town areas and community areas, we have found that it is necessary for the Crime Prevention Bureau to bring about new proposals to deal with the problems we have in the City.

The Parent Awareness Program is a program designed to alert the parents of their great responsibilities concerning their children and the destroying of property and creating of disturbances in the communities of this city. In the past many parents have left the responsibility to the Police Department and others who may come upon their children in the community to keep them straight.

On January 1, 1970, we implemented this program by going into the community and having our Crime Prevention officers make a thorough investigation of suspected neglect cases. When, on the recommendation of a Crime Prevention officer, these parents were found neglectful in their duties towards their children they are given copies of charges for neglecting minor children and these cases are heard before a Municipal Court, or City Court, Judge. If in the event, upon hearing, the court feels that the case should be set over for as long as a six month period, the judge will advise the parent, or parents, of their obligations and instruct them to attend the PTA meeting of the school that the children attended for a period of six months. If at the end of this time the parent, or parents, have lived up to their obligation the sentence can be dismissed on request of the Crime Prevention officer.

The cooperation of the courts is most important in the coordination of this type of program.

CRIME PREVENTION CLUBS - COMMUNITY WIDE AND CITY WIDE:

In the year of 1967, the first Crime Prevention Club was formed in the southwest section of this city. A group of concerned and interested people, with the help of the Crime Prevention officers, decided it was time for the people in the community to help cut down crime in their area. The first club was formed by a group of women who either worked with the EOA or attended meetings at the EOA Center (Equal Opportunity Atlanta Center). The clubs were formed by selecting a president, secretary, and other officers that would be needed in their organization.

Information that was received in the community pertaining to crime and the perpetrators involved was submitted to the Police Department Crime Prevention Office in letter form. In the past the Police Department had to rely on informants a great portion of the time to gain certain information pertaining to criminals and outlaw activity in the community. Under the new Crime Prevention program no person had to rely upon receiving bodily injuries or any reprisals because of the information that was submitted to the police because the information was submitted in letter form without the name of any particular individual who had submitted the information.

Beginning in 1970, Crime Prevention Clubs were formed in 11 different areas of this city. These Crime Prevention Clubs were assisted by Crime Prevention officers who are stationed in these 11 various sections of the City.

On February 25, 1970, we held our first Crime Prevention Conference which was city wide. Approximately 250 interested and concerned citizens appeared at this conference and after being briefed on some of the atrocities that were being committed in their areas, submitted their information in letter form. This information, after being received by the Crime Prevention Bureau, was put on lead sheets and sent to various divisions within our Department. As an example: homicides, burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, etc.

The cooperation that the Atlanta Police Department has received from the crime prevention effort has been astronomical. It is the contention of the Crime Prevention Bureau that every crime committed in the City of Atlanta is known by someone else other than the perpetrator. We have simply made requests to the public to assist in cleaning up crime in their communities and the response has been tremendous.

We in the Crime Prevention Bureau feel that the Crime Prevention Clubs organized over this city have been most instrumental in keeping our lines of communication open between the Police Department and the community. We also feel that one of the greatest thrills that an officer can experience is to drive through a trouble free community and have children greet him with a smile and a wave, rather than a rock thrown at him.

A PRESENTATION TO THE PORTLAND POLICE ACADEMY

by Austin Harper Richardson, Pastor
Centenary-Wilbur Methodist Church

November 5, 1970

The Ad-Hoc Police Community Relations Committee came into existence because a number of persons wanted to reduce tensions in the face of a "long, hot summer."

We looked upon ourselves as responsible citizens working toward off disaster.

This was three years ago; since that first meeting the committee has met weekly every Wednesday morning.

Our original intention was to offer ourselves to be used as go-between persons in resolving conflict or as third parties in interpretation of feelings and misunderstandings. The general goal of peace-keeping and problem solving was what the committee had in mind as being the reason for its existence.

Very early we discovered that part of our problem was the suspicion if not hostility with which we were viewed by the police; compounding this surprising discovery was our early awareness of our own ignorance of the criminal justice system.

We can say of the committee as it has developed that we have tried to overcome this initial ignorance; at the same time we have attempted to be a forum for the grievances of those who are outraged by what they consider unfair treatment at the hands of the police.

Another goal of ours has been to uncover and explore new ideas and innovative programs that might make the criminal justice system more humane, more effective, and less expensive. In our own way we have tried to bring these ideas and programs to a wider public.

In the course of our three years of meetings we have gained considerable insight into some of the problems that confront the metropolitan community as regards the criminal justice system; we have in addition made useful contacts with persons within "the system" that we hope we may be able to build upon.

The kind of people we are in contact with can be seen from the speakers we have invited to our breakfast meetings and the speakers we have scheduled in the weeks to come.

In the month of September our speakers were as follows: Bill Pinard of the downtown YMCA in the area of a work release program for ex-convicts; our next speaker was the new Model Cities director, Charles Jordan; on September 16, Howard Steward, Phil Hitchcock, and Bob Newell of People for Portland spoke to us of the work of that organization during the American Legion Convention.

Next we heard from Larry Flynn who is associated with the Milwaukie Work-Release Program; Fred Hutchinson of the Albertina Kerr Home was our next speaker; with Margaret Hunt of Contact Center, our speaker the ensuing week. On October 21, Betsy Preston of the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office spoke to us and on October 28, Tom Walsh was our guest speaker. This week John Spence of the Native American Rehabilitation Society spoke to us and next week Luiz Polanco will talk to us about working with drug offenders, addiction problems and persons with alcohol problems.

As you can see our approach is one with a wide base; we are attempting to view the work of the police in a community context. It is the total climate of opinion and information that we think needs to be reached. We have taken as our guidelines the understanding that decisions are made within climates of opinion; we have tried to perceive what this climate is and where possible to affect this climate by means of our own input.

Also we have tried to act upon the proposition that systems require to be changed from the inside and that the way systems are designed is by pumping new information into them; we have sought to find this kind of information and to bring it to the attention not only of the Police Bureau but to the wider public to which the Police Bureau is accountable.

The membership of the Ad-Hoc Committee as defined by our mailing list is 58 persons.

Attendance at our breakfast meetings ranges from twelve to sixty persons with most of our meetings having between twenty-five and forty persons in attendance.

The kinds of issues that are of concern to our committee are expressed in the following testimony before the Kerner Commission in 1968:

"One family had called the police because of an incident in their area; they waited 20 minutes and there was no response; then someone was smart enough to think of calling the police and saying, 'Get out here quick. There's a Negro beating up a white man.' The police were there in two minutes."

Our committee is also concerned over the findings of the Kerner Commission as to the number of white supervisory and black supervisory personnel in the police service. The Kerner Committee's findings are:

- 1) 1 in 26 Sergeants is black while 1 in 12 is white
- 2) 1 in 114 Lieutenants is black while 1 in 26 is white
- 3) 1 in 235 Captains is black while 1 in 53 is white

The committee is also concerned about the observation that Dr. Arthur Niederhoffer made in a speech in Philadelphia in 1968. Dr. Niederhoffer is a member of the faculty of New York University; he is a retired official of the New York City Police Department, and the author of the book "Behind the Shield."

In his address Dr. Niederhoffer compared the police today to an occupying army; he pointed out that the police like the army are for the most part white and white supremacist in their attitudes.

On the other hand the "occupied citizens" the police have to work with are mainly people of color.

Like the army, Dr. Niederhoffer says the police tend to escalate conflict by introducing newer and more sophisticated weapons.

The police tactics he observes often are similar to the armies aggressive patrol and counter-insurgent tactics.

Furthermore just as there is a lack of communication between the army and the people in Viet Nam so in many American cities today there is a lack of communication between the police and the citizens.

Finally, there is the question that former Attorney General Ramsey Clark raised. Ramsey Clark has written that the most dangerous type of action is police action in excess of authority. His question is: who will protect the public when police violate the laws?

Ross Flanagan, the director of the Quaker project on community conflict and a part-time consultant to the National Council of Churches Department of Social Justice helps us put in perspective the concern that many members of the Ad-Hoc Police Community Relations Committee feel.

Mr. Flanagan reminds us that the police represent only the most obvious aspect of the overall crisis in the administration of justice. When we look at the police what he is saying is that we must in addition look at the courts, the prisons, the corrections system and the laws.

Our recommendation that Ross Flanagan makes that our committee concurs with is that concerned citizens begin now to work at the root causes of conflict rather than at the point of crisis. Concentration at the flash point is not enough.

What this means to me is that we have to examine closely the attitudes the police officer has about himself and those he works with; we must work at the self-image police officers have of themselves and their role in the community.

Our conclusion is that we have to concern ourselves with police training and with officer selection policies.

The Ad-Hoc Police Community Relations Committee members think we also have to have a change of focus and concentration in police work; we see police community relations as being a step in the direction of giving the community the kind of police officers that can do one job that needs to be done.

We see police community relations as being a step in the direction of a problem solving approach to police work. We see its emphasis as being on crime prevention and upon peace-keeping - as opposed to law enforcement and criminal apprehension.

For us police community relations means citizen involvement in peace-keeping; it means close cooperation between neighborhood residents

and police personnel; we want to believe that the answer to crime is manpower not firepower; we think more attention needs to be given to the possibility of Portland having for example a Crime Prevention Bureau similar to the Crime Prevention Bureau of the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

For example in Atlanta the Crime Prevention Bureau works with the ninth grade drop-out. This work is seen as a peace-keeping function helping boys with school problems resolve these problems. Sometimes a change in schools is all that is needed; sometimes a job will solve the problem. In Atlanta the police understand and use statistics; they know the sixteen year old boy generates the most criminal activity; they know too that most persons headed for a life of crime began as school drop-outs.

At the same time the Atlanta Police use the Crime Prevention Bureau for sensitivity training for younger officers; this assignment becomes a means of helping the new officer learn who the people are he will be working among and what some of the problems are that make people behave the way they do.

The Atlanta Police report that one dividend from this program is the increased community cooperation the police receive; the policeman is seen as a helper and as a friend.

The virtue of police community relations as we understand the concept is that it represents a professional approach to conflict management; it offers the police an opportunity to exercise a range of options and is less preoccupied with destructive techniques and devices and combative attitudes.

We see police community relations as challenging the resort to violence in peacekeeping. It offers an alternative way of approaching crisis; police community relations in the thinking of our committee represents a means of dealing in peaceful ways with the explosive demands for change in the established order.

We think the police service needs the foresight, imagination, and flexibility that we think is inherent in police community relations.

If there is to be any movement toward reducing polarization and confrontation between the police and minority segments of the population we would like to believe that police community relations is the instrument that might make such movement possible.

In some cities police community relations has had as its focus attacking white racism; the goal of police community relations where this kind of thinking prevails is the goal of unifying a community by breaking down physical and social barriers. Metropolitan Portland in our view could benefit from police community relations viewed in such terms as a unifying agency.

Not the least of the barriers that need to be overcome is one that is found within police bureaus.

Dante Andretti, the one time head of the San Francisco Police Community Relations Unit who later served with the Justice Department, reports that a survey undertaken by the Institute of Government and Public

Affairs at UCLA on police attitudes and perceptions of social issues revealed that 75% of the police included in the survey believe that black people are not discriminated against; this in the face of statistics which show that the infant mortality rate among blacks is twice that of whites and that more than twice as many blacks as whites are unemployed.

A second barrier relates to the attitudes police officers develop because of the kind of work they are called upon to perform.

One helpful suggestion made by Michael Banton, a student of police affairs is that a division be made between specialist departments within police bureaus and the ordinary patrolmen.

According to this proposal detectives, traffic officers, vice-squads and fraud details would be looked upon as law officers whose contacts with the public would be frankly punitive.

On the other hand the patrolmen would be seen principally as a peace officer working closely with each neighborhood or community. The peace officer under this concept would continue to interact with all sorts of people and his activities would openly focus on assisting citizens more than focusing upon offenders.

These street peace officers would be trained in conflict resolution; their assignment would be to work with family disputes, disagreements in taverns, noisy children and neighborhood vandalism.

Such a frank facing of the facts recognizing the kind of work the bulk of the patrolman's time is given over to might be a step in the direction of alleviating or draining off the harsh feelings among police officers that seemingly develop when they are asked to perform duties they consider to be social work. This then would be a constructive action that might dissipate these angry feelings that have to do with how police officers see themselves and their role. Our fear is that in crisis situations these angry feelings surface and civilians suffer as does the image of professional police service.

Something else that troubles me is the silence of police authorities in matters where it seems to me they have experience or information that could be helpful to the public. The military model police bureaus emulate seems to increasingly isolate police and increase alienation and misunderstanding.

I'm thinking now of the talk about preventive detention which is current. I think police personnel could have a useful role in the public discussion of this proposal.

The American Bar Association's section on Individual Rights is on record as opposing preventive detention; the same is true of the Bar Association in New York City; likewise the National Bar Association. Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg opposes this measure, as does the former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Finally James V. Bennet, the former Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons has said of preventive detention:

"no such bill as this should be passed until the facilities are available to house, feed and safeguard those who will be committed."

The reason I read this catalog of those who are in opposition is because it contains the name of no police officers or police organization. It seems to me this kind of silence is revealing. Somehow, those who know the criminal justice system best, or at least aspects of it, have to find a way to participate in the political process.

The former Attorney General Ramsey Clark has written that our jails and correctional institutions are "schools for crime;" what he means is that our jails and correctional institutions are not serving the purpose of rehabilitation and correction; that they are in fact breeding criminals. If this is true, I am sure that police officers are aware of this fact. For this reason it would seem to me that somewhere there should be police officers or their representatives saying at least what the former Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons had to say about preventive detention, namely that unless there were adequate facilities putting people in jails only compounds and worsens an already outrageous situation.

In conclusion I might make this observation. Today we live in a time of black power, we see the rising influence of the Chicanos, we know of Women's Liberation, and there is even something called Gay Liberation. It may be that the silence of the police says to us there has to be some kind of liberation in the police service.

I am suggesting that the police could offer invaluable assistance to community groups working to eliminate crimes without victims from the criminal law system, they could point out what a disproportionate amount of money and time and energy goes into handling the drunk and disorderly; the police could show how trained police personnel might be used more effectively if working with the drunk and the disorderly were not a police function.

Police could point out that we need jails that serve some purpose other than to warehouse offenders. I think police personnel should be active in community endeavors to address these issues.

My thesis is that we can be more intelligent in our use of resources, more rational in our problem solving, more open to radical innovation and less respectful of time honored practices that are increasingly counterproductive.

My plea is for something more than technological proficiency. Jerome Skolnick who is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago writes that:

"order under law is not concerned merely with achieving regularized social activity but with the means used to come by peaceable behavior."

I am protesting what I take to be attitudes presently premeating the police bureau. We can ill-afford a too narrow view of police efficiency. One of the goals of the Ad-Hoc Committee is to break the wall that separates all too often the officer from the citizenry. The policeman is not a faceless automaton obedient to some more faceless superior, but a warm and fallible human being. It is this human dimension in peacekeeping we must recover.

CENTENARY-WILBUR METHODIST CHURCH
215 SE 9th Ave, Portland Ore 97214
November 18, 1970

Dear Ad-Hoc Police Community
Relations Committee Members

I am enclosing a copy of a presentation I made recently at the Police Academy which I hope may add to your information and make your arguments more persuasive for what I think are some useful changes that could be effected in the Portland Police Bureau.

On November 23, I am to talk to a class at the Portland Community College on the subject of the committees activity and in December 2, I am to do the same for a law enforcement class at Portland State University.

I hope you will study the additional material enclosed describing the Crime Prevention Bureau operated by the Atlanta Police Bureau; my correspondence with the commander of this unit has produced glowing testimony and enthusiasm for this approach to Police work. My hope is that we will continue to explore ways of making similar programs available to our community.

A good sign to report I think is that P.A.C.T. Inc. has been assigned a Police Community Relations Officer. My understanding is that this officer is Jerry Blair who we all know from our meetings.

This represents a break-through, I believe toward our goal of having Police-Community Relations concerned in city-wide terms.

It may be that the kinds of things we believe are necessary and useful will only come about, perhaps as this assignment of officer Blair appears to have come about, namely by some of us continuing to push, prod and shove a reluctant Police Bureau.

Some of our coming programs are as follows:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Nov 25 | Rev. A. Lee Henders on
The pastor of Beihel A.M.E. Church, who will
talk about the newspaper he edits, <u>The Portland Observer</u> |
| Dec 2 | (unconfirmed) Hopefully an officer from the detective
division of the Portland Police Bureau; (the chief has
to assign this man) |
| Dec 9 | Miss Joan Pope will speak to us about the Drug Training
and Treatment Project. |
| Dec 16 | Bob Washburn will tell us of the work of the Clear-up
Corps |
| Dec 23 | No Ad-Hoc Committee meetings |
| Dec 30 | " " " " |
| Jan 6 | Phil Hitchcock will talk to us about effective ways to
approach the state legislature. |

CITY OF PORTLAND
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE
(NOT FOR MAILING)

April 7, 1971

From Dept. of Deputy Chief, Uniform Branch
To Dept. of Police Community Relations Division
Addressed to Lt. Philip Smith, Commander
Subject Transfer of Sgt. Roe from PCR

Dear Lt. Smith:

This letter is in response to a motion passed by the Public Safety Advisory Committee Monday, March 29, 1971 asking why Sgt. Roe was transferred from the Police Community Relations unit.

As you are aware, Chief McNamara is on vacation and is scheduled to return to duty on Monday, April 19, 1971. The transfers of Sgt. Roe and Sgt. Daggett were made by him after consultation with members of his staff and others. At the time of the transfers, Chief McNamara made a statement to the media and to Model Cities Director Jordan through his Assistant, Mr. Yancy.

This statement, in general terms, was to the effect that the objectives of the transfers were:

- 1) To give the PCR Division a higher ranking commander rather than a Sergeant. In this case, a Sergeant was commanding another Sergeant. It is the recommendation of the National Association of Police Community Relations Officers that a PCR unit be commanded by a person of rank equal to that of major divisions of the Police Bureau. In the case of Portland, this would be a Captain. Funds are not budgeted at this time for this rank. They are for a Lieutenant.
- 2) Morale within the PCR unit had deteriorated and several Officers wished to transfer out, but there were no volunteers to replace them. Heretofore we had a list of Officers wishing duty in the PCR division. Enthusiasm is a must for this type of assignment.

Lt. Philip Smith

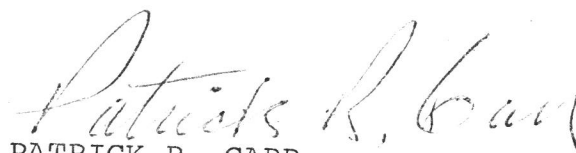
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3) Acceptance of the PCR Officers and Aides, Communication on a person-to-person basis with fellow Officers on the Districts, and a free exchange of ideas and information between PCR and all Divisions of the Police Bureau are requirements of a PCR unit. These were less than we had hoped for.

There was no punishment implied in the transfers, but it was the Chief's desire that new command try to reach the goals set forth in the PCR program without further internal problems.

If there is any further discussion of this matter, it should be only after the return of Chief McNamara and with his direction or participation.



PATRICK R. CARR,
Deputy Chief, Uniform Branch

PRC:b

M I N U T E S

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

PCR Conference Room
3807 N.E. Union Avenue

Monday, April 19, 1971

The meeting was called to order at 7:47 P.M. by Michael Corn substituting for Harry Daniels.

Those in attendance were: Lt. W. T. Tebo, PPD; Lt. Wes Rhodes, PPD; Sgt. William J. Johnson, PPD; Lt. Philip Smith, PCR Unit Director; Sgt. James Davis, PCR; Harry Daniels, PCR Supervisor; Michael Corn, PCR; Leodis Momon, Sabin; William K. Rhodes, Irvington; Travis Sango, Irvington; Ray Holloway, King; Opal Strong, Humboldt; Pastor E. L. Jackson, Eliot; Joe D. Nunn, Vernon; Lee P. Brown, PSU; O. B. Hill, PSU; Charles Cruz, PSU; Otto Rutherford, Model Cities Evaluator.

The reading of the previous meeting's minutes was suspended because of a shortage of time. There were no corrections or additions.

Michael Corn gave a report on the ministerial contact effort. He stated that he had talked with ten of the leading ministers in Albina personally, and that twenty-five others had been reached through a mailing. He also stated that he was scheduled to speak at the next meeting of the Albina Ministerial Alliance to be held on April 26, 1971. He related that he had in fact been very well received by all of the ministers with whom he had talked, and that the groundwork for future cooperation had been laid.

On the subject of the self defense program for women, Travis Sango stated that those in his area with whom he had talked were very interested in the course as outlined in the literature from the PPD sent out by the PCR office. Opal Strong said that women residents in the Humboldt area were anxious and eager to participate in the course. William Rhodes suggested that the course be publicized in the Model Area through the Model Cities information bulletins. Ray Holloway added that the churches would be a useful place to publicize the program. He also said that the King area residents were waiting to see if the course was effective before enrolling. He stated that the crime situation appears to have improved in the King area, and that possibly the course would not be needed there at this time. Joe Nunn related that even with a low crime rate, the course might still be very valuable and

useful to women. Sgt. Davis emphasized that the course has a preventative aspect to it. Ray Holloway replied that he felt it was important to concentrate the course in the most needed area in order to derive the greatest possible benefit, and to give it a reasonable test of effectiveness. Sgt. Davis suggested that it might be best to start in one area and later to progress to others. Ray Holloway agreed that it would be best not to spread out the course, but rather it should work from problem area to problem area. He also stated that representatives from all of the areas should help out the one area where the initial test is being made. He emphasized that a systematic approach to the problem should be most successful. Travis Sango expressed agreement to this approach and said that perhaps Opal Strong's area, Humboldt, should be tried initially. Opal Strong said that she would try to arrange an appropriate meeting place which most likely would be Humboldt Grade School. Lt. Smith suggested that an inquiry be made as to whether the physical facilities at Humboldt are adequate. It was agreed by consensus that the Humboldt area under the guidance of Opal Strong be give the forty openings for enrollment in the course. It was also agreed that if the Humboldt area could not furnish forty names, an attempt would be made to fill out the list from adjacent areas. Opal Strong said that she would start immediately to obtain the forty necessary commitments to initiate the course.

Concerning the coffee break program with the ICA, William Rhodes said that the initial meeting had been arranged for Thursday, April 22, 1971, at 8:00 P.M. at the house of Joan Walters located at 1206 N.E. Thompson Street. Lt. Tebo said that Sgt. Mel Doan of East Precinct would be present. Lt. Smith added that representatives from PCR would also attend. William Rhodes stated that any members of the Public Safety Advisory Committee were welcome to attend. On discussion of the program, Lt. Smith emphasized that it should begin slowly and work gradually; he said that it was not possible at this time for the PPD to make a large number of commitments because of manpower considerations. Lt. Tebo added that it just wasn't possible for the department to make too many men out of the district for too long a period of time.

On the subject of the transfer of Sgt. Roe from the PCR unit, Sgt. Davis read a letter written by Deputy Chief Carr and approved by Chief McNamara concerning the reasons for the change. (Enclosed with these minutes is a copy of that letter.)

Opening discussion of that letter, Opal Strong inquired as to whether the PPD did not realize when the PCR program was first formed that a higher rank was needed at the top than sergeant. Sgt. Davis replied that at least in part, the problem had been related to a shortage of funds. Travis Sango related that from both his personal experience and the viewing of television coverage

regarding the transfer of Sgt. Roe, his impression was that Sgt. Roe was a well-liked man in the Model Area. Opal Strong also asked if Sgt. Daggett was now stationed in the Model Area. Lt. Rhodes replied that he was now working out of North Precinct. Ray Holloway asked if it would have been possible to promote Sgt. Roe to a higher rank, and if in fact Sgt. Roe did have the necessary qualifications. Lt. Rhodes responded that Sgt. Roe had been number ten on the lieutenant promotional list three years ago. Sgt. Davis explained that civil service governs the promotion of officers, and that the rules set up cannot be bypassed. Lt. Rhodes added that there is no kind of merit system used in the determination of promotion. At this point, Pastor Jackson introduced the following motion: Chief McNamara personally attend the next meeting of this group and give his own explanation of the transfer. Opal Strong seconded the motion. In discussion of his own motion, Pastor Jackson stated that Sgt. Roe had a good rapport with residents of the Model Area, that he was well-known, and that he had been a capable director of PCR. Ray Holloway asked if Sgt. Roe could be transferred back into PCR and work under Lt. Smith. Lt. Smith replied that this probably could not be done; he added that such a move could affect the effectiveness of the PCR program adversely. On the subject of the motion, Lt. Smith said that Chief McNamara probably would not attend a meeting of this group to answer it. Lt. Smith said that such a meeting would bring out unnecessary personal matters and feelings, and that it would lead to bickering. He also stated that it is the policy of the PPD not to discuss publicly changes in assignments. William Rhodes said that he would favor at this time assuming the transfer was proper, and that Lt. Smith be given a chance to run the program. He added that his own impression of the program under Sgt. Roe was that it had been administered poorly, and that this in large part was the reason for the change. Lt. Tebo said that the command situation had been poor with one man commanding another man of equal rank. Pastor Jackson stated that he felt having Lt. Smith on days and Sgt. Roe on nights would have been a good answer to that problem. Lt. Smith said that a clean sweep sometimes is the most effective approach. Pastor Jackson related that he had sensed a great deal of dissatisfaction in the community because of the transfer. Lt. Smith agreed that Sgt. Roe had many friends in the community; he added that he hoped this committee would wait and observe the overall effects of the change on the program. Ray Holloway stated that it would be best at this time to wait and later judge if the change was worthwhile. Joe Nunn said that he still felt Sgt. Roe had been treated unfairly. Ray Holloway replied that although he knew Sgt. Roe well personally and had helped Sgt. Roe set up the PCR program, the program should not be sacrificed on account of one man. He added that it is important to judge this issue objectively rather than emotionally.

Ray Holloway moved that Pastor Jackson's motion be tabled. The move to table was seconded. The vote to table was 3(three) in

favor, 4(four) opposed. At this point, Pastor Jackson asked that his motion be withdrawn; there were no objections.

Regarding the matter of voting eligibility and membership on the Public Safety Advisory Committee, the following motion was introduced by Ray Holloway: Voting and membership to this committee be determined by eight community representatives (eight chairmen from the Neighborhood Advisory Committees in each of the Model Neighborhood areas) and two PPD representatives (commanding officers from East and North Precinct or their representatives). William Rhodes seconded the motion. It passed unanimously.

Concerning the election of chairman for this group, Opal Strong nominated Pastor Jackson; the nomination was seconded by Travis Sango. Travis Sango nominated Ray Holloway; the nomination was seconded by Lee Momon. Each man delivered a brief talk in behalf of his own nomination. Voting was done by means of secret written ballot. Otto Rutherford supervised the distribution, collection, and tabulation of the ballots. Pastor Jackson was elected chairman by a vote of 4(four) to 3(three). Ray Holloway was nominated to the position of vice-chairman by Lee Momon; the nomination was seconded by Lt. Tebo. Mr. Holloway was declared vice-chairman by acclamation as no other nominations for that position were introduced. William Rhodes was named to the position of secretary by similar means.

On the matter of a training program for the aides, Sgt. Davis suggested that the aides might attend part of the regular session at the police academy. Harry Daniels replied that he felt aides should be prepared to take the civil service police examination rather than being sent to the academy. Sgt. Davis said that he felt academy training could help an aide to make a decision regarding becoming a policeman, and also to help prepare him to take the examination. Lt. Smith related that some of the aides in the program could not pass the academy due to deficiencies in reading skills. He said that the PCR program could be of greatest benefit to the aides lacking a high school diploma or reading skills by making opportunities to take appropriate courses available. Lt. Smith added that only three or four of the aides in the program now would be in a position to take the test. He also stated that it is hard at this time to find qualified black men who want to become policemen. Lee Momon said that it appeared this was a problem in general in police work. Ray Holloway expressed agreement with Lt. Smith that he had found very few young black men in his personal experience who desired to work with the police.

Due to the late hour, Pastor Jackson suspended the remainder of the agenda.

The following items were suggested for the agenda of the next

meeting: 1. Adoption of by-laws for this committee; 2. Report on a training program for the aides; and 3. Report on the PPD's new DWI program.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:10 P.M.

MAC
4/20/71

M I N U T E S

Police Com. Relations

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

PCR Conference Room
3807 N.E. Union Avenue

Friday, April 30, 1971

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Pastor E. L. Jackson, at 7:42 P.M. Pastor Jackson led the group in a short prayer.

Those in attendance were: Pastor E. L. Jackson, chairman; Ray Holloway, vice-chairman; William K. Rhodes, secretary; Charles Ford, Boise; Leodis Momon, Sabin; Opel Strong, Humboldt; Joe D. Nunn, Vernon; Josiah J. Nunn, Woodlawn and chairman of the C.P.B.; Sgt. James Davis, PCR; Harry Daniels, PCR Supervisor; Michael Corn, PCR; Walt Kunst, CDA; Lee Brown, PSU; Julia Apt.

The reading of the previous meeting's minutes was cancelled.

Harry Daniels opened discussion by stating that the purpose of this meeting was to check the progress of the Neighborhood Advisory Committees. He said that aides would be assigned to work with the committees and residents of respective areas. The following lists the specific assignments: Boise and Humboldt, Charles Parker; Vernon and Sabin, Donn Thomas; Irvington and Woodlawn, Robert Milton; King and Eliot, Lonnie Lemar.

Charles Ford requested that Lt. Smith be notified that as Director of the PCR project, he is invited to attend the next meeting of the Boise Association scheduled for May 25, 1971, 7:30 P.M. to be held at Boise School.

Pastor Jackson stated that PCR staff will be invited to attend meetings of both the general session and executive board in the Eliot area.

Josiah Nunn asked how many representatives of the PPD have been attending the Public Safety Advisory Committee (PSAC) meetings. Michael Corn replied that normally Capt. Taylor, Lt. Fobo, Lt. Rhodes, and one or two sergeants plus some PCR sworn personnel have been at the meetings; he added that this particular meeting had been called for only the neighborhood representatives in order to announce Neighborhood Advisory Committee assignments. Josiah Nunn also stated that he felt it was very important for officers of standing and influence in the PPD to attend this meeting. He said that only in this way could the group get satis-

factory answers and actions. Pastor Jackson stated that the meeting has had good PPD representation. Ray Holloway added that he has observed changes in the PPD since the PSAC has formed.

Josiah Nunn also requested that the PCR project make regular reports to the Model Cities Citizens Planning Board (CPB). Michael Corn replied that the PCR office has sent representatives to the Model Cities Law and Justice Working Committee; he said that he understood that the responsibility of that committee was to advise the CPB concerning the progress of the PCR program. Josiah Nunn answered that the CPB has still had a shortage of information on the PCR program because of some problems with that committee, and would therefore request reports directly from the PCR office.

Charles Ford asked what progress the PCR program has made to date. Ray Holloway replied that police service has improved in his area, and burglaries have appeared to decrease. Sgt. Davis said that the program has worked on straightening out personal problems in the unit; he added that PCR personnel have been attending meetings and also covering arrests and calls.

Opal Strong inquired whether additional training for the aides has been established yet. Sgt. Davis replied that although nothing has started so far, he and Lt. Smith are going to try to set up some regular training classes on police work and procedure, and they will also try to arrange for the aides to attend some classes at the police academy. Opal Strong said that she had attended part of the session of the in-service training program for Model Area policemen being conducted at Westminster Presbyterian Church; she said that she had found that some of the officers mistrusted the PCR aides, and they had stated that they would not work with the aides on the streets. Sgt. Davis said that so far the aides have not had too many problems working on the streets with officers in arrest situations. Sgt. Davis also stated that PCR personnel are going to start riding with the district officers on patrol; he said that district officers will begin rotation for short periods of time into the PCR unit in order to give the uniformed division exposure to the working of the PCR unit.

Charles Ford said that it had been his original understanding when the PCR program had been proposed that it would work towards obtaining more black officers on the PPD. He stated that the aides should have been selected as potential officers, but apparently this had not been the case. Pastor Jackson answered that the PCR program was designed primarily to establish a better relationship between the community, street people, and the police. He said that the program has already worked positively towards changing the attitudes of some of the aides.

Josiah Nunn asked if patrolmen in the Model Cities area work well with the assigned aides. He said that patrolmen should be selected on the basis of being able to work well in the area and know the people who live in it.

Ray Holloway in responding to questions concerning progress in the PCR program to date, said that it has worked in three areas as a direct response to the PSAC: (1) Ministerial contact; (2) Coffee break program; and (3) Self-defense program for women.

Josiah Nunn said that it is important for the program to act rather than spend its time gathering facts or studying problems. Michael Corn said that it would be important to remember that the program has undergone a recent change in leadership and that in fact the failure of the program to show more results would have to be attributed to Sgt. Roe. William Rhodes added that apparently under Sgt. Roe the program did not work well and that the original choice of Sgt. Roe as director had been a poor one. Pastor Jackson replied that Sgt. Roe had a good rapport with the residents of Albina, and that he had worked for fair treatment for black citizens. He added that Sgt. Roe's bad relationship with the PPD had resulted from some court testimony in which Sgt. Roe had been critical of some police conduct. Pastor Jackson also stated that eventhough this change has been made in leadership, the program should be given a good chance to work; he said that he believes the Albina area crime problem has improved somewhat and that the PCR program is making progress. Ray Holloway added that the PSAC has been organized for only about three months and is just now beginning to move effectively.

Leodis Momon asked how the PPD makes use of recommendations made through the PSAC. Sgt. Davis answered that these recommendations are forwarded through the PCR unit which is in direct connection with the Chief of Police. Josiah Nunn added that whenever this group has specific recommendations and reports, they should be sent in separate form to all relevant persons such as the mayor and his advisors.

Ray Holloway introduced the following motion: Each member of the PSAC be given a copy of the original proposal under which funds were given for the PCR project. The motion was seconded byLeodis Momon.

Opening discussion of the motion, Opal Strong asked whether the proposal can be changed to allow additional training for the aides. Ray Holloway said that such changes would require the approval of the CPB. Josiah Nunn said that the CPB will react and consider such recommendations for changes. The motion passed unanimously.

Ray Holloway stated that the original proposal lacks some important considerations. Leodis Momon said that the community still has little awareness of the PCR program. Michael Corn replied that in terms of giving publicity through the media for the program, there are no funds or personnel in the program who are able to work in this area. Lee Brown gave a few remarks on the program. He said that the program should not publicize itself through P.R. work but rather through actual achievements. He said that the PSAC was originally designed to be a policy making body for the PCR program, and that the citizen representatives on the PSAC should be in contact with the people of the area through their respective Neighborhood Advisory Committees. He also said that the PSAC should have representatives from the Chief of Police and the mayor. He stated that it was important for the program to define and work on its problems, rather than promote itself through public relations work. He added that the program already has adequate staff, and that it needs meaningful direction. He said that the program should take a dual approach: it should identify both problems in the community (such as housing, employment) and problems in the police department (such as complaints from citizens relating to officers), and decide how to approach these problems. He said that it was important for officers to become well acquainted with the community and its problems.

Opal Strong said that she has a list of thirty women who are ready to enroll in the proposed self-defense course. Sgt. Davis said that the PSAC should be aware that R. L. Anderson in speaking for the Model Cities Law and Justice Working Committee opposes the self-defense course because it will train black women to turn on and abuse black men.

The following items were proposed for the next agenda: (1) Ray Holloway requested that the PSAC discuss drafting a report on the achievements of the PCR program and recommendations for the future to be submitted to the CPB; (2) Joe Nunn requested that he be given time to give a report concerning racism in the Vernon area; (3) Charles Ford requested that the PSAC discuss anticipated problems this summer at Unthank Park; (4) Leodis Momon requested that the PPD give a report on both drug use and burglaries in the area and the relationship between the two; (5) Ray Holloway requested that the PPD give a report on fence operations in the area; (6) Opal Strong asked that the PSAC discuss gambling on the street in the area and what can be done to curtail it; and (7) Pastor Jackson asked that the PSAC discuss suspected pay-offs from prostitutes in the area and a report from the PPD concerning the problem.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:20 P.M.

MAC/mae
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PCR

M I N U T E S

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Matt Dishman Center
77 N.E. Knott Street

Monday, May 10, 1971

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, William K. Rhodes, at 7:38 P.M.

Those in attendance were: William K. Rhodes, Secretary, Irvington; Travis Sango, Irvington; Charles Ford, Boise; Leodis Momon, Sabin; Opal Strong, Humboldt; Joe D. Nunn, Vernon; Josiah J. Nunn, Woodlawn and Chairman of the CPB; Capt. Bill Taylor, PPD; Lt. W.T. Tebo, PPD; Lt. Wes Rhodes, PPD; Sgt. Mel Doan, PPD; Lt. Philip Smith, PCR; Sgt. James Davis, PCR; Harry Daniels, PCR Supervisor; Michael Corn, PCR; C.W. Yancey, CDA; Walt Kunst, CDA; Charles Cruz, PSU.

The previous meeting's minutes were read by William Rhodes.

The following corrections were made by Josiah Nunn: (1) Page Two, lines 12 through 15. The intent of the remarks was not to be critical of the Law and Justice Working Committee, but rather to express a need for an increase and development of communication between that committee and the CPB. (2) Page Three, lines 10 and 11. The essence of this point was not that studying should not be done, but rather that valuable time should not be spent in the duplication of studies which have previously been undertaken. (3) Page Three, lines 32 through 35. The CPB should be listed with the Mayor and his advisors.

Sgt. Davis asked that it be noted that he had answered remarks concerning questions about payoffs to the police from prostitutes in the area. He had said that the seeming immunity of the prostitutes from arrest actually resulted from the fact the prostitution cases were hard to prove and make arrests on.

Excepting the above corrections, the minutes were approved.

Travis Sango introduced two residents of the Irvington area who described a problem one of the older residents of the area (not present at this meeting) had been having with juveniles in the area. The two residents related that apparently the particular person had been having trouble with vandalism (rocks

through windows, tearing down of a fence) and threats from juveniles in the area. According to the residents, the injured party had not been able to get satisfactory help from the PPD. Michael Corn stated that this particular person had called the PCR office today, and that a PCR officer was now investigating the case. Capt. Taylor in speaking on juvenile problems said that there is often difficulty in handling these cases. He said that juveniles are referred to the juvenile court for action. He added that unless the offense is serious or parents cannot be contacted, juveniles are soon returned to the custody of their parents. He emphasized that the handling of these cases is largely under the discretion of the juvenile court. He also said that if an injured party wants action in these cases, it is important that the party be willing to sign a complaint against the offender and appear at any hearings which may require a witness. He added that in many cases where a child has damaged someone else's property, the parents of the child can be held liable for that damage. Lt. Tebo stated that citizens should know that even if the police do not actually catch juveniles in the commission of a crime, a private individual can still sign a complaint charging the particular offender; after this complaint is signed, the police can then act. Capt. Taylor related that officers should be careful to explain this complaint procedure to citizens and be sure that they understand it.

Josiah Nunn inquired as to whether other residents of the area who have had similar problems can contact the PCR office. Michael Corn replied that the regular channels of the PPD should be the first course of action, then the PCR office if results are not sufficient. Lt. Smith added that a person can usually get the best results and information from those in the PPD who are charged with the handling and investigation of a case; he said that the PCR unit will usually refer a citizen to the appropriate place. Charles Ford stated that the PCR unit should work as much as possible as a middle man or mediator between citizens and the police force. Lt. Smith answered that middle men tend to slow down and confuse the process rather than speed it up. Capt. Taylor added that as Precinct Commander, he prefers that his precinct know first-hand any of the problems which may be going on in his area. Charles Ford asked why it had taken so long for the resident in the above case to get help from the police. Michael Corn said that officers have been sent previously to investigate the case, but as of this time, had not stopped the problem. C.W. Yancey stated that this particular incident would have been a good opportunity for PCR to work and also create good will in the community. He added that the aides could have been utilized to investigate the problem, and help to identify the particular offenders. Capt. Taylor answered that although he saw merit in the suggestion, he felt some of the aides would not work in an investigative capacity. Josian Nunn stated the PPD should make an

effort to inform citizens about what is being done to investigate cases of this nature; he added that in this way the police create a good public relations effect through word of mouth communication.

On the subject of the proposed self-defense course for women, Opal Strong said that she had a list of thirty women. William Rhodes said that he has ten women to fill out the initial enrollment of forty. It was agreed that the PCR staff would find a suitable place to hold the course and arrange for Thursday nights. Capt. Taylor stated that the course would consist of a total of four classes to be presented one class per week and two hours per class.

The group held a general discussion concerning placing time limits on the length of time being given to individuals speaking as well as time to be spent on subjects. Lee Momon introduced the following motion: The PSAC operate under Robert's Rules of Order. It was seconded by Charles Ford. While discussing this matter, it was related that concerning cutting off discussion, much of it would be at the discretion of the Chairman. A consensus was that the PSAC should make an effort to utilize its time well and stay on discussion pertinent to the subject at hand. The motion passed unanimously.

Joe Nunn began discussion on the subject of racism in the Vernon Area. He discussed two alleged incidents related to him by students at Vernon Grade School (who said that they had been directly involved) in connection with an officer on the PPD named Stan Harman. The first alleged incident occurred about one year ago at Alberta Park. At this time, it was claimed that Officer Harman chased a juvenile in the park, put a gun to the head of the juvenile and pulled the trigger on an unloaded revolver; also involved in this incident was the use of abusive language such as threats and the word "nigger". The second alleged incident occurred about one month ago in which Officer Harman threatened to shoot a juvenile and used the word "nigger". Joe Nunn added that Officer Harman has a very bad reputation in his area, and that in fact many juveniles are afraid of him.

Capt. Taylor stated that this information should probably be taken directly to the commanding officer of patrolman Harman along with any specific facts available so that an investigation can be undertaken. He added that Officer Harman now works the Southeast in uniform, and that he has been recently transferred there from juvenile division. C.W. Yancey asked if the PPD has an internal investigative unit. Capt. Taylor replied that occasionally an inspector in the department investigates, but generally this is left up to the commanding officer of the

particular person. Travis Sango related that if in fact this kind of officer exists on the force, he creates real problems and obstacles for all of the good people working for the police. He added that in this kind of offense, transferring a man out of Albina is not sufficient. He said that it would not be right to subject any citizen of Portland to this kind of treatment. Capt. Taylor emphasized that once this kind of charge has been made, an investigation is mandatory. He added that the PSAC should pass some kind of motion starting the process. Josiah Nunn expressed the idea that PCR could initiate an investigation. C.W. Yancey asked if the District Attorney's office as a neutral party in this matter could handle the investigation. Michael Corn asked that the PSAC hear more detailed evidence of the charge before it pass on any recommendation to investigate further. Capt. Taylor stated that the charge already demands investigation, and that the District Attorney is very unlikely to undertake it. He added that the Chief of Police prefers that matters involving his own men be handled by the department.

Charles Ford introduced the following motion: A letter should be sent from the PSAC to Chief McNamara; this letter should state the nature of the complaints, ask for an investigation, and ask for an immediate reply. The motion was seconded by Opal Strong. The motion passed unanimously. The Chairman determined through a polling of the group that it would be best to write a first draft of that letter to be submitted to the PSAC for approval by next meeting.

Charles Ford in opening discussion of Unthank Park said that the situation at that park appears to be even more critical this year than last. He said that the PSAC could do something to help alleviate some of the problems. He listed the problems as relating to the following areas: (1) Traffic congestion resulting from parked cars in the street; (2) drug activities in the park; (3) gambling in the park, and (4) excessive noise, particularly at night. Capt. Taylor noted that recently some of the rope swings in the park have been burned. He added that fireman have become increasingly reluctant to enter the area without police protection. Charles Ford asked what could be done to enforce both curfews on juveniles and the midnight curfew on park use. Lt. Rhodes stated that the visible illegal activities in the park cease when a patrol car is present, but resume when the car leaves. Capt. Taylor said that neighbors should call the police when they see illegal activity in the park. Lt. Tebo said that if the PPD does begin vigorous enforcement of the curfew laws, friction and possible violence can be expected between the police and the people who use the park. Charles Ford asked whether some of the PCR aides can be used to help in the situation. Lt. Smith replied that he would try to assign some of the teams to look at the situa-

tion and work to correct it. Leodis Momon said that the aides cannot be expected to be able to solve the entire problem, and that most of the burden is on the regular force. He added that better lighting might help to reduce illegal activity. Sgt. Davis stated that the traffic diverter which had originally been installed to reduce traffic flow actually contributes to the traffic problems and makes it very difficult for police to work the area. He added that a letter had been written by residents of the area requesting removal of the diverter and installation of a fence around the park. Capt. Taylor asked the PSAC back the police if more severe enforcement actions are taken in the park. He said that it is important to note that if the police begin enforcing curfew, traffic, and noise laws, the members of the committee should be prepared for some friction and possible violence, and that they should be willing to give public support to the police. Joe Nunn asked how often patrols cover Unthank Park. Lt. Rhodes said that officers go by the park during free time, but the actual number of patrols past the park is hard to estimate. Lt. Smith stated that initially PCR teams can be used to augment the regular patrols to help reduce the problems in the park.

C.W. Yancey inquired into the gambling situation on Williams Avenue. He asked how it is possible for people to gamble and not get arrested. Capt. Taylor replied that these are hard cases to prove. Sgt. Davis added that the location of gambling activities continually changes. William Rhodes asked what particular problem the gambling really creates. Charles Ford replied that it disrupts the community, gives it a bad image and tends to involve juveniles. Sgt. Davis added that occasionally shootings occur associated with the gambling activities. William Rhodes asked whether aides in the PCR program could do something about the gambling. Lt. Smith replied that this probably wouldn't be effective; he added that in fact the police do make a number of arrests on gambling charges but that it has little effect on the situation. Lt. Tebo stated that there is currently a bill in the state legislature to legalize gambling between adults; he said that if this passes, this activity would likely become legal.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:58 P.M.

M I N U T E S

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Matt Dishman Center
77 N.E. Knott Street

Monday, May 24, 1971

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Pastor E.L. Jackson, at 7:48 P.M. Opal Strong led the group in a short prayer.

Those in attendance were: Pastor E.L. Jackson, Chairman, Elliot; William K. Rhodes, Secretary, Irvington; Charles Ford, Boise; Leodis Momon, Sabin; Opal Strong, Humboldt; Josiah J. Nunn, Woodlawn; Capt. Bill Taylor, PPD; Lt. W.T. Tebo, PPD; Sgt. Mel Doan, PPD; Lt. Philip Smith, PCR; Sgt. James Davis, PCR; Harry Daniels, PCR Supervisor; Michael Corn, PCR; Otto Rutherford, CDA; Walt Kunst, CDA.

The previous meeting's minutes were approved as written.

Josiah Nunn introduced the subject of the Cheryl James case. He stated that he had received some letters from citizens requesting that the CPB take a stand on the matter, and he also said that he felt it was appropriate for the PSAC to investigate the situation. Capt. Taylor replied that the case was purely a federal matter involving only FBI agents and no PPD personnel. He added that the appropriate place to begin inquiry was through the federal district attorney in this area, Sidney Lezak. He also said that the PSAC should probably not involve itself in the matter. Charles Ford said that the PSAC should be able to contact the appropriate federal agency in this case, as the PSAC is supposed to be a link between citizens and the police in general. Pastor Jackson said that he, Charles Ford, and Opal Strong would contact Sidney Lezak personally as interested citizens in this case. Josiah Nunn requested that the PCR office send him a letter stating the reasons the community relations program should not become involved in the matter, and stating the appropriate place to obtain the necessary information.

The first draft of the letter to Chief McNamara stating complaints concerning the conduct of Officer Stan Harmon was read by William Rhodes. Capt. Taylor moved that the letter be approved. Opal Strong seconded the motion. On discussion of the letter, Sgt. Davis stated that he found little merit

in the charges, and found them to be inconsistent and illogical. Lt. Tebo stated that he felt the Chief would require more information before starting an investigation. Capt. Taylor replied that an investigation must now occur, and that he felt the Chief would follow up this complaint. Sgt. Doan suggested that the PSAC get more concrete information before asking for an investigation. Lt. Smith stated that the contents of the letter were sufficient to begin the investigative process. Michael Corn stated that at this time the PSAC is morally obliged to recommend an investigation and to accept the letter because the charges have already gained public circulation through the distribution of the previous meeting's minutes. The group voted 8 to 1 in favor of accepting and sending the letter to Chief McNamara.

On the matter of Unthank Park, Lt. Smith stated that the night crew at the PCR office is not going to go into the park after sunset due to risks and dangers to the CSO's and officers. He added that the day crew would continue to do what it could, but the PSAC should not expect the PCR teams to be too effective. Charles Ford asked when the PPD will take definite action on the problems. Lt. Smith answered that in terms of actual enforcement action, the PCR unit will not be the acting party. Capt. Taylor said that more patrolling has been put around the park. He said that roughly four patrols per shift have been covering the area lately. He stated that the police need calls from citizens when specific violations of the law occur. Pastor Jackson said that a gang now uses the park, and that citizens should work among themselves to clean up the park. He added that even though the police will clean out the park, the citizens must work with them and back them when necessary. Leodis Momon asked if a petition from the residents living in the immediate area of Unthank Park would help the police to act. Capt. Taylor stated that if the PSAC will back the police, then they will act. He cautioned that the PSAC should be prepared for some confrontations and possible violence. William Rhodes said that he would like to see a petition from the area residents to get a firm idea that the residents do in fact want action. Capt. Taylor mentioned that the traffic diverters which were originally intended to make the streets safer and less travelled for the sake of children have actually contributed greatly to the traffic management problems around the park. Otto Rutherford inquired about stricter enforcement of curfew laws both on juveniles and park use after midnight. Lt. Smith replied that it is now impossible to strictly enforce curfew because of a lack of manpower and facilities. He added that curfew enforcement is largely the job of parents. Charles Ford in speaking on the subject of a petition, said that it should not be necessary for

residents to petition to have their laws enforced. Otto Rutherford asked if it would be possible to get some men to work undercover to single out the law violators within the park. Capt. Taylor replied that this would be extremely difficult as there are very few black undercover men in the PPD. Charles Ford stated that in fact most of the residents' complaints stem not from activity within the park, but rather from the traffic and related problems in the streets.

On the matter of the financial status of the PCR program, Lt. Smith stated that there have been some difficulties in the renewal of the LEAA grants for next year due to a holdup in the processing of the application at City Hall. He added that this delay has caused a cutting of funds from \$150,000 to \$75,000; he said that the cuts would be made in the following manner: Youth Program, \$40,000; In-Service Training, \$10,000; Evaluation, \$15,000; and Instructor for Evaluation, \$5,000. He added that the PCR unit personnel and the PSAC remain intact.

Opal Strong asked what effect this has on the current youth program. Lt. Smith replied that the youth program has funds now, and that the Director, Fred Milton, has outlined a three part project. William Rhodes in commenting on the cut of the youth program for next year said that Lee Brown in his evaluation of PCR programs has stated that youth programs tend to be among the less important parts of the overall program.

On the subject of obtaining speakers from the PPD for PSAC meetings, Lt. Smith said that the PSAC should allocate time at the beginning of its meetings so that speakers would not have to sit through the entire evening. He added that the speakers should also be given at least a week's advance notice.

On the matter of by-laws for the PSAC, Otto Rutherford suggested that a special committee be appointed to recommend the necessary ones. He added that this should be done by next meeting. The following committee was appointed by the Chairman: William Rhodes (Chairman), Opal Strong, Charles Ford, and Leodis Momon.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:40 P.M.

Accepted

M I N U T E S

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Special Meeting

PCR Conference Room
3807 N.E. Union Avenue

Monday, September 13, 1971

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Pastor E. D. Jackson, at 7:30 P.M.

Those in attendance were: Pastor E. L. Jackson, Chairman, Eliot; William Rhodes, Vice-Chairman, Irvington; Opal Strong, Humboldt; Charles Ford, Boise; Ray Holloway, King; Lt. Philip Smith, PCR; Officer Jay Decker, PCR.

Ray Holloway brought a copy of Wilbert Johnson's program as discussed in the last regular business meeting. The group examined the proposal and discussed its contents.

Ray Holloway made the following motion: Wilbert Johnson's proposal be accepted on its merits and that City Hall consider it for funding with any money available. Charles Ford seconded the motion. It passed by the following vote: 3 in favor, 1 against, 1 abstention.

It was also moved and seconded and passed that the proposal be typed and brought back to the committee for further study.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

Police-Community Relations Committee
Metropolitan Human Relations
May 24, 1972

Present: M. Bayless, R. Clements, B. Lewis, Chr., J. Sitzman,
Staff.

Subject: LEAA Impact Grant

Following presentation of information about the planning process, considerable discussion was held. (See the attached outline of information).

The committee concluded the following:

- A. The areas within the criminal justice system where impact is expected (stranger-to-stranger crimes) is too restrictive for Commission involvement. We should not, therefore, plan to submit program proposals for funding.
- B. The human relations considerations in administering and programming up to twenty million dollars is important enough to warrant the Commission's effort to stay abreast of developments. The staff should be asked to keep current information about the program before the Commission.

CITY OF PORTLAND
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE
(NOT FOR MAILING)

From Jim Sitzman

To MHRC Commissioners

Addressed to

Subject LEAA "IMPACT" FUNDS

I. Eight cities / 160 Million: Three years -- New Programs

II. A. This fiscal year: 75% to 25% local match -- inkind

B. Next fiscal year: 75% to 15% inkind and 10% cash

III. This fiscal year: Programs that can be implemented within 60 days and that can reduce crime and delinquency by 5% in the next two years.

Approximately \$5million to be allocated

IV. Will concentrate monies in two categories: Prevention -- 75%
Enforcement -- 25%

Under Prevention: Juvenile
Adult

V. Will concentrate on categories of high incidence offenders: convicts and ex-convicts (recidivism)
delinquents
drug-abusers
school drop-outs
16-25 year old males, etc.

VI. Thirty-four concept proposals received: Nineteen meet guidelines

Seven youth and seven adult proposals show high impact qualities: 5% in two years
Will likely arrive at 3-4 programs in each area for funding.

Youth: Early detection/prevention
Jobs
Counselling

Adult: Counselling (value-less, environment-oriented)
Supports for returnees
Intermediate housing

-
- MHRC: 1. Local government employment of persons with records.
2. Local government relations with minority/militant/radical groups.
3. Public education relating to integration of offenders.
4. Screening and selection of police.

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MHRC: 1. Local government employment of persons with records.
2. Local government relations with minority/militant/radical groups.
3. Public education relating to integration of offenders.
4. Screening and selection of police.

M I N U T E S

PUBLIC SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Multi-Service Center, Room 21
N. Vancouver Avenue & Alberta Street

Wednesday, March 14, 1973

Those in attendance were: Charles Ford, Chairman, Boise; Leodis Momon, Vice-Chairman, Sabin; Opal Strong, Secretary, Humboldt; Rosadelle Parker, King; William Rhodes, Eliot; Joe Nunn, Vernon; Travis Sango, Irvington; Josiah Nunn, Woodlawn; Capt. Bill Taylor, PPD; Lt. Dennis Daly, PPD; Sgt. Tom Potter, PPD; Capt. Philip Smith, PCR; Michael Corn, PCR.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Charles Ford, at 7:47 P.M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Charles Ford reported that he had scheduled a meeting with Mayor Goldschmidt on March 19th to discuss the future of PCR in Portland and the future of those employed in the present PCR project.

The group discussed and reviewed matters to be presented to the mayor. Among the topics were giving job opportunities for CSO's in the current program; in particular, the matter of offering police positions to the CSO's was also covered. Also discussed was the possibility of continuing a drug education effort in the new PCR effort."

The committee also discussed the matter of the relocation of North Precinct. Capt. Taylor stated the police bureau favors a more central location; he also said that he personally favors placing the precinct within Model Cities. After discussion, William Rhodes made a motion that the PSAC recommend that North Precinct be moved into geographic and population center of the precinct area. The motion passed 5 for, 1 against, 1 abstention.

Also discussed was Opal Strong's Mobile Education Unit proposal.

The following items were proposed for next meeting's agenda: 1. Charles Ford's meeting with Mayor Goldschmidt; 2. Mobile Education Unit Proposal and funding possibilities.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Committee Meeting
May 10, 1973

The meeting of the Police Community Relations Committee was called to order by the Chairman Paul Bender at 3:30 in the office of the Human Relations Commission.

Members present were: Thelma Wilson, William Jackson, Pat Carr*, and Ed Martin*. Absent were James Jackson and Mark Holmes.

The Chairman introduced Lt. Ed Martin of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Department as our new committee member and representative of Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

A brief review was made of our Board Commission's charge to our committee and it was decided that each member should go over this charge and bring back to the committee their suggestions.

Staff presented two new programs for purposes of information: YMCA Misdemeanant Program and Volunteer Parole and Probation Workers.

A lengthy discussion was held on how the committee and commission could best help law enforcement agencies with workable solutions and practical ideas.

Staff, at the committee's request, has been looking into the possibility of public service through television by utilizing students of various universities in the area.

Next meeting: June 13, 12:00 noon. Place to be announced.