

**REPORT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKSHOP**  
**November 13-14, 1970**  
**PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

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**Sponsored by Portland Community College  
in conjunction with The Jackson Foundation**

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORKSHOP**  
**Portland Community College**  
**November 13-14, 1970**

**Participants**

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chief Gordon O. Auburn  
Sheriff Warren Barnes  
Mr. Paul Bettiol  
Chief E. C. Davis  
Chief Donald I. MacNamara  
Chief Don Newell  
Capt. John Nolan  
Lt. Fred B. Pearce  
Sheriff Bard Purcell  
Capt. Norman Reiter  
Deputy Chief Robert Steele  
Sgt. Steve Tellinghost  
Capt. Chuck Thomas  
Lt. Myron Warren  
Chief Hugh Wilkinson

Multnomah County Sheriffs Office  
Washington County Sheriff  
Executive Director, Board on Police Standards  
Vancouver Police Bureau  
Portland Police Bureau  
Beaverton Police Department  
Portland Police Bureau  
Multnomah County Sheriffs Office  
Multnomah County Sheriff  
Portland Police Bureau  
Portland Police Bureau  
Multnomah County Sheriffs Office  
Clackamas County Sheriffs Office  
Portland Police Bureau  
Tigard Police Department

JUDICIARY

Judge Virgil Langtry  
Judge Richard Unis

Oregon State Court of Appeals  
Municipal Court, City of Portland

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Mr. Desmond Connall  
Mr. James Hennings  
Mr. Robert Lucas  
Mr. Roger Rook  
Mr. George Van Hoomissen

Chief Criminal Deputy, Multnomah County  
Multnomah County District Attorneys Office  
Columbia County District Attorney  
Clackamas County District Attorney  
Multnomah County District Attorney

CORRECTIONS

Mr. Hoyt Cupp  
Mr. John Darby  
Mr. Al Green  
Mr. Robert Hunt  
Mr. G. E. Sullivan  
Mr. Joe Thimm

Warden, Oregon State Penitentiary  
Director, Oregon State Probation & Parole  
Director, Multnomah County Juvenile Court  
Director, Columbia County Juvenile Court  
Superintendent, Oregon Correctional Inst.  
Assoc. Administrator, Ore. St. Correc. Div.

INTERDISCIPLINARY

Mr. Joe Andrus  
Mr. Elvin Barton  
Mr. Paul Bender  
Senator John Burns

C.R.A.G.  
F.B.I. (retired)  
Executive Director, Ore. Region, N.C.C.J.  
Oregon State Senate

## PARTICIPANTS

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### INTERDISCIPLINARY (continued)

Dr. Edward Colbach  
Dr. Amo De Bernardis  
Mr. B. F. Emery  
Dr. Thomas Fox  
Mr. David Francis  
Dr. Leonard Garmire  
Mr. Dwight Hunter  
Mr. Keith Jones  
Rev. Robert J. Kehoe  
Mr. Jim Long  
Mr. Bob Oliver  
Mr. C. Watts Yancey

Psychiatrist, C.R.A.G.  
President, Portland Community College  
Public Safety Coordinator, P.C.C.  
St. Vincent Hospital  
Alcohol & Drug Section  
Dean, Portland Community College  
C.R.A.G.  
Exec. Assistant to Mayor, City of Portland  
Dean of Graduate School, University of Port.  
Staff Writer Oregon Journal  
Legal Advisor, Governor's Office  
Social Environment Coord., Model Cities

### GUEST SPEAKER AND CONSULTANT

Mr. Phillip Mason

Formerly of the National Urban Coalition,  
presently Vice President of Special  
Projects, Center for Community Change,  
Washington, D.C

## Preface

On November 13, 1970, for the first time in the history of the State of Oregon, a group of 45 professionals from the four major disciplines of the criminal justice system got together, as a group, to explore the malfunctioning of the system and to try to establish some priorities which would bring about changes. The purpose would be to determine how the four disciplines--police, judiciary, prosecuting attorneys, and corrections administrators--could work together more successfully toward meeting the ultimate goals of the prevention of crime, the protection of society, and the rehabilitation of the offender.

The workshop was sponsored jointly by the Jackson Foundation and Portland Community College, and was held on the Portland Community College Mt. Sylvania campus. On November 13, the participants met with their individual discipline groups, and each discipline set down a list of those priorities which it felt to be the most urgent (see outline, next page). On November 14, the participants met in four interdisciplinary groups, and each group concluded with a list of priorities for the total criminal justice system. Those priorities are set forth in this report, along with the two general resolutions which were passed by the group at large. It is hoped that the results of this workshop, while admittedly only the first step on the path, will serve as a beginning for positive change and cohesiveness within the system.

# Disciplinary Meetings

## PRIORITIES

### Law Enforcement

1. Continue to strive to attract intelligent young men and women to careers in law enforcement.
2. Improve communications between the police, prosecuting attorneys, courts, and corrections.
3. Establish a realistic program dealing with bail, release, recognizance.
4. Establish preventive detention.
5. Develop some system of fingerprinting and photographic juveniles (this data could be kept in special files); statistics show that over one-half of the serious crimes committed are by juveniles.
6. Make independent study to re-evaluate the corrections system, which is deficient in money, facilities and manpower.
7. Establish two-level court system.
8. Redefine police role, and eliminate police participation in traffic control and petty disputes.
9. Develop a first-class public education program to encourage citizen responsibility.
10. Establish indeterminate sentence (this would be dependent on revamping of the court system).
11. Encourage, by higher salaries and other means, professional career prosecutors.

### District Attorneys

1. Encourage professional career prosecutors.
2. Coordinate training on a statewide and national basis to include more emphasis on prosecution (most law school training now emphasises defense).
3. Offer non-criminal alternatives to prosecution, to cut down on volume of cases.
4. Eliminate minor misdemeanors and social offenses from the criminal justice system (traffic violations, alcoholism problems, drug addiction).
5. Eliminate delay between arrest and trial, which could be cut by discretion.

## DISCIPLINARY MEETINGS PRIORITIES

### District Attorneys (continued)

6. Insure uniformity of prosecution throughout state, possibly to be coordinated by the Attorney General's office.
7. As chief law enforcement agent in the community, the District Attorney must set up training programs for police, task forces, and pre-plan for possible emergency situations; must have better communications with police.

### Judiciary

1. Eliminate minor offences from criminal justice system.
2. Change present laws to:
  - a. Eliminate bail on appeal as a matter of right.
  - b. Eliminate right of each defendant where several are indicted to separate trial.
  - c. Eliminate de novo appeals from lower courts.
  - d. Shorten times allowed by law for appellate procedure.
  - e. Allow electronic recording in courts.
3. Change to one-level or two-level trial court system.
4. Establish recognizance instead of bail. Eliminate bail.

### Corrections

1. Establish procedure to screen out of the corrections system alcoholics, drug users, and petty offenders, and to screen in more serious offenders; since police must make initial decisions on offenders, establish clearer guidelines for police.
2. Establish localized multi-service centers for treatment of offenders.
3. Encourage public acceptance of offenders back into society.

## Inter-disciplinary Meetings

### PRIORITIES

#### GROUP I

1. Encourage professional career prosecutors.
2. Eliminate minor offenses (traffic violations and alcoholic violations) from the criminal justice system, and have them handled by administrative proceedings.
3. Allow the release of offender on his own recognizance, and eliminate bail as a matter of right.
4. Evaluate the corrections system by special study.
5. Improve communications between the courts, corrections system, district attorneys, and police.
6. Allow fingerprinting and photographing of juveniles (perhaps after second felony offense).
7. Eliminate delay between arrest and decision by:
  - a. Eliminating bail on appeal as a matter of right.
  - b. Eliminating the right of each defendant, where several were indicted, to a separate trial.
  - c. Eliminating de novo appeals from lower courts; if there are to be appeals from lower courts, let it be done on the basis of some kind of electronic tape recording.
  - d. Shorten times allowed by law and rules of the appellate court for appellate procedure.
  - e. Allow electronic recording in courts.
  - f. There should be information instead of indictments--suggest that the legislature submit to a vote of the people a change in the Constitution to accomplish this purpose.
8. Establish one-level court system, which would be the level of the circuit court, with appointed law magistrates in low population areas; or, establish two-level court system in which all of the minor courts we have now would be merged into one court like the district court, with appointed law magistrates.
9. Consider indeterminate sentencing, as distinguished from the present system.

## GROUP II

### Short-term goals:

1. Authorize prosecution by information as an alternative to grand jury indictment.
2. Authorize the courts to have discretion on the question of bail on appeal.
3. Provide non-criminal alternatives to all the agencies working within the system, and remove certain types of problems from the system, such as the chronic alcoholic, the addict, etc.
4. Allow for fingerprinting of juveniles.

### Long-term goals:

Because all agencies within the system are interdependent, everybody must be successful in the area of criminal justice before anybody can truly be successful. In view of this fact we recommend that a steering committee be formed, possibly through C.R.A.G., to set up a plan for the creation of a permanent Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The Council, then, would gather information, do research and identify the problems in the area, and attempt to provide solutions to those problems, looking at the problems and the solutions in the context of the whole system, and setting priorities in the context of the whole system for this area.



GROUP III

1. Establish preventive mental health programs and social workers in the school system.
2. Promote citizen awareness of the criminal justice system.
3. Support a redefinition of crimes; remove from the criminal justice system minor traffic offenses, the chronic alcoholic.
4. Establish post-arrest, pre-trial diagnostic facilities, for the purpose of determining whether or not criminal prosecution should even take place.
5. Development of more meaningful rehabilitation programs.
6. Streamline the criminal justice system by:
  - a. unification of the court system.
  - b. Coordination of effort within the criminal justice system.
  - c. modify court procedures for a more efficient justice system.

GROUP IV

1. Improve communication between the various elements and segments that make up the criminal justice system.
2. Include the field of education within the criminal justice system, and by this means bring about more involvement and understanding from the general public. Education regarding the function and purpose of the criminal justice system should begin at an elementary level.
3. Create a steering committee, or some committed structure, that will facilitate communication and cooperation within the criminal justice system.

## Conclusion

The following recommendations appeared in more than one workshop group:

1. Provide non-criminal alternatives to all segments of the criminal justice system, and support a redefinition of crimes so as to remove certain types of problems from the system, such as minor traffic offenses, the chronic alcoholic, the drug user, etc.
2. Improve communications between the courts, corrections system, district attorneys, and police.
3. Allow fingerprinting of juveniles.
4. Promote citizen awareness of the criminal justice system, and involve the field of education, beginning at the elementary level, to help bring about this awareness.
5. Authorize prosecution by information as an alternative to grand jury indictment.
6. Eliminate bail as a matter of right, and authorize the courts to have discretion on the question of bail on appeal.
7. Unify the court system by establishing a one-level or two-level system.

The group at large passed two motions at the end of the workshop:

1. To disseminate a report of the findings of the workshop to all segments of the criminal justice system, legislators, and segments of the educational field.
2. To form a steering committee to implement the recommendations of the four inter-disciplinary groups.