

# Excerpts From President Nixon's

**WILLIAMSBURG, Va., March 11 [UPI]**—Following are excerpts from the text of President Nixon's address today to the National Conference on the Judiciary:

Our courts are overloaded for the best of reasons: because our society found the courts willing—and partially able—to assume the burden of its gravest problems. Throughout a tumultuous generation, our system of justice has helped America improve herself; there is an urgent need now for America to help the courts improve our system of justice.

But if we limit ourselves to calling for more judges, more police, more lawyers operating in the same system, we will produce more backlogs, more delays, more litigation, more jails and more criminals.

"More of the same" is not the answer. What is needed now is genuine reform—the kind of change that requires imagination and daring, that demands a focus on ultimate goals.

The ultimate goal of changing the process of justice is not to put more people in jail or merely to provide a faster flow of litigation—it is to resolve conflict speedily but fairly, to reverse the trend toward crime and violence, to reestablish a respect for law in all our people.

The watchword of my own Administration has been reform. As we have undertaken it in many fields, this is what we have found: "Reform" as an abstraction is something that everybody is for, but reform as a specific is something that a lot of people are against.

A good example of this can be found in the law: Everyone is for a "speedy trial" as a constitutional principle, but there is a good deal of resistance to a speedy trial in practice.

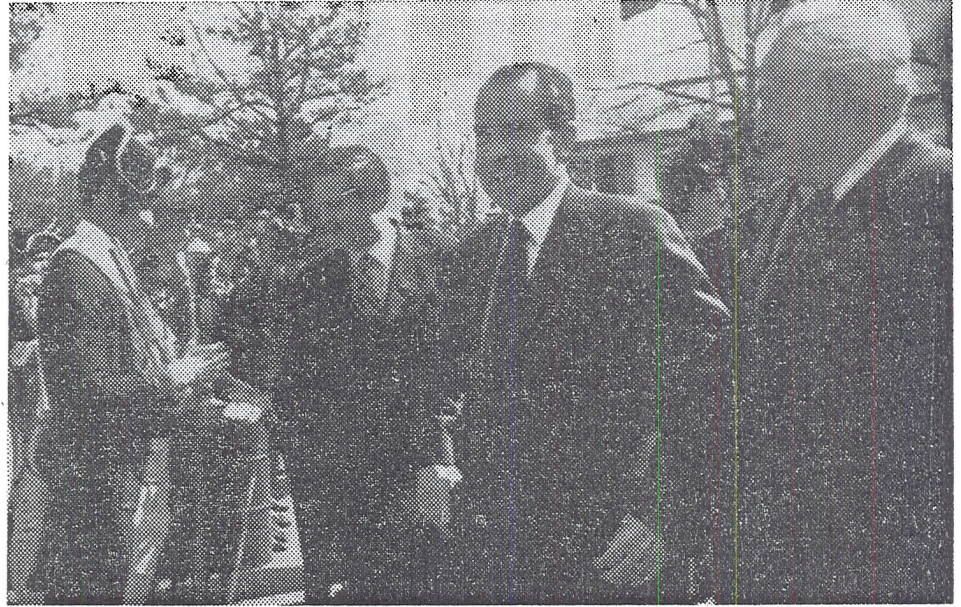
The founders of this nation wrote these words into the Bill of Rights: "The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." The word "speedy" was nowhere modified or watered down. We have to assume they meant exactly what they said—a speedy trial.

## British Example

It is not an impossible goal. In criminal cases in Great Britain today, most accused persons are brought to trial within 60 days after arrest. Most appeals are decided within three months after they are filed.

But here in the United States, this is what we see: In case after case, the delay between arrest and trial is far too long. In New York and Philadelphia the delay is over five months; in the state of Ohio, over six months; in Chicago, an accused man waits six to nine months before his case comes up.

In case after case, the appeal process is misused—to obstruct rather than advance the cause of justice. Throughout the state systems, the average time it takes to process an appeal is estimated to be as long as 18 months. The greater the de-



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**WELCOMED IN WILLIAMSBURG:** President Nixon is greeted by wife and drum group. Flanking him are Gov. Linwood Holton of Virginia and Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice.

lay in commencing a trial, or retrial resulting from an appeal, the greater the likelihood that witnesses will be unavailable and other evidence difficult to preserve the present. This means the failure of the process of justice.

The law's delay creates bail problems, as well as overcrowded jails; it forces judges to accept pleas of guilty to lesser offenses just to process the caseload—to "give away the courthouse for the sake of the calendar." Without proper safeguards, this can turn a court of justice into a mill of injustice.

In his perceptive message on "The State of the Federal Judiciary," Chief Justice [Warren E.] Burger makes the point that speedier trials would be a deterrent to crime. I am certain that this holds true in the courts of all jurisdictions.

Justice delayed is not only justice denied—it is also justice circumvented, justice mocked, and the system of justice undermined.

What can be done to break the logjam of justice today, to insure the right to a speedy trial—and to enhance respect for law? We have to find ways to clear the courts of the endless stream of "victimless crimes" that get in the way of serious consideration of serious crimes. There are more important matters for highly skilled judges and prosecutors than minor traffic offenses, loitering and drunkenness.

## Use of Paraprofessionals

We should open our eyes—as the medical profession is doing—to the use of paraprofessionals in the law. Working under the supervision of trained attorneys, "parajudges" could deal with many of the essentially administrative matters of the law, freeing the judge to do what only he can do: to judge. The development of the new Office of Magistrates in the Federal system is a step in the right direction. In addition, we should take advantage of many technical advances, such as electronic information retrieval, to ex-

pedite the result in both new and traditional areas of the law.

But new efficiencies alone, important as they are, are not enough to reestablish respect in our system of justice. A courtroom must be a place where a fair balance must be struck between the rights of society and the rights of the individual.

We all know how the drama of a courtroom often lends itself to exploitation, and, whether it is deliberate or inadvertent, such exploitation is something we must all be alert to prevent. All too often, the right of the accused to a fair trial is eroded by prejudicial publicity. We must never forget that a primary purpose underlying the defendant's right to a speedy and public trial is to prevent star-chamber proceedings, and not to put on an exciting show or to satisfy public curiosity at the expense of the defendant.

In this regard, I strongly agree with the Chief Justice's view that the filming of judicial proceedings, or the introduction of live television to the courtroom, would be a mistake. The solemn business of justice cannot be subject to the command of "lights, camera, action."

The white light of publicity can be a cruel glare, often damaging to the innocent bystander thrust into it, and doubly damaging to the innocent victims of violence. Here again, a balance must be struck: The right of a free press must be weighed carefully against an individual's right to privacy.

## Protecting Society

Sometimes, however, the shoe is on the other foot: Society must be protected from the exploitation of the courts by publicity seekers. Neither the rights of society nor the rights of the individual are being protected when a court tolerates anyone's abuse of the judicial process. When a court becomes a stage, or the center ring of a circus, it ceases to be a court. The vast majority of Americans are grateful to those judges who insist on

order in their courts and who will not be bullied or stampeded by those who hold in contempt all this nation's judicial system stands for.

The reasons for safeguarding the dignity of the courtroom and clearing away the underbrush that delays the process of justice go far beyond questions of taste and tradition. They go to the central issue confronting American justice today.

How can we answer the need for more, and more effective, access to the courts for the resolution of large and small controversies, and the protection of individual and community interests? The right to representation by counsel and the prompt disposition of cases—advocacy and adjudication—are fundamental rights that must be assured to all our citizens.

In a society that cherishes change; in a society that enshrines diversity in its Constitution; in a system of justice that pits one adversary against another to find the truth—there will always be conflict. Taken to the street, conflict is a destructive force; taken to the courts, conflict can be a creative force.

What can be done to make certain that civil conflict is resolved in the peaceful



# Address to National Conference on Judiciary

arena of the courtroom, and criminal charges lead to justice for both the accused and the community? The charge to all of us is clear.

We must make it possible for judges to spend more time judging, by giving them professional help for administrative tasks. We must change the criminal court system, and provide the manpower — in terms of court staffs, prosecutors and defense counsel—to bring about speedier trials and appeals.

## Fundamental Right

We must insure the fundamental civil right of every American—the right to be secure in his home and on the streets. We must make it possible for the civil litigant to get a hearing on his case in the same year he files it.

We must make it possible for each community to train its police to carry out their duties, using the most modern methods of detection and crime prevention. We must make it possible for the convicted criminal to receive constructive training while in confinement, instead of what he receives now—an advanced course in crime.

The time has come to repudiate once and for all the idea that prisons are warehouses for human rubbish; our correctional systems must be changed to make them places that will correct and educate. And, of special concern to this conference, we must strengthen the state court systems to enable them to fulfill their historic role as the tribunals of justice nearest and most responsive to the people.

The Federal Government has been treating the process of justice as a matter of the highest priority. In the budget for the coming year, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will be enabled to vigorously expand its aid to state and local governments. Close to one-half billion dollars a year will now go to strengthen local efforts to reform court procedures, police methods and correctional action and other related needs. In my new special revenue-sharing proposal, law enforcement is an area that receives increased attention and greater funding—in a way that permits states and localities to determine their own priorities.

The District of Columbia, the only American city under direct Federal supervision, now has legislation and funding which reorganizes its court system, provides enough judges to bring accused persons to trial promptly, and protects the public against habitual offenders. We hope that this new reform legislation may serve as an example to other communities throughout the nation.

And today, I am endorsing the concept of a suggestion that I understand Chief Justice Burger will make to you tomorrow: the establishment of a national center for state courts.

This will make it possible for state courts to conduct research into problems of procedure, administration and training for state and local judges and their administrative personnel; it could serve as a clearinghouse for the

exchange of information about state court problems and reforms. A Federal Judicial Center along these lines already exists for the Federal court system and has proven its worth; the time is overdue for state courts to have such a facility available. I will look to the conferees here in Williamsburg to assist in making recommendations as to how best to create such a center, and what will be needed for its initial funding.

\* See remarks on Charles Manson, filed Richard Nixon 3 Aug 70.