

# SR 1216 Oral History Interview with Alfred T. Goodwin

by Rick Harmon

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1985 May 10 - 1986 September 3



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Compiled by Cynthia Lopez

## Tape 1, Side 1

1985 May 10

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:21	Goodwin's birth name, date, and place and some family history	Goodwin states his name, Alfred Theodore Goodwin, and birthdate of June 29, 1923 in Bellingham, WA. He describes his parents' occupations and notes that he was the eldest of eight children. He discusses the origins of his father's first name, Alonzo, whose maternal grandfather and namesake fought in the Civil War. Goodwin's grandfather's family emigrated from England around the time of the Civil War. He gives his mother's full name and discusses her family background and history.	Family life	Extended family	Civil War
00:03:30	Goodwin's birth name, date, and place and some family history from his mother's side	Goodwin continues discussing his mother's side of the family who as Quakers were opposed to slavery. They freed their slaves and moved to Indiana, later operating a station on the underground railroad. He characterizes them as politically active preceding the Civil War. His grandfather on that side was a temperance speaker and served in the Indiana legislature. After being given six months to live due to consumption, he moved his family west but did not die until much later at age 96. He always enjoyed politics and was pleased that Goodwin became a judge on the Oregon Supreme Court. Goodwin did not get to know him well until after World War II.	Extended family	Religion - Quaker	
00:06:33	The meeting of Goodwin's parents at seminary in Eugene, OR	Goodwin knew his paternal grandfather well, dating back to his earliest memories. He was a Baptist preacher and Goodwin notes that there were Protestant ministers on both sides of his family and that his parents met at Northwest Christian College in Eugene, Oregon, marrying in their final year of school there. He notes that the college had a close relationship with the University of Oregon and students could enroll there for classes. His mother's parents lived in Bellingham at the time and his mother wanted to be with her mother for the birth of her first child, so Goodwin was born in Bellingham. They stayed for a few weeks and then moved back to Eugene for the first year of Goodwin's life.	Extended family	Family life	Religion - Baptist

00:09:20	Father's early days as a traveling "supply" preacher and Goodwin's earliest memory	After graduating from seminary, Goodwin's father did "supply preaching" filling in for other preachers who were on vacation around Washington and Oregon. Usually the family traveled together and stayed in a parishioner's home or a church's parsonage. His earliest memory of traveling around with his parents was in San Bernadino, CA where his father was associated with a church. He recalls how hot it was during a visit to Victorville, CA. His father's fill-in stints as a preacher would last anywhere from two months to a year. As the family grew, he sought places where he could stay longer.	Family life	Religion - Baptist	
00:12:19	Family life in Bellingham, WA during Goodwin's early grade school years; family political views	By the time Goodwin was old enough to start school, his father was asked to preach in Bellingham. His father and grandfather built a house near Silver Beach Elementary School where Goodwin attended the first grade. His grandfather also built himself a house nearby. He remembers watching the houses being built. He enjoyed exploring the forest, which was right on the edge of town. He notes that this was around the time of Charles Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic Ocean so that every time he saw a plane he thought it might be Lindbergh. He remembers his family talking about Herbert C. Hoover's presidential campaign in 1928 against Alfred E. Smith. His parents were staunchly Protestants that were "still fighting the Reformation" and were concerned that Smith, as a Catholic, would tie the country to the Vatican.	Family life	Political views	Religion - Protestant
00:15:16	Family political views and fundamentalism; Goodwin's strong reading ability and early advancement to the second grade	Goodwin's father had liberal political ideas and liked the Democratic platform but not Smith. He notes that Smith was intending to urge Congress to repeal the 18th amendment which established the prohibition of alcohol. As "vehement prohibitionists," his parents also had an issue with this. He comments that his parents were innocent of economic sophistication and they did not see the connection between printing money and inflation. His father believed in temperance and was essentially a fundamentalist Protestant. Goodwin's family lived in Bellingham until he was in the third grade. He was advanced to the second grade after a few weeks in the first grade because he already knew how to read, so he was in school for about two years in Bellingham.	Prohibition	Political views	Religion - Protestant
00:18:46	Move to Portland, OR and later to Los Angeles; attending an experimental school in the fifth grade	Goodwin's family moved to Portland from Bellingham, first briefly to downtown where he attended Shattuck Elementary School and then to the Beaumont district in east Portland. He notes the elementary schools he attended in east Portland and that he completed the fourth grade. They moved to Los Angeles in 1932 and lived in a parsonage in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood. He went to fifth grade nearby and after three months, the teachers recommended that he attend an experimental school in Eagle Rock that was connected to Occidental College. He took the street car there and describes some of the experimental education he received.	Family life	Education	Portland neighborhoods

00:23:45	Goodwin's memories of Portland in the early 1930s and his family's experience of the Great Depression	Goodwin shares his memories of Portland before moving to Los Angeles, including the winter of 1932. He notes that his parents did not have a lot of money given his father's profession and they did not talk about money but he was aware that it was an economically bleak period. He describes his brother Danny being born at home and his father asking a young medical intern to come deliver the baby. The charge was ten dollars. He describes the slow economy in Portland with a lot of people out of work. He had a job, earning a nickel for filling a neighbor's wood box. She thought he was too small to swing the axe so she had another kid split the wood. He describes downtown deliveries of freight in horse-drawn wagons from the railroad yards to Alder street. Horses were slowly being replaced with trucks when he was there.	Great Depression	Childbirth	
00:26:52	Farmer's market on Yamhill Street; Goodwin's father's interest in connecting with the Black community in Portland	Goodwin describes Japanese farmers from the Gresham area with produce stalls at the market on Yamhill Street. There was also a big public market on the waterfront. His dad would occasionally take him there on Saturdays to look at the stalls. They rode the streetcars. His father was interested in race relations and visited Mt. Olivet Baptist Church which served Portland's Black community. He notes that the Black community was residentially segregated and that there were quite a few middle class Black families that worked for the railroad. His father got to know several Black families through church activities.	Family life	Racial issues	Religion - Baptist

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## Tape 1, Side 2

1985 May 10

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:18	Attending Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Portland and Goodwin's father's interest in fighting racial discrimination	Goodwin describes visiting Mt. Olivet Baptist Church with his father. They would sit in the front pews and he felt conspicuous because he looked different than the other people in the church. He discusses his father's thoughts on racial issues and that he wanted to do something about it but wasn't sure what to do except engage through church activities and joining the NAACP. Goodwin was taught early in life not to judge people on the basis of skin color. His comments that his father hated both the liquor business and discrimination. Goodwin enjoyed the services in the black church including the music, parishioner participation, and numerous requests for offerings. He was impressed by the generosity, openness, and affection people had for one another.	Racial issues	Religion - Church attendance	Religion - Baptist
00:03:28	Father's Baptist orientation and interest in other Protestant denominations	Goodwin notes that he actually did not like church very much. He attended his father's church on Sundays, and stopped going when he was old enough to make that choice. He did not go to church for about ten years after that. His father's church was the Advent Christian Church, a branch of the Baptist church that believed in the imminent second coming. He comments on his father's agreement with aspects of the Seventh-day Adventists' beliefs and notes that he was not a doctrinaire American Baptist and was open to preaching in a variety of different, "offbeat" Protestant denominations.	Religion - Church attendance	Religion - Baptist	
00:06:15		Goodwin discusses his father's intellectual curiosity about different religious groups. He describes him as "an untutored cultural anthropologist." He would learn everything he could about each group and then move on; in later life becoming more liberal. He describes his father as a rebel with an interest in underdog movements such as being pro-union in the 1930s. One of his longest ministries was in Ryderwood, WA, a logging company town. Goodwin describes his experience of living in a company town.	Religion - Protestant	Industry - timber	Labor movement

00:08:45	Description of the Beaumont neighborhood of Portland, OR, earning money and leisure activities during the Great Depression	Goodwin describes the Beaumont neighborhood in Portland, OR where he lived in the 1930s, including the main commercial center in the Hollywood district and some small stores around NE Fremont and 42nd. He earned a nickel or two each week for hauling wood for a neighbor and would spend it on licorice at the drug store. His father was in favor of healthy eating, but if his father felt strongly about something, Goodwin would attempt to do the opposite. His father was not strict about observing the Sabbath and Goodwin was sometimes allowed to go watch planes take off from Swan Island airport after church on Sundays. The children were not allowed to watch movies and his father tried to find things to entertain them. Gasoline was cheap at 13 cents per gallon and Goodwin describes taking family day trips, particularly in the summers. He describes trips to various destinations around the vicinity of Portland.	Great Depression	Leisure activities	
00:13:08	Description of living in Los Angeles for one year in 1933	Goodwin describes his impressions from his experience living in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles in 1933. It was an ethnically mixed neighborhood, with many Spanish speaking and Asian residents and a few black residents. He notes that Lincoln Heights retains a similar ethnic mix today and discusses the growth and movement of Chinese and Korean communities in Los Angeles in the present day. He comments that his father liked his church in Los Angeles but he became bored because they were too conservative for him. Goodwin had enjoyed the sunshine and did not want to leave; there was no smog at that time. He describes day trips from Los Angeles to Palm Springs, Riverside County and explorations of the desert and the orange groves. He describes the nearby mountain ranges and his appreciation of their colorfulness as opposed to the green of Oregon.	Family life		
00:17:07	Experience of the Long Beach earthquake	Goodwin describes enjoying visiting the ocean when his family lived in Los Angeles and notes that they lived there during the Long Beach earthquake. They took a drive through Compton to view the buildings that had fallen down. He describes being in their house during the earthquake and the "howl, like a scream" he heard, which turned out to be nails pulling out of the wood in the house. He thought it was the end of the world as he'd been hearing about that in church. He was also afraid of taking the street car to school in Eagle Rock by himself for the first time.	Family life		

00:18:32	Family move to Washington for father's teaching job in Ryderwood; life on a farm near Chehalis, WA	Goodwin's family moved from Los Angeles to Bellingham, where his grandparents still lived, and then moved to Chehalis, WA where he attended a one-room school near the old French-Canadian settlement of Boistfort. His father then got a preaching role in Ryderwood, WA and remained there for about three years. He describes their living situation in Ryderwood and concerns about money. His father decided to move the family to a farm between Winlock and Chehalis, WA where they could grow their own food. He notes that they drank "enormous amounts of milk." Goodwin and his brother Jim were old enough to help around the 10-20 acre farm. They did not own the farm but had arranged to live there in exchange for paying the taxes on it.	Farm life	Family life	
00:23:18	Laboring on the farm and move to Prineville, OR in 1938; father's dislike of routine	Goodwin's father taught him how to do the farm labor. His mother never wanted to learn how to drive a car or milk a cow, so she did not go near the barn. The family had two cows which produced enough milk for the family plus some to sell. He describes the work of raising their own hay. They were able to walk to a two-room school nearby where Goodwin finished the eighth grade. They left the farm and moved to Prineville, OR around 1938. He notes that his father had a lot of energy but did not like working up new material for sermons so he would move when he ran out of material and re-use it in the new place. He discusses the work of writing a sermon each week and notes that his father hated any thing pedestrian, repetitious, or routine.	Farm life	Family life	
00:26:26	Move from Washington to Prineville, OR	Goodwin took the bus to Chehalis from their farm for his freshman year of high school. He attended there through his sophomore year. His father knew someone with a ranch near the Deschutes River that needed work. They built a fence and fixed it up. Around the same time, his father found a preaching job in Prineville and they moved into the parsonage next to the Baptist church there. Goodwin finished high school there and comments that it was a great time of life for him. At 15 years old, he liked horses and lived in horse country. His father loaned him 20 dollars to buy a horse "...and from then on for the next couple of years I was a cowboy."	Farm life	Religion - Baptist	High school

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## Tape 2, Side 1

1985 May 10

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:21	Father's interest in labor unions; working with and ministering to loggers in Ryderwood, WA	Goodwin discusses his father's interest in labor unions after working in Ryderwood and learning of the plight of the woodworkers. He notes that life in the logging camps was rough and that his father would visit the wounded in the hospitals and comfort the widows of the dead. At the same time, his father did not want to be on the wrong side of management, so he was not vocal out in public. At home, he would discuss his true feelings with the family and Goodwin grew up thinking unions were all right. "Here I am, a Republican judge appointed by Richard Nixon and all that, and yet I have an ancient and warm regard for the unions. Although I recognize they have warts, too." His father wasn't actively political but quietly supported the workers, riding with the cutting crews to work in the morning and working and talking with them as they worked.	Labor unions	Logging	Family life
00:03:10	Father's work with the loggers, earning their trust so they would attend his church	Goodwin notes that the loggers liked his father because he was the only preacher they'd seen that would go out and work with them, sometimes helping them pull rigging. He describes his father's work attire, just like the loggers', and the smell of his black wool underwear as it dried near the kitchen stove. His father was not compensated for logging work but wanted to earn the trust of the men so that they would attend church. He describes his father's relationship-building strategies with the loggers and notes that he collected many stories from them to add into his sermons. When his father died, many retired logger friends were still in touch with him. He believes that working in Ryderwood was his father's happiest time.	Logging	Religion - Baptist	
00:06:30	Mother's education and intellectuality; learning to bake bread for the family	Goodwin discusses his mother's education, including Latin and classics in college, and picked out good things for the children to read. She encouraged him to take Latin in high school, which helped him later in law school. He describes his mother as an intellectual anchor for the children, more steady compared to his father's intellectual curiosity. She was busy with eight children and Goodwin and his brother Jim did most of the outdoor farm work. The younger children also had chores. He describes the hard work of baking bread each morning that his mother taught him to do, freeing her up from that task. Goodwin continues to bake bread once in awhile, including a Swedish bread around the holidays.	Family life	Farm life	Chores

00:08:58	Family Bible reading, media use, and mother's Christian beliefs exhibited in her marriage	Goodwin's family read the Bible every morning and engage in family worship. He notes that he got to know the King James Bible very well and could quote scripture as well as a preacher by the time he got to college. The family did not have a radio until around 1940 and they took the newspaper. His father wrote a popular homily column for the Longview Daily News for years, even after leaving Ryderwood. He was also a great letter writer but discouraged Goodwin from writing letters to the editor because "it isn't going to accomplish anything and the next day you'll feel like a fool." He describes his mother's Christianity as more solid and less flamboyant than his father's. He believes his father was sincere, but not as steadfast as his mother was. He gives an example of how seriously she took the marriage vow to obey. He comments that his mother never let his father find out that she was smarter than he was.	Family life	Religion - Baptist	Marriage
00:12:52	Goodwin's curiosity about parents' marriage; family finances during the Great Depression and parents' later purchase of a house	Goodwin describes maturing into a teenager and wondering how so much love and affection could be shared by his parents, given his father's dominance of his mother, noting that his father was always kind to her. He was aware that other women lived differently. His father handled the family finances. He notes that they lived on a non-cash economy during much of the 1930s, raising their own food on the farm. His father would take enough out of the modest collection fund to be well-dressed and use the rest for groceries. After all of the children were grown, Goodwin's mother insisted that they buy a house so that they could have a home to age in, foreseeing that they would not always have housing provided by a church. They bought a house in Santa Cruz, CA around 1960 and lived there until after his father's death. She sold it and made enough to be able to take care of herself in a retirement home.	Family life	Finance - Personal	Housing
00:16:32	Importance of family meals and mother's ability to plan meals economically	Family meals were important, where Goodwin notes they learned a lot of philosophy. His father did most of the talking with his mother and siblings chiming in at times. They took turns consecrating the food by saying grace. He carried on this tradition as an adult even though he did not attend church with his wife and children until later. The family bible reading was done around the breakfast table. He discusses his mother's cooking abilities and her planning of meals for the large family. She kept the family well fed and used leftovers and simple ingredients cleverly.	Family life		

00:19:03	Mother's cooking and typical family foods	Goodwin explains that his maternal grandmother had Native American ancestry and had family from the South. His mother learned Southern cooking from her, dishes such as grits, cornmeal and greens. As a preacher's family, sometimes people would give them a ham or a turkey. He describes someone dropping off a live turkey because "It'll keep better that way. You can eat it when you want it." His mother used a lot of vegetables from the garden, was a good baker and knew how to extend meatloaf with rice or cornmeal. She learned about Mexican food after living briefly in New Mexico and used chilies. She was also good at cooking beans and kept beans on the stove as a standard during the Depression. They had homemade bread but as kids they loved trading for store bought Wonder Bread at school. Goodwin recalls having bean sandwiches for lunch at one point.	Family life	Great Depression	
00:22:18	Father's theology and politics and his influence on Goodwin's political thinking	Goodwin did not always agree with his father's theology; his father believed in a personal relationship with Jesus and he did not see things that way. He "deplored the demonstrative nature" of some of the sects his father would get involved in sometimes. He discusses how he viewed sects, in some cases seeing them as cults. Goodwin eventually became a Presbyterian elder, describing it as reserved and the opposite of what he had seen as a kid. He was however influenced by his father's politics, describing himself as a maverick, sometimes profoundly disagreeing with the Ronald Reagan administration on foreign policy and immigration law. He notes that his early skepticism about government remains.	Religion - Baptist	Republicans	Immigration
00:25:07	Parents' political views	Goodwin's father had been skeptical about the government, believing that politicians were engaged in "various forms of larceny." But he believed the government should do something about the Great Depression and he liked Franklin D. Roosevelt. Goodwin's mother was more conservative politically and believed that people should work hard and not expect government assistance, even during the Great Depression. He notes that his father was not bothered by contradictions and had a pragmatic outlook; for example he was against war but encouraged Goodwin to join the ROTC in college so that he could be an officer in case there was a war, which in fact came to pass.	Great Depression	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Family life
00:27:40	Goodwin's strengths and challenges as a student	Goodwin describes himself as bright and facile as a young student who did well in humanities but not the sciences or math. In high school, he did well in everything except physics and chemistry, due to a math deficit in part caused by moving around to different schools and not having a chance to learn certain basics. He took high school algebra and never felt that he mastered it due to his weak arithmetic.	High school		

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## Tape 2, Side 2

1985 May 10

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:17	Early interest in journalism and work as a ranch hand in eastern Oregon over the summers	Goodwin discusses his high school English teacher in Prineville, OR, Gertrude Whiteis, who encouraged him to write. He co-edited the school paper and describes a journalism event at the University of Oregon that made him want to attend collage there and major in journalism, which he did. He graduated from high school in 1940 who had worked on a ranch in eastern Oregon the past two summers. He became a competent ranch hand and was excited to return to the ranch the summer after graduation. He finished that summer with about 200 dollars in cash, which was enough for tuition at University of Oregon.	High school	Careers - Journalism	University of Oregon
00:03:36	After-school job and gaining confidence through working hard as a cowhand	Goodwin lived in town during high school and had a job helping a woman, Mrs. Dobbs, with a boarding house with her livestock. He worked both before and after school at this job so he could not participate in school sports. He notes that he never became proficient in sports. His father was good about helping him get jobs, introducing him to ranchers who might want to hire him. He gained confidence as a cowhand and felt for the first time it was something he was really good at. Later in Army boot camp, he would reflect that what he was doing was not as challenging as some of the work he had done on the ranch. He describes going out for two to three days in the springtime looking for work horses on over 100 miles of rangeland.	High school	Agriculture - Livestock	World War II - Military service
00:06:50	Goodwin's early experiences with young women, dating, and marriage	Goodwin discusses having two to three high school crushes but did not date much. He was a year younger than most of his class and the girls were not interested in a younger boy; he also did not have time to try to date younger girls because he was working a lot. As a non-athlete who did not do regular social activities, he did not get a lot of attention from girls. He had some female friends during high school who remain his friends to this day. He was not interested in girls sexually until he joined the army. He describes college dating as contrived and he was not very excited about it. He married a girl who worked with him on the <i>Emerald</i> , the University of Oregon student newspaper, but the marriage did not last.	High school	Dating	Marriage

00:09:49	Goodwin's experience of dating while in basic training at Camp Roberts, part one	Goodwin describes his focus on dating the girl in college he eventually married, noting she did not believe in premarital sex and he had been brought up the same way. He comments that there was no dependable birth control in those days so there were restrictions on sexual exploration. He did not learn much about girls until he was in basic training at Camp Roberts at age 20. He comments that he was "virtually a virgin" at that age. He describes an older friend he met at boot camp, a married professor in Romance Languages at Berkeley who had been drafted. He took Goodwin home with him on weekend passes and introduced him to an older woman whom Goodwin dated for the summer.	Marriage	Dating	World War II - Military service
00:13:38	Goodwin's experience of dating while in basic training at Camp Roberts, part two; first marriage and divorce	Goodwin's parents had taught him to be responsible for what he did and to think about the other person. He comments that the woman from Berkeley was "well-versed" in not becoming pregnant, as well as being a good teacher, kind, and non-judgmental. He got married that winter to the girl from college. They were technically married for five years though he was overseas for much of that time. They had a son together and parted as friends but it was nevertheless traumatic because their child was involved. He notes that he is still sees her on occasion and has become closer to his son in recent years. She remarried and moved to the east coast with their son; Goodwin did not see him between ages two and 16.	Dating	Marriage	Divorce
00:16:33	Coming of age in Crook County, OR and decision to go to college rather than continue as a ranch hand	Goodwin comments that he thinks of Crook County, OR as home because he lived in Prineville the longest of any place while he was growing up. He came of age as a competent ranch hand but did not plan to stay there. He envisioned becoming successful in one of the professions and returning to Prineville to buy his own ranch. "Watching the old broken down cowboys limping around Prineville" made it clear to him that he did not want to continue as a ranch hand. In addition, the wife of the rancher where he worked encouraged him to go to university. He had wanted to put it off and she encouraged him not to.	Agriculture - Livestock	Education - Undergraduate	
00:19:09	Avoiding dating a neighbor girl; adults who had a positive influence on Goodwin in Prineville	Goodwin explains that his parents laid a good foundation with him but by his late teens, the rancher who employed him, Melvin [Wieberg] and his wife Mary had more influence on him. He discusses a neighbor girl in Prineville whose mother kept pushing her to date him but he was not interested. He had danced with her at the grange but he was aware of the hazards of pregnancy and kept his distance. He notes that Mary [Wieberg] was very helpful to him during that time of his life. He describes Harry Stearns, a ranch owner in Prineville who hired him when he needed a job during the winter in high school, as another positive influence in his life. Stearns also encouraged him to go to college and was a good role model.	Dating	Education - Undergraduate	Agriculture - Livestock

00:22:43	Goodwin's observations about Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration workers	Goodwin discusses his awareness of the New Deal programs during the 1930s and 1940s. He and his friends looked askance at the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers because "they were from New Jersey or somewhere" and talked differently. However he knew they were doing good things such as building trails and campgrounds and he was impressed that young people from the urban east coast were [tape distortion - finding a home in the Northwest?]. He was also impressed by the workers on the Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects who appreciated the work but saw the jobs as taking welfare and wanted to upgrade their skills so that they could move on to different work as soon as possible.	Great Depression	Works Progress Administration (WPA)	
00:24:40	Early exposure to Shakespeare as a high school student in Crook County due to Federal Theatre Project	Goodwin was also impressed by the arts projects. He was introduced him to live Shakespeare theater when he was in high school because of the WPA Federal Theatre Project. He saw a lot of live theater that he would not have normally been able to see if it wasn't for that project. The early exposure to Shakespeare sparked a lifelong interest that has enriched his life. He has never been a fan of the New Deal bureaucracy but has always appreciated the WPA keeping the actors employed in their profession. Goodwin comments that as a teenager, he did not care too much about the economic details of the country.	Great Depression	Works Progress Administration (WPA)	
00:26:45	Reasons for choosing the University of Oregon; paying for college and receiving father's help to join a fraternity	Goodwin discusses his reasons for choosing the University of Oregon. There had been a journalism fair that impressed him; in addition, it was affordable at 33 dollars per term for tuition and books were not expensive. He financed his first two years, and his father was able to help him his junior year, having gotten into the real estate business on the side after realizing he could not make a living as a full-time preacher alone. He contacted Goodwin and offered to pay for him to join a fraternity. Goodwin did not choose to do so, but his younger brother Jim wanted to join one and went through rush week. Goodwin tells a story about how this led to his joining a fraternity after all.	University of Oregon	Education - Fraternities and Sororities	Education - Affordability

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## Tape 3, Side 1

1985 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:24	Joining the ROTC at the University of Oregon and basic training in 1943	Goodwin notes that as a land grant institution, University of Oregon required all male students to take ROTC, which was infantry only at the time. By the end of his second year, there was a nationwide interest in mobilizing for a war. The attack on Pearl Harbor occurred in his sophomore year in college. He describes remaining an extra year in school and in the ROTC with the rest of his class. The training camps were full after Pearl Harbor and the government allowed the University of Oregon students to stay in school and continue to receive military training while most others in their age group were being drafted and sent to basic training. He attended basic training in June 1943 after the U.S. had been in war for over a year.	Military - Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)	World War II - Military service	University of Oregon
00:03:21	Goodwin's additional officer training and deployment in Europe after the Battle of the Bulge	Goodwin went through officer's training at Fort Benning after basic training, graduating as a second lieutenant in July 1944, six weeks after D-day in Normandy. He notes that the war was almost over by the time he participated in combat. There was a need for second lieutenants in the infantry and he expected to be sent to Europe right away as a replacement officer; instead he was sent to an additional training in the U.S. He discusses concerns about going overseas because so many people died there and the high casualties for infantry lieutenants, despite "youthful optimism that it isn't going to happen to you." He was grateful that he was not in Europe during the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944. As a result of this battle, his division was sent to Europe though they had been training to fight in the Pacific.	World War II - Military service	World War II - European theater	World War II - Battle of the Bulge
00:06:32	Goodwin's experience of the war in Europe, gratitude for surviving, and orders to go to the Pacific theater	Goodwin describes arriving in Europe from Boston in early 1945, commenting that "North Atlantic crossings in the wintertime are non-habit forming." They took trains to the front line, easily crossing the Rhine without opposition. He describes accomplishing their mission in Germany and crossing Bavaria into Austria. He was near Salzburg when the war ended. He felt a lot of gratitude for being alive after the war, which has made him optimistic due to a "sense of having been spared." His unit went to Oklahoma and then had orders to go to the Pacific and he notes that they were grumbling about having to go back. He describes why they were optimistic about the war in the Pacific being over soon.	World War II - Military service	World War II - European theater	World War II - Pacific theater

10:26	Impact of the atomic bomb on Goodwin's division and the fact that it was a surprise	The first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan while Goodwin's unit was on the train heading to San Francisco to travel to the Pacific. He notes that everybody in his division will always be grateful to Harry S. Truman because they felt sure they'd have been fighting the Japanese on the beaches and lost a lot of lives. He believes the use of the atomic bomb saved significantly more lives than it took because it ended the fighting. He spent a year in the Philippines after the war ended because there were not enough ships to get everyone home right away. He explains that the atomic bomb came as a complete surprise though there had been "latrine rumors" of a German secret weapon and a possible U.S. secret weapon. No one he knew was aware of the work on splitting the atom.	World War II - Atomic bomb	World War II - Pacific theater	
00:13:12	Lack of knowledge of the politics around the development of World War II; killing to survive rather than be killed	Goodwin discusses his feelings about war, noting that he was a "callow youth" when he entered the army and did not know about general issues of civilization though he knew fascists were bad and that communists were not great but they were on "our side." He had read some classical literature and was aware that war had gone one for a long time. He was not aware of the influence of Francisco Franco Bahamonde's Spain on fascism across Europe and did not understand why some of the upperclassmen at college wanted to fight for the Spanish Republic. He was opposed to killing people on moral grounds, but he preferred to be a survivor and was willing to kill for that reason. He describes his mixture of feelings about seeing someone get shot.	World War II - Military service	Political awareness	
00:17:19	Surviving in combat and the peer pressure to go with the flow and join a military unit rather than be a conscientious objector	Goodwin comments that once in combat, killing is not a moral issue but rather about survival. Adrenaline takes over and there is not a lot of thinking involved, nor does the Army encourage it. He describes some of the people who win military honors as psychopaths who charge ahead when others would hide behind a rock. "Rational behavior is difficult to maintain in combat" and training takes over. Goodwin explains that he did not have much choice about becoming a pacifist once he joined the ROTC and that there is peer pressure once in uniform. "It would have taken a lot more courage to be a C.O. [conscientious objector] than it would be to go ahead and go with the flow..." He was a captain by the end of the war.	Military - Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)	Conscientious objector	

00:19:21	Experiences of liberating prisoners and seeing concentration camp survivors in Europe	Goodwin discusses his experience in central Europe during World War II. He encountered some concentration camps where more favored political prisoners were kept but not the death camps. He describes liberating an old castle in Bavaria that was full of people from Latvia and Lithuania that he believes were educators and had been put there because they did not fit any category that the leaders of Nazi Germany wanted to exterminate. He lists people that were considered "a-social" and marked for extermination and explains why the Latvians and Lithuanians were not sent to death camps. He describes liberating some soldiers from the Soviet army who had been recently captured by the Germans. They also encountered prisoners who had been liberated and were close to starvation.	World War II - Military service	World War II - European theater	World War II - Concentration camps
00:23:01	Goodwin's view of Germans' treatment of prisoners and German soldiers he captured; learning the extent of Germany's war crimes	Goodwin encountered a few surviving Gypsies, most of whom had been killed in the death camps. He did not go far enough east to see the death camps and notes that Germans were "funny about stuff like that." They would ship trainloads of people to Poland to execute them rather than do it locally. He explains that he did not know the politics of the situation and was appalled when he first saw pictures of the camps. He notes that he captured quite a few young German soldiers and found them to be decent people. He describes capturing a German officer and going through the formal surrender ritual. Goodwin comments that he had heard a little propaganda about the German war crimes but never at the level of the actual atrocities that were discovered.	World War II - Military service	World War II - European theater	World War II - Concentration camps
00:26:17	U.S. soldiers' access to news media while serving in the war	Goodwin did not encounter organized Soviet troops beyond staged appearances of Soviet officers in ceremonies. He notes that he had not been especially prepared to encounter Soviet troops and would have treated them the same as French or English troops because they were allies. He notes the troops had no idea about the hostility between Sir Winston L. Spencer-Churchill and Josef V. Stalin. He discusses the troops' access to news through the <i>Stars and Stripes</i> newspaper and <i>Yank</i> magazine as well as <i>Radio Luxembourg</i> .	World War II - Military service	News media	

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by Rick Harmon

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1985 May 10 - 1986 September 3



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## Tape 3, Side 2

1985 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:02	Gratitude for surviving World War II	Goodwin notes that he gained a sense of gratitude for being alive after the war ended. As a nominal Protestant, he had a feeling that his mother's prayers had worked because both he and his brother survived World War II. He notes that his gratitude was not religious; he was grateful for how things turned out though he was also distressed by losing good friends and the "appalling loss of life overall." He comments that nobody hates war as much as soldiers who have fought in one, and that generals hate war too but don't want to lose. He reflects that, having seen people lose wars, he agrees that winning is better.	World War II - Military service	Religion - Protestant	
00:02:48	Spending a year in the Philippines after the end of World War II	Goodwin describes his year in the Philippines, noting that he was first distressed by being stranded there but decided to make the best of it. He visited different parts of the islands and he was also charged with keeping the men in his battalion busy. He started an educational program for them, noting that many of them had had their education interrupted. He lists the college-level courses that were taught. Classes took place for about four hours per day, then they swam in the ocean or played volleyball or did other activities. He describes a point system devised by the Army to determine the order in which people could go home. He was anxious to return home and meet his son who had been conceived between his tours of Europe and the Pacific.	World War II - Military service	World War II - Pacific theater	
00:06:43	Decision to end first marriage	Goodwin realized that his marriage was not going well but they stayed together almost two more years because of their son. He explains that they did not have compatible personalities and they had some religious differences as well. They mutually decided to part ways. It was traumatic for all of them, including his son, who is now 39 and has expressed interest in learning more about that time. Goodwin describes himself and his wife as "children having children" though he had matured in the war. He notes that neither of them was ready to be married and that they are still acquainted in the present day.	Marriage	Divorce	

00:09:34	Goodwin's religious incompatibility with his wife	Goodwin explains that his wife had been brought up as a Christian Scientist and took it quite seriously, in contrast to his "frontier fundamentalist Baptist" upbringing, which he did not take very seriously, noting that he was not fond of the demonstrative nature of that denomination. He explains why he did not agree with Christian Science beliefs about illness or views about sex. He notes that young people didn't discuss things or live together before marriage and that he and his wife would have learned that they weren't compatible if they had done that. Instead, they had a conventional college courtship and got married when he was on a weekend pass during the war.	Marriage	Religion - Christian Scientist	Dating
00:12:27	Goodwin's views on religious and cultural compatibility in marriage	Goodwin discusses Christian Science beliefs and notes that he is not prejudiced toward anyone who practices that religion but would not like to be married to them. He explains why he thinks it is a mistake for people with widely disparate cultures, religious or otherwise, to be married and gives examples of members of other religions he would not feel compatible with. He is wary of rigid and dogmatic people from "any brand of revealed truth."	Marriage	Religion - Christian Scientist	
00:15:54	Decision to continue education using the G.I. Bill	Goodwin planned to graduate from university after returning from the war. While completing his final year, he realized it would be a "ridiculous waste of resources" to not take advantage of the GI Bill which would fund graduate school for him. He had earned three full years of credits before joining the service. After completing his undergraduate degree, he worked for the newspaper for a year while his marriage was ending and trying to make up his mind about going to law school or focusing on journalism. His divorce agreement with his wife did not require him to pay very much support; he notes that she did not want very much. He notes that she was talented and made more money than he did, and that going to graduate school would have postponed acquiring things that they wanted. They lived in inexpensive campus housing.	Military - G.I. Bill of Rights	Careers - Journalism	Divorce

00:19:18	Influences leading to Goodwin's pursuit of a law career	Goodwin decided to continue with school on the GI Bill. He knew he did not want to be a doctor after his experience in the war. He was not interested in becoming a professor or a diplomat. Law appeared challenging and interesting to him and he had been acquainted with some lawyers in Prineville that he respected and wanted to emulate. He also admired lawyers and people on the law school faculty at the University of Oregon. He was influenced by reading <i>Yankee from Olympus</i> , about Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes while he was in the service. He felt that "...Holmes was really a hero worth worshipping." All of this coalesced into his interest in pursuing law. Announcing his decision to go to law school also provided a provoking incident for his divorce. Goodwin's wife worked as a reporter on the Register-Guard newspaper in Eugene during the war and after he returned. She had been editor of the Daily Emerald as a student at University of Oregon. He notes that she continued to work as a writer and editor after she remarried and moved to the east coast.	Military - G.I. Bill of Rights	Careers - Legal	Divorce
00:23:08	Decision to major in journalism as an undergraduate	Goodwin wasn't sure what to major in as an undergraduate at the University of Oregon but had the idea that he wanted to work on newspapers or in journalism and also had an interest in radio. He enjoyed journalism school because students could take any classes they wanted; they could focus on history or psychology and become a journalism major by taking a few courses in journalism. He took a lot of liberal arts classes and calls his first three years of college "unremarkable" because he was fulfilling requirements. He discusses some of the individual courses he took and comments that he would have concentrated on history in graduate school if he hadn't gone to law school.	University of Oregon	Education - Undergraduate	
00:25:52	Writing short stories	Goodwin wrote some short stories and won the Edison T. Marshall prize for one of them. Marshall, an Oregon writer, had endowed a writer's award at the University of Oregon. He sent out some stories for publication but they were rejected; he notes that he did not know how to produce a finished product, nor how to use an agent. He describes sitting at his typewriter and writing stories based on ideas he'd had while working and later deciding they weren't worth sending out. He envisioned having a job at a newspaper and working on the Great American Novel in his spare time. He acknowledges that he still has the desire to write a novel, a more interesting one than he would have written when he was "a callow youth." He discusses why he uses the term "callow youth"	University of Oregon	Careers - Journalism	

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## Tape 4 Side 1

1985 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Enjoyment of writing and influence of journalism background in his career as a judge	Goodwin continues discussion from previous tape side of his early desire to write the Great American Novel, noting he has not done any non-required writing in many years, though he writes all of the time in the context of his work and enjoys it. He comments that writing and journalism has had some positive career impacts for him, giving him a more liberal and open attitude toward the press. He discusses the importance of confidentiality to lawyers and judges and compares Britain's Fleet Street with the press's relationship with the legal and judicial professions in the United States.	Careers - Judicial	News media	
00:04:43	Commitment to the First Amendment and challenges of getting a fair trial when the press reports all of the details of a crime	Goodwin began his career as a judge with a tolerant attitude toward the press and strongly committed to the First Amendment. He describes his role as a peacemaker. He shares a story from his time on the Oregon Supreme Court in the 1960s when there were some crimes that had so much press coverage, it was difficult to find an impartial jury. The courts felt the press had been too aggressive in reporting all of the information about the crimes; Goodwin illustrates this with hypothetical examples. The courts and the press thought each other were being irresponsible.	Careers - Judicial	News media	Crime
00:07:50	The formation of the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters Council	In 1962, Goodwin called a meeting of professionals in the news media to have lunch with the Supreme Court judges in their chambers. He lists some of the people from the media that attended. They discussed mutual concerns and formed the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters Council which is still ongoing in the present day. He describes their conversations around how to provide fair trials without inhibiting the press. Goodwin describes himself as a "First Amendment fundamentalist" who believes the press can print any news and the courts should not dictate otherwise. The council discussed whether editors should allow that and the challenges of mistrials and other issues that can result from decisions made by the news media that cost taxpayer money.	Careers - Judicial	News media	Constitutional law

00:12:01	Development of the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters council guidelines and influence on other states	Goodwin notes that these are sensitive issues because editors want to decide for themselves what is socially responsible and not be told what to do. The council developed the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters guidelines. Other states formed similar committees after this. He notes that Oregon's guidelines had greater credibility because Supreme Court justices were involved. Goodwin gained a national reputation and eventually participated on a committee with the American Bar Association on this topic. This gave him visibility, as well as good press, which helped him as an elected official. He notes that good press was not a motivator; he felt this was an important issue for the courts and the press to work on. Goodwin notes that each side had something to gain from working together.	Careers - Judicial	News media	Professional associations
00:14:59	Process for working with the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters Council	In Oregon there is a hotline for reaching the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters committee that members of the press can call if they think a judge has done something that threatens their freedom. The committee can meet via conference call to issue advisories to judges and the press in order to avoid confrontation. He notes that this system has worked. He describes a case in Roseburg, OR in which the judge issued a gag order on a publication, the hotline was used, and the issue resolved. He lists people who were on the committee and comments that he alternated being on and off the committee so that it would not be too strongly associated with him.	Careers - Judicial	News media	Professional associations
00:17:53	Addressing the question of cameras in courtrooms; influence of Kennedy assassination on the issue of pre-trial publicity	Goodwin chaired a similar committee for the American Bar Association in the early 1970s. He continues to be interested in bar-press relations and feels that they are being handled well by others. He continues to be active in the bar in the area of legal education. He discusses receiving phone calls asking for his thoughts about cameras in the courtroom. He shares his thought that it is up to the individual court to decide whether cameras should be allowed and notes that federal, and many state courts do not want them. He does not see it as a First Amendment issue. He notes that the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters Committee was fairly under the radar until John F. Kennedy's assassination, when Lee Harvey Oswald was shot by Jack L. Ruby in "probably the greatest single, dramatic example of pre-trial publicity in the history of this country."	Careers - Judicial	News media	Kennedy, John F.
00:20:49	Continued influence of the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters Council	Goodwin explains that people started wondering what they would do to create a fair trial if there is another presidential assassination on television, as well as a televised assassination of the assassin. Many people around the country became interested in this topic and noticed that Oregon already had a relevant committee that was working; this is how it became well-known outside of Oregon. He notes that the hotline is still functioning well and that he recently was invited to make a speech at a meeting of the Oregon Bar, Press, Broadcasters Committee. Goodwin sums up by noting that the story about the committee came up after Rick Harmon asked him if his experiences in journalism impacted his judicial career.	Careers - Judicial	News media	

00:22:58	Goodwin's journalism heroes	Goodwin discusses his journalism heroes. He admired Marquis W. Childs, a nationally-known reporter and columnist, as well as Walter Lippmann, Edwin R. Murrow, and Walter Cronkite. He also admired Henry L. "H. L." Mencken and read Lincoln A. Steffens' writings, as well as the work of Gene Fowler [née Eugene Devian]. He mentions additional newspaper editors and writers from the 19th and early 20th centuries whom he read and admired.	News media	Careers - Journalism	
00:26:30	Interest in the <i>New Yorker</i> magazine as well as in writers who worked as journalists as well as artists	Goodwin later became interested in the <i>New Yorker</i> magazine and its editor Harold W. Ross. He comments that it is concerning that the magazine is now owned by "a corporation that is pretty much run by CPAs." He notes that Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) and editors have different priorities. He notes that some of his heroes were writers that did not work as journalists and some, like Mark Twain, were both journalists and wrote other things, which interested him.	News media	Careers - Journalism	

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## Tape 4 Side 2

1985 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Working at University of Oregon's <i>Daily Emerald</i>	Goodwin discusses his work at the <i>Daily Emerald</i> , the student paper at the University of Oregon. Their slogan was "Get it first and get it right, but first get it right." They always wanted to scoop the Eugene <i>Register-Guard</i> . Goodwin felt a sense of accomplishment when he got a byline, which he would send to his mother. Goodwin met his future wife, Marjorie Major, working on the <i>Daily Emerald</i> . She became the editor in 1944. He discusses the sexism on campus in the early 1940s, with men getting the good jobs. A female editor was considered unusual. He notes that Major was the publication's second female editor; the first was Helen Angel.	University of Oregon	News media	Careers - Sexism
00:05:12	Influential professors at journalism school, part one	Goodwin describes working closely with Eric W. Allen, George S. Turnbull, Warren C. Price, and Carl Webb. He discusses each of their professional backgrounds before coming to the University of Oregon. He notes that the University's journalism school was like a trade or professional school. Webb taught photography and advertising. Goodwin explains that there was a choice of majoring in advertising or news at the journalism school. There was "almost a class distinction," with the news students not taking the advertising students seriously. He explains the perceived hierarchy of value of the news majors. He comments that the advertising school had more to do with business because they were studying marketing.	University of Oregon	Education - Professors	Education - Undergraduate
00:08:57	Influential professors at journalism school, part two	Goodwin discusses Allen and Turnbull as great men who loved education and had a gift for sharing their enthusiasm with their students. He describes Turnbull as quiet and self-effacing who "said beautiful things" when he spoke. He taught students about the importance of accuracy and good writing in reporting. Goodwin notes that they had small classes with 10-15 students and great teachers so he felt he was getting just as good an education as students at Columbia University. He got to know additional professors while taking liberal arts courses, such as Gordon Wright and Paul S. [Dah], both great history teachers.	University of Oregon	Education - Professors	Education - Undergraduate

00:13:47	Positive benefit of the public university system in Oregon	Goodwin did not take classes from notable English professor Robert D. "Bob" Horn but he knew him to be a great teacher. He discusses additional notable professors including English professor Edward C.A. "Ed" Lesch, classics professor Edna Landros, and music professor Theodore "Ted" Kratt. Goodwin discusses the positive benefit of a state university system for relatively little investment, with students learning "at the feet of excellent teachers." He points out that the students who stayed in Oregon enhanced the state and comments that it is unfortunate that higher education is not currently as available as secondary education is to everyone.	University of Oregon	Education - Professors	Education - Undergraduate
00:17:31	Value of the G.I. Bill; Goodwin's fraternity experience, part one	Goodwin discusses the value of the G.I. Bill and how it has more than been paid back through things like income tax earned by those who directly benefitted from it. "I am a great believer in free public education." He discusses his fraternity experience at the University of Oregon. He was first not interested in them and his involvement with the "Emerald gang," individualists from the <i>Daily Emerald</i> , reinforced this. He was not completely against fraternities, noting that there were some fine people in them, but did not have the money to join one. He describes his father's increased wealth after getting into the real estate business and offer to pay for himself and his younger brother to join a fraternity.	G.I. Bill of Rights	Education - Fraternities and Sororities	
00:20:55	Goodwin's fraternity experience, part two	Goodwin discusses how he determined Alpha Tau Omega (ATO) was the best fraternity and his younger brother, Jim, being selected by them at rush week. Jim shared Goodwin's interest in the ATOs with members of the fraternity and they invited him to join as well. He notes that men were starting to leave the campus and fraternities were looking for people that could stay on campus. Goodwin was planning to stay because he had signed up for advanced ROTC. He enjoyed participating in the fraternity, though things happened on a smaller scale due to men leaving for the war.	Education - Fraternities and Sororities	World War II - Military service	Education - Undergraduate
00:23:42	Goodwin's fraternity experience, part three	One of the things that Goodwin found valuable about being in a fraternity was having to do certain compulsory things like cleaning the house. They were marked down for an untidy room or closet and had to sit in a tub of cold water for not doing their work properly. He comments that some of the arbitrary rules of boot camp were not too bad compared to the cold tub of water for not cleaning his room. He notes that he was similar to a first generation college student. His parents had gone to divinity school which wasn't quite the same. He was with people in the fraternity whose grandparents had gone to college. He discusses class distinctions at the University of Oregon.	Education - Fraternities and Sororities	Education - Undergraduate	

00:26:38	Goodwin's fraternity experience, part four	Goodwin describes himself as a nonconformist on campus in some ways, noting that if he had been overly nonconformist, the ATOs would not have pledged him. He comments that he was a bit of a hippy and skeptical of some of the things the fraternity found important, though he did not appear on the outside to be counter culture. The ATOs considered him "a bit of an eccentric" for maintaining friendships with non-fraternity people. He wanted to stay in both worlds and notes that it is difficult to do that.	Education - Fraternities and Sororities	Education - Undergraduate	
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Tape 5 Side 1

1985 August 16

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:26	Working for the <i>Register-Guard</i> after the war	Goodwin discusses working for the Eugene <i>Register-Guard</i> from 1947-1950. He returned home from the war in 1947 and started working there days later as a reporter. He had always wanted to work there and some of his journalism professors put in a good word for him. His wife, Marjorie Major, worked there as well. He notes that though his first beats were not very exciting, he eventually got to cover the courthouse, which increased his interest in studying law. He also worked at the copy desk, writing headlines and copyediting.	Careers - Journalism	World War II - Postwar family life	
00:02:44	Deciding to attend law school rather than continue as a reporter	After working at the <i>Register-Guard</i> for a year, several things happened that convinced Goodwin to attend law school. These included the availability of the G.I. Bill for graduate school tuition, the ending of his marriage, and covering the courthouse as a reporter. In addition, the <i>Register-Guard's</i> owner had four sons and he didn't see himself with a future in the newspaper business as an outsider. He notes that editorial writer Robert "Bob" Frazier was the one person on the paper's management team that was not a family member. Frazier made an impact on the paper, editing the editorial page for many years. He discusses knowing Frazier from the <i>Daily Emerald</i> and working with him at the <i>Register Guard</i> with their wives who were also employed there.	Careers - Legal	Careers - Journalism	
00:06:50	Goodwin's description of <i>Register-Guard</i> editorial writer Bob Frazier	Goodwin describes Frazier as an excellent reporter who quickly moved to the management/editorial side, noting he was "probably one of the outstanding newspapermen in the country." He was regarded as one of the top editorial writers in the country and could have worked anywhere. Goodwin describes him as brilliant and an unusual person. Frazier died by suicide in his 50s. He discusses Frazier's roots in Portland, Oregon and experiences in the army during World War II.	Careers - Journalism		
00:09:28	Goodwin's early admiration of Wayne Morse	Goodwin knew that he would not make it to the top of the Register-Guard. He enjoyed the work but did not see long-term opportunities. This also moved him toward law. He had a lot of respect for Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon Law School when Goodwin was an undergraduate. He discusses Morse's career after his time at the University of Oregon. Goodwin became a Republican in order to vote for Morse; he did not see much difference between Republicans and Democrats in Oregon and his friends were evenly divided between the parties. He describes calling the county clerk in Prineville to ask how to register to vote when he was in the Army.	Careers - Legal	Morse, Wayne L.	Republicans

00:12:46	Wayne Morse's relationship with the press in Eugene	Goodwin discusses law school dean Orlando J. Hollis's toughness on law students with three out of every four students flunking out within the first year. This both concerned and interested him because it was a challenge. He discusses Morse's relationship with the <i>Register-Guard</i> and how he was often a big story when he came to town, calling him "...an accomplished attention-getter" who would invite the press to cover him and gossip about the U.S. Senate. Goodwin and Morse developed a friendly relationship. Goodwin discusses Morse's appeal to Democrats.	University of Oregon	Morse, Wayne L.	Media coverage
00:15:49	The appeals of becoming a lawyer and Goodwin's work as news editor for the Sunday <i>Register-Guard</i>	Goodwin asserts that he did not lose interest in newspaper work but felt that he could pursue better career opportunities. He observed that newspaper reporters and historians record what happens and that lawyers tended to cause things to happen. This influenced him to become a lawyer, as well as the higher income they made. He continued working as a reporter and was the news editor for the Sunday paper. He comments on the wages different reporters and editors made, noting that despite the low pay, it was fun and interesting. He describes making editing decisions for the Sunday paper and how he would end his shift tired but he was fascinated.	Careers - Legal	Careers - Journalism	
00:19:40	Weekend work at the <i>Register-Guard</i> during law school; description of William M. Tugman	Goodwin listened to the news on the radio a lot in his spare time so that he would have a sense of what stories should be prioritized in the paper on Sundays. He was a law student at this time and notes that he had little time for anything else during the school year, so his Saturday night work on the Sunday paper was a chance for a break from his studies. He describes the <i>Register-Guard's</i> editor, William M. Tugman, as brilliant, tough-minded, and opinionated. He discusses Tugman's path to Eugene from Harvard and the background of the paper's founder, Alton F. Baker, Sr., whose family purchased newspaper publishing businesses for him and his brother.	Careers - Journalism	Law school	
00:23:25	The business side of the <i>Register-Guard</i>	The Baker family purchased a competing Eugene newspaper after Pearl Harbor when newsprint was scarce. Goodwin describes the <i>Register-Guard</i> as a "cash cow" because it was then the only newspaper in town and they were able to sell a lot of advertising. He discusses the newshole of newspapers, which is the percentage of advertising versus news, and the various sections of typical newspapers. The <i>Register-Guard</i> had a good reputation for publishing quality news and employed a lot of reporters, including correspondents in many communities around Eugene. It was influential and brought business to Eugene, which he points out was a self-contained metropolitan area, not on the freeway nor easy to reach from Portland.	Careers - Publishing	News media	

00:26:34	The significance of the <i>Register-Guard</i> in Eugene's media landscape	Goodwin explains that Eugene had its own cultural organizations, radio and television stations, as opposed to Salem which he characterizes as a satellite of Portland because of its proximity. Eugene became known as the "Emerald Empire" and the <i>Register-Guard</i> was part of it. He notes that Frazier was the star reporter on the paper and discusses reporters Albert H. Curry and Jean Spiro. Spiro was head of the Newspaper Guild which was threatening to the Bakers who owned the paper. He describes the Bakers' living situation and notes that they were frugal.	Careers - Publishing	News media	
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Tape 5 Side 2

1985 August 16

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:20	Eugene's fearsome foursome, part one	Goodwin discusses friends of <i>Register-Guard</i> editor William M. Tugman: Howard Marion, who he describes as an intellectual owner of an apple orchard who dabbled in politics, and print shop owner John Edwin "Ed" Turnbull. Tugman, Marion, Turnbull, and Wayne L. Morse played poker together frequently. He describes them as a "fearsome foursome" in Eugene though Morse had interests and responsibilities beyond Eugene. He lists some of their other friends and describes them as a tough-minded, conservative group of people who influenced what happened in Eugene.	Morse, Wayne L.	Political participation	
00:03:44	Eugene's fearsome foursome, part two	Goodwin notes that the group was like a school of fish without a leader, but if they had a leader, it was Tugman. He comments that the group had lofty motives and did mostly good things for the community, including creating an enclave of public power in Eugene. He describes feelings about public power at the time and how they accomplished it. He notes that the entire time he lived in Eugene, the cost of power was about half of what it was for residents of Salem.	Public power	Political participation	
00:07:08	The Order of the Buggy Ride, part one	Tugman, Marion, and Turnbull founded The Order of the Buggy Ride, a group which did not have a formal organization and structure. Goodwin tells the story of how the group was founded, involving an unusual car trip experience and possibly booze. After the core group was formed, predicated on everyone acknowledging that they themselves were "sons of bitches" (S.O.B.s) they identified other friends who were also S.O.B.s and started inviting them all to periodic dinners where they roasted prominent Oregonians. People who were roasted were allowed to join the Order of the Buggy Ride if they took it with good humor.	Fraternal organizations		
00:11:33	The Order of the Buggy Ride, part two	Goodwin notes that the Order of the Buggy Ride continues and has grown over the years to 200-300 people, all self-confessed S.O.B.s. Orlando J. Hollis was the principle roaster. Goodwin is part of the group and was roasted twice. He acknowledges that the origin story came from the lore of the Order of the Buggy Ride. As a young reporter in Eugene, he suspected this group existed but it was not public though it was easy to detect that the prominent men of Eugene were getting together. He points out that it was not a secret society but they did not want to be bothered by the press. He describes it as an old boy's network comprised of all white men which in later years may have had some Jewish members.	Fraternal organizations	Hollis, Orlando J.	

00:14:46	The Order of the Buggy Ride, part three	Goodwin notes that everyone in Eugene who was not part of the Order of the Buggy Ride knew about it and it was generally considered benign. Potential new members had to be prominent enough to warrant being roasted before they could be invited to join the group. He was a state Supreme Court judge when he was invited to be roasted and felt he'd "finally arrived." He continues to be involved in the group as a nonresident member and discusses the likelihood of the group continuing in the future given the age of most of the members and the need for a dynamic leader, calling it an anachronism. He mentions the current leaders of the group, many of whom are from the lumber industry.	Fraternal organizations		
00:17:34	The legacy of William M. Tugman in Eugene, Oregon	Goodwin discusses Tugman's legacy in Eugene, commenting that he left an "tremendous imprint" there. Tugman was a First Amendment fundamentalist who influenced Goodwin in that direction. He did not believe in censorship and was in favor of total separation of church and state. Goodwin describes a longstanding debate about a large cross in Eugene and Tugman's position on it. Under his influence, the Register-Guard took principled, rather than pragmatic, positions on a regular basis. As the only newspaper in town, they could afford to hold views independent from their advertisers. Goodwin discusses Tugman's infrequent but helpful involvement with young reporters when needed.	Careers - Journalism	Constitutional law	News media
00:20:58	Tugman's influence on young reporters	Goodwin describes how Tugman usually stayed in his office on the phone and read everything carefully, stepping out of his office to critique reporters' work or to deliver praise. He encouraged reporters' initiative in digging out stories. Goodwin discusses types of news stories they covered: stories that people wanted published that reporters had to scrutinize for accuracy; and stories that people did not want published for which reporters had to dig out information. He discusses a situation in the latter category about the county government selling foreclosed land with harvestable timber on it too cheaply.	Careers - Journalism	News media	
00:25:40	Reporting on cheap land sales that went against the public interest and the impact of reporting on local politicians	Goodwin continues discussing the story about the county government selling foreclosed land cheaply, noting that some people who purchased the land became millionaires by selling off the timber. He discusses Reese Wingard in particular who became a multi-millionaire by selling timber and then entered the oil business and became even richer. Tugman encouraged him to write stories for the newspaper on how fortunes were being made by exploiting the land without the county receiving very much. Goodwin discusses how the county commissioners were damaged politically by this situation, though they did not profit from it. He reflects on how the press can impact lives in ways the reporter does not intend.	Careers - Journalism	News media	

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Tape 6 Side 1

1985 August 16

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Oregon Liquor Control Commission's monopoly and William Tugman's political leanings	Goodwin describes an investigation he always wanted to do as a reporter for the <i>Register-Guard</i> but did not undertake: finding out why the state of Oregon was so attached to the monopoly on liquor sales through the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC). He discusses his feelings about it and questions why the state doesn't choose to make more money by allowing liquor to be sold freely and taxing it, noting that Oregonians pay more for liquor than almost any other state. Editor William M. Tugman would have encouraged him to do the story but Goodwin went to law school instead. He describes Tugman as a maverick, liberal Republican who believed in public power and also that people should be self-sufficient.	Careers - Journalism	Republicans	
00:03:20	Disillusionment with Wayne Morse, part one	Goodwin continues discussing Tugman's political views. He describes Wayne L. Morse as a similar maverick, populist Republican who eventually became a Democrat. Goodwin describes parting ways with Morse after Morse changed his registration to Democrat because he expected his friends to do the same, treating it as an act of disloyalty if they did not do so. Goodwin remained a Republican and Morse cut contact with him after being close friends for several years. Goodwin's law firm had Morse's name on the door to allow Morse to maintain a location in Lane County while serving in Washington D.C. Morse had his name removed from the door when he found out that no one at the firm was planning to change their party registration.	Morse, Wayne L.	Republicans	Political parties
00:07:20	Disillusionment with Wayne Morse, part two	Goodwin comments that Morse's name on the door of the law firm had not helped them in any way and had actually lost them some business. They removed his name immediately. He describes Morse as "a funny guy" with many admirable qualities who was also devious in some ways. Goodwin describes driving Morse on campaign trips and listening to his speeches, in which he changed his positions based on the audience. Goodwin notes that Morse was unconcerned about the press noticing this, possibly in part due to a longtime good relationship with the Eugene <i>Register-Guard</i> . In hindsight, Goodwin noticed Tugman and Morse drifting apart.	Morse, Wayne L.	Media coverage	

00:10:34	Disillusionment with Wayne Morse, part three	Goodwin notes that he was not aware of Morse's duplicity until later. He felt that Morse was so correct on some issues that he was willing to forgive other things he thought were wrong. Goodwin agreed with Morse's position opposing the Vietnam War. He thought that Morse deceived voters in his last campaign because he knew he was not going to live long enough to serve. Goodwin felt that he should have retired and let someone else run, noting that Morse always thought that the end - his reelection - always justified the means. He observes that Morse was not as honorable as he portrayed himself to be.	Morse, Wayne L.	Vietnam War	Campaigns - 1974 - U.S. Senate
00:13:45	Disillusionment with Wayne Morse, part four	Goodwin comments on Morse's biography, <i>The Tiger in the Senate</i> , by Arthur R. Smith, who was the <i>Register-Guard's</i> Washington correspondent. He discusses Tugman's early recognition of Morse's shortcomings and decision to hold off on bad press until much later in Morse's career. Goodwin notes that neither he nor Tugman could forgive Morse's mendacity, though as a younger man, Goodwin strongly supported Morse. He likens learning about Morse's mendacity and not being able to forgive it as akin to catching one's father in an outrageous act. It made him cynical about politicians because he thought Morse was better than that.	Morse, Wayne L.	Media coverage	
00:17:49	"Sheer terror" and hard work in Goodwin's first year of law school	Goodwin discusses his experience of law school. His first quarter was "sheer terror." He describes feeling well-read and prepared with knowledge of Latin but he was terrified of Professor Orlando J. Hollis. Goodwin notes that later when he got to know Hollis as a friend he found that Hollis had a great sense of humor. He describes Professor [Charles] "Charlie" Howard as a tough grader and Kenneth J. "Ken" O'Connell as a great teacher who was also a tough grader. Goodwin describes studying for eight hours per day in the library and feeling scared that he would be part of the 75% of students that flunk out of law school.	Law school		
00:22:11	Focus on studies and excellent grades in first year of law school	Goodwin and his wife decided to end their marriage the summer before he started law school. His main focus during law school was staying in school. He got all Bs the first term, ranking number two in his class. It was a happy surprise and made him realize he was not going to flunk out. He got two As and two Bs the next term, which were excellent for law school. He notes that in contrast, he had received a wide range of grades in his undergraduate courses but he had not been motivated by grades at that time.	Law school	Divorce	

00:25:04	Developing excellent study habits and enjoying law school	Hollis commented on Goodwin's "spotty undergraduate record" when he applied for law school. There were no placement tests at that time and the law school had to accept any Oregon resident with a degree. He was more mature than other students who were starting law school right out of college and he knew how to work and keep regular hours. He became number one in his class, succeeding because of his work habits. His experience working at the newspaper gave him the ability to write exams in simple, declarative sentences which were typed, making it easy for the professors to read. He describes his study habits which were above and beyond what most of the other students did. He notes that once he figured out how to study, law school was "a joy" and he liked being the top student.	Law school		
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## Tape 6 Side 2

1985 August 16

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:21	Goodwin's feeling of success and happiness during law school	Goodwin comments that law school was one of the happiest times of his life. He had lived through a war and was doing something he really wanted to do. In addition, he was happily remarried and the G.I. Bill covered many of his expenses. He discusses what made him feel successful and happy at that time and notes that it created a positive foundation for his life.	Law school	Military - G.I. Bill of Rights	Marriage
00:02:45	Living situation and daily habits during first year of law school	Goodwin discusses his law school classmate and fraternity brother Edwin Earl "Ed" Allen, who had a small apartment in the back of local congressman Matthew "Harris" Ellsworth's mother's house. Goodwin became Allen's roommate in the apartment, which he describes. He notes that they had the same businesslike study habit of doing class work eight hours per day, ending at 5pm. They usually stopped at Max's Tavern to have a beer, then picked up groceries and cooked supper. After supper, Goodwin and Allen often put more study hours in at the law library.	Law school	Friendship	
00:06:25	Meeting and starting to date future wife, Mary	Goodwin describes starting to have a crush on a young woman, Mary, who a fraternity brother was dating. He describes an evening when Mary was at Max's Tavern with some friends and he and Allen sat with them in a booth. Goodwin asked Mary to a movie that was discussed by the group that neither of them had seen. It was unusual for him to go out on a weeknight but he made an exception. That was their first date and they began going steady about a month later. He explains that Mary and his fraternity brother were not in a serious relationship so it did not break the unwritten rule not to date a fraternity brother's girlfriend.	Law school	Dating	Education - Fraternities and Sororities
00:09:45	Second marriage, Mary's work as a legal secretary and motherhood	The relationship grew more serious and they discussed marriage, feeling it was probably not prudent to get married while Goodwin was still in law school but they ended up getting married when he was in his second year. Mary got a job as a legal secretary, an interest in law that was piqued through getting to know Goodwin. She kept working there for over a year after he finished law school and began his first job. She stopped working a few months before their first child was born. They had three more children and she did not go back to work outside of the home. He notes that Mary enjoyed the company of lawyers. Goodwin moved out of Allen's apartment when he got married.	Marriage		

00:13:08	Friendships while in law school	Goodwin discusses his younger brother Jim, who was a year ahead of him in law school because he had gotten out of the army earlier. Goodwin got to know all of Jim's friends and after they were both married, they socialized together with their wives. He lists friends that he made who were in his brother's law school class, many of whom now have children who are lawyers as well. He reflects on the benefits of attending a small law school in the state where you live and can get to know everyone. He lists more friends from his own law school class and describes some of their social activities together such as Sunday picnics and playing bridge. His friend group was made up of many veterans.	Law school	Marriage	Social life 1950s
00:15:54	Dearth of women in law school and the challenges they faced	Goodwin notes that two women out of 125 students started with his law school class in the first year and neither of them was among the 25 students that graduated after three years. Pat Young was in the class behind him and graduated close to the top of the class but did not practice much after having children. She had a prestigious position clerking for a judge on the ninth circuit. He comments that the law school was "tough on women," with almost entirely male classes and a clubby, locker room atmosphere. Women had to be mentally tough to cope with it. He was acquainted with Pat, liked and respected her, and observed that she felt lonely but that she was disciplined about concealing it. Women were not invited to join in the extracurricular activities and there was not a convenient women's bathroom in the building.	Law school	Education - Sexism	Women's issues
00:19:43	Elitism of the University of Oregon Law School, part one	Goodwin observes that a few non-white students started law school but did not graduate during the time he was there. H. J. Belton Hamilton, currently a judge in Portland, started out in Goodwin's class but did not make it through. He then attended the night law school in Portland and passed the bar exam. Goodwin believes that Hamilton resented the elitist attitude cultivated by the faculty of the University of Oregon Law School. He observes that people who did not make it through experienced a tremendous loss of self esteem and describes the insensitive way people were informed that they were not doing well enough to continue. He describes the night law school in Portland which was private at the time and more expensive than the University of Oregon, which caused resentment. When night law school attendees ended up serving in the legislature on the Ways and Means committee, it impacted the funding for the University of Oregon.	Law school	Racial issues	Education - Attitudes

00:23:19	Elitism of the University of Oregon Law School, part two	Goodwin describes James Bedingfield who left the University of Oregon Law School and went to Willamette University's law school instead, later becoming a state senator. He discusses the sense of eliteism at the University of Oregon Law School and how it was good for the self-image of the graduates considering they had not gone to what was considered a prestigious law school. He lists prominent Oregonians who attended the law school around the same time he did, including Donald P. Hodel, U.S. Secretary of the Interior. He lists judges and other public figures who studied at the school as well.	Law school	Education - Attitudes	University of Oregon
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Tape 7 Side 1

1985 August 23

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Editing the law review at the University of Oregon	Goodwin discusses his experience working on the law review at the University of Oregon Law School. The faculty chose the law review's staff, selecting the top students. Professor Charles G. "Charlie" Howard selected Goodwin as editor in chief because he had the best grades. He discusses the rest of the law review staff. He describes their work proofing and copyediting articles from young professors at various institutions who needed to publish in order to get tenure. He notes that this is still part of the tenure system.	Law school		
00:03:26	Becoming a "small-time expert" on the Uniform Commercial Code and how that influenced later becoming a judge	Goodwin notes that his writing ability honed as a journalist gave him an edge. He was encouraged by Howard to write an article on the Uniform Commercial Code. He discusses a scholar, Karl N. Llewellyn, who was an expert on the code and worked to get it adopted by all of the states. Goodwin reflects that his writing about the code made him a "small-time expert" on the subject in Oregon and influenced his later becoming a judge. William E. "Bill" Love, a fellow law student and Howard protege, also wrote on the issue. Goodwin's expertise on the Uniform Commercial Code led him to testify before the senate judiciary committee in the Oregon legislature. The chairman of the committee, Paul L. Patterson, became governor and remembered Goodwin, appointing him to the circuit court. He describes how his testimony on the code gave him visibility and helped him stand out from the crowd as a young lawyer.	Careers - Journalism	Law school	Careers - Judicial
00:07:32	Earning a Juris Doctor degree	Goodwin notes that his and Love's articles were of equivalent quality to the other scholarly articles published in the law review. He explains that students who wanted to earn a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree had to write a thesis and have grades above a 3.0. He comments that J.D. degrees were not standard at the time but became so a few years later, noting that it is not like a Ph.D. because the requirements were not as stringent. He discusses how his article on the code became somewhat obsolete after a new statute was adopted.	Law school	Education - Doctorate	

00:10:41	Editing the law review and interest in first amendment and other areas of law	Goodwin edited the law review for one year, but notes that it was an honorific at the time and the process of choosing the editor has since changed. He discusses his interest in first amendment law and lack of interest in criminal law, commenting that many law students are interested in criminal and constitutional law. He describes Howard's encouragement of him to write about commercial law as an example of faculty influence on his choice of the Uniform Commercial Code as a subject. He discusses other areas of law that interested him including libel, slander, and tort law, commenting that "Juries are somewhat whimsical when they are playing with other people's money." He notes that tort law was beginning to change when he was in law school and discusses Melvin Belli, "the king of torts."	Law school - Faculty	Careers - Legal	Constitutional law
00:14:01	Law school curriculum and unsuccessful interview for clerkship with William O. Douglas	Goodwin discusses the law school at the University of Oregon as a small school with only about six full-time faculty and 150 students. He describes its curriculum, which was focused on required courses and did not allow for many electives. He describes being interviewed for a job as law clerk for U.S. Supreme Court justice William O. Douglas, noting why he was not a big fan of Douglas. He discusses why the interview went poorly because he only had courses in private law and not public law.	Law school - Specialization		
00:18:10	Reflection on Oregon's parochialism; past versus present-day law school curricula	Goodwin notes that his friend Hans A. Linde was a clerk for Douglas and has reminisced about his clerkship and how it impacted his life. He comments that his interview for a clerkship was the first time he realized how parochial Oregon appeared to people from the east coast. He was not bothered by this and did not plan to go elsewhere. Later on as a judge, he realized that more education in public law would have been helpful. He recalls that the law clerk who interviewed him was named [Stan] Sparrow. He discusses how present-day law schools offer different courses so the issue about curriculum that came up in his interview would not come up today. He discusses the federal courts at the time he was in law school versus the present day, including the cases normally handled by them and the perception of them.	Linde, Hans A.	Careers - Judicial	Law school
00:21:48	Consideration of an academic career and experience teaching a law school course, part one	Goodwin discusses getting a J.D. degree and the Order of the Coif, an honor awarded to outstanding students and useful if one wanted to become a law professor. He discusses considering becoming an academic because he enjoyed law school so much. He describes one of his classmates becoming a law professor. Goodwin taught one semester at the University of Oregon in the early 1950s when a faculty member unexpectedly died. He notes that the law school was already short handed because Orlando J. Hollis was "a notorious skinflint" about hiring faculty. He describes the challenge of teaching while practicing law at the same time.	Law school	Careers - Legal	Accolades

00:26:45	Consideration of an academic career and experience teaching a law school course, part two	Goodwin notes his enjoyment of working with the students he taught and that if he weren't currently a judge, he would be interested in teaching. He specifies that he would not want to be a dean, after having recently spent time with deans through his American Bar Association activities. He points out that they are not paid well but have to handle the challenges of being administrators without tools to deal with issues. He comments that many deans burn out and go back to teaching.	Careers - Legal		
00:28:08	Studying for the bar exam and taking the two-day exam in Salem	Goodwin comments that he was not worried a lot about the bar exam, noting that he was number one in his class and that almost all University of Oregon Law School graduates passed the bar exam. They did not have bar review courses and studied by going back over their notes. There was about a month between commencement and the bar exam. He describes studying together with fellow students during that time and notes that no one was particularly worried about it. He and a classmate shared a hotel room in Salem because the bar exam was a two-day essay exam. They typed their exams in the house chamber, while those writing in longhand used the senate chamber.	Bar exam	University of Oregon	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:26	Completing the bar exam, a cool ocean breeze, and starting a job at a law firm in Eugene	Goodwin continues discussing his experience of the bar exam, noting it was as tough as he expected it to be. After the end of the first day, he attended a movie with a classmate to take their minds off the exam. The exam took place during very hot July weather and afterwards he and his wife drove to Coos Bay. He describes the cool breeze coming off the ocean and how grateful they felt for it. He took a couple weeks off after the exam and then started working at the law firm where there was a job waiting for him if he passed the exam. He describes doing basic administrative and collections work there while he waited for his exam results, noting that it was quite different than what he had studied in law school. He discusses what he learned during that time.	Bar exam	Careers - Legal	
00:04:23	Working at Darling and Vonderheit in Eugene, part one	Goodwin discusses wanting to remain in Eugene though he interviewed with Portland and Medford law firms. He discusses his experience interviewing at McAllister, Duncan, and Brophy in Medford and considered taking the job. However when he and Mary thought about moving away from Eugene they realized they wanted to stay. He discusses the Darling & Vonderheit law firm in Eugene, noting that both Stanley R. Darling and Otto F. Vonderheit had taught at University of Oregon Law School part time during the war because most of the students and faculty were gone.	Careers - Legal	World War II - Homefront	
00:08:27	Working at Darling and Vonderheit in Eugene, part two	Goodwin discusses the formation of the Darling and O'Connell law firm. O'Connell was one of Goodwin's teachers in law school and recommended Goodwin to Darling, who offered him a job. Vonderheit was Goodwin's tax law professor, Darling's law partner, and also influenced Goodwin to work there. Goodwin started working there for \$300 per month. He notes that he was busy from the first day he started working there, starting out with simple cases and becoming a partner after three years.	Careers - Legal		

00:10:44	Turning down job offer from Portland law firm	Goodwin discusses the job offer he received from the law firm in Portland where he interviewed and discusses Oregon's requirement that law firm partners' names must be removed from the letterhead when they die, which results in law firms in Oregon frequently changing names. Goodwin discusses people he admired in the law firm in Portland where he interviewed for a job but he did not want to live there, describing himself as a small town person who did not want to leave Eugene.	Careers - Legal		
00:13:25	Gaining courtroom experience as a court appointed lawyer, part one	After he was sworn in as a lawyer, Goodwin's work for the law firm in Eugene changed. He got a notary public commission and notes that his firm worked a lot on forming small business entities so his ability to notarize the documents was very useful. He could not appear in court until he passed the bar. He describes going to the court after he passed the bar to make himself available for court appointed criminal cases to get experience and lists some of the judges that were there. He got his first criminal case soon thereafter and describes what he did in that case and for court appointed cases in general. He was paid \$15 for each person he represented which he notes was a disincentive for a trial.	Careers - Legal		
00:16:34	Gaining courtroom experience as a court appointed lawyer, part two	Goodwin notes that many of his court appointed cases involved men who were guilty, admitted they'd done the crime, and were primarily interested in being sentenced quickly before the judge became aware of their prior records. He also engaged in plea bargaining for defendants in order to avoid trials. He discusses at length the utility of plea bargaining versus its reputation and how it can be abused.	Careers - Legal		
00:19:54	Example of an appropriate use of plea bargains	Goodwin discusses the case of an upper middle class college student, a senior in the ROTC, who picked up a male hitchhiker and pulled off the road to engage in sex. A game warden came across them and arrested them. They were both accused of sodomy which had a 15 year penalty. The hitchhiker had a court appointed lawyer and Goodwin was retained by the college student's parents. He discusses how a conviction would have ruined the student's life. He got the district attorney to agree to a guilty plea of disorderly conduct which would not affect his record. The hitchhiker was offered the same plea opportunity. Goodwin discusses why he believes this was a situation in which plea bargaining was appropriate. He describes related cases in which he thinks a plea would not be appropriate but in the case described above, both adults had consented.	Careers - Legal		

00:25:41	Gaining courtroom experience as a court appointed lawyer, part three	Goodwin discusses how his law firm felt about his work as a court appointed attorney. They preferred to have him working billable time in the office, though they understood this was how he needed to get courtroom experience. His first court cases for the firm were criminal and he served as a helper in the firm's civil cases. He notes that he never had an innocent person convicted who he was defending, though he had a few guilty people not be convicted. He discusses his sense that a young lawyer never knows for sure whether his client is telling the truth and why clients often deny everything, even lying to their lawyer. He notes that after a few years, lawyers gain confidence about being able to tell if their clients are lying.	Careers - Legal		
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1985 August 23

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:30	Positive learning experiences at Darling & Vonderheit	Goodwin discusses the high degree of training he received while working at Darling & Vonderheit and this was in part why he had been interested in working for them. He describes Stanley R. "Stan" Darling and Otto F. Vonderheit as sticklers for accuracy with high ethical standards. He describes how they helped him with his early work and notes that they both had a pedagogical orientation and recognized it would be good to invest time in training. Goodwin had a very good learning experience and close working relationship with them; they became friends and their families socialized together. He discusses how both Darling and Vonderheit both died at relatively young ages.	Careers - Legal		
00:03:22	Learning the importance of being prepared as a lawyer	Goodwin was in his early 30s while Darling and Vonderheit were in their early 40s. He describes their insistence on thorough preparation before going to court, leaving nothing to chance. He comments that they were wary of lawyers who decided to wing it in court. Later when he became a judge, he could tell when a lawyer was well-prepared. Goodwin worked on estate planning and probate cases and notes that both Darling and Vonderheit were good at business organization and estate planning. He describes their expertise at estate planning and notes that even if he had his own client, he would refer their estate planning issues to the firm's principals because they were so knowledgeable.	Careers - Legal	Collegiality	
00:06:46	Taking on trial cases for Darling & Vonderheit; federal cases taken on by the firm	Goodwin became more interested in trial work so began to take on those cases for the firm. Darling, who had a lot of experience with federal courts, took the federal cases and regularly accompanied Goodwin to court on other cases as lead counsel. He describes the judges whose courts they often appeared in, particularly federal judge James A. Fee, who Goodwin calls "irascible." He describes Darling's representation of landowners whose property was taken by the government to build dams, noting that they were good cases to try because they always got paid and their clients were happy with the compensation they received from the government.	Careers - Legal	Federal courts	

00:09:33	The importance of being a generalist as a lawyer, part one	Goodwin discusses a case that showed him how a lawyer has to be a generalist. Darling represented a client that raised turkeys. He describes qualities of turkeys raised for meat and some of their typical behaviors. The rancher lost a lot of turkeys due to loud sounds on a neighboring property panicking the turkeys and causing fatalities. They had to find out whether the turkeys died of a typical disease or as the result of the neighbor's actions. They settled out of court but in the process Goodwin had to learn a lot about turkeys. He reflects on the variety of things he had to learn about as a lawyer.	Careers - Legal	Agriculture - Livestock	
00:14:10	The importance of being a generalist as a lawyer, part two	Goodwin describes sawmills that burned waste to generate steam that ran the machinery. He had to learn about steam boilers and pressure gages and a variety of other things for a case. He discusses the danger to employees of the lumber industry and how the industry worked to avoid accidents. They took on the cases of injured workers, trying to win compensation to make up for the loss of earning capacity. He notes that there could be jury trials for worker's compensation claims when he was a practicing lawyer though that option was eliminated in the late 1960s. He describes a case he handled for a client with a prize pig that died due to becoming overheated on a train. There was a lawsuit over the value of the loss of the pig.	Careers - Legal	Industry - Timber	Agriculture - Livestock
00:18:19	Discussion of judges William East and George Skipworth	Goodwin discusses William G. East, a University of Oregon alumnus, state circuit court judge, and prominent citizen of Eugene. East would act as a judge for moot court sessions when Goodwin was in law school. Goodwin enjoyed appearing in East's court because he was a kindly judge who treated lawyers courteously. He discusses judge George F. Skipworth as more strict, but fair. He discusses East as the newer judge who took on many of the cases and Skipworth's retirement, noting it was long overdue because of his failing eyesight and forgetfulness.	Careers - Legal	Careers - Judicial	
00:22:37	Early involvement in politics and being elected as Republican precinct committeeman	Judges in Oregon did not have very good retirement pensions and Goodwin notes that may have been one reason Skipworth held off on retiring. He describes that East was a capable trial judge in the state court and he supported East for a federal judgeship in 1955. He explains that he had become active in the Republican party by that time and was sometimes consulted on those issues. He discusses a deal he made with his law school roommate, Edwin Earl "Ed" Allen, who was a Democrat, that they would both run for precinct committeeman positions in their respective political parties. They thought it would be healthy for them as law students to be active in political parties and to have some input on who got elected. They were both elected. He describes their campaign activities.	Careers - Judicial	Political parties	

00:26:40	Participating in the Young Republicans and working on Eisenhower's presidential campaign	As a member of the county central committee, Goodwin became interested in the Young Republicans organization. He notes others who were involved in the group including Douglas "Doug" Spencer and Mark O. Hatfield. Goodwin describes attending Young Republican gatherings with Spencer and what took place at them. He got to know many people outside of Lane County due to his involvement in the organization. He discusses his interest in Dwight D. Eisenhower and working on his behalf during his presidential campaign. He comments that young people were getting interested in the Republican party because they felt that Democrats had been in power nationally for many years. He registered as a Republican for this reason and also in part to help Wayne L. Morse in the 1944 primary. He voted for Thomas E. Dewey in the presidential election of 1948.	Republicans	Morse, Wayne L.	
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## Tape 8 Side 2

1985 August 23

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:19	Republican movement in Lane County and Goodwin's involvement in local politics	Goodwin discusses "Mr. Republican," Edward G. Boehnke, a well-connected political operator who owned a print shop. Boehnke wanted Republicans in city government rather than non-partisans, which was the trend at the time. He feared the non-partisan movement would weaken the party system. Goodwin notes that the Lane County Republican central committee was fairly active. He started getting involved when there was a growing movement in favor of Dwight D. Eisenhower. He lists people he got to know around that time including some involved in the state legislature and county politics.	Political parties	Republicans	Political participation
00:04:16	Journalists becoming involved in politics	Goodwin notes that his employers at Darling & Vonderheit were fine with his involved in politics. He discusses becoming acquainted with Thomas L. "Tom" McCall and McCall's path to becoming a radio and television journalist, noting that McCall was not much involved in politics at this time. Goodwin notes that it was, and is, considered "bad form" by journalists to participate in politics and he broke with his old newspaper crowd by attending Young Republican meetings.	Political participation	McCall, Thomas L.	Careers - Journalism
00:07:03	Goodwin's support of Judge William G. East being appointed to federal court	Goodwin acknowledges that he did not think of himself as a potential judge. He discusses how Paul L. Patterson became governor after Governor James Douglas McKay left to become Secretary of the Interior for the Eisenhower administration. Goodwin describes wanting to support judge William G. East's appointment to federal court and being asked to pull strings with William M. Tugman for the <i>Register-Guard</i> to write favorably about East. Goodwin felt shy about approaching Tugman and did not feel it would help.	Careers - Judicial	Governors	
00:09:50	Three Lane County judges in a car accident involving drinking	Goodwin discusses judges East, Frank B. Reid, and [Chet] Anderson, noting that each of them had issues with drinking, though he admired them and was not aware of their drinking at the time. He describes East's judge-like appearance. He recounts a story about East, Reid, and Anderson attending a meeting together in Coos Bay, Oregon. They drove back to Eugene that night after the meeting and ended up with the car in a ditch after hitting a slippery patch of mud and likely because the driver had been drinking.	Careers - Judicial	Alcohol consumption	

00:12:48	Cover-up of the judges' car accident and suspicions about Judge East's drinking problem	The judges were found by a police officer who noted that they were drunk. He took them to the police station and after discovering who they were, gave them coffee and kept them there until they were ready to travel again. The incident was kept quiet but the police record was leaked and the <i>Register-Guard</i> made a story out of it being a cover-up. The paper started looking into East's drinking but this was happening at the same time as he was being considered for a federal judgeship and a drinking problem would have been an issue. Goodwin was asked about East's drinking by an FBI agent and since he was not aware of it at the time, he said there wasn't an issue.	Careers - Judicial	Alcohol consumption	News media
00:16:22	Goodwin's path to becoming a judge, part one	Goodwin notes that East had concealed his drinking problem from public awareness and it was never evident in court. He never saw East drink too much socially. East received positive recommendations from his colleagues but Tugman knew about East's drinking and the <i>Register-Guard</i> was questioning East's suitability for the federal judgeship. Goodwin felt that East was a good trial judge who was courteous to the attorneys. East's appointment looked certain and there began to be discussions about who would replace him on the circuit court. Goodwin did not think anyone would appoint him and it was not on his radar. He mentions three men who were the most likely choices for the role, including William Fort.	Careers - Judicial	Alcohol consumption	News media
00:19:33	Goodwin's path to becoming a judge, part two	Fort was a private lawyer and civic leader who was interested in the juvenile justice system and changing how juvenile cases were handled in Lane County. Many people assumed he would get the next open judgeship. Goodwin explains that there were two judge positions opening up, one due to East's appointment to the federal bench and one due to increased caseload in the county. He discusses two more lawyers who were being thought of for one of the positions, William W. Bartle and "Bill" Riddlesbarger. He notes that Riddlesbarger was the establishment choice and describes how both lawyers had supporters and detractors.	Careers - Judicial		
00:24:04	Goodwin's path to becoming a judge, part three	Goodwin explains that the Oregon bar was divided between supporters of Bartle and those of Riddlesbarger. He wasn't sure who he should support and his law partners did not support either of them for a judgeship. They knew that governor Patterson would appoint a Republican. Prominent trial lawyer Windsor Calkins asked Goodwin if he would be interested in becoming a judge, noting that he might be a lot of people's second choice, given the divided loyalties toward Bartle and Riddlesbarger. Calkins, who had dabbled in politics and knew Patterson, encouraged him to consider it. Goodwin describes how many lawyers at the time could also serve in the legislature because it was not a full-time commitment.	Careers - Judicial	Political participation	

00:26:35	Goodwin's path to becoming a judge, part four	Calkins mentioned Goodwin to Patterson, who remembered Goodwin from his presentation on the Uniform Commercial Code to a legislative committee while still in law school, as well as from his volunteer work on Patterson's campaign. Patterson thought it was a great idea to appoint young judges. Goodwin comments that the "old style" of appointing successful lawyers to the bench as a form of semi-active retirement fell out of favor because the work started to require more energy as the courts became busier.	Careers - Judicial	Political participation	Governors
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## Tape 9 Side 1

1986 April 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:27	Paul Patterson's unexpected governorship	Goodwin notes that Windsor Calkins and Paul L. Patterson were each others' law school classmates and friends. He describes how Patterson became governor, noting that he did not intend to become governor but was appointed mid-term. He had to run for governor the following year and Goodwin helped with that campaign. He comments that Patterson had been a highly regarded attorney. He died in office so did not complete a full term.	Governors	Political participation	
00:04:45	Windsor Calkins' influence on Goodwin's first judicial appointment	Goodwin felt that Patterson had been a good governor. He discusses a few of Patterson's many judicial appointments who are still serving, discussing district judge Charles S. "Chuck" Woodrich in particular. Goodwin discusses Windsor Calkins, calling him an older, established attorney who was a role model for young trial lawyers due to his success. Goodwin sometimes had cases against Calkins and he impressed Calkins as an ethical and courteous professional. This is in part why Calkins recommended Goodwin to Patterson for a judgeship, thus starting his judicial career.	Careers - Judicial		
00:07:34	Appointment of three new Lane County circuit court judges in quick succession	Goodwin lists the counties in Oregon's second judicial district when he became a judge and the judges that served in them. He explains that judge William G. East was vacating a seat in Lane County and the legislature created an additional judgeship in the county so there were two vacancies of three total judgeships in Lane County. Goodwin was appointed to replace East and William S. Fort was appointed to fill the new position. Frank B. Reid had been appointed recently to replace George F. Skipworth. Goodwin discusses another judge from Roseburg.	Careers - Judicial		
00:10:45	Construction of new courthouse in Lane County	Due to the new appointments, Lane County had a brand new, three-judge court. The county also began to build a new courthouse and the new judges worked with architects and the county gave their input on the project. Goodwin notes that Robert W. "Bob" Straub was a county commissioner at the time and was involved in the project, calling him "a man with a good deal of vision and good sense." Reid, Fort, and Goodwin were all "indifferently political Republicans" who got along well with the county commissioners. Straub insisted the courthouse be built with room to expand, planning for three extra courtrooms. Goodwin explains that the county had received some funding so they did not need to pay for the new courthouse with taxes.	Careers - Judicial	Straub, Robert W.	

00:14:03	Appointment to the Oregon Supreme Court by Governor Hatfield, part one	In addition to Lane County, Goodwin served in Gold Beach, Roseburg, and Coquille. He occasionally worked in Bend and other locations as well. He notes that old judges do not like to retire and describes some older judges who got a little behind in their work. The chief justice would ask Goodwin to go help them for a week at a time because he was young and full of energy. After a few years of this work, Mark O. Hatfield appointed Goodwin to the state Supreme Court during an election year. Goodwin points out that judges who are appointed in an election year can have a hard time winning an election if they are challenged by a more recognized person. He was concerned about leaving his position in Eugene and risking not being elected to the Supreme Court.	Careers - Judicial	Oregon Supreme Court	
00:17:43	Appointment to the Oregon Supreme Court by Governor Hatfield, part two	Goodwin called Calkins to ask his advice about accepting the Supreme Court appointment who told him lawyers around the state would support him. He also asked the president of the state bar association his advice. He pointed out that Goodwin had worked as a trial judge all over the state and the bar would support him. Goodwin accepted the Supreme Court appointment and he credits the work he did around the state during his first five years as a judge having a positive impact on that. He learned that Chief Justice William M. McAllister liked him and had talked with Hatfield about him. Goodwin discusses already being friendly with all of the judges on the Supreme Court when he was appointed.	Careers - Judicial	Oregon Supreme Court	Hatfield, Mark O.
00:20:53	Running uncontested for re-election as a circuit court judge	Goodwin describes his experience running for election as a circuit judge in 1956 after having been appointed in 1955. Nobody filed to run against him in the primary. He notes that between the time he was appointed and the time of the election, he did not turn down any opportunities to speak to local groups across several counties when invited, to get his name out there. He reflects that it might have given potential opponents second thoughts to see that he was actively out in the community. He discusses Charles S. Woodrich's campaign against an opponent in Roseburg, named Woodruff, which caused some confusion.	Careers - Judicial	Campaigns - Judicial	
00:24:18	Goodwin's discussion of maverick Oregon Republicans	Goodwin discusses his political activities, noting that he registered as a Republican in 1944 to support Wayne L. Morse in the primaries. He describes a "Morse Republican" as a maverick, possibly the equivalent opposite of a Reagan Republican in the present day, who is doctrinaire and conservative. He comments that there are not many Reagan Republicans in Oregon and the Republicans are more like Hatfield and Robert W. Packwood with regional and less indoctrinated perspectives. He notes that he supported Republican candidates that he liked and he turned down opportunities to run for office, preferring to practice law.	Careers - Judicial	Political participation	Republicans

00:26:50	Stepping back from politics as a judge	Goodwin explains that the tradition in Oregon is that judges get out of politics once appointed and do not participate in party activities. He notes that being perceived as a party loyalist defeats one's usefulness as a judge. However for federal court appointments, a judge must be from the same party as the president and have a senator in support of them. Goodwin notes that he and Hatfield had been friends for a long time and that he was the only judge Hatfield appointed to the Supreme Court in his eight years as governor, simply due to other vacancies being filled by elections, which he describes.	Careers - Judicial	Oregon Supreme Court	Hatfield, Mark O.
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## Tape 9 Side 2

1986 April 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:27	Goodwin's largest corporate case on the circuit court	Goodwin notes that though it has been over 30 years since his first judicial appointment, he remembers several cases. He describes a case involving Georgia-Pacific being sued by Booth Kelly Lumber Company, a non-jury trial lasting a few weeks. As the trial progressed, he could tell that it would involve a lot of money. Toward the end, Booth Kelly settled with Georgia-Pacific for millions of dollars, which ended the lawsuit so he did not have to decide the case. He notes that there were excellent lawyers on both sides, he learned a lot, and it was a pleasure to try the case. He had not been aware of the settlement negotiations. He comments that this was probably the largest corporate case he sat on.	Careers - Judicial	Industry - Timber	
0:03:35	Goodwin's decision from the bench in favor of Archie Weinstein	Goodwin discusses another important case involving Sidney "Archie" Weinstein, a retailer who sold some military surplus as well as other discounted items. One of the companies whose items he sold at a discount was not happy about it because they had contracts with regular distributors for a fair trade price. They sued Weinstein and it was a long case with many expert witnesses. Goodwin decided the case from the bench in Weinstein's favor, stating that non-contracted parties were not bound by fair trade contracts.	Careers - Judicial		
00:07:27	Breaking the fair trade law and later friendship with Stanley Weigel	Goodwin comments that his decision in the Weinstein case "broke the Oregon fair trade law" and from then on there was free competition. He enjoyed the case because he "made a little law" and it was a sensible decision that was not appealed. He explains why the company hired well-known San Francisco lawyer Stanley A. Weigel as their lead counsel. Weigel was outraged that Goodwin decided the case from the bench. Weigel later became a federal judge in San Francisco and the next time Goodwin saw him they were both federal judges. They reminisced about their earlier encounter in the courtroom and became friends.	Careers - Judicial		
00:10:00	Doing important work in simple ways	Goodwin describes a case involving an old man exposing himself to an elementary school pupil. The old man had dementia and liked hanging around children. He was indicted for child molestation and had a court-appointed lawyer who waived a jury trial. Goodwin felt that the old man was not a criminal but had mental health issues. He found him not guilty and recommended he be placed under a guardianship. The case gave him the sense that judges can do important work in simple ways. He notes that he dealt with a lot of domestic relations cases.	Careers - Judicial		

00:13:02	Humor and variety in circuit court cases	Goodwin describes a witness testifying about a defendant hitting someone on the head with a rifle. When asked by the defendant's lawyer how he did it, the witness responded "Well just like anybody would hit anybody over the head with a rifle." He shares that that phrase became a joke in his family. He describes another case from which a phrase emerged that was later used humorously by his family. He discusses a variety of other types of cases he dealt with as a circuit court judge, including manslaughter, irrigation, mining claims, lumber and logging cases. He describes a divorce case involving a logger having an affair at work which was how Goodwin found out that women were being hired as whistle punks.	Careers - Judicial	Domestic relations	
00:17:02	The work of deciding cases from the bench	Goodwin describes following the "English model," deciding many cases from the bench. During long trials, he had time to visit the law library and look up cases in the evenings. In the Weinstein case, he found a lot of law critical of fair trade statutes. By the time the case wrapped up, he was ready to decide it and did not see any reason why he should take it under advisement. He describes the efficiencies involved in doing that. He describes why the Supreme Court approved of his methods. He became known as a quick decider on cases and set a precedent, which has been continued in Oregon. He describes how the judge has to work a little harder during the trial in order to decide from the bench. Goodwin explains that the normal procedure would be to take the trial transcript and study the law after the trial, taking two to three months to write an opinion. During those months, the judge is hearing other cases and his memory becomes less fresh. He believes it is better to decide cases as soon as possible after the trial is over.	Careers - Judicial		
00:20:56	Goodwin's family life, part one	Goodwin discusses his family life during 1955 through 1960. He and Mary had four children. Their first child was born in 1952 and the rest were born by 1959. He notes that he came home from work every night to young children "mewling and puking in their mother's arms, as Shakespeare would say." He would take off his suit jacket upon arriving home so that a baby would not throw up on it. Mary had been a legal secretary and became a full-time mother once they had children. They had originally planned for three children but they were happy with their two girls and two boys. The family did not do a lot of recreation activities; Goodwin gave up golf so that he could spend Saturdays and Sundays at home with his children. He notes that he never regretted giving up golf and has not yet taken it up again.	Family life	Leisure activities	
00:24:16	Goodwin's family life, part two	Goodwin's family would visit one of his brothers in West Linn and picnic outdoors. As the children got older they took camping trips in central and eastern Oregon. They frequently visited the Oregon coast around Coos Bay, where his in-laws lived. They traveled to Death Valley for spring vacations for many years. He notes that his children still enjoy visiting Death Valley. Goodwin observes that he had a busy job without much spare time during the week so he reserved weekends for the family.	Family life	Oregon outdoors	

00:26:46	Appointment to the Oregon Supreme Court and late-night call from Governor Hatfield	Goodwin discusses his appointment to the state Supreme Court, noting that if there was any jockeying for the seat, Hatfield's legal counsel, Loren D. Hicks, or William "Travis" Cross would know about it. He later heard from Hatfield that chief justice William M. "Bill" McAllister had recommended him. Hatfield's wife was good friends with Goodwin's wife Mary since college and had also recommended Goodwin. He notes this as an example of Oregon being a small state where everybody knows everybody. He did not know who else Hatfield considered for the appointment. Goodwin was completely surprised when Hatfield called him at 11:30 one night letting him know he was his first choice for the Supreme Court seat and he needed an answer by seven o'clock the next morning. Hatfield was planning a press conference in the morning and he wanted to avoid any leaks.	Careers - Judicial	Oregon Supreme Court	Hatfield, Mark O.
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## Tape 10 Side 1

1986 April 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:26	Continuation of Oregon Supreme Court appointment story from previous tape	Goodwin continues his story from the last tape about Governor Mark O. Hatfield calling to offer him a seat on the Oregon Supreme Court. He describes calling two attorneys who assured him he would be supported by the bar for the Supreme Court position. He then called the governor back and said yes. He notes that both he and Hatfield were in their late 30s at this time, quite young for a governor and Supreme Court judge. Goodwin had mused about serving on the Supreme Court at some point in the future but was completely surprised he was asked at that time. He comments that senator Richard L. Neuberger died around the same time he was appointed.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial
0:02:23	Goodwin's convention to get on the ballot as a judge for the 1960 election, part one	Goodwin discusses the unusual situation in the election laws that permitted independent candidates, which included all judges, to be placed on a ballot by petition. Goodwin was appointed too late to get on the ballot for the 1960 election. To avoid having a write-in campaign, he appointed a non-partisan committee of lawyers with his friend William E. "Bill" Love as the chair. He explains how they put together a convention and how that worked in Oregon election law. He notes that Edwin J. Peterson, the current chief justice, was part of the committee as well.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:08:29	Goodwin's convention to get on the ballot as a judge for the 1960 election, part two	Goodwin notes that the convention to get him on the ballot was organized by lawyers in Portland while he was in Salem. He describes lawyers coming from all over Oregon and having a reception afterward at the hotel where the convention had taken place. He comments that it was perfectly orchestrated to follow the statute and that it was done in a spirit of fun, like law students putting on a moot convention. Whole families came; the only requirement was that they had to be registered voters and that all counties in Oregon were represented by a certain number of people. He believes it was the last time that that provision in Oregon election law was used in that way.	Oregon Supreme Court	Campaigns - Judicial	Election practices
00:11:44	Election to the Oregon Supreme Court and thoughts on judge Hall Lusk	The purpose of the convention was to get Goodwin's name printed on the ballot after the deadline. Most people voted for him because his was the only name on the ballot for the Supreme Court seat. Goodwin had a six-year term and ran unopposed again for his next term. He comments on the difference between running for office in California versus Oregon. He discusses his thoughts and feelings about Hall S. Lusk at length, who he replaced on the court. He notes that Lusk returned to the Supreme Court as a retired judge, so they became colleagues for a few years.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	

00:16:08	Admiration for colleagues on the Oregon Supreme Court	Goodwin describes having the opportunity to sit with Lusk and the other judges on the Supreme Court at lunch and learned a lot from them. He felt admiration and respect for his colleagues on the court. He and Harold J. Warner were the only judges who had been educated at the University of Oregon. He lists the institutions where the other judges had been educated. He discusses the states the other judges came from, calling William C. Perry and Gordon Sloan "dust bowl refugees from Kansas" who came to Oregon in the 1930s. He discusses Arno H. Denecke and George Rossman's respective paths to Oregon and the Supreme Court.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:21:29	Descriptions of judges Kenneth O'Connell and Ralph Holman	Goodwin comments that the Supreme Court was collegial and had fun. He discusses Kenneth J. O'Connell, describing him as the most intellectual and liberal member of the court. He had been Goodwin's teacher in law school and they were good friends. Goodwin describes Ralph M. Holman as "an excellent addition to the court" with streetwise common sense. He discusses Holman's educational background. Holman had worked with Earl C. Latourette and took his circuit court seat when Latourette was appointed to the Supreme Court. Holman then moved onto the Supreme Court by election. Goodman notes that the judges enjoyed working with him and he used to sit with them pro tem by their request before he ran for a seat.	Oregon Supreme Court	Collegiality	
00:24:16	Typical Oregon Supreme Court cases and ideological variety	Goodwin explains that the Supreme Court judges were both professionally and socially compatible though they were ideologically "all over the place." He explains that in a state court, there is not a predictable ideological divide like there is for the U.S. Supreme Court, which selects its own cases and only takes controversial cases. Judges on the Oregon Supreme Court did not have control over the cases they took, though that has since changed. They did not often have cases involving larger issues such as separation of church and state. When they did get such cases, the judges would line up fairly predictably along a liberal and conservative continuum. He discusses how the Oregon constitution is more explicit than the U.S. constitution about the separation of church and state.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Constitutional law

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1986 April 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:03	Separation of church and state and First Amendment cases on the Oregon Supreme Court	Goodwin discusses cases that divided the judges on the Oregon Supreme Court, specifically involving the separation of church and state and the First Amendment. He describes George Rossman's "Victorian attitude" toward pornography related to his perceptions of class divisions as well. He discusses the first censorship case he handled as a trial judge, holding that an erotic bookstore could stay open. The case went to the Oregon Supreme Court and he describes key judges' responses.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
0:03:15	Leathers v. City of Burns	Goodwin describes a Supreme Court case in which Hall S. Lusk disagreed with Kenneth J. O'Connell, Leathers v. City of Burns. He discusses why Lusk dissented. He notes that they dealt with a lot of regulatory agency questions at the Supreme Court, which could at times be divisive and political in the sense that they involved public policy. He observes that the judges did not have extremist positions on either end.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Political views
00:06:52	Continuum of ideologies among the Oregon Supreme Court judges	Goodwin observes that O'Connell was the Supreme Court's most consistent liberal, followed by Gordon Sloan and himself. William C. Perry and Harold J. Warner were in the middle, "conventional, conservative, pre-World War II Republicans" and Rossman and William M. McAllister were more traditionally conservative. He notes that Lusk was a conservative, "old Oregon Democrat," similar to Earl C. Latourette. Lusk was loyal to Roosevelt but did not necessarily agree with Roosevelt's economic policies and on that issue was more aligned with Republicans.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Political views
00:10:20	Description of George Rossman; accusations of judicial legislation on insurance case	Goodwin reiterates that Rossman was a Victorian, courtly, dignified and austere. He comments that "his wife probably called him Justice Rossman." One did not call him George. He continues to describe Rossman's judicial style and notes that all of the judges followed the law even if they didn't like it. Goodwin describes how that makes for a happy court because there are no attempts to grandstand or rewrite the law. He discusses the 1959 Lamb-Weston v. Oregon Auto Insurance Company case involving a multi-car accident and how insurance companies should pay. There was previously no law on that subject and the Supreme Court wrote a decision describing how it should be handled. Critics called this judicial legislation but the judges did not want to wait years for the legislature to come up with something.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Rossman, George

00:14:25	Continued discussion of insurance case; intellectual honesty on the Oregon Supreme Court	Goodwin notes that the only ideological slant in the decision about insurance was to protect consumers over the insurance companies. "If they were dumb enough to write policies that conflict with each other this way, we won't let that harm the consumer." He acknowledges that the decision was a kind of social engineering but it was a very conservative court at the time. Goodwin observed that all of the judges trusted each other to be intellectually honest and follow precedent as they understood it. He reiterates that a state court does not often have occasion to line up ideologically. He notes that there are some cases where people cannot be objective, such as capital punishment or abortion. Each judge would follow the letter of the law but interpret it differently. He describes the present-day California Supreme Court's struggle with capital punishment.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Capital punishment
00:17:42	Discussion of William McAllister's talents as chief justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, part one	Goodwin notes that Arno H. Denecke and Ralph M. Holman were fairly close to him ideologically. He describes Perry as a peacemaker, though they didn't really need one, and a personable man who was not highly opinionated. He comments McAllister was an excellent chief justice who had a lot of leadership ability and liked administrative work. He contrasts this with his predecessor Perry, who was not interested in detail and delegated administrative work to other staff, noting that administration wasn't as significant during Perry's time as it later became. He calls McAllister the best qualified person to be chief justice during the years he served in that role. He was succeeded by Perry toward the end of his term on the court due to his strong disagreements with other judges.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:21:40	Discussion of William McAllister's talents as chief justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, part two	Goodwin notes that there were some personality flare-ups after he left the court as well, but with "bright, active men with strong opinions", there was occasional tension. He was not aware of acrimony when he was there. He discusses the reasons for changing the mandatory two-year term rule for chief justices to make longer terms possible for continuity. McAllister had a flair for administrative work and was not fast at turning out opinions. The court wanted to harness his administrative talent and let him do that as chief justice. Goodwin emphasizes that McAllister was quite productive, just not in writing opinions as quickly as others. He notes that the chief justice role is not a popularity contest; they sought efficient management skills. Goodwin comments that under the old system, the two-year term was more like an honorific and did not have much to do with administrative ability. They rotated the position and gave it to whoever was up for reelection next to help them. McAllister's tenure changed that.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	

00:26:22	Serving on the constitutional revision committee	Goodwin discusses his views on the quality of the old Oregon constitution as a legal document for interpretation. "It was a pretty good job for the 1859 drafting." He notes that it was put together from parts of various midwestern states' constitutions and that the old constitution served them well but needed to be modernized. He describes serving on the constitutional revision committee in 1962 with O'Connell and Hans A. Linde, former governors Charles A. Sprague and Robert D. Holmes, and judge Herbert M. "Herb" Schwab, among others.	Oregon Supreme Court	Constitutional law	Constitutional law
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by Rick Harmon

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Tape 11 Side 1

1986 April 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:02	Changes in tort law while serving on the Oregon Supreme Court	Goodwin ran unopposed for his Oregon Supreme Court seat in both 1960 and 1966. He filed his candidacy and did not need to do any campaigning. He notes that most cases have a relevance of about ten years because after that, more current questions change the focus. Tort law was changing all over the country; California was leading the changes and Oregon was picking and choosing some of those cases to follow. He notes that the pioneering private liability cases adopted by the Supreme Court in Oregon are old hat now, though they seemed exciting at the time.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:03:19	Sense of accomplishment from writing opinions	Goodwin feels his golden years on the Supreme Court were between 1962 and 1969 because Arno H. Deneke and Ralph M. Holman came on the court and there was high productivity, with judges writing 50 opinions per year, many of which ended up in law school case books. He discusses why O'Connell was most frequently followed by the law professors. Goodwin felt a sense of accomplishment when he saw his own cases in case books or hired law clerks that had read his cases. He discusses the Beach Bill, which he feels is the most important case he ever wrote, upholding its constitutionality and making Oregon's beaches public for the foreseeable future.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:06:54	Separation of church and state case in Eugene, Oregon	Goodwin notes that he did not write many dissents. He discusses the Eugene cross case as the most interesting dissent case for him. He explains that the case involved a flip-flop by the court. They had an acting pro tem judge during Ralph M. Holman's sabbatical year. He describes Oregon's sabbatical program for judges and some of the things the judges did. In the cross case, the six regular judges split down the middle regarding whether the cross in Eugene was an improper mixture of church and state and the pro tem judge was the tiebreaker. The losing side in the case petitioned for a new hearing, which was granted, this time with Holman back on the court, and the outcome changed, with the cross being declared in violation of the Oregon constitution. Goodwin explains why the case did not end with the second decision. He notes that the cross continues to be lit up on Christian holidays which could be offensive members of other religions.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	

00:12:02	Goodwin's enjoyment of working as a judge	Goodwin discusses the influence of his journalistic experience on his ability to write opinions as well as having taken Latin and typing in high school. Goodwin notes that he feels he is the wrong sex, race, religion, politics and age to be selected for a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court and he does not worry about further advancement in the judiciary. He describes enjoying being a judge. He comments that by the time he became a federal district judge, he was "finally mature as a judge." He notes that he was on the federal district court at an exciting time, the end of the 1960s and beginning of the 1970s.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Careers - Journalism
00:15:25	Influence of the Warren court on the Oregon Supreme Court	Goodwin discusses living through a period of history without realizing it was historic. The Oregon Supreme Court reluctantly followed the Warren court's signals regarding criminal law and forced the U.S. Supreme Court to tell them what they had to do. Goodwin comments that it was not an easy transition. O'Connell was the strongest voice about following the Warren court's lead. Goodwin affirmed some convictions in the face of constitutional challenges founded on newly discovered law which were reversed by federal courts. After a few of these situations, the Oregon Supreme Court started applying the law the way the U.S. Supreme Court told them to.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Constitutional law
00:18:51	Beginnings of the criminal law revolution	Goodwin notes that the first big case that brought about the criminal law revolution was Gideon v Wainwright. Other key cases included Mapp v Ohio and the Miranda v Arizona case. Goodwin describes being deluged with petitions from prisoners who wanted out of jail because they hadn't been read the Miranda warning. He did not want them to be released because many of them had committed violent crimes. He describes the many changes in the law at that time as putting together a quilt, fitting many pieces together until "the law was straightened out."	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Crime
00:21:23	Continuing changes in criminal law and Kenneth O'Connell's role on the Oregon Supreme Court	Goodwin notes that he has watched criminal law come full circle, with a present day Supreme Court that is leaning back the other way. He jokes that it took him 20 years to get used to the criminal justice changes made by the Warren Court and now they are changing back a little bit. He found the mid to late 1960s as an exciting time to be a state court judge because they had to examine the criminal justice practices. He discusses O'Connell's talent at getting the other judges to do what needed to be done and stop being grumpy about it. He credits O'Connell for Oregon becoming one of the model states for securing prisoners' rights and other reforms. He describes O'Connell's contribution as one of the principal authors of Oregon's post-conviction statute.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Crime

00:24:24	Addressing constitutional questions and following the lead of the Warren court	Goodwin discusses the Oregon Supreme Court following the lead of the Warren court because they were addressing constitutional questions. People were claiming they had been denied their 14th Amendment rights and the court had to look at the federal constitution. When on the Oregon constitution commission, Goodwin learned that the Oregon constitution could give people rights that were broader than the federal government's. He discusses instances where they used the Oregon constitution. He discusses the present day Oregon Supreme Court and Hans A. Linde's influence on it.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	Constitutional law
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## Tape 11 Side 2

1986 May 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:17	Working with former professor, Kenneth O'Connell	Goodwin describes working with Kenneth J. O'Connell on the Oregon Supreme Court. He shares how O'Connell jokingly commented about how Goodwin had been his student. He discusses how debate proceeded among the judges without ever becoming heated.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:03:51	Types of litigation that came before the Oregon Supreme Court and respect for colleagues	Goodwin notes that he was less than ten years out of law school, had "a sort of schoolboy reverence for appellate courts," and assumed he would agree with everybody that was following precedent. He found that there were not many occasions to disagree. He describes the type of litigation that came before the Supreme Court, which normally did not inspire passionate arguments among the judges. Constitutional cases were different and brought up political questions and judges' individual viewpoints. Goodwin comments that he had always thought of the other judges on the Supreme Court as his intellectual superiors.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:07:11	Kenneth O'Connell's verbal and analytical talents	Goodwin notes that O'Connell "never got completely over being a professor," occasionally bringing a blackboard to conference illustrate his thoughts on the case. The other judges appreciated his ability to analyze legal questions as well as his gift of verbal, sometimes humorous, expression: "it was always worth listening to." After he left the court, Goodwin discusses hearing that O'Connell had some sharp differences of opinion with William M. McAllister.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:10:42	O'Connell's contribution to revising Oregon's statutes	Goodwin discusses O'Connell's impact on the revision of the Oregon statutes. He describes the volumes used by lawyers when he was in law school, the Oregon Code of Laws Annotated (OCLA), noting they were full of obsolete and redundant material that was difficult to understand. O'Connell was instrumental in bringing in one of the first professional code revisers in the country. Goodwin explains that code revision had been an interest of O'Connell's since he was a professor. He explains how they removed obsolete statutes and used the new, operating statutes.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	

00:13:55	O'Connell's interest in, and teaching of, administrative law	Goodwin describes O'Connell's academic interest in administrative law. He notes that the Supreme Court often handled private cases but started to see more administrative law starting in the 1960s. He describes how O'Connell taught the members of the court how to use administrative law. Goodwin explains why he hadn't had much experience with it. He discusses how it was helpful in writing opinions for the administrative law of Oregon.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:17:39	O'Connell's educating of the other Oregon Supreme Court judges on the post-conviction statute	Goodwin notes O'Connell's strong position on the separation of church and state. He describes O'Connell's interest in the post-conviction statute and discusses the irregular post-conviction procedures in place at the time. O'Connell wanted to improve the process of prisoners petitioning the court and also the procedure for finding out what had happened to create the need for the petition. The Oregon post-conviction statute was enacted. Goodwin notes two lawyers helped to draft it and it has been a great labor-saving device for judges. O'Connell educated the other Supreme Court judges about the post-conviction statute as well. Goodwin notes that O'Connell was effective in upgrading areas of law that had been neglected at a time when the court was shifting from more private to more public cases.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:22:23	Increase in post-conviction appeals during Warren court years	Goodwin acknowledges that post-conviction appeals were more frequent during the Warren court years. He notes that it all started with the Gideon v. Wainwright case in the early 1960s and describes how it revolutionized criminal law in the United States. Before the case, many states, including Florida, did not provide attorneys for poor defendants. After the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, states had to provide lawyers. He describes how the new breed of public defenders had a lot of enthusiasm for trying out ideas and this influenced changes in the courts.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:25:11	Significant Fourth and Fifth Amendment U.S. Supreme Court cases that influenced criminal law	Goodwin describes the narcotics case of a woman in Ohio. Her public defender raised a Fourth Amendment question and Mapp v. Ohio went through the U.S. Supreme Court. It held that a defendant should get a new trial if evidence used against them was illegally obtained. This opened up a new wave of cases because police took a lot of shortcuts in dealing with criminals. He describes Miranda v. Arizona, the next significant U.S. Supreme Court decision, noting that it "gave everyone in prison a Fifth Amendment claim." People who had been illegally convicted could now have a free public defender to appeal their convictions based on the new laws.	Careers - Judicial	Constitutional law	

00:28:46	O'Connell's influence on the Oregon Supreme Court's upholding of new interpretation of constitutional amendments	Goodwin notes that the Oregon Supreme Court was reluctant to empty the jails of people who had been properly convicted under the old interpretation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments. They had been granting relief in egregious cases of police misconduct, but they had not been releasing prisoners on technicalities. O'Connell was influential in getting the judges to uphold the new laws even though it meant having some new trials and using taxpayer money. If they didn't take the errors seriously, police would not have incentive to do their job properly and the lower courts would never learn to administer the rules of evidence correctly.	Oregon Supreme Court	Constitutional law	
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Tape 12 Side 1

1986 May 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Discussion of proximate cause and how juries handle it	Goodwin continues discussing Kenneth J. O'Connell's role in convincing the other judges on the Oregon Supreme Court to follow the new federal guidelines. He discusses proximate cause, an area of personal injury law that is challenging for judges and juries. He gives an example of a jury deciding on an amount of financial responsibility for an accident and their influence on the insurance company's payment, noting that most jurors do not understand the concept of proximate cause. He discusses the opacity of juries' decisions and inability of courts to know why decisions were made.	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:02:58	Kenneth O'Connell's efforts in helping colleagues to understand proximate cause and the challenge of interpreting it	In his first five years on the Supreme Court, O'Connell worked on helping the judges and lawyers understand proximate cause but Goodwin notes that "he finally gave up and decided it was hopeless," commenting that that is probably still the consensus in the present day. He discusses the challenge of the subjectivity of proximate cause decisions. He discusses an example of a young man having an accident that leaves him a parapalegic and the city being considered negligent for not providing safety information. He notes that these issues cause legal scholars try to figure out better ways to handle these cases; in practice courts apply their own social value system to make decisions. He notes that O'Connell's efforts to get the other judges to think about it in a systematic way was "fairly hopeless."	Oregon Supreme Court	Careers - Judicial	
00:06:59	Appointment process and appointees to the constitutional revision commission	Goodwin discusses the process for setting up the constitutional revision commission, including who could appoint members and how many each could appoint, which was specified by legislation. He notes that a Reed College professor was very valuable to the commission. He lists other members of the commission, including two former governors. He discusses Bend newspaper editor Robert W. Chandler's interest in law and participation on the commission.	Careers - Judicial	Constitutional law	

00:11:00	Working on the constitutional revision commission, part one	Goodwin discusses the Reed professor's participation in the commission, commenting that he may have advised the commission from outside rather than as member. He comments that it was a great group of people with complimentary experiences. He describes legislator Stafford Hansell and notes he was a great contributor. He discusses Thomas R. Mahoney's involvement. The committee's recommendations were never adopted because the required two-thirds of the legislature did not agree to it. It failed by a few votes. Goodwin believes that it would have been adopted had there been a public vote because there was a lot of public interest. He discusses why the legislature did not pass it.	Constitutional law	Oregon legislature - 1960s	
00:15:10	Working on the constitutional revision commission, part two	Goodwin notes that everyone had goodwill and logical reasons for the positions they took. Some weren't willing to give up enough to get it through the legislature. He believes that if they could have had Mahoney's vote, the changes might have passed. He notes that much of what was done was eventually adopted in the constitution by amendment. He discusses Hansell's positions on the constitutional issues and on the Supreme Court. He notes that some of the judges, including O'Connell, were opposed to the court having rule-making authority. Goodwin discusses why he was in favor of rule making.	Constitutional law	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon Supreme Court
00:19:13	Working on the constitutional revision commission, part three	Goodwin summed up the issue as being a question of harnessing legislative inertia: if you don't want new rules, let the legislature take care of it. If you want new rules, give that job to the court. He comments on the federal system as a compromise, with the federal court proposing and publishing the rules and sending them to congress; if no one does anything about them they become law. If a member of congress wants to make changes, they can do so. This system was contemplated by Oregon but it did not go forward. He notes that judge Thomas Tongue did not like judicial rulemaking and describes the bar's divided positions. Goodwin continues to think the committee was a good idea but it did not work well with the legislature.	Constitutional law	Careers - Judicial	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:22:13	Working on the constitutional revision commission, part four	Goodwin discusses the impact of the news coverage in favor of the creation of the constitutional revision commission. He believes the public was ready to accept a new constitution but never had the chance; the legislature did not reach the two-thirds affirmative vote to send it to the people. Goodwin describes his optimistic expectations of the committee at the outset and the debate at their first meeting regarding whether they would propose an entirely new constitution or do piecemeal revision. He describes why they decided on a new document, realizing that this would create issues in getting it accepted as a whole package in the legislature.	Constitutional law	Press coverage	Oregon legislature - 1960s

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1986 May 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:35	Rewriting Oregon's Bill of Rights	Goodwin discusses the constitutional revision commission's positive view of Oregon's bill of rights in its old constitution though they wanted to rewrite them "in plain English." He discusses different aspects of Oregon's bill of rights that they worked on and the different wordings they used. They did not want to copy the language of the federal constitution and took out some of the familiar language, which he acknowledges may have been a mistake, "a little bit like revising the Bible." Their reasoning was so that the state Supreme Court would be free to deal with its own constitution without having to parrot the language of the U.S. Supreme Court. They could decide to give people more rights if they wanted to.	Constitutional law	Oregon Supreme Court	
00:04:11	The constitutional revision committee's grappling with due process, part one	Goodwin notes that Kenneth J. O'Connell and Hans A. Linde felt strongly about being free to use Oregon's constitution in a broader way than the federal constitution, calling this a "civil rights orientation." He notes that there was very little dissent among members of the committee but there was a substantive debate on due process. He illustrates this with an example from the U.S. Supreme Court's striking down social legislation due to violations of due process. He recalls being taught in law school that courts' engaging in substantive due process was frowned upon because that was the job of the legislature. He describes the parliamentary supremacy in the U.S. in reaction to the Supreme Court's striking down of New Deal legislation.	Constitutional law	Civil rights	
00:07:13	The constitutional revision committee's grappling with due process, part two	In 1962, the question of due process was still absorbing the attention of legal scholars. When it was noticed that the committee was trying to add a substantive due process clause in the Oregon constitution, there was a concern that it would allow the state Supreme Court to strike down legislation they didn't agree with. He notes that in the real world, state Supreme Courts already do this if the legislation is bad enough, whether or not there is a substantive due process clause in the constitution. He gives examples of how the U.S. Supreme Court strikes down laws they don't like without due process. Goodwin explains that he is a legal realist and it is difficult to stop the court from doing specific things without curbing their independence as the third branch of government. He points out that the issues they had on the committee centered on Supreme Court decisions from the 1930s. He notes that as recently as 1973 with the Supreme Court's rulings on abortion that substantive due process played a role.	Constitutional law	Oregon Supreme Court	

00:10:35	The constitutional revision committee's grappling with due process, part three	Goodwin notes that Linde was against having any due process clause because he thought it could potentially be abused. He explains that it was a classical example of an ideological debate among legal scholars who were not divided along obvious political lines. It was based on the opinions individuals who had thought a lot about the law and come to their own conclusions on the issue. Goodwin thought that due process could not really be quantified into a formula and there still is not one in the present day. He discusses that it is a question of how strong the judiciary or the parliament should be.	Constitutional law		
00:13:32	Allowing room for growth and change in Oregon's constitution	Goodwin discusses the constitutional revision commission's focus on allowing room for growth and change in the constitution, using general principles without specific details. He describes how constitutional law reflects time in generational increments. It changes slowly and incrementally, in contrast to legislation.	Constitutional law		
00:17:11	Desegregation and the impact of Brown v. Board of Education	Goodwin notes that Brown v. Board of Education was the most dramatic change in constitutional law in modern times, commenting that there had been many cases leading up to that one that were not themselves noteworthy but started to create a path toward more equality. He notes that the country was ready for the change by the time Brown v. Board of Education was decided. He discusses Plessy v. Ferguson, which held that "separate but equal" was okay. He discusses desegregation happening around the country at the time of Brown v. Board of Education. He describes many of the civil rights and social changes in the 1960s. The courts were impacted by it and were also making a lot of it possible.	Constitutional law	Civil rights	
00:21:44	Discussion of the post-Civil War amendments to the U.S. constitution	Goodwin explains that the Warren court had opened up many areas of civil rights and created expectations of civil rights; he notes examples of how people were testing those rights to see how far they could push them. Lawyers began to test those ideas because the courts were often open to it. Goodwin notes that the federal constitutional amendments were written in the 1860s and 1870s and "they lay fallow for 80 years before anybody paid any attention to them." He calls them the "post-Civil War amendments" and discusses the political and legal ramifications of the Reconstruction era at length.	Constitutional law	Civil rights	

00:26:45	Civil rights laws, racism, and the necessity of activist federal courts	Goodwin describes the "social lethargy" in bringing about the reforms of the post-Civil War amendments, noting that it took a long time for the country to be ready to accept them as what the law actually required. He describes the efforts of young lawyers to press judges to enforce the laws. He notes that it took a separate anti-lynch law to make lynching a federal offense, describing it as terrorism in the United States used to keep black people from exercising their rights as citizens. He notes that things were just as bad in the U.S. as they are in South Africa in the present day in terms of violence by whites against blacks. He comments on some people's view of racism as the price of maintaining the existing social structure and describes how things have changed in the present day. He discusses the necessity of the federal courts becoming activists because the state courts couldn't do it politically.	Constitutional law	Civil rights	Racial issues
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Tape 13 Side 1

1986 May 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:29	Northern lawyers helping with civil rights cases in the South	Goodwin discusses two lawyers from Portland who went to Mississippi in the early 1960s to represent black civil rights plaintiffs because the local attorneys in the state couldn't take those cases and continue to practice law in their towns. He notes that this was a fairly common practice at the time and that the northern lawyers were moved to help because it needed to be done and they had more leeway than southern lawyers to work on those cases. He discusses how many southern lawyers were full of goodwill toward the civil rights movement but it was hard for them to pursue those cases due to social pressures.	Civil rights	Political participation	Racial issues
00:03:19	Continued discussion of the work of the constitutional revision commission , part one	Goodwin discusses keeping a sense of the ethos of Oregon in the constitutional revision commission's work though it was not on their agenda; "Like carrying a raincoat in Oregon, it was just sort of part of your life." He describes how things like the unique initiative and referendum system, no sales tax, and no lottery were not tampered with. He describes the a situation where someone on the commission questioned the state constitution's anti-lottery provision, wondering why the legislature couldn't handle that. Former governor Charles A. Sprague convinced them that legislators would yield to lobbyists and "we'll have another tax on fools" like there had been on the east coast in the last century. Goodwin comments that a lot of Oregon tradition was discussed but he is amused looking back on it because there is now a lottery in Oregon and he agrees it is a tax on fools.	Constitutional law	Taxation	Sprague, Charles A.
00:07:11	Continued discussion of the work of the constitutional revision commission , part two	Goodwin discusses how there was a lot of statutory material in the old constitution that did not need to be there and that it should be a lean document. He describes why the commission decided there should be a periodic housecleaning of the constitution.	Constitutional law		
00:10:32	Goodwin's primary interests in updating the Oregon constitution	Goodwin discusses his primary interests in updating Oregon's constitution, including financial aspects such as having a state controller. He explains why there was no reason for the secretary of state to be the auditor. He notes that Oregon was a state that always had a balanced budget and did limited borrowing. He discusses the idea that highway tax money should be used for highways rather than as a "slush fund for the legislature."	Constitutional law	Careers - Judicial	

00:13:06	Continued discussion of the work of the constitutional revision commission , part three	Goodwin discusses the work of the subcommittees of the constitutional revision committee, noting that almost everyone was a volunteer. Subcommittees would meet and write drafts to present to the full committee. He describes the process of proposing and discussing each subcommittee's work in the full committee and notes that any debates or disagreements were friendly.	Constitutional law		
00:16:05	Continued discussion of the work of the constitutional revision commission , part four	Goodwin discusses Thomas R. Mahoney, "a quintessential local politician" who had been in the senate for a long time at that point and made a strong impact when he stood his ground in the legislature. He describes how Stafford Hansell could also be a formidable opponent in the legislature and notes that Clarence M. Barton, [Lehman], and George A. Van Hoomissen were also powerful legislators. Goodwin comments that Hansell was "an incrementalist" and came out against a wholesale rewriting of the constitution. He describes why Hansell felt this way, commenting that he was very conservative.	Constitutional law	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Mahoney, Thomas R.
00:21:00	Collegiality of the constitutional revision commission	Goodwin discusses the collegiality of the constitutional revision commission. He points out that a few people would dig in and stick to a position but it was infrequent and done with good will. He describes Mahoney's significant influence in the senate and unwillingness to give up power. Mahoney saw the constitutional amendment giving more judges more autonomy as a separate branch of the government as a threat to his power. Goodwin notes that Mahoney, and several lawyers, wanted to "keep the judges humble."	Constitutional law	Collegiality	Mahoney, Thomas R.
00:24:14	Lack of public observers at the constitutional revision commission's open meetings	Goodwin acknowledges that the constitutional revision commission's and subcommittee's work was open to the public and the press at all times, but they did not often have observers. Occasionally someone from the League of Women Voters or a political science professor would show up or be invited. He notes that they invited people as resources for specific issues to participate in their meetings, including political science professor Charles McKinley from Reed College. He discusses why their meetings were not a big draw for the public. He describes the group's sense of history and trying to accomplish something significant.	Constitutional law	Political participation	
00:26:48	Challenges of changing elected positions to appointed positions in Oregon	Goodwin discusses some of the ideas from the commission that were later adopted, including reapportionment of legislative districts. He notes that state offices did not change very much though they had wanted to get rid of some elected offices that they did not feel required a public vote such as school superintendent, changing it to an appointed office instead. They also discussed attorney general as a potential appointed position, noting that those things don't change very fast. Oregon voters wanted a choice and it was hard to get them to give up voting for candidates voluntarily, even if they did not know much information about them. He discusses people being elected to public office purely due to name recognition.	Constitutional law	Election practices	Voting

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:02	The fate of the constitutional revision commission's suggestion to remove statutory items from the constitution	Six years after the constitutional revision commission finished its work in 1963, Goodwin became a federal judge and no longer closely followed the Oregon legislature's work. He discusses some of the commission's work that was either not changed, or was followed up on, between 1963 and 1969. Most of their suggestions about removing statutory items from the constitution was not done. He notes that it could be easily done if someone took it on, though currently no interest group is particularly interested in doing so because it does not impact typical populations such as consumers or business people. Goodwin comments on the commission's "if it isn't busted, don't fix it" attitude toward Oregon's Bill of Rights.	Constitutional law	Careers - Judicial	
00:03:42	Turmoil of the 1960s and the building war with Vietnam	Goodwin comments that the work of the committee was happening during the nationwide ferment of the 1960s, though he wasn't as immersed in national issues as a state court judge. As a former journalist and parent of teenagers, he was very conscious of the turmoil. Having been in a war and having teenage sons formed his view of the Vietnam War. He watched the situation in Vietnam with growing concern about the U.S. getting into a land war in Asia.	Vietnam War		
00:06:45	Goodwin's thoughts on the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, part one	Goodwin discusses his thoughts on the rationale for the intervention of the U.S. in Vietnam. He did not feel it was the business of the U.S. to get involved though at the time, he also wondered if the politicians were right in their thinking. He describes the country drifting along, listening to the military leaders regarding intervening in Vietnam. Goodwin describes having a conversation about his misgivings on Vietnam with congressman Robert B. Duncan, who was also a World War II veteran. Duncan was concerned about Marxism spreading throughout Asia and ending up "behind the iron curtain." He convinced Goodwin of the domino theory.	Vietnam War		
00:10:25	Goodwin's thoughts on the U.S. intervention in Vietnam, part two	Although he had been convinced of the importance of stopping Marxism in Vietnam, Goodwin explains that he still questioned whether it justified the United States' involvement in a war. He notes that China had been "lost" to Marxism and it hadn't had much effect on the U.S., so he did not see why it was so important to fight in Vietnam. He discusses his thoughts about the eastern foreign policy establishment's motives for getting involved in conflicts. He notes that he continues to feel the same way in the present day as he did then.	Vietnam War		

00:13:26	Concerns about the criminalization of drug use	Goodwin shares his thoughts on a major domestic issue at the time: whether recreational drugs were really as bad as law enforcement wanted people to believe. He comments that the impact of the criminalization of drug use may not be worth what society or the government is paying for it. He compares it to prohibition in the 1920s, with a large contingent of law enforcement going after drug offenders rather than other criminals that are more dangerous. He describes the rationale of law enforcement and his perspective on it, noting "we're making millionaires out of all kinds of rotten people, and we're making criminals out of a lot of people who wouldn't otherwise be criminals." He shares his views about the possible positive impacts of decriminalizing recreational drugs and notes that the U.S. drug policy is one of the least successful.	Drugs	Law enforcement	
00:18:27	Civil disobedience in the 1960s and present day	Goodwin discusses the prominence of civil disobedience in the 1960s and the present day as well, describing a recent immigration asylum case in Tucson, AZ involving civil disobedience. He notes that it is a slow process of changing the law. He discusses Martin Luther King's letter from the Birmingham jail and how it made him a prominent civil rights activist.	Civil rights	Immigration	
00:21:33	Goodwin's views on the changing society of the 1960s	Goodwin describes himself as a basically conservative person that felt some dismay at social institutions being under attack all at once; on the other hand he thought some of it was justified, such as police violence and racism and women's rights. He did not see any reason why his daughters should not have the same opportunities as his sons and saw it as a systemic issue. He notes that the youth rebellion was mixed with drug culture and in some ways was normal youth behavior that happened to be at a time of a lot of anxiety over war and other big issues so the clash was more pronounced between the youth and the adults.	Women's issues	Racial issues	Drugs
00:26:05	Following the law as a judge	Goodwin observes that the law outlawing marijuana and putting more drug users in jail probably caused more alienation between generations. He notes that as a judge, he had to do what the law said, even though he was not necessarily convinced it was wise. He notes that though he is a conservative, he believes in the First Amendment and has always been against censorship. He discusses the impact of Supreme Court's legalization of pornography.	Drugs	Careers - Judicial	Constitutional law
00:29:16	Youth involvement in left-wing movements	Goodwin discusses the appeal of left-wing movements to the young, nothing that they typically haven't acquired any property yet so they do not worry as much about it.	Political participation		

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## Tape 14 Side 1

1986 May 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	Youth protests during the Vietnam era	Goodwin describes his children as too young to become part of the left-wing youth movement until the 1970s. He notes many of youths' run-ins with the law were over marijuana and they weren't seen as political. When the Vietnam War emerged more as a national debate, the youth moved to the left politically. He comments that it was hard to tell "who was using whom" and that some left-wing leaders exploited unrest. He discusses single-issue protests as opposed to politically affiliated, commenting "there's lots of single-issue politics floating around sort of like pollen."	Vietnam War	Political participation	
00:03:26	Goodwin's votes in the presidential elections of the 1960s and early 1970s	Goodwin shares that he wrote in Mark O. Hatfield in the 1960 presidential election as a protest because he did not like either one of the major party candidates. He discusses why he did not like John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. He also did not like the presidential candidates in 1964 and describes why that was so. He wrote in Hatfield again in that election. He voted for Nixon in 1968 as "the least worst candidate" and again in 1972, commenting that he thought McGovern was "totally detached from reality." He did not like Nixon but figured he was a known quantity.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Kennedy, John F.	Nixon, Richard M.
00:07:01	Goodwin's thoughts on Hubert Humphrey and experience of being appointed to the federal court by Richard Nixon	Goodwin comments that he never cared much for the choices in national elections. He discusses his positive feelings about Harry S. Truman though he voted for Thomas E. Dewey because he wanted to see the change a Republican might bring. He discusses Nixon's position against the Vietnam War and describes why he was torn between him and Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968. He felt a little embarrassed when Nixon appointed him to the federal court because he hadn't been a supporter. However it was really an appointment requested by the Oregon senators so he did not feel beholden to Nixon, though he felt grateful. He did not know Nixon personally.	Nixon, Richard M.	Humphrey, Hubert M.	Vietnam War
00:11:11	Lack of interest in presidential elections	Goodwin discusses not feeling any passion about presidential elections because there was never a candidate he felt strongly about and did not have a lot of confidence in the party nominating process. He discusses the nomination of Barry M. Goldwater and the 1964 convention as a low point. He notes that 1968 was another low point, with many of Nixon's flaws emerging and the violence during the Democratic convention.	Democratic National Convention	Nixon, Richard M.	

00:14:41	Lyndon Johnson's presidency and its impact on the present-day economy in the U.S.	Goodwin discusses Lyndon B. Johnson's presidency as the source of present-day fiscal challenges in the U.S. due to expenditures for the Vietnam War and his domestic Great Society program which caused a deficit. He saw Humphrey as trustworthy but too influenced by the ideas of the Johnson administration. He describes the impact of their policies in the present day, especially on the Small Business Administration. He notes that the current president, Ronald W. Reagan is "out of his mind" regarding not raising taxes, commenting the only way to do that is to borrow more money, driving up interest rates. He discusses why this is especially bad for Oregon.	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Vietnam War	Taxation
00:18:15	Goodwin's family life during the 1960s	In 1969, Goodwin's oldest son was 17, his only child that was influenced by the 1960s. His two daughters were teens in the 1970s so more impacted by that decade. None of his children had unfortunate drug experiences but there was a lot of alienation between their generation and Goodwin's. It was a traumatic period for their family because he often worked away from home starting in 1969. His oldest son went to college but felt alienated from the establishment and quit after two years. Goodwin felt like he was away from his family when he was most needed by his wife and three teens. When he was occasionally at home during this period, he was preoccupied with work and not very engaged with parenting. He discusses his feelings about that time.	Family life	Careers - Judicial	
00:21:15	Goodwin's eldest son's experience during and after the Vietnam War	Goodwin's son by his first marriage was a parachute medic in the Vietnam War and continues to experience trauma from many horrifying experiences there. He describes some of his son's experiences on the battlefield and his current occupation as a logger, struggles with depression, and many difficult feelings about having served in Vietnam. In addition, as a returning soldier from Vietnam he was treated as a pariah. Goodwin points out that the generation that fought in that war has never been able to talk about their feelings. He comments that this is one reason he is cynical about politicians who "keep wanting to stir up new adventures overseas."	Family life	Vietnam War	Military - Service
00:24:18	Tension between law and order and anarchy and the challenges of creating a civil society in the U.S.	Goodwin comments on an article he wrote toward the end of the 1960s for Northwest Magazine on the fundamental importance of law. He notes that the attack on the existence of laws is still happening in the present day and elaborates with example of young Harvard professors defining the root principles of Anglo-American law as tools of oppression. He discusses the tension between law and order on one side and anarchists on the other, with most people between them on a continuum. He notes that this is a phenomenon that exists in every society, at all times. He discusses the fragility of civility and how the Japanese have developed a culture of civility and formality so that many people can live together peacefully on a crowded island, in contrast to the choices Americans have with access to large, open spaces.	Law enforcement	Civic engagement	Political views

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## Tape 14 Side 2

1986 May 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	The Salem Human Relations Commission, part one	Goodwin discusses his involvement in the Salem Human Relations Commission which was formed as people in the predominantly white community became aware of needing to do something about racial justice. The commission wanted to prepare the way for a time in the future when small towns would be more integrated. He describes why he was active in the YMCA and Salvation Army, noting the impact both had. His involvement in these organizations let him to be invited to sit on the Salem Human Relations Commission, though he notes that as a judge on the Oregon Supreme Court, he may have been a symbolic choice. He believed in what the commission was doing, which was largely economic in nature.	Racial issues	Civic engagement	
00:04:52	The Salem Human Relations Commission, part two	Goodwin explains that there were dedicated people on the commission who were interested in making Salem a more hospitable environment, in part through job outreach. He notes it was hard for private businesses to go out of their way to hire minority candidates when they did not see the benefit to the bottom line. He comments that at the time, the term "color blind" was racist, denoting a lack of concern. He explains that he had not been very sensitized to racial issues, having grown up in a culture where he did not see black people except when visiting places outside of small town America. He describes the latent hostility from the business community which felt that there was not a race problem so why start one. The commission was made up primarily of church and civic leaders.	Racial issues	Civic engagement	Discrimination
00:08:26	Serving on the board of Planned Parenthood	Goodwin discusses his involvement with Planned Parenthood during a time when women's rights were just starting to emerge. His participation was influenced in part by feeling guilty about the traditional view of women, their autonomy, and birth control. It was also influenced by having daughters and a liberal education. He felt that people in leadership should do something to change the legal and social environment so that birth control was respectable and not something embarrassing. He discusses the abortion law, his desire to decriminalize abortions, and how he got involved as a member of the board of Planned Parenthood.	Reproductive rights	Women's issues	Women's organizations

00:11:46	Resigning from the board of Planned Parenthood due to conflict of interest	Goodwin resigned from the board of Planned Parenthood when he became a federal judge because it became apparent that decriminalizing abortion would become a matter of federal litigation in Oregon. He later sat on a case that came before the federal circuit court, which they took under advisement and waited for the Roe v. Wade decision to come out. He discusses his position in the case in comparison to one of the other judges, John F. Kilkenny, who went against his conscience in declaring Oregon's abortion law unconstitutional. He describes discussing the case with the other judges in terms of judicial economy, not wanting to waste their judicial capital on a decision that would become obsolete when the Supreme Court made their decision.	Reproductive rights	Careers - Judicial	Women's organizations
00:15:32	Political cost of supporting birth control and desire to make things more just for women	Goodwin notes that he did not help much with fundraising for Planned Parenthood because judges were not supposed to do that. The organization had other people around the country involved who had high visibility but were not running for office. He observes that many politicians would not put themselves on the line for birth control issues at the time. He points out that Senator Robert W. Packwood was one of the early senators who was willing to stand up for the pro-choice movement and describes the political impact it has had in his career. Goodwin elaborates on his guilty feelings about the role of women in the culture, commenting that he had a sense that women had been treated unjustly and he ought to do something about it.	Women's organizations	Reproductive rights	Packwood, Robert W.
00:18:44	Mark Hatfield's interest in putting Goodwin's name forward for the U.S. Supreme Court	Mark O. Hatfield felt Goodwin would be a good candidate for the U.S. Supreme Court as a moderate Republican and planned to put his name forward if there was a Republican president. Goodwin notes that state court judges rarely move directly to the U.S. Supreme Court though being from one of the states from the 13 original colonies raises the odds. William J. Brennan was the most recent justice to make this move when he was appointed in 1956. Goodwin describes being asked by William M. McAllister for his resume and a statement of his views on key issues to share with Hatfield. Goodwin felt that both McAllister and Hatfield were pulling him toward a U.S. Supreme Court nomination but he did not think it was very serious.	Careers - Judicial	Hatfield, Mark O.	
00:22:44	Possibility of a new federal judgeship for Oregon in 1968	Goodwin points out that Oregon is a small state with "a pitiful little handful of electoral votes" and not very influential in presidential elections. He notes that he was being talked about for a U.S. Supreme Court appointment without any intermediate roles; it did not occur to many that a judge from the Oregon Supreme Court would be interested in becoming a trial judge in the federal court. However he had enjoyed being a trial judge. Due to the long succession of Democratic presidents, he assumed he would not have a chance to become a federal judge, since presidents usually appoint federal judges from their own party. He describes the possibility of getting a new federal judgeship for Oregon in the late 1960s and why Kilkenny was a strong candidate for the 9th circuit.	Careers - Judicial		

00:27:00	Candidates for John Kilkenny's vacated seat and Kilkenny's long confirmation process in the U.S. Senate	Hatfield discussed arranging a two-for-one of judicial appointments: Kilkenny on the 9th circuit and an additional Hatfield appointment to take Kilkenny's seat on the district court. Some of the people being talked about to take Kilkenny's seat included Goodwin, Arno H. Deneke, Val D. Sloper, and Robert E. "Bobby" Jones. He discusses Kilkenny's confirmation being held up in the Senate Judiciary Committee by Senator Hiram L. Fong who wanted a Hawaiian judge appointed to the court.	Careers - Judicial		
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1986 May 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:29	Alfred Sumonetti's campaign for an appointment to a federal judgeship; John Kilkenny's difficult confirmation	Goodwin discusses prominent Portland circuit judge Alfred T. "Al" Sulmonetti and his national reputation. Sulmonetti, a Republican, wanted a federal judgeship. Goodwin describes how Sulmonetti actively campaigned for an appointment, leveraging his contacts with veterans' organizations around the country to write "sacks of mail" in support of a judgeship to Mark O. Hatfield's office after Nixon was elected. It was unknown whether John F. Kilkenny's appointment to the Ninth Circuit Court would get through the Judiciary Committee due to senator Hiram L. Fong's holding up the confirmation. Goodwin describes how he would answer people that asked him why he would want to leave the Oregon Supreme Court to become a federal trial judge. Both the increase in salary and a new challenge were appealing to him.	Careers - Judicial	Hatfield, Mark O.	
00:04:08	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part one	As a young lawyer, Goodwin had been impressed with the lawyers and judges in federal court, finding them better prepared. There were also interesting cases in federal court. This influenced him toward being open to a federal judgeship. He let Hatfield know of his interest and found out that he was on Hatfield's short list. Goodwin describes meeting U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell at the Oregon State Bar convention in 1969. Mitchell told him he'd been hearing good things about him from Hatfield. Goodwin considered it significant that Mitchell knew about him. He notes that the FBI checked up on him soon thereafter. He discusses meeting attorney John Sutro, who evaluated him for fitness for the federal court. He notes that they had calf roping in common. Sutro wrote a positive American Bar Association report for Goodwin, rating him exceptionally well-qualified for a job on the District Court.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:08:07	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part two	Goodwin explains that Sutro's "lyrical" report on him was a narrative report on his qualifications and experiences, ending with an opinion of how qualified he was. He believes that Sutro rated him exceptionally well-qualified because they had things in common and describes himself as a small-town lawyer who did not know much about federal court. Sutro interviewed other people about Goodwin in order to write the report. Goodwin describes what Sutro asked him regarding his experience on the bench and the documentation he provided to Sutro. Sutro asked Goodwin about his interest in becoming a trial judge again. Goodwin likens an appellate judge to a professor in a library writing a book and a trial judge to a baseball umpire calling balls and strikes. He wanted to get back to trial work again.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

00:11:46	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part three	Goodwin notes that being a potential Supreme Court appointee was not widely known beyond Oregon's congressional delegation. He discusses the influence of senators on judicial appointments from state to federal courts, commenting that it was somewhat unusual for a state judge to be appointed to the Ninth Circuit Court. He describes the make-up of the Ninth Circuit Court among the western states.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:14:49	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part four	When Goodwin's name was mentioned as a candidate, it was as a package deal with Kilkenny. Goodwin explains why the Nixon administration was not promoting any judges over age 65 and Kilkenny was 68. This was an issue for Kilkenny's appointment as well as the pushback from Fong. Hatfield's solution was for Kilkenny to serve on the Ninth Circuit Court for two years and then Goodwin could replace him, creating another opening for an appointment in the district of Oregon during the same administration. The administration decided in favor of this plan. Goodwin notes that Otto R. Skopil Jr. was appointed to take his place on the District Court.	Careers - Judicial	Hatfield, Mark O.	Federal courts
00:17:48	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part five	Goodwin discusses his participation in Senate Judiciary Committee confirmation hearings. His first hearing for the District Court was soon after judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr.'s financial dealings had come into question before the committee. He describes some of Haynsworth's business practices and how labor unions worked against his appointment. Haynsworth was ultimately rejected for a seat on the Supreme Court.	Careers - Judicial	Ethics	Labor unions
00:21:04	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part six	Goodwin explains that after the Haynsworth controversy, it "became very fashionable for the Senate Judiciary Committee to go into great detail about property holdings." He describes senator Roman L. Hruska dropping in on his hearing while Hatfield was talking him up as a great judge. Hruska asked why Goodwin was so poor, if he was such a good judge. Goodwin describes that as the high point of his hearing. There were not any additional questions. Goodwin lists some of Oregon's congressmen and senators that were at the hearing in support of him.	Careers - Judicial		
00:25:04	Goodwin's path to the District Court, part seven	Goodwin notes that the Judiciary Committee went into his financial dealings in detail though he did not have much to report. He found it unsettling "to be revealed to the whole world as a pauper," which was unusual but was a response to the Haynsworth situation. He describes an editorial cartoon of himself after the hearing looking beat up and notes that the buffeting he endured had nothing to do with him but was due to senators who had wanted Haynsworth to be confirmed. Everyone in the next few hearings was punished by having their financial life revealed. Goodwin discusses filling out a form about his finances and describes some of his real estate holdings. Hatfield reminded the senators that Goodwin had been a public servant for many years and had not accumulated much wealth.	Careers - Judicial	Finances - Personal	

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1986 May 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Goodwin's path to becoming a top candidate for a judgeship on the U.S. District Court	Goodwin discusses his thoughts about William M. McAllister asking him to put his resume together so that it could be shared with Mark O. Hatfield, which was presented to Goodwin as an effort at a possible long-shot U.S. Supreme Court appointment. McAllister's thinking was that it did not hurt to be prepared in case other federal judgeships became available as well. Goodwin notes that there may have been an Oregon State Bar poll regarding the District Court seat John F. Kilkenny was vacating to move to the Ninth Circuit Court. Goodwin, Arno H. Denecke, and Robert E. "Bobby" Jones were the three top candidates being discussed for the District Court. Goodwin and Denecke were friends and colleagues on the Oregon Supreme Court and did not feel that they were competing against each other.	Careers - Judicial	Denecke, Arno H.	
00:03:44	Additional judges being considered for a federal court position	Goodwin comments that Robert W. Packwood advocated for Jones, though it was really Hatfield's appointment to make. Jones had a lot of support and was a well-regarded judge in Portland. Val D. Sloper was another possibility for a federal judgeship and was close friends with Hatfield but was considered a dark horse candidate. He discusses Alfred T. Sulmonetti, a politically active judge who was also in the running and actively promoted himself.	Careers - Judicial	Packwood, Robert W.	
00:06:10	Support for Goodwin and for John Kilkenny from the Oregon State Bar	Goodwin discusses McAllister's support of both himself and Denecke for federal judgeships. He describes "bar activity" going on, with some members writing letters on his behalf and the leadership supportive of his possible appointment. He discusses a bar poll regarding whether he or Kilkenny should be appointed to the Ninth Circuit Court, which resulted in Kilkenny as the first choice. Goodwin acknowledges that there was an age barrier for Kilkenny's appointment.	Careers - Judicial		
00:09:54	A hold on filling federal judgeships due to ethics inquiry during the Johnson administration	Goodwin notes that the bar poll may have actually been for the circuit court. He discusses the filling of three new vacancies on the Ninth Circuit Court during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration and that Herbert M. Schwab was submitted as Oregon's appointee by the Democrats. He discusses the hold on federal appointments due to the ethics inquiry on Supreme Court Justice Abraham "Abe" Fortas. He describes why Shirley A. Hufstедler was confirmed while Schwab and the other appointee were not confirmed and the vacancies were held over until the next administration.	Careers - Judicial	Schwab, Herbert M.	

00:12:41	"Everybody is nice to a judge."	Goodwin notes that there was a lot of talk about who would be on the Ninth Circuit Court. He was being discussed along with Kilkenny. He observes that "it was all upside down" to be discussed as a possible Supreme Court or Ninth Circuit Court judge and then as a District Court judge. He acknowledges that "everybody is nice to a judge" so it was hard to know where he stood in terms of popularity with lawyers in the state. He felt he had a fairly good reputation, having attended law school and spent his career in Oregon. He notes that people always laugh at judges' jokes and shares an anecdote illustrating how judges are treated. Goodwin comments, "you never see your own warts!" Judges know how other judges appear to the bar but not themselves.	Careers - Judicial		
00:17:21	Senatorial power in appointed federal judges, regardless of qualifications	Goodwin describes having learned that a state's senators make appointments to federal judgeships and that the president's views did not matter as much. He notes that John F. Kennedy tried to appoint a federal judge in Boston against the wishes of the Massachusetts senators and it was not successful. Senators also have the power to appoint underqualified candidates. He shares some stories of this happening.	Careers - Judicial	Kennedy, John F.	
00:21:43	FBI investigation of Goodwin	Goodwin describes the FBI investigation of himself as very discreet when he was a candidate for a federal judgeship. After he was appointed, the main FBI agent that had investigated him shared that it was a pleasure to investigate him because people said so many nice things about him, including his ex-wife. Goodwin discusses some of the questions asked and comments that he did not know that she felt so kindly toward him though they had kept in touch due to their son.	Careers - Judicial	Law enforcement	
00:24:50	Communication with the Justice Department and Mark Hatfield's office during the confirmation process	After his name had been submitted to Congress, Goodwin describes receiving a call from the man who was to be his Justice Department contact for his hearing who explained what his role would be. He never heard from Richard M. Nixon, though he notes that Ronald W. Reagan calls candidates when he submits their names. Hatfield's office communicated with Goodwin frequently. He describes some of the communications he received.	Careers - Judicial	Nixon, Richard M.	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:34	Receiving the news of becoming a federal judge	Goodwin discusses his communications with Mark O. Hatfield's office and the help they offered in the month before his appointment to the District Court was concluded. He describes the assistance given him by Hatfield's press aide and legal counsel, Walter Evans. He shares a story of traveling from Washington D.C. to Portland and receiving the news of being confirmed as a federal judge via a call on a courtesy telephone while on a layover in the Seattle airport. Goodwin notes that he and his family did not realize at the outset how much more traveling he would be doing as a federal judge, as well as bringing more work home.	Careers - Judicial	Hatfield, Mark O.	Travels
00:03:55	Goodwin's swearing-in ceremonies	Goodwin describes his swearing-in ceremonies in late December of 1969, including who spoke at them and some of the people that attended: other judges, many friends and family including his parents. He experienced great affection and friendliness from the other federal judges and their staffs in Portland. He discusses his fellow judges on the court, Gus J. Solomon and Robert C. Belloni, both of whom he had known for many years. He describes the ceremony as a very joyful occasion and taking his large extended family out for lunch that day.	Careers - Judicial	Extended family	Federal courts
00:08:05	Learning the ropes from Court Deputy Claire Mundorff at the District Court	Goodwin explains that John F. Kilkeny could not take most of his District Court staff with him when he moved to the Ninth District Court. His courtroom crier, deputy, and court reporter remained at the District Court and Goodwin began working with them, commenting that they were excellent. He notes that the court deputy was Claire Mundorff, who was very helpful to him as someone unfamiliar with federal court practice and procedure. He describes a system devised by Mundorff of handing him cue cards to lead him through each procedural step while in court. He discusses the background and procedure for allocution as an example of something that was new to him in the federal court.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

00:12:30	Goodwin's long-time secretary, Helen Murdock, part one	Goodwin's long-time secretary, Helen Murdock, continued to work with him when he moved to the District Court. It was a big change for her, having lived and worked in Salem for her entire adult life. He describes some of her work and how helpful she was in putting together his resume when a seat on a federal court was first being discussed, finding many things that Goodwin had forgotten about. He notes that Murdock was about ten years older than he was and did not want to move to Portland. She tried commuting every day, which was 50 miles each way, then got an apartment in Portland and went home on weekends. He describes her learning curve working with Goodwin as a trial judge rather than a state Supreme Court judge.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:16:34	Goodwin's long-time secretary, Helen Murdock, part two	Goodwin comments that Murdock's personal life was disrupted but she was committed to the new position. She continued to work with him until she retired. He moved to Pasadena shortly thereafter and comments that he would not have done so before she retired. Murdock did not want to retire until she found a suitable replacement for herself; she found his new secretary, Adele Johnson. He had known Johnson because she worked for another judge in the Oregon Supreme Court and later the tax court. Johnson moved to California to work for him and continues to be his secretary in the present day.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:19:02	Collegiality on the District Court	Goodwin describes his relationships with the other two District Court judges in Portland as very collegial. Solomon was generous about allowing Goodwin to use his courtroom for some of his larger cases. As the junior judge, Goodwin's courtroom was small. They often had lunch together and discussed their cases and challenges. The three judges started a practice of sharing written opinions with each other to read before they were released, in part to make sure their decisions on similar issues were not unwittingly contradictory. They often caught issues and improved each others' opinions. They worked as a team and Goodwin learned a lot, particularly from Solomon.	Careers - Judicial	Collegiality	Solomon, Gus J.
00:22:08	Scheduling system for the District Court, part one	Goodwin notes that Kilkenny was around quite a bit and also remained a colleague. He and Kilkenny moved to the Pioneer Courthouse at the same time after Goodwin was appointed to the Ninth Circuit Court. They worked there together for over ten years before Goodwin moved to Pasadena. He describes Solomon as running a "tight ship," one of the best courts in the country. He describes two schools of thought on the internal operations of a court with regard to scheduling cases. He discusses the issue of "judge shopping" when lawyers watch for who is assigned to a case. He describes how the Portland District Court's scheduling was handled by Solomon.	Careers - Judicial	Solomon, Gus J.	Federal courts

00:26:52	Scheduling system for the District Court, part two	Solomon handled the flow of cases to each judge; Goodwin notes that a purely individual calendar is just a random flow of cases which can at times result in imbalance in workload. He comments that the system worked well and they may have been the only District Court in the country with this scheduling system. He describes the role of the chief judge as the lead judge and gives some examples of heavy-handed chief judges in other parts of the country.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Efficiency of the Ninth District Court	Goodwin discusses the degree of the chief judge's control over scheduling cases with a master calendar versus an individual calendar. He describes the Ninth Circuit Court as "one of the strong districts," very efficient and well-run.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:01:06	Getting used to trial work and the federal system in short order	Goodwin shares what he learned during his short time on the District Court. He notes that he quickly got used to being a trial judge again and that the "newness of the federal system didn't throw me as much as I thought it might," in part because he found that the rules made logical sense to him. He kept the rules with him and looked them up whenever needed. He comments that lawyers should keep the federal rules of civil or criminal procedures in mind because judges follow those rules nationwide, though there are small local variations. He describes different ways of calling the court to order.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:04:23	Gus Solomon's influence on Goodwin's judicial style and the efficiency of federal courts	Goodwin describes himself as a good student of Gus J. Solomon, adopting many of his suggestions and habits. He notes that federal judges don't worry as much about being loved because they are tenured; therefore they make the lawyers work a little harder. They require exact time schedules and as a result, federal court proceedings move quickly. He discusses his wife's present-day experience as a member of a jury in California and how slow things move due to certain rules about evidence and witnesses and the judge's lack of control over the pace due to not knowing what to expect in advance.	Careers - Judicial	Solomon, Gus J.	
00:07:32	Continued discussion of the efficiency of federal courts and description of Greyhound Corp v. Mt. Hood Stages, Inc.	Goodwin continues that in federal court, judges know what witnesses are going to say and if they appear to not add anything new, they can be cut by the judge. He comments that not all federal judges manage the proceedings tightly but the good ones do. He describes why a lot of lawyers do not realize that they are wasting time and how the judge decides to move things a long. He shares his typical rebuttal to some lawyers who resent this. He discusses Greyhound Corp. v. Mt. Hood Stages, Inc., calling it "the most complicated antitrust case I have ever tried." It was turned over to him at the District Court by John F. Kilkenny and he completed it a few months after he had moved onto the Ninth Circuit Court two years later.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

00:10:39	Continued discussion of the Greyhound case; description of a case of excessive force used by police on a black activist	Goodwin discusses the factors involved in deciding whether there was an antitrust violation. The case eventually went to the U.S. Supreme Court and there was a large settlement. He discusses William Schwarzer, a district judge in San Francisco who was one of the lawyers on the losing side of the case. He discusses why all of the attorneys on the case were from San Francisco. He discusses another memorable case involving the Portland Police Department and a black activist who was assaulted by the police. A jury was waived due to a concern that the activist, a Black Panther member, would be fairly treated. Goodwin found that the officers had used excessive force. He awarded a judgement and stipulated the officers should pay it themselves rather than the city paying it using taxpayer funds.	Careers - Judicial	Law enforcement	Racial issues
00:14:07	Criminal antitrust case against the Hilton Hotel	Goodwin discusses a criminal antitrust case against the Hilton Hotel, which he found guilty and fined a large sum including paying the government's attorneys' fees. He notes that it was an unusual application of antitrust laws. A convention promotion organization run by Portland's hotels financed promotions by asking suppliers to contribute to a fund which was run by the manager of the Hilton Hotel. He describes why the government found them guilty. The Benson Hotel was also involved. The complaining witness was a fish wholesaler who chose not to send money to the promotion fund and was cut off as a supplier. Goodwin comments that he had never tried a criminal antitrust case before, noting that they are uncommon. Goodwin describes the "nice, respectable businessmen in their Brooks Brothers suits" who were, to him, incongruently the defendants in a criminal trial.	Careers - Judicial	Crime	
00:18:28	Dictating opinions from the bench, in "the English style" and trying a case in Huntington, West Virginia	Goodwin describes writing opinions on different aspects of the antitrust case and notes that he wrote opinions on cases that were tried without a jury. He would often dictate the opinion from the bench and let the court reporter make a copy of it and file it in "the English style, from the bench." He would work from notes that he had taken throughout the trial. He discusses why he prefers this style rather than taking a long time to write an opinion. He describes a case he tried as a district judge in Huntington, West Virginia, assigned to him by Solomon. He describes the environment of wintertime West Virginia where he arrived.	Careers - Judicial	Solomon, Gus J.	
00:22:52	Continued discussion of trying a case in West Virginia, part one	Goodwin notes that he had an interesting time there and the case was interesting. The local judges had disqualified themselves because all of the defendants were lawyers. It was a criminal case involving the fraudulent purchase of an insurance company by the lawyers, a scheme devised by an accountant. The company went into bankruptcy as a result and the trustee sensed foul play. He describes more details about the case. The FBI caught the accountant, who agreed to testify against the lawyers for immunity. The jury acquitted the lawyers and Goodwin felt that was the right choice.	Careers - Judicial	Crime	Federal courts

00:27:02	Continued discussion of trying a case in West Virginia, part two	Goodwin's work on the case had been scheduled for 30 days but it was completed in nine. Goodwin tried more cases during the extra time, telling the local judges he'd try whatever they had. He notes that the lawyers soon grew to like his efficient work style because they got decisions so quickly. He lists the other West Virginia towns with federal courthouses in addition to Huntington and why there were so many in small towns.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
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1986 August 14

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:26	Class action case against First National Bank of Oregon	Goodwin discusses a class action case challenging First National Bank of Oregon's method of computing interest. He explains why such a case would not normally have been handled by the federal court and describes how the bank incorrectly computed interest. He discusses the lawyer that took the class action case for a group of depositors. Goodwin ruled in favor of them, which cost the bank a lot of money, and notes that the bank later tried to get legislation passed to authorize the way they had been calculating interest. This lawsuit changed banking practice because many other banks had been doing the same thing	Careers - Judicial	Finance - Corporate	Federal courts
00:04:33	"Dare to be Great," aka "Dare to be Greedy"	Goodwin discusses another case, SEC v. Glenn W. Turner Enterprises. He describes Turner as a "confidence man" with a nationwide operation who sold a pyramid scheme for personal improvement plans called 'Dare to be Great.' Goodwin comments that it was nicknamed 'Dare to be Greedy' in his chambers and describes Turner's lavish lifestyle. He explains how the case fell under federal regulation and how it stopped Turner from doing business in Oregon. Goodwin notes that he always felt a bit uncomfortable with the case because there was not quite enough precedent to take it as far as he went with it, though it was affirmed on appeal. He discusses how common law works, building on precedent over time.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:08:42	Draft cases in Oregon in the early 1970s	Goodwin handled several draft cases in the District Court in the early 1970s. He explains why Jehovah's Witnesses conscientious objectors ended up in court while other conscientious objectors did not. The Jehovah's Witnesses would plead guilty and he describes the light sentences he gave them. He notes that in other parts of the U.S. similar cases would lead to a five-year sentence in a federal penitentiary. Oregon got the reputation of being soft on draft dodgers so other draft avoiders flocked to Oregon to get arrested here.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Vietnam War - Draft

00:11:26	Guerrilla theater in the federal courts, part one	Goodwin comments that this time period was also when "guerrilla theater became an important part of the jurisprudence of the federal courts." Judges took classes in how to deal with this. He describes typical federal judges as non-nonsense and federal courts as having a high level of decorum and conventional behavior. Guerrilla theater took great delight in upsetting this environment. He discusses what the young people wore to court and their strategies for making a statement without getting thrown out. There was a lot of gamesmanship between the participants in the guerrilla theater and federal judges and bailiffs who wanted to maintain order but not tread on First Amendment rights, which protects speech but not conduct. He notes that speech out of turn in court is conduct. He explains that guerrilla theater was a very important part of the culture from the late 1960s through the mid 1970s.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Civic engagement
00:14:13	Guerrilla theater in the federal courts, part two	Guerrilla theater participants would show up in court for certain anti-government or anti-war cases. They served as a cheering section for the accused; Goodwin notes their behavior was never about making life easier for the prisoner but rather to get publicity for the cause. He discusses the Chicago Seven trial in 1968 that was an early example of guerrilla theater in court; the defendants engaged in the theater as well. Goodwin reflects on the conservative judge, Julius Hoffman, assigned to that case, noting that normally cases were randomly assigned but Hoffman may have manipulated the system in order to get the case. He describes why he felt Hoffman was the wrong judge for that case.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Civic engagement
00:17:39	Participating in an economics program for judges at the University of Miami, part one	Goodwin discusses participating in an economics program aimed at judges at the University of Miami. He describes the funding of the program as coming from conservative foundations who were concerned that federal judges were too liberal; "closet do-gooders" acting contrary to the economic interests of larger corporations. He begins discussing Henry G. Manne, a dean at the George Mason School of Law in northern Virginia.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Economics
00:22:11	Participating in an economics program for judges at the University of Miami, part two	Goodwin explains that Manne started the economics program for judges when he was a department chair at the University of Miami. He later moved to Emory University and the program moved with him. He describes Manne as a law professor who is inclined toward an economic interpretation of law, in a similar vein as Richard A. Posner, a judge on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. He discusses Posner's influence on economic writing entering the legal literature. Manne's course gave Goodwin a better grasp of economic terms and helped him understand where to look for more information. He describes how the economics course has been criticized by the liberal press and why the criticism is unfounded.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Economics

00:26:02	"Sentencing is the testimony of the failure of the judicial system in dealing with crime."	"I do not know of any judge who is in sound mental health who enjoys sentencing." Goodwin notes that there are some deluded judges out there who enjoy handing out bizarre sentences but most judges do not enjoy it. "Sentencing is the testimony of the failure of the judicial system in dealing with crime." Judges are selecting the least-worst solution for the situation. He discusses the thinking about protecting society by sentencing someone to custody and notes that the deterrent effect is minimal for most types of violent crime though significant for white collar crime.	Careers - Judicial	Sentencing	Crime
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Deterrent effect of sentencing on crime, part one	Goodwin continues his discussion from the last tape side about the deterrent effect of custodial sentencing on white collar crime, explaining why many judges don't use it wisely, favoring probation instead for white collar criminals. He discusses why light sentences are not a deterrent for these types of crimes and why the sentencing should be reexamined. He gives an example of the deterrent effect of sending a tax evading doctor to prison. He discusses why sentencing is unpleasant, particularly sentencing disadvantaged youth.	Careers - Judicial	Crime	
00:03:27	Deterrent effect of sentencing on crime, part two	Goodwin discusses the low deterrent effect of imprisonment on first degree homicide, citing unconvincing evidence that murder is deterred by a penalty. He notes that there are some crimes for which the death penalty would be a deterrent, giving an example of the Soviet Union using the death penalty to deter currency irregularities. He comments that it might work on heavy narcotics traffic because it requires a lot of planning, which would take the death penalty into account in a cost-benefit analysis. He discusses the jurisprudence around the death penalty in certain types of cases, noting that a few public executions for tax fraud would have a big deterrent effect. Goodwin comments that the U.S. is not really serious about law enforcement, otherwise the priorities would be arranged differently. He notes that change is unlikely to happen due to political reasons.	Crime	Capital punishment	
00:07:48	Thoughts on Gus Solomon, part one	Goodwin discusses Gus J. Solomon, whose 80th birthday party he will soon attend. He notes that Solomon is a remarkable and brave man, doing courageous things without calling attention to them. He represented accused Communists when it was unpopular to do so and took cases for the ACLU even though they were likely to cause him to lose clients from his private law practice. Goodwin describes the resistance to Solomon's appointment to the federal court. He notes that some good people spoke up for Solomon including Portland attorney David Lloyd Davies who testified to the Senate Judiciary Committee about Solomon's integrity and legal ability during his confirmation hearing. Because both Oregon senators were Republicans at the time, neither was strongly supporting Solomon's appointment, though Representative Nan Wood Honeyman helped him.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Solomon, Gus J.

00:12:58	Thoughts on Gus Solomon, part two	Goodwin explains that he was a law student during the time of Solomon's appointment to the federal court and has followed his career since that time. He describes Solomon's welcoming treatment of him. He notes that Solomon is a generous person and has done a lot of private giving. Having said all of this, Solomon "scared the hell out of me the first time I appeared before him," though Goodwin knew he was a conscientious, non-nonsense judge who did not suffer fools and would get mad, or at least feign anger, at ill-prepared judges. Goodwin made sure to prepare well if he was going to appear before Judge Solomon.	Careers - Judicial	Solomon, Gus J.	Federal courts
00:16:02	Thoughts on Gus Solomon, part three	Goodwin discusses Solomon's tendency to be peremptory at times as well as unfair, noting that "fairness sometimes is in the eye of the beholder." He notes that he used to wince a bit when Solomon would come down hard on a lawyer, wondering if it was really necessary, though he believes Solomon was doing it for the good of the lawyer. He comments that this may have had an influence on the quality of Portland's lawyers, who followed high ethical standards. He discusses Solomon's temperament and the subject of judicial temperament in general.	Careers - Judicial	Solomon, Gus J.	Federal courts
00:19:12	Judicial temperament and how being a judge is like being a faculty member at a university	Goodwin describes Otto R. Skopil's model temperament as a judge and his work style. He notes that Solomon had more depth of training in the law. He compares working in a courtroom to being on a university faculty; you know what is happening in your own classroom but not what the other professors are doing. He notes that he was not privy to goings-on in nearby courtrooms because lawyers do not criticize judges to other judges. He heard things about sentencing or changes in courtroom hours but picked up general impressions "by osmosis." He notes that his primary colleagues on the District Court were Solomon and Robert C. Belloni and describes crossing paths with other judges.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:23:53	Solomon's status as a Mickey Mantle among judges	Goodwin discusses working with Belloni, a former law school classmate, on the District Court. He describes him as a good friend with different political views. They did not see much of each others' work. He notes there were "grumbles" from lawyers about Belloni, different than their grumbles about Solomon. He comments that Belloni did not have the legal knowledge possessed by Solomon, explaining the ways in which Solomon is a Mickey Mantle among judges and it is not fair to compare others with him.	Careers - Judicial	Solomon, Gus J.	Federal courts
00:26:48	Judicial workload at the District Court	Goodwin discusses the judges' consciousness of their workloads and not having any disparity in production that would cause resentment with colleagues. In his two years on the District Court, he did not notice one judge doing more work than another, though cases were assigned randomly and a judge could get bogged down with a long case. He experienced this with the Grayhound anti-trust case. He notes that if a judge was on a case like that, they could occasionally recess and deal with issues from previous cases but could not take on additional new cases.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:36	Growth in workload in federal courts, part one	Goodwin discusses the District Court judges' sense that their workload was too much due to the growth of federal jurisprudence. He attributes the growth to three things: first, the increase of young lawyers being educated in federal court issues, whereas when he was in law school it was a specialty, its jurisdiction was limited, and there were many Oregon lawyers who never went to federal court. He explains how more cases began to shift to federal court.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Constitutional law
00:03:53	Growth in workload in federal courts, part two	In the late 1960s and early 1970s, there was a large growth in litigation of federal cases due to the aforementioned systemic changes and also because lawyers discovered they paid well. This happened at the same time draft cases started to come before the court and experimental drug use was rising. They were unable to hear classic federal cases such as a stolen car crossing the state line because they were too busy with other cases. The District Court expanded to six judges who remain very busy. The Ninth Circuit Court has grown from 13 judges to 28 since Goodwin has been on it; he notes that each judge is much busier than they were before the court expanded.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:07:22	Growth in workload in federal courts, part three	Goodwin comments that it is ironic for U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger to complain about the workload on the federal courts because he presided over the court that made a ruling on interlocutory appeals, causing many more cases. He also notes that congress, "rather fecklessly," created unnecessary work for the courts by deliberately leaving statutes ambiguous. He explains that it is challenging for large committees to come to agreement and as a result there may not be a focused result. He contrasts the clarity of the Bonneville Power Act, which did not produce a lot of litigation, versus the Northwest Power Act, which has "been a goldmine for lawyers." He describes the scope of litigation that was created by that act and legislators' idea that if they leave things vague, the courts can work it out.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Public power
00:10:43	Legislating from the bench	Goodwin acknowledges that legislators complain about judicial legislation but created the situation leading to the accusation. He comments that judges do not want to be lawmakers but sometimes they cannot get out of that role in certain cases, which in turn creates the public perception that they are looking for opportunities to legislate from the bench.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

00:12:06	Mark Hatfield's submission of Goodwin as a potential U.S. Supreme Court nominee, part one	Goodwin discusses Mark O. Hatfield's submission of his name for the U.S. Supreme Court when he was still on the Oregon Supreme Court, noting "it didn't go anywhere." His name was again submitted by Mark O. Hatfield when there was a subsequent U.S. Supreme Court vacancy. Goodwin shares what he told his mother: "This was Senator Hatfield's way of sending her a Christmas card."	Careers - Judicial	Hatfield, Mark O.	
00:15:30	Strategy for becoming a Supreme Court Justice	Hatfield was on good terms with U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell at the time. Mitchell requested Goodwin's file and put him on a short list of Supreme Court candidates "but I never get much excited about being on that kind of a list." Harry A. Blackmun received the appointment that time. Goodwin discusses Blackmun's background. He describes a strategy to get on the Supreme Court which involves the timing of certain appointments within the same administration. He comments that presidents like to have their own stamp on a Supreme Court judge, "sort of like branding a calf." He discusses Potter Stewart as an example.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:19:01	Presidential tendencies when nominating a Supreme Court justice	Goodwin discusses Ronald W. Reagan's appointment of William H. Rehnquist to Chief Justice after Warren E. Burger retired, noting that it is unusual for presidents to nominate a chief justice from within the court, unless that president appointed the justice to the court originally. He discusses Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes as an example, as well as Eisenhower's appointment of Chief Justice Earl Warren. Goodwin never took his own Supreme Court chances very seriously because so many factors can impact that choice. He notes that once on the Ninth Circuit, if Nixon had stayed in office longer, he may have been put on a short list. He discusses John P. Stevens' appointment by Gerald R. Ford and Attorney General Edward H. Levy's influence on it. He comments that he was on a short list for the vacancy that Stevens filled and it was probably the closest he came to an appointment to the Supreme Court.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:23:52	Friendly relations between judges on the short list for a spot on the Supreme Court	Goodwin discusses a dinner party given by President Ford to honor the federal judiciary, which turned out to include most of the people who were reported to be on the short list for the Supreme Court vacancy. Most of the judges were already acquainted with each other and they had a great time while also wondering which one of them would be chosen. They were all pleased when Stevens was chosen a few days later.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

00:25:58	Unlikely support for Goodwin's federal court appointments by the Nixon administration	Goodwin discusses his understanding that his appointment to the District Court would be followed by an appointment to the Ninth Circuit based on a conversation with Mitchell. He describes being asked about shifting from the Oregon Supreme Court to the District Court and his reasons for wanting to do so, even if there was no possibility of a later promotion to the Ninth Circuit. Goodwin comments on the unlikely support of him by the Richard M. Nixon administration, given his moderate political beliefs. Hatfield knew that he was not a doctrinaire Republican, but that was not unusual among Oregon Republicans. He notes that his views were much closer to Hatfield's than Nixon's.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:31	Appointment to the Ninth Circuit Court and confirmation process, part one	Goodwin's discusses Mark O. Hatfield's legal counsel Walter Evans' involvement in his appointment to the Ninth Circuit Court. He describes the typical process for an appointee at the time, which was to have a hearing in Washington, D.C. and then return home, in contrast to the present-day practice of judges waiting onsite for the news of their confirmation. Goodwin received a call from Hatfield informing him that his appointment to the Circuit Court had gone through. He had a local ceremony in Oregon.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Hatfield, Mark O.
00:03:04	Appointment to the Ninth Circuit Court and confirmation process, part two	Goodwin notes that his confirmation hearing in D.C. had been very smooth and was "mostly just a congratulatory session." He describes it as a pleasant gathering of people going through the motions of an investigation but nothing controversial was brought up. He describes Oregon's senators and other people sitting with him as he was congratulated on his good work as a District Court judge. Goodwin was unaware of any opposition to his appointment in Oregon, though there was controversy before his nomination about whether Oregon would retain a seat on the court; California and Hawaii both wanted to fill it.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:06:12	States and vacancies on the Ninth Circuit Court	Goodwin explains that Oregon, California, and Nevada were the three original states in the Ninth Circuit and based on tradition, Oregon would fill the seat vacated by John F. Kilkenny. He discusses how Oregon ended up being without a judge for several years and some of the circumstances of his appointment. Hawaii's first circuit judge, Herbert Y.C. Choy was appointed after Kilkenny. He explains that there is a present-day vacancy for Hawaii on the court but Hawaii's two senators are at odds with the current administration so an appointment will be challenging. He discusses reports speculating on why California should have another judge.	Federal courts	Political appointments	
00:10:34	Oregon's willfulness and imagined consequences	Goodwin discusses the concern after Oregon's ten-year Circuit Court gap between James A. Fee and Kilkenny that Oregon would be left out and not have a seat. He notes that Oregon has often been at odds with the White House, which has bred concern about not having access to funding opportunities, infrastructure projects, and other federal resources.	Federal courts	Political appointments	

00:13:33	The freedom of having a lifetime appointment as a federal judge	Goodwin discusses a speech he made to the Lane County Bar Association before he was confirmed for the Ninth Circuit Court that was critical about aspects of the federal judiciary. He notes that the press may have made a lot of something he said on the subject that was not a primary focus of his speech. Additionally, "I had a lifetime job as a district judge; I didn't much care whether I offended anybody or not." He discusses his enjoyment of the independence of having a lifetime appointment and not having to worry about his comments, though he does not say a lot publicly.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Media coverage
00:16:04	Percentage of time spent on California cases versus the rest of the states in the Ninth Circuit	Goodwin explains that cases are assigned without reference to a judge's state of origin. He spends about 80% of his time listening to California cases, often in San Francisco, or Pasadena. The remaining 20% is divided between Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Hawaii. He has not sat on a lot of important Oregon-related cases though he has been involved with some as a member of the court. He describes how many cases that affect Oregon are things like Indian fishing rights cases that impact more than one state.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:20:07	Loud Hawk case, part one	Goodwin discusses a case he has coming up involving litigation over women's salaries in the faculty at the University of Oregon. Though it is an Oregon case, it may impact women in higher education in other states. He explains that once a case enters federal court, they can have a regional or nationwide impact. He discusses the Loud Hawk case. He describes Loud Hawk driving through Oregon in possession of dynamite and how Oregon's police stopped him against the wishes of the FBI, who wanted to arrest him after crossing the state line into Idaho, which would have made for an easier case.	Federal courts	Law enforcement	
00:25:34	Loud Hawk case, part two	Goodwin comments that the Loud Hawk case does not have a lot of legal significance but it is remembered because of the mishandling of it by the government. The case attracted a lot of attention in the court and was time-consuming for the judges. The legal aspects of the case were primarily centered on the Speedy Trial Act. Goodwin did not sit on this case.	Federal courts		
00:27:05	Refugees from Central American and views of asylum cases in federal courts	Goodwin notes that memorable and important cases are sometimes not the same. He discusses the current state department and administration's attitude toward Central American refugees and the court's' problem dealing with refugees. He discusses the movie <i>El Norte</i> as an accurate docu-drama portrayal of the experiences of refugees from Central America. He explains that very few of those refugees claim asylum due to not knowing how; they often go through a cycle of being deported and returning to the U.S. multiple times. Ultimately they may find a lawyer and claim asylum. He notes that the asylum issue has divided the court, with some judges wanting to go with what the attorney general decides and others not trusting him and wanting to work toward justice toward the parties claiming asylum.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	Immigration

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## Tape 19 Side 1

1986 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:37	Using a federal statute to break up the sanctuary movement in Tucson, AZ	Goodwin discusses a recent case in Tucson, AZ in which a Presbyterian minister was convicted of conspiracy to harbor and conceal illegal immigrants. He notes that it is an old federal statute that was aimed at the practice of smuggling illegal immigrants for money. The statute was used to break up the sanctuary movement that the minister's church was involved in. He describes the debate over the equity and justice of using the statute to block the exercising of religious values. He discusses how the government collected evidence. He notes that he plans to recuse himself from that case due to his long-time involvement in the Presbyterian Church.	Immigration	Religion - Christian	Federal courts
00:03:07	Immigration debate over Central American refugees, part one	Goodwin explains why the state department and executive branch are trying to draw a line that defines Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees as economic refugees. He discusses the reality of those countries and explains why the U.S. does not want to treat their citizens as political refugees. He describes why judges are conflicted about it and the conflict between the justice department and the courts. He notes that the Supreme Court has mostly stayed away from the issue except to tell judges to stop intervening in immigration policy. Some judges have felt for illegal immigrants who claimed extreme hardship.	Immigration	Federal courts	
00:06:28	Immigration debate over Central American refugees, part two	Goodwin discusses "extreme hardship" and "political asylum," terms defined by the immigration authorities. Some of the courts would like to broaden the definitions to include more people but immigration authorities believe too many immigrants would come. He notes that there is a "powerful migration problem worldwide" of people wanting to come to the U.S. and foresees a large number of immigration cases in the coming years. There is a lot of media attention on Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombers who are repatriated to stand trial in the United Kingdom. In contrast, Central American refugees are leaving dangerous situations in their home countries and if deported from the U.S. are sent back to "almost certain execution," and these cases do not make the newspapers. Goodwin states that this is one of the most difficult problems we have.	Immigration	Federal courts	

00:09:25	Immigration debate over Central American refugees, part three	Goodwin notes that the quota for political refugees for El Salvador is about four per year, yet thousands per year who would qualify try to come to the U.S. He discusses why people are concerned about the migrants from Latin America overwhelming the labor market and public assistance, commenting that millions of people in Mexico are currently without enough food. He describes the strategy of entering the U.S. legally as a student or tourist and then staying long term. He notes that there are millions of undocumented Latin American people in the U.S. and they are only at risk of deportation if they do something that brings them to the attention of law enforcement.	Immigration	Federal courts	
00:12:57	Immigration debate over Central American refugees, part four	Goodwin describes some of the jobs that undocumented immigrants do that U.S. citizens do not want. He notes that they are paid low wages and that the availability of those jobs entices more undocumented immigrants over the border. He shares his thoughts on the Tucson case, noting that the justice department should be more careful with how they collect information; they relied on secrecy and pretense which he calls an "odious" way to gather evidence. He likens harboring and concealing undocumented immigrants to civil disobedience that could serve a useful political purpose.	Immigration	Political strategy	
00:16:35	Immigration debate over Central American refugees, part five	Goodwin discusses jury nullification as an ineffective strategy, commenting that the idea is more romance than good sense and is not a good way to effect political change. He describes why it is better for someone to go to jail and have their colleagues rally the legislature and get the law changed. He calls this the "Gandhi system" of political protest. He is sympathetic with the sanctuary movement and believes the U.S. should grant political asylum from bona fide refugees from political oppression and state-sponsored terrorism, as there had been in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. He discusses the U.S.'s changes in sentiments toward those countries' changing governments.	Immigration		
00:19:22	Immigration debate over Central American refugees, part six	Goodwin does not see fairness in automatically admitting people who choose to defect from a Communist country, pointing out that they are treated as heroes. In contrast, the U.S. rejects thousands of people who are fleeing threats of death and loss of liberty for political reasons, which is a valid reason to be treated as a political refugee. He discusses the unfairness in the U.S.'s approach of not even discussing the rights of certain people while letting others in without much of a claim to asylum, such as athletes.	Immigration		

00:21:28	Regional variation between the Circuit Courts	Goodwin notes that there is not much regional variation between the Circuit Courts except that the two coasts have more marine and admiralty cases than the other circuits that are landlocked. He discusses some of the issues unique to other circuits, such as the Sixth Circuit Court's encompassing of heavy industry and dealing with steel mill closures that are blamed on cheap imports. The Ninth Circuit Court has Pan-Pacific trade, many points of entry for narcotics from Asia and Latin America, and Indian treaty cases as well as immigration and bilingualism. The entertainment industry in Hollywood generates copyright and intellectual property law. He points out issues specific to the 11th Circuit in Florida.	Federal courts		
00:25:11	Meaningful patterns in types of cases handled by the federal courts	Goodwin notes that "the more impressive thing is the commonality of the legal questions nationwide." He notes that there are many immigration cases in Chicago. He describes the rise and fall of certain kinds of litigation, for example selective service cases during the Vietnam War and challenges to the administration of welfare laws in the Ronald W. Reagan administration. There is a current decline in anti-trust cases but that could change with a different administration. He comments that a historian could look at these patterns and derive meaning from them. He discusses the judges' role of deciding what the Constitution and the laws of the U.S. really mean, which he finds exciting. As lifetime appointees, they can observe the political swings for each president. He has already served under four presidents and hopes to serve under a few more. New administrations make changes that judges have to react to.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

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## Tape 19 Side 2

1986 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:37	Anti-trust law, part one	Goodwin discusses anti-trust law, which he describes as a "weather vane of the administration's attitude toward bigness in corporations." He discusses the influence of the attorney general, the breaking up of AT&T and the failed attempt to break up IBM. He notes that breaking up a big corporation only due to its size is no longer desirable and illustrates how it used to be seen as necessary, using the breaking of of Standard Oil in the 1890s as an example.	Federal courts		
00:03:52	Anti-trust law, part two	Goodwin explains the purpose and impact of the Sherman Act, which was created to prevent monopoly by large corporations buying small companies and killing off competition. He notes that when Republicans get into office, they downplay the breaking up of corporations unless there is clearly a monopoly. He differentiates this type of public anti-trust case with private anti-trust law, and describes how the private side of the law tends to follow what is happening on the public side.	Federal courts	Republicans	
00:06:11	Hearing a divorce case as a federal judge	Goodwin notes that he does not often remember specific cases because he participates in 200-300 cases per year. He comments that some of the most memorable cases have something colorful about them, but are not often the most widely impactful. He describes a "conspicuously unimportant" case in which the U.S. District Court was the only court in Guam that could grant a divorce. Before hearing this case, Goodwin had been unaware that the District Court ever heard divorce cases.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	Divorce
00:08:52	Tuba tapping rights	Goodwin discusses another case from Guam having to do with the right to tap palm trees to collect their sap, or tuba. He explains that tuba is turned into an alcoholic drink in the Philippines. He notes that when Spain was occupying the Philippines, Guam was used as a penal colony. He heard the tuba case when he was working in Hawaii. He comments that this was another interesting, yet not important, case.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	

00:12:17	Tension of the belief in individual autonomy and government intervention, part one	Goodwin explains his view of what makes an important case: it is one that becomes precedent and clarifies the law as applied to an important social question. He lists types of cases that he would consider in this category, noting that they redress the imbalance of power between the individual and the government and reflect commitment to seemingly permanent political or social values. He notes that there is a commitment in the U.S. to individual autonomy and discusses the drive of governments and bureaucrats to be paternalistic and take as much power as they can get. He notes that judges see the constant tension of individuals trying to do their own thing and government trying to have a say in it.	Federal courts	Constitutional law	
00:15:46	Tension of the belief in individual autonomy and government intervention, part two	Goodwin notes that helmet, seatbelt, and other vehicle safety laws stem from this tendency of the government: "the government as nanny." He notes that these kinds of laws rarely get repealed by the legislature for political reasons so people turn to the courts to address the constitutional aspects. He uses tobacco use as an example - if people become ill from smoking, chewing, or otherwise using tobacco, does the government have to step in to tell people not to do that, or can people figure it out for themselves? He describes how the role of government often changes based on the times, using equal pay for women as an example. He considers these cases important because they can affect a lot of people. He discusses the precedent value of divorce cases.	Constitutional law	Divorce	
00:20:57	Anti-sodomy and abortion rulings of the Supreme Court	Goodwin discusses the U.S. Supreme Court decision that upheld the anti-sodomy law in Georgia. He comments on the administration's claim that they want judges who are strict constructionists. He notes that he has not read the opinions nor background materials so does not want to directly criticize the opinion. He discusses how adding a strict constructionist to the court would likely result in an overruling of Roe v. Wade. He describes the content of Roe v. Wade and the dissenting opinion pointing out that the constitution does not mention trimesters, abortions, or pregnancies.	Federal courts	Constitutional law	Reproductive rights
00:25:06	Roe v. Wade as culmination of legal scholarship on the right to privacy	The proponents of the Roe v. Wade opinion held that pregnancy and abortion did not have to be mentioned in the constitution because of the right of privacy, citing the privacy case that banned the state of Connecticut from outlawing the sale of condoms to adults. Goodwin discusses a law review article written by prominent legal scholars (and future Harvard Law School dean and U.S. Supreme Court justice, respectively) Edward H. "Bull" Warren and Louis D. Brandeis on their idea that the Ninth Amendment protects the right of privacy and it just needed to be articulated to get the courts to accept that. Goodwin describes how this happened slowly over time, culminating in the Connecticut privacy case.	Federal courts	Constitutional law	Reproductive rights

00:28:03	Constitutionality of Roe v. Wade and likelihood it could be overturned	Goodwin comments that the results of this history of privacy law were what Justice Harry A. Blackmun worked with when he wrote the opinion on Roe v. Wade. He notes that Blackmun's opinion was legislative in character and has never satisfied legal scholars that it had a strong basis in the constitution. With a change in justices, the law could be changed to allow states to outlaw abortion. He muses about some states keeping abortions or sodomy legal and having a tourist industry crop up around that.	Federal courts	Constitutional law	Reproductive rights
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Tape 20 Side 1

1986 August 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:33	Hypocrisy in addressing laws that involve moral issues, part one	Goodwin recounts a discussion over dinner at an American Bar Association meeting in which the president of the American Association of Law Schools commented that they could not have their next meeting in Florida until their sodomy law was repealed. Goodwin discusses states' "blue" laws that apply to sexual, drinking, gambling, and other behaviors that involve moral issues. Federal courts are confronted with identifying constitutional guidelines for dealing with challenges to these types of laws. He notes that there are bodies of law on each of these areas and that there is a lot of hypocrisy in how they are addressed.	Federal courts	Constitutional law	
00:02:59	Hypocrisy in addressing laws that involve moral issues, part two	Goodwin shares an example of an Oregon Supreme Court decision on the difference between betting on horse races and having a state lottery, which was not legal at the time, explaining why the reasoning given in the opinion was disingenuous. "Taxing sin...is sort of like licensing whorehouses and then using the money to buy Gideon bibles for the rooms." He notes that legislatures are willing to do that kind of legislation.	Oregon Supreme Court	Taxation	
00:04:47	Constructionist judicial philosophy, part one	Goodwin discusses a constructionist view of the Ninth Amendment and Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, a former Ku Klux Klan member who later leaned liberal on the court. Black's strict constructionist view of the First Amendment led him to strike down any law restricting freedom of the press or speech. Goodwin comments that it is hard to pin down what a strict constructionist is because it can depend on context. He discusses justice William H. Rehnquist's judicial philosophy.	Constitutional law	Federal courts	Constitutional amendments
00:08:14	Constructionist judicial philosophy, part two	Goodwin discusses a hypothetical example of ending street crime recidivism by using capital punishment for all third time offenders who commit violent crimes and describes some of the arguments for that proposal. He explains that a strict constructionist might point out that a felony was a capital crime at the time the constitution was created and would allow states to go back to that type of enforcement. Another constructionist might say that it violates the Eighth Amendment because it is cruel and unusual punishment. He discusses loaded terminology, like "cruel and unusual punishment" and "unreasonable search and seizure" used in laws and the constitution, that can be interpreted in different ways.	Federal courts	Constitutional law	Capital punishment

00:11:46	The favoring of the political majority in states and the role of the federal courts in protecting minorities	Goodwin discusses states' tendency to respond to the political majority and the suffering of political minorities from excessive majority rule. He explains that the federal constitution is supposed to protect minority rights and notes that the test of a good civilization is how well it treats its least favorite minority. He points out that a group that is a minority now may be more powerful later and decide how to treat the next minority, which is why constitutions and the vigilant enforcement of minority rights is necessary. He discusses people that believe in states' rights and identify as libertarians, noting that they want liberty for the majority and that they often mobilize to "beat down some minority" which is why federal courts are unpopular with them. Goodwin comments: "In exchange for our lifetime tenure and our independence, we're supposed to have guts enough and wisdom enough to protect the dirty, the unwashed, the unwanted, the rejected, the forlorn minorities that don't have anybody working for them in the legislature."	Federal courts	Constitutional law	
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## Tape 20 Side 2

1986 August 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	Evolution of the Ninth Circuit Court into new areas of law, part one	Goodwin discusses the evolution of the Ninth Circuit Court as it has grown and changed over time toward new areas that previously were not seen as federal judicial business. This was in part caused by acts of Congress and in part by the Supreme Court. He discusses the view of the Warren Court's role in creating a wider federal jurisdiction but he notes that it has been more incremental over a longer time period.	Federal courts		
00:03:57	Evolution of the Ninth Circuit Court into new areas of law, part two	Goodwin explains that employment tenure was not a federal court issue in the 1950s but it is routine in the present-day court due to equal opportunity laws. He discusses the post-Civil War civil rights statutes which are now being used by personal injury and tort lawyers and a cottage industry has grown in the federal courts around these cases. Another area of increased private litigation is serving a watchdog function, which used to be served by the press or interest groups. Political decisions like building projects that have an environmental impact are also being challenged in federal court by private lawyers. He describes the most notorious cases like the endangered snail darter impact on the building of a dam in Tennessee.	Federal courts	Civil rights	Environmental issues
00:08:08	Evolution of the Ninth Circuit Court into new areas of law, part three	Goodwin describes the influence of animal rights activist Cleveland Amory and some of his litigation in federal court to protect animals. Goodwin points out that in the past, these issues might have elicited letters to the editor and possibly a politician taking action to challenge the government. He notes that it is the nature of bureaucracies to expand and therefore he expects federal courts to keep expanding. He points out that as the court grows larger in size, it dilutes the importance of the judges. He started out as one of 13 judges; the court now has 28 judges. He comments that any institution that expands rapidly tends to lose a bit of its "majesty and prestige."	Federal courts		
00:10:48	Ability of judges to change the law in different courts	Goodwin notes that intermediate courts of appeal do not create much law; they react to the Supreme Court or congress or litigants who bring novel cases to the district courts. He points out that a district judge can "move the frontiers of the law incrementally by making innovative decisions." The circuit court can react to them by approval or disapproval but they do not start or energize changes in the law. He notes that big changes in the law come from the Supreme Court or congress. He explains that his role on the Oregon Supreme Court was different because they could institute changes in state law there.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	

00:13:29	The United States' judicial system contrasted with Mexico's	Goodwin observes that once expansion of jurisdiction happens, it can't be undone, and that not even the most conservative current judges would advocate for changing things back. Especially the pre-Warren court criminal law system. He discusses current news stories about a Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) agent that was arrested in Guadalajara, Mexico and the Mexican government's treatment of suspects, noting that they don't have the same laws. He points out that Americans do not carry their judicial system with them when they visit other countries and comments that American citizenship is not always appreciated until it is contrasted with other countries.	Federal courts		
00:18:18	Critique of Attorney General Edwin Meese, III, part one	Goodwin discusses Attorney General Edwin Meese, III who he calls a prisoner of his own rhetoric about law and order and cracking down on crime. He notes that Meese was a good lawyer who is aware of not crossing lines in his role but feels he needs to sound macho about law and order, speaking lines written by White House aides that may not be well considered from a constitutional law perspective. He critiques a speech by Meese made a few days ago in Sun Valley, Idaho.	Political appointments	Crime	Law enforcement
00:21:38	Critique of Attorney General Edwin Meese, III, part two	Goodwin notes that crime in the U.S. is not amenable to simple solutions because most Americans do not want to live in a police state even though it would produce law and order. He discusses aspects of this such as surveillance and interrogations and points out that an attorney general does not really want to go that far and knows that politically, they cannot. He discusses Meese's comments on the Miranda decision and some overreaction to the decision by some courts. Goodwin describes his thoughts on the Miranda decision, discussing why he did not like it as a state court judge when it was first decided but now thinks it was a good decision.	Crime	Law enforcement	
00:24:38	Views on the balance of state and federal government	Goodwin discusses his feelings about the distribution of government between the states and the federal government, which has changed over time as the population has increased. He now feels that minimal federal intervention in state governments is probably not workable. He describes his conservatism as a law student, wanting the states to be left mostly alone by the federal government. After 35 years as a judge, he discusses why he believes that states cannot be trusted to treat everyone fairly and how the federal government contributes. He comments that he has become more liberal with age, considering more alternatives that he would have previously.	Liberalism	Conservatism	

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## Tape 21 Side 1

1986 August 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:35	Learning new subject matter as a federal judge	Goodwin became more aware of the impact of federal cases when he became a federal judge. He describes the new subject matter he had to learn, both political and non-political. Goodwin contrasts himself with Kenneth J. O'Connell, noting they had some consistent differences while respecting each others' intellectual abilities. He comments that different views lead to "pretty good government."	Federal Courts		
00:04:36	Expansions of the federal judiciary	Goodwin discusses how individual personnel changes do not make a lot of difference in an intermediate appellate court. He notes that rapid expansions of the federal judiciary happen when the White House, Senate, and House are all controlled by the same political party and that the federal judiciary almost doubled in the space of two years during the Carter administration. He describes why this increase in the number of judges did not produce big changes in the operation of the federal courts. Goodwin contrasts this situation with the present-day congress, which is "just barely Republican," by one or two votes. The federal judiciary may stay the same size for awhile until another time when the same party controls the executive and legislative branches.	Federal Courts	Political parties	
00:08:29	Justice Rehnquist's confirmation challenges	Goodwin comments on the 22 consecutive Ninth Circuit Court decisions that were reversed by the Supreme Court. He quotes Justice William H. Rehnquist as saying "The trouble with the Ninth Circuit is, they can't turn down a hard luck story." He discusses Rehnquist's current confirmation hearing challenges as a nominee for chief justice and some of the things his detractors accused him of doing regarding a family trust. Goodwin comments that he never had to worry about problems like this because his own family was not affluent enough to have trusts. He regards issues with trusts as similar to gout, from which royalty used to suffer due to a rich diet.	Federal Courts		

00:11:19	Supreme Court affirmations and reversals of circuit court decisions	Goodwin notes that the Ninth Circuit Court's decisions are sometimes affirmed but are reversed about 76% of the time, which is the national average for courts of appeals. He explains that the Supreme Court does not ordinarily take a case to affirm; they are more likely to reverse. He describes the two reasons the Supreme Court chooses take a case: because they think something is wrong with it or because of a divergence of opinion among circuits. He notes that when the Ninth Circuit gets affirmed, it is usually in the second situation, when they want to straighten out a division between the circuits. He describes a typical process of how they receive reversals when they deviate from Supreme Court precedent in certain areas, including Indian law. He describes why there are so many ongoing changes in that area of law.	Federal Courts	Native Americans	
00:14:26	Indian law, treaties, and mainstreaming	Goodwin describes the complicated aspect of Indian law involving treaties, how they originated and how they were predatory due to the federal government taking advantage of the Indians. He discusses the interests that want to keep the treaty system as it is versus mainstreaming, which presents the danger of the Indian nations disappearing. He discusses the history of the mainstreaming of the Indian population in French Canada as well as some of the mainstreamed populations in the United States. He explains that as long as there are multiple nations in the U.S., the law around it will always be complicated. Goodwin notes that one of the problems before the Ninth Circuit currently is trying to find a coherent body of Indian law. Loopholes often come up, such as selling cigarettes tax free. He comments that some of the most divisive cases on the court are Indian taxation or gambling questions, using California as an example.	Native Americans	Federal courts	
00:20:31	Fate of Goodwin's opinions at the Supreme Court	Goodwin discusses opinions he personally wrote and how well they did at the Supreme Court, in some cases being adopted and in others reversed without an opinion or explanation being written. In the latter category was a case in which police used choke holds on people they arrested, with 12 fatal incidents. Someone who was choked and survived sued and asked for an injunction which the Ninth Circuit affirmed. He explains why the Supreme Court reversed the case and how he felt about it. He notes that he does not worry about his "batting average" with the Supreme Court.	Federal Courts	Law enforcement	
00:24:40	Immigration decisions and feelings versus the law, part one	Goodwin's opinion that was adopted by the Supreme Court in which they used his language was a case involving a Korean family that was trying to avoid deportation on the ground of extreme hardship. The parents had come on a student visa and ended up staying, raising a family and starting a business. He notes that they had a good standard of living so their hardship was a reduction in their standard of living if sent back to Korea. Goodwin explains why he dissented on the decision to allow them to stay and notes that although he feels it was right according to the law, he did not take pleasure in it and would have preferred the family stay in the U.S. as they wanted to do.	Federal Courts	Immigration	Careers - Judicial

00:26:47	Immigration decisions and feelings versus the law, part two	Goodwin explains that he differs from some of his colleagues in that he cares personally about the situations he encounters as a judge but professionally he feels it is none of his business whether the law is harsh or not. "The law is the law and I took an oath that says I will enforce it." He notes that it is painful at times, especially when he has sent someone to prison. He explains more about how the decision and his opinion on the Korean family's case came about. He points out that immigration is a recurring theme in the court and an issue that can influence judges' feelings to the extent that they decide in a direction different than the law as he interprets it. Selective service cases during the Vietnam War had a similar effect on the court.	Careers - Judicial	Immigration	Careers - Judicial
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## Tape 21 Side 2

1986 August 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:30	Valued colleagues on the Ninth Circuit Court, part one	Goodwin discusses his colleague John F. Kilkenny, who is currently in the hospital in Portland, calling him a great trial lawyer, distinguished district judge and active senior judge to the present day. He describes working closely together and having lunch a few times a week for many years, noting "in a lot of ways, he is closer to me than most of my relatives." He discusses Ninth Circuit Court judge Richard H. Chambers' influence on him as well, describing him as a wise person with strong leadership abilities. He describes Chambers' speech impediment and the challenge it presents to working as a lawyer and judge.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
00:04:49	Valued colleagues on the Ninth Circuit Court, part two	Goodwin notes that he did not know the judge that preceded Chambers as chief judge. He was acquainted with judge James A. Fee mostly as a district judge and comments "history will have to deal with Fee in its own way." He describe Fee's intimidating presence toward lawyers. He discusses in glowing terms some of the older judges who were on the Ninth Circuit Court when he joined, including Frederick G. "Fred" Hamley, Oliver D. Hamlin, Jr., Gilbert H. Jertberg, and James M. Carter.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
00:08:32	First Asian-American and women judges on the Ninth Circuit Court	Goodwin discusses Herbert Y. Choy, the first Ninth Circuit Court judge from Hawaii, who provided unique insights about immigration cases. He discusses Thomas Tang, the first Chinese-American judge on the federal judiciary. When Goodwin joined the court, there was one woman judge and 12 white men who were "more or less demographically clones of each other." He notes that all of the judges were talented and describes some more of his colleagues including William Healy and Shirley Huffstedler, pointing out that she was the only Lyndon B. Johnson appointee that made it to the bench after the Justice Abraham "Abe" Fortas ethics scandal. The appointments of judges Cecil F. Poole and Herbert M. Schwab were shelved due to the scandal.	Federal courts	Racial issues	
00:13:23	The first Black judges on the Ninth Circuit Court	Goodwin discusses Poole, who was later appointed to the Ninth Circuit Court by President James Earl "Jimmy" Carter and was the first Black judge on the court. He discusses the second Black judge on the court, Joseph Jerome Farris, including his family background, educational and professional path. Farris was nominated to the federal court by Carter after serving on the Washington Court of Appeals.	Federal courts	Racial issues	

00:17:19	Women on the Ninth Circuit Court and judges' previous assignments as law clerks	Goodwin discusses some of the women judges that are now on the court including Mary M. Schroeder, Betty B. Fletcher, Dorothy W. Nelson, and Cynthia Holcomb Hall. He comments that he does not yet know the newer Ronald W. Reagan appointees, including John T. Noonan and Alex Kozinski, very well. He discusses the prestigious, previous law clerking assignments of some of the judges on the court.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
00:21:43	Aging on the court and losing old friends	Goodwin discusses judge Benjamin C. "Ben" Duniway, who had recently passed away at the time of the interview and was the only Rhodes Scholar on the court. He describes Duniway's educational and professional background. President John F. Kennedy appointed him to the Ninth Circuit Court. Goodwin reflects on losing old friends as one gets older and comments that Duniway will be remembered a long time by people who read his opinions.	Federal courts		
00:24:30	Goodwin's self-identification as an Oregon Republican	Goodwin muses that his colleagues would see him as on the conservative side of the continuum, though some might see him as a maverick conservative or closet liberal, depending on who is describing him. He notes that he is an Oregon Republican, which is different than other Republicans and comments that liberal appointees are conditioned to see typical California Republicans as "the enemy." He discusses the historical influences on Oregon Republicans in the tradition of Thomas L. McCall, Mark O. Hatfield, Charles L. McNary and others as a different breed and relatively non-partisan.	Republicans	Careers - Judicial	McCall, Thomas L.

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## Tape 22 Side 1

1986 August 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
		NOTE: Tape 22, Sides 1 & 2 were indexed using a transcript excerpt due to no audio on the sound recording. Therefore, there are no time codes listed.			
	Impact of politics on judicial appointments	Goodwin discusses the political aspect of judicial appointments, and the desire for the party in power to leave a legacy in case it loses power. Federal judges are the only lifetime appointments provided for in the constitution and he notes past administrations that tried to fill the courts with judges from their own parties; commenting that it is newsworthy if a president appoints a judge from a different party, as James E. "Jimmy" Carter did with Otto R. Skopil. He points out that judges are not puppets and can go in surprising directions once appointed, as both William J. Brennan and Earl Warren did, leaning more liberal than expected. He discusses a Supreme Court appointment as a way to take a powerful politician out of play, as in the case of Warren.	Federal courts	Political appointments	
	Impact of lifetime appointments on judges' work	Goodwin discusses the liberating impact of having a lifetime appointment, and how political concerns drop away quickly, "like that rocket when it takes off and you see these auxiliary tanks dropping off after they've fired their fuel." Judges can vote their conscience. He describes how freeing it feels to be able to work with intellectual freedom and focus on the facts and the law rather than worry about political impact. He discusses the desire of appointive authorities to choose the best people they can find within their political parameters, and the high quality of judicial appointees, including Kenneth J. O'Connell. He describes the process used to find good judicial candidates at the federal appellate level, as well as the patronage aspect of appointments.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
	Politically motivated appointments to the federal judiciary	Goodwin discusses the political aspects of the recent appointment of Daniel A. Manion to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals. Manion's appointment may have been made to satisfy the religious right wing in the Republican party; Goodwin speculates on why Manion specifically was chosen to be that person, in part because his father was a well-known conservative. Goodwin points out the parallels with Justice Thurgood Marshall's appointment to the Supreme Court and how Lyndon B. Johnson had to make a deal with Senator James O. Eastland in order to get the nomination through. He notes that there are some exceptions to the general rule of the federal judiciary being made up of highly qualified people.	Federal courts	Political appointments	

	Attempts to reform judicial appointment process	Goodwin discusses attempts to reform the process of judicial appointments, including getting rid of lifetime tenure, which he notes is an attempt to protect the courts from judges who develop issues that impact their functioning but will not step down. He notes that it is very rare for this to be the case but when it happens, there is no way to force a judge to retire. Sometimes family and colleagues need to get involved. He discusses another reform about instituting a review of judges every eight years, and he describes why he believes would not be helpful, as the strength of the federal judiciary is in its independence. He describes the power of a president and the checks and balances built into a self-governing society. He discusses the reasoning for the founders' decision for judges to have both lifetime tenure and no cut in pay.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
	Judicial Conference Committee on Court Administration	Goodwin describes his participation in the Judicial Conference Committee on Court Administration and the purpose of the committee to work on bureaucratic issues, including creating a statute to require chief judges to step down at age 70. He discusses the advantages and disadvantages for the most senior judge on the court to automatically be the chief judge.	Careers - Judicial		

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## Tape 22 Side 2

1986 August 29

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
		NOTE: Tape 22, Sides 1 & 2 were indexed using a transcript excerpt due to no audio on the sound recording. Therefore, there are no time codes listed.			
	Preference of becoming senior judge instead of chief judge	Goodwin describes his current status on the Ninth Circuit Court as "sort of in limbo;" if the current chief judge serves out his full term, Goodwin will be over age for eligibility for that role. He explains why he would prefer to be a senior judge, which he will be eligible for on his 65th birthday, rather than chief judge. He describes the heavy administrative burden on a chief judge, with time-consuming details that are not difficult "but it's just like being bitten to death by ducks..." Goodwin explains how he would have to make a decision about what to do if the current chief judge leaves before the end of his full term, noting it would be an honor, though a lot of work and he would prefer to spend his time fishing.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	Leisure activities
	Involvement in the legal education section of the American Bar Association, part one	Goodwin discusses his interest in legal education, which started when he taught a semester at the University of Oregon Law School as a young lawyer because a faculty member had died. He did not want to teach as a career but enjoyed the intellectual stimulation of working with legal concepts and students. One morning over breakfast at the Multnomah Club, an older lawyer colleague suggested he join the American Bar Association section on legal education, which he did. He was already involved in the section on judicial administration so was already familiar with the organizational structure and leadership. He describes his first job for the legal education section of visiting law schools to review their accreditation.	Law school - Accreditation	Professional associations	Careers - Judicial
	Involvement in the legal education section of the American Bar Association, part two	Goodwin explains that the American Bar Association is so large that it is managed by the 20 to 30-person elected councils of the many sections that represent interest groups in the organization. He explains the work of the councils in running their sections and notes that the best way to make an impact in the American Bar Association is by getting involved with a section or committee. Goodwin eventually became chair of the legal education section, which also handled admissions to law school and bar examiners reported to that section as well. He describes the political issues around admissions to the bar and accreditation.	Law school - Accreditation	Professional associations	Careers - Judicial

	Involvement in the legal education section of the American Bar Association, part three	Goodwin describes how not-accredited law schools gain legitimacy, patronage, and political influence among their former students and gain a following, especially if they are in an underserved area. There can eventually be political pressure for the American Bar Association to approve their accreditation. He discusses lawsuits against the American Bar Association over accreditation issues and wanting to keep his role in the organization separate from his role as a judge.	Law school - Accreditation	Professional associations	
	Right-wing watchdog group's accusation of illegal fundraising by judge Abner J. Mikva, part one	Goodwin discusses Abner J. Mikva, a judge on the District of Columbia Circuit and former congressman who is chair of the section on human rights and responsibilities. He explains the issues dealt with by that section, pointing out that it was a pro bono activity and not a moneymaker for the American Bar Association. Because of this, the section often sought new members, "sort of like the Oregon Historical Society." Mikva signed a letter to the bar membership suggesting that people join his section and he was accused by a right wing watchdog group of fundraising, which judges are not allowed to do. Goodwin explains the reasons for judges not being allowed to fundraise.	Professional associations	Careers - Judicial	
	Right-wing watchdog group's accusation of illegal fundraising by judge Abner J. Mikva, part two	Goodwin notes that it is ok for judges to take part in American Bar Association activities and part of their ethics involves maintaining an interest in the improvement of the profession. The watchdog group filed a formal complaint against Mikva. Goodwin explains a statute that increased the ability of circuit councils to take disciplinary actions short of impeachment. Mikva was called by the circuit council to respond to the complaint against him. The complaint was thrown out but not before Mikva had to plead his case. Goodwin admits that he once sent a similar letter, inviting law school faculty to join his section on legal education, but he was not "pistol whipped by the right wing judge watchers."	Professional associations	Careers - Judicial	
		Goodwin discusses an example of a non-accredited law school that exerted pressure to become accredited due to distinguished alumni. The American Bar Association did not accredit the school. Soon thereafter, the state legislature granted the state's Board of Education the ability to accredit law schools, which allowed the law school's graduates to take the state bar exam. The law was later repealed. Goodwin explains why accreditation is important. He notes that California is one of only three states that does not require graduation from an accredited law school in order to sit for the bar exam, in fact they do not require any law school attendance at all, and that the bar passage rate is low for students who did not attend an accredited school. He describes the story of Judge William P. Clark, who did not complete law school and took the bar exam several times, which later hurt his chances for a U.S. Supreme Court appointment. He describes the validation of the bar exam and the correlation between a good score on the exam and the ability to competently practice law.	Law school - Accreditation	Bar exam	

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## Tape 23 Side 1

1986 August 29

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:33	Bar exam standards and racial minorities' challenges getting accepted into law school	Goodwin continues a discussion of the bar examination from the previous tape, including its validation and consistent high standards. He notes that the standards for the accreditation of law schools are also constantly being reviewed for relevance and excellence. He discusses racial minorities' challenges getting into law school and other professional schools and describes himself and his colleagues as being sensitive to people whose language, culture, or early life presented barriers and try to make sure they are not exclusionary of those groups.	Bar exam	Law school - Accreditation	Racial issues
00:03:06	Low percentage of Black judges and lawyers and impact on the justice system	Goodwin comments that people who don't do well in grade school tend to do not do well in high school and college, and that it is too late by the time someone is 18 years old to catch up on the basics. He notes that although there are people from all races and backgrounds that have educational deficits, the most have been Black students from urban areas who attended public school. He discusses the "dangerous discrepancy" in the number of Black professionals compared to the total Black population in the U.S., including the impact of this in the justice system due to the low numbers of Black judges and lawyers.	Racial issues	Education	Careers - Judicial
00:06:04	Recruitment of, and competition for, Black students in pre-law and law school programs	Goodwin describes how the American Bar Association is working on recruiting more Black students to go into pre-law and law school. He discusses the demand and competition for Black students among law schools and the power of the top law schools to recruit the top applicants. The good, but not top, law schools then admit Black students with lower admission scores than they would allow for white students. He discusses LSAT entry scores and students with lower scores who may struggle in law school and then do not have a high rate of passing the bar exam. Goodwin underlines the impact of affirmative action and integration on historically black colleges	Racial issues	Professional associations	Careers - Legal

00:11:42	Discrimination and low numbers of Black and Latinx people in legal professions	Goodwin discusses affirmative action's basis in the motivation to do something about past injustices, noting that having a high percentage of Black students also looks good on reports to educational agencies, which in turn helps in applying for grant funding. "There are lots of self-serving reasons why doing good also pays." He notes that he is talking primarily about Black people because they have been the most egregiously underrepresented and discriminated against. He describes issues recruiting Spanish speaking people into law due, in part, to the different and less respectable profile of lawyers in Latin American countries. He discusses the view of lawyers in Mexico versus in the U.S. and how it is less appealing to become lawyers due to a lack of good role models in Latin American countries.	Racial issues	Careers - Legal	Discrimination
00:15:34	Low percentage of Asian people in law school and American Bar Association's awareness of its image as a white organization	Goodwin discusses Asian minorities as "not really being minorities any more," commenting that they are mainstreamed in that they excel in school and do very well in law school as well. He describes how the discrepancy between the percentage of Asian people in the law profession compared to the total Asian population can be explained by their stronger interest in other professions in the sciences. Goodwin sums up by saying the American Bar Association is conscious of its image as a white organization and they are trying to change that image.	Racial issues	Careers - Legal	Professional associations
00:18:28	American Bar Association's ongoing efforts to recruit minorities	Goodwin describes the American Bar Association's ongoing efforts to work on recruiting minorities, involving the education, board of governors, and human rights sections. He discusses the efforts of the Association's task force on minority recruitment. He discusses the influence of high school counselors on Black students' awareness of educational opportunities.	Racial issues	Education	High school
00:20:50	Goodwin's rating of Pacific Northwest and California law schools	Goodwin discusses how Oregon law schools compare with others around the country. He notes that they receive many good applicants, many of whom are "captive students because they like to live in Oregon." He describes the law schools in Oregon as good, but not great, law schools, mostly due to lack of funding. He points out that the University of Washington Law School has more money and less competition for students than the Oregon law schools. He discusses University of Washington, Gonzaga University and University of Puget Sound's law schools. He shares his opinion on Berkeley and Stanford University law schools. He discusses the law clerks hired by the Ninth Circuit Court from students at the top of their class at many of the West Coast law schools.	Law school		
00:26:15	Law schools' differing levels of student preparation for practicing law	Goodwin notes that students graduating from some of the less prestigious law schools are probably not as prepared as they should be, in part due to the competition for the brightest students, leading them to attend more prestigious and affluent schools. He describes the aspects of the top law schools that lead to a more enriching law education such as the importance of the scholarship of the faculty and the ability of students to work with first-rate faculty on their projects.	Law school		

00:29:25	University of Oregon Law School dean, Orlando J. Hollis	Goodwin discusses University of Oregon Law School dean Orlando J. Hollis, describing him as an "amazingly effective classroom professor" who did not publish a lot of scholarly work. He notes that he was a poor dean in that he was not good at delegating and did not develop a collegial faculty or governing system, nor did he spend the money allotted by the legislature for the faculty, returning the overage.	Law school	University of Oregon	
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Tape 23 Side 2

1986 August 29

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:33	University of Oregon Law School dean Orlando J. Hollis' strengths and weaknesses	Goodwin continues discussing University of Oregon Law School dean Orlando J. Hollis and his lack of vision about the growth of the law school after World War II. He was unable to hire enough faculty to handle the influx of students. Goodwin emphasizes Hollis' genius as a classroom teacher, noting that he gave memorable lectures and his students became excellent lawyers. He felt that Hollis should have stayed in the classroom and not become an administrator. Goodwin shares a story about University of Oregon President Arthur S. Flemming lamenting that the university would not get a new law school building because Hollis would not ask for one. Goodwin says that Hollis was "the biggest tightwad I ever saw with public money." They waited until Hollis retired and built a new law school under the new dean. He notes that Hollis was dean for over 20 years.			

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## Tape 24 Side 1

1986 September 3

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Continuing judicial education, part one	Goodwin discusses continuing education for judges. Supreme Court justice Thomas C. Clark led these efforts in the early 1960s. Goodwin lists several West Coast judges that attended a meeting in Berkeley, CA to discuss a plan for experienced judges to be teachers at a seminar for newer judges. He describes some of the judges involved in the work of creating New York University's Institute of Judicial Administration.	Careers - Judicial	Education	
00:03:25	Continuing judicial education, part two	Goodwin notes that Oregon and Washington played a significant role in providing talent and ideas for continuing judicial education for trial judges. The first two sessions of the school for trial judges were held in Boulder, CO. He describes some of the funding sources for what became the National College for Trial Judges in Reno, NV and lists some of the Oregon judges that contributed their time to teaching at the college. Goodwin notes that his own role was relatively small; he was involved with the start-up of the educational program and then became more involved in the bar's activities with the press, which he lectured about at the college.	Careers - Judicial	Education	
00:06:45	Training program for new federal judges at the Federal Judicial Center	Goodwin discusses the training program for new federal judges, which is done by the Federal Judicial Center and was also influenced by Justice Clark who helped get it started after he retired from the Supreme Court. Tenth Circuit Court judge Alfred P. Murrah became the director of the program. The center offered regular two-week seminars each year for new federal judges. Goodwin attended a seminar when he was appointed in 1969.	Careers - Judicial	Education	Federal courts
00:09:58	Importance of a variety of experiences among appellate judges	Goodwin discusses the work of appellate judges, noting that they are not deciding trial cases but rather whether the trial court did the right thing on a narrowly focused question. It is helpful to have some appellate judges who have been trial judges and thinks that appellate courts are stronger with judges that come from a variety of backgrounds, such as professors, practicing lawyers, or the executive or legislative branches of government. This allows for a broad base of experience to draw from. Goodwin describes the members panel he will be sitting on today, which include Judge Dorothy Nelson who was a law school dean and Eugene A. Wright, a former state court trial judge.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	

00:14:47	Bad legal writing and Goodwin's enjoyment of the <i>New Yorker</i> magazine.	Goodwin discusses the idea that there is not such a thing as legal writing: "legal writing is almost always bad writing." He describes good writing and the problems with the majority of legal writing. He notes that some of the best writing in the U.S. was in the <i>New Yorker</i> magazine under Harold Ross' and later William Shawn's editorship. He discusses his enjoyment of the articles in the magazine and why he likes them and shares his wish that more lawyers could write like good newspaper reporters. Lawyers write to convince a court using accurate facts; they lose credibility when they overuse canned legal language.	Careers - Judicial		
00:19:03	Dreams of writing a novel and writing articles on legal education	Goodwin discusses his dream of writing a novel someday. He notes that he would like to write articles on legal education but does not have time to spend doing the research at this point while he is working on 25-30 cases per month and writing opinions for about a third of those. He shares that he has not yet read a daily newspaper during the current week and it is already Wednesday. Goodwin responds to a comment that his legal opinions are fun to read, noting that presently he spends more time editing material written by law clerks than drafting original work.	Careers - Judicial		
00:22:07	Ongoing education of judges and appreciation of learning experiences as a learner and teacher	Goodwin discusses the balance of scholarly reflection on legal questions and the practice of law within the profession. He illustrates the point with an example of using the Oregon Supreme Court's travel funds to bring in leading tort law scholars William L. Prosser, Leon Green, and W. Page Keeton and had all of the Oregon judges gather in Cottage Grove, OR for a three-day seminar on the legal implications of proximate cause. He discusses the meaning of proximate cause and the challenge of understanding the concept. He discusses the tradition of old lawyers and judges teaching younger ones which goes back hundreds of years in England. Goodwin comments that he leaves educational experiences like the one described above feeling amazed at how much he has learned; even more so when he is on the faculty. Goodwin describes the law profession's view of scholars as valuable resources.	Careers - Judicial	Education	Careers - Legal
00:26:24	Impact of career on children's lives and careers	Goodwin describes the possible impact of his federal judgeships on his family. He notes that it might be too soon to know how it has impacted his children who are all young adults at the time of the interview. He shares that he recently spent time with three of his four children at the family cabin in Central Oregon discussing all of the trips they'd taken, some of which were made possible because of his work. He notes that it is hard to tell how his career may have affected his children's career choices and other aspects of their lives because there are so many other variables to consider.	Family life	Leisure activities	

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## Tape 24 Side 2

1986 September 3

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:30	Children's current careers and locations	Goodwin notes that his children are all different individuals and discusses their current pursuits. His youngest son, James P. "Jim" Goodwin is a rock musician. His daughter Sara J. Goodwin is a paralegal at a law firm in Los Angeles and is bilingual in Spanish, using her language skills for many of the clients. Daughter Margaret E. "Meg" Goodwin, born right after he became a judge, works as a costume designer in Los Angeles. Oldest son Karl A. Goodwin is a mason, lives in Salem and has one child with his wife who is a teacher.	Family life		
00:04:52	Son from first marriage	Goodwin describes his son from his first marriage, Michael T. "Mike" Weiner, who works as a logger in Oregon. He notes that Weiner, who just turned 40, never had much interest in school but is a good logger and carpenter. He served in the Vietnam War as a medic and "it was a bad experience." Weiner remains bitter about the Vietnam War, feeling it was meaninglessly destructive of the country and the people.	Family life	Vietnam War	
00:07:04	Mary Goodwin's activities, part one	Goodwin discusses his wife Mary's activities throughout their marriage. He notes that she was occupied with parenting during the first 20 years and also did church and other volunteer work, commenting that it was a fairly usual life for women in the 1950s before they entered the workforce in large numbers. She was a docent at the art museum and was involved in the Junior League in Eugene and Salem. They were a host family for foreign exchange high school students and Mary became the Community Director in charge of finding homes for the students and also dealt with ongoing issues between students and host families throughout the year. He notes that hosting exchange students was enriching for the whole family. Mary also volunteered with Meals on Wheels and sang in the church choir.	Marriage	Family life	Homemaking
00:09:40	Mary Goodwin's activities, part two	Goodwin comments that Mary was quite busy but now sometimes expresses regret that she did not work after seeing so many younger women joining the labor market. He notes that "housewives are grossly underpaid" and do not get much of a reward for their effort, pointing out that a lot of the work is drudgery. Mary is not currently quite as busy with volunteer activities because their move from Oregon to Pasadena, CA uprooted her from her network. She is spending more time being a grandmother and travels with Goodwin more than she did previously.	Marriage	Family life	Women's issues

00:11:59	Earnings as a judge, taking care of family, and lack of interest in conspicuous consumption	Goodwin reflects on his earnings as a judge versus what he may have earned in private practice, which was not a concern due to his financial expectations based in his early history as being one of eight children and not growing up with much money. He did not form an expectation of having a lot of money and did not value things like always having a new car or a larger house. He notes that looking at lifetime salary, his retirement is "probably the best that one can have." He describes his salary and taking care of his family as they all age, noting that if he can achieve that, "the fact that I never made a lot of money will be totally irrelevant."	Careers - Judicial	Finance - Personal	Family life
00:15:29	Children's education	Goodwin discusses paying for his children's' education, noting that two attended the University of Oregon and one went to the Fashion Institute in Los Angeles. His youngest son did not attend college, finding early success as a musician. He describes his insistence that his children focus on doing well in their college education if he paid for it.	Education - Undergraduate	Family life	
00:17:57	Involvement in the Presbyterian Church, part one	Goodwin discusses his family's involvement in the Presbyterian Church in Oregon, primarily he and his wife's, as his children did not connect much with organized religion. He describes his "probably a hereditary interest in religion" having come from a preacher's family. He notes that he is also interested in organized religion in part as a form of cultural anthropology, seeing it as a manifestation of a type of social behavior that he has always been curious about. He has been skeptical of revealed truth but sees the value of religious influence in society. He has been a fairly active lay leader in the Presbyterian Church and describes his recent involvement in the church's legal business at the national level due to his professional background.	Religion - Christian	Family life	
00:22:08	Involvement in the Presbyterian Church, part two	Goodwin discusses chairing a committee that meets at the general assembly as well as at other times to deal with constitutional questions. He explains that the church's general assembly is elected from lay commissioners who meet and pass legislation. His committee advises the general assembly. He feels the church has made a contribution to the improvement of the human condition and he tries to contribute time to it.	Religion - Christian		

00:24:04	Impact of Christianity on Goodwin's moral point of view and his current seeking	Goodwin discusses the impact of Christianity on him going back to his conservative childhood background, where "sin and punishment and damnation were constant companions as I was growing up." He developed a moral point of view that was Judeo-Christian. He describes his current beliefs as more humanist than religious and he is not sure of the existence of a hereafter; "I am more concerned with the here and now." He discusses some of the literature he has read, without being persuaded that any one set of beliefs has all of the answers. By his father's standards, this would make him an agnostic but he does not feel he is in a category. He is "seeking with a small 's'." He notes that none of his siblings has followed in their fathers' religious footsteps. One brother is an ordained minister and doctor of divinity but teaches philosophy for a living. He describes the work of another brother who has been a missionary in different countries, very concerned with human suffering and not so much concerned with religious indoctrination.	Religion - Christian	Family life	
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## Tape 25 Side 1

1986 September 3

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:33	Appeal of the Presbyterian Church	Goodwin explains why he chose to be part of the Presbyterian Church. Goodwin's experience of growing up in the Baptist religion did not appeal to him because it didn't seem like they were interested in having fun. Gerald Krohn, the chaplain in Goodwin's World War II Army unit who was a Presbyterian minister, impressed him with his physical courage. Goodwin respected Krohn because he didn't have to be in the Army but was there because he felt he could do some good. Goodwin and his wife Mary, raised as a Lutheran, were not involved with a church when they were first married but started discussing it once they had children. He discusses a view of religion as the "opiate of the masses" and why he and Mary selected the Presbyterian Church. "They seem to be a happier lot and you can have a scotch and soda without being excommunicated." As they got involved with the Presbyterian Church, they began to meet people and ministers that they liked and respected, which led to them getting more deeply involved with the church over time.	Religion - Christian	Religion - Baptist	
00:05:35	Realization after father's death and longevity of Goodwin's grandparents	Goodwin shares his reflections on his father's death ten years ago. It hit him that he was no longer the younger generation; "there was nobody out running interference in front of me," a sobering thought. His four grandparents lived into their 80s and 90s, so he was surprised when his father died at age 76. His mother is currently alive and 85 years old. Because his parents were in his life a long time after he was grown, he took it for granted that they would always be there, especially since he'd had long-lived grandparents. Mary lost her parents when she was much younger; he describes the logging accident that killed her father in the 1940s when she was a teenager. Her mother remarried and died in her late 60s.	Family death		
00:10:03	Mother's life in a retirement home in the Bay Area	Goodwin notes that his feeling that he is now the older generation does not mean that his mother, still living does not count, but she is living in a retirement home for Baptist ministers and their wives in the Bay Area and he sees her role as more observer than participant. He notes that most of the residents of the retirement home are widows, commenting that despite all of the clean living did not save prolong husbands' lives. Goodwin is in closest contact with her of all of his siblings, visiting her about once per month, though his siblings stop in as well because she is relatively centrally located. She visits Oregon as well.	Family life	Religion - Baptist	

00:12:51	Move to California from Oregon, part one	Goodwin discusses his decision to leave Oregon for California. He describes himself as a desert person who prefers warmth and sun to rain. He grew up in Eastern Oregon where the climate is dryer and sunnier than Western Oregon and took his family on camping vacations in Death Valley for the sun. He and Mary began discussing a move to the Bay Area as soon as he was appointed to the Ninth Circuit Court, though the housing market in San Francisco was very expensive and commuting from the suburbs was unappealing to him. He discusses the pros and cons of life in the Bay Area.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
00:17:14	Move to California from Oregon, part two	Goodwin describes the process involved in the purchase and refurbishment of a "great old building" to be the court headquarters for Southern California in Pasadena in 1981. He describes the positive qualities of the building for court use. Goodwin spent the first three months of 1981 in Pasadena to test out working down there, riding his bicycle or walking to work at a time when it was cold and rainy in Oregon. He and Mary returned to Oregon to think about it more and he continued to commute to work in Southern California by plane.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
00:20:05	Move to California from Oregon, part three	They sold their house and bought a condominium in Pasadena in 1983. He misses many things about Oregon but not the winters. He has no regrets about moving. He describes the reasons Mary misses Oregon more than he does. Goodwin describes his and Mary's hikes in the San Gabriel mountains, where they can be in a pine forest 20 minutes from their apartment. On the other hand, there are far more people in California; the beaches are full with "at least a million people" and "there is nothing like an Oregon cove, where you move to a different cove if you see another family picnicking in the cove you were headed for."	Oregon outdoors	Family life	Leisure activities
00:22:00	A typical workday in Southern California and the slowness of the General Services Administration	Goodwin describes a typical day in his life in Southern California. The court is currently operating in the refurbished building. He describes a judge whose chambers are not yet done due to a change in the interior design plan and having to re-budget money to complete the work. He discusses the General Services Administration's slow pace and inefficiency in getting things done; they are the governmental organization in charge of government buildings and responsible for refurbishing the court building in Pasadena. He describes the impact of their reluctance to make decisions.	Federal courts	Careers - Judicial	
00:24:49	Commuting by bike in Pasadena description of home in Pasadena	Goodwin describes his two bedroom condominium in Pasadena. There is a swimming pool in the complex which he enjoys. He bicycles from there to work at the courthouse, about a two-mile ride. He notes: "I don't do it to be a character, I do it because I'm too cheap to waste money on gasoline when I've got two perfectly good legs" and he enjoys the exercise. He describes maintaining a regular work schedule whether he is working on a case or not and watches the MacNeil/Lehrer Report in the evenings after work "just like anybody else."	Family life	Careers - Judicial	Leisure activities

00:27:25	Office personnel and law clerks working for school credit	Goodwin describes the personnel in his current office: two secretaries, three law clerks, and a third year law student from University of California, Los Angeles who is taking a term of school to work in his chambers as a clerk in exchange for credit. He comments that students who attend state-supported schools can justify doing this; those that pay a lot of tuition at schools like Stanford may not want to work for a judge in exchange for that cost.	Careers - Judicial	Federal courts	
00:28:45	Thank yous and interview closing	Harmon thanks Goodwin for his participating in the Federal Court interview project. Goodwin comments that it has been a great experience for him, a little bit like going to a psychiatrist and doing a life review, bringing up memories that were "almost beyond recall." He is glad that they did this because he never would have written all of it out.	Federal courts		