## Thursday, February 21, 1980 Adversaries debate Does death penalty serve justice, deter crime? PATTERSON'S OPPONENT in a debate on capital punishment opposes the death penalty under any circumstances.

## By TOM LONERGAN

"No law shall be enacted provid-ing for the penalty of death." — Michigan Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 46.

"For every execution in the country, eight potential lives would be spared. That's not a bad trade-off." — L. Brooks Patterson.

Patterson, arosecuting attorney of Oakland County, says the doath penalty is needed because "the criminal justice system is a miserable failure. "It does not deter crime," he told 100 members of the North Oakland Cham-ber of Commerce meeting in the Ponti-ae Silverdome last week. "It does not punish or rehabilitate the offender. It fails to protect the public."

Dorati given award

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lish speaking jurisdiction to prohibit capital punishment. Nearly 40 states now have death penalty laws on the books.

the death penalty under any circum-stances. "Justice demands punishment," said floward Simon, sate director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "What we're dehaling here is: Does justice de -mad execution?" Patterson says it does. He's leading a petition drive to allow judges to levy he death penalty in Michigan as pun-tishment for first-degree murder. He wants to put the issue on the November 1982 general election hallot. Since the U.S. Supreme Court in 1976 gave states the option to bring back capital punishment, death penalty sup-portors have rallied. Since 1977, Utah, Plorida and Nevada have executed one to 1946 Mahana mer the term to

books. "I DON'T SEE barbarians running around in 39 states, 'Patterson said. "Some crimes are so had that in some carse, it requires the taking of a criminal's life. That's not L. Brooks Patterson saying that. That's the Unit-ed States Supreme Court." But Simon, a former college crimi-nal justice professor, argued that the satisfies our did not sanction capital punishment in the 1976 decision nown as Gregg versus Georgia. The said the court found the evidence "body inconclusive" that capital pun-ishment is a deterrent to violent crime. "For a certain category" like hired contract killers, Simon said the court assumed capital punishment "may en-ter into the (nurderer's) decision to act. But for these who "set in passion," man each. In 1846, Michigan was the first Eng-

act." But for those who "act in passion," Simon said, the court assumed the death penalty would "have little effect. "There's been no subject that's been studied more than this," added Simon.

"WHAT DID Detroit do to cut its homicide rate (from 801 in 1974 to the 400 range last year) in half?" Simon exted asked

asked. "Two hundred thousand people moved out, that's what they did," Fine Fun

demand

execution?

Pattersol response, which drought a pract of laghter from the assembled basiness people. Both speakers ciled a a 1975 Universi-ty of Chicago study on estimation and the select of the study concluded. Froi. Baac Bhal the study didn't imply this the deals penalty proved a deter-sion also stud the rate of murder and other crimes could be reduced by minercase of employment and other opportunities. Patterson said Simon was only tak-ing sentences of the study 'that you hink goes with your side. "On balance," the prosecutor argued, the Ehrich study said the death penal-y does deter.

ty does deter. "Even if I couldn't convince him the deterrent is real, justice demands it

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Patterson responded, which brought a roar of laughter from the assembled business people. Both speakers cited a 1975 Universi-ty of Chicago study on capital punish-ems's effect, but they differed on what anything is gained for increasing pun-tishment beyond mandatory life impris-ment's effect, but they differed on what anything is gained for increasing pun-tishment beyond mandatory life impris-ment's effect, but they differed on what anything is gained for increasing pun-tishment beyond mandatory life impris-ment's effect, but hey differed on what anything is gained for increasing pun-tical section of the section of the

PATTERSON SAID a Michigan De-PATTERSON SAID a Michigan De-partment of Corrections statement re-leased after he announced the petition drive last fail showed 75 percent of prisoners sentenced to mandatory life don't serve the full time. According to the prosecutor, 25 per-cent of the immates die, another 25 per-cent have their sentences reversed and 50 percent have their sentences com-muted by the sovernor.

muted by the governor.

Even if those convicted served full life sentences, "I still wouldn't be sa-tisifed," Patterson added. As the lunch crowd filtered out of the

Pontiac Silverdome banquet room, Patterson said, "There's some petitions at the door, by the way."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL change Patterson is pushing would require the Michigan Legislature to eracit capital punshment laws to be used not only in first-degree murder convictions but also felony murder. This includes deaths which occur during robbery, burglary, rape, arson, extortion or kid-mapping. A death penalty petition drive in 1978 led by former State Rep, Kirby Holmes, R-Utica, failed to receive enough signatures to put the used on the November 1982 ballot. THE CONSTITUTIONAL change

Simon noted that capital punishment is opposed by Gov. William Milliken; Lt. Gov. James Brickley: Perry John-son, state Department of Corrections head; and Wayne County Prosecutor William Cahalan.

Earlier this month, Oakland Circuit Judge Farrell Roberts ordered Patter-son not to refer to the murder of a 20-year old Clariston woman in his cam-paign for the death penalty. Patterson is proseculuing the case, scheduled to start Feb. 26, against two 19-year-oid northern Oakland County men charged with the murder.

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