

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE | DATE | RESTRICTION |
|--------------------------|--|------------|-------------|
| 001a. letter | Lee P Brown to John R. Schmidt re: non-selection (2 pages) | 08/25/1994 | b(6) |
| 001b. list | Candidates re: non-selection (16 pages) | 00/00/0000 | b(6) |

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Domestic Policy Council
 Jose Cerda
 OA/Box Number: 5872

FOLDER TITLE:

COPS [Community Oriented Policing Services] Director Appointment

2016-0931-S
rc2325

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

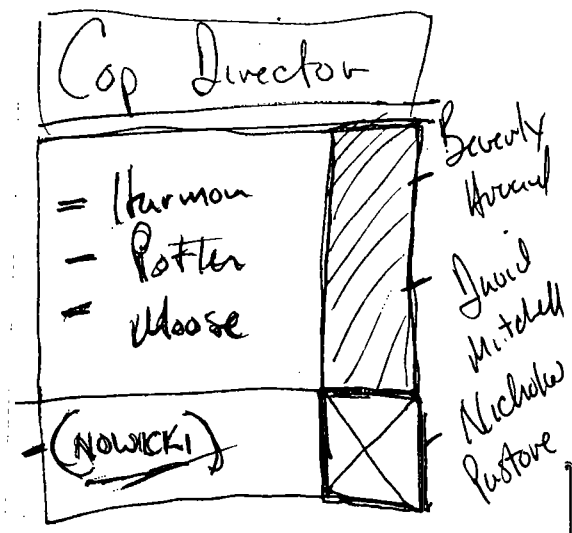
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Severdy
Hornum
David Mitchell
Nicholas
Pustore

- L.C. Scott
[Hatched Box]

Williams

- Public Liaison
- Potter: - really went
- int. spokesman
- Moss - not even 2 yrs
- exp. as chief
- Harmon - Republican

Cosgrove
Sutball
Cly

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503

6ppp

June 9, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-2933

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202)622-1146 - 228
GSA - William R. Ratchford - (202)501-0563 - 237
OPM - James N. Woodruff - (202)606-1424 - 331

FROM: JAMES J. JUKES (for) *JJ*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
GENEVIEVE SIRI (395-3454)

OMB CONTACT: ~~RONALD JONES (398-3386)~~
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-3454

SUBJECT: JUSTICE Proposed Amendment(s) RE: HR 3355,
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
of 1994

DEADLINE: June 10, 1994

COMMENTS: Justice intends to submit the attached amendments to
the conferees on H.R. 3355.

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before
advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in
accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or
receipts for purposes of the the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of
Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

CC:
Jose Cerda
Karen Hancox
Tracey Thornton
Clarissa Cerda
Melissa Cook
Ray Kogut
Matt Blum
Barbara Retzlaff
Ken Schwartz
Jim Duke
Harry Meyers
Chris Brown
Margaret Shaw
Gail Zimmerman

LRM #I-2933

RESPONSE TO LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is simple (e.g., concur/no comment) we prefer that you respond by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is simple and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a secretary.

You may also respond by (1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); (2) sending us a memo or letter; or (3) if you are an OASIS user in the Executive Office of the President, sending an E-mail message. Please include the LRM number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: ~~RONALD JONES~~ GENEVIEVE SIRI
Office of Management and Budget
Fax Number: (202) 395-3109
Analyst/Attorney's Direct Number: (202) 395-3386
Branch-Wide Line (to reach secretary): (202) 395-3454

FROM: _____ (Date)
_____ (Name)
_____ (Agency)
_____ (Telephone)

SUBJECT: JUSTICE Proposed Amendment(s) RE: HR 3355,
Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
of 1994

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

- _____ Concur
- _____ No objection
- _____ No comment
- _____ See proposed edits on pages _____
- _____ Other: _____
- _____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

CRADMIN.1 Draft May 27, 1994

Subtitle ___ -- The Crime Control and Prevention Grant Administration Act of 1994.

SEC. ___ 1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Crime Control and Prevention Grant Administration Act of 1994".

SEC. ___ 2. PURPOSE.

To provide The Department of Justice with emergency hiring authority and other such authorities as may be necessary for the management and administration of new programs authorized under the Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

SEC. ___ 3. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED.

There are authorized to be appropriated from funds authorized under any of the provisions of this act such sums as may be necessary to carry out the management and administration of such programs.

SEC. ___ 4. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENTS.

During the period beginning on the effective date of this Act and ending on September 30, 1995, the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service shall not apply with respect to appointments under section 3 of this Act.

SEC. ___ 5. STAFF AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The Attorney General or designee, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, may employ staff and other employees, including volunteers, experts and consultants.

(a) The Attorney General may, accept and employ volunteers and uncompensated services, notwithstanding the provisions of title 31, section 1342, of the United States Code.

(b) An expert or consultant employed under title 5, section 3109, of the United States Code, in connection with the implementation of this Act may be compensated at a rate of pay not in excess of the daily equivalent of the rate of basic pay for Level IV of the Executive Schedule.

SEC. ___ 6. PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

During the period beginning on the effective date of this

CRADMIN.1 Draft May 27, 1994

Act and ending on September 30, 1996, the Attorney General or designee may acquire supplies, equipment, and services needed to support the administration of new programs, authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, without regard to competitive procurement procedures including the Commerce Business Daily publication requirements.

SEC. 7. SPACE ACQUISITION.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Attorney General is authorized to enter directly into agreements to lease, renew leases for existing departmental locations, regardless of original lease, and pay lessors directly for real property for office, storage or such other space as is necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, wherever the real property is situated, including the District of Columbia, and under such terms and conditions as the Attorney General finds to be in the best interest of the United States, provided that no lease agreement or option to renew exceeds ten years. The Attorney General is authorized to enter directly into agreements for architectural and engineering studies and services, alterations and construction operation and maintenance, and other such services for real property leased under this section. Other than requirements pertaining to health, safety and accessibility, under this Section, the Attorney General shall be exempt from any General Services Administration space or facilities management reg

PROPOSED STATUTORY LANGUAGE TO RAISE THE NUMBER OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL TO ELEVEN

Section 506 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking:

"ten",

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"eleven".

REDLINED VERSION OF THE STATUTE AS PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED

[§ 506. Assistant Attorneys General

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ~~ten~~ **eleven** Assistant Attorneys General, who shall assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties.)

PROPOSED STATUTORY LANGUAGE TO RAISE THE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL TO TWO

(a) The heading of section 504a of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking:

"Attorney",

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Attorneys".

(b) Section 504a of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking:

"an Associate Attorney",

and inserting in lieu thereof:

"two Associate Attorneys".

REDLINED VERSION OF THE STATUTE AS PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED

(§ 504a. Associate Attorney~~s~~ General

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Associate Attorney~~s~~ Associate Attorney~~s~~ General.)

Basic Answer

The accounts in the news stories do not reflect my understanding of what happened two weeks ago, when Mr. Potter and Mr. Schmidt spoke. At that time, while we were still reviewing Mr. Potter's qualifications and background, Mr. Schmidt raised with Mr. Potter the question of whether his activities might make him a controversial choice for the job -- and whether that controversy might impact the new COPS program. Mr. Potter, very early into this conversation, told Mr. Schmidt that he shared this concern, and that he wanted to withdraw from consideration. The decision to withdraw was Mr. Potter's.

Q. If Potter had not withdrawn, would he have been considered? Would he have been selected?

A. Had Mr. Potter not withdrawn, we would have finished our review of his background and qualifications. Since we did not finish that review, I cannot tell you if we would have ultimately selected him or someone else.

Q. Potter says that Schmidt used the word "problem" to describe Potter's views on gay rights. Is that correct?

A. The "problem" that John was raising was the question of the controversy surrounding Mr. Potter's views and practices -- not Mr. Potter's views themselves -- and whether that controversy might impact upon the implementation of this new and important program. Again, it was John's sense that Mr. Potter shared this concern, and very quickly into the conversation, withdrew from consideration.

Q. Was this material from the FBI report that raised this issue?

A. No. The FBI report had not been completed, and was not in, at the time that Mr. Potter and Mr. Schmidt spoke.

Q. Isn't it discrimination, or at least hypocrisy, for this administration to deny someone a job because they are pro-gay rights?

A. We did not deny a job to Mr. Potter, he withdrew.

Q. Are you saying that if Mr. Potter were still interested, he would still be considered at this point?

A. In the two weeks since Mr. Potter withdrew, we have progressed with the review of the remaining candidates, and are near a final announcement. And I have no reason to think that Mr. Potter wants to be re-considered for this full-time post -- in fact, he has instead expressed interest in serving on a group that advises the COPS program.

Q. But if Potter called today, and said, "I want to be considered," would you consider him?

A. Yes.

Q. You portray this as Potter's decision. But Mr. Potter says he withdrew only because he knew he was going to be rejected.

A. John Schmidt told me that day, and again this morning, that had Mr. Potter not withdrawn, we would have proceeded to complete the review of his candidacy. Again, my understanding is that, early on in his conversation with John, Mr. Potter indicated that he shared the concern that he could become a lightning rod for criticism of the COPS program, and that he no longer wished to be considered for the Director position.

Q. What changed? Potter says that early on, he had been told that his activities were not a problem. What changed between his initial interview in August, and the Schmidt-Potter conversation in October.

A. As with all the candidates for this position -- or any other -- we gathered more information on Mr. Potter as the review proceeded. Again, though, we did not reject Mr. Potter -- it was his decision to withdraw.

Q. Did the White House tell the Justice Department not to pick Potter? Did it weigh in on this?

A. The White House reviewed Mr. Potter's and several others that we submitted as potential candidates, and approved them all, including Mr. Potter.

White House finds Potter too close to gay issues

■ The former Portland police chief had been in the running to lead the federal community policing program

By ERIN HOOVER
of The Oregonian staff

Former Portland Police Chief Tom Potter said he withdrew his name from consideration to run a federal community policing program after a U.S. Department of Justice official told him that his advocacy for gays and lesbians could hurt the Clinton administration.

Potter, 54, had been a finalist to run the federal Cops program, which administration officials say will help put as many as 100,000 new police on the streets in the next few years.

Justice Department officials had asked Potter to apply for the



POTTER

The program is part of the Clinton administration's new crime law, which was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by President Clinton in August.

Potter said he learned of the administration's concerns Oct. 6 during a meeting with James Schmidt, lead administrator for the crime law.

"We've got a problem, Tom," Potter said Schmidt told him. "The FBI background check is completed, and it's your stand on gays and lesbians that we have a problem with."

Potter said Schmidt went on to say that administration officials were worried "how it could be construed with some of the very conservative groups in

Please turn to
POTTER, Page A12

A12

Potter: Gay rights advocates unhappy

■ Continued from Page One
the United States and how that could really hurt the president."

Schmidt, contacted late Tuesday, was hesitant to talk about the specifics of the conversation with Potter.

"I don't think I should get into a discussion into what particular factors went into (Potter's) thinking or anyone else's," Schmidt said.

Potter "came to the conclusion we shouldn't go forward," Schmidt said. "I think he intends to be strongly supportive of the program."

Another Justice Department official close to the decision, who spoke on condition of anonymity, elaborated in an interview late Tuesday.

Potter "described what he thought the political pitfalls (of his views) would be. He knows his peers. He knows how line officers react," the official said. "It would have been a huge distraction from the very program he wanted so much to succeed."

Potter said that when he spoke to Schmidt, it seemed as if he "was under a lot of pressure."

"I told him that I understood" the concern, Potter said. "I said, 'I think I know where you're going with this. I'll just withdraw my name.' He said, 'OK.'"

Arthur Jones, a White House spokesman, refused to comment on Potter and the Cops job.

Potter, who said he would serve as a consultant to the Cops program if needed, made national headlines when he marched as police chief in his uniform in several gay pride parades in Portland.

Potter was Portland's police chief from 1990 through 1993. He openly supported his daughter, Portland police officer Katha Potter, when she publicly acknowledged she was lesbian in 1991. And since his retirement as chief, Potter has been active in Oregon gay rights

Potter said he explained his advocacy for gay rights in his initial interview on Aug. 31 with officials from the Justice Department, and it was not raised as a problem then.

He said officials told him he had gained approval from the White House, and he even went as far as filling out personnel forms and taking a required drug test.

According to Potter, Schmidt told him the FBI check had raised the fact that the anti-gay-rights Oregon Citizens Alliance had called for Potter's resignation as police chief in 1991 because he was specifically recruiting gays and lesbians as police officers.

Justice Department officials denied the FBI checks were a critical factor.

Potter said he told Schmidt, "If I've got to be rejected for the job, I'd rather be rejected for a principle I stand for than for a flaw in my personality."

"I told him that the consolation prize for me in all this is that I get to go back to Portland and retire again. Actually, I felt pretty good when I walked out of there."

Reaction among gay rights activists was less charitable.

"This is the Justice Department that is headed by Janet Reno? I'm absolutely stunned," said William Warren, a Portland activist who is on the Police Bureau's Sexual Minorities Roundtable.

"If anyone has any doubt in this country at this time that the issue of someone's sexual orientation is not an opportunity to discriminate, here is a very fine example of it. Reno and staff have to do some explaining."

Scott Nakagawa, an organizer with the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, said the Justice Department's concern "throws into question how gays and lesbians fit in where public safety is concerned."

But Nakagawa commended Potter's integrity, saying, "It speaks well of him to not be willing to compromise his views for his own social gain."

Even the Oregon Citizens Alliance was surprised at Potter's descriptions of what happened.

"Usually it's the opposite, that if there isn't a sensitivity or tolerance to homosexuals in this administration, that he wouldn't have been considered. That would have our perceptions of it," said Monte Stamper, the state business director for the OCA.

Aaron Fentress and Rose Ellen O'Connor of The Oregonian staff contributed to this report.

AP v5108 rw 3exec Reno-Police,540
12:16p

10-20

Reno Says Potential Controversy, Not Gay Advocacy, Was Issue in Police Job

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) - Administration officials discussed possible controversy arising from gay rights advocacy by a former Portland, Ore., police chief but never thought his views would bar him from a top Justice Department job, Attorney General Janet Reno said today.

"He would still be under consideration if he had not withdrawn," Reno said at her weekly news conference.

The former chief, Tom Potter, said Wednesday his support for gay rights led him to give up a chance to head the new federal community policing program. Part of the recently enacted crime bill, the program is designed to pay for local communities to hire 100,000 policemen over the next six years in programs with high citizen involvement.

"I don't think his advocacy ... his belief is a concern," Reno said. "I think if there are issues with respect to controversy that his advocacy or his work might have generated, those have to be addressed in determining the impact on the program."

She said Potter raised his homosexual advocacy first in talks with her, and it did not derail his candidacy. She said Associate Attorney General John Schmidt brought up potential controversy over it in a later talk with Potter Oct. 5.

"Mr. Schmidt said that he raised the question and that Mr. Potter at that point withdrew," Reno said.

Potter said he withdrew as a finalist for the job after Schmidt told him his stand on gay rights could hurt the Clinton administration.

"I thought it was in the best interest of the program and certainly the Clinton administration," Potter said.

Potter, 54, served as Portland's police chief from 1990-93. He made national headlines when he marched in uniform in several gay pride parades.

He has openly supported his daughter, Portland police officer Katie Potter, who is gay. Since his retirement as chief, he has been active in Oregon on gay rights issues.

Justice Department officials asked Potter to apply for the job in August.

Potter said he learned of the administration's concerns earlier this month after meeting with Schmidt, the lead administrator for the crime law.

"John Schmidt raised the issue by saying, 'there's a problem' or 'we have a problem,' and then we started talking about that issue," Potter said.

Potter said he brought up his stand on homosexuality during initial interviews, but it didn't become an issue until subsequent background checks revealed that he had openly recruited homosexual officers.

Potter said the administration was concerned that his advocacy could harm the program and act as a barrier between him and other police chiefs around the country.

A Justice Department official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the administration was surprised when Potter withdrew his name.

Schmidt was traveling Wednesday and was unavailable for comment.

The Justice official said St. Louis police chief Clarence Harmon withdrew from consideration for the post a week ago after deciding he didn't want to leave his job.

The official said other candidates were under consideration but would not name them.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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The Ethnic NewsWatch
Portland Skanner
June 30, 1993

SECTION: Vol. 18; No. 37; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 332 words

HEADLINE: Welcome Aboard Chief Moose

BODY:

Welcome Aboard Chief Moose.

Mayor Vera Katz should be applauded for taking a long step towards improving relations between the police bureau and North/Northeast Portland.

The appointment of Charles Moose as chief of police is the right move at the right time.

Portland is at a crossroads. Unprecedented growth has brought big city problems, while shrinking state resources have thrown more of the burden of caring for disadvantaged residents onto local shoulders.

Never has the need been greater for private citizens and city government to work closely together. And no city agency works more directly with citizens than the police bureau.

But for residents to work with police -- particularly in the hard hit neighborhoods of North/Northeast Portland -- a level of trust must be established. Racial bias and excessive force must disappear from law enforcement.

Moose, the city's first African American police chief, has demonstrated that he is committed to establishing that level of trust, and to making the police bureau accountable to the public it serves.

He has publicly and repeatedly made himself clear on the subject. **He is on record as supporting citizen involvement in the handling of complaints against police officers, and his presence alongside outgoing chief Tom Potter in local gay rights events is evidence of his commitment to fairness for all.**

He repeated the message at his swearing-in, enjoining officers to think in terms of service, not just crime stopping.

We share Moose's commitment to community policing and applaud his stated intention to make the police bureau more responsive and accountable to the community. His appointment makes it clear that Mayor Katz shares that commitment.

We are also pleased to see that Katz chose her chief from within the ranks of the Portland Police Bureau. The transition to community policing will be smoother with someone street officers know and respect in the chief's chair.

Welcome aboard Chief Charles Moose.

The San Francisco Chronicle
JUNE 29, 1993, TUESDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A2

LENGTH: 566 words

HEADLINE: Anti-Gay Measure Returns

Election today on toned-down version in rural Oregon counties

BYLINE: Stuart Wasserman, Special to The Chronicle

DATELINE: Portland, Ore.

BODY:

Today, Oregon becomes the first state in the nation to conduct a statewide vote-by-mail election -- and the growing and powerful right-wing Oregon Citizens Alliance is using the ballot to bring a toned-down anti-gay measure to the state's rural communities.

State officials are touting the cost savings and increased voter turnout they expect from the mail- in balloting on a statewide tax proposal. But the Oregon Citizens Alliance is heavily publicizing its sponsorship of a measure that has been added to the ballot in some areas -- the "Son of 9" anti-gay initiative.

Proposition 9 -- which would have required state schools to present homosexuality as "abnormal, wrong, unnatural and perverse" -- was voted down in November, 56 percent to 44 percent. It lost big in the Portland metropolitan area.

Oregon Citizens Alliance leaders are taking the updated proposition directly to towns and rural counties where it gained majority approval in November and the leaders believe they can count on victory today. The measure will be voted on in four counties -- Douglas, Josephine, Klamath and Linn -- and two towns -- Junction City and Canby.

Before year's end, the alliance hopes to qualify the measure in 30 municipalities, building momentum for another statewide initiative in 1994, organizers say.

The alliance and its supporters say the measure is necessary to halt what they call an aggressive homosexual agenda that, whether by design or not, undermines nuclear families by granting special status to homosexuals. 'NO SPECIAL RIGHTS'

Under the banner of "No Special Rights," the toned-down measure would bar civil rights protections for gays as a group and prohibit civic spending to "promote" homosexuality. According to alliance president Lon Mabon, passage would mean "no city expenditures for gay day parades, which cost in terms of police protection, rerouting of traffic and garbage services."

PROTECTIONS SOUGHT

Oregon gays and lesbians say they do not seek special rights but want protections against discrimination in jobs, housing and public accommodations.

Founded in 1986, the Oregon Citizens Alliance has grown to 33 chapters in 36 counties. It organizes on a grass-roots level, mainly in churches. At neighborhood meetings, organizers roll a videotape from the 1991 San Francisco Lesbian/Gay Freedom Day Parade that shows naked men dancing on a float.

"Should that be seen on public streets?" Mabon asked.

"Public nudity is against the law," responded Portland's police chief Tom Potter as he marched in Portland's Gay Pride Day parade last Saturday. Potter's daughter, who is lesbian, serves on the police force.

The theme of Portland's parade was family values. There were several cars and horse-drawn carriages with parents and their gay children. A male couple with their heterosexual teenager rode with a banner reading: "Celebrating 19 years with our Hopelessly Heterosexual Daughter."

While the Oregon Citizens Alliance is organizing to bar civil protections for gays, several legislators, such as state Labor Commissioner Mary Wendy Roberts, are trying to pass protective legislation at the state level. However, Roberts' bill, which would grant gays civil protections in employment, housing and public accommodations, is languishing in the House, bottled up in the Judiciary Committee.

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PR Newswire

May 3, 1993, Monday

SECTION: State and Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: TO CITY AND RETAILING EDITORS

LENGTH: 2224 words

HEADLINE: SAFEWAY OPENS 'SUPERSTORE' WITH COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICE

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore., May 3

BODY:

Safeway officials announced today Grand Opening details for the Safeway MARKETPLACE at the Rose City Center in the Roseway Neighborhood on:

Wednesday, May 5, 7 a.m.

Safeway MARKETPLACE at the Rose City Center -- in the Roseway
Neighborhood

N.E. Sandy Blvd & N.E. Fremont Street, Portland

Portland Mayor Vera Katz and Portland Police Chief Tom Potter will join representatives of the Roseway Neighborhood Association and Safeway Store Manager Art Galego at grand opening/ribbon cutting ceremonies, which will begin promptly at 7 a.m.

According to Safeway's Galego, "Safeway is especially thankful for the support we received from both Mayor Katz and Chief Potter as we worked out the details necessary to open the very first community policing office ever located inside a retail food store! It's been an honor for Safeway to have worked with city officials, the Portland Police Bureau and neighborhood leaders as we joined forces to make this idea become a reality. Mayor Katz and Chief Potter are strong supporters of the concept of community policing."

Safeway officials are excited to return to this growing and dynamic northeast Portland neighborhood. The first Safeway markets in northeast Portland date back to the early 1940s and included stores located at 57th & N.E. Fremont; 24th & N.E. Fremont; and 22nd & N.E. Sandy.

Safeway also operated a store literally across the street from the 53,000-square-foot Safeway MARKETPLACE at the Rose City Center. That store operated until 1972.

Safeway first began operating stores in the Pacific Northwest in 1921 and currently employs over 9,000 employees in 91 stores in Oregon and 11 in Southwest Washington.

The Rose City Center Safeway MARKETPLACE:

- Will employ over 150 employees
- Created 75 new jobs
- Will stock over 40,000 items

The Rose City Center Safeway MARKETPLACE is part of Safeway's five-year, \$3.2-billion corporate capital spending program.

The Ethnic NewsWatch
Portland Skanner
March 3, 1993

SECTION: Vol. 18; No. 21; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 490 words

HEADLINE: Police Chief Potter Resigns

BYLINE: Foy, Jeff

BODY:

Police Chief Potter Resigns.

Portland Police Chief Tom Potter shocked city leaders today when he announced that he would retire by June 30.

"My career with the Police Bureau has been very rewarding, but it is time to move on," he said. Potter, 52, publicly announced his decision on "The Mayor's Forum" telecast Wednesday morning. The weekly program is shown live on cable channel 30.

Mayor Vera Katz expressed disappointment over the chief's decision.

"I am deeply saddened that Chief Potter has decided to retire," she said, "especially since he and I share the same vision for Portland's future." **Potter was appointed in November of 1990 by former Mayor Bud Clark. He won wide support for instituting community policing programs aimed at involving citizens in law enforcement, and making police accountable to the community.**

He outlined his reasons for quitting during Wednesday's forum telecast.

"The decision is my own at a time in my life when I am still able to pursue and enjoy other interests," he said, adding that he had made it clear he "intended to be an interim chief" when he was selected for the post.

In statements made Tuesday, Sam Adams, Katz's executive assistant, characterized rumors that friction between the new mayor and Potter had prompted the resignation as "garbage."

Potter expressed "admiration and respect" for the new mayor in his announcement, saying that their "working relationship has been excellent."

For her part, Katz said she had asked Potter to reconsider and would be looking for someone "very much like him" as a replacement.

She reiterated her dedication to the innovative policing principles championed by the outgoing chief, saying the "community policing program...will stand as a monument to Tom Potter's skills and creativity as a law enforcement chief."

Potter himself was confident about the fate of community policing in Portland.

"The wheels of community policing have been set in motion and a solid foundation has been laid for the Police Bureau..."

And, "Due to the hard work of Bureau members and the good people of Portland many of the programs envisioned have come to be a reality."

Not all of the City's leaders were as confident.

Commissioner Mike Lindberg characterized Potter's resignation as devastating and was concerned about the possibility that police personnel might backpedal on community policing.

Katz plans to conduct a nationwide search for a new chief of police.

"We will be seeking candidates from within the bureau and in other jurisdictions across the nation," she said.

A committee will be formed to aid in the search. The mayor's office will announce the make-up of the group "within the next several weeks."

Katz confirmed that Potter will sit on the search committee.

Possible candidates from within the bureau include Assistant Chief Dave Williams, Deputy Chief Chuck Karl and Deputy Chief Charles Moose. Moose is African American.

ETHNIC-GROUP: African-American

LANGUAGE: English

Los Angeles Times

February 4, 1993, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 2125 words

HEADLINE: COLUMN ONE;

WHY DOES AMERICA FEAR GAYS?;

HOMOPHOBIA IS LEARNED FROM KINDERGARTEN ON. THE TENSION, WHETHER
ROOTED IN

RELIGION OR SOCIETY'S NEED TO CONFORM, HAS SURFACED AS

HOMOSEXUALS SEEK TO SERVE

OPENLY IN THE MILITARY.

BYLINE: By JOHN BALZAR, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Portland, Ore., Police Chief Tom Potter knows how far, fast and unexpectedly the most rigidly fixed views can change.

Born in the Deep South and inculcated with the anti-homosexual beliefs of the Southern Baptists, Potter recalls his shock "at discovering the difference between how I thought the world was and how the world really was."

That occurred when Potter witnessed a close male friend grapple in midlife with his sexual identity. "I watched as he worked through it and came to understand his homosexuality. And I came to understand he was the same good friend as before," the chief says.

Since then, Potter's daughter has become the first lesbian on the Portland police force and the chief has become outspoken "in trying to raise the awareness of people."

"The very questions being raised today about military service were raised about gays and lesbians on the police force: Can they share a locker room? Can you count on them under fire?," Potter says.

"Today, some police officers still have problems -- those with strong religious views and those that you might say are the super-macho types. But we've crossed the threshold and we're inside the door. And 20 years from now, we'll look back and a lot of myths will have been destroyed."

The San Francisco Chronicle
NOVEMBER 4, 1992, WEDNESDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A10

LENGTH: 321 words

HEADLINE: Oregon Rejects Anti-Gay Ballot Measure

BYLINE: David Tuller, Chronicle Staff Writer

BODY:

A hotly contested Oregon ballot initiative that would have declared homosexuality "unnatural and perverse" was defeated last night, but a similar measure was winning in Colorado.

With half the precincts reporting in Oregon, 55 percent voted against the measure, although backers of the initiative refused to concede. Darrell Fuller, a regional director for the Oregon Citizens Alliance, which sponsored Measure 9, said the early returns came from the metropolitan areas, where support for the initiative is weaker than in more rural districts of the state.

In addition to the results in Oregon and Colorado, an effort to repeal a gay rights ordinance in Portland, Maine, failed, but a similar effort succeeded in Tampa, Fla.

The Oregon initiative has drawn international attention, and its backers said before the election that they intended to take the fight to other states. In the weeks leading up to the election, the explosive issue transformed the generally tolerant state into a fierce battleground between religious conservatives and gay-rights activists.

Because both sides reported death threats against their supporters, police officials said yesterday that they were increasing patrols and setting up rumor hotlines to prevent violence.

"I don't think we've ever taken the precautions we've taken on this election because we've never had the volatility, emotion, fear and anger this election has," said Portland, Ore., Police Chief Tom Potter, an opponent of Measure 9 whose lesbian daughter is also a police officer.

Measure 9 would have amended the state constitution to prohibit the state or local jurisdictions from passing gay-rights ordinances and would have required schools to teach that homosexuality is "abnormal, wrong, unnatural and perverse."

The less far-reaching Colorado measure would prohibit the state or cities from passing gay-rights laws.

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Woman's Day

November 3, 1992

SECTION: Vol. 55 ; No. 17 ; Pg. 76; ISSN: 0043-7336

LENGTH: 2254 words

HEADLINE: "Mom, I'm gay." Attitudesincludes related material

BYLINE: Bartocci, Barbara

BODY:

Sometimes, even within a family, one parent is more accepting than the other. Over tacos at their favorite restaurant, Tom Potter of Portland, Oregon, learned the truth about his daughter, Katie. Instead of being shocked, the square-shouldered police chief smiled. Twenty-six years of police work had taught him to be observant. "I'm not shocked," he reassured his dark-haired daughter. "It's OK with me." Today, Katie, 27, is a police officer on her father's force, the first officer there to publicly acknowledge her homosexuality.

But when Katie told her mother, Ginger Hall couldn't stop weeping. Ginger's religious background had taught her that homosexuality was wrong. "What will others say?" she worried. "What will this mean for the rest of the family? What will friends think?" One friend told her she should love Katie, the sinner, but hate her sin. That didn't seem right either.

For weeks, Ginger cried continuously. Katie, feeling rejected by her mother, moved in with her father.

Tom talked to his ex-wife. He searched to find the words that would help her accept Katie's homosexuality. "God brought our seed together to create a person; why would God create something awful?" he asked.

The turning point to Ginger came when she realized it wasn't Katie who had changed, but herself. "Katie was no different day after she told me than the day before," she acknowledged. "That's when I knew I had to let Katie's sexuality be between her and the lord." Last year, Ginger appeared with Katie on a local television show. She'd come a long way.

Chicago Tribune

October 20, 1992, Tuesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 1312 words

HEADLINE: Oregon proposal to limit gay rights starts a brawl

BYLINE: By George de Lama, Chicago Tribune.

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore.

BODY:

The fire blasted Father Jim Galluzzo out of bed. Flames licked at his office downstairs in St. Matthews Catholic Church in suburban Hillsboro as his attackers drove off into the night.

Inside the church, where hours later he would preach the need to respect the rights of homosexuals, Galluzzo found spray-painted swastikas and messages of hate. "Kill Gays, Spics and Jews," read one. "We Hate Gays." And "Yes on 9."

The fire was put out and no one was hurt. But last month, Mae Cohens, 29, a black lesbian, and her roommate, Brian Mock, 45, a white gay man, were not so lucky. They died when their home in Salem, Ore., was firebombed, allegedly by white-supremacists.

Fear and intimidation are on the rise in Oregon, scene of a bitterly divisive ballot initiative aimed at reversing the political gains of gays and lesbians in what would be the most sweeping anti-homosexual law ever enacted by a state.

Backed by Christian fundamentalists, Measure 9 calls for all state institutions from the governor's office to local schools to present homosexuality as "abnormal, wrong, unnatural and perverse" and to actively discourage its practice. It also would prevent the state from outlawing discrimination against gays and lesbians.

An outgrowth of the Republican Party's family values campaign theme, the ballot measure has made Oregon a national battleground, pitting the ascendant gay-rights movement against a political backlash unleashed by social conservatives with close ties to evangelical preacher Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition.

The vote in Oregon is part of a national crusade by the Christian Right, stymied so far in its effort to repeal abortion rights. In Colorado voters will decide an initiative that would deny minority status based on sexual orientation. A similar measure is on the ballot in the city of Portland, Maine.

But the Oregon initiative, by requiring state institutions to condemn and discourage homosexuality, goes further, belying the state's image of tolerance and progressive politics. Opponents warn that Measure 9 would legalize discrimination.

Leading the fight for Measure 9 is the conservative Oregon Citizens' Alliance and its leader, Lon Mabon, 46.

Their battle cry, "No Special Rights," has struck a chord with conservative white voters, many of them descendants of transplanted rural Southerners, put off by what they see as gay activists' increasingly visible presence and sometimes shrill tactics.

"The homosexual movement used to be content with tolerance and privacy. They've got that. Now their goal is societal affirmation that their behavior is good and moral," Mabon said in an interview. "They want their behavior, what they do in the bedroom, to be a full-fledged minority classification, equaling race, gender and national origin, thereby closing opposition to them, for whatever reason.

"We view homosexuality as a wrong behavior. It isn't good. It isn't right. It's wrong. If teachers say to students that homosexuality is moral, is natural, then they have promoted that behavior to our kids. Tolerance of homosexuals is one thing; promoting their behavior to our kids is another."

Mabon's group has distributed videos of past Gay Pride parades in San Francisco and attacked children's books explaining gay lifestyles such as "Heather Has Two Mommies" and "Daddy Has a Roommate."

Oregon's political establishment has lined up against Mabon. Every statewide elected official and major public and religious institution is in opposition, including the Catholic Church and many Christian evangelical churches.

These critics fear passage would set off witch hunts to determine officials' sexual orientation, making the state a national pariah for business and trade.

If passed, the measure would force the removal from the classroom of all teachers found to be homosexual, ban scores of books and require Oregon schools to teach that homosexuality is a moral sin linked to pedophilia. Opponents note that the vast majority of child molesters are heterosexual, usually older relatives or family friends.

"Once you get control of the curriculum, then you can attack a variety of things you don't like, whether it's gay or lesbian teachers, Jews or blacks or whatever," said Vickey Barrows, president of the Portland Teachers Association. "This is an attempt to say the schools will teach this view as truth, and that is unacceptable."

Polls show voters oppose the measure nearly 2 to 1. But a recent poll in *The Oregonian*, Portland's top newspaper, also showed that while most voters favor equal rights for homosexuals, they grow more anxious as gays and lesbians come closer to their children.

That ambivalence is evident at Rose's Restaurant, an old-style family eatery in the trendy Nob's Hill section of Portland, where Dale Medley, 46, a car parker, and hostess JoAnn Ward, 50, have had to confront their consciences.

"My religious views would probably have me vote for the measure," said Medley, a Baptist. "But my sense of fair play would probably have me vote against it.

"On the one hand, the measure is too extreme. But I agree with what they are trying to limit."

Ward, a devout Catholic and mother of four grown children, said she would not have wanted a gay or lesbian teaching her kids. But at the restaurant she has come into contact with homosexuals for the first time, and now she cannot approve of discrimination against them.

"I've had to rethink a little bit," she said. "I'm against homosexuality, but I think the greater need is for humanity."

Mabon condemns the violence that has marred the debate and denies his organization is involved. Supporters of the measure also have been attacked and harassed by radical gay-rights activists, police say.

Portland Police Chief Tom Potter said that even though no evidence links Mabon's group to violence, its zealotry has created a climate of intolerance that fuels violent acts by skinheads and other groups.

Potter is caught squarely in the crossfire.

The 26-year police veteran has come under fierce criticism from conservatives and from some in his department for marching in uniform in recent Gay Pride parades and for his outspoken support of his daughter, Katie, 27, a Portland police officer who is a lesbian.

Potter has received death threats. His daughter, meanwhile, has been shunned by some fellow officers. She said she fears for her job, and her safety, if Measure 9 passes.

"Once you dehumanize someone, it's very easy to take that next step, to hurt them," he said in an interview with his daughter. "Measure 9 dehumanizes a whole group of people just because of one reason, their sexual orientation."

Recalling his daughter's teenage struggle to tell him she was a lesbian, Potter notes the suicide rate for gay and lesbian youngsters is far higher than for other teenagers, and he fears for teens trying to cope with their sexuality.

"The OCA says they're doing this to help protect kids," said Potter, a Southern Baptist. "But this is going to devastate our kids. Kids already are having enough difficulty dealing with becoming aware of themselves. If you tell them they're unnatural and perverse, that doesn't promote family values."

Despite the polls, both sides believe the measure can pass. In 1988 voters approved an initiative overturning an executive order that barred discrimination against homosexuals, although polls showed it losing.

If Measure 9 prevails, opponents vow legal action to try to stall its implementation. But either way, they say, the issue will not go away.

"All that hate and all that emotion are still going to be here . . .," said Potter. "If the measure passes, we're going to have major problems in the city of Portland. If it doesn't pass, we're still going to have major problems on both sides.

"I'm afraid what we have here is a lose-lose situation."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: 10-21-92

The New York Times

October 4, 1992, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Page 22; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 986 words

HEADLINE: Chief of Police Becomes the Target In an Oregon Anti-Gay Campaign

BYLINE: By TIMOTHY EGAN, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1

BODY:

Rarely a week goes by that Tom Potter does not receive either a death threat on the phone or a nasty letter in the mail. As police chief of Oregon's largest city, Chief Potter said he had come to expect that a small number of people would always hate police officers.

But he has been somewhat surprised to learn how many people also profess to hate homosexuals. The reason Chief Potter knows is that his daughter, Katie, is an officer in his department and a lesbian. And he has supported her by marching with her in two gay pride parades here.

In a year when Oregon is receiving national attention for a ballot measure asking voters to decide whether to classify homosexuality as "abnormal, wrong, unnatural and perverse," Chief Potter, who grew up in an evangelical Christian household, has become an unlikely target in the emotional debate.

As a 26-year veteran of the Portland Police Department, Chief Potter says he has developed a thick skin. But never has he taken as many hits as in the last year, because of his high visibility on gay rights.

Calls for Resignation

Recently, promoters of the anti-gay measure began circulating a cartoon showing one boy trying to talk another boy into having sex with him. "The police chief says it's O.K. for us to have sex," the boy says.

In fact, Chief Potter has never said any such thing. But what he has done is to march, in uniform, in the last two gay pride parades in Portland. He has also encouraged homosexuals to become police officers, saying he wants the department to reflect the makeup of the city.

Lon Mabon, leader of the Oregon Citizens Alliance, the group that led the campaign to place the anti-gay measure on the ballot, has been calling for Chief Potter to resign. Mr. Mabon said the Chief was setting a bad example for young people.

"I'm the Police Chief for all the people," Chief Potter said. "I've marched in St. Patrick's Day parades, Fourth of July parades and parades against racism, all in uniform. It's only the gay pride march that set people off."

As Chief, Mr. Potter has tried to stay out of the debate over the anti-gay initiative, Ballot Measure 9, which would amend the State Constitution and require that all government agencies in Oregon actively discourage homosexuality. But as a father, he said, he is worried about what the measure could mean to his daughter.

Measure Is Vaguely Worded

His daughter, 27-year-old Katie Potter, who has been a patrol officer for nearly four years, said she always wanted to be an officer.

"I used to talk to my dad about us being the first father-daughter team on the Portland Police Department," she said. Instead, she has become known as the first openly lesbian officer in the department. If Ballot Measure 9 passes, Ms. Potter said, she may be forced out of the department. Legal scholars here say the measure is so vaguely worded that the city could be seen as condoning homosexuality by allowing an openly lesbian officer to stay in the department.

Mr. Mabon said the measure was intended to remove homosexuals from any public job involving contact with children. The homosexuals could be transferred to other jobs without losing their benefits, he said.

Some members of the Portland Police Association, representing patrol officers, are angry about Chief Potter's stance on gay rights.

Refusing to Back Down

Writing in the police newsletter, Officer Greg Pluchos said Chief Potter had set a bad example by marching in the gay pride parade. "By encouraging police officers to put on their uniforms and march in the gay pride parade, Chief Tom Potter may have opened a Pandora's box," Mr. Pluchos wrote.

Chief Potter said he would not back down. "I'm not going to be invisible," he said. "I believe very strongly in this issue. I don't believe gays should have any more rights than

anyone else. But most of these people don't understand that gays don't even have access to the same rights I do."

Chief Potter, who can be removed by the mayor, has won widespread support from this city's political establishment, including the two candidates for mayor. But among leaders of Christian conservative groups, he has been demonized.

Chief Potter said he came to his beliefs in a roundabout way. He was raised in a family of evangelical Christians. "So I grew up with all these perceptions of gay people as child molesters and unnatural," he said. "I changed my view because one of my best friends, a family man, came to me and said he was gay."

Chief Potter has four children, two boys and two girls. "Katie always seemed like a tomboy, a little different," he said. "I believe my daughter was born that way. In the same way I was born left-handed. But my parents tried to make me learn to be right-handed. As a result, I developed a stutter whenever I tried to write with my wrong hand."

Many Letters Coming

Since appearing in a gay pride march with his daughter, Chief Potter has received hundreds of letters. Many, he said, are positive, from parents of gay children or from young homosexuals who say they are afraid to tell their parents about their sexual identity.

Father and daughter recently went camping together, and Chief Potter brought along some letters.

"Even with the hate mail, it made us feel pretty good," the daughter said. "You realize how many people you can help."

Some Portland officers have shunned her, she said, but most officers, even those who oppose her father's decision to march, have been supportive.

"I have zero complaint with the Chief's daughter being a lesbian," said Mr. Pluchos, who is secretary-treasurer of the police guild. "His daughter is a fine police officer and well-respected."

Most police officers could not care one way or the other whether someone is a homosexual, Chief Potter said. "What matters as a street cop," he said, "is whether you'll be there to help when things get tough."

GRAPHIC: Photo: Police Chief Tom Potter of Portland, Ore., has been receiving death threats since he marched in two gay pride parades while in uniform. Anti-gay groups say the Chief is setting a bad example. (Don Ryan for The New York Times)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The New Republic

September 21, 1992

SECTION: Vol. 207 ; No. 13 ; Pg. 9; ISSN: 0028-6583

LENGTH: 1259 words

HEADLINE: Bashers; Oregon - Postcard: Oregon Citizen Alliance anti-gay/lesbian ballot initiative

BYLINE: Sullivan, Robert E., Jr.

BODY:

Portland Police Chief Tom Potter has been the subject of numerous photocopied handouts by Mabon, partly because he has spoken supportively of his gay daughter (a city policewoman), and partly because he once discussed rest room etiquette with a group of transvestites ("Chief Potter says it's O.K. for male cross dressers to use the women's rest rooms!!" read one OCA handout) .

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

May 1, 1986, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Idaho

LENGTH: 162 words

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore.

BODY:

A former deputy police chief who sought and received a demotion before testifying before a police review commission has been placed on paid leave by Police Chief Penny Harrington.

Capt. Thomas Potter, 45, had said he felt he could not criticize Harrington before the commission while he was a high-level member of her administration. The three-member commission is examining the effect of Harrington's reorganization of the Police Bureau on the area's drug traffic.

Potter told the commission Monday he felt Harrington had misled the commission when she implied that reorganization decisions were based on long-range planning. In a rebuttal Tuesday, Harrington disagreed with Potter. Neither Harrington nor Potter were available for comment Wednesday.

Police Bureau spokesman Henry Groepper said Harrington placed Potter on leave Wednesday until she can select a new deputy chief. He said there are 12 captain positions within the bureau and all are filled.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Proprietary to the United Press International 1986

April 28, 1986, Monday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Washington, Oregon

LENGTH: 335 words

HEADLINE: Harrington said to be misleading panel

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore.

BODY:

Portland police Capt. Thomas J. Potter testified before a special investigating commission Monday that Police Chief Penny E. Harrington did not carefully plan the department's reorganization as she had said.

Potter, who received a voluntary demotion Friday from his position as one of Harrington's three deputy chiefs, said last year's decision to disband the Drug and Vice Division came prior to command policy discussion and planning.

Potter said the chief revealed her intentions on her first day on the job, and that he and the two other deputy chiefs -- Robert M. Tobin and R. Clell Winters -- were involved solely in implementation.

"Having read her opening statement, the commission could easily get the impression that the decision to move narcotics came about as a result of initial planning done to respond to the burglary problem and a shortage of patrol officers," Potter said. "This is not the case."

Harrington testified on April 17 -- flanked by her three deputy chiefs -- that budget cuts had forced her administration's hand in dispersing police officers in the old drug, vice and intelligence squads, in assembling detectives as members of the new drug unit and in creating the Juvenile Services Division.

Potter referred during his testimony to his notes from a Feb. 22, 1985 meeting, paraphrasing Harrington as saying, "We'll use the budget cuts as an excuse to radically change the organization."

Tobin said following Potter's testimony that while he disagreed with Harrington's decision on the drug unit, he didn't think Harrington's presentation "misled anybody."

Potter said the commission was misled because "the information provided implies we had a much larger base of information on which to make our decisions. It also implies a rather comprehensive planning process occurred. This is simply not so," he said.

Harrington, who attended the hearing, is expected to offer a rebuttal Tuesday to the three-man panel investigating the department and Harrington.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

September 12, 1985, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Oregon

LENGTH: 164 words

DATELINE: PORTLAND, Ore.

BODY:

Portland Police Chief Penny Harrington announced the appointment Thursday of Deputy Chief Tom Potter as the Police Bureau's liaison to Portland's gay and lesbian community.

The appointment resulted from a series of meetings between the police and members of the gay and lesbian community. Harrington said the move reflects efforts to improve relations between the police and Portland's estimated 35,000 homosexual citizens.

The police liaison will provide access for lesbians and gay men to express their concerns about police actions or activities and will ensure that complaints of crimes such as assaults or harassment are fully investigated, Harrington said.

Potter also will help educate police officers about the gay community's concerns and to enunciate Police Bureau policies concerning members of sexual minorities. The Police Bureau also will provide information to the lesbian and gay community on police problems and how they can help the police, she said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Date: 10/20/94 Time: 12:17

Reno Says Potential Controversy, Not Gay Advocacy, Was Issue in

WASHINGTON (AP) Administration officials discussed possible controversy arising from gay rights advocacy by a former Portland, Ore., police chief but never thought his views would bar him from a top Justice Department job, Attorney General Janet Reno said today.

``He would still be under consideration if he had not withdrawn,'' Reno said at her weekly news conference.

The former chief, Tom Potter, said Wednesday his support for gay rights led him to give up a chance to head the new federal community policing program. Part of the recently enacted crime bill, the program is designed to pay for local communities to hire 100,000 policemen over the next six years in programs with high citizen involvement.

``I don't think his advocacy ... his belief is a concern,'' Reno said. ``I think if there are issues with respect to controversy that his advocacy or his work might have generated, those have to be addressed in determining the impact on the program.''

She said Potter raised his homosexual advocacy first in talks with her, and it did not derail his candidacy. She said Associate Attorney General John Schmidt brought up potential controversy over it in a later talk with Potter Oct. 5.

``Mr. Schmidt said that he raised the question and that Mr. Potter at that point withdrew,'' Reno said.

Potter said he withdrew as a finalist for the job after Schmidt told him his stand on gay rights could hurt the Clinton administration.

``I thought it was in the best interest of the program and certainly the Clinton administration,'' Potter said.

Potter, 54, served as Portland's police chief from 1990-93. He made national headlines when he marched in uniform in several gay pride parades.

He has openly supported his daughter, Portland police officer Katie Potter, who is gay. Since his retirement as chief, he has been active in Oregon on gay rights issues.

Justice Department officials asked Potter to apply for the job in August.

Potter said he learned of the administration's concerns earlier this month after meeting with Schmidt, the lead administrator for the crime law.

``John Schmidt raised the issue by saying, `there's a problem' or `we have a problem,' and then we started talking about that issue,'' Potter said.

Potter said he brought up his stand on homosexuality during initial interviews, but it didn't become an issue until subsequent background checks revealed that he had openly recruited homosexual officers.

Potter said the administration was concerned that his advocacy could harm the program and act as a barrier between him and other police chiefs around the country.

A Justice Department official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the administration was surprised when Potter withdrew his name.

Schmidt was traveling Wednesday and was unavailable for comment.

The Justice official said St. Louis police chief Clarence Harmon withdrew from consideration for the post a week ago after deciding he didn't want to leave his job.

The official said other candidates were under consideration but would not name them.