

**Remarks
Salem Chamber of Commerce Forum
January 19, 1987**

The progress you have made, and the future of the Oregon comeback, is endangered by the chaos in Oregon's criminal justice system.

It is clearly unacceptable to have reached the point in Oregon that a policeman can respond to a burglary report and tell the victim that, "We can catch them, but it won't do any good." And that is not hypothetical--it is happening...here...today.

We are clearly sending the wrong signals, for our own safety and for the future of Oregon.

It is time to regain control of our own streets.

I propose to do that with a criminal justice plan that calls for space for an additional 1,661 inmates within the next 24 months.

The proposal would assign 761 new beds to the Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution in Pendleton and 900 more in minimum security facilities -- around the state, not in Salem.

In fact, the beds will be used to help reduce the burden Salem has had to bear.

...We will also be beefing up our enforcement capabilities and prevention programs.

For instance, there will be new equipment and staff for Oregon State Police...new equipment and staff for narcotics operation...and, of crucial importance, funds to help school districts to reduce dropout rates.

But all of that is a short-term approach.

Over the coming two years, we will prepare a corrections master plan that will guide the Oregon system into the 1990s.

I can't stress enough how important these criminal justice priorities really are...they are fundamental to the health of Salem and its surrounding area...they are fundamental to the Oregon Comeback.

**Remarks
Independent Insurance Agents of Oregon
March 12, 1987**

Simply put, dangerous criminals are being released into the community on a daily basis because there is no jail space to hold them.

Just as simple, the solution to the problem is to send a clear message to the criminal element--if you're gonna do the crime, you're gonna do the time....

It's no secret that Oregon's prison system is overcrowded and understaffed. Our aging prisons are bursting at the seams with more than 4,000 inmates jammed into cells originally designed to hold 2,815. The system is rapidly approaching meltdown and we must act now to regain control of our streets....

Remarks
People of Oregon/Press Conference Televised Statewide
August 2, 1988

You and I both know that the only way to stop criminals is by swift, certain, appropriate punishment. Common sense tells us so.

Over the last decade, arrests for drug-related crimes have increased dramatically.

Our courts are sentencing more offenders and for longer periods of time.

In fact, we have more people behind bars than ever before.

But the plain truth is this: in the face of the overcrowding crisis, we failed to adequately expand our prison system.

Over a 12-year period between 1975 and 1987, the prison population grew by over 2,000. Yet only 780 new beds were added to our prisons.

We are paying the price for years of neglect...

The talk on the streets is that the chances of doing time are so slim that dealing drugs is a good investment...

Breaking into your home and robbing you blind to support a drug habit is worth the risk...

And violating parole is no risk at all...because there is no threat of the lock and key.

If a car prowler can be arrested 22 times without penalty, how can we look our children in the eyes and tell them crime does not pay?

My first commitment to you was to begin the long road back to restoring penalties to the criminal justice system.

Since January of last year, we have developed and proposed two crime-fighting packages.

I asked your state legislators to use every discretionary dollar at their disposal to fund these packages.

Their response was swift...

It was positive...

It was bi-partisan.

As a result, the state now has more than 1,500 new prison beds either approved or constructed.

We have made progress. And we have done it within existing resources.

But the plain truth is that we have used every available dollar, and it is not enough.

For the last year, the Governor's Task Force on Corrections Planning has thoroughly studied our prison space and program needs for the future.

I have seen a draft of the final report.

Ten-year projections indicate that we will need to increase our prison capacity by anywhere from 1900 to 2700 beds.

Vigorous, effective law enforcement has meant soaring arrest rates for those drugs that cause the majority of Oregon's crime problem:

Since 1984, heroin arrests are up 328%

Cocaine arrests -- up 226%

Dangerous drugs, including methamphetamine -- up 393%

Meth lab seizures -- up 571%

And now we have a new phenomenon in Oregon -- gangs dealing in crack cocaine.

We have to do more than just say "No" to these drug-dealing criminals...

We have to say, "We are going to catch you and convict you; and we are going to put you away for a long, long time."

But if we are serious about making the punishment fit the crime, we have got to "put our money where our lives are."...

Oregon must have a stable, certain funding source in order to rebuild our criminal justice system and keep it strong.

That is why I am proposing that the Legislature meet in special session and address the question of how we are going to pay to fight crime in Oregon.

I believe a ballot measure should be referred to the people. One that will give you the right to decide if we are finally going to control crime, or let it control us.

Remarks
Oregon Cattlemen's Association
September 23, 1988

...We are committed to building more prison cells. But will we have the imagination and the initiative to fight the child abuse and drug addiction that will keep those cells filled to overflowing?

Remarks
Crime and Corrections Budget Package Press Conference
November 29, 1988

Over the last two years I've said repeatedly that we must be angry about crime and we must be persistent. The message today is no different.

The package outlined this morning is the third one presented in two years. The first two, presented in January '87 and in March '88, were approved nearly intact and their elements are now either in place or being completed.

I wish I could tell you this will be Oregon's last major crime and corrections package. But I can't. It took more than a decade to develop the problems we face today and it will take many more years to overcome them.

But today's package is different from the first two we presented. This time we are not trying to merely control the hemorrhaging of our corrections system, we are laying out actions that will for the first time get us ahead of the problem.

Unlike the first two packages, today's proposals are based on a strategic corrections plan developed over the last year and a half by representatives from all segments of Oregon's criminal justice system.

The document they produced identifies the problems clearly and provides the blueprint needed to rebuild a criminal justice system that effectively and efficiently doles out punishment to those who commit crimes in Oregon. I want to thank all of the members of the task force. We owe them a great deal.

They did their job and now I intend to do mine. That is, to work with the Legislature -- Republicans and Democrats alike -- to take the next step in rebuilding our criminal justice system.

This package proposes building 1100 new medium and maximum security beds at a cost of more than \$60 million. This is an important part of the package, but equally as important are the proposals to expand the types of punishments we have available to us. We must have more options between letting someone out on parole or probation and sending them to prison.

Phasing out temporary leave, cracking down on parole violators and expanding alcohol and drug abuse treatment for juvenile offenders are other critical elements of this package.

This package sends the message that Oregonians are angry -- angry enough to invest the resources needed to put teeth back into the system and to do it in a way that gets the most out of every dollar.

I am angry about crime, and part of that anger comes from being forced to invest such huge amounts into crime fighting efforts.

I look forward to the day when I, or a future Governor, will submit a budget that invests more in our children than in our prisons...more in our hopes than in our fears.

Michael Francke Murder
Statement by Neil Goldschmidt
January 18, 1989

This is a sad day for Oregon.

Throughout this long night and morning, I have been thinking of the great loss we have all suffered with Michael's tragic death. For myself, I will miss his energy and intelligence. But most of all I will miss his optimism, his belief that problems created by human beings can be solved by human beings.

Michael dedicated himself to making Oregon a safer place to live. He wanted very much to be a part of rebuilding Oregon's corrections system, and he helped launch the greatest prison expansion program in the state's history. Quite simply, what has been done, and what will be done, is in large measure due to Michael Francke.

He traveled to every part of this state, responding to people's concerns and frustrations over the crime problem. He knew that building prisons was not the only solution -- that helping children live better lives had to be at the heart of what we do to attack crime. Time and again Michael took the heat for his beliefs, and he did it with patience and grace.

He inherited an organization that had been neglected for over a decade. But he also inherited a dedicated staff that will carry on after him. Dick Peterson, the Assistant Director for Institutions at the Corrections Department, will serve as interim director.

Michael Francke was a sensitive and caring man, and a dedicated public servant.

My heart goes out to his family and friends. I have ordered flags to be flown at half-staff today in his memory.

And in his memory, I would like to read this poem:

I think continually of those who were truly great...

The names of those who in their lives fought for life.

Who wore at their hearts the fire's center.

Born of the sun, they traveled a short while towards the sun.

And left the vivid air signed with their honor.

Remarks
Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association
Salem
January 19, 1989

Your state government is a family of men and women, working together in service to the people of Oregon. Just two days ago, we lost a valued member of our family.

Michael Francke served Oregon well in her time of need.

He served by facing the challenge of a corrections system crippled by a decade of neglect...

He served by helping launch the greatest prison expansion program in the state's history...

And he served by believing and saying that the adult criminal of tomorrow is the abused and abandoned child of today.

In these and many other ways, Michael was special to us. But in a one terrible way, he was all too common -- he was a victim of a mindless act of violence.

These days the violence seems to go on and on... We hear of shootouts on the streets of Portland; we hear of men who are killed or beaten because of the color of their skin; we hear of a young Seaside girl, brutally denied the right to live and contribute to our shared life -- we hear and we respond in disbelief that such things could be happening in our Oregon.

In this difficult time it is perhaps well to ask which direction we are headed as a state and as a people.

We can surrender to lawlessness and fear; we can stand by as the delicate web that links us -- one to another, in community -- is torn by crime and violence.

We can move in that direction as a state -- living our lives behind locks and bars, looking over our shoulder as we walk the dark streets of our own neighborhoods.

Or we can make an effort in this state to understand that our lives are truly intertwined; that we are responsible for one another; that an attack on anyone of us is an attack on us all.

We must understand that the price of temporizing with criminals is far greater than the price of ensuring swift and certain punishment...

And we must understand that the price of saving a child is far less than the price of stacking prison cell upon prison cell, in specious pursuit of security....

We know in our gut that complacency -- like a criminal -- can sneak up on us and destroy hopes and dreams.

Let us dedicate ourselves to what Michael Francke believed -- that in this state, problems created by human beings can be solved by human beings. That if we have the courage to once again invest in ourselves, we can build a better and stronger Oregon, for today and for our children's future.

**Remarks
EOCI Dedication
March 14, 1989**

I have said many times in the past that talk is cheap -- fighting crime is not.

We neglected our corrections system for years, and criminals lost the fear of swift and certain punishment.

Today's event sends the message that Oregonians are once again putting our money where our lives are -- by building the prison cells we need, and by restoring the power to punish we have lost.

...Remember, these are the first cells of what will be the largest prison expansion in the state's history.

Later this year, new prison space in Baker will come on line.

We proved here in Pendleton that we can speed up the process of siting, building and opening these facilities.

We will apply the lessons learned here as we continue to put the crime fighting package on a fast track -- both prisons and field programs.

We have a lot of work to do. It took us years to fall behind; it will take years to get ahead of the curve.

But I guarantee you this: You are getting the most concentrated and dedicated response to crime this state has ever mounted. And we will stay with it -- we will give it our fullest and best effort -- until Oregon is once again as safe a place to live as we should expect it to be.

**Remarks
HB 2371 Bill Signing
April 28, 1989**

June 27th is a special election day... On that day, Oregonians can cast their ballots to say that Oregon needs a statewide forfeiture statute to allow State Police to seize cash and other assets used in illegal drug transactions.

Law enforcement officials could then turn around and use those drug monies to step up their fight against drug criminals and drug abuse.

We can say to drug pushers and kingpins -- we're going to take your cash and your Porsches and your gold necklaces and use them to shut down your business in Oregon.

**Remarks
SB 5515 Bill Signing
Fast Track Prison Construction
May 20, 1989**

Putting my signature on a piece of paper, as I did today, may not seem like a terribly impressive measure when it comes to fighting crime. But let me do a little translating.

That piece of paper is the bill that will set in motion the largest prison construction program in Oregon since 1866. And it is the bill that says we aren't going to wait a minute longer than necessary....

As soon as this bill passes we can begin the siting process for the first new prison built in Oregon in over 20 years. Siting can begin as early as next month, and we expect this new facility to come on line by the summer of 1991.

**Remarks
Talking Points, Crime and Corrections Bill Signing
July 24, 1989**

Today we are doing something about what we have all said is the biggest problem facing the criminal justice system -- the fact that it is not a "system."

We all talk tough about crime. But tough talk needs to be backed up by a smart system. And that's what the bills I'm signing today do.

Sentencing guidelines are one of the best examples of how we can be both tough and smart. They make sure that we use scarce, expensive prison space to best protect the public.

They will mean

- o Dangerous criminals get longer sentences, while less dangerous do less time. And more violent criminals, and more drug offenders, will go to prison for longer periods than they do today.
- o Sentences will be uniform across the state.
- o EVERYONE will do the time for which they are sentenced, rather than being released early to make room for others.
- o With guidelines we'll be able to predict how much prison space we will need in the future. And when we build more space, we can be sure that it's used right.

I'm also going to be signing the prison siting bill today. It gives us the fastest possible start on adding prison cells to our corrections system, and it also helps us get smart in planning for future expansions.

Under the bill's fast-track procedures, the site selection process for our new medium security prison should be completed by mid-October. And although we will be building a 550-bed prison this biennium, the bill allows us to site and design for a possible expansion of up to 3000 beds. ~~As future space is needed we will be able to add on quickly and cheaply.~~

That's not just tough talk; it's smart planning.

This design gives the Legislature the ability to decide just how big the prison should be, and it gives the Corrections Department the management advantages associated with small prisons plus the economies of scale that come from a single site.

A moment on the third bill I'll be signing. We all know that drug dealing is big business and that as long as there's money to be made, it will continue.

The forfeiture bill will help us take the profit out of drug dealing by confiscating the proceeds of drug sales and any other items that are used in making, transporting, and selling the drugs.

Most of Oregon's drug forfeitures today take place under federal law. Replacing the federal procedures with our own state law will result in quicker, more efficient forfeitures and will also keep a larger share of the revenue here in Oregon.

Instead of costing the criminal justice system money, this bill will raise money. Money that can be used to continue our drug enforcement efforts.

That's the smart way to fight crime...

**Remarks
Gresham Chamber of Commerce
September 11, 1989**

I spoke to the Medford Chamber of Commerce in July. Their freshman senator stood up and said that it was easy to pass out the corrections and crime fighting bills because no one ever lobbies for crime. Well, talk is cheap, but it doesn't explain why we have been unable for 20 years to do much more than let convicts out the back door of the prison while we shove more in the front door. We came in with a strategic plan and the leadership and the political will be to get things done....

Let me illustrate:

I know that several major drug dealing operations set up shop in Gresham, which makes you no different from any other part of the metropolitan area. Several of these dealers were caught through the efforts of the Regional Organized Crime Narcotics Task Force. A great example of federal, state and local cooperation, which includes the Gresham City Police.

From time to time problems arise around the state; and it's not fair for local government to shoulder the burden alone.

For example, we have sent the OSP in localities that have no other law enforcement capabilities.

We have put OSP on Tri-Met buses and on MAX trains; and the state police are involved in the youth gang strike force and Regional Organized Crime Narcotics Task Force.

The National Guard has been involved in drug interdiction in Oregon since 1981. Primarily with Oregon State Police and county sheriffs in marijuana searches.

Any law enforcement activities are performed by trained military policemen and women who meet the requirements of the federal program. We have about 30 soldiers serving in Portland; mostly in administrative and logistical functions, supplementing local police efforts. Computer operation, vehicle management, processing of suspects.

This program is financed by a \$464,000 grant from the Department of Defense. Only 30% is spent in Portland; the balance is used in the rest of the state, mainly in marijuana interdiction.

The soldiers on duty in Portland have performed their duties admirably; but we never intended to replace law enforcement officers of any jurisdiction.

The state responded to a call for help; but in the end, the policing of local neighborhoods is, in our system, a local service. The responsibility for deciding the resources it's going to take to provide adequate policing must then ultimately be a decision made by local government and its citizens. And local government leaders have to take responsibility for explaining this fact of life to the public.

Remarks
Talking Points, Gang Task Force Media Availability
September 20, 1989

- This Task Force, which has been meeting since July 1988, discussed today the status of the various gang related projects.
- We talked about the Strike Force, National Guard and Prosecution projects as well as a variety of other juvenile justice efforts.
- I believe it is fair to say that there was a consensus in our meeting that these efforts have been successful and have created an environment of cooperation among all levels of law enforcement.
- On the enforcement side, the Youth Gang Strike Force has produced 730 arrests (most felony) between August 88 and August 89. That's more than 60 arrests per month. The message is getting out -- criminal gang activity is taken seriously in this state, and there are strong sanctions for those who engage in it.
- The Gang Prosecution Project has also been in operation for one year and the results are heartening. There have been 47 defendants indicted in Federal Court. 18 were from California gangs. 8 of those have been sentenced to the federal system for terms ranging from 14 to 234 months; 1 is on 3 years probation, one has been dismissed and eight are pending trial or sentencing.

- I'll let you ask them directly, but I believe those in the meeting will also tell you the National Guard has been a valuable asset over the last couple of months. The Guard has satisfied critical needs that would have otherwise gone unfunded and unfilled.

- The Guard has employed 95 different personnel at one time or another during these operations. Their assignments provided 4,666 hours of clerical and administrative support, 1,234 of surveillance duty, and 648 hours of prisoner security and transportation.
- We began this operation with the expectation that it would help control the drug and gang problems during the summer. We believe it has met that objective. Nevertheless, between now and December, we are preparing an evaluation of the Guards role statewide, including an analysis of their activities in the metro area.
- As has already been reported, Guard resources have been phased down in the metro area to shift them into drug enforcement in Eastern and Southern Oregon.
- We will continue to support the city with state and federal resources, including using the National Guard. But drug and gang problems are not just a metro phenomenon and we intend to aggressively battle this problem statewide.

Remarks
Bias Crimes Conference, Clackamas
October 31, 1989

...It was about this time of year in 1986 when I was running for Governor against Norma Paulus, and I was out walking the streets, soliciting votes. I won't say where it happened, but I shook hands with a man I met on the sidewalk, and I asked him who was going to get his vote for Governor. Without any hesitation, he replied, "Neil Goldschmidt." I should have quit while I was ahead, but I had to ask him why. He said, "Because Norma Paulus is Jewish."

There are some votes you just don't want to win...

...Until recently, when citizens of the Northwest thought about crimes of religious or racial hatred, they pictured men wearing sheets and pointy hoods, burning crosses somewhere in the rural South. Although Oregon itself has a shameful history of Ku Klux Klan activity.

Today, the KKK has been joined by the Skinheads; the Aryan Nations; Posse Comitatus; The Covenant, the Sword, and the Arm of the Lord; White Aryan Resistance; and others.

What do these organized hate groups have in common?

First, bigotry and prejudice based on religion, race, ethnicity and sexual orientation. And this philosophy of hate is poisoning community after community across the nation.

I have seen it in the swastikas and anti-semitic slogans painted in the building in which my campaign office was located.

I have seen it in the faces of terrorized children who do not understand why the color of their skin has marked them as targets for harassment and brutality.

~~And I have seen it in the news reports of a Portland man - a black man -- beaten to death for being in the wrong place at the wrong time.~~

There is one other thing these groups have in common: they commit serious crimes to support their activities:

- o Weapons running
- o Armored car robberies
- o Transportation of precursor drugs for manufacturing methamphetamine
- o Shoot-outs with law enforcement officers

The number of these incidents of violence and prejudice continues to increase throughout the country.

Not just in the Northwest, but everywhere.

We must recognize it for what it is: hostile, organized group activity that, if left unchallenged, will divide and destroy our nation.

This conference sends the message that combatting this particular kind of organized criminal behavior requires a special response from our law enforcement community.

In Oregon we are doing exactly that with the Oregon State Police Hate Crimes Unit that we started up eight months ago -- to the best of our knowledge, the only unit of its kind in the country.

Three state police officers work on nothing but hate crimes. They educate local police agencies, and work closely with the Portland Police Department.

The Hate Crimes Unit has been directly responsible for several arrests and a conviction for malicious harassment.

We here in the Northwest must continue to draw a line in the sand -- no retreat -- no surrender -- to thugs and bigots and criminals.

So once again we turn to you, the "thin blue line," our first line of defense against forces that would destroy our society. And I commend you and thank you for what you are doing here at this conference.

But you in law enforcement cannot be expected to solve all of society's problems.

We are ALL victims of bigotry and racial hatred.

It was Dante who said, "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in a time of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

A complacent public has to be made aware of the evil that lurks in all too many of our communities. I pledge to you that I will do my part to support you in that effort.

Let me leave you with these words from a German citizen, which I think cut to the heart of what this is all about:

In Germany they came first for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me, and by that time no one was left to speak up.

A half century later, here in America, it is time to speak up against the hate groups. It is time to tear off their hoods, weed out their brotherhoods, and expose them for what they are -- common criminals and traitors to what America stands for. And it is time to declare that their thoughts and values belong in the trash heap along with the rest of the garbage.

**Remarks
National Guard Deployment
July 12, 1989**

Last August we announced in this room the creation of the State Youth Gang Strike Force. We said then that fighting gangs and drugs requires a sustained, coordinated effort by local, state and federal law enforcement -- as well as by prosecutors and judges.

The Strike Force has already proven what can be done when resources are pooled and targeted. In its first 10 months of operation the Strike Force has made over 30 arrests of major drug dealers.

Today we are here to add another resource to the fight -- the Oregon National Guard. The federal government has provided Oregon with the financial resources to use the Guard in a support capacity to help stop the flow of drugs.

Guard personnel will be used by the State Police, the Gang Strike Force, the Portland Police Bureau and the Portland Airport Interagency Narcotics Team. Thirty-six Guardsmen will be immediately deployed in the metropolitan area; eight more will be on call, and an additional 12 other Guard personnel will work on operations across the state. Others may be added as resources permit.

...National Guard personnel assigned to the metropolitan area will work in support positions, such as computer operators and clerical aids. Their work will free-up officers for street work, and allow those on the street to spend less time on administrative duties and more on enforcement.

A few Guard personnel who are already trained police officers will be used in such activities as surveillance of drug suspects.

The Portland Airport Interagency Narcotics Team will use the Guard for monitoring flights, gathering intelligence information, and working with narcotics dog teams to intercept controlled substances.

Use of the National Guard underscores Oregon's commitment to combat gangs and drugs. And the Oregon Legislature has just given us a wide range of additional weapons to fight the battle:

- o Funds will be provided to continue using two cottages at MacLaren for confining and treating juvenile gang members;
- o We are going to continue the Gang Strike Force and fund a special prosecutor for gang-related crimes;
- o Parole services for youth involved in such crimes will be strengthened;
- o New legal tools will help law enforcement and the courts catch and convict criminals;
- o And legislators provided help to keep children from getting involved with gangs and drugs in the first place -- help for children in families ready to break apart, low income children and their parents, children with alcohol and drug problems, "street kids," and young people who simply need a job.

It is this combination of preventing crime and punishing criminals that will allow us to take back our streets and neighborhoods.