

Community Meeting:

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King Center, Thursday, 7:30 pm

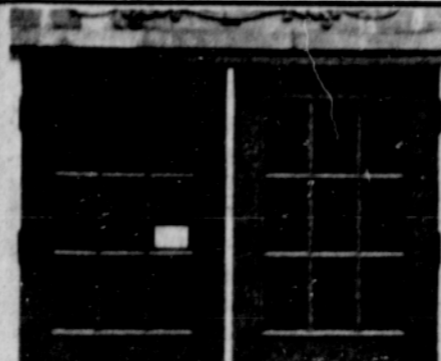
Prostitution

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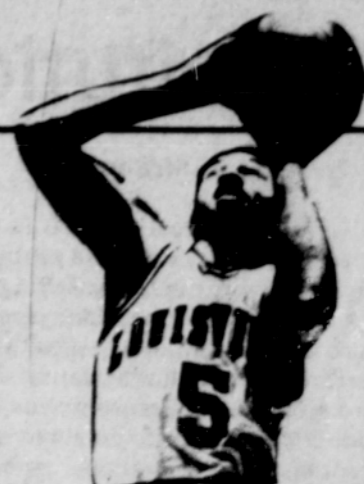
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NCAA Predictions

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Oregon's next governor: Who will he be?

(Editor's note: This is the first in a series of interviews with the major candidates for Governor of Oregon.)

Don Clark, Multnomah County Executive, is a candidate for the Democratic Party's nomination for Governor.

Clark sees the overriding issue in Oregon's future as the economy, and this is one area in which he differs from the current governor, Victor Atiyeh. "Atiyeh has said, 'If it's not broken, don't fix it.' The economy is broken and still he is doing nothing to fix it."

"Atiyeh blames Oregon's economic problems on the national economy and only lately has said the national policy. Oregon's problems are, of course, related to the national problems but we cannot sit back and wait; we must have an economic recovery program for Oregon."

Clark has proposed a program to provide temporary employment for Oregon's unemployed, and to create long-term jobs. The state is undergoing a transition period that is replacing high-paying jobs with low-paying jobs, he explained. Many Oregonians do not have the skills to obtain employment with the new industries being brought into the state. "The sad fact is that Oregonians displaced from jobs in forest products, agriculture, tourism, or fishing will not get the new jobs created by the state's diversification program."

To attack the immediate problem Clark would create an Oregon Employment Corps, using existing funds, to provide 15,000 decent-paying jobs in public works. A Young Adult Employment Corps would provide 8,000 jobs for unemployed young people.

Since more than 20,000 forest products workers are unemployed, special programs would be de-



COUNTY EXECUTIVE DON CLARK

veloped to encourage in-state processing of timber products and a jobs-loss tax would be attached to all unprocessed logs from Oregon that are exported.

Clark would also develop a Job Development Corporation to provide technical assistance, loan guarantees and capital to small businesses. In Oregon, 70 per cent of new jobs created are in small businesses

employing fewer than 50 people. Clark currently administrates Multnomah County government. He previously was County Sheriff, a County Commissioner, and Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Thus he has had 20 years of experience in administration, much of it during periods of shrinking budgets. (Please turn to page 4 column 4)

Police review proposed

Commissioner Charles Jordan accused Mayor Frank Ivancie of bad faith in his treatment of a citizens' task force that attempted to bring recommendations to the Mayor on police activities.

Jordan appointed the task force, chaired by Dr. Francis Storrs, when he was Police Commissioner. The task force was charged to study the work of the Internal Affairs division in investigating citizen complaints against the police and to make recommendations. The Mayor later removed the Police Bureau from Jordan, placed it under his own jurisdiction and appointed Ron Still chief.

Dr. Storrs said the committee has attempted to meet with Mayor Ivancie in private since last summer to discuss their recommendations but he refused. They attended what they expected to be a private meeting with him Tuesday, but found that he had invited Chief Still and the press.

Ivancie and Still rejected any consideration of the task force's key recommendation—that a permanent committee be appointed to monitor internal investigations—charging it would interfere with crime-fighting. They also maintained that most complainants are criminals anyway.

Ivancie said he will not allow the establishment of such a committee without a vote of the people.

Commissioner Charles Jordan

said Wednesday that he will introduce an ordinance enabling establishment of a monitoring committee. He criticized Ivancie: "Again he has taken the low road instead of the high road. He has chosen confrontation over compromise."

The ordinance would create a commission "to ensure investigations which are fair, efficient, thorough and timely and which show equal concern for the rights of both the citizens and the officers."

The commission would consist of nine members to be appointed one each by the Mayor, each Commissioner, the Multnomah Bar Association, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Police Chief and the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission.

The Commission will monitor complaint investigations; also complainants can appeal decisions to the commission. If the appeal decision of the Commission and the Police Chief disagree, it can be referred to the Police Commissioner.

Jordan, who is opposed to a police review board, said Ivancie is wrong when he charges that a monitoring commission would interfere with police work. The commission would not be involved directly in police work or in the investigations of complaints, but would oversee the investigation procedure on behalf of citizens.



MAYOR FRANK IVANCIE

Benjamin Hooks addresses Portland Jobs and Justice Rally



BENJAMIN HOOKS

A march and rally for Jobs and Justice will be held on Thursday, March 18th. The main issues of the march will be: jobs for all; legislation to deal with the wave of plant closures; the cutbacks in human services; the Voting Rights Act; the Davis-Bacon Act; and the Equal Rights Amendment.

The day will begin with a pre-rally at NW Park and Everett at 9:30 am; the march will begin at 11:00 am, and the main rally will be at noon at Terry Schunk Plaza.

The keynote speaker will be Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the national NAACP. Other speakers will include: Irv Fletcher, president of the Oregon AFL-CIO, Freddie Pettet of the Urban League, and representatives from the Friends of the Gorge, the Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the

International Woodworkers of America, the Machinists, and other unions and community groups.

March organizers predict a turnout of 2,500-5,000 people. This march follows a similar one held in Olympia, Washington on January 20th, which drew over 16,000 people.

The march represents a newly emerging cooperation of organized labor with non-labor-oriented community groups—a hopeful sign in these Reagan times. Sponsors include the state AFL-CIO, the Central Labor Councils, many unions, the Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Women's Rights Coalition, the Human Rights Coalition, Oregon Fair Share, the Alliance for Social Change, several neighborhood associations, the Farmers Union and the Oregon Citizens Party.

NAACP holds Regional Conference here

The Portland Branch of the NAACP will host the 1982 Region I Conference March 18th through March 21st.

Lucious Hicks, branch president, announced that any interested persons may register at the Portland Hilton Hotel, convention headquarters, from 1 to 6 pm Thursday, March 18. The same fee, \$50, will apply to delegates, members and non-members.

A highlight will be the Annual

Freedom Fund Banquet at the Hilton Ballroom on Friday night. Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks will speak. Following the convention theme of "Linking the Generations on an Upward Climb," Hooks will outline NAACP plans for 1982.

Several events will be open to non-registrants. Among these are a community rally, featuring local choirs, at Bethel A.M.E. Church, 5828 N.E. 8th, scheduled for 7 pm, March 18; the Community

Luncheon at Geneva's Restaurant, 4228 N. Williams Ave., at 12:30 pm, Friday, for which a \$5 donation is requested; and the opening session at 3 pm, Friday, to be conducted by Regional Chairman Lacy Steele.

Hicks anticipates attendance of some 500 from the 9-state Region I area.

For details on registration and to reserve banquet tickets, which cost \$25 each, call Betty White at 248-4929.

United States launches covert CIA attacks on Nicaragua

The U.S. government has admitted allocation of \$19 million to the CIA to carry on a covert war against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people, just two-and-a-half years ago, gained their freedom from the Somoza dictatorship installed by the United States. Economic recovery from the devastating civil war has been delayed by the need to arm the nation against attack by the U.S. and its allies—Honduras and Guatemala.

Hardly had Ronald Reagan taken office before he cancelled a \$15 million loan that had been offered by the Carter administration. Then he suspended a credit of \$9.6 million intended to purchase wheat. This hard line has been maintained with suspension

of other aid programs and constant allegations that Nicaragua is helping supply arms to the El Salvador guerrillas.

A year ago Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the U.S. will not remain passive in the face of "systematic, well-financed and sophisticated" communist activity in El Salvador and threatened to go to "the source"—Cuba. While Cuba remains a prime concern, the administration realizes that a direct attack on Cuba would not only involve the well-trained and equipped Cuban military, now in a state of military alert, but could involve the Soviet Union in a world-wide conflict. Therefore, frustrated by the

FMLN's increasingly successful war of liberation in El Salvador, U.S. rhetoric and threats have shifted to Nicaragua.

Thousands of former National Guardsmen of the Somoza government are being trained in Honduras, close to the border of Nicaragua, and in Florida, California and New Orleans. Sabotage and covert activities within the country have increased since November. On February 5th Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto charged that the U.S. is training an exile army of 6,000 men in 20 camps along the border, in collusion with Honduras, Guatemala, and Argentina.

In December, Minister of Culture

Ernesto Cardinal said in Paris that U.S. actions against Nicaragua "are becoming even more serious. However, we are prepared for any eventuality, even if it means fighting off an aggression," since Reagan is not ruling out any option.

Nicaragua does not deny it is undergoing a massive military buildup and is preparing its people for a U.S. invasion. Ortega Saavedra said the U.S. was threatening economic blockade, has cut its loans, is backing counterrevolutionary groups, "and then has the nerve to ask why we are arming ourselves, why we are wasting our money on guns, on rifles, on arms." It would be foolish not to strengthen the country's de-

fenses when a big power like the U.S. "which has already invaded us several times and which is still attacking us, utters threats of invasion and blockade." He gave notice that Nicaragua has the sovereign right to strengthen its defense without having to be accountable to anyone.

On February 14th the *Washington Post* revealed that a CIA proposal to carry on covert warfare within Nicaragua for the purpose of overthrowing that government has been adopted by the Reagan administration.

The CIA plan would involve mostly non-American personnel but the possible use of Americans to undertake unilateral paramilitary ac-

tion against selected Cuban targets is also envisioned.

The *Post* was unable to determine whether the CIA plan had been implemented but U.S. sourced admitted that U.S.-backed activities aimed at Nicaragua have begun along the border with Honduras within the last three months. These activities include training and support of Nicaraguan exiles and have been stepped up in recent weeks as fighting in El Salvador has accelerated.

The Peoples Liberation Movement of Honduras has warned that groundwork is being laid in that country for the arrival of thousands of (Please turn to page 5 column 1)