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SUMMER IN THE PARK

(Photo: Richard J. Brown)

## Prostitutes, 'johns' face mandatory fine, jail

Commissioner Mildred Schwab and Police Chief Ron Still will request City Council approval Thursday, June 23rd, of an ordinance that will make prostitution a criminal offense and set mandatory sentences for prostitution.

If adopted, the ordinance will require a \$300 fine for the first violation in any 24-month period; not less than 7 days in jail and a \$500 fine of \$500 and 30 days imprisonment for third and subsequent violations. The penalties apply to prostitutes and their customers.

At a later date, the City Council will be asked to adopt an ordinance prohibiting "loitering to solicit prostitution" which will apply to customers. An existing law makes loitering to engage in prostitution (by the prostitute) illegal.

A third ordinance defines prostitution and makes it illegal to "engage in, or offer or agree to engage in, sexual conduct or sexual contact in return for a fee," or to "pay, or offer or agree to pay, a fee to engage in sexual conduct or sexual contact."

The Council is asked to declare an emergency so the ordinances can go into effect upon passage.

The residents of North and Northeast Portland have sought a solution to the highly visible prostitution on

the major thoroughfares and out of the neighborhoods, however, concerns have been expressed over this ordinance.

The neighborhood organizations and concerned groups were not notified about the proposed ordinance until Monday, which did not give them an opportunity to make a reasonable response to the Thursday hearing.

Although the stated target of the ordinances is the customer, the burden will fall on the prostitute. The ordinance is not coupled with diversion programs to assist those women who would like to leave prostitution and the funds raised are not earmarked for this use.

The ordinance does not deal with young prostitutes who cannot be sentenced to jail and who should be provided alternatives.

The police and other members of the criminal justice system have continuously said that there is no jail space for prostitutes. Some community members fear that the real purpose of this ordinance might be to help Mayor Frank Ivancie get his new jail.

The speed with which the ordinance will hit the City Council is also a concern. With no advance the ordinance to intervene.

Is the purpose of the rapid time



COMMISSIONER SCHWAB

publicity, there is no opportunity for those who oppose or question frame to avoid public opposition so the ordinances can be adopted and challenges will have to be through the courts? This would give the police the opportunity to use the potentially unconstitutional ordinances while appeals and challenges are winding their way through the court system.

Even those who favor the intent of the ordinances prefer a public debate that would allow the problems to be aired and solved. There appears to be justification, they say, for the rush.

## Pickets hit 'Portland connection'

by Rich Lochner

Nuclear weapons parts manufacture should not be allowed in Portland any more than making torture equipment, said anti-nuclear activist and author Norman Solomon at a City Hall picket June 18. New Clear Vision, a new local disarmament group, organized the rally to urge City Commissioners to pass an ordinance for a nuclear-free Portland. The event drew 50 participants.

Precision Castparts, a Portland firm which makes housings for the cruise missile, was picketed by 30 on June 20. "Corporations have a moral responsibility to draw the line at nuclear weapons work," said picket spokesperson Jim Cook, from Northwest Action for Disarmament.

Cruise missile production will make arms control more difficult, and nuclear war more thinkable, Cook says. The highly accurate and maneuverable cruise could knock out Soviet missile silos, encouraging them to launch first and ask questions later. The air-launched cruise is small, and easily moved and concealed, making it much harder for the Soviets to verify a nuclear freeze,

Cook says.

Defense spending doesn't create jobs overall, says Rick Ball of New Clear Vision, because so much defense money goes for high-tech wizardry and salaries. Blacks lost 109,000 jobs net each year in the '70s due to military spending, according to a study by Operation PUSH in Chicago.

Tektronix, Precision Castparts, Portland State University, and Bingham-Willamette are the largest local nuclear weapons contractors, Ball says.

Castparts could make up for defense losses by selling more of its artificial limb products if government funds were switched from defense to health care, according to leaflets passed out by picketers.

When peace activists met Castparts vice-president Roy Marvin, however, Cook says he told them the company has a legal contract with Boeing to make the missile parts, and it can't be broken. Cook says Marvin declined legal help in the matter. Mr. Marvin was unavailable for direct comment.

City Hall rally

Many rally participants at City Hall said they came to find out more

about the Portland-nuclear weapons connection. An unemployed preschool teacher whose boyfriend works at Precision Castparts said that even though "military contracts are bread-and-butter to us," they oppose the work, and feel there must be something better the company could make.

PSU student Steve Engelman says he's concerned about the future when over half the budget goes to the military, which he believes is due to "big profits and Cold War paranoia."

Connections between nuclear weapons and uranium mining on Indian land were drawn by Native American activist Barbara Aehle. She said reservations contain 90% of U.S. uranium ore, and many Native American miners and residents have died due to exposure to radioactivity.

The protest grew from door-to-door canvassing New Clear Vision has done almost daily since its founding last September. Through this new approach, canvassers have signed 1200 members, many of whom have never been politically involved before.

The rally and the picket are signs (Please turn to Page 4 Column 5)

## Ghana coup: Roots in CIA

Three weeks ago the government of Ghana charged that the U.S. intelligence services and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Smith are trying to provoke turmoil and bring about outside intervention in order to overthrow the Ghanaian government.

Last weekend the government put down an attempted coup. Whether this attempt will be traced to the CIA is yet to be seen.

According to the *People's Daily Graphic*, the U.S. embassy has become "a nest of spies." There has been a large increase in its staff, which now includes experienced intelligence people. The chief of the station is G. Shaughnessy.

CIA agents seek recruits in reactionary labor and religious organizations and efforts are made to win over top political officials, military officers, scientists, journalists and businessmen. They use local reactionaries to organize anti-government demonstrations.

The newspaper charges that D.

O'Laflin, representative in Ghana of the Afro-American labor organization, the Peace Corps, and some multi-national corporations are also involved.

The *People's Daily Graphic* charges that there are armed groups on the border, organized by the CIA with the help of Israeli intelligence services. Hundreds of mercenaries are being trained in neighboring countries, according to Kodjo Tsikada, special advisor to Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council.

A few days before the coup attempt, Richard Cohen Associates, a public relations agency in New York, announced the formation of a "united front" of groups in the United States and Canada who have joined to seek the overthrow of Ghana's government. Reminiscent of the U.S. backed "Bay of Pigs" fiasco and current U.S. involvement in Nicaragua is the Ghana Congress of the U.S.A. and Canada's intention to develop a "Manifesto

for Change in Ghana—a major declaration of policies and principles for adoption by a successor government to the Rawlings dictatorship." It also called on the international community "to refrain from any actions that either support the Rawlings usurpation or prolong the horrendous and inhumane suffering of Ghanians"—a call for economic sanctions that could lead to political and economic stability.

Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings recently blamed Ghana's economic problems on several years of mismanagement, corruption, neglect and dissipation of public funds in addition to wide fluctuation in the price of exports, which makes meaningful economic planning impossible.

Rawlings assured Ghana's private business people that he has no intention of dismantling the private sector but hopes they will join with the government in "waging the economic war it has declared."

## Communications: The weapons systems nobody is talking about

by Lenny Siegel

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA — Most proposals for limiting the arms race, from governments and peace activists alike, focus on warheads and strategic delivery systems — missiles and aircraft.

But neither a nuclear freeze nor a U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement will affect some of the most sophisticated weapons now under construction here in the Silicon Valley, and elsewhere in both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Electronic communications and surveillance technologies are still considered non-lethal by public officials, the press and the peace movement. Yet these systems are critical elements in strategies for a

first strike, as well as scenarios for protracted nuclear warfare:

During the Falklands War in 1982, British aircraft refueled at a little-known U.S. base on Ascension Island, a mere speck on the map of the equatorial Atlantic. Like remote U.S. naval air stations all over the globe, Ascension hosts P-3C "Orion" anti-submarine patrol planes. Orions constantly scan the oceans, using sonar, radar and magnetic detection to track Russian submarines. The planes, which carry sophisticated signal-processing computers, are linked to undersea sensor fields and land-based computer centers.

The Navy plans to spend about \$16 billion on anti-submarine intelligence systems over the five years

ending in 1986. Major programs include the Lockheed-built Orion, IBM's "Advanced Signal Processor" airborne computer and "Caesar," a system of underwater sonar detectors linked to onshore computers. Caesar fields are located off the U.S. coasts and at naval "choke points" such as the Iceland Gaps, areas near the Azores, and in the Straits of Japan.

Anti-submarine warfare (ASW) has the appearance of a defensive program, but in the topsy-turvy world of nuclear strategy, it is the system most likely to make a first strike possible. As presently configured, the fleet of ballistic missile submarines of the United States and the Soviet Union are retaliatory weapons, more secure from preemptive

first strike than bombers or land-based missiles.

But as the prestigious Stockholm International Peace Research Institute concluded in 1979, "If the United States achieves a first-strike capability against Soviet ICBMs, as appears to be one of the objectives of the MX program, and if this is coupled with maintenance of the present lead in ASW, there are serious grounds to fear that the concept of mutual assured destruction, with all its faults, will be abandoned in favor of a war-fighting and war-winning strategy."

In the United States, conservative legislators inserted into the House Nuclear Freeze Resolution a paragraph calling for a freeze on ASW, but their move did not represent

serious consideration of ways to limit ASW advances. In fact, these legislators' goal was to signal their support for preserving the present, widely acknowledged U.S. lead in ASW as the arms-control negotiations table.

While astronomers and astrologers continue gazing at the stars, future navigators will look to man-made objects: the U.S. "NAVSTAR Global Positioning System," and the Soviets' "GLONASS."

NAVSTAR, as presently planned, will consist of 18 satellites orbiting the earth on six different 12-hour paths. Ships, planes and missiles carrying NAVSTAR terminals will be able to compute their positions to within 50 feet of three dimensions, to calculate their velocity to within

three-tenths of one foot per second, and to record the time to within one-millionth of a second.

The U.S. Air Force recently awarded Rockwell International a \$1.21 billion, multi-year contract to provide NAVSTAR spacecraft. When NAVSTAR is fully operational — the Air Force hopes by 1988 — the system will cost at least \$3.9 billion.

Less is known publicly about GLONASS, but the Soviets have announced that it will consist of nine to 12 satellites circling the earth in three orbital paths.

Both systems will be available in less sophisticated forms to international civilian users. And conventional U.S. and Soviet military (Please turn to page 2 col. 1)