



## Carolyn Bailey papers

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STATEMENT OF [REDACTED] TAKEN IN THE CRIME AGAINST PERSONS UNIT AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1978, AT 1110 HOURS. QUESTIONED BY CAROLEN BAILEY, SGT., IN PRESENCE OF WARREN BOSTROM, SGT., VICE UNIT. MARY JORDAN, CLERK STENOGRAPHER.

[REDACTED]

Q. What is your whole name?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. What is your age and date of birth?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. What is your address and phone number?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. What are your parents' names?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. Where are you living right now?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. What is the phone number there?

A. [REDACTED] that's the kids' phone. [REDACTED] is the other phone.

Q. With whom are you living there?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. What grade are you in and what school are you attending now?

A. 11th grade - White Bear Senior High.

Q. Do you know a man named [REDACTED]?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this the man?

A. Yes (identifies Ident. [REDACTED]).

Q. How long ago did you meet him?

A. About a year.

Q. How did you meet him?

A. At McDonald's downtown.

Q. After you met him did you go anyplace with him?

A. Yes, to his apartment.

Q. Where is his apartment?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. Do you know his apartment number?

A. I think it's [REDACTED]

Q. Did he know at that time how old you were?

A. Yes.

Q. How did he know?

A. I told him.

Q. Why did he ask you to come up to his apartment?

A. So we could get better acquainted.

Q. How long did you stay at his apartment that first time?

A. All night for three nights in a row.

Q. Did he know that you would be missing from home then?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he have sexual intercourse with you during that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have any idea about when that was a year ago?

A. During the summertime last year.

Q. Did you go home after three days?

A. I did go home for one night and then I went back.

Q. How long did you stay with him then?

A. Up till Thanksgiving.

Q. Did he ask you to go out and prostitute for him?

A. Yes.

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Q. How did he first talk to you about that?

A. Gradually. "It would be good money. You can stay here. You got clothes. No hassles with parents, and someone loves you," - a big line.

Q. Did he have clothes there for you?

A. Yes.

Q. How many clothes does he have there?

A. A store. It's a wardrobe - coats and everything.

Q. Where does he keep them?

A. In the front closet.

Q. When did you first go out to earn money for various sex acts?

A. It was a Saturday. I remember it was a Saturday. I don't remember the date.

Q. Approximately how long had you been staying with him when you first started doing this?

A. Almost a month - close to a month.

Q. Prior to that time had he been asking you?

A. Yes, like I would say no and just leave the house and go back to my ma and dad's and then I would come back.

Q. Why did you decide to do prostitution?

A. Stupidity.

Q. What were you thinking then?

A. Money.

Q. Did it also involve your feelings for him?

A. In a way, yes, it did.

Q. Did he tell you what you would be doing and give you some instructions?

A. No. He just told me how much he wanted me to pull in.

Q. What did he say?

A. 300 to 400.

Q. A night?

A. Yes.

Q. How was this operation?

A. He had Ty drive us in a maroon car and then he would drop us off at the Curtis Hotel and then Ty would go to a bar and we went up to an apartment.

Q. Was this in Minneapolis?

A. Yes. It was 24th & 18th. I remember over in that area.

Q. Was this always at night?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did you do this?

A. Half a year.

Q. Did Ty always drive you there?

A. Yes. Frank never drove us anywhere. He always took a cab during the day or by his cousin with an NSP truck.

Q. Do you know his cousin's name?

A. No. I know what he looks like, though. He's ugly.

Q. Can you describe him?

A. Yes. He's taller than Rob and he's about the same color skin. He's got a beard and a mustache.

Q. About how old is he?

A. Middle 30's.

Q. Can you describe Ty?

A. Yes. He's tall, about six feet. He's rather dark, skinny, and he had his hair just slicked back.

Q. About how old is Ty?

A. About the same age as Frank - middle 20's.

Q. Is the maroon car Ty's?

A. Yes, as far as I know.

Q. Can you describe it further?

A. It's a Cadillac and it's maroon. It's got maroon velvet interior. It's got a sun roof on top.

Q. What color is the top?

A. It's a vinyl top. I just remember it was maroon.

Q. Can you describe Frank's car?

A. He has a white Coupe de Ville Cadillac. It's got white interior - whitewalls. It's got the whole works. He's got a CB in it and 8-track thing.

Q. Is this a new car?

A. Yes.

Q. The license number [REDACTED] is this the number that you got when you pointed the car out to your foster mother?

A. Yes.

Q. Can we determine a certain period of time when you were prostituting? Did you work, for example, the night before Thanksgiving?

A. No. It was two nights after Thanksgiving. It was that Saturday.

Q. Would it be Saturday, November 26, 1977?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Ty take you over to Minneapolis that night?

A. Yes.

Q. Approximately how much did you earn then?

A. It wasn't 300. It was about 200 to 300. It wasn't 300 to 400.

Q. Generally, what did you do for the money?

A. Prostitution.

Q. Was it both intercourse and sodomy with the mouth?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the customer take you to the apartment?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whose apartment it was?

A. No. I just remember what it looked like. It wasn't fixed up at all. All there was was a bed and a TV.

Q. Whereabouts in the Curtis Hotel did the customer pick you up?

A. Outside.

Q. How much did you usually get from a customer?

A. It all determined the time. Like within fifteen minutes it would be anywhere from 75 to 100. They were also old men. I never had young men and it was always during convention time.

Q. When these gentlemen picked you up, was the price determined beforehand or did you ever offer him a service for a particular price?

A. No. I always took the money. I always set my price before I even got in the car with him, and if the John didn't want to, I would have to get \$20 before I got out of the car.

Q. How did you get these customers?

A. Through Ty. Ty always said, "You got a John here at this time."

Q. How did you know how to recognize him?

A. It ain't hard. They recognized me.

Q. Do you remember on that Saturday night how many customers you had?

A. About five. They're all old men.

Q. About how old?

A. About my dad's age. It ain't going to be old to you but it was to me - between 40 to 50.

Q. Do you know how Ty made contacts with them?

A. No, probably down at that bar next door to McDonald's - the Gay 90's, down in Minneapolis.

Q. Where did you keep the money?

A. I kept it in my boots. I always wore boots.

Q. After you were done with the John, what did you do?

A. I rode back to the Curtis Hotel with the John and gave the money to Ty. It was always the John's car. I just got dropped off by Ty, and the instructions were always given to the John for the apartment number for me. The directions were never given to me.

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Q. What did Ty do with the money?

A. Put it in his pocket and had a smile on his face.

Q. What did he do with it later?

A. Gave it back to Frank.

Q. Were you there when he gave it to Frank?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Frank ever say anything about the money?

A. Only when I didn't pull in 3 to 400.

Q. What did he say then?

A. "You're going to have to work harder."

Q. Do you know what he did with the money?

A. He always went back in that one room that's locked up.

Q. Where is this room?

A. Between the bathroom and the bedroom in the Skyline Apartments.

Q. Have you ever seen the inside of this room?

A. No.

Q. Does he always keep it locked?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you known other girls who have worked for him?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know their names?

A. Yes.

Q. Who are some of the girls?

A. [REDACTED] she's 16. She goes to St. Paul Central. [REDACTED] she's only 15.

Q. Are these girls white?

A. [REDACTED] is black, and [REDACTED] is Italian - white, yes.

Q. Anyone else?

A. Yes. [REDACTED]; she's 12.

Q. Where does she live?

A. Over by Burger King up by Hamline College.

Q. Do any of these girls work for him right now?

A. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Q. How do you know that these girls are working for him?

A. I talk to them all the time.

Q. Have they been up to Frank's apartment when you've been there?

A. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Q. When did you talk to them last?

A. This weekend. [REDACTED], I just talked to last night.

Q. Did they tell you they were still working with him?

A. [REDACTED] isn't working with him but I know [REDACTED] is. I seen her a week ago.

Q. When did you last see [REDACTED]?

A. This weekend, on Saturday.

Q. What did she tell you?

A. She was scared and wanted out.

Q. Did she say she was turning tricks?

A. Yes.

Q. Is [REDACTED] a friend of yours?

A. I'm a friend of her brother's. She's a little bit young but she's like a baby sister to me.

Q. Have they all worked the same place you did?

A. Yes.

Q. Who drives them up?

A. Ty.

Q. Has anyone ever ridden up with you to Minneapolis?

A. Yes. It was always me, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. They would come in groups. He's got so many of them.

Q. Did anyone ever set you up with a John in St. Paul?

A. Yes.

Q. How did this work?

A. You know where 3 Seasons is? There's a motel right over there. I used to work there but that only lasted for a week, though.

Q. Is it at 3 Seasons Motel?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you work there?

A. It was during Christmas break for school 'cuz I was gone for two weeks.

Q. Who got the room?

A. I did that. It was under the John's name.

Q. Do you remember any names?

A. No. I remember the first names, not last names. I remember one that come in regularly.

Q. What's his name?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. Did you meet him there at the Seasons?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. How did you make contact with these customers?

A. I sat in the 3 Seasons restaurant area.

Q. Did someone set you up with them?

A. All my things were set up. I never had to go.

Q. Did Ty always set it up?

A. Yes. The only time I worked was when I went to Ohio. They brought us across the border. That's the only time we had to work.

Q. When was this?

A. That was right before I moved into [REDACTED] house - three to four months ago.

Q. Whereabouts were you in Ohio and how did you get there?

A. We got there through [REDACTED]

Q. Did Frank set that up?

A. He must have.

Q. Does Joe work for Frank?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is Joe?

A. [REDACTED] older brother.

Q. How old is he?

A. 17.

Q. Do you know anything more about him?

A. No. He doesn't go to school. I know that.

Q. Where does he live?

A. Over by Hamline University.

Q. With his parents?

A. His mother.

Q. How long were you in Ohio?

A. A week.

Q. Where did you stay?

A. We stayed at somebody's house. She was called Babe. She was black.

Q. Why did they send you there?

A. Get more money, I guess.

Q. Why did you come back?

A. Because I guess it was getting too long to be up there.

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Q. Do you remember what city it was in Ohio?

A. I slept all the way through. We used to go to the Dakotas a lot - little hick towns - Blackstone.

Q. Were the arrangements made before you went?

A. Yes.

Q. Who went with you besides [REDACTED]

A. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Q. Did you earn the same amount there?

A. When we went out of town we had to do more. They expected more.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Well, it's like a break that, say you're on vacation. You do more since you're out of the cities. It's easier to pull in when you're out of town.

Q. Do you mean to do more tricks?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you earn more money then?

A. Yes.

Q. How much?

A. Well, we did it during the day there, too. We got out around 12:30 until around 3:30. We were pulling in a lot then. Anytime we made over a thousand we had to go back and turn it in and then go back out.

Q. Did anyone take you out of town besides [REDACTED]

A. No.

Q. When was the last time that you turned tricks for Frank?

A. A month ago.

Q. Would that be in February?

A. Yes, when I ran from [REDACTED] house.

Q. Was this before or after Valentine's Day?

A. I have no idea.

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Q. Where did you work?

A. Minneapolis.

Q. Did Frank give you any money?

A. Yes, when we needed it.

Q. What for?

A. Just to go out.

Q. How much would he give you?

A. Probably about 20 to 30 about once a week.

Q. Did he give you all your clothes?

A. No. Like when we went out of town he would give us about ten outfits but otherwise we just kept everything up at his house. I got a lot of my clothes over there. My class ring, too.

Q. Where is your class ring?

A. It's at Frank's house, probably on his finger.

Q. Can you describe it?

A. Yes. It's got this silver rim and it's got "Washington High School" on it and there's a June birthstone - light purple, and it's got my initials on the inside.

Q. What else has he got up at that apartment?

A. Everything. He's got a store. He's got a lot of things. I never seen that back room. I don't know what he has in there but he's got a big stereo. He's got all kitchen appliances and he's got two couches. They're new ones.

Q. Is this stuff stolen?

A. I think the stereo set is because of the way it was brought in. It didn't look like it was bought.

Q. How was it brought in?

A. By a boy that works for him.

Q. Who is that?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. How old is Jeff?

A. 16.

Q. How does he work for him?

A. Robbery and dealing.

Q. Who else works for him in this way?

A. Jeff's brother, Dickie, does, and Carlos [REDACTED] There's so many of them. There's a lot.

Q. Are these all juveniles under 18?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything specific about any robberies?

A. Yes. They did it up on Summit and the Highland area a lot.

Q. Did you hear Frank telling him what to do?

A. No.

Q. How do you know they did it?

A. Because I'm close with them.

Q. When you say robberies, do you mean breaking into a house?

A. Yes.

Q. As opposed to stickups?

A. No, breaking into a house.

Q. Have you ever seen a gun up there?

A. No.

Q. What do they deal in?

A. Weed.

Q. Does Frank always have weed up there?

A. Yes.

Q. Where does he keep it?

A. In a kitchen cupboard.

Q. How much does he usually have there?

A. About the least is two pounds.

Q. Have you seen people coming there to buy it?

A. Yes.

Q. What quantity do they usually buy?

A. One half ounce to an ounce. He doesn't separate less than a dime because I used to separate it for him.

Q. What did he sell it for?

A. For a half ounce it would be 25 to 30. An ounce runs close to a hundred.

Q. Who does he sell to?

A. The janitor. The janitor used to pick up a lot and his cousin used to pick up a lot, too. We used to just deal through schools.

Q. Does he sell to people he doesn't know?

A. No, I don't think he does.

Q. Did he give you weed to smoke?

A. Oh, yes. I always was high every time I was up there.

Q. Did he ever have anything else besides weed?

A. Not that I seen - liquor.

Q. Is there anything else that he's been involved in that you haven't mentioned?

A. No. He says he goes to college but I don't know if he does that. He says he goes to Concordia.

Q. Have you ever seen him leave for class?

A. No. Well, he's got his Concordia ID and he has a different ID. I think it's from Boston or Buffalo.

Q. Has he ever given you any instructions as to what to do if you got caught?

A. No. He just told us never to get caught, and if we did, never to come back.

Q. Does he give you any other instructions on what to do?

A. No, just places to go when we're dealing. We used to have to go down to the Rack, a lot on Selby and Dale and down to the Pop Shop downtown by Bridgeman's. That was just for reefers, though.

Q. What did you sell a reefer for?

A. We sold them by the joint down by the Pop Shop for a buck a joint.

Q. How much did you usually sell?

A. We used to roll up a half ounce. We never carried more than 30 joints on us, though.

Q. Who did this?

A. I did.

Q. Who else?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

A. No. When you deal you go out only as two people 'cuz it gets to be too much of a crowd. He always told us to go down to Ramsey and get the pill.

Q. Did you use your own name at Ramsey Hospital?

A. Yes.

Q. During Christmas break when you worked out of the Seasons Motel, can you be specific about any dates?

A. It was the week before Christmas. It was always on a weekend 'cuz during the weekdays he made us go to school and keep our school records and then come back at night, so our breaks, Easter and stuff like that, we would always have to show up on that Friday around 3:30.

Q. Did you work at the Seasons Motel on December 16?

A. Yes, and then I went on to Austin with my mom and dad on December 24, 25 and 26

Q. Did you work the Seasons Motel the whole week of the 19th?

A. No, I didn't. When I came back from vacation, I went back on a Tuesday.

Q. Does Frank always have marijuana at his place?

A. Yes, he does.

Q. Does he have it there now?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever assaulted by Frank?

A. Yes.

Q. How about by Ty?

A. No. Ty never hit us. He couldn't. He always came back and told Frank, and then if we did wrong, then Frank would beat us.

Q. Why did he beat you?

A. Because I went back to my mom and dad's house and I didn't tell him I was leaving and I just came back.

Q. How did he beat you?

A. With his hand.

Q. Where?

A. Usually he hit me in the face and he threw me a lot.

Q. Are you afraid of him?

A. Yes, but that don't mean I don't want to stop him. Physically, I am because he's bigger than me but mentally he ain't got all his stuff together.

Q. Why do you want to stop him?

A. Because he's a punk.

Q. Are you worried about what he's doing to these other girls?

A. Yes, because I went through that stuff and they don't need it, especially at 12.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to add to this statement?

A. You know everything I know.

Q. Do you know if Frank has intercourse with any of the other girls?

A. Yes, all of them. It's a test, I guess.

Q. How do you know?

A. They told me.

Q. Did [redacted] tell you?

A. Yes, [redacted] told me. She was crying.

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Q. When this is typed and you have had a chance to read it and make any corrections, are you willing to sign it as a true statement?

A. Yes.

Q. If necessary, are you willing to testify in court regarding what you have said?

A. Yes.

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CRIMINAL OFFENSES RELATED TO PROSTITUTION:

S.S. 609.324 OTHER PROHIBITED ACTS.

Subdivision 1. Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

- (1) Engages in prostitution with an individual under the age of 18 years; or
- (2) Hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual under the age of 18 years to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Subd. 2. Whoever solicits or accepts a solicitation to engage for hire in sexual penetration or sexual contact while in a public place may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

Subd. 3. Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both:

- (1) Engages in prostitution with an individual 18 years of age or above; or
- (2) Hires or offers or agrees to hire an individual 18 years of age or above to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact.

Whoever violates the provisions of this subdivision within two years of a previous conviction may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.

S.S. 617.23 INDECENT CONDUCT.

Every person who shall wilfully and lewdly expose his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where others are present, or shall procure another to so expose himself, and every person who shall be guilty of any open or gross lewdness or lascivious behavior, or any public indecency other than hereinbefore specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$5, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than ten days.

Every person committing the offense herein set forth, after having once been convicted of such an offense in this state, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Ord. 272.03 LOITERING OR LURKING FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSE.

No person shall loiter or lurk on the streets, or in a public place, or in a place open to the public, with intent to solicit for the purpose of prostitution or any other act prohibited by law.

LICENSE NO.

CITY OF SAINT PAUL  
LICENSE AND PERMIT DIVISION

FEE COLLECTED  
\$

**LICENSE**  
POST LICENSE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

*THIS IS TO  
CERTIFY THAT*

*DOING BUSINESS AS*

*PLACE OF BUSINESS*

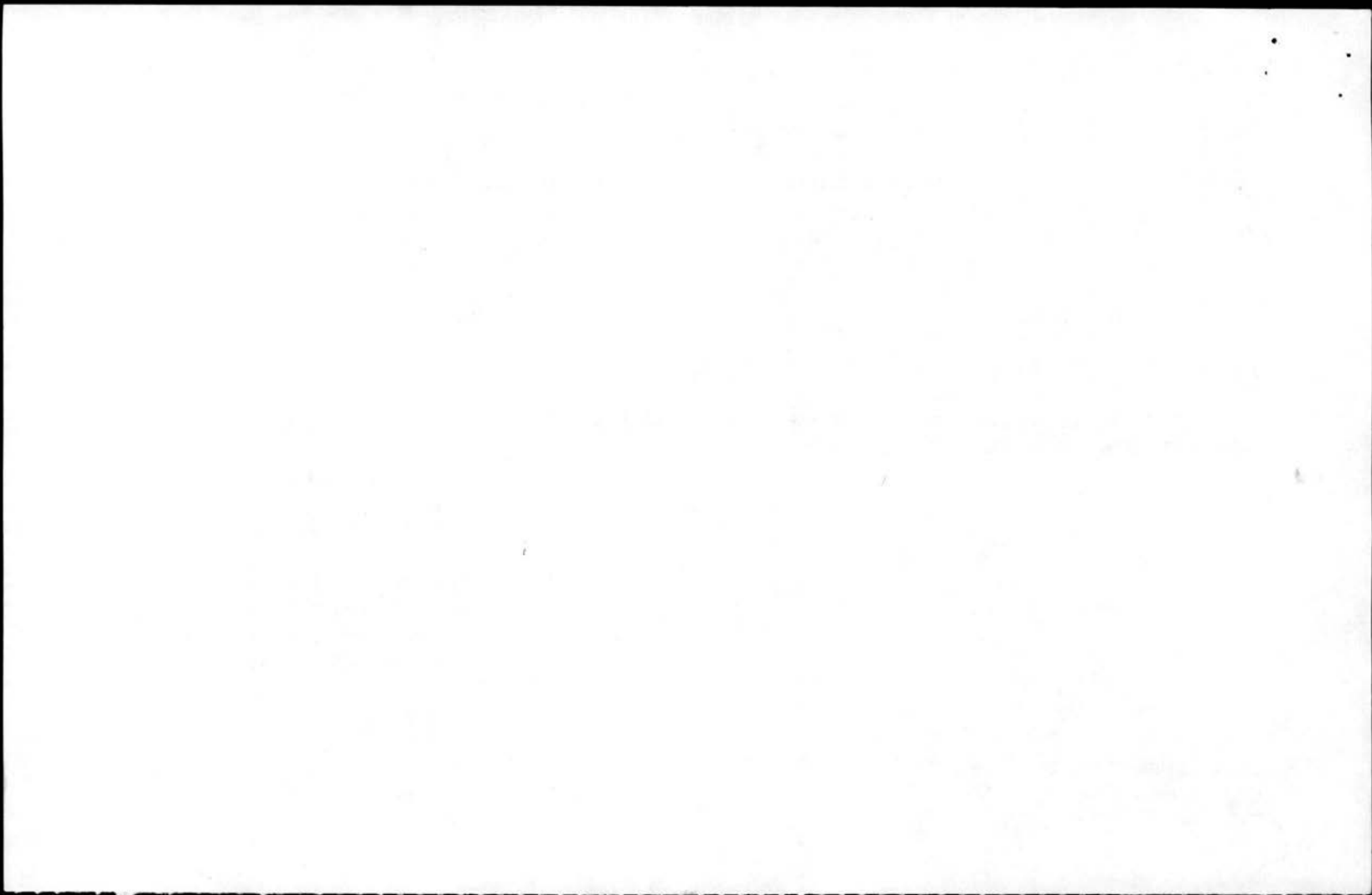
HAVING PAID THE ABOVE FEE AND COMPLIED WITH OTHER ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE THERETO, IS  
HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT THE BUSINESS OF:

NOT TRANSFERABLE  
FROM PERSON TO PERSON  
OR PLACE TO PLACE

THIS LICENSE IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO  
THE PROVISIONS OF ALL ORDINANCES  
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA  
AND MAY BE REVOKED.

THIS LICENSE EXPIRES  
DATE OF ISSUANCE

LICENSE INSPECTOR



LIQUOR

On-Sale - Hours and Days of Sale:

340A.504 Subdivision 2

No sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the licensed premises may be made:

- (1) between 1:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. on the days of Tuesday through Saturday;
- (2) between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 A.M. on Mondays;
- (3) after 1:00 A.M. on Sundays, except as provided by subdivision 3 (in conjunction with the sale of food between the hours of 12:00 noon and 12:00 midnight on Sundays)
- (4) between 8:00 P.M. on December 24 and 8:00 A.M. on December 25, except as provided by subdivision 3.

Off-Sale - Hours and Days of Sale:

340A.504 Subdivision 4

No sale of intoxicating liquor may be made by an off-sale licensee:

- (1) on Sundays;
- (2) before 8:00 A.M. on Monday through Saturday;
- (4) after 8:00 P.M. on Monday through Thursday and after 10:00 P.M. on Friday and Saturday, provided that an establishment may sell intoxicating liquor until 10:00 P.M. on December 31 and July 3 unless otherwise prohibited under clause (1);
- (5) on New Years Day, January 1;
- (6) on Independence Day, July 4;
- (7) on Thanksgiving Day;
- (8) on Christmas Day, December 25; or
- (9) after 8:00 P.M. on Christmas Eve, December 24.

### DISORDERLY HOUSE

Definition: Any building, dwelling, place, establishment, or premises  
271.01 in which actions or conduct occur in violation of any law  
or ordinance relating to the following:

- (1) Sale or regulation of intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating malt liquor.
- (2) Gambling.
- (3) Prostitution, solicitation to vice, or lewd & indecent behavior.
- (4) Sale or use of drugs or controlled substances.

Operation: No person shall own, operate, manage, maintain, or conduct  
271.02 a disorderly house or invite or attempt to invite others to  
visit or remain in such disorderly house.

Visiting: No person shall knowingly visit or remain in a disorderly house.  
271.03

How the patrol officer can assist:

- (1) Determine location of Disorderly House.
- (2) Document complaints from neighbors, etc. through reports.
- (3) Document vehicle traffic in immediate area, including license numbers of parked vehicles.
- (4) Identify who is operating the Disorderly House.
- (5) Identify visitors (names or numbers entering during specific period of time) and obtain statements regarding payments for liquor, any cover charge at door, and any other illegal activity occurring inside.
- (6) If known, describe interior premises, including location and re-enforcement of doors, presence of weapons, etc.
- (7) Collect evidence of presence/consumption of liquor in the immediate exterior vicinity and, if observed, inside.
- (8) Write General Report, "Information to Vice Unit".
- (9) During execution of search warrant, assist in securing premises and visitors, collection and preservation of evidence.

GENERAL REPORT										
1. PAGE <u>1</u> OF <u>1</u>		CITY OF ST. PAUL				DEPARTMENT OF POLICE				2. C.N. 8,001,246
3. DAY 02	MO. Jan.	DATE 04	YEAR 88	4. TIME 0300	5. DISTRICT NW	6. SQUAD 119	7. OFFENSE Poss. of An Assault Weapon			8. CLASS 1540
9. LOCATION OF CALL On tour					10. LOCATION OF CRIME SCENE University & Victoria			11. DATE & TIME OCCURRED OR BETWEEN HOURS 01-04-88 0300		
12. COMPLAINANT'S NAME LAST FIRST MIDDLE					ADDRESS			RES	PHONE	BUS.
13. DESCRIBE ARTICLES RECOVERED 1 set of wooden num-chunks					DISPOSITION			RECORDS <input type="checkbox"/>	CRIME LAB LOCKER <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. NARRATIVE: RECONSTRUCT CRIME. IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE. SHOW EXACTLY WHERE FOUND AND HOW DISPOSED OF. INCLUDE STATEMENTS OF VICTIM, WITNESS AND SUSPECTS. INDICATE SOBRIETY OF VICTIM IF POSSIBLE, AND SOBRIETY OF WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS. STATE EXACT LOCATION OF WITNESSES AT TIME OF CRIME AND DISTANCE FROM SCENE. GIVE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS, INCLUDING NAME IF KNOWN, NICKNAME, HEIGHT, WEIGHT, COLOR EYES, HAIR, COMPLEXION, SCARS, MARKS, ETC.										
15. IF ARREST: ST ARREST NUMBER LAST NAME FIRST MIDDLE ADDRESS D.O.B. AGE SEX RACE										
Crim. Tag #3-19807 TAYLOR, ROY C. 670 Fuller 07-04-67 20 M B										

*Good Example*

Squad 119 while out on tour I was monitoring pedestrian activity at 476 University the after-hours club above 474 University the Bar-Ba-Q-King. From 0230 hrs. to 0300 hrs. I observed approx. 7 people go into 476 University. I observed one BM later ID as [REDACTED] get out of a vehicle Lic. #810-CCR that had pulled up across the street from 476 University. ROGERS then ran across the street and into 476 Uni. After approx. 5 minutes he came out and got into the vehicle 810-CCR. The vehicle then went westbound on University. As the vehicle passed my squad I observed that the Lic. tabs were from Nov. 87. I stopped the vehicle on University at Victoria. As I approached the vehicle on foot I observed the passenger in the front seat [REDACTED] bend down as if he was attempting to hide something from me under the front seat. I asked [REDACTED] to step out of the vehicle after I had ID the driver with a Minnesota DL as [REDACTED]. I then looked under the front passenger's seat and found a small vial case that appeared to be a gun case used to carry a hand gun in. I recovered the case and found a set of wooden handled numb sticks. I asked [REDACTED] if these were his and he stated "no". [REDACTED] then stated that they were his, because he is a Karate man and uses them for practice. He stated that he always carries them to and from his Karate lessons. I then recovered the numb chucks and later placed them in PL #5 at HQ. [REDACTED] stated that he just went into the Bar-B-Q-King to buy a half pint of Christian Brothers Brandy. I then issued [REDACTED] traffic citation #1-496697 for expired lic. tabs and criminal citation #3-19807 for Possession of an

15. REPORTING OFFICER #1	BADGE #2	REPORTING OFFICER J. PYKA	BADGE 556010	TYPYST CS	SUPV.	R.O. SS	CODE CLERK	CARD CS
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# Giving up 'the life' can be a painful experience

Young women who become prostitutes have a hard time breaking off from the street life.

They often drift in and out of it. Some will leave the streets, find help that works and never return. Others will stay in the profession until they grow too old to be saleable.

One Twin Cities 19-year-old, who has been in and out of prostitution several times, kept a diary last September after she left her pimp and moved to her suburban home.

The following excerpts from her diary illustrate the painful tug-of-war going on between two dramatically different lifestyles — suburban family life and life as a streetwalker with her boyfriend and pimp who is called William in this diary.

## Sept. 11, 1979

The type of life I had been leading is a very exciting, glamorous, dangerous lifestyle. Your life is constantly in danger. You are not allowed to speak your mind, deal with your real feelings.

Since I have moved back home, I've gained my independence. I control my feelings and I control me. I like me so much better. I feel like fixing my hair and dressing nice and having a few of the things I want.

I love everybody (her family) here and appreciate them very much. I will never forgive some people for trying to take that all away from me. Or maybe I tried to take it away from myself.

I think my self-respect was so low that I felt I did not even deserve them. I now have some outlook on life. I want to be somebody. I want to make it in life. I want to help people. As soon as I feel a little bit more stable with the job I just started, I am going to also get an evening job. I've got a lot of time to make up for. I've got so many things to do.

Dear God:  
I know I have had very negative thoughts against you lately. But I know you must be on my side and would like to see me make it as much as I really do want to. I would like to thank you for giving me all those wonderful people who have helped me to stand up and take a good look at myself. I know the past few months must have some meaning and in time I know you will help me find the real reason behind it.

I feel as if I am very rapidly finding the reasons. You know them and I am learning them. Thank you, dear God. I want you to know I'm trying and ask you to stay by my side and to give some guidance.

Thanks, Roxanne.

## Sept. 12, 1979

For some reason, I've been thinking about William a lot tonight. I think maybe because I just don't know what to do

have really believed I could have been as stupid as he thought I may have been? There's just so many questions and I have absolutely no answers whatsoever.

How could one man be so cruel as to play with one's feelings in such a bad manner? I actually felt I would do anything for that man (to a point). I'm really kind of curious what he had intended for me. Anyways, I don't know why I dwell on these questions because I will never know the true answers.

## Sept. 19, 1979

The world of prostitution is an exciting life. I think the girls are doing what they think they want to do. They're picking the men they want to make love to, therefore it gives a feeling of superiority. I don't mean to be making this life sound glamorous, although to a point it is. Although you can never call your life your own because it is being run basically by one person. You are told how to think, what to believe.

You can never be sure of what is going to happen next, where you are going to be from minute to minute.

Pimps (most) are very good at their work. They know exactly what to say and when and where to say it.

I personally regret none of the things I have done or been through the past few months, because of the knowledge I have now.

What type of girls go into prostitution? I believe any type of girl may end up in this line of work. But no matter what type of girl goes into it, you will never come out the same. NEVER.

If you come out alive, or halfway alive, you come out hard and with almost no knowledge of how to act on the other side of the street. Now when I sit back and listen to basic family problems I just want to sit back and laugh and wonder if they're ever going to wake up. When I hear people talking about their kids in their 20s still living at home I just think, my God, those poor kids. I think I've seen pretty much of what life is about. I've been out there on my own. I know what people are about.

## Sept. 21, 1979

I don't know if I can take this much longer. I miss those people (mostly William) so much. I really feel like I want to be back with him. I'm tired of working. I just feel like I'm so different from these people and I refuse to try to be like them. I just won't.

I went out tonight and I was bored to death. At least when I was with William I had fun and I always knew he was somewhere around and would always try to see that I was happy.

You know things are even a lot different at home. I just feel like another stick in the mud and nothing but a bother. You



Tim Van Ness/Pioneer Press

I just don't know. They take a girl like me off the street, who enjoyed parts of what she was doing, where there was exciting things going, where life was a challenge just trying to stay alive, where people didn't care how much

way you look at it. You do have to act the way they want you to act, you talk the way they want you to talk. If you act the way you want to act, everybody thinks you're different and something is wrong with you.

plete. I'll tell you right now, I had everything I could do not to call William. I want to see him.

It scares me to think I would give up everything again. Why? It almost makes me want to sit back and cry because there must be some reason for it. I don't want to fall in love with anyone again as long as I live.

## Sept. 25, 1979

I've never been one to sit around and wait for something to happen. I've got to make it happen. I need exciting things to happen in my life and no matter how, I've got to get them. I am going to get them.

There is no such thing as innocence. I believe that any girl walking into prostitution in some way is asking for it. It's truly hard for me to believe that any girl walks into it totally unaware.

I knew what William was about, there was nothing there saying I had to stay. I was given many opportunities to walk out of it. I wanted to know what the life was all about. I know now and it is not pretty. I just wish I could talk to some young girls and let them know it's not so fair to you.

You have no life of your own, you have no mind of your own. Really you have nothing of your own because it's from your pimp. Every cent you make goes to your pimp, and believe me, don't hold out on your man unless you enjoy being beaten.

Oh yes, it's fun. You have everything you want, the old man's in love with you, the clothes, a place to stay, food, money. But baby, not for long, only for a few months until you're convinced in every way that he's madly in love with you and that you would die for the man (literally).

There's too many girls in front of you, kid, and there's many more right behind you.

If and when you finally break away from your old man, let me tell you it's harder than hell to stay away. Let me tell you I know because I've been away for a month now and have to fight with myself every single day not to go back. There's so much you've got to learn over again.

## Sept. 26, 1979

I feel so alone, like I am a prisoner. I miss everybody so bad. I feel like I have got to see them. I really believe it would be good for me. Although nobody else may agree, I feel as if I have to go downtown. It's not like I want to live that life over again, but they were my friends and no matter how anybody tries they cannot take them totally away from me. I feel so sick right now. I feel so nauseated.

...

busy all the time.

I wonder sometimes about William. I ask myself a lot of questions about him. Does he ever think about me? Did he ever really care about me? Could he

make enough time for me. Now it's as if they can't find any time for me and they nag about the dumbest things, but I guess that's their privilege (sic).

making your dough somehow. Anyways, they take you out of this and place you into a society as the one I am in now. It's damn hard no matter which

Sept. 24, 1979

I feel like I have just got to see William. I'm just not sure I can take much more of this. My life seems so incom-

to leave home for several days at a time. Four months later, she left for the last time and reportedly still is working the streets for William.

# Prostitutes: Their situation sometimes seen as addiction

Continued from Page 1

success," Gearin said. "What does the system have to offer a kid who needs attention and love and who is getting money? The system says, 'Get your own self esteem, go back to school and work at Burger Chef.'"

The system is ineffective, Daly said, and "the more deeply involved they are, the harder it is." "I don't know what the system has to offer them that's more attractive," she said, "They need love, like the rest of us."

McCaughy said that social-service workers are going to have to take to the streets themselves to work with young prostitutes. "You have to take them out, they don't take themselves out."

## Counselor wouldn't give up

One St. Paul youth worker, who did not want to be named, said her success came from grabbing working girls off the street.

Prostitutes interviewed had usually been through "the system." Some had been arrested by vice police, shuffled to juvenile police and from there to some treatment facility. In some cases, a concerned friend or family member encouraged the woman to get help.

The 1978 teen-age prostitution study in the Twin Cities by the Enablers, a group that provides information and aid to youth agencies, found that many women had had contact with agencies, police, juvenile court and welfare both before and after they became involved in prostitution.

One 19-year-old St. Paul prostitute, who stopped about a year ago when she got pregnant and moved in with her boyfriend, had been to so many treatment establishments and halfway houses that she couldn't keep them straight during an interview.

While many area counseling agencies will work with teen-age prostitutes, few are set up solely for them. The New Bridge, a one-year-old program in South Minneapolis, has a three-part program including a crisis shelter for women walking in off the streets, a live-in treatment program and an Outreach Program set up to assist women after they receive live-in help.

## Success rate encouraging

Out of 29 women who have completed the program, only about six have returned to the streets, according to Wayne Raiter, acting coordinator of New Bridge.

"It's a lot of hard work and a slow process," Raiter said.

For the last two years, two Minneapolis agencies which work with troubled teen-agers have run a treatment group for juvenile prostitutes. Last year the agencies also started a self-help group for parents of young prostitutes. The agencies are Family and Children Service, 414 S. Eighth St., a United Way Agency, and Youth Diversion, 111 E. Franklin Ave.

The teen-age group meets weekly for two hours with three to 10 girls, said Carole Mae Olson, a social worker and co-leader of the group. In a teen-ager's first session, she can discuss her experiences in "the life," but after that she is only to refer to prostitution when needed to explain something in

## New Bridge offers a safe place off the streets

Teen-age prostitutes who want to escape the streets have a safe place to go in Minneapolis.

The New Bridge, a one-year-old program in South Minneapolis, provides "a safe place to try out some new things," said acting coordinator Wayne Raiter. The house, which is affiliated with the Bridge, an agency for runaways, is licensed to shelter 14 girls ages 13 to 18. They have asked to raise the age to 20.

"We've been finding the average age of the kids is 16," Raiter said. "The younger ones are either operating out of their homes or we're not seeing them. We believe they're on the streets."

The New Bridge philosophy is to work with the girl and her family, he said.

Phase One of the program is crisis and shelter for someone coming in off the street. A girl can stay for 48 hours and get information, food and sleep. She does not have to give her real identity.

After that, if she chooses to stay, she must reveal her name and her parents will be contacted to set up family counseling. Then an individual program is set up for her including group and individual counseling, schooling, job training and other activities.

The last phase is the Outreach Program where the girl no longer lives at New Bridge, but has contact with staff members every week for advice and counseling.

The address of New Bridge

cannot be printed for security reasons, but women who need help can call the New Bridge 24-hour hotline at 824-0721 or 824-0722. New Bridge also has an agreement with Blue and White taxi cabs that any woman in danger can get in a cab and ask to be taken to the New Bridge. Her fare will be paid when she arrives.

Minneapolis Family and Children Service, 414 S. Eighth St., Minneapolis, in cooperation with Youth Diversion Program, 111 E. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, has weekly groups for former teen-age prostitutes and parents of prostitutes. Information about those groups can be obtained by calling the agencies at 340-7444 or 871-3613.

*"Once you're a prostitute, you're always a prostitute. It's hard to stop."  
—18-year-old prostitute*

her life now, Olson said. Instead they talk about the problems of school, work, families and daily life.

"They need so much encouragement," Olson said. "They say they don't care and they don't feel. The group has to get them to feel."

Many juvenile prostitutes get taken off the streets by police for offenses other than prostitution like shoplifting or running away.

"Usually they're brought in on something else due to the nature of the lifestyle," said Gearin of the Juvenile Division in the Ramsey County Attorney's Office.

Once they are brought in, the court has several options including groups homes, foster homes or treatment centers. A probation officer is often assigned in prostitution cases to see what is going on with the girl, Gearin said.

If it is a first offense, the judge generally will recommend that things be worked out through the girl's parents, if possible. Sometimes an evaluation for chemical dependency is ordered and treatment is recommended.

"I don't know what you could draw up as the ideal treatment for these girls," Gearin said.

"We have no way of filling the need," said a St. Paul youth worker, who did not want to be named. "Let's admit that the streets are filling the need. They're out there for a reason."

"When we look at prostitution and try to understand it in a systematic way, it doesn't work," she

said. "They are the exception to every rule."

Another problem, she said, is that the women do not get identified as prostitutes.

"We have kids going through treatment centers for chemical dependency, we have kids in psychiatric units, kids are being arrested for truancy and status offenses," she said. "No one ever looks at the fact that what they're doing is prostitution."

"Many stay in just because of a lack of knowledge of a way out," she said. "It's comfortable. Maybe it's like a battered woman in a marriage. She's scared to let go of everything she knows. Getting out of it means a world she doesn't know anything about and there's a fear of the unknown."

Once a girl gets immersed in street life it is a "true, bona fide addiction," said Ronald Kyllonen, a Minnetonka psychiatrist. "Once they've formed the identity we have a terrible time working with them."

So far, the best method seems to be the chemical dependency treatment method, where you treat it like an addiction, he said. The women need to find new interests and new friends. But the change is difficult.

"After you've been playing there you can't go back and play clarinet in the high school band," Kyllonen said.

Minneapolis Vice Lt. Mike Fisher says most of the women he's dealt with don't want to leave the streets.

"Most of them who are in don't want to get out," he said. "Most of the time the only way to get them out is to force them. They try to run away from most places."

A 19-year-old woman in Olson's teen treatment group, who got out of prostitution a year ago, said it is a battle for two reasons: The pimp is fighting to keep you in and former customers don't like to see you out.

"Those tricks turn up everywhere," Olson said. The 19-year-old woman got hired at a Laundromat and lost her job when a former customer turned out to be the manager, she said. He dismissed her saying she wouldn't be happy in the straight life. She later got a job at Control Data in Bloomington working as a cleaning woman.

"When I was working out at Control Data I had a couple guys I used to turn tricks with and he freaked out because I was working there," she said. "They said, 'How come you have a job out there? Like I shouldn't deserve a job because only other people work out there, not ex-prostitutes and whores.'"

She quit at Control Data and now works as a sales girl in downtown Minneapolis. She has taken karate to protect herself and still is fearful of some people on the street.

"When I go out I have to be careful," she said. "There's people who I have to watch out for, people who I pressed charges against. I have to go for protection. I know they are not going to be."

Counselors interviewed say they will have to go out on the streets and win the confidence of their women if they are to help them. Then, the community will have to provide secure places to house the prostitute while she puts her life back together.

## Recommendations are made

The Enablers study made a number of recommendations for dealing with juvenile prostitutes including suggestions for police, courts, schools and social agencies.

Recommendations include:

- That juvenile court deal with prostitution directly, not indirectly, by camouflaging charges.

- That one agency coordinate programming for juvenile prostitutes, to function as an information clearinghouse and assume responsibility for following through on these recommendations.

- That negative and positive human sexual issues be addressed in schools beginning with kindergarten and running through senior year.

- That legislation be passed to increase the effectiveness of statutes for pimp prosecution, especially for the pimps of juvenile prostitutes.

- That the women could best be assisted by programs designed for their special needs and that the Legislature provide money for pilot programs for juvenile prostitutes.

"We have had some success, but it comes slowly," said David Nelson, executive director of Enablers. In the 1978-79 session, the Minnesota Legislature increased the penalties for pimps and customers involved with juvenile prostitutes, he said.

The opening of New Bridge and more awareness about juvenile prostitution by police also were cited by Nelson as improvements. The one place where the recommendations were not heeded was in schools, he said.

Olson said that while some women get out of prostitution, she is not optimistic about public support for prostitution.

"Society is not anxious to stop this," she said. "There's a lot in it for a lot of people."

Sex for Sale

# Call girls—the most lucrative type of prostitution

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of articles exploring prostitution in the Twin Cities. Names have been changed to protect the identities of persons involved in the business of prostitution.

By LINDA KOHL  
Staff Writer

Sandy sat in the downtown St. Paul bar, sipping her \$1.25 glass of vodka and grapefruit juice and making small talk with the bar regulars.

She was wearing dark-pink pants and a light pink sweater and on this particular night her checking account was \$100 overdrawn.

At age 24, she has climbed the "social ladder" of prostitution:

She's been a street hooker, turning maybe 10 tricks a day and giving all her money to a pimp; a bar hustler, hanging out in cheap St. Paul bars and taking her customers to a run-down hotel for a half-hour; and now a call girl with an established collection of customers who can be counted on to pay upwards of \$100 an evening.

**BUT TONIGHT** she was looking for some fast money, some out-of-towners with an evening to kill and a few bucks to spend. She had agreed to let a reporter tag along.

Of all the types of prostitution which exist in St. Paul, none is more lucrative per customer than the call girl operation. Police admit that prostitution by call girls is rarely prosecuted, mainly because few

complaints are received. "She gets her money, he has his fun, no one complains," said a vice squad officer.

On any given night in St. Paul, prostitutes can be found at several of the classier downtown St. Paul bars. And judging from a recent night, when temperatures hovered around 20 below, a lot of men are looking for them.

**SANDY FIXED** a suggestive stare on two prospects at the other end of the bar, one a man in his 40s wearing a conservative business shirt, and the other in his late 20s dressed in a denim leisure suit. "The eyes are important," she said to an observer. "Men can tell you're a prostitute just by your eyes."

Attractive, but not what you'd call glamorous. Sandy is older than most prostitutes. But she pointed out, "When you're dealing with the men I'm dealing with, age is not that important. These are older men who don't necessarily want to be seen with some 17-year-old chick who only knows how to say, 'Hiya baby, wanna date?'"

"**THE SECRET** is dealing with people who have more to lose than you do," she continued. "A rule of mine is that I only go more to lose—a wife, a family and a good job."

"I don't mess around at all with single men. If anything should happen, they just See Sex, Page 2

Monday  
Jan. 19, 1976  
Single Copy Price—15c



## St. Paul Dispatch



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## s faces problem

the interim peace agreement be-  
tween Israel and Egypt. Ford  
wants \$2.2 billion for Israel and  
\$800 million for Egypt.

**TAXES** — Prospects are for  
moderate changes but no major  
restructuring that could be bally-  
hooded as reform of the tax sys-  
tem. Because of the election, indi-  
vidual taxes could be cut more af-  
ter June 30.

**CRIME** — Revision of the feder-  
al criminal code is languishing in  
committees. There also will be a  
push for gun control, especially  
"Saturday night specials." Oppo-  
sition is formidable.

**REVENUE SHARING** — Con-  
gress must extend, kill or make  
permanent the revenue sharing  
program. The administration is  
for it, but there is concern that all  
share — need or no need.

**CONSUMERS** — The big bill, to  
create a consumer advocacy  
agency, is in a Senate-House con-  
ference and Congress may hold it  
until the President has to veto it  
at a politically more critical time.

Legislation whose prospects  
were bright last January but now  
are doomed include: a national  
health insurance program, no-  
fault car insurance, expanding  
picketing powers at construction  
sites and increased farm price  
supports.



# Sex: The money is good

Continued from Page 1

may not care about their own reputations." Sandy's clients include lawyers, doctors, businessmen, legislators, public officials and company executives.

The older man from across the bar, who turned out to be the owner of a scrap metal firm, was walking over. "Hello there," he said to Sandy in a confident voice. "Would you like to go out? I'll take you to dinner and after that we'll have a good time. What do you say?"

She hesitated, looking him over. After a brief conversation, mostly small talk about his job and where he was from, he gave her the number of his hotel room and vanished.

ALTHOUGH no price was mentioned at any time, after he left Sandy estimated, "He's worth about \$50, and I'll get a good dinner out of it."

Within 10 minutes another man walked into the bar, one of Sandy's old customers who is an official in a state agency. "You're looking good tonight," he opened the conversation.

She greeted him and they chatted for a short time. Then he leaned over and whispered, "Do you want to go out tonight?" She said no but he tried again, this time whispering, "I'm in Room 110 of (he named a St. Paul hotel)." Again she said no. Paul hoisted his head and left.

"He's a 50 quicke but I'm shookceddingly worried about germs."

YENEREAL disease does not worry Sandy much because of the type of men she deals with. Still, she said, she gets checked by a doctor every 10 to 14 days. Although selling sexual favors is her business, most customers are Sandy usually doesn't discuss price with her clients. "When it comes time to pay, I usually just say, 'I'll leave it up to you.' I feel one more that way because no they're cheap." She has never had a date is when a man paid her \$500 for an evening, she said. Sandy figures she could make at \$700 to \$800 a week if she'd regularly. As it is, she she makes somewhere between \$20,000 and \$25,000 only when she

Sandy depends on a network of friends and former customers for her business. The only advertising she uses is word-of-mouth and body language.

Lisa, on the other hand, is a call girl who works for a massage telephone service which places classified advertisements in the newspaper "personal" column and has a listing in the telephone book. Officially, she is a "masseur" who will go to a customer's home to give a massage for \$20 to \$25, depending on the distance she has to drive. When a customer calls the small office where she works, she leaves her at home and the agency calls her at home and

only 1 per cent of the rest. But in a massage the only thing she can get it — is strictly between her and her customer. That way the service is protected in case the "John" turns out to be a policeman.

BEFORE SHE became a prostitute, Lisa worked as a cocktail waitress in St. Paul bars, making \$2.25 per hour plus tips. "Some nights you could sell \$300 worth of drinks and still only end up with \$3 in tips."

Now she makes from \$800 to \$1,000 a week, only a fraction of which is reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

"I don't have the vagest idea of where the money goes," she said. "Most girls go into this thinking they'll make their million real quick but it's just not true."

"There are very few people in this world who make as much money every day as I do — but I don't have anything to show for it."

LISA GOES to apartments, homes, hotel rooms and townhouses and her customers are doctors, lawyers, policemen, ex-policemen, schoolteachers. Many of them, she said, "just don't feel like going out to a bar and hustling. You pay either way. This way, he can have someone come to him, in his own home, and it's really relaxed."

"They want somebody nice, somebody who doesn't ask for money the minute she walks in the door. They don't want to know you came or that you're going on a call after you leave. They'll slip you the money or throw it on the bed or something."

HER CUSTOMERS are all ages, and her youngest was a 16-year-old boy who had her come to the basement of his mother's house. She left when he offered to pay her in drugs instead of money.

"I get every kind of people," Lisa said. "The Vietnamese are real good customers — they can't have jobs and checking accounts and money. They're terribly lonely behind and can't write to them. And they think American girls are too bossy."

ALTHOUGH a lot of customers ask for her home telephone number to avoid the \$20 agency fee, she said she rarely gives it out. "It seems like every client wants your home phone number. Ninety-eight per cent of them, I don't care if I ever see them again in my life. Most of them I don't care to get to know. 'I'm not getting old. (She's 26). I would just like to get ahead, get some money in the bank so that when I quit I won't have to go back to being an AFDC mother.'" back to Tomorrow: Prostitution in the saunas.



Continued from Page 1

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She hesitated, looking him over. After a brief conversation, mostly small talk about his job and where he was from, he gave her the number of his hotel room and vanished.

ALTHOUGH no price was mentioned at any time, after he left Sandy estimated, "He's worth about \$50, and I'll get a good dinner out of it."

Within 10 minutes another man walked into the bar, one of Sandy's old customers who is an official in a state agency. "You're looking good tonight," he opened the conversation.

She greeted him and they chatted for a short time. Then he leaned over and whispered, "Do you want to go out tonight?" She said no but he tried again, this time whispering, "I'm in Room 110 of (he named a St. Paul hotel)." Again she said no. He shook his head and left.

"He's a 50 quickie but I'm tired of putting up with him. He's exceedingly worried about germs."

VENEREAL disease does not worry Sandy much because of the type of men she deals with. Still, she said, she gets checked by a doctor every 10 to 14 days.

Although selling sexual favors is her business, most customers are interested in more than sex. "They want conversation and companionship. In a way you almost have to be a psychologist."

Sandy usually doesn't discuss price with her clients. "When it comes time to pay, I usually just say, 'I'll leave it up to you.' I feel I get more that way because no one wants to have you think they're cheap." She has never had to ask for money.

The most Sandy's ever made on one date is when a man paid her \$1,500 for an evening, she said.

Sandy figures she could make at least \$700 to \$800 a week if she worked regularly. As it is, she thinks she makes somewhere between \$20,000 and \$25,000 a year, working only when she feels like it.

"I'M TRYING to quit, to get a regular job, but it's hard," she said. "It gets to be an ego trip, you know. What am I going to do for a job? I could never be a waitress. I'm too used to seeing something I want and getting it."

"Say a dress costs \$60, \$75 — I know how I can have it in two hours, right?"

"I don't know where the money goes. I just enjoy having the good things in life — a \$30 bottle of wine if I feel like it, or running off to Chicago or New York for a couple weeks."

IT WAS TIME for Sandy to call the scrap metal man. A few minutes later he returned to the bar, now wearing a beaded choker and a turtleneck sweater under his suitcoat.

She named an expensive restaurant and the two departed. She stayed with him for about three hours, returning to his hotel room after dinner, and he paid her \$60, \$10 more than she had guessed.

At about midnight Sandy went to another room in the same hotel for an engagement she had made previously through a friend. The man paid her \$100, making the night's total take \$160 and an expensive dinner with expensive cocktails and expensive wine.

FOR SANDY, it wasn't bad for a few hours work. She was able to pay off her overdrawn account with a little to spare.

Sandy depends on a network of friends and former customers for her business. The only advertising she uses is word-of-mouth and body language.

Lisa, on the other hand, is a call girl who works for a massage telephone service which places classified advertisements in the newspaper "personal" column and has a listing in the telephone book.

Officially, she is a "masseuse" who will go to a customer's home to give a massage for \$20 to \$25, depending on the distance she has to drive. The phone service has a small office where calls are received. When a customer calls, the service calls her at home and she leaves from there.

Of the \$20 massage fee, she gets \$5, the agency gets the rest. But in only 1 per cent of the calls is a massage the only thing the customer wants, she said. The "extra" — which can cost from \$30 to \$50 or more if she feels she can get it — is strictly between her and her customer. That way the phone service is protected in case the "john" turns out to be a policeman.

BEFORE SHE became a prostitute, Lisa worked as a cocktail waitress in St. Paul bars, making \$2.25 per hour plus tips. "Some nights you could sell \$300 worth of drinks and still only end up with \$3 in tips."

Now she makes from \$800 to \$1,000 a week, only a fraction of which is reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

"I don't have the vaguest idea of where the money goes," she said. "Most girls go into this thinking they'll make their million real quick but it's just not true."

"There are very few people in this world who make as much money every day as I do — but I don't have anything to show for it."

LISA GOES to apartments, homes, hotel rooms and townhouses and her customers are doctors, lawyers, policemen, ex-policemen, schoolteachers. Many of them, she said, "just don't feel like going out to a bar and hustling. You pay either way. This way, he can have someone come to him, in his own home, and it's really relaxed."

"They want somebody nice, somebody who doesn't ask for money the minute she walks in the door. They don't want to know you were on another call before you came or that you're going on a call after you leave. They'll slip you the money or throw it on the bed or something."

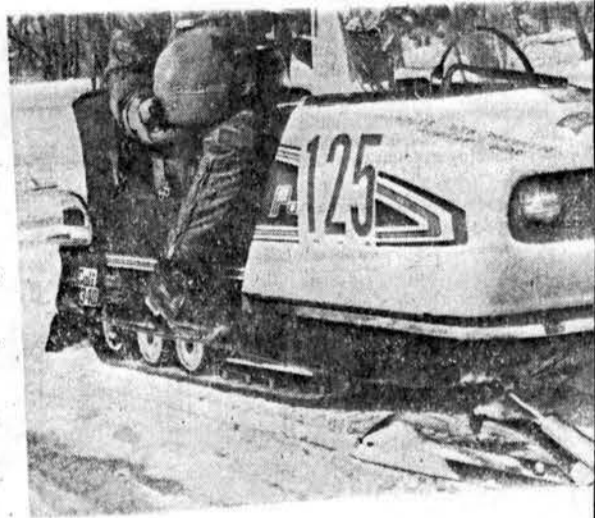
HER CUSTOMERS are all ages, and her youngest was a 16-year-old boy who had her come to the basement of his mother's house. She left when he offered to pay her in drugs instead of money.

"I get every kind of people," Lisa said. "The Vietnamese are real good customers — they can't speak English very well but they have jobs and checking accounts and money. They're terribly lonesome. A lot of them left their families behind and can't write to them. And they think American girls are too bossy."

ALTHOUGH a lot of customers ask for her home telephone number to avoid the \$20 agency fee, she said she rarely gives it out.

"It seems like every client wants your home phone number. Ninety-eight per cent of them, I don't care if I ever see them again in my life. Most of them I don't care to get to know. 'I'm not going to do this forever. Plus I'm getting old. (She's 26). I would just like to get ahead, get some money in the bank so that when I quit I won't have to go back to being an AFDC mother.'"

Tomorrow: Prostitution in the saunas.



# Customers can get more than a massage in saunas

*EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles on prostitution in the Twin Cities. Names of persons involved in prostitution have been changed.*



By LINDA KOHL  
Staff Writer

"Beautiful girls in lingerie," the ads in the newspaper classified columns promise. "Waiting to please you." "Let us tickle your fancy."

There are 12 licensed saunas in St. Paul, 20 in Minneapolis, and police and city officials in both cities feel that more than backrubs goes on in some, if not most, of them.

LAST WEEK, Minneapolis vice squad officers raided three saunas and arrested seven women for charges including prostitution, operating a disorderly house and practicing without a masseuse license.

In St. Paul, police generally ignore the saunas unless complaints are made — and only one complaint has been made in the last several years, a police lieutenant said.

"Hypocrisy really offends me," said Pauline, a masseuse who works in a Twin Cities sauna. Privately, she is frank about the prostitution that goes on in the "rub rooms" of the sauna she works for. She agreed to an interview, on the condition

that her identity not be disclosed. A reporter also was allowed to observe the operation during a day of business.

PARKING HIS Torino down the block, the well-dressed car dealer walked back through an alley and ducked into a small wooden doorway.

Above, a sauna sign blinked on and off in the wintery midafternoon sun.

He climbed a flight of stairs to another door where a second sign instructed, "Please knock." A knock, a flutter of a curtain and the door opened, revealing a

small room, dimly lit and carpeted in plush red shag.

Except for the Polaroid pictures on a bulletin board of women in seductive poses, the room looked like an ordinary living room. A television in one corner was tuned to a daytime soaper. A few customers sipped coffee as they sat on the imitation leather couch.

PAULINE SAT behind a makeshift desk near the door and ran down her list of services. Cheapest was the basic \$10 sauna massage followed by the more expensive waterbed massage, feather mas-

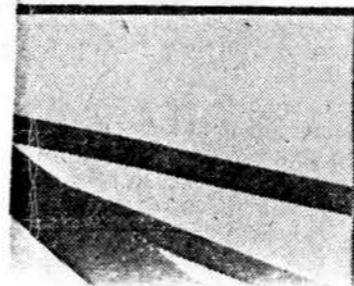
See Sex, Page 2



## St. Paul Dispatch

C★

Tuesday  
Jan. 20, 1976  
Single Copy Price — 15c



## School board gets no bids



## Sex: Safer in saunas

Continued from Page 1

sage, "Comfort Supreme," the Turnabout ("you get a massage and you give a massage") and the \$60 one-hour Deluxe Package.

("You have to have gimmicks," Pauline explained. Competition for customers is stiff. The latest gimmicks to hit the Twin Cities are the turnabout massage, where the customer gets to massage the masseuse for about \$1 a minute, and masseuses clad in lingerie.)

THE CAR dealer chose the \$10 massage but declined the sauna even though it was included in the price. At Pauline's, the sauna doesn't get a lot of use. Pauline ushered him into a 10-by-15 foot room furnished with a massage table, a couch and a framed dime store original. A few minutes later the man emerged, wearing only a towel which didn't quite reach around his middle-age paunch. After a brief shower (required at the sauna), he strolled past other visitors back into Rub Room No. 2.

Ruby, a sleek 21-year-old woman with long, jet-black hair, followed him. The door was shut tight and was locked from the inside.

The \$10 the car dealer paid Pauline is only the flat sauna fee; before he leaves, he'll have paid Ruby an additional \$30 to \$50 for her sexual services.

"WE HAVE to convince the IRS that each guy only spends \$10 in here," Pauline said.

In reality, the number of men who come in wanting only a sauna or massage — no sex — is practically zero, she said. Some do not get what they come for, because the way they talk or act makes the masseuses suspect they're policemen.

"The main thing is not to get arrested," Pauline said. A prostitution arrest, even if charges are eventually dismissed, is expensive. Attorneys' fees can range from a minimum of \$200 to the \$2,000 a top criminal attorney will charge if a case goes to a jury trial.

have been coached on how to avoid arrest. Customers must make the first proposition — that way, if the customer turns out to be a cop, the charges probably will be dismissed. Each of the masseuses who work at Pauline's can make an average of \$100 to \$250 a day, above and beyond the percentage taken by the sauna. Working five days a week, that works out to \$25,000 to \$62,500 a year per masseuse — most of it tax free.

Pauline's "book" of customers (it is against the rules for a masseuse to give out her home phone number) contains the names of middle- and upper-income bracket professionals. Many are married.

"BUSINESSMEN and lawyers are my best customers," she says. When she retires, Pauline thinks she can sell her "book" to another masseuse or another sauna for several thousand dollars.

Other than the danger of getting arrested, Pauline said she thinks a sauna is one of the safer forms of prostitution. If a customer gets abusive toward a masseuse, there are other customers and masseuses in the nearby rooms who can come to her aid.

Venereal disease is held in check by regular physical check-ups for the masseuses. Also, customers are required to use prophylactics, are required to shower and are checked by the masseuse for symptoms of venereal disease before any sexual contact.

RUBY WAS done with the car dealer in about 20 minutes and he left after drinking a cup of coffee. She said her first "trick" was five years ago at the age of 15, when a neighbor boy brought a friend over to her house. The friend had intercourse with her and paid her \$20, of which the neighbor boy took half.

Still, Ruby said, "I was out of my head, I just couldn't believe it. It seemed like the easiest thing in the world. I came from a poor family, there were 10 kids living at home, and up until then I had never even held a \$10 bill in my

She doesn't enjoy her work at the sauna, feels most of her customers are "creepy," but the money is the big thing. "Money becomes an issue," she said. "Why get a job at Woolworth's or some factory for \$2 an hour, eight hours a day? It's degrading, sitting there and working so hard for so little money."

Ruby has an unemployed boyfriend with whom she lives. She supports him from her earnings. He tells her he doesn't like her working as a prostitute but has not offered to get a job himself to support her.

SHE ONLY works during the day; "That way, he can pretend I'm going to work at the telephone company or something," she said.

Although sex is what Ruby is selling, she says there is more to the job than that. "The trick is to spend as little time as possible — but make him think it was forever. You make more if you enjoy it, or at least let him think you're enjoying it."

"Guys come to the sauna because they like to be treated well, to be pampered. They don't have to take us out to dinner or send us roses or talk to us when we're feeling bad, and we're not going to call up two months later saying, 'I'm pregnant; you have to marry me.'"

"I'M GOOD At what I do. It's more personality than anything else."

Ruby has been arrested several times, but not in Minnesota. She thinks prostitution should be legalized.

Ironically, she said, prostitution arrests work in a vicious cycle to increase prostitution. "If this is how you make your money, you just have to work all the harder to pay for bail and attorney's fees," she said.

"We're the only victims of prostitution," she said. "This is the only crime where they turn right around and put the victim in jail."

Wednesday: The streetwalker, the

Continued from Page 1

ployes to support the Social Security system that has been running a deficit and dipping into its reserves.

Effective in 1977, the increase would raise the maximum tax paid by an employee to \$1,014, up from \$895.05 this year. All but \$40 of this proposed hike might occur anyway under automatic provisions of present law.

HOWEVER, FORD said he would not renew his recommendation for a limit on cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits, rejected by Congress last year.

Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., of the House Ways and Means Committee, said Ford was looking only at Social Security's short-range problems. He said Congress will have to consider the longer range needs of the system and consider finding revenues in addition to the payroll tax.

Ford also proposed a revision in the Medicare health program for the aged. It would cost the over-65 patients more for short-term illnesses, but set a \$740-a-year ceiling on what they could be charged

## Ford N.J. officials quell convicts' rebellion

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — An uprising in a maximum security wing at Trenton State Prison ended peacefully at dawn today, 10 hours after a shootout that left one inmate dead and several other persons injured. A police official said the rebellion was "an attempted breakout."

Prison officials said they had rebuffed the last of more than 100 rebellious inmates from the eighth tier of No. 7 Wing, a "segregation section" for troublesome prisoners.

The head of the New Jersey State Police, Col. Clinton Pagano, characterized the rebellion as "an attempted breakout." He said officials had determined that a van seen parked outside the prison was part of the alleged plot, but he did not elaborate.

Pagano said, "My gut feeling is that we did a real fine job. There were no injuries beyond the initial confrontation."

by firing sporadically through the cell bars.

Before dawn, officials began opening the cells individually by remote control and ordered the prisoners to strip and march out. By 6:45 a.m., the evacuation was completed.

One handgun believed smuggled into the prison was confiscated when the shootout began, but two others were not immediately recovered. Officials began a search of the eighth tier cells in hopes of finding the missing weapons.

Earlier, officials had tried to negotiate with the inmates but were held back by gunfire.

"YOU CAN'T negotiate," said Mitch Leon, a spokesman for the state Department of Institutions and Agencies. "You try to talk and the guys shoot down the tier."

Before being driven back into their cells Monday night, the prisoners mowed the streets around

## ok to their pimp for emotional security

Editor's note: This is the third in a series of articles on prostitution in the Twin Cities.

By LINDA KOHL  
Staff Writer

His eight "ladies" call him "Sugar."

He's the character most hated by police — and the most difficult to convict — in the world of prostitution.

Sugar is a pimp and, he says, a good one.

The phenomenon of pimping is difficult for someone outside the life to understand. It puzzles police, prosecutors and

sometimes even the prostitutes themselves.

**WHY SHOULD** A woman sell her body to strangers and then turn all the proceeds — from \$150 to \$800 a day — over to a pimp, especially when she stands a good chance of being physically beaten or mentally abused if she doesn't meet her daily quota?

Most observers who have studied the phenomenon — attorneys, police and prostitutes — agree that a prostitute looks to her pimp to fill her emotional needs more than anything else.

Most prostitutes, at some time in their careers, have a pimp, according to seven

prostitutes interviewed for this story. They estimated that 85 per cent of all prostitutes, including call girls, sauna masseuses and streetwalkers, are with a pimp. And if they don't have a pimp in the traditional sense, they live with unemployed boyfriends who are supported by their earnings from prostitution.

Lt. David Weida, head of the St. Paul Police Department vice squad, estimates there are at least six successful pimps in St. Paul and maybe 50 small-time pimps who are trying to become successful.

"I SUPPOSE YOU just can't be in that type of business, going to bed with 10 different guys in one night, without having someone that you know likes you for

something other than sex," Weida theorized.

"But the pimp in reality is the biggest rip-off of them all. These girls have no control whatsoever over their own lives. I've seen them standing out on street corners when it's 10, 20 degrees below zero. They can't come home unless they bring home \$80 to \$100; a lot of them are young runaways, age 14, 15 and 16, and they don't have anyplace else to go."

The relationship between a prostitute and her pimp is a total reversal of the relationship of the prostitute and her "trick" (customer), a high-priced call-

See Sex, Page 2

# St. Paul Dispatch

Wednesday  
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## Ford sends tax cut budget to Congress

By R. GREGORY NOKES

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ford sent Congress today a 1977 budget of "hard choices," designed to reverse the trend toward big government by cutting back on some federal programs and giving the states new authority over others.

He proposed reducing income taxes an additional \$10 billion this year and about \$28 billion in 1977. But these taxpayer gains would be partially offset by an estimated \$4.5-billion hike in Social Security taxes, effective Jan. 1, 1977.

Americans also would feel the budget through reduced outlays for food stamps and school lunches and increased charges for Medicare. Full-time federal employment would be trimmed 11,500 with an additional 19,000 part-time defense jobs also being cut.

"THIS BUDGET does not shrink from hard choices where necessary," Ford said. He added it attempts to do what the nation can

Other Budget Stories on  
Pages 2, 28 and 40.

realistically afford to do, and will help put the economy on a steady path to recovery.

The Ford budget, for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976, calls for total expenditures of \$394.2 billion and revenues of \$351.3 billion, leaving a deficit of \$43 billion, the second highest since World War

TO ENCOURAGE creation of jobs in areas where unemployment exceeds 7 per cent, Ford urged special tax breaks for businesses that build or expand facilities in these areas. The breaks

He would consolidate 59 individual grant programs into four broad programs in the areas of health, child nutrition, education for disadvantaged and handicapped children and social-service programs for the needy.



# Sex: The story of 'Sugar'

Continued from Page 1

girl pointed out.

"**THINK WHAT KIND** of a trick you are when you have a pimp. The prostitute — she's the biggest trick there is. Her tricks pay her \$30 to \$40 for sex but she's paying \$300 to \$1,000 a week to get hers."

A sauna operator who is an admitted prostitute said, "Prostitutes make money — a lot of money — and if it were made some other way, in a legitimate way, it would give them a lot of status and a lot of power. But because they're prostitutes, they can't get the status and the power that money usually brings. So they look to their pimp for status."

"Pimps are very exciting people," said Parthenia Swyningan, an ex-streetwalker who is now a counselor for women offenders. "They drive around in Cadillacs, they have all these beautiful clothes, they go to these wonderful parties. They're fun to be around. You actually don't realize you're being used. But you are being used."

**ANOTHER COUNSELOR** said, "The pimp manages to convince a girl that he loves her more than she loves herself. And once she starts believing it, she's in trouble."

Sugar, a pimp whose girls worked in Minneapolis, New York and Canada, now is in jail on a charge unrelated to his pimping activities.

Even so, he was keeping up appearances. His right hand was laden with rings and he wore a rhinestone earring in his left ear. He tried to explain the business of pimping to a reporter.

"I don't believe in anybody but me," he said. "I like nice things. I like to party, have a nice time, have a little cocaine, a little weed. I like diamonds, jewelry and big, fine cars. I would never buy one though. It would put too much heat on me. The police would start wondering where the money came from, because I don't have a job."

"**I LOVE** to spend money. I love everything that's nice. If I see it and I like it, I don't care what it is, I have to have it."

Sugar, a 24-year-old black, finds his "ladies" in bars, restaurants, shopping centers, everywhere. "Maybe if I see her walking down the street and if she's the kind of woman I'd like to have, I'll pull my car up to the curb and start talking to her."

"**Choosing**" — the process by which a prostitute becomes part of a particular pimp's "harem" — is a curious ritual which involves offering the pimp a sum of money. Sugar usually demands \$300 to \$400 in "choosing money" from a woman before he accepts her into his "family."

"This is the way I feel about choosing money," he said. "If a woman told me she wanted to be with me, she would have to do something to show she wanted to be with me. It's the same when any two people want to be together — they have to show each other that they want to be together. So if she knows that what the man likes are nice things, if she wants to be with him, she'll give him what he wants."

"**A MAN HAS** to be sharp, he has to know what to say to different types of women. And if you do look good, if you are sharp, girls

are going to approach you and want to be with you."

A new lady, a prostitute in training, is put on the street six days a week, eight to 10 hours a day, with a quota of \$225 to \$250. If she doesn't make her quota, Sugar said he doesn't beat her like some pimps do but instead talks to her.

"I don't believe in brutality, I'm against that. I make her sit down and tell me everything she did that day. Then I just correct her mentally on the mistakes that she made."

"It's manipulating with the mind. I know what I can say to a woman and make her feel so down, so low down, she just wants to crawl away."

**IN EXCHANGE** for handing all their earnings to him, Sugar said he is "sweet" to his ladies. "I take my girls shopping every day. You see some ladies on the street wearing the same thing three or four times — but not my ladies."

"They get something new every day, whether it's a pair of shoes and matching pocketbook or a dress or coat, winter or summer. It makes no difference. I must know every woman saleslady in Minneapolis from taking my girls shopping."

"I believe in sentimental things. If you were one of my girls and tomorrow was your birthday, whatever you want, anything you want to do or have, it's yours. Anything to make you happy."

"**TEACH** MY girls the game. I teach them how to be sweet so that they can get \$400, \$500 from a man."

Sugar also is not above advising his girls how to roll a drunk.

"I tell them, don't take all his money, leave him some. Then if he calls the police they'll ask him, 'did she take all your money?' He'll open his billfold and say, 'No, I've got some here.' Then the police won't believe he was robbed. They'll think he's drunk and doesn't remember where he spent it."

Sugar's girls stay with him because, he said, "They like the kind of love I make with them."

Yet, Sugar said, he is not emotionally attached to any of them. "I don't feel anything for any of them. They believe I feel but I think they know deep down inside I don't. Of course, I tell them I care about them."

"But I wouldn't send no lady out on the street that I cared about."

"**I HAVE SOME** top-flight women, some high class prostitutes. Do you know what a high-class prostitute is? Nobody knows she's a prostitute. She don't look like a prostitute, she doesn't present herself to the world as a prostitute."

"My girls are thoroughbreds."

At that point Sugar stopped talking, promising to tell about "the real pimp game" another time.

Sugar is a pimp and money is the name of the game.

He wanted to be paid for the interview.

*Tomorrow: The politics of prostitution enforcing the law and the move to decriminalize.*

# Ford

Continued from Page 1

tions, the briefing has been conducted by the treasury secretary and the director of the budget. Tuesday the secretary answered no questions, the budget director, one.

It added up to a virtuoso performance, designed to draw a contrast between Reagan's rhetoric and the President's new effort to recast his image as a decisive, level-headed and tough man of action.

White House aides are telling reporters that the President's performance Monday night and in his new budget will reverse the momentum Reagan appeared to have in late 1975. But the effect of the speech and the budget on the majority of Americans outside the GOP's conservative wing remains to be seen.

There is much in the new budget that will draw heavy fire from the many special constituencies in the nation which benefit from federal programs. Ford's proposals would seriously affect elderly Americans, nutritional programs for children, compensation and pension programs for federal employees, civilian and military — even the Social Security system. The budget barely addresses the problem of the unemployed.

# New HEW

designed to shared respo

By AL EISELE  
Dispatch  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Ford's fiscal 1977 budget makes it clear he is counting on state, county and local governments as well as individual taxpayers to share the nation's ever-growing human resources burden.

The new budget submitted to Congress today calls for a record \$140 billion outlay for the Health, Education and Welfare Department (HEW), with significant new authority and responsibility offered to state capitols, county courthouses and city halls.

The major new features of the HEW budget, which represents the largest single portion of the \$394.2-billion total federal budget, include three that are bound to meet stiff opposition in a Democratic-controlled Congress this election year.

They are:

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At new encour sibility ment and strab grow agen  
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## 'John sweeps' have put a chill on solicitation

*Editors note: This is the 4th in a series on prostitution in the Twin Cities.*

By LINDA KOHL  
Staff Writer



As long as there are willing customers and the money is easy, there will be prostitution. St. Paul vice squad lieutenant David Weida readily admits.

In the last two years, the customer of prostitution — the "john" — has emerged for the first time as a target for arrest by police who are trying to control the situation.

"John sweeps" — the arrest of potential customers by female police officers

dressed as prostitutes — is one of the latest tactics police have been using to arrest customers since the spring of 1974.

The blatant streetwalking which occurs along certain blocks of Selby Avenue and nearby residential streets generates more complaints than any other form of prostitution in St. Paul, according to police.

**WOMEN INVOLVED** are usually poorer and younger than the call girls, bar hustlers or sauna masseuses; the work is harder (many work from 11 a.m. until after 1 a.m. every day); the pay is lower, from \$10 to \$30 per customer; and most give all their earnings to a pimp.

Arrests of streetwalkers in the area account for the overwhelming majority of prostitution arrests in St. Paul. The women generally are charged with solicitation to vice or loitering, a charge which Weida said is used to "clean corners" of prostitutes. The arrests sometimes are "harassment-type," geared to keep prostitutes off the streets at least for the time the squads are in the area, Weida said.

The "john sweeps" also are directed at the streetwalking form of prostitution. So far they have been successful — in the first two afternoons, two policewomen hauled in 19 men for propositioning them. Other sweeps have netted up to 15 men per afternoon.

One of the men arrested, a post-graduate student at the University of Minnesota, agreed to be interviewed on condition that his real name not be used. "Don" said he frequented prostitutes along Selby Avenue because "there were usually quite a number of girls in the area, it was convenient, and it was cheaper than a sauna or a call girl."

On the day he was arrested, he had driven to the area looking for a particular prostitute, but instead noticed two new girls working the block on Kent Street between Selby and Marshall avenues.

See Sex, Page 2



# St. Paul Dispatch

Thursday  
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## Lebanon factions accept cease-fire, political

BEIRUT (AP) — President Suleiman Franjeh announced today that all Lebanon's warring factions have agreed on a cease-fire and "fundamental principles for a political solution" to end the nine-



# Sex: Men arrested

Continued from Page 1

He parked his car three or four blocks away, then walked back to the area.

"They were certainly dressed as prostitutes," he said. "And they were eyeing every car that went by."

"I saw an elderly man talk to one of the girls and after a few minutes they left together. I figured he was a trick and that in 10 or 15 minutes she would return, so I walked down the block a ways and then came back.

"Later, I met that man in the jail cell next to me. I guess he was an IRS agent from northern Minnesota.

"When I came back I saw the girls were both out there again, slowly walking back and forth. After they paraded by me maybe four times, I asked one of them if she wanted to go out.

"An unmarked car picked me up. I was sort of in a daze all this time. They read me the Miranda warning and there was a guy from a television station taking pictures. They transferred me to a regular squad car, hauled me down to the police station and booked me like a common criminal.

"They put me in a jail cell and held me for four hours until my attorney got me out," he said.

"As far as any deterrent effect, it had none. Within 10 days I went

to the same area and solicited a prostitute. That's the honest-to-god truth."

Lt. Weida said the lack of deterrent effect in Don's case may be atypical. Unlike Don, many of the men arrested by police are married with well-paying jobs. And some have lost their jobs over the arrest.

"John sweeps have a tremendous deterrent effect — on the guy that got pinched," Weida said. "Everybody else thinks it will never happen to them. Oh, they may read about it in the paper and decide never to do it again. But if they're in the habit of going to prostitutes, the next time they go out and have maybe, five, six drinks, it's to hell with caution."

Police use of john sweeps is limited by the fact that no women officers work for the vice squad. Customers occasionally are arrested when patrol officers see a known prostitute get into a car. In those cases, officers follow the car and make an arrest if possible.

"If we can't make a legal arrest, we can have the guy sweating blood for awhile," Weida said. "Years ago, we would have arrested the girl and let the guy go."

Don said he thinks a proposition to a prostitute should be a private matter between two individuals. But others, including police, city officials and neighborhood residents, disagree.

"There's a difference between prostitution and solicitation," said AnnDrea McFarlane, who lives near Selby Avenue and belongs to a neighborhood association in the area. "The act of prostitution is a victimless crime. But when you have solicitation, it's not a victimless crime anymore. It starts to affect other people."

Women residents are solicited as they walk home from a bus stop, she said. Thirteen-year-old girls have been propositioned on their way to the drugstore.

Open solicitation, both by customers and prostitutes (right-wing Christians) previous cease-fires but the Frat- WE HAVE always observed

sides to observe it.

Highland Park or White Bear Lake."

St. Paul Mayor Lawrence Cohen said he agrees with the tactic of arresting customers of prostitution. "We should let them know that their lives and reputations are on the line, too. When they come into that neighborhood, they're assuming a risk of arrest and exposure. Several rather significant business people and even clergymen have been benefactors of our enforcement program."

Last July the City Council lifted the license of the Piccadilly Bar, 485 Selby, which had been a reported hangout for prostitutes. The closing of the bar eliminated clusters of up to seven women on particular street corners but didn't completely eliminate the problem, Cohen said.

"It's like squishing a piece of mercury with your fingers — it scatters in all directions. Crime is never eliminated or eradicated. It's only displaced.

Since the closing of the Piccadilly, complaints about streetwalking have dropped off, Cohen said. Streetwalkers tend to degrade and debilitate a neighborhood and make it a poor environment for rearing children, he said. "I can't stand to have kids seeing examples of pimps driving around in Cadillacs and thinking that the use of your body this way is the way to get ahead."

However, to totally eliminate prostitution in the area would require 50 to 60 police officers 24 hours a day, turning the neighborhood into a "virtual police state," Cohen said.

"Is it that much of a problem that we want to go that far? Mankind has been attempting to morally legislate that trade for a number of years. As long as people are seeking it and others are willing to sell it, there is going to be a way to get together."

Tomorrow: Difficulties of enforcement.

# Kissinger

Continued from Page 1

slightly for a return to Moscow after a NATO council meeting in Brussels.

"I WOULD HAVE to see what develops," he said.

"Next week we are expecting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in the United States.

"I think we are on a course in which we can take the progress that has been made to Washington and see where we go from there."

At best, according to U.S. officials, Kissinger had hoped to construct the framework of an agreement with Brezhnev, principally by resolving the Backfire and Cruise missile problems.

EVEN THEN, there would have to be several months of technical negotiations in Geneva before a treaty limiting offensive nuclear weapons was ready for signing by Brezhnev and President Ford.

The basic outline of a compromise offered by the Americans called for limiting the Soviet Backfire bomber in range, exempting it from a 2,400-missile and bomber limit agreed to by each side in talks at Vladivostok in November 1974. The American Cruise missile also would be exempt from the limit and its range held to about 375 miles.

# Milk

Continued from Page 1

according to the Red Owl spokesman.

SHE ADDED that there have been several union organizing attempts at both Ronco and Schroeder over the years "and neither has resisted the efforts."

Moran said Local 471 represents carrying on informational picketing at the Red Owl headquarters in Hopkins since early in January and planned to extend that picketing today to the Red Owl store at the Sun Ray Shopping Center, St. Paul.

He said the informational banners say that "Red Owl is unfair. Red Owl sells nonunion milk delivered by nonunion drivers."

Moran said Local 471 represents 70 Fairmont employees, including 40 drivers. He said three of the Fairmont drivers were laid off early in January and three more drivers will be laid off Friday.

The Red Owl spokesman said Fairmont is continuing to supply dairy products and make deliveries to the chain's Minneapolis area stores.

MORAN suggested that fresh-

ness of the dairy products being delivered to the Red Owl St. Paul stores might suffer because Ronco deliveries are being made every other day instead of daily as previously with Fairmont.

However, the Red Owl spokesman said both Ronco in St. Paul and Fairmont in Minneapolis have been on the same every-other-day delivery schedule since Monday.

She added that daily deliveries of milk and other dairy products aren't necessary — "not with today's refinements in processing and sanitation. There will be absolutely no problems with the freshness of the dairy products."

# Bernard J. Ridder in good condition

Publisher Bernard J. Ridder, of Pasadena, Calif., stabbed by a mugger, was reported in good condition today at Huntington Memorial Hospital.

Ridder, 62, is chairman of the board of Ridder Publications, which owns newspapers including the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, and a member of the board

# Below-cost liquor

## Prostitution conviction can cost \$1,000, prison term

By LINDA KOHL  
Staff Writer

*Editor's Note: This is the last in a series on prostitution in the Twin Cities.*

Enforcement of laws against prostitution has been known to become embroiled in politics.

As a defense attorney said, "You can get elected by vowing to crack down on prostitution but it's hard to get elected promising to legalize it."

In San Francisco, the district attorney recently made national headlines when he announced that his office wouldn't

prosecute prostitution as long as no other crimes were involved.

On the other side of the coin, Minneapolis police have been in the news recently with mass arrests of sauna masseuses and escort service employees on prostitution charges.

RAMSEY COUNTY prosecuting attorney Paul Lindholm said his office will continue to prosecute prostitution cases on the basis of the available evidence. "If the police work up a file and the evidence is adequate, we'll prosecute," he said.

Collecting enough evidence to make a charge stick is another problem, however. Prostitution is a gross misdemeanor in Minnesota, carrying a maximum pen-

alty of a \$1,000 fine and a year imprisonment. Lesser charges of solicitation to vice and loitering are misdemeanors, carrying a maximum penalty of a \$300 fine and 90 days in jail.

To get a conviction for prostitution, Lindholm said it usually takes a police "decoy" who is propositioned directly. To make it a crime, the suspect must only "offer or agree to engage in sexual intercourse or sodomy for hire." No money need change hands.

A POLICE OFFICER'S word usually is enough to substantiate such a case, Lindholm said.

When police merely observe a prostitute hustle a "john," the charge usually is

solicitation because of the difficulty of getting one party to testify against the other, he added.

Two years ago, Municipal Judge Bertrand Poritsky, in cases against several alleged prostitutes, ruled that use of only male police decoys to arrest women for prostitution was discriminatory.

Since then, male customers of prostitution have been arrested, both on prostitution and solicitation charges.

EVEN THOUGH men are being arrested, their sentences — if convicted — often are lighter than the sentences of women. See Sex, Page 2



# St. Paul Dispatch

Friday  
Jan. 23, 1976  
Single Copy Price — 15c

from the Front Page



The Dispatch  
Friday, Jan. 23, '76  
2 C

# Sex: Prosecution to continue

Continued from Page 1

rested. Most of the men arrested in "john sweeps" who pleaded guilty paid fines ranging from \$25 to \$100. But it is not unheard of for a woman to be sentenced to a workhouse term on her first conviction.

Municipal Judge Joseph Summers explained one rationale for the disparity. "I feel it's perfectly fair to punish the pusher more than the users. She's the seller and he's the buyer. Most laws regarding the sales of contraband punish the sellers more than the buyers."

Although pimps are the characters police say they want most to arrest, it is quite difficult. Often it is the word of a prostitute, whose testimony is easy to attack, against that of a pimp, who doesn't have to testify.

AS A PRACTICAL matter, Lindholm said, two or three prostitutes must testify against the same pimp in order to convince a jury that he is guilty of inducing a woman to prostitution.

Lt. David Weida, head of the St. Paul police vice squad, said it virtually is impossible to get enough evidence against a pimp to substantiate formal charges.

"The county attorney insists that we have two witnesses against the pimp. These pimps aren't dumb. They don't beat their girls up in groups. They pick one who's not bringing in enough money, beat her up, then make up for it by buying her a new dress. Then they pick the next one."

WEIDA SAID police have sworn statements from prostitutes about six St. Paul pimps, but to arrest them would be fruitless because no charges would be filed unless more witnesses were found.

The difficulty, expense and morality of prosecuting prostitutes, customers and pimps has convinced some Minnesota legislators that prostitution ought to be decriminalized.

Phyllis Kahn, DFL-Minneapolis, is the author of a bill currently before a House committee which would remove penalties against the act of prostitution between consenting adults.

KAHN SAID her bill decriminalizes the act itself and leaves intact penalties against inducing a person into prostitution and solicitation. She said she is considering adding amendments to the bill increasing penalties against pimps and those involved in prostitution of juveniles.

"What the bill does is essentially tell police they are not to enforce consenting sexual transactions between adults but that they are to deal with the problems of juvenile prostitution and getting the pimps off the street and out of the city," she said.

Ellis Olkon, a Minneapolis attorney who has lobbied for passage of the bill, said he feels the public should realize that prostitution is relatively widespread. "Basic economics tells you that most of the customers of saunas and escort services are in upper-income brackets, not just traveling salesmen and truck drivers as the myths suggest. I've gone through the books of some of these places and I find the names of countless lawyers and stockbrokers and several doctors, dentists and even clergymen. We even know of a judge who has visited prosti-

# International '500' final results

NAME	HOMETOWN	MACHINE
1. NELSON, Brian D.	Willmar, Minn.	DEERE
2. PREZEKOWAS, Robert W.	Roseau, Minn.	POLARIS
3. ZUTZ, Loren	Warren, Minn.	POLARIS
4. ZUTZ, Ronnie	Warren, Minn.	POLARIS
5. BASSETT, Bert	Roseau, Minn.	POLARIS
6. PESEK, Wesley	Strathcona, Minn.	POLARIS
7. JOHNSON, Mark L.	Darwin, Minn.	ARCTIC
8. PAHLEN, Bob	Plummer, Minn.	MERCURY
9. WEHNER, Thomas M.	Mt. Calvary, Wis.	ARCTIC
10. CYMBALUK, Rod	Thief River Falls	POLARIS
11. NAGY, William	Winnipeg, Man.	POLARIS
12. DANO, Jim	Niswau, Minn.	ARCTIC
13. LILLEVOLD, Duane T.	Thief River Falls	MERCURY
14. SIMONSON, Scott	Grand Forks, N.D.	ARCTIC
15. COLTON, Larry	Thief River Falls	DEERE
16. SOWARD, Mike	Siox Falls, S.D.	DEERE
17. REIMER, Ron	Steinbach, Man.	DEERE
18. BJORKLUND, Craig	Isanti, Minn.	YAMAHA
19. MUZZY, Jerry	Thief River Falls	POLARIS
20. HINKLE, Dean	Cavalier, N.D.	

# Farmer

Continued from Page 1

I saw a 10-year-old sitting on the bench, his face blue-green, his brow slick with sweat, his white

ONE OF THE arguments that supporters of the decriminalization proposal cite is that enforcement of prostitution laws can corrupt police. A Ramsey County deputy sheriff was forced to resign last year when a prostitute who worked for an escort service told investigators he allegedly used his badge, gun and the threat of arrest to get discounts for her services.

Several prostitutes interviewed for this series related similar incidents involving law enforcement officers. One woman said an officer (not in St. Paul) partook of her services before he arrested her. She passed a lie detector test to that effect and charges against her were quietly dismissed a short time after the arrest.

CRITICS OF decriminalization say that prostitution goes hand-in-hand with other major crimes, including narcotics, murder and robbery, and that if prostitution increased, so would the other crimes.

St. Paul law enforcement officials recalled three prostitution-related murders in the last 10 years. The most recent prostitution-related murder case in the Twin Cities was that of a 21-year-old prostitute who was stabbed to death in Minneapolis June 19.

St. Paul police believe many robberies go unreported because the victims don't want to admit to law enforcement officials they were visiting a prostitute.

SEN. WILLIAM McCutcheon, a deputy St. Paul police chief, said he fears the decriminalization of prostitution would create a new bureaucracy as the state attempted to regulate it.

He said that since drunkenness was decriminalized in Minnesota, police have spent more time taking drunks home or to detoxification centers than they used to spend putting them in jail for the night.

Arguments for and against decriminalization likely will increase if the bill emerges from committee. But because this is an election year and such a proposal likely would be controversial, not even its backers expect it to get very far, at least in this legislative session.

# Race

Continued from Page 1

seu hospital. Race officials said he will be released today.

The final lap also had its series of bumps and turns. The driver

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# Elections off gets set for

## From Family to Pimp

# Child Prostitutes Seek Pimps as Substitute Fathers

by Samuel S. Janus, Ph.D. and  
Dorothy H. Bracey, Ph.D.

In the past twelve years we have spent in researching the area of prostitution, we have seen ever younger prostitutes. There is now much attention being given to juvenile prostitutes, also known as "baby-pros." From our experience a great many of these youngsters are children who have fled their homes and who have had to make alternate living arrangements, many of them initially surviving by their wits, until they became established in either pornography, and/or prostitution. Frequently the youngster does not begin to participate in prostitution directly but enters a sequence involving dancing in some bar, topless dancing, then some aspect of pornography either preceding or simultaneous with prostitution.

The most widely accepted definition of runaway is "a minor who has left the parental home without the parents' consent and/or knowledge, and who stays away 24 hours or more, with the knowledge that he or she will be missed, and most often, has stated the intention "to run away."

Our experience has shown us that there are two additional categories, YMCA, may be called the "YMCA child" and the "throughway" child. Unlike the way these children do not have to flee their parental homes in stealth. To varying degrees the exit door is wide open, and many youngsters report that they were urged and prodded to leave or that parents did not respond when they did leave. Some report that there is nothing to depart from, as their family has already left them, or collapsed around them. Varying degrees of parental neglect and abuse, emotional and physical can contribute to the feeling that safety and nurturance can be better found elsewhere.

It must be noted that in some states, a child as young as 16 is out of the jurisdiction of the courts and of the child welfare system, being considered beyond the age of minority.

### Prior Research

Much of the literature deals with specific aspects of runaways. To some researchers, such as Jenkins and others, they are viewed as being in the category of "behavior disorder runaway reaction," or "child hyperkinetic" reaction, withdrawal reaction, over-anxious reaction, runaway reaction, unsocialized aggressive reaction, group delinquency reaction, and other reaction." Others, such as Blum or Newcombe view runaways as having the same group characteristics as hippies, or street people. Some studies, such as Brennan, use the delinquency scale as the criteria for specifying runaway youth. Brennan and Fletcher point out that the length of runaway absences increase with age.

### Method

In-depth interviews by the authors were conducted in the offices with some 34 runaway youngsters working as prostitutes and/or in pornography. An addi-

tional 45 were given brief interviews in various locations, either on the streets where they worked, or in bus terminals, truancy holding centers, coffee shops or other fast food locations, girls' families' homes, and similar locations. Demographic information, family background, and psychological status were investigated. All interviews were tape recorded and then analyzed for pertinent data. Classification of data was performed for standardization of information.

### Population

The population consisted of 79 subjects, all females who were in prostitution or pornography full time. The ages for our subject

homosexual prostitution known as "chicken hawking."

### Family

Physical abuse and neglect were much in evidence in the families of the children interviewed. All youngsters interviewed reported having had much difficulty communicating with their parents and other adults in their families. Repeated points of contention were: boys, curfew, money and drugs, primarily marijuana.

Twenty seven percent of our subjects were from intact families, while divorced or separated families comprised 73% of our sample. Many reported their parent or guardian having several lovers, either simultaneously or sequentially.

In addition, 26% reported parental use of marijuana and pills, and 60% reported alcohol abuse. Eighty five percent of our subjects

youngest reported having relations at age 9. Their sex partners were primarily older male family members, and/or family friends.

Sixty percent reported incestuous relations with either brothers, stepfather, fathers, or mothers' boyfriend. Mothers seemed ignorant, or disinterested in the girls' plight. Affection was absent in these early sexual encounters, and the girls were either physically overwhelmed, bribed, or actively seduced. Frequently the mothers, rather than protecting the girl, blamed her for any activity, and even warned her in advance not to be provocative or "start anything." Some mothers reportedly warned the girls against trying to seduce their boyfriends, lovers, or new husbands.

In this milieu, it becomes clear, there is little room for tenderness or affection, and some 35% of the

back from giving themselves.

James and Meyerding suggest that abusive early sexual experiences may have a significant impact on the victim's developing sex feelings and self identity, and that this may relate to adult patterns of female sexual or occupational deviance. They conjecture, as we have found, that abusive sexual experiences in childhood may lead to the victim's regarding herself as a sexual object, "that to be used sexually at an early age in a way that produces guilt, shame, and loss of self esteem on the part of the victim would be likely to lessen one's resistance to viewing one's self as a saleable commodity." Many girls expressed some surprise at how excited men became with sex, and that it meant so much to them. Many insisted that men must be exaggerating their responses, so incredulous did it seem to them.

All, however, had learned to fake orgasm themselves early in their prostitution careers.

### Prior Drug Use

Ninety two percent reported early and fairly regular use of marijuana or other non-prescribed medication by age 9. Thirty percent used other medications, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

Marijuana and cocaine are favored in this population, and they are so popular that they are known in the trade as "coke and smoke." Heroin is frowned upon by both girls and pimps for, among other reasons, it leaves tracks, and also it leaves a girl "spaced out" and unable to hustle.

Alcohol usage, while still low at 34%, is increasing in popularity with younger prostitutes.

### Runaway

Respondents were asked also whether they had ever thought about running away from the home or had actually run away. Responses were as follows:

Thought of Running Away 100%  
Ran Away Once Overnight 89%  
Ran Away Twice or More Overnight 78%

As can be seen, a very high percentage of these girls have run away repeatedly and consider it a justifiable reaction to an unpleasant situation. Most girls go first to the home of a close friend and from there to places such as halfway houses, subways, or crash pads. Generally a girl headed to the nearest big city, although youngsters would go out of their way to get to either New York, or Los Angeles.

The big difference between the runaway and walkaway youths was the softness, or as one youngster called it the mushiness, i.e., the instability of the family of the walkaway. In the words of one of our youngsters, "My family just crumbled around me, and I stepped out," or another who said "There was no place to go back to, it did not exist any more."

Throwaway youngsters, on the other hand, were seemingly evicted from the continuing structure of their family or had both

(Continued on page 12)



Photo by Hugh Murphy

population were from 14 through 17 inclusive. Seventy-one were interviewed in New York City and four were seen in neighboring states and four in California. The states of origin for our population included 11 states in the east, midwest, far west, and south. All subjects spoke voluntarily to the researchers and were not under any court order or duress to communicate with the researchers. Many at first expressed hesitation at doing so because they feared we were the police and might be seeking to entrap them.

The subjects are all females, though it should be noted that young boys are heavily involved in both "kiddyporn" and the form of

reported never feeling a sense of stability in the parental home. In addition, 88% reported being neglected or abused, and of this 64% is classified as sexual abuse, including incest.

### Prior Sexual Experience

While most children first go through an auto-erotic phase, i.e. exploring themselves sexually, masturbating, minor sex play with peers involving touching and looking, then going into more intimate interpersonal activity including intercourse and fellatio, our group experienced the sequence in reverse. Eighty-two percent of the population reported having intercourse before age 13, and of these 55% below age 11, with the

Many of the children, after fleeing their Parental Homes, often go to large cities. Once there, they look for someone to protect them. Unfortunately, that someone is their pimp.

# Child Prostitutes Seek Pimps as Fathers

(Continued from page 2)

parents insisting that they did not want the burden of caring for this particular child. Sometimes both parents rejected all their children, but a large number of our respondents indicated, perhaps accurately, that their siblings were accepted by at least one parent.

It is not difficult to comprehend why these girls, fleeing the pain and neglect of their homes, become so dependent on the pimp. This strong male who begins by offering structure and nurturance and then demanding help and obedience evokes tremendous loyalty from the girls. Parallels with the other magnets for runaways - religious cults - are not hard to find, for both offer a supportive yet

remote male figure who is a source of strict discipline. The fact that the pimp demands sexual activity on the part of the girl while the cult forbids it is irrelevant to the girl who is emotionally neutral as far as sex is concerned.

## Case Histories - Walkaway - JENNIFER

Jennifer is 15 years old, and lives with her parents in an upper middle class suburb of New York City. Her parents had been childless for 15 years before adopting Jennifer. Almost immediately after the adoption, the mother became pregnant and gave birth to a girl. Jennifer was a large, fat baby, who, according to her parents, "never looked like a baby at all." Her younger sister, now 13,

was a tiny delicate baby and is still small boned and fragile, like her parents. Jennifer, on the other hand, is 5' 7", and large boned. Jennifer's parents have spent much money in trying to obtain help for her. They have entered psychotherapy themselves, and though aware of her activities, welcome her back with loving concern. But they discussed Jennifer's independence and rapid progress through childhood as if they were to be deplored; there are repeated references from the mother who waited 15 years for a baby, to the fact that Jennifer seemed quite mature from the day that they got her. It was the younger sister who was, and still is, the family's baby. It may be significant that during Jen-

nifer's last sojourn in the New York City midtown area as a prostitute, she seriously considered trying to get her 13 year old sister to come and live with her and her pimp. And it may also be significant that although the parents talked freely to one of the researchers in this project about Jennifer's history of drugs, prostitution, venereal disease, and physical abuse, they never mentioned that she was adopted. One can see quite clearly in this case that the status of this youngster can be considered in the throwaway to walkaway category, for despite the parents' ambivalence, there is a basic rejection of this youngster which she senses. Thus while they make available the home as a roof over her head, there is very little, if any, emotional acceptance.

Children who left home were sometimes told not to come back, often being goaded and taunted to leave.

## Throwaway - CARY

An example of this was provided by a 17 year old who was picked up by the runaway unit. One officer located the girl's mother in a southern state and notified her by telephone that the unit was holding her daughter. The mother plunged into a lengthy description of the travails she had suffered since the girl had left, appearing to hold her daughter responsible for everything from the hostility and scorn of her neighbors to the fact that the mother had sprained her wrist. She evaded any questions concerning the girl's return and when finally faced with the demand that she answer yes or no as to whether the girl could come home, allowed that the girl would be permitted to return "if she really wants to, but I'm sure she doesn't." The mother also refused to make any arrangements, financial or otherwise, to enable the girl to make the trip. Quite obviously this is a child without a home and may be considered a throwaway child. Parents and society often join in saying that such a youngster brought her problems upon herself.

## Runaway - LEONA

Leona is a 17 year old girl who has been in prostitution since she was 13 when she fled from home. She comes from California, is a short, petite, oriental child looking much younger than her 17 years of

age. She reported that since age 10 her stepfather had been molesting her, and that the cause of her final flight from home was his insistence that at age 12 he was going to have intercourse with her. She said that she had been fending him off for several years, permitting only minor sexual activity, but that when her mother was not home he would be very insistent on having relations with her. At the point when she felt that he was serious she fled. Within six months she was hooked on heroin, living with a drug pusher, and in turn selling drugs for him. Since she was oriental, she stood out generally in the area of the drug pusher, but also since she did not look like she would be involved in the trade, was quite a successful carrier and runner for drug pushers. She was picked up several times and put into homes for disturbed and / or delinquent children, from which she fled also. At this point she is seeking further education and a chance to leave "the life" that she has been in. She reports that she has been off heroin for the past six months, having kicked it cold turkey following the death of a girl friend from an overdose.

## Conclusions

It was discovered that children who depart their parental homes are not all runaways, as some may be called walkaways, and others throwaway children. It was noted that only one of these girls, was an only child and perhaps this is a significant fact in terms of families' care and nurturance, and ego needs of these juvenile prostitutes as young children. That these children not only flee from, but to something or someone to protect them and with whom to ally themselves is noted. The pimp builds upon the family model, with himself as the exploiting father. Girls are given names within the group, as wives-in-law, or girls who are not in the same stable and who do not have a pimp are called outlaws. This new family structure is, for many girls, all the family they have in the world. As they generally have no close ties with their nuclear family, it would explain too, the ferocious loyalty these girls have to their pimps. He may exploit them but he is there for them, and gives them enough status to make them feel that they play a vital stake in his family and in his business.



## HELP THIS CHILD!

Tens of thousands of children are neglected and abused in our country each year. They cannot defend themselves and they must have our help.

For the past few years Odyssey Institute has been involved in a nationwide petition campaign which specifically proposes the formation of a Special Action Office for the Concerns of Children.

We have thus far been able to elicit the support of several large organizations including the Salvation Army, YMCA, National Council of Women and the Therapeutic Communities of America.

But, we are always striving for additional involvement since we are still hundreds of thousands of signatures short of our desired goal of one million. We will have a delegate present these signatures at the Democratic National Convention being held in New York City in July, 1980.

We urge you to sign the below petition and send it to us. Together we can save lives.

Please pass this petition to other individuals and groups for signing. Please return petition to Concerns of Children, Odyssey Institute, Inc., 656 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10010. For information phone (212) 741-9666. This petition blank may be duplicated. Volunteers and Contributions are needed to support this effort.

### A PETITION

We the undersigned, support and endorse Odyssey Institute's Campaign to mandate that the President of the United States declare America's children the nation's first priority and that he immediately establish a Special Action Office for the Concerns of Children to eventuate into a Cabinet Post to insure their rights and well being. We also pledge our energies to see that the Governor of our State enact a similar program on a local level. We demand that our children be the first consideration in national policy.

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## FDA Warns Against Mixing Drugs and Alcohol

The Food and Drug Administration warned that interactions between prescribed drugs and alcoholic beverages can cause adverse effects in patients who are occasional or moderate drinkers as well as chronic alcoholics, in a publication mailed recently to a million healthcare professionals.

"Of the 100 most frequently prescribed drugs, more than half contain at least one ingredient known to interact adversely with alcohol," the FDA Bulletin stated.

Among the drugs discussed in the Bulletin are aspirin, acetaminophen, some types of anesthesia used in surgery, high blood pressure medications, epilepsy medications, oral diabetes

drugs, sleeping pills, tranquilizers, and narcotics.

"The Food and Drug Administration encourages physicians, in taking medical histories, to place increased emphasis on the history and patterns of patient's alcohol consumption," the Bulletin said.

The Bulletin points out that most adverse effects due to alcohol-drug interaction are accidental, but "the medical toll is high, including an estimated 2,500 deaths a year and 47,000 emergency room admissions a year."

A copy of the Bulletin will be sent to any free of charge by writing "Drug Bulletin," FDA, Rockville, Md., 20857 and requesting the June 1979 "Drug Bulletin."

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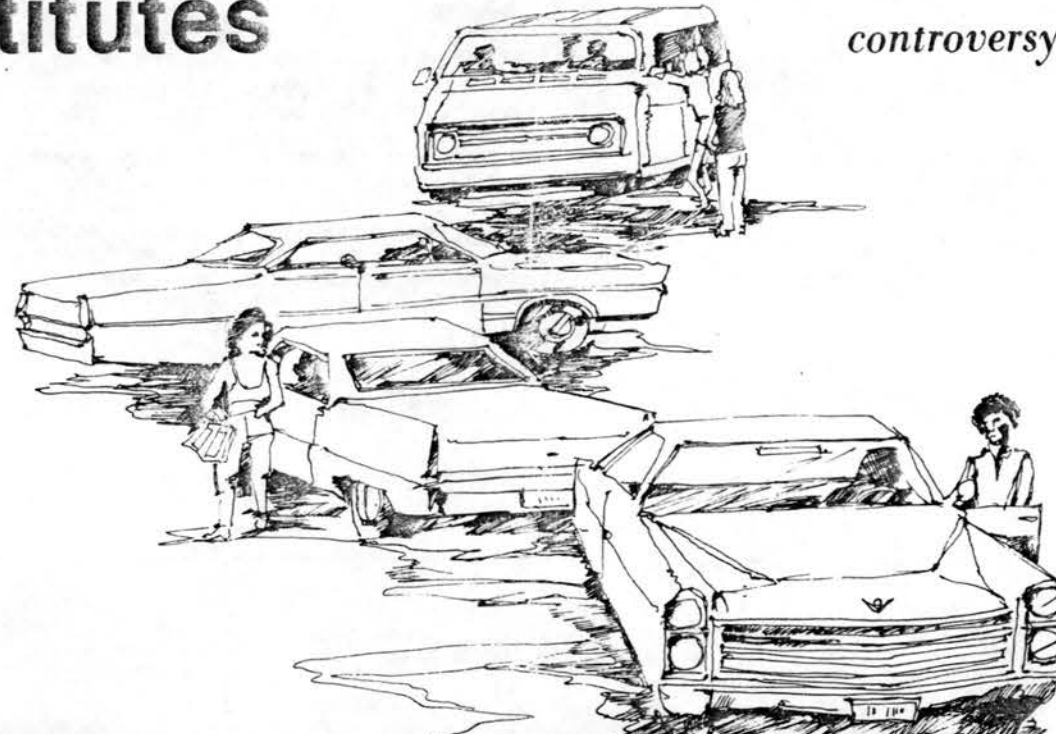
PERSPECTIVE

[Grand Rapids Press Aug 7, 1977]

# Our Street Prostitutes

The sex action on the avenue has been hot, and so has the controversy surrounding it

*Editor's Note: To most citizens, street prostitution is a fact of life that reveals itself only in brief news stories on arrests or court sentences. To show the extent of the problem here, and its ramifications, Press reporters Brian Malone, Marcia Ming and James Mencarelli prepared the five stories that follow on these pages.*



By about 10 p.m., there are 30 to 35 girls on the street.

Some of them walk alone, some in twos and threes, and others sit on the hoods of cars parked in lots just south of Wealthy on S. Division Ave.

A jeep-type "recreation vehicle," one of those four-wheel-drive jobs, trolls slowly north in the lane by the curb. The light turns red and the driver stops.

A young black dressed in tight, white slacks and a black halter top looks over her shoulder as she strolls along.

She stops, walks back to the passenger side of the vehicle. A middle-aged white man, the driver, leans over and says something. She looks around again, peers in and talks.

The light turns green. The cars behind the jeep-type vehicle go around, if they can, and



%

ideal  
over

quickly the girl jumps in the air, turns east on Wealthy and soon is out of sight.

## Scene Will Be Repeated Many Times Same Night

It is a typical warm summer evening in Grand Rapids and the scene that has just been witnessed will be performed dozens of more times this night.

The women are Grand Rapids' street prostitutes. They work S. Division Ave. between Wealthy and Franklin Sts. most every night of the week and despite periodic vice squad swoops through the area, business is "good."

So good, in fact, that police crackdowns this summer have been considerably more frequent than in past years.

And they're going after more than just the women. So far, 47 men, called "johns," have been arrested this summer for soliciting prostitution or some related offense.

There have been 84 arrests of prostitutes, but many of them are repeaters. In total, about 30 different girls have been picked up for soliciting for prostitution or for soliciting for an immoral act.

The sex action on the avenue has been hot this summer and so has the controversy surrounding some of the arrests there.

An April sweep of johns who approached policewomen posing as prostitutes netted, among others, a minister.

The event raised a wave of criticism, as well as a few eyebrows, over police and news media treatment of the matter. Inevitably, the old question again was raised. "Why don't you leave them (the prostitutes and their clients) alone? What harm?"

## It's Not Fun and Games For the Vice Squad

"It's not a fun and games thing," said Vice Squad Capt. Charles Tigchon. "We enforce it because we get complaints from businessmen there and complaints from persons who have been victims of assaults."

Tigchon believes that a good way to start putting some teeth in enforcement of prostitution laws is to level stricter penalties against the offenders.

Specifically, the captain would like to see jail restored for first offenders.

Way District Court judges have been handing down sentences in recent years, first offenders get fined about \$100 for the misdemeanor. Those caught a second time are guilty of a high misdemeanor and usually get time in the Kent County Jail. Third offenders are guilty of a felony and may be sent off to the Detroit House of Corrections.

The idea, Tigchon said, is to get the women off the street so that their pimps are deprived of income.

While police have made their feelings known about what they believe could be a deterrent to street prostitution here, it is unlikely that District Court judges will change their penalty views.

Judge Woodrow A. Yared hopes the shock value of a first arrest is enough of a deterrent to drive a woman out of prostitution. As a result, jail time may be too harsh for a first offense, he said.

But if there's a felony in addition to the soliciting violation, such as a robbery or mugging, then it's jail time, regardless of first offense, he said.

## Anti-Prostitution Efforts Keep the Lid on Things

"You're not going to destroy prostitution," Yared said. "I think doing what the vice squad does now keeps it under control."

The judge also is against legalizing prostitution or placing the women back in houses in so-called "sin sections" of the city. He said attempts at this in Europe have resulted in organized crime controlling the action.

Verna Armitage, head of District Court probation, disagrees with Tigchon and Yared on what should be done to the prostitutes.

She would like to see prostitution "decriminalized" but not legalized.

What does she mean?

"If prostitution were decriminalized, the girls wouldn't need the pimps who are supposed to be protecting them," Mrs. Armitage said. "But I'm against legalizing it because

# The Victim

## Being picked up by police has an impact on a man's life

One minute Joe (Not his real name) was talking to two women on Division. The next minute he was on his way downtown in a police cruiser.

The fact that Joe was found innocent of the charge, soliciting for an immoral act, doesn't matter. What bothers him most is the impact of a \$100 misdemeanor on any man's life.

Joe says he was out of town with friends when his name appeared in The Press as a result of court action on the soliciting charge. He had not yet told his wife.

"She took it very well," he recalled. "I told her the charges were false. She immediately believed me."

But he said his real problems began with his job and with the church where he is an active member.

"I was given two weeks off from my job to get the thing straightened out," he said. "I had to meet with people from church, too."

Joe said he came through the situation well. A lie detector test helped, but it doesn't undo the "lasting damage that your reputation undergoes," he said.

Looking back, he calls his arrest a "contemptible effort on the part of police."

"It's like putting a cash register in the middle of a street," he said. "If the man even walks towards the cash

register, he's guilty."

None of the men, even if they are found guilty, has actually done anything, said Joe, who considers himself a Christian. There is nothing to stop that man from changing his mind and not going through with the act, he added.

Joe said he felt it was particularly unfair for the vice squad to concentrate on one "immoral" thing when there are so many other situations that need correcting. He referred to adult theaters, and to supermarkets where a child could pick up a really dirty book.

"The pornography peddled in this town is outrageous," said Joe. "I wonder if they ever catch people in the act. It just looks to me like fun and games with entrapment."

Joe said he was annoyed by the pervasive attitude of police and others displayed which suggested automatic guilt if a person was caught.

"I wonder if most people realize that the offense is only a misdemeanor," said Joe. He questioned whether the offense was enough to warrant wrecking lives and careers.

Since his arrest, Joe says, he has spoken with friends who tell him "This could have happened to us. We sometimes walk through the area and throw remarks at the girls, but it's just a game."

then we (society) would be saying it's okay to make money off women this way."

Mrs. Armitage also is against jail time for a first offender: "If there's any hope for a girl picked up for soliciting for prostitution, it's ok the first offense," she said.

## Who Are These 'Girls' ... And Where and Why?

Who are those "girls," what are they like, where do they come from and why are they hookers?

Vice Detective James Powell describes the girls as ranging in age from 14 to 35, with most, however, in their late teens or early 20s. Most

are local and are black.

Most also are under control of the pimp—the man who feeds them, clothes them, gives them a place to stay and provides their dope as long as they turn tricks.

According to Powell, the girls make generally \$20 to \$30 per trick, depending on the type of sex performed. White girls, detectives said, sometimes make a little more. On a "good" night, a Grand Rapids street hooker can make \$200 to \$300, they said.

On the surface, the street activity appears harmless. What is done, for the most part, is done between consenting adults.

It is what happens behind the scenes that detracts from the "innocence" of this arrangement, police said.

Assaults and robberies are common, Tigchon said, although many times these offenses go unreported, especially if the john who has been beaten and robbed is from the area.

What happens is the girl takes the man to an apartment. After he slips off his trousers, another girl or man slips the wallet out of the pocket and is gone.

To avoid publicity, the john usually chalks one up to experience and does not file a complaint with police.

## The Johns on the Avenue Are Middle-Class Whites

The johns who frequent the avenue, according to police, are middle-class whites, many of whom are married and have families. Vice officers say there are few if any repeaters among those arrested. In other words, once a john is "busted," he won't return.

Police also have rounded up over the last year or so at least four female impersonators, who officers say specialize in rolling their victims.

"Some of them are homosexuals," Tigchon said, "but they're generally out for one reason—to take the john's bread."

But the prostitution game isn't solely a risk for the johns.

On file, vice detectives have shocking photos of a hooker who was "pimp-whipped."

That's a term applied to a certain type of brutal beating with wire coat hanger administered by the pimp. The girl's body from her knees to her neck was purple with bruises. (Only that part of her body was beaten because clothes would hide the disfiguration.)

Pimp-whipping, officers say, occurs either

## The Girls

from 2B

with three of us."

Sue said she was picked up recently on Division by a well-dressed, older white who took her to a downtown building after it was closed. The man had a key, and took her into an office.

Sue said she was very suspicious and was frightened that he might call the police and accuse her of breaking in. She said she left without doing anything because she was afraid.

### Customer Preferences Dictate Experiences

Once, the girls said, they were picked up by a young, good-looking white who took them home to his wife so she could watch. He paid them each \$40.

Mary said she was really surprised to learn that a lot of really respectable-looking businessmen used marijuana.

"A lot of tricks ask me if I want to smoke a joint with them," she said.

All three women said they had never had problems with venereal disease. The majority (of johns) are married and don't have disease, said Mary.

The women said they are afraid of running into maniacs, and johns who have been robbed by another prostitute.

"I have never ripped a trick off; that's dangerous," said Mary.

Once a man who had been robbed by another prostitute took her all the way to Holland and forced her out of his car to get even.

But the women said they are more afraid of the cops than of weirdos.

### Two Don't Take Drugs, But Others Are Junkies

Mary and Sue say they have never taken drugs. But they estimate that at least half of the girls who work the strip are junkies.

"There are a lot of 'sugar daddies' out there too; they want to buy you things and take care of you," said Mary. "One guy just wanted to look."

Mary and Sue had no animosity for white prostitutes who turn tricks with black johns and can work places they can't. It's best for the white prostitutes to go downtown and work the conventions there, they said.

The one thing which came up most often and seemed to be the most overwhelming sentiment shared by the three women is boredom.

They were bored first with school, now the people and night spots here, and with the city in general.

"I would like to move away from here," said Mary. "You get tired of seeing the same faces. There just ain't nothing to do."

## The Businessmen

*Nobody cares that we're hurting, says one proprietor*

There aren't many businesses left along the Avenue.

But the owners of those that remain share the same feeling: Hookers are bad for business.

Their comments to The Press support police officials' claims that periodic sweeps of S. Division Ave. are in response to businessmen's complaints.

"We're suffering like hell," says Mike Navarro, owner of the Alma Latina Restaurant & Bar, 503 S. Division. "I've called the police but they can't do anything because the judges won't do anything to the girls."

"I've been here 17 years, working hard to try to show the so-called Anglo that this is a good neighborhood and that this is a good establishment."

Navarro said on some nights there are as many as 27 girls within three blocks of his restaurant. At times, he said, they meet his customers at the door and proposition them.

"I kick their—out," Navarro said.

Navarro said he also has called city commissioners about the problem but nobody seems to care. S. Division Ave., he said, is territory most city officials avoid.

"They're definitely not good for business," says Larry Kleiman of Kleiman's For Style Department Store, 424 S. Division. "They are a nuisance and they've even harassed some of my friends who have come down here to pick me up after work."

Kleiman says if he notices any girls loitering in front of his store, "we tell them to move along."

Elois Jackson, who owns Landon's Lounge, 400 S. Division, said she too has had to shoo away the girls.

At the Acapulco Restaurant, 432 S. Division, employees also complain of prostitutes bothering customers. A sign inside the door of the restaurant reads: "No Loitering."

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## The Pimp

*Dapper Dan the former pimp hereby dispels some popular misconceptions*

Dapper Dan, "The Dap," has emerged from the dark world of paid sex and sensual, short-skirted prostitutes.

Today he's a social worker in another state, but for eight years his business was lust.

The Dap was a pimp.

A tall, lean man with a light bronze complexion, wearing a gold earring in his left ear, he views his sojourn among the so-called seamy element as a learning experience — one that is plagued by misconceptions.

"The stereotype of a pimp is just that

often pays a friend money to break her in gently.

### Drugs, Too, Are Used To Turn Out Prostitutes

Another way of turning out a potential prostitute involves drugs.

"I never used drugs," the Dap says, "and none of my girls ever touched them when they were with me. But a lot of pimps lately have been stringing their women out on heroin to get them to work the streets.

that he worked the girls. In one year alone, he says, he bought a Cadillac Eldorado, a Monte Carlo, an Olds 98, a Toronado and a Buick Riviera.

Yet, he says, "I never viewed pimping as my ultimate goal in life.

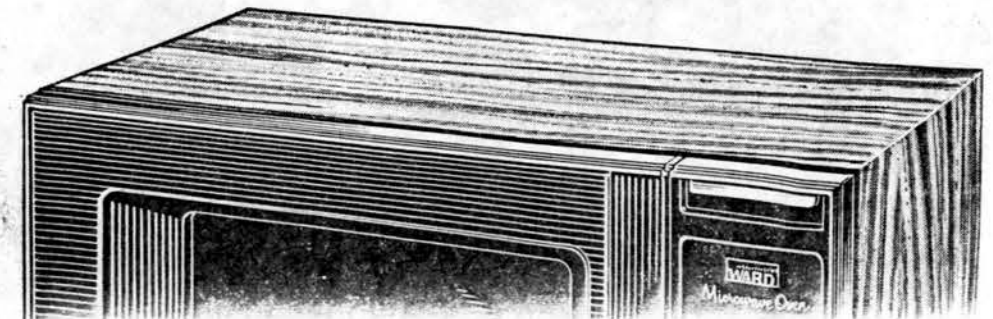
"It was always something I was doing for a period of time. I always planned to go on to school and get into social work of some type. But it wasn't always that way for the other players.

"The image of success is all-important to street people. A girl picks a man who can do for her and she's going to pick someone who's making it. A fancy car and clothes — those are



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## A Pimp or 'Player' is Not Some Grotesque Monster

"Think about it," he continues. "A pimp — the term we use now is 'player' — is not some grotesque monster who beats his ladies into submission and strips them of all virtue and identity.

"Sure there are some, but they are only a small minority.

"Most players take care of their ladies or the girls won't work for them. If you have to use strong-arm tactics they'll hold out on you or, worse, turn you in for a case. And pandering can get you 20 in the slammer."

According to the The Dap, and another pimp interviewed who refused to be quoted or identified, the pimp or player is a big man among inner city children — "the Jesse James of the ghetto."

He's a folk hero of sorts who drives flashy cars, wears fine threads and travels in the company of beautiful women.

"They were the very first people we wanted to be like," The Dap says. "You know, it's traditionally been hard for black men to find work and we're used to being supported by our women.

## It's a Way of Striking At the White Community

"Pimping is a way of striking out at the white community. We take the white man's money and some of the players take his ladies, too."

A pimp usually learns his trade, he says, by hanging around with the older guys already involved with prostitution. A few are taught by established prostitutes.

"This idea of a pimp taking innocent women and turning them into whores is only partially true," he says.

"The relationship between a player and his ladies is one based on need. A girl needs someone she can trust. She needs someone who'll give her protection. And she knows she can trust her pimp because there's a financial tie between them.

But I firmly believe that it's the prostitutes who make the pimps and not the pimps who make the prostitutes. Usually it's the girl who approaches the player and wants to become one of his

She doesn't deny that pimps regularly recruit women to work the streets.

"The finessers turn out their girls with love," he says, explaining that "turning out" means inducing a young woman into selling herself. (A "finesser" is an urbane, smooth-talking pimp who treats his ladies with respect.)

Accordingly, after a woman falls in

habits."

The Dap entered prostitution at a comparatively late age, 23, after he and his wife had separated. He's 37 now. Most pimps get in the business in their teens, he says.

A handsome man with soft brown eyes, and a smooth talker, he says he was always used to receiving presents from women.

"I was an athlete in high school and I always had ladies coming up to me to try and get my attention," he says. "Everyone always thought I looked like a pimp.

"After separating from my wife I went to this bar and a prostitute picked me up and made me her man."

She taught him the business and within the year he was approached by a second prostitute who slipped \$500 into his hand to get his consideration.

The third and final member of his stable approached him a few months later.

## He Didn't Mess Around In White Man's Garden

"I only had black girls," he explains. "I was afraid of white girls. You mess around in the white man's garden and you can go to prison for a long time 'cause they're going to be out looking for you."

The Dap claims he enjoyed a good standard of living for the eight years

ago because, as he says, the street scene was changing and he wanted to go back to school.

"Drugs were coming on real heavy," he says. "Grand Rapids was never a real good town for pimps, but there were a few of us players who could make out.

## Traditionally, a Player Took Care of His Ladies

"When I came up, there was this tradition that a player took care of his ladies. If a lady wanted to leave, she could.

"There were the bars along the track (S. Division Ave.), and we did a good, clean business.

"But the bars are gone now and the track is all 15-, 16-year-old girls who are out supporting a habit. There are a lot of freaks out there, too. You know, sissies.

"I think there are more men-girls on the strip than there are girls, and sometimes you can't tell the difference because they'll be dressed to the max.

"You know, there are a lot of pimps in this town, young fellows with maybe only one girl. And a lot of these fellows clip their tricks (assault their customers).

"There are only two, maybe three, real players left in Grand Rapids. I mean the real, Eldorado-driving players. The others have either died, left town or are in prison."

**Karen exchanged a \$2,500 scholarship for a \$9.95 pullover.**

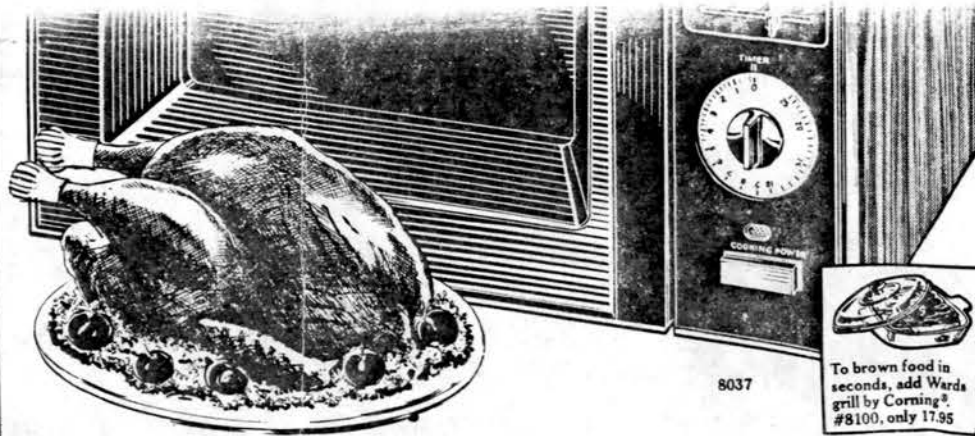
Karen was recently arrested and convicted of shoplifting. Here's what she has to say about it.

*"I dropped this pullover into my shopping bag and started to leave the store. I was practically outside when I was stopped. They started making a big deal right in front of everybody. It was the most humiliating experience of my life.*

*"Then the police came. And I was booked for shoplifting.*

*"You won't believe what it was like facing my parents and friends. Everybody found out. And probably the worst thing of all, I never heard any more about my scholarship."*

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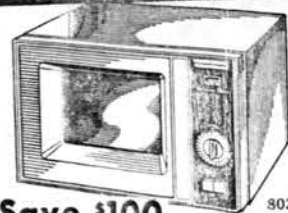
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GUIDELINES FOR THE INVESTIGATION, CHARGING AND PROSECUTION  
OF LOITERING WITH INTENT TO SOLICIT FOR PROSTITUTION,  
PROSTITUTION AND PUBLIC INDECENCY

I. Loitering with Intent to Solicit for Prostitution  
(St. Paul Legislative Code Section 272.03)

A. Elements of the crime (must be proved at trial)

1. Loitering (slow in moving, delay, linger, saunter, lag behind)
2. on the streets or in a public place or in a place open to the public
3. with intent to solicit for the purpose of prostitution,
4. on the date in question, in Ramsey County, State of Minnesota

B. Guidelines for investigation and arrest

If police officer(s) are observing activity of one or more individuals who are, in their experience, behaving as it has been observed prostitutes do generally behave, then it is suggested that a detailed report be made as follows:

Note in your report your observations of:

- (a) loitering (over what period of time)
- (b) waving or-gesturing to cars, etc.
- (c) manner of clothing
- (d) particulars of any overheard conversations between the suspected prostitute and "john"
- (e) investigatory admissions (based on initial stop and investigatory questions)
- (f) admissions made after a Miranda warning. Assuming the officer believes there is probable cause for an arrest and does make an arrest and then gives a Miranda warning, the officer is free to question the suspect for more details if she/he/they will talk.

C. Guidelines for prosecution

If the police report details sufficient probable cause for the arrest and if there are admissions by a suspected prostitute as to why the prostitute is "loitering", i.e., to make money through tricks, etc., then we can and will prosecute the case.

Without admissions, we cannot prove one of the necessary elements of the crime -- intent. We will therefore be forced to dismiss such a case.

Each case will be reviewed on its own facts and merits.

II. Prostitution (Minnesota Statute Section 609.324)

A. Elements of the crime

1. Suspect is at least eighteen years old
2. Suspect intentionally engaged in or agreed to engage in sexual penetration or sexual contact
3. for hire
4. Suspect's actions occurred on (date and time) in Ramsey County, State of Minnesota

B. Guidelines for investigation and arrest

1. Undercover operations

These situations are usually fairly standard and there are already departmental guidelines which are excellent if followed

2. Uniformed officers

When a uniformed officer observes what is apparently a prostitution transaction, follows the suspects and observes them engaged in sexual activity, it is suggested that the following procedures be followed:

- (a) Separate the suspects
- (b) Ask preliminary questions
- (c) Arrest and give Miranda warning and ask questions
- (d) Write a detailed report indicating admissions made both before and after Miranda, as well as a narrative of observations
- (e) Both suspects should be booked for gross misdemeanor prostitution, if either suspect makes admissions to a prostitution transaction
- (f) If neither suspect makes admissions, then both should be booked for gross misdemeanor Public Indecency (See III, B, below)

C. Guidelines for Prosecution

If the police report details sufficient probable cause for an arrest and if all of the elements noted in Section "A" are included and provable in court, then the case will be prosecuted. If the prostitution offense is the second within two years of a prior similar conviction, the case will be prosecuted as a gross misdemeanor.

If the prior conviction is more than two years old or if there is no prior conviction, the case will be prosecuted as a misdemeanor.

III. Public Indecency (Minnesota Statute Section 617.23) *Indecent Conduct*

Please be aware that this charge is included in the same statute under which we charge Indecent Exposure.

However, Indecent Exposure charges will be saved, in general, for those cases where a suspect is attempting to attract attention to his (or her) own behavior.

Public Indecency will be used in cases outlined in the Guidelines below.

A. Elements of the crime

1. Defendant (a) exposed or (b) procured another to expose his/her person or his/her private parts
2. Defendant engaged in any (a) open or gross lewdness or lascivious behavior or (b) public indecency
3. The exposure was wilful and lewd; that is, done with the deliberate intent to be lewd or indecent
4. The exposure took place in a public place
5. Defendant's act took place on the date in question in Ramsey County, State of Minnesota

B. Guidelines for investigation and arrest

The situation in which the charge of Public Indecency will be made is generally exactly the same as that outlined under the Prostitution guidelines for situations involving uniformed officers.

Please see the discussion under II. Prostitution, B.2. Uniformed officers.

Follow the same procedures as outlined there. But if neither suspect makes admissions as to having engaged in prostitution, then both suspects should be booked for gross misdemeanor Public Indecency.

Please note that one of the elements we must prove is that the alleged act occurred in a public place.

A "public place" does not include the darkened corner of a private parking lot or darkened end of a dead-end street.

It can include an obvious, open area in a parking lot, such as Sears during daylight hours or where lighting makes it easy to see and where members of the public are likely able to see.

In the end, each case must be screened for prosecution based on the particular facts.

### C. Guidelines for Prosecution

If the police report details sufficient probable cause for an arrest and if all of the elements noted in Section "A." are included (exposure of private parts; lewd, lascivious behavior or public indecency (oral or anal sex or sexual intercourse); in a public place; in St. Paul), and if there are no admissions allowing a prostitution charge, the case will be prosecuted as Public Indecency.

If, by chance, this is the second offense for a suspect, after a prior conviction under the same statute, then it will be prosecuted as a gross misdemeanor.

If, while in custody, one or both of the suspects subsequently makes meaningful admissions as to prostitution, then the suspects are likely to be charged with prostitution, either as a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor, as is appropriate.

# Prostitution



Prostitution, once the illegal enterprise that helped to support underworld operations, today plays a small and declining role in organized crime operations.<sup>1</sup> This does not mean, however, that prostitution itself is waning. On the contrary, arrests have increased 80.1% since 1960, an ever-increasing number of young persons are involved (in 1969, almost six out of ten persons arrested were under the age of 25.)<sup>2</sup> Prostitution by any measure is still a police and particularly a community problem. This Training Key discusses prostitution offenses and techniques that can be used in their control.

## Training Key



#151

There are several difficulties inherent in enforcing morals laws in any jurisdiction because morals offenses are quite different from crimes such as burglary, theft, or robbery. The buyer of illegal goods or services is often a satisfied customer, making his attitude toward his involvement substantially different from that of the usual victim of a crime. In fact, he may be guilty of a crime by virtue of his participation in the transaction. Consequently, he does not ordinarily report the offense to the police, nor is he anxious to cooperate in the prosecution. Prostitution offenses are characterized by the absence of direct harm to anyone except the willing participants, although in some cases the family and associates are indirectly injured, and the public health hazards are always present.

Many persons believe that enforcement of ordinances regulating personal conduct is outdated and inconsistent with modern life. Other persons live by double standards, holding the opinion that such laws are made for the weak persons who may tend to fall into financial or family difficulties if they indulge in these "pastimes", but are not meant for those who are financially able to afford them and emotionally adept enough to rationalize their behavior.

There are advocates for the legalization of prostitution and other commercial vices. Justifying their arguments on the grounds that legalization would control the spread of venereal disease, they naively contend that prostitution would not be harmful if it were permitted under supervision in certain areas of the community.

These proposals are not new to the world; indeed, they have already been tried in England, France and Germany. The results of these social experiments show that the legalization of prostitution brought the opposite of the desired goals. Venereal disease increased, and in areas where legalized prostitution was allowed, other crimes increased to the point that prospective customers would no longer seek out the designated areas, forcing the prostitutes to leave the regulated districts in search of customers. Control by officials was in fact lost.

<sup>1</sup>Task Force Report: *Organized Crime*, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967) p. 4.

Society's answer to vice offenses implies that the strong must help the weak by protecting them from their own folly. Because of this philosophy, morals laws have been enacted to shield the weak from their own lack of good judgment. The public fails to realize the relationship between the single violation and the need to suppress all forms of vice. The individual violation itself is not of great importance, but it cannot be excused because in the cumulative sense it sets the stage for a variety of corruptive influences, such as:

- The spread of venereal disease
- The threat of organized vice operations
- The effects on family life, and especially on young people, in the community where prostitution flourishes
- The negative image created within and about a community where prostitution exists to the point that it is recognized by a substantial number of persons

Enforcement of laws relating to all commercialized vice (gambling, prostitution, narcotics, pornography, and liquor control) is a police responsibility, although it may be shared with other agencies. However, vice often flourishes in spite of the law and the legal procedures established for its control. Prostitution exists in a community because of public apathy (reflected in police attitudes toward the offense), police inefficiency, and sometimes corrupt public officials. Laxity or indifference to the enforcement of vice laws, which receives tacit approval by the public, is the primary reason why vice exists in any community. It is therefore a legitimate task of the police department to point out the advantages of its control. (It could be argued that the police reflect the community's attitudes, and so if the community wants prostitution, police should overlook offenses. The argument does not address the problem of existing ordinances, however, and all the difficulties of the exercise of police discretion in such instances.)

<sup>2</sup>Uniform Crime Reports for the United States: 1969, U.S. Department of Justice, F.B.I. (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1970), p. 111 and 115.

## *Prostitution and Venereal Disease*

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In a social and psychoanalytic study of prostitutes, it was found that a large percentage of streetwalkers are drug addicts with more than 90% of female addicts having worked as prostitutes from time to time.<sup>3</sup> Some persons feel that the substantial increase in heroin addiction is a major factor in the increase of streetwalkers in our largest cities.

Prostitution is defined as the business of providing sexual relationships for an exchange of money. In order to prove prostitution, the officer must produce clear evidence that a "price" was quoted for a sexual service. Many times these "business arrangements" are completed by hint and suggestion, and not by an explicit agreement. This makes the task of gathering the required proof most difficult. It is not enough to prove that a man and a woman engaged in fornication, or even that a girl promiscuously engaged in sexual relations. The indiscriminate solicitation of men in bars, hotels and on the public streets assists in establishing that the proposed relationship was a commercial one, but the basic question remains, "Was a price quoted to provide a sexual service?"

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associate, cab driver, bell boy, and the like. Call girls are popular with men who travel, conventioners, and those who seek prostitutes regularly. These operations are not easily detected by authorities. Business fronts, such as escort services, date bureaus, model agencies, and message parlors are used by call girls, while others conduct activities from apartments, hotels, or places mutually agreed on by the two parties.

Usually the caller is asked a series of questions to assure that he does not represent a threat to the operation. In some cases more than one number is used, and the caller must satisfy the first party of his identity before further arrangements are made. Many times the prostitute will not talk to the customer directly or quote any price, the price being negotiated by an associate at the telephone number called by the customer. When arrangements are completed, a meeting site is selected in a restaurant, bar, or hotel room, giving the impression of a "normal" meeting.

An advantage some call girls have over their competitors is their appearance as young career women. These girls are well versed in the art of conversation, and may be engaged for an evening's companionship without the inclusion of sexual relationships.

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Another variation of the "taxicab operation" involves the driver who takes a prostitute in the vehicle and picks up a "trick". The sexual service is performed while the cab drives around the city.

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Today, houses of prostitution still operate within our communities; however, they are much less "open" than they were in the past. These businesses—and they are businesses—may be situated in private homes or apartment houses, with only a few girls working under the direction of a "madam". The "madam" oversees the logistics—screening customers, collecting fees, etc. Patrons may be brought to the "house" by a former client, or directed by a cab driver, bartender, or hotel clerk.

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When arresting girls working the "hotel circuit," check for a notebook containing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of hotels or hotel employees willing to work with them. This information is valuable in future vice control operations.

"B Girl" Operations: In some cities "B Girl" taverns and cocktail lounges still operate. The tavern operator pays the girls a proportion of the cost of each drink they solicit from male customers. These drinks are usually low in alcoholic content, or in some cases may be tea or a soft drink. Although "B Girls" are not prostitutes in the sense of actively seeking customers, they occasionally make a "date" with a patron of the bar after closing hours for the purposes of prostitution.

## Aura of Crime

Prostitution is found in various community settings, from the upper and middle class neighborhood to the poorest section of the city. However, it is usually found in areas of high crime concentration, and while we cannot say that prostitution is directly related to other crimes, we can show that where prostitution flourishes, there is also a high incidence of thefts, robberies, drug violations, extortions, and other street crimes.

Men who engage in "trolling" for a prostitute are easy victims for the strongarm robber often working with a prostitute. After contact is made, the customer is directed to a meeting site (vacant lot, dark street, or private room), where accomplices wait to strongarm him. A variation includes the theft of the customer's wallet while the "trick" is being entertained. The client's automobile is also a target, including the radio, tape player, transmission, tires, etc., or even the auto itself.

Persons who are careless about their identity may find that they are contacted with a demand for money, a few days after an encounter with a prostitute, and if they refuse to comply, face exposure to their family or business associates. Pictures may have been taken, or professed to be held by the person making contact with the extortion victim.

These victims are reluctant to report the incident to authorities, and those that do make reports of thefts and robberies usually will not admit that they were involved with a prostitute. They are concerned only with the recovery of their property, and many complaints are dropped once the victim discovers that a court appearance is required. Recognizing the reluctance of victims to disclose their involvement, criminals working the prostitute district operate with a feeling of safety while attacking the person or property of customers.

## Police Responsibility

It has been advocated by many administrators that the patrol officer be held generally responsible for the crime in his assigned area, including vice operations. Too often, the beat officer feels that the suppression of prostitution should be the responsibility of a specialized vice unit, and that there is little that he can do about controlling vice conditions in his area. There is a great deal that the patrol officer can do to control prostitution activities, with or without specialized vice units.

Areas where "street walking" activities are conducted or are suspected should be patrolled regularly during the hours when this practice is most common, usually in the late evening and early morning hours. If these areas are inspected in a random pattern, it discourages patrons and prostitutes alike from frequenting these districts.

Regular checks of taverns and restaurants should be made. The officer's appearance in establishments where contacts are suspected does a great deal to discourage prospective customers. Bartenders are less likely to allow prostitutes in their establishment, or encourage "B girl" activities if they are aware that patrol officers are making periodic checks for this purpose.

While on preventive patrol, officers should be alert for any type of unusual activity which might indicate prostitution or other commercial vice activities are taking place. A residence, office building, or hotel with an unusual number of visitors at odd hours may be the location of an illegal business. Addresses and other pertinent information should be recorded and forwarded to the unit in the department responsible for follow-up investigation.

Taxicabs carrying passengers without the "fare flag" in the down position, or the "for hire" sign lighted, should be stopped and checked, approaching these vehicles with caution, as this is also a signal sometimes used by cab drivers indicating distress or trouble. Suspicious activities requiring a greater amount of attention than you can provide should be turned over to the appropriate unit, with complete and detailed information on the situation you observed so that the best surveillance or undercover tactics can be planned. The follow-up unit should acknowledge receipt of the information and inform you what action was taken and the results.

Personnel selected for prostitution investigations must be knowledgeable in the law concerning entrapment and solicitation. Active, experienced prostitutes are aware that you have no case if you solicit her (even if you know her to be a prostitute), and quite often she will wait until the prospective customer has made an offer before negotiating the price, act, place, etc.

The cars driven in vice operations are very important. The typical detective car is often as conspicuous as the marked patrol vehicle. In some cases it is advisable to use rental cars, or the personal car of the officer. Officers using these cars will need to be equipped with portable radios.

An officer working on a "trolling" investigation should be in radio contact with a partner. While working on hotel assignments, have a partner in the vicinity who is aware of your location and can respond quickly in case he is required to make the arrest. When the number of a suspected "call girl" operation is obtained, the number should be called and if a contact is made, the same officer should complete the investigation by keeping the "date" and making an arrest.

1. Laws.
2. Enforcement - A: response to the community.  
Never eradicate.  
Street, bar, call girl - hierarchy.  
B: Also affected by court decisions.  
Loritsky, ---
3. Here we have direct knowledge of the trade.  
Hard work.  
"Too old". Questions.
4. Pimp operation  
Difficult to escape -  
Some quite satisfied  
Others threatened, assaulted & killed. - Stere. Battered women.

# Prostitution



Prostitution, once the illegal enterprise that helped to support underworld operations, today plays a small and declining role in organized crime operations.<sup>1</sup> This does not mean, however, that prostitution itself is waning. On the contrary, arrests have increased 80.1% since 1960, an ever-increasing number of young persons are involved (in 1969, almost six out of ten persons arrested were under the age of 25.)<sup>2</sup> Prostitution by any measure is still a police and particularly a community problem. This Training Key discusses prostitution offenses and techniques that can be used in their control.

## Training Key

#151

There are several difficulties inherent in enforcing morals laws in any jurisdiction because morals offenses are quite different from crimes such as burglary, theft, or robbery. The buyer of illegal goods or services is often a satisfied customer, making his attitude toward his involvement substantially different from that of the usual victim of a crime. In fact, he may be guilty of a crime by virtue of his participation in the transaction. Consequently, he does not ordinarily report the offense to the police, nor is he anxious to cooperate in the prosecution. Prostitution offenses are characterized by the absence of direct harm to anyone except the willing participants, although in some cases the family and associates are indirectly injured, and the public health hazards are always present.

Many persons believe that enforcement of ordinances regulating personal conduct is outdated and inconsistent with modern life. Other persons live by double standards, holding the opinion that such laws are made for the weak persons who may tend to fall into financial or family difficulties if they indulge in these "pastimes", but are not meant for those who are financially able to afford them and emotionally adept enough to rationalize their behavior.

There are advocates for the legalization of prostitution and other commercial vices. Justifying their arguments on the grounds that legalization would control the spread of venereal disease, they naively contend that prostitution would not be harmful if it were permitted under supervision in certain areas of the community.

These proposals are not new to the world; indeed, they have already been tried in England, France and Germany. The results of these social experiments show that the legalization of prostitution brought the opposite of the desired goals. Venereal disease increased, and in areas where legalized prostitution was allowed, other crimes increased to the point that prospective customers would no longer seek out the designated areas, forcing the prostitutes to leave the regulated districts in search of customers. Control by officials was in fact lost.

<sup>1</sup>Task Force Report: *Organized Crime*, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1967) p. 4.

Society's answer to vice offenses implies that the strong must help the weak by protecting them from their own folly. Because of this philosophy, morals laws have been enacted to shield the weak from their own lack of good judgment. The public fails to realize the relationship between the single violation and the need to suppress all forms of vice. The individual violation itself is not of great importance, but it cannot be excused because in the cumulative sense it sets the stage for a variety of corruptive influences, such as:

- The spread of venereal disease
- The threat of organized vice operations
- The effects on family life, and especially on young people, in the community where prostitution flourishes
- The negative image created within and about a community where prostitution exists to the point that it is recognized by a substantial number of persons

Enforcement of laws relating to all commercialized vice (gambling, prostitution, narcotics, pornography, and liquor control) is a police responsibility, although it may be shared with other agencies. However, vice often flourishes in spite of the law and the legal procedures established for its control. Prostitution exists in a community because of public apathy (reflected in police attitudes toward the offense), police inefficiency, and sometimes corrupt public officials. Laxity or indifference to the enforcement of vice laws, which receives tacit approval by the public, is the primary reason why vice exists in any community. It is therefore a legitimate task of the police department to point out the advantages of its control. (It could be argued that the police reflect the community's attitudes, and so if the community wants prostitution, police should overlook offenses. The argument does not address the problem of existing ordinances, however, and all the difficulties of the exercise of police discretion in such instances.)

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470.03

Loitering or Lurking for Unlawful Purposes

No person shall loiter or lurk on the streets, or in a public place, or in a place open to the public, with intent to solicit for the purpose of prostitution or any other act prohibited by law.

474.00

Window Peeping

474.01

Unlawful

It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person surreptitiously to look, gaze, stare, or peep in the window of a home or place of dwelling of another with intent to intrude upon or interfere with the privacy of a member of the household thereof.

475.00

Distribution of Obscene Matter to Minors

475.01

Prohibited

Any person who knowingly gives, furnishes, sells, offers to sell, distributes commercially, or has in his possession with the intent to give, furnish, sell, offer to sell, or distribute commercially to any minor or to any person for sale or resale to any minor any obscene, lewd, lascivious or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print or other matter of indecent character, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

476.00

Obscene Books, Pictures, Etc.

476.01

Prohibited

Any person who shall knowingly exhibit, sell or offer to sell any obscene, lewd, lascivious or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, motion picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print or other matter of indecent character shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

469.00

Disorderly Houses

Any person or persons who shall, within the limits of the City of St. Paul, keep a house of ill-fame, or a place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, or who shall keep a disorderly or ill-governed house or place, or a house or place for the practice of fornication, or for the resort of persons of evil name or fame, or dishonest conversation, or who shall permit or suffer to come together, at such houses or place, persons of ill name or fame, or who shall commit or suffer to be committed therein any immoral, immodest, or other improper conduct or behavior, or any tippling, revelling, rioting, or disturbance, and all person, male or female, who resort to or visit such disorderly houses or house of ill-fame for the purpose of fornication or dishonest conversation or any immoral, immodest or other improper conduct or behavior, or any tippling, revelling, rioting, or disturbance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

469.02

Disorderly conduct

No person or persons within the City of St. Paul, shall commit or suffer to be committed, in any house or other building or premises by him, or her, or them occupied, any rioting, quarreling, fighting, revelling, drunkenness, or any other disorderly conduct, calculated to disturb the neighborhood, or annoy travelers or others.

470.00

Solicitation to Vice

470.01

Prohibition

Any person who shall, within the corporate limits of the City of St. Paul, invite, induce or attempt to invite or induce another or others, by any means of communication, including telephone, to commit lewd and illicit sexual intercourse or indecent behavior of whatsoever type or nature, or who shall appear in or be within the corporate limits of the City of St. Paul for the purpose of inducing, inviting or attempting to induce or invite another or others to commit lewd and illicit sexual intercourse or indecent behavior of whatsoever type or nature, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

470.02

Telephones

Any offense committed by or with the use of a telephone as set forth in Section 470.01 may be deemed to have been committed either at the place from which the telephone call or calls were made or at the place where the telephone call or calls were received.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE  
CITY OF SAINT PAUL  
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

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CURRENT STATUTE REGARDING PROSTITUTION  
(as of 11-5-'75)

609.32 **PROSTITUTION.** Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (1) "Prostitution" means engaging or offering or agreeing to engage for hire in sexual intercourse, as defined in section 609.29, or sodomy as defined in section 609.293, subdivision 1. ---

(2) A "place of prostitution" is a house or other place where prostitution is practiced or from which prostitution is promoted.

Subd. 2. **Acts prohibited.** Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both:

(1) Solicits or induces another under the age of 18 years to practice prostitution;

or

(2) Being a parent, guardian, or other custodian of the person of a child under the age of 18 years consents to his being taken or detained for the purposes of prostitution.

Subd. 3. **Other acts prohibited.** Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both:

(1) Keeps a place of prostitution; or

(2) Leases or otherwise permits premises owned by him or under his control to be used as a place of prostitution; or

(3) Solicits or induces another over the age of 18 years to practice prostitution;

or

(4) Solicits another under the age of 18 years to have sexual intercourse or to commit sodomy with a prostitute or admits him to a place of prostitution; or

(5) Engages as a prostitute in an act of sexual intercourse or sodomy with another under the age of 18 years; or

(6) Transports a prostitute from one place of prostitution within the state to another such place within or without the state, or brings a prostitute into the state, for the purpose of prostitution.

Subd. 4. **Further acts prohibited.** Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both:

(1) Engages in prostitution; or

(2) Is supported in whole or in part by the earnings of a prostitute; or

(3) Solicits for a prostitute, directs, takes, or transports another to a prostitute or place of prostitution, or brings a prostitute to him, for the purpose of sexual intercourse or sodomy with a prostitute; or

(4) Hires or offers or agrees to hire another person to engage in sexual intercourse or sodomy.

[1967 c 507 s 9; 1974 c 507 s 1, 2]

CITY ORDINANCE

Chapter 470. Solicitation to Vice

470.03--Loitering or Lurking for Unlawful Purpose.

No person shall loiter or lurk on the streets, or in a place open to public, with intent to solicit for the purpose of prostitution or any other act prohibited by law.

(Added ord. 14290, Oct. 1, 1969).

STATE STATUTE

609.32 PROSTITUTION. Subdivision 1. Definitions. (1)

"Prostitution" means engaging or offering or agreeing to engage for hire in sexual intercourse, as defined in section 609.29, or sodomy as defined in section 609.293, subdivision 1. (2) A "place of prostitution" is practiced or from which prostitution is promoted.

Subdivision 4. Further acts prohibited. Whoever intentionally does any of the following may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both:

- (1) Engages in prostitution; or
- (2) Is supported in whole or in part by the earnings of a prostitute; or
- (3) Solicits for a prostitute, directs, takes, or transports another to a prostitute or place of prostitution, or brings a prostitute to him, for the purpose of sexual intercourse or sodomy with a prostitute.

(1967 c 507 s 9)

Action began 10-23-73

Apr. 25

June 4

Aug. 1

4-9-74 Conclusions of Law:

1. Prosecution is in violation under the Equal Protection Clause of 14 Amendment of U.S. Constitution (male officers acting as decays) + charge should be dismissed.

Judge Bertrand Poritsky

4-11-64 City Attny Keith Hanzel ruled use of both sexes on decays.

## Sexually Abused Children and Teen-age Prostitution

The relationship between child sexual abuse and teen-age prostitution is coming under serious scrutiny. Statistics indicate that in the United States there may be as many as 600,000 female and 300,000 male juvenile prostitutes. Juvenile prostitution increased 230 percent between 1967 and 1976, according to an estimate by HHS's Youth Development Bureau, Office of Human Development Services. This represents a 242 percent increase in female prostitution, and a 195 percent increase in male prostitution. Many of these young people are among the one million youth who run away from home each year.

There is some evidence of a direct correlation between teen-age prostitution and child sexual abuse. A study of juvenile prostitution in Minnesota, conducted by Enablers, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minnesota, suggests that 40 to 75 percent of female and male adolescents who became prostitutes were initially victims of physical and/or sexual abuse.

### Current Research

University of Washington researchers Jennifer James and Debra Boyer are completing a 3-year study that examines the relationship between child sexual abuse and early entrance into female prostitution. Their study, funded by HHS's National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, is comparing the experiences of 138 female prostitutes ranging in age from 12 to 17 with those of a group of 100 delinquent girls who did not become prostitutes. James and Boyer state that preliminary results confirm their previous findings that "negative sexual experiences have more to do with prostitution behavior than any other single factor."

While child sexual abuse (rape, incest, and molestation) occurred in both groups, the juvenile prostitutes had experienced a higher incidence of abuse. Of the control group, 33 percent were sexually molested during childhood, compared with 37 percent of the prostitutes. Of the young prostitutes, 63 percent reported being physically abused and 51 percent reported being raped prior to entering prostitution. Of the group who had been raped, half had experienced multiple rapes. The average age of first intercourse for the prostitutes was about 12½ years.

### The "Drift" Theory

James has developed a theory of how young females become prostitutes by "drifting into deviance". As described in

Boyer's unpublished paper entitled "Perspectives on Prostitution: Juvenile Prostitution," the "drift" theory has four phases.

In phase one, adaption, a girl adapts to a negative self-image brought on by sexual and physical abuse, early negative sexual experiences, or parental absence or neglect. If she becomes sexually active in adolescence and it becomes public knowledge, she may be labeled promiscuous. Such labeling may be important in creating in the young woman an identification with a deviant life style such as prostitution. This may be compounded by an early pregnancy, abortion, or contracting a venereal disease.

In phase two, acculturation, a young female discovers the various ways in which the female sex role is culturally defined. Jennifer James has said, "All women in our culture must in some way come to terms with the fact that their personal value is often considered inseparable from their sexual value." (*American Journal of Psychiatry* 134: 12, 1977, p. 1384). Girls who are victims of incest or rape or who are sexually active may be viewed as deviant by others and labeled "whores" or they may define themselves as such. A girl's reaction to this labeling may be to run away from home, to be truant or drop out of school, or to act in other ways that bring her into the juvenile justice system. When she encounters that system it may reinforce the deviant label and expose her to the prostitution life style. James has found that adolescents can learn the fundamentals of prostitution as well as associate with juvenile pimps while under court jurisdiction. Even during the early court process or while in group or foster care homes, young women may meet prostitutes who will teach them about this life style when they are released.

A variety of circumstances can contribute to the initial experience. A runaway girl may barter for money, food or shelter, for example. James found that while most of the young women were approached by pimps and asked to prostitute, some juvenile prostitutes stated that they began on "their own initiative or with a girlfriend." A girl who continues to prostitute after an initial experience will become assimilated into the prostitution subculture, the third phase, and may then become committed to it, the fourth phase. When arrested for prostitution, a young woman becomes formally labeled. James sees the entrance of girls into prostitution as a "drift" into the "deviant" end of James' sex-role continuum. Based on this research, James believes

that a girl's early sexual experience and conditioning does influence her entrance into prostitution.

### Community Task Force

As one result of their study, James and Boyer work with a county task force on juvenile prostitution. The task force emphasizes that the responsibility for juvenile prostitution remains with the customers, not the victims, and informs the community of its responsibility to protect children from abuse and exploitation. One committee of the task force has created a public education campaign. Another has used money from the county's Year of the Child appropriations to develop an elementary school curriculum on child sexual abuse geared to the first and second grades. Children will be taught what sexual abuse is, when touching is appropriate and when it is not, and about their personal rights. They will be told that if they are sexually abused, they are not to blame and who they should tell about it, and also what to do if they are not believed. The task force aims to help prevent abuse by educating children.

Another task force committee is developing a long-term treatment and shelter care program to integrate former juvenile prostitutes into mainstream society. A committee working on legislation recommends a mandatory jail sentence for persons convicted of soliciting a juvenile for purposes of prostitution. The local prosecutor's office has also developed a diversionary program for juveniles who are arrested for prostitution that will put them immediately in touch with social workers.

Children who have been sexually victimized and abused need to be protected from further sexual exploitation. Improving the status of children's rights in our society and developing and enforcing strong social and legal sanctions against adults who sexually victimize children are two ways to create long-range societal change. This cannot occur, however, without complementary changes in socio-sexual attitudes and sex-role expectations.

For additional information on the study, "Entrance into Juvenile Prostitution," or on the King County Juvenile Prostitution Task Force, contact Jennifer James or Debra Boyer, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Washington Medical School, BB-1538, RP 10, Seattle, Washington 98195. —LW

# response

to violence in the family

Volume 3, Number 9

May 1980

## Levi Strauss Funds Domestic Violence Projects

*This article is the first of a series on foundations as a funding source for domestic violence projects.*

Lack of funds for domestic violence projects such as shelters, hotlines, and counseling services is a continuing problem. Federal, state, and local agencies do not have sufficient money to support needed services. Now private foundations are emerging as a new source of funding.

One such group, the Levi Strauss Foundation, funds shelters and other services for victims of domestic violence in communities where Levi Strauss and Company, a clothing manufacturer, has production and distribution facilities. Funding is based on the premise that domestic violence is a pressing social issue which affects the welfare of the company's workers and their communities. In 1975, the foundation made its first domestic violence grant to a project in New Mexico to support a 24-hour crisis center to aid battered women.

Of the \$4.6 million the foundation has for disbursement in 1980, \$1.2 million is allocated for direct services to local communities. It is from this section of the budget that money is drawn to support local domestic violence projects. The funds can also be used to support other community social services as well as local recreational or vocational projects. Grants usually range from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

The Levi Strauss Foundation is a general purpose foundation that makes grants to a variety of projects in areas of health, education, human resources, and the arts. The foundation, which receives its funds solely from Levi Strauss and Company, is the mechanism through which this company exercises its sense of corporate social responsibility.

The issue of domestic violence came to the attention of the foundation through a variety of channels, including television

and the press, communication with social service agencies and women's programs, and the concerns expressed by plant managers in local facilities that domestic violence was an important problem in their communities which had to be dealt with.

The company's support of shelters and other services for battered women has relevance for its employees because of the composition of its workforce. The company employs over 29,000 workers in the United States, of which 80 percent are women. Employees work in 63 production and distribution facilities in 58 communities located mostly in the southwestern and southeastern states.

Efforts to help victims of domestic violence and to support prevention programs are sound business policies as well. Barbara Hart, Chairperson of the Legislative Task Force of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, in testimony on S.1843 before the Senate Subcommittee on Child and Human Development on February 6, 1980, stated that each time a woman is battered she loses approximately 2 days of work. Acts of spouse abuse increase absenteeism which in turn decreases productivity.

In 1978 and 1979, seed grants totaling \$41,000 were made by the Levi Strauss Foundation to the University of Arkansas in Little Rock. The funds were used to establish the Mid-American Institute on Violence in Families at the University's Graduate School of Social Work. The Institute conducts research, trains professionals in the domestic violence field, disseminates information to the public, and provides technical assistance to domestic violence programs.

The Levi Strauss Foundation also funds national and regional coalitions on domestic violence. Both the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence received seed money in 1979.

According to Carroll Thrift, a founda-

tion representative, "Levi Strauss has only begun to address the issue of domestic violence, and we expect our interest, experience, and commitment to grow over the next several years." Thrift's statement was made in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Child and Human Development on February 6, 1980. He testified in support of the Senate domestic violence bill which would authorize the expenditure of \$65 million in federal funds for domestic violence projects.

Domestic violence and child abuse have been designated as "areas of special interest" to the Levi Strauss Foundation according to the *Bulletin*, a Levi Strauss community affairs publication. RESPONSE readers who have Levi Strauss production or distribution facilities in their communities can obtain further information on Levi Strauss funds for domestic violence projects by writing Vic Ornelas, National Manager of Community Services, Community Affairs Department, Levi Strauss and Company, Two Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, California 94106.

—WT

### Issue Highlights

Sexually Abused Children and Teen-age Prostitution	2
Dear Dad . . .	3
NIMH Research on Domestic Violence	4
LEAA Distributes <i>Double Jeopardy</i>	5
Programs for Men Who Batter: Part II	6

# Go-getter needs boost up

■ Editor's note: Holiday Wishes is co-sponsored by the Pioneer Press Dispatch and the Holiday Bureau. To help one of the families profiled, you can make out a check to Holiday Bureau '87 and send it to Holiday Bureau, 150 Eva St., P.O. Box 7217, St. Paul, Minn. 55107. Note the name of the family you want to help.

**K**aren Newton moved to Minnesota in August with a bed, a dining table, twin 2-year-olds and a dream.

She wants to be self-supporting.

"I don't want to be on welfare for the rest of my life. I wasn't raised that way," she says, stroking the hair of her daughter, Devin, asleep on her lap. "I don't want to depend on anybody."

When Newton landed a full-time job as a sales clerk at Donaldsons department store this month, she viewed it as the first step up the ladder of success. But as a single mother and sole support of her two children, she's probably getting off welfare, but entering the class of the working poor — unless she's able to continue receiving some form of public assistance. At the very least, she needs some private assistance to help her over the economic rough spots, until she can find a job that brings her higher wages.

Newton figures she'll be earning just under \$700, gross, per month, almost equal to what she makes now from a \$532 grant from Aid to Families With Dependent Children and \$148 a month in food stamps. Newton knows her financial aid will be reduced; she's just waiting to find out by how much. But even if she loses the entire AFDC grant, she should be able to receive help with child-care costs while at work.

Newton, 28, is faced with many unknowns, right now, says Peg Chapman, a counselor with PAT, Putting It All Together, an agency that helps women such as Newton become self-sufficient. The biggest unknown is whether the job will continue full time.

But Chapman feels Newton is prepared to meet the challenges, if she gets the temporary help she needs until she can land the higher paying job she's aiming for — perhaps in a bank.

And the people who know her say she'll probably get what she wants out of life. Her boss, Michelle Hunt, manager of the children's clothing department where Newton works, praises the woman's initiative. "Karen's a very dependable worker. She's not just sitting back and watching. She's trying," Hunt said.

Newton is optimistic. "The opportunities are here. You have to get out there, find the sources, apply yourself. I know what I want," says Newton, a black woman with an unbeatable combination: a high-school diploma, some college, a good work record and drive.

"What I really want to do is get back into banking," she says. She dreams of becoming an assistant bank manager. And she's got the background to do it, four years as a bank teller, some accounting.

It was for the sake of her children, Devin and Desmond, who will turn 3 Jan. 3, that she left her parents and the Detroit suburb where she grew up. "There were drugs, killings, break-ins. I didn't want my kids to grow up there," she says.

Newton admits she has her down times. "I used to sit around here and cry and think, 'Am I ever going to find a job?'" Still, she told herself, "I've got my health and the strength to go on, and I've got my babies."

There also is the lack of transportation. She has no car, but has learned to use the public bus system, thanks to a neighbor. Now she and her twins travel everywhere by bus. The gift of a double stroller would make life easier for the trio.

— CYNTHIA BOYD, Staff Writer



Sully Doroshow/Staff Photographer

**Karen Newton juggles rambunctious twins, Desmond and Devin, 2, and a full-time job.**

## HOLIDAY WISHES

### You can help with:

- A new double stroller, costing about \$120, or a good used one.
- Educational toys for her children, like alphabet flash cards at about \$3.50.
- Monthly bus cards, \$30 each.
- Donations of about \$120 for winter clothing for the children.

**A**S I COMPOSE THESE WORDS, I am spending the night in an institution. In the rooms around me are former drug addicts and pushers, ex-convicts and prostitutes, people with records of conviction for armed robbery and attempted murder. Yet I feel as safe as I ever have.

I am visiting the Delancey Street Foundation, a place that can safely claim to be like no other in the world. The building I am to sleep in—one of two Delancey Street residences in San Francisco, five nationwide—is a mansion on the Pacific Heights that once housed the Soviet consulate. Its residential suites, offices and conference rooms, appointed with decorous furniture and original artworks, look out on a view that sweeps majestically from the Golden Gate Bridge down the bay past Alcatraz.

Normally, only a handful of the very wealthy could afford to live in such splendor. But this house, like all the Delancey Street buildings, was bought and paid for by the people who live in it and run it—onetime drug abusers and felons. Today, they run businesses that make millions of dollars; they take not a penny of government money. One of Delancey Street's 3000 successful graduates sits on San Francisco's elected Board of Supervisors. Others serve as deputy sheriffs and police officers, lawyers and business executives. Nobody, including themselves, ever believed that they would be anything but worthless.

"I was in prison most of my life before I came to Delancey Street," says Abe, an assistant to the foundation's president. "I was in San Quentin for armed robbery." Abe, who had picked me up at the San Francisco airport, is a tall, articulate man, fashionably dressed and physically impressive. If he did not have the style and manners of a college English professor, he might be intimidating. Once, he was, "I was in a prison gang," he recalls. "I was using drugs. I had to turn my life around. Delancey Street helped me to do that." Abe left San Quentin more than a decade ago; today, he spends his life helping others to turn their lives around.

"Delancey Street functions as several opposite things at the same time," explains its president, Mimi Silbert, who holds a doctorate in criminology. "It is a treatment place. It is a vocational school. It has residential and educational facilities that make it like a college in some senses. Because we make our own money by ourselves, it really functions as a business."

Delancey Street was started 16 years ago by a group of former drug addicts



Some of the 350 members of the Delancey Street Foundation in San Francisco pose with its president, Mimi Silbert.

# They Earn Their Way Back

**FORMER DRUG ABUSERS ARE RUNNING A BUSINESS THAT'S MAKING MILLIONS**

who borrowed \$1000 from a loan shark for their working capital. From their own experience, they knew that the usual government-financed drug treatment and correctional programs were failing for the vast majority of drug abusers. Silbert signed on to help and suggested a name for the group. Delancey Street was a place on New York's Lower East Side where immigrants congregated at the turn of the century.

"When people first come in here," she says, "we call it 'immigration.' They

are a group of people who don't know how to make their way in American society. Like immigrants, they have to band together, to get strength from supporting each other.

"The first thing we do in immigration is change your image. We break the street and prison image. Everybody gets his or her hair cut short. Women remove all their makeup and the fake jewels that adorn them—almost every woman who comes into Delancey Street, in addition to everything else she's done,

**B Y M I C H A E L R Y A N**

has been a prostitute. We work from the outside in. If you act like you're okay, like you're a solid and respectable person who has dignity and pride, you'll start to become one."

At "The Club," a converted hotel where most "immigrants" reside, dinner is served at cloth-covered, candlelit tables. Residents come home from work, then dress before eating; many are learning the proper use of utensils for the first time.

A Delancey Street car takes us around the foundation's San Francisco buildings. John, the driver, wears a tweed jacket, button-down shirt and flannel slacks. "I was in San Quentin for attempted murder," he says as he works his way through traffic. "I was paroled and had two parole violations. Two years ago, I was on my way to another. They tested for drug use twice a month, and I was turning in dirty tests. I was desperate for something else."

John arrived at Delancey Street on drugs, and drunk as well. He was made to sit on a bench in the lobby of The Club until he sobered up. "We don't have a formal detoxification program," Silbert says. "We have a living room couch. You can detox from heroin on the couch. It's like having a bad flu. We cook a lot of homemade chicken soup and provide a lot of concern. Then, the second that you look at all functional, you stand up, we stick a broom in your hand, and you sweat out the rest."

Like everyone who comes to Delancey Street, John promised to stay at least two years—and to take part in what is less a drug-treatment program than a life-treatment program. "It isn't enough to say, 'Hello, I'm not a drug addict. Isn't that a great accomplishment?'" explains Silbert. "We don't spend a lot of time teaching people how not to be addicts. We hardly ever talk about drugs. We teach them how to have a life."

John, who had dropped out of school in the 10th grade, earned his high school equivalency diploma, then worked at Delancey Street's moving company and eventually was promoted to the head office. "I finally have a future," he says.

Mimi Silbert, at 45, is a concentration of energy, capable of operating virtually without sleep and of promoting Delancey Street with a visionary intensity. But even her words pale before the realities we encounter on a tour of the facilities. Delancey Street Christmas Trees does business by phone with corporations like Bank of America and Transamerica, at corner lots throughout the city, its trees and shrubs are sold by people like Laurent, who came all the way from Paris for help in beating an almost-lethal heroin addiction. Here, ironically, he has earned a certificate as a French chef. At a huge old warehouse, Leon, with drugs just 19 months behind him, heads a crew that rebuilds auto engines. Deirdre, an ex-addict, works in a design shop; she has had two gal-

## MEN WITH RECORDS AND FORMER PROSTITUTES DEAL WITH FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES DAILY



Sean, a former burglar, works in print shop.



Above: Leon, a former drug abuser, is now head of a crew that rebuilds auto engines. Below: Silbert kisses Joe, once a criminal but today a carpenter.



"WE HARDLY EVER  
TALK ABOUT DRUGS  
HERE. WE TEACH  
PEOPLE HOW  
TO HAVE A LIFE."

lery shows of her art. Brian, in a gray suit and a salesman's smile, sells Delancey Street promotional items to Fortune 500 companies; soon, he will "graduate" to a job on the outside.

"Did you ever do any sales before?" Silbert asks Brian. "It's what I was arrested for," he answers, deadpan.

Delancey Street has spread now to Los Angeles, New Mexico and Brewster, N.Y., and it still has more applicants than it can take. But the need is great. Although she and many of her staff already are working 18-hour days, Silbert has taken on a new project: overseeing the opening of a branch in Greensboro, N.C. The city, which had been the site in recent years of Ku Klux Klan violence, was determined to improve its image. A group of community leaders and law-enforcement officials invited Delancey Street in, and Silbert was unable to turn down the invitation. The Greensboro branch will open soon.

This fall, the foundation also has be-

gun work on a new project on San Francisco's waterfront. With the blessing of the area's building contractors and unions, residents will be taught construction skills and then will help to build a complex of shops, restaurants and housing. Eventually, Delancey Street residents will live in the housing they construct. That required a special act of the California Legislature. "It took two years," Silbert says triumphantly, "but we never give up."

Like every Delancey Street project, this will be self-supporting—though the foundation is soliciting private donations to help with building costs. Until the new complex opens, Delancey Street is filled to its capacity of 350 in San Francisco, 800 nationwide. Since 75 percent of those who begin the program stay on until they graduate to a real job—an average stay of four years—few spaces will be available for new people in the near future.



Silbert and Alicia (l), ex-addict from Spain.

Reaching the Christmas tree warehouse, Silbert leads the way up a flight of stairs to the main office, where a young woman is working the telephone. Her name is Stephanie.

"I started using drugs when I was about 12," says Stephanie. "I came to Delancey Street when I was 27. I lived in the streets, selling drugs or selling something. You can imagine the kind of degrading things one does to oneself to maintain that kind of lifestyle. I thought that was all I would ever be. When I got here, they said, 'You can do it.' But I thought I was hopeless."

All around, people are working, taking orders and turning to Stephanie for guidance. Business for the season recently passed the \$150,000 mark—a record. Stephanie is proud, and she should be. Just five years away from the streets, she now is in charge of the entire operation.

As we leave, I ask Mimi Silbert whether her plan for a new development might not be a little too ambitious. The new housing, after all, will cost about \$25 million, an enormous amount for a self-supporting charitable agency.

"We'll build it," she says unhesitatingly, her face hardening in determination. "We've got to."

For more information, write: Delancey Street Foundation, Dept. P, 2563 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

**PAT**

## Why PAT?

PAT's approach is unique, matching a highly motivated group of women with businesses that want to serve the community and hire quality employees.

Employers have expressed great satisfaction with the services and candidates from PAT.

Many women simply need help making the job connections.

PAT gives women the facts, information and guidance.

Single women with children (up to age 18) to support want to work.

They make the ideal kind of employee because they say, "I've *got* to make it!"

## Our Participants Say —

"Thanks, PAT, for giving me a chance, supporting me, and giving me hope!"

"Since becoming involved with PAT, I've learned that I have potential in the job market that I would never have explored ... I hadn't done enough evaluating of myself or jobs."

"Without the moral support and the encouragement the women of PAT have given me, I would not feel the confidence in myself today to challenge the world of employment."

"Going through the PAT program was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life."



## Putting it All Together

an employment assistance  
agency helping women who

- are single parents, supporting children up to age 19
- live on limited income
- are not college graduates

### PAT SERVES WOMEN OF ALL RACES AND CULTURES

Offices located in the Summit-University area of

St. Paul at:  
60 Kent St.

St. Paul, MN 55102

and in North Minneapolis in the:

Pilot City Regional Center  
1315 Penn Ave. No.

Minneapolis, MN 55411

St. Paul

Mpls.

291-8553

348-6267

Office hours 9:00-4:00

## How Does PAT Serve Employers?

As an employer, you can expect —

1. Highly motivated potential employees who are prepared to be successful.
2. Screened applicants matched to employer's needs.
3. Additional communication with PAT during the interview process.
4. Ongoing assistance and consultation to maximize success following employment of PAT participants.
5. Continued PAT contact with newly hired participants to support successful employer-employee relationships.

PAT is a non-profit agency serving employers and clients for no fee.

**ST. PAUL** **MPLS.**  
**291-8553 CALL 348-6267**

for more information  
or for an appointment  
Mon. - Fri. 9:00 - 4:00

## How Does PAT Serve Participants?

As a participant you can expect —

1. A first interview that
  - determines emergency needs
  - explains the basics
  - assists you in beginning a plan of action
  - refers you to other agencies that can also help
2. A special group training session
  - Day 1: Your Source of Power
    - identify the stages of unemployment
    - examine value choices and decision making
    - develop communication skills to move forward
  - Day 2: Getting Motivated
    - learn how to become enthused
    - discover ways to accomplish your goals
    - develop techniques for handling disappointments
  - Day 3: What You Have to Offer
    - identify personal strengths and weaknesses
    - review skills, interests and experience to help you set your goals
    - look at options concerning additional education and/or training
  - Day 4: Your Job Search
    - receive up-to-date information on the job market and hiring practices
    - learn interviewing skills
    - get practical "how to" advice
3. One-to-one career counseling
4. Job referrals through a network developed by PAT
5. Personalized support and assistance from our paid and volunteer staff
6. Free child care during training and other PAT activities
7. Helpful "extras" to assist you in reaching your goals—a weekly Job Club; a wardrobe of work clothes; special events; parties; and opportunities
8. Sensitive and caring people

## Who Sponsors PAT?

Area foundations, churches of many denominations and private businesses working in cooperation with Episcopal Community Services, Inc.

## How Does PAT Operate?

PAT is staffed with paid professionals and trained volunteers.

## Where Is PAT?

PAT's offices are located in:

St. Paul—at the corner of Kent Street and Portland Ave., one block east of Dale St. and one block north of Summit Ave. in the lower level of St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church.

Minneapolis—in the Pilot City Regional Center at 1315 Penn Ave. No., near Plymouth Ave.

## How Do The Crisis Nurseries Work?

When a crisis call comes in, our staff and trained volunteers make arrangements to place the children in a safe shelter home.

Our service is voluntary and confidential.

We tell no one where the children are unless there is evidence of abuse or neglect.

The children are cared for by experienced, trained and caring people.

Our family counselors will spend time with each family to find solutions to their crisis.

Crisis services are provided free of charge.

.....

Children's Home Crisis Nurseries depend on contributions from individuals, churches, clubs, organizations, foundations, corporations and United Ways.

## Children's Home Society of Minnesota

has been helping children and families since 1889. It is Minnesota's only state-wide, non-sectarian, non-profit child and family social service agency. Children's Home Society is licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services, is a member of the Child Welfare League of America, and is accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Services to Families and Children. The Society is committed to respect those whom it serves as persons of dignity and worth regardless of race, sex, creed or social status.

Children's Home Society offers;

- UNPLANNED PREGNANCY SERVICES - Counseling & Support
- COMMUNITY EDUCATION - Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy
- FOSTER CARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES
- ADOPTION PROGRAMS AND PERMANENCY PLANNING
- POST-LEGAL ADOPTION SERVICES
- CHILDREN'S HOME YOUNG PARENTS
- CHILD CARE SERVICES
- EARLY CHILDHOOD & PARENTING EDUCATION
- CRISIS NURSERIES



CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY  
OF MINNESOTA  
2230 Como Avenue  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
(612) 646-6393



## Children's Home Crisis Nurseries



**Call: 641-1300**

**In Times Of Crisis,**  
the responsibility for children can  
place additional stress on parents.

### **What Is A Crisis?**

A crisis may be any situation  
which places stress on a parent,  
which in turn could be harmful to  
a child.

- High levels of stress
- Parental conflict
- Sudden illness
- Housing problems

### **What To Do In A Crisis.**

Parents can call our 24 hour  
crisis hotline...

641-1300.

We will take care of the children in  
one of our Crisis Nurseries.

Meanwhile, the crisis can be  
resolved.



Call Before Your Crisis  
Becomes Hers.



A Safe Place For Children  
24 Hours A Day

### **What Are Crisis Nurseries?**

Crisis Nurseries are safe shelter  
homes for children.

- 24 Hour Crisis Hotline
- 3 Day & Night Emergency  
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- 10 Day Crisis Daycare
- Crisis Counseling and Support
- Experienced, Trained and  
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### **Who Can Use Crisis Nurseries?**

Families with children ages new-  
born through seven can use one of  
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Only parents can arrange to place  
their children in a nursery.

We serve families in Ramsey,  
Washington and Dakota Counties.

11-76-87

Al Palmquist - Simpson Memorial Church  
Midwest Challenge since 1971 (Mpk. Cop now Preacher)

"Street Trams" - Goto Bus Stations (Atlanta)

\* Tells story of "Pimps" - Pimps look for abused & Sub people  
Malls, Meets girl - "Photo job, Meet in  
Hotel for interview, Given Drugs, Videotape  
The girl having sex with numerous pimps!  
Maybe bratton - "Brain Washing"

Malls - Most Dangerous place  
? Kids missing 2 million  
90% Come Home

- ① Have to believe the problem is real
- ② Have to educate - Talk straight

Midwest Challenges

625-6871

\*\*\*\*\*

**Palmquist to speak**

If you know of someone who's been on drugs, or if you fear your child may be experimenting with them, then you'll want to hear Al Palmquist speak at Simpson Memorial Church November 15 at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m and again November 16 at 7 p.m.

Palmquist is well known in the Twin Cities area for his work with drug addicts and prostitutes. His book, *The Minnesota Connection* graphically brought the real world of Minnesota prostitutes to the attention of the nation. Palmquist will be sharing how hundreds of addicts and prostitutes have been able to turn their backs on drugs and physical abuse for something much better.

Simpson Memorial Church is located at 1632 Charles Avenue. There is no charge for admission, but an offering will be taken. Nursery will also be provided at each service. If you have any further questions call 646-5835 and ask for Pastor Patrick Misener.

PROSTITUTION (Minnesota Statutes § 609.32).

(Felony and Gross Misdemeanor)

The gross misdemeanor (Minnesota Statutes § 609.32, Subd. 4) consists of:

- A. Engaging or offering or agreeing to engage,
- B. for hire,
- C. in sexual intercourse or sodomy.

The felony (Minnesota Statutes § 609.32, Subds. 2 and 3) consists of:

- D. soliciting or inducing another to practice prostitution, or
- E. a parent, or guardian or other custodian consenting to a child under 18 being taken or detained for prostitution, or
- F. keeping, leasing or operating premises to be used for prostitution, or
- G. transporting a prostitute for prostitution, or
- H. soliciting for a prostitute, or
- I. being supported in whole or in part by earnings of a prostitute, or
- J. hiring or offering or agreeing to hire another person to engage in sexual intercourse or sodomy, or
- K. soliciting another under the age of 18 years to have sexual intercourse or to commit sodomy with a prostitute or admitting him to a place of prostitution, or
- L. engaging as a prostitute in an act of sexual intercourse or sodomy with another under the age of 18 years.

[Loitering for the purpose of prostitution is a misdemeanor, Minnesota Statutes § 609.725(3), as are all local ordinances. Some ordinances, such as the one in Hennepin County, do not require that the proposed act be for hire]

Aids to Investigation:

1. Either the prostitute or the customer can be charged with the offense.\*\*
2. The sexual act need not be attempted or completed in order to sustain a conviction, as long as there is a firm offer or agreement.

\*\* To avoid claims of discriminatory enforcement, 1) the customer should also be charged where he is not an undercover officer, and 2) female under-cover officers should be used for the prostitution customers.

PROSTITUTION (cont.)

3. The statute applies either to sexual intercourse or sodomous acts. (Some ordinances refer only to intercourse).
4. A contractual relationship must be established - price must be discussed.
5. This statute also makes it a crime to be supported in whole or in part by the earnings of a prostitute or to solicit for a prostitute.
6. This statute also makes it a crime to transport a customer to a prostitute or a prostitute to a customer.
7. This statute makes a felony out of certain practices with those under 18, to keep or permit the use of a house for prostitution purposes, to transport a prostitute from one house of prostitution to another, or to solicit or induce a person to engage in the practice of prostitution. Vice or morals or chief's squads should study this law carefully and consult with their prosecutor now.



CITY OF SAINT PAUL  
CITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH CENTER

January 10, 1990

Lieutenant Carolen Bailey  
St. Paul Police Department  
100 E. 11th Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Lieutenant Bailey:

Your address to the Elder Council was so interesting, so informative. Of particular interest was the breakdown of expenses related to combatting prostitution. Each of us on the Elder Council left with a better knowledge of the perspective of a police officer.

Thank you for your willingness to appear at our meeting and sharing your thoughts with us.

Cordially,

*Herbert K. Sloane*  
Herbert K. Sloane, Chair  
Elder Council

HKS:chr

cc: Gerald Strathman  
Joseph Hannasch  
Elder Council Members



CITY OF SAINT PAUL  
CITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH CENTER

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council President Scheibel  
Councilmember Dimond  
Councilmember Goswitz  
Councilmember Long  
Councilmember Rettman  
Councilmember Sonnen  
Councilmember Wilson

FROM: Herbert K. Sloane, Chair *HKS*  
Elder Council

SUBJECT: FINAL REPORT ON PORNOGRAPHY

DATE: December 27, 1989

Attached for your information and file is the final report of the Elder Council committee on Pornography and Prostitution as adopted by the Elder Council on December 14, 1989.

HKS:chr

cc: Timothy Vann, Elder Council, committee chair  
Gerry Strathman  
Joe Hannasch

ELDER COUNCIL  
of the  
CITY OF ST. PAUL

\*\*\*\*\*

FINAL REPORT  
of the  
COMMITTEE ON PORNOGRAPHY AND PROSTITUTION

MEMBERS:

Timothy Vann, Chair  
Adolf (Ted) Tobler, Member  
Frank R. Scherman, Member  
Roy Jackson, Member  
Lloyd Peterson, Member  
Sadie Zibley, Member

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TO: Elder Council of the City of St. Paul  
FROM: Committee on Pornography and Prostitution  
SUBJECT: Final Report

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\* \* \* \* \*

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

At a regular meeting of the Elder Council held on December 18, 1985, and at subsequent meetings, the Chairman of said Council at that time, William Hoffman, appointed the following members to the Committee on Pornography (later renamed the Committee on Pornography and Prostitution):

Timothy Vann  
Adolf (Ted) Tobler  
Frank R. Scherman

At a later time the following three members of the Elder Council were appointed to the Committee:

Roy Jackson  
Lloyd Peterson  
Sadie Zibley

This Committee was formed in response to the problems of pornography and prostitution in residential areas, community concerns, and City of St. Paul City Council actions, particularly spearheaded by Councilmember William Wilson. The function and purpose of the Elder Council Pornography Committee were to:

1. Monitor community, government, and City of St. Paul activities relating to pornography and prostitution;
2. Report Committee actions and findings to the Elder Council; and
3. Make recommendations to the Elder Council and the City Council for remedying the problems.

Subsequent to appointment, Mrs. Vann was appointed Chair of

the Committee and was active in the St. Paul Pornographic Task Force, a group organized to protest pornography and obscenity and prostitution at the University-Dale intersection and throughout the adjoining areas.

Our Committee at numerous times, through Mrs. Vann and as a Committee, was in touch with Councilmember William Wilson, in whose district the major pornographic and prostitution activities were taking place. As a result of much discussion at City Council and City Council committee meetings, City Councilmembers William Wilson and Kiki Sonnen co-sponsored and presented an ordinance amending Chapter 60 of the St. Paul Legislative Code, Zoning Regulations (Council File No. 88-91), which provided for distance restrictions and type of merchandise restrictions for pornographic businesses, which ordinance was duly passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor.

On or about August 5, 1988, or shortly subsequent thereto, the City of St. Paul entered into a contract with Minnesota Opinion Research, Inc. (MORI), to conduct a survey to develop a community standards test which could be used in court to prosecute those suspected of dealing in pornographic or obscene materials. When this survey was in its initial stages, it met with some resistance on the part of City Council members and members of the public, and has been, for sometime now, in a state of limbo, with no further actions being taken by any of the parties involved.

Your Committee, through the efforts of Mrs. Vann, has been in touch with the Detroit Police Department in regard to their guidelines and operational procedures for seizures of vehicles involved in prostitution activity. Michigan law (MCLA 600.3801) provides that any vehicle (including its contents) used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution or used by or kept for the use of prostitutes is a public nuisance, and that vehicle as well as the contents thereof shall be "abated." "Abatement" means that the vehicle as well as its contents shall be sold, all related police costs paid, and any remaining value turned over to the general fund of the State of Michigan.

As a follow-up to the communication from the Detroit Police Department, the Elder Council, at its meeting on September 13, 1989, listened to the remarks of Rep. Andy Dawkins, State Legislature Representative, who outlined his plans for passage of a bill in the next session of the Legislature which will deal with the matter of prostitution and will incorporate parts of the Michigan law as set forth above.

Your Committee, through Mr. Scherman, has also been in touch with authorities in the State of Indiana which has a Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) law which, in February of this year was upheld by the United States Supreme Court as to the matter

of seizing obscene materials or other property after a finding that the business was dealing in such materials.

On May 31, this year, the Federal government cracked down on the Alexander porn empire, including the University-Dale segment, and is diligently getting ready for trial to prosecute certain individuals connected with this business. The procedures and prosecution here were undertaken pursuant to Federal statutes, also known as RICO laws.

Also considered and studied by the Committee were summaries of the Official Report of the United States Attorney General's Commission on Pornography. This Commission was appointed on May 20, 1985, and was chartered by the United States Department of Justice to "study...the problem of pornography" and to make "specific recommendations to the Attorney General." Eleven commissioners, from widely diverse backgrounds, were given one year to wrestle with an issue that has plagued Americans for over a century: Is pornography harmful, and, if so, what can we do about it? The Commission conducted six public hearings in six cities, received oral testimony from well over 200 witnesses, and written testimony from scores of others. As a result of its studies, the Commission defined "pornography" as material which is "predominantly sexually explicit and intended primarily for the purpose of sexual arousal."

Also before your Committee was the report of an interview with the famous serial killer, Ted Bundy, the evening before he was electrocuted at Starke, Florida, on January 24, 1989. In that interview the 42-year old former Boy Scout and former law student who had embarked on his vicious sexual killings about the age of 28, made the following pertinent statement:

"Listen. I'm no social scientist, and I haven't done a survey. I mean, I don't pretend that I know what John Q. Citizen thinks about this. But I have lived in prison for a long time now, and I've met a lot of men who were motivated to commit violence just like me. And, without exception, every one of them was deeply involved in pornography - without question, without exception, deeply influenced and consumed by an addiction to pornography. There's no question about it. The FBI's own study on serial homicide shows that the most common interest among serial killers is pornography."

Also considered by your Committee was the Report of the (Minnesota ) Attorney General's Working Group on the Regulation of Sexually Oriented Businesses, dated June 6, 1989. This Working Group came to the conclusion that prosecution, seizure of profits, zoning and regulation of sexually oriented businesses could be accomplished, but "should only be done in keeping with the constitutional requirements of the First Amendment."

In addition to the foregoing, your Committee and its various members are in possession of a multitude of newspaper and periodical clippings having to do with the problems of pornography and prostitution, which have been read and considered by your Committee.

DISCUSSION:

The members of your Committee have listened to and read about many dissertations having to do with the question of "free speech" being protected by the Constitution of the United States. Always, there seems to be a "chipping away" attitude on the part of those opposed to any restrictions whatsoever on the sale of pornographic and obscene materials. And if that doesn't work, then the argument reverts to a comparison with certain works of art or certain literary masterpieces or even to certain passages of the Bible. In the opinion of your Committee, the comparison is ridiculous.

What we're talking about here is hardcore porn - the kind that has no redeeming value except to fill the coffers of the porn dealers. In 1973, in Miller vs. Calif. (413 U.S. 15), the United States Supreme Court set down a reasonable three-point test for obscenity. The Court spelled out specific examples of what hardcore porn is. It set down guidelines for a jury to use in applying the test. In brief, the Supreme Court gave us the vehicle (the legal definition) for putting the porn dealers out of business.

In order for a work to meet the test of obscenity, Miller provides that the trier of the fact (the jury) must find that the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would come to the conclusion:

1. That the work, taken as a whole, appeals to a prurient (lewd or lustful) interest in sex;
2. That the work depicts or describes in a patently offensive way certain specified sexual conduct; and
3. That the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political and scientific value.

Like libel and false advertising, the courts have consistently held that obscenity is not protected by the First Amendment, the so-called "free speech" amendment. "We hold that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press," said the United States Supreme Court in Roth vs. United States. In Miller vs. California, the same United States Supreme Court stated, "In our view, to equate the free and robust exchange of ideas and political debate with commercial exploitation of obscene material demeans the grand conception of the First Amendment and

its high purposes in the historic struggle for freedom. It is a misuse of the great guarantee of free speech and free press." Even the Minnesota Supreme Court, in applying the Miller language in the Welke case handed down March 1, 1974, said, "This opinion gives notice to those engaged in the sleazy business of pornography that they may no longer take refuge under an umbrella of constitutional uncertainty." In brief, there is no room for doubt about our right to prohibit the production and distribution of obscene works.

Now, what about prosecution? With all this wealth of Federal laws, State laws, and city ordinances, why shouldn't it be an easy task to bring in purveyors of pornography and obscenity, file charges against them, proceed to trial before a jury, present the evidence, and obtain a conviction? Why aren't there more panderers brought into court, and why aren't there more convictions?

In a letter dated June 28, 1988, Councilmember Sonnen made the following statement:

"As you will remember, we agreed months ago that to address the problems of adult businesses, pornography and prostitution, we needed to come up with a multi-faceted plan including zoning, licensing, enforcement and prosecution. With these ordinances and resolutions I've discussed in this letter [the ~~compromise~~ adult entertainment ordinance, five license code amendments, 11 new license code amendments pertaining to adult and non-adult conversation/rap parlors, cabarets, health clubs, mini-motion picture theaters, motion picture theaters, and bookstores, and a resolution calling for an increase in the vice crimes budget to provide for 12 new police officers to be assigned to the vice unit to assist in enforcing prostitution, gambling, liquor, and obscenity law violations], we have now covered three of the four - zoning, licensing, and enforcement.

"The last area of concern - prosecution - rests with the City Attorney's office and the courts..."

Two press articles, one dated April 13, 1989, with the headline, "Adult book store clerk arrested" and the other dated April 20, 1989, with the headline, "St. Paul's obscenity survey unlikely to be distributed," point up rather eloquently the lackadaisical attitude of certain legislative, enforcement, and prosecution individuals in their heel-dragging attitudes to do something about a billion dollar sleazy enterprise guilty of contributing to child abuse through child pornography, triggering criminal acts like those of serial killer, Ted Bundy, and perverting and degrading those men, women, and children who take part in vicious pornographic acts - sometimes against their wills.

In the April 13th release, it is stated that "A clerk at the Union Book Store, 674 W. University Avenue, was arrested Wednesday by St. Paul police for selling allegedly obscene material. In their second such action in a decade - the other was in December at the Flick Theater - members of the vice unit confiscated one magazine and one video and arrested the 29-year old clerk." In the article it is stated that the raid was largely inspired by residents who have asked "Why don't we enforce this law?" The police said it was no challenge to find material in the store that appears to fit the state's definition of obscenity. "Sgt. Gary Bohn, another officer in the vice unit, said officers essentially stopped making such raids in the mid-1970's because there seemed to be little reward for all the investigative hours that go into such cases." The article further states, "Gerald Hendrickson, chief prosecutor in the St. Paul city attorney's office, said he is not looking for a test case. The reason there haven't been more investigations, he said, has more to do with priorities and available resources to investigate and prosecute such cases." The article further states, "Hendrickson would not comment on whether his office will pursue charges against the owner of the book store."

In the other article, dated April 20, the lead paragraph reads, "A proposed 'St. Paul community standards' survey, which shocked and disgusted City Council members earlier this month apparently will not be distributed to city residents." "It (the survey) described in explicit detail 15 acts ranging from heterosexual intercourse to bestiality and asked respondents for their opinions about depictions of those acts in magazines, movies, videos, or live performances." Councilmember Wilson is quoted as saying, "The bottom line is that with the community standards survey we have something we can document that will aid in prosecution. What we're dealing with in the survey are attitudes..." Again, Councilmembers Wilson and Sonnen "still want the survey taken, to aid city prosecutors in obscenity cases."

#### CONCLUSIONS:

1. Your Committee agrees with the definition of "pornography" as set forth by the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography as material which is "predominantly sexually explicit and intended primarily for the purpose of sexual arousal."

2. Your Committee believes that serious consideration should be given to statements made by serial killer, Ted Bundy, in his final interview that he "met a lot of men who were motivated to commit violence just like me. And, without exception, every one of them was deeply involved in pornography - without question, without exception, deeply influenced and consumed by an addiction to pornography..."

3. Your Committee finds that present Federal and State laws and City ordinances contain competent, adequate, and sufficient provisions to properly prosecute purveyors of porn. With the addition of a possible RICO law through the efforts of Rep. Andy Dawkins and a further state law providing for the seizure of vehicles (as mentioned above, by the Detroit Police Department), in matters of prostitution, it would seem to your Committee that prosecutors would be in a very favorable position to bring actions against porn and obscenity dealers and those engaged in prostitution.

4. Your Committee also feels that there has been a lack of effective action by both the St. Paul Police Department and the City Attorney's office. However, your Committee is also of the opinion that the lack of action on the part of the police may have been due to a "what's-the-use" attitude because of the lack of diligent prosecution on the part of the City Attorney's office; and that both actions (or lack of actions) in the past may have been due to a lack of interest on the part of the public and to poor laws to carry out prosecutions. However, your Committee is also cognizant of the efforts of the St. Paul Pornographic Action Task Force which carried on a long and militant battle against pornography and prostitution in the Dale-University area, which Task Force was composed of interested residents crying out for a stop to such sleazy actions by utilization of proper police procedures and by prosecutions through the office of the City Attorney.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the City of St. Paul, through whatever agencies are concerned, whether it be the police, a police vice unit, the City Attorney, or other, forthwith take immediate action to rid itself of the plagues of porn and prostitution wherever therein they may exist, to the end that they may be effectively erased from the face of the City.

2. That some study and consideration be given to further substantial increases in penalties for those engaged in pornographic or prostitution activities.

3. That the City Council of the City of St. Paul forthwith resurrect the community standards survey, abandoned sometime ago, and proceed with such survey to the end that a proper community standards test may be compiled for the use of the City Attorney and courts and juries in prosecution of porn and obscenity cases. (Your Committee feels, in this regard, that in order to make a proper finding in a lawsuit a jury must know what porn is, even though it may shock the sensibilities of some members of the public or of the City Council. Porn is dirty and savage and lustful and brutal, and, as such, it is necessary that jury members know what

it is so they can make the proper finding.)

4. That the City Council recommend to the State Legislature the passage of a RICO law similar to that of the one now in force in the State of Indiana.

5. That the City Council recommend to the State Legislature the passage of a similar law to the one now in force and effect in the State of Michigan, providing for seizure of vehicles in matters relating to prostitution. (In this regard, your Committee has learned recently about other state laws which provide for seizure of a driver's license in cases of a similar nature.)

6. That there be attached to the original of this report and made a part hereof

- a. the past reports and recommendations of the Chair of this Committee, Mrs. Vann;
- b. past reports of the St. Paul Pornographic Action Task Force attached to some of Mrs. Vann's reports;
- c. a copy of a Summary of the Official Report of the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography prepared by Bruce Ritter, a member of said Commission;
- d. a copy of information and laws relative to programs initiated by the Detroit Police Department in the fight against prostitution in the City of Detroit;
- e. copies of three briefs, a decision by the Indiana Supreme Court, a decision by the United States Supreme Court in the matter of Fort Wayne Books vs. Indiana, et al, and a Manual for Federal Prosecutors relating to Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO), all relating to the recent United States Supreme Court decision upholding Indiana's RICO law;
- f. a copy of a proposed bill by Rep. Andy Dawkins intended to be introduced in the 1990 legislative session concerning the offense of prostitution and penalties therefor;
- g. a copy of the Report of the Attorney General's Working Group on the Regulation of Sexually Oriented Businesses issued by the Attorney General's office of the State of Minnesota and dated June 6, 1989.

7. That attached to this report and made a part hereof are copies of press releases from the St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch referred to in this report.

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8. That the foregoing report of the Committee on Pornography and Prostitution be considered by the Elder Council and voted upon for adoption, amendment, or rejection.

9. That, if adopted by the Elder Council, copies of said report be forwarded to the individual members of the City Council of the City of St. Paul for their perusal and for whatever action they may deem fit to take.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON PORNOGRAPHY AND PROSTITUTION

Chair:

Timothy O. Vann

Members:

Frank R. Scherman

Roy Jackson

Lloyd Peterson

Sadie Zibley

(Note: Due to the extended illness of Committee member, Adolf (Ted) Tobler, he was unable to take part in the final makeup and submission of this report).

# Adult book store clerk arrested

By Michele Cook  
Staff Writer

A clerk at the Union Book Store, 674 W. University Ave., was arrested Wednesday by St. Paul police for selling allegedly obscene material.

In their second such action in a decade — the other was in December at the Flick Theater — members of the vice unit confiscated one magazine and one video and arrested the 29-year-old clerk.

Both items were purchased earlier by the officers and shown to a Ramsey County district judge, who signed a search warrant after issuing a probable cause finding that the material is obscene under state law.

The law follows closely the U.S. Supreme Court's oft-challenged definition of obscenity. In a case 15 years ago, the court basically said material is obscene if it appeals to prurient interests, is patently offensive and lacks serious literary, artistic or political value.

Two years ago, the Minnesota Legislature stiffened the penalties

for distributing obscene materials by changing the offense from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor. If convicted, a person faces up to a year in prison and a fine of up to \$3,000.

The raid Wednesday morning at the adult book store, which also goes by the name R. & R, was largely inspired by residents who have asked, "Why don't we enforce this law?" said Sgt. Tom Quinlan.

Quinlan said it was no challenge to find material in the store that appears to fit the state's definition of obscenity.

"Most of what they're selling fit the bill. I just went in and picked up a magazine and video that seemed representative," he said.

Whether there is any significance in seizing one magazine in a store that sells dozens like it is open to debate. Quinlan said the task often seems daunting, given that "if there's 10,000 different magazines, you have to get 10,000 search warrants."

Sgt. Gary Bohn, another officer

in the vice unit, said officers essentially stopped making such raids in the mid-1970s because there seemed to be little reward for all the investigative hours that go into such cases.

Bohn said the unit is going slow on enforcing the law because there's still confusion about it.

"We're waiting for the first court case to come and say 'Yeah, we're doing it right,'" he said.

Gerald Hendrickson, chief prosecutor in the St. Paul city attorney's office, said he is not looking for a test case. The reason there haven't been more investigations, he said, has more to do with priorities and available resources to investigate and prosecute such cases.

Hendrickson would not comment on whether his office will pursue charges against the owner of the book store, or whether his office pursued such charges against the owner of the Flick. The clerk at the Flick pleaded guilty and was fined \$300.

# St. Paul's obscenity survey

By Thomas J. Collins  
Staff Writer

A proposed "St. Paul community standards" survey, which shocked and disgusted city council members earlier this month, apparently will not be distributed to city residents.

Four of seven city council members said Wednesday they would either let the \$30,000 survey wither quietly on the shelf, or vote to kill it.

The survey, prepared by Minnesota Opinion Research Inc. of Minneapolis, was designed to gauge people's opinions on obscenity. It described in explicit detail 15 acts ranging from heterosexual intercourse to bestiality and asked respondents for their opinions about depictions of those acts in magazines, movies, videos or live performances.

Council members have informally told the research firm to stop all work on the survey. The consultant

has been paid about \$8,000 to date, council president Jim Scheibel said.

Council member Tom Dimond said Wednesday that "a consensus of council members" had asked council research director Gerald Strathman to discontinue work on the survey, thereby allowing it to die quietly.

The city's contract with the consulting firm allows either party to stop the project, Scheibel said.

But council member Bill Wilson, a survey supporter, said he still wants a formal council vote on the survey. He hopes to lobby his colleagues to keep the survey alive.

"I will meet with individual council members to get them to recall why they are doing what they are doing," Wilson said. "I think it's a mistake to stop it midstream.

"The bottom line is that with the community standards survey, we have something we can document that will aid in prosecution. What

we're dealing with in the survey are attitudes. And research shows that attitudes tend not to change quickly."

Council members Scheibel, Dimond, Roger Goswitz and Janice Rettman are opposed to distributing the questionnaire, as are Mayor George Latimer and prominent national civil libertarians.

Wilson and Kiki Sonnen still want the survey taken, to aid city

ress Dispatch

3B

## unlikely to be distributed

prosecutors in obscenity cases.

Bob Long said he won't make up his mind until after the city prosecutes two obscenity cases.

"Everybody thinks this one (survey) is obscene," Goswitz said. He didn't rule out further revisions to sanitize the survey, however.

As for Dimond, he'd rather the city forget the whole thing.

"We've learned from the questions that the information will not

be of any use for the city," said Dimond, one of the five council members who voted to authorize the survey. "I don't think it's proper to have taxpayers pay for something like this."

Scheibel, meanwhile, said he didn't want to take formal action earlier to stop the survey until Wilson had time to talk with each council member. He predicted the matter would be resolved within

two weeks.

"Either we go ahead or we don't. I don't think anyone wants it hanging on," he said.

When the vote was taken to authorize the survey, the tally was five in favor and two against. If

one more council member had voted against it, Latimer was expected to veto it. But the five-vote majority was enough to override a veto.

# Prostitution By Combined

by Chief Michael Flaherty

Prostitution may be called the oldest profession, but it is still a criminal offense in all but a few jurisdictions.

Law enforcement officials have been trying for years to combat the crime of prostitution and curtail its growth. The lack of success they have experienced can be attributed largely to the limited legal sanctions in the various jurisdictions and the enormous profits that are accumulated from prostitution by the anonymous financial backers and entre-

preneurs. Prince George's County, Maryland was no exception.

Organized prostitution rings disguised as legitimate businesses have been a frustrating criminal problem in our County for 15 years. Now, for the first time in those years, the Prince George's County Police Department, working in conjunction with the County Office of Law and the State's Attorney's Office, has sent a message to those illegal fronts that such criminal activity will no longer be tolerated.

In the first stage of a creative investigative process, six prostitution businesses operating in the County were permanently closed when Judge Perry Bowen of the 7th Judicial Circuit for Prince George's County ruled that "... it is my opinion that the evidence in this case would convince any objective individual that these places were nothing more than fronts for prostitution. Other methods which are legally available in preventing these violations have proven to be ineffective. It is therefore ordered that the injunction against each business and defendant be made permanent".

Because of this ruling the remaining illegal business fronts were targeted and investigated using this same process.

The Prince George's County Police Department, for many years and with little success, used the traditional criminal process to attempt to control or eliminate businesses fronting for prostitution. The failure to close or legitimize these businesses was due largely to the inability of the police to prove criminal involvement on the part of the financial backers, property owners, and/or the owners or operators of the businesses.

Over the years, several court-ordered search and seizure warrants were executed at each of these businesses. Based on the evidence seized and evaluated, many prostitutes were arrested, prosecuted and convicted.

The business entrepreneurs and financial backers made it a practice to pay the attorney fees and court fines for the women arrested. The business owners would then transfer the women to other facilities around the Washington Metropolitan area.

Generally, there has never been any evidence to connect criminally the peripheral individuals who directly or in-



# Purged Efforts

directly profited from prostitution. Without the evidence implicate these individuals or the testimony of the involved prostitutes, the financial backers were effectively insulated from prosecution.

The Prince George's County Government, acting on complaints from the community and the advice of the police department, enacted licensing legislation that established strict regulations specifically limiting the activities of these illegal business fronts. Over the past years, however, it seemed that the various ordinances constituted only a minor irritation to these illegal fronts.

The time period necessary to prepare and enact new legislation enabled these businesses to prepare themselves by applying for a new business license under a less restrictive business category, thus changing the identities of the business fronts. The owners and locations have remained the same, but the business license categories have changed repeatedly. The fronts operated as bath and sauna clubs, health clubs, massage parlors and, most recently, photo studios.

The police department, strongly supported by the county government, continued vigorous criminal enforcement efforts. Despite these efforts, the illegal fronts continued to flourish, and it became all too clear that unless the profitability of the businesses was eliminated and/or the entrepreneurs were publicly identified and prosecuted, the problem would continue.

At the Police Chief's suggestion, the Vice Control Section, commanded by Lt. Allen MacDonald, researched the problem and produced a proposal in the form of a proactive operational plan. The overall goal of the plan was the elimination of county-wide organized prostitution fronts.

In order to meet this goal, the main objective established was to identify and prosecute, civilly and criminally, owners, managers, employees and any individual, corporation or business that was profiting directly or indirectly from prostitution, including leasing agents and property owners.

The plan quickly won the support of the Chief of Police and, subsequently, of County Executive Parris N. Glending. The County police then solicited the help of County Attorney Thomas P. Smith (head of the County Office of Law) and State's Attorney Arthur A. Marshall. The assistance of the Office of Law and the State's Attorney's Office was needed to pursue the two-pronged investigative/prosecutorial process. It was determined that all the evidence and information obtained through the criminal investigations would be beneficial in the civil pleadings.

The civil process, requiring only a preponderance of evidence, used to its fullest extent, has had a significant impact on these businesses for the following reasons:

1. More circumstantial evidence can be introduced;
2. All participants in the business (defendants), no matter what level of their involvement, can be summoned to court;
3. The speed of the process into the court system is established by the government;
4. The burden of proof shifts from the police/investigative agencies to the businesses, thus requiring the attorneys for the defendants to prove the businesses were not used for the purpose of prostitution or for any purpose other than that specified on the business license.

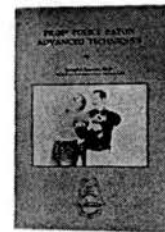


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This investigative process was greatly enhanced by the original pleadings designed by the Prince George's County Office of Law, which have been termed the Bill of Complaint. Prince George's County does not have an ordinance against common or public nuisances and, even if it did, the consensus is that by itself such an ordinance would not be enough to close the illegal fronts. Therefore, the Bill of Complaint was designed and drafted.

Investigators from the Vice Control Section were used to do the background and follow-up investigation and to gather evidence of illegal activities at all the targeted establishments. This information was assimilated by the County Office of Law and used in the Bill of Complaint. The information needed included, but was not limited to:

- Ownership (corporate officers, property owners and leasing agents);
- Names of management personnel;
- Names of employees;
- Past criminal investigations

and history of the businesses, as well as the past criminal history of the above named individuals;

- Past civil or licensing violations;
- Current criminal investigations.

Investigators used the following sources in compiling this information:

1. Occupational licenses and applications;
2. Maryland Articles of Incorporation;
3. Bank records;
4. Records from leasing agents and property owners;
5. United States Internal Revenue Service records;
6. Maryland Internal Revenue Service records;
7. Utility records;
8. Prince George's County land records;
9. Visual and photographic surveillance;
10. Criminal records checks;
11. Motor Vehicle Administration records;
12. Confidential informants;
13. Interviews of patrons leaving the

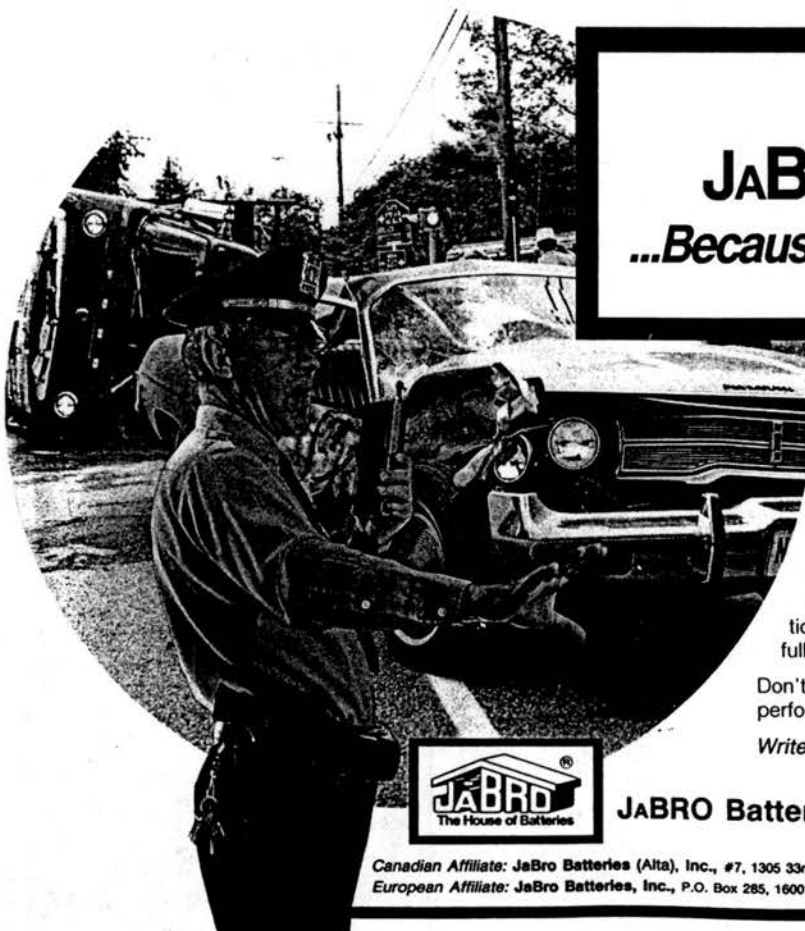
businesses;

14. Statements of all officers and investigators who participated in the criminal investigation.

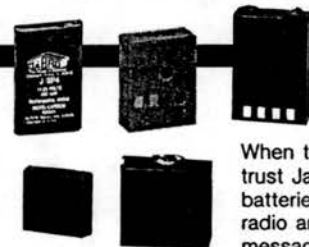
All the information was placed in an investigative report format and submitted to the County Office of Law where that portion of the project was being coordinated by Associate County Attorney Joyce Hope. That office then summoned all identified individuals associated with the targeted businesses, the custodians of the above described records, informants, a representative of the Prince George's County Health Department and the involved police officers for formal depositions and affidavits.

The questioning of the businesses' personnel was directed to their knowledge of and involvement in any illegal activity that was being conducted at the targeted business. Surprisingly, some of these people gave damaging evidence against the businesses and themselves.

Affidavits secured from the patrons were also valuable because they confirmed that prostitution was occurring on the targeted premises. Many of the confidential informants were persuaded to give up their anonymity and provide affidavits, as well as testify in open



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This group included cooperating patrons of the illegal fronts and prostitutes. These depositions and affidavits, in conjunction with the subsequent testimony, proved to be the most damaging evidence in the prosecution of these illegal fronts.

All the officers and investigators gave affidavits about their observations and findings during their participation in the criminal investigation. The Office of Law reviewed, analyzed and organized all the depositions and information. This information was used in the Bill of Complaint.

The Bill of Complaint listed 37 statements regarding prior and on-going prostitution problems and how they relate to the spread of venereal disease throughout the community. The Bill of Complaint was attached to a temporary Injunctive Relief Petition and a Show Cause Order, which were taken to a Circuit Court judge for signature.

The Temporary Relief Orders when signed, gave the police department immediate authorization to board up, padlock or use whatever method deemed necessary to close temporarily, and deny entrance into the business listed on the Relief Order. The Show Cause Order, served on all the defen-

dants in the Bill of Complaint, gave each of the named defendants two to seven days in which to file an answer stating why the relief requested by the Office of Law should not be permanently granted.

The case was then presented in Circuit Court. The judge could permanently close these businesses if the preponderance of evidence substantiated the allegations in the Bill of Complaint. The "preponderance of the evidence" standard (as compared to the criminal court "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard) made it extremely difficult for the defense to successfully challenge the Bill of Complaint. The only individuals who could substantially rebut the evidence presented in Circuit Court were the listed defendants, most of whom refused to testify because they were afraid that cross examination would elicit information which would be used criminally against them.

The final result of this process was that the court ordered "that each and every defendant be temporarily and permanently enjoined from conducting, owning, financing, leasing, operating, managing, supervising, or in any manner whatsoever, associating with the houses of prostitution which exist as a

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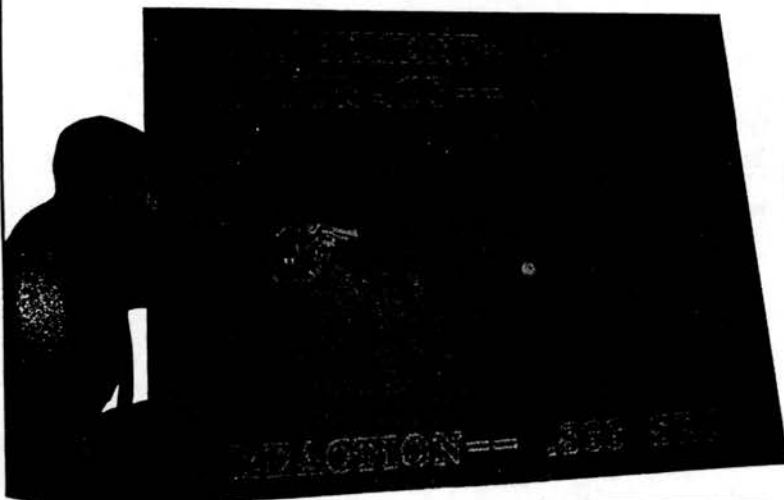
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nuisance per se or with any other activity which encourages, promotes, fosters, maintains, or is in any manner associated with prostitution."

An important element in this operation was that the legitimate property management companies, landlords, and leasing agents, were put on notice not to allow, encourage, support or draw profit from the illegal activity of prostitution. They would be held in contempt of court as would any of the other defendants discovered to be involved in any of the illegal prostitution activities outlined in this permanent injunction order. The contempt violation carries no specific jail time or monetary fine, but based on prior contempt cases, they could face up to ten years in prison.

The success of this investigation was due in large part to the speed at which the civil process is able to proceed. On March 18, 1985, the original proposal outlining this investigative technique was delivered to the Chief of Police. On August 19, 1985, the court ordered a permanent injunction closing the illegal fronts for prostitution.

The swiftness of this action caught the businesses and their attorneys by surprise. They had neither the time nor

knowledge to prepare an adequate defense to this innovative prosecutorial technique. This vigorous and unusual enforcement technique also caused some of the defendants to become confused and careless. They offered bribes to police officers, made false allegations against the police, threatened witnesses and made statements against their own best interest.

Finally, because the major players were struggling for their survival, they neglected the little people in the organization. In turn, these prostitutes and managers, feeling abandoned, became sources of information and witnesses in both the civil and criminal aspects of the process.

The initial success of this program provided added impetus for further enforcement action against the prostitution fronts operating in Prince George's County. Follow-up monitoring of the establishments was productive. Evidence garnered from additional raids resulted in two of the businesses again being found to be functioning as houses of prostitution.

These two were declared to be in contempt of court. The property owners were required to post \$50,000 bonds for allowing the businesses to operate in vi-

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of a court order. The court also ordered the operators to pay Prince George's County a total of \$11,750 as reimbursement for expenses incurred. The locations were ordered permanently closed and locked until final adjudication was accomplished.

Continuing investigative efforts, including the execution of search warrants in November and December, 1985, enabled the County to secure additional court orders which led to the temporary closing of the last four prostitution fronts still operating in Prince George's County.

### Visible Success

The success of this program has been gratifying. When the program began in 1985, there were 12 businesses functioning in the County as fronts for prostitution. During 1985 two more such fronts opened and shortly closed, of their own volition. By the end of February, 1986, all of the original businesses had reached settlements with the County which permanently enjoin them from engaging in the business of prostitution.

In summary, the success of this investigation can be attributed to at least five factors:

- The unique design of the investigation and prosecution;
- The speed of the civil process;
- The mutual respect and complete cooperation exhibited by all participating agencies during the investigation;
- A high degree of genuine commitment by all the participating agencies and involved members;
- The public identification of and warnings to legitimate business people who had received profits from prostitution (and who used ignorance as a defense) that any involvement, no matter what the level, would constitute a violation of the civil injunction and bordered on criminality.

The law enforcement community in Prince George's County believes that this program has been an exemplary one, both in terms of its conceptual design and its effectiveness. Agencies interested in obtaining further information on this program may do so by directing inquiries to the following address:

Commander, Vice Control Section  
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# SUNDAY MORNING

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## The right road

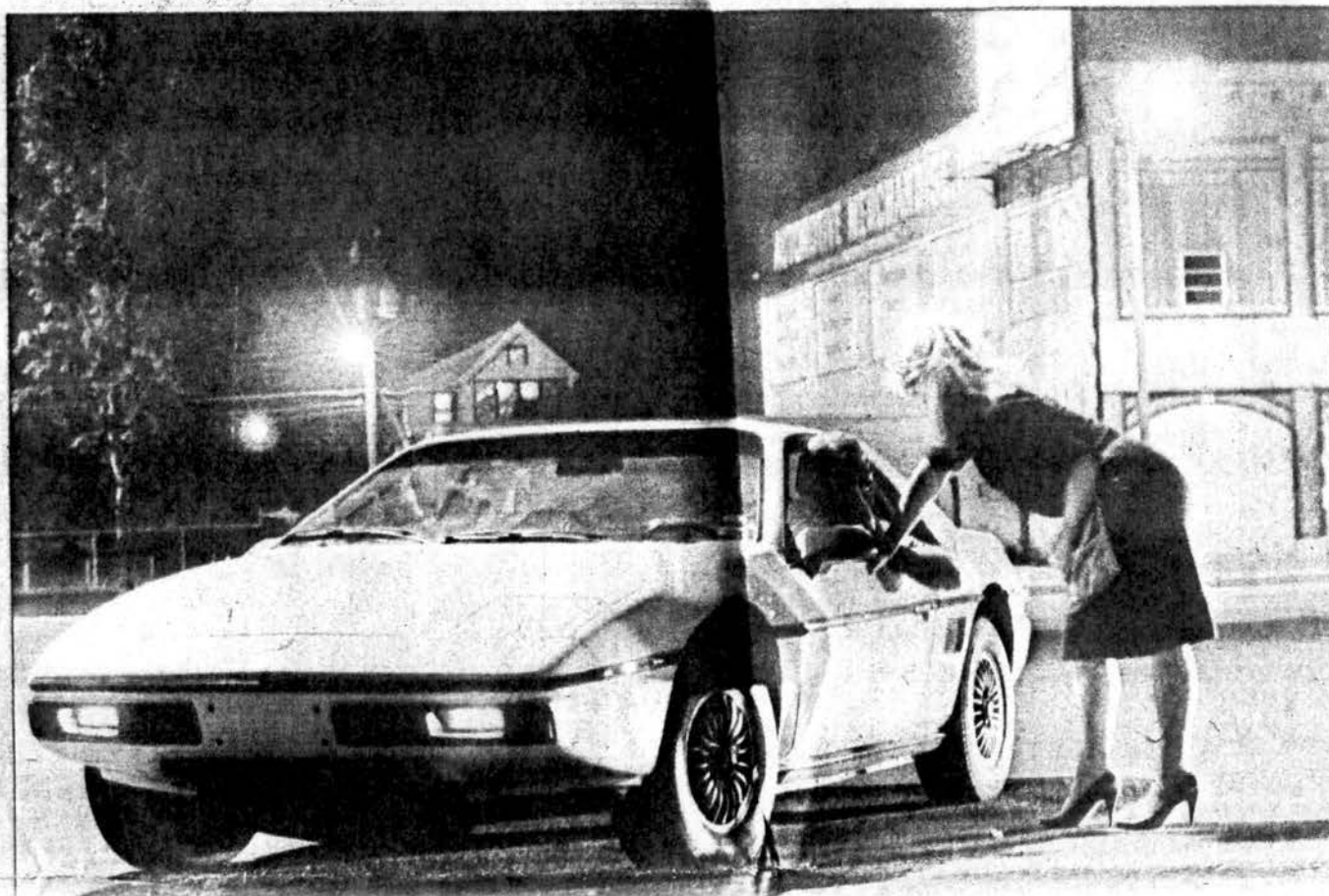
Twin Cities residents are willing to contribute to "an inmate's outside chance." See Carol Connolly's column. **Page 2**

## Blue chip stock

Pay attention. A New Mexico entrepreneur has hinted that his tinted products will be the next big trend. **Page 3**

## Business sense

Consumer reporter Betsy Ashton has written a detailed book that discusses all those "things your father never told you." **Page 3**



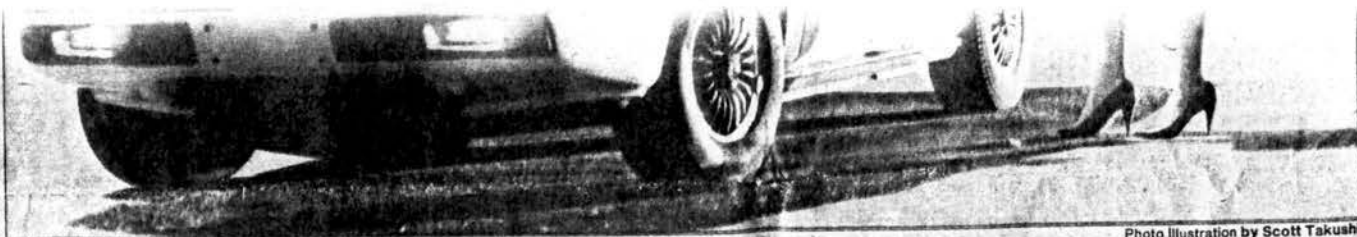


Photo illustration by Scott Takushi

# RISKY BUSINESS

A 'john's tour' of the streets reveals the dangers, humiliations of neighborhood prostitution

By David Hawley

Staff Writer

**O**n the day of George's arrest, he was doing something he had been doing regularly for nearly 15 years: He was trying to pick up a street prostitute.

While much has been written about the world of prostitutes and the vice officers who arrest them, much less has been said about the men who pay for sex. This is a story about one of these men, a man obsessed with hookers and life on "the street."

George, a married, 56-year-old former machine operator from St. Paul, is a "john," the slang term for men who hire prostitutes. His age, marital status and occupation are true. But George is not his real name, and some other details of his story also have been altered to protect his identity.

He is a statistic in what is clearly the most

vigorous crackdown on customers of prostitutes in recent St. Paul history. During the past 17 months, more than 360 johns have been arrested, an average of 21 per month. In contrast, during the first seven years of this decade, police arrested a total of 196 men, or only about two per month.

The day he was arrested, in fact, George had to share the back seat of a squad car with another man who had been arrested for soliciting less than an hour earlier.

As he drives down Sherburne Avenue for the first time since his release from the Ramsey

■ Treatment for sex addicts, Page 4E.

County Workhouse, George recalls that he had been arrested in broad daylight.

"They start work about 10 a.m. and work to maybe to 1 or 2 a.m.," he says of street prostitutes in the neighborhood. "Of course, most of the action is at night. Last winter, you sometimes had trouble driving through here, the traffic was so backed up."

The narrow city street, one block north of University Avenue, is lined with an uneven assortment of badly run-down and well-maintained clapboard and stucco houses. Young children — black, white and Asian — play in weedy front yards. Occasionally, groups of adults can be seen lounging in the afternoon sun on the steps of their homes.

As he turns back to University Avenue, George lists the best spots to pick up prostitutes on the commercial boulevard. They hang around fast-food restaurants, he says, and they wait at bus stops.

"There — she's one," George says, nodding in the direction of a stocky woman walking. Please see Johns/4E

By Neal Rubin  
Knight-Ridder News Service

Johnny Carson said not tonight. David Letterman made unfunny demands. Joan Rivers didn't want to talk.

Then Ed McMahon agreed to endorse Jim Muntz's new board game, Guest Host, and the Lincoln Park, Mich., entrepreneur "was sure we were going to set the toy industry on fire."

Now, Muntz fears he got burned, that he let himself be seduced by the siren song of celebrity. Though McMahon's smile beckons from every game box, sales to retailers have been as uninspired as Tommy Newsom's wardrobe. Meanwhile, Muntz's Rainbow Games Inc. is out \$75,000 —

## CELEBRITY PITCHMEN

Savvy audience won't buy what they're saying

about a quarter of its 1987 gross.

"We thought having Ed McMahon would make people think we were big-time players," says Muntz, 37. But these are not the best of times for celebrity endorsements.

Costs are at an all-time high. More important, credibility and consumer confidence are lower than Lou Rawls' rumble on a Budweiser voice-over.

Never mind that, in the words of W.B. Doner's creative director John DeCercchio, "So often, celebrity endorsements make the celebrity look like a schmuck." According to those who create, test and study advertisements, an increasingly savvy and ad-cynical public simply doesn't buy celebrity promos as readily as it used to. Moreover, audiences tend to remember the en-

dorsers better than they do the products.

"Consumers are getting smart," says Carol Colman of Inferential Focus, a New York consulting firm that specializes in identifying trends. "They're seeing through the phoniness of celebrity endorsers."

Even such dependable pitchmen as Bill Cosby and John Houseman have added re-

cent failures to their strings of commercial successes. Overexposure — or just plain exposure — has led to a spate of recent embarrassments, both for celebrities and their clients.

The Beef Industry Council hired Cybill Shepherd to tell Americans she doesn't trust people who don't like hamburger. Then she told Family Circle magazine that she avoids red meat.

James Garner, the other voice of beef in the "Real Meat for Real People" campaign, underwent emergency heart surgery to correct a condition often associated with excessive cholesterol.

When Cosby talked for E.F. Hutton, no one listened. A campaign scheduled to run. Please see Endorsements/3E

# Johns

Continued from Page 1E

along the sidewalk. "See, when I drove by, I looked at her and she looked back and smiled. It's unmistakable. If we pulled over, she would come over to the car and ask if we wanted to party."

George drives on. Later, he slows at the corner of Avon and Sherburne streets and points to the corner where he met a police decoy officer. The arrest report she filed corroborates his account of what happened.

It was a clean, quick arrest, but it was preceded by extended haggling over price. "I drove by and she looked at me, so I pulled over and she came over and leaned in the window," George recalls.

The arrest report states that the driver asked the officer how much sex was. She told George it was \$40.

George explains later, "I have never paid more than \$30 for a street hooker." But what he said to the decoy officer was, "I don't have that much money."

He drove away and continued to cruise his regular 12-block pattern — east on Sherburne from Victoria to Marion streets, then around the block to University Avenue for a slow drive west back to Victoria. On the average, George says he drove this circular route two or three times a week, often "just looking or stopping to talk to them."

On his next pass down Sherburne, George stopped near the woman again and motioned her over to his car.

"He asked for my telephone number and said he would call me when he had \$40," the officer later reported. When she asked George how much money he had and what he wanted, he replied that he had \$25 and wanted sex.

After agreeing to the price, the decoy got into the car and directed George to an empty lot near a fictitious "apartment" several blocks away. At least three unmarked police vehicles stationed along the route kept George's car under constant surveillance.

"When I stopped, I reached over to put the (stick) shift into park —

and she was out the door before I got my hand on the stick," George remembers. A split second later, four male police officers were standing by his car, two on each side.

George spent six hours in the police lockup before being released. It was the third time he had been arrested for soliciting. In the past, the worst thing that happened was a \$100 fine. This time, however, the arrest resulted in 20 days in the workhouse, plus a year of probation.

The day after his release from the workhouse, George's real name, address and offense were printed in the court report listings of the St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch. And then the cranks began calling.

When George answered the telephone, he would be taunted about his need to pay for sex — "You must be a really ugly guy," the caller often said. And when his wife answered, another nameless voice would ask why she was so bad in bed that her husband had to look elsewhere for sex. Others would ask her why she hadn't left her husband of 30 years.

"My wife was despondent after it came out in the paper," George says. "She can't face going to church or to her high school reunion. I keep telling her, 'Hey, the one causing the shame is me. What you take on is wrong.'"

George is not a "typical" john. Indeed, johns tend to have little in common — including their reasons for seeking prostitutes.

"Basically, they're your everyday person," says Lt. Don Winger, commander of the St. Paul vice unit. "They're teachers, lawyers, meat cutters, machinists, business executives — you name it. They go all over the social scale.

"About half of the people we arrest live outside the city, in Minneapolis, the suburbs and even western Wisconsin. Virtually none lives in the neighborhood (where they are arrested). And here's an interesting statistic: About half of them have been arrested before, usually for soliciting or DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) or some other

offense of that type. But sometimes, we get people with major arrest records, too."

Two others interviewed for this story — we'll call them Bob and Alan — illustrate the differences among johns.

Bob, 48, is a top executive with a St. Paul company and, until recently, a monthly patron of street prostitutes for more than 20 years. Still married to his second wife, he says he always associated his desire for prostitutes with "a macho sort of thing." The first time he was arrested, he says the police "treated me like I was driving 65 in a 55 zone" and that the court fined him \$200. The second time he was arrested, however, he served time in the Ramsey County Workhouse.

Alan, 61, is a very successful independent businessman from Minneapolis. He sought sex at saunas and, later, established a long-term relationship with a madam, who arranged dates with call girls for him. At one time, Alan says he visited prostitutes about twice a week, usually paying between \$50 and \$90 per visit.

"Financially, it didn't bother me," he says. "And because I'm now semiretired, I had a lot of time to spare."

Alan was never arrested. But he says his personal life deteriorated to the point where his wife left him after a 38-year marriage. Alan has not visited a prostitute in three years. But while they see each other regularly, Alan and his wife are still legally separated.

"We're still working on it," Alan says. "It's going to take a long time, but neither of us wants to give up. Among other things, we have invested in three children and six grandchildren, and we don't want to throw that all away."

Alan, Bob and George consider themselves sexual addicts, and all three participate in programs that are modeled after Alcoholics Anonymous — in this case, a group called Sexual Addicts Anonymous. When they refer to visits to prostitutes, all three call it "acting out."

While psychologists disagree as to whether "acting out" is an addiction or a strong compulsion,

Please see Risks/5E



Tim Van Ness/Staff Artist

desire for prostitutes destroyed "It destroyed me — my ability to make decisions, to make

years after undergoing residential his struggle with sexual compulsion challenge. He is an active Addicts Anonymous, a support 2-step sobriety programs of Al-

ent a decade ago, there are now groups for men and seven groups in Cities, along with similar "co-ops" for families of sex addicts. They have 50 members. There also are Sex and Love Addicts Anonymous, founded in Boston.

ted a halfway house for sex addiction also has "boundary groups" for occupations, such as ministers. The groups screen new members in meetings between individuals other.

people suffer from compulsive behavior, or disease, is fairly new.

refer to use the terms 'sexual addiction.' Eli Coleman, a consulting psychologist and an associate professor of human psychology at the University of Minnesota.

still trying to improve diagnostic techniques, Coleman said.

ing the terminology, which means very lively. But sexual addiction is a diagnostic and statistical manual which means its existence is gen-

re objected to the term 'sexual addiction.' Coleman continues. "The treatment accepts the idea of help-thing as guiltlessness. In fact, at these people are extremely burdened."

addiction poses different challenges than alcoholism, Carnes says. Alcoholics deal with abstinence, but sexual addicts do not have that luxury.

addiction as a disease should not be treated with toughening laws, he believes.

Northwest  
Fabrics & Crafts

# Risks/ For sexual addicts, habit is becoming more dangerous

Continued from Page 4E

here seems to be little doubt — even among police — that many men have serious emotional problems.

"It's got to be compulsive," Winger says as he drives an unmarked police car on a recent tour of the Sherburne and University avenues. He notes with satisfaction that street prostitutes are beginning to disappear from the Frogswain neighborhood, largely because of vice sweeps, stepped-up patrols and major "watch" programs initiated by community groups. On this day, his practiced eye fails to see a single hooker — and that, he says, is an encouraging sign.

"Just consider what these guys are doing," Winger says. "They're spending a lot of money for less than an average sex with a disinterested party. They're risking arrest and humiliation. They're risking disease, including AIDS."

"A lot of them like the danger and the sense of power — and the reality is, they're getting very little power and a lot of danger. After all, the women they see could list prostitution as only one of their professions; the others include robbery and assault."

For George, a 15-year compulsion to seek prostitutes is just one aspect of "a generally messed-up life."

As he sipped coffee at the Embers Restaurant on University Avenue, George speaks of a childhood that included an alcoholic father and, eventually, a broken home. In 1950, he served with the Minnesota Guard's 47th Artillery Division in Korea, and it was there that he says he participated, on the orders of his sergeant, in the murder of 12 Chinese prisoners of war.

"I don't think I ever got over it," he says, adding that the massacre has never been investigated. "I came back really hard and mean."

Shortly after his return, George got a job as a machinist with a major St. Paul company, and he stayed with the firm for 36 years — but always harboring "a work attitude that was a bitch."

He recalls meeting his wife at a WCA Valentine's Day party. "She came up and asked me to dance," George says, smiling softly at the memory. "We were married the next year, in 1957."

They had four children. But their marriage was always rocky.

First, there was drinking. At his wife's insistence, George attended a few Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Then there was a gambling habit: craps, poker, pool. At one point, George says he owed more

tutes about price, and he took pride in never paying more than his \$30 limit.

"I went to a massage parlor once, and they charged me \$80. And the whole time I was thinking that if I added \$10 to what I was paying, I could have three (street prostitutes)."

Things began to seriously unravel in 1986, when George was arrested twice for soliciting. At his wife's insistence, he took an AIDS

test — it was negative — and joined Sexual Addicts Anonymous. He attended meetings regularly and pledged not to "act out" or return to the Sherburne-University area.

"But I was lying," he says. In fact, he was arrested shortly after receiving a medallion given to SAA members who successfully avoid "acting out" for more than a year.

At his trial, George was sentenced to pay a \$750 fine or spend

30 days in the workhouse. His wife refused to pay the fine. George was released after serving 20 days. During that time, he was visited by his children, but not by his wife.

"It's been devastating to our family," his wife said during a brief conversation that took place while George was in the workhouse. In the weeks that followed his release, the two discussed splitting up, but as of last week, George's mood has improved.

"We're starting to make progress," he says, mentioning a return to Sexual Addicts Anonymous and plans to enter one of the area's residential treatment programs for addiction. He also plans to take another test for AIDS.

His goal, he says, hasn't changed from the one he expressed a few weeks earlier while providing a john's tour of the Sherburne-University neighborhood.

"If I ever drove this by myself,

I'd be in deep trouble, especially at night," he said that day as he drove west on University Avenue, looking down the side streets, scanning the sidewalks. Clearly, he was fighting a strong reluctance to leave the neighborhood.

"My goal," he said, "is to drive through here without looking. I can't do that now. But when I can do that, maybe I'll know that I'm cured. Or at least on the right track."

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memory, we were married the next year, in 1957."

They had four children. But their marriage was always rocky.

First, there was drinking. At his wife's insistence, George attended a few Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Then there was a gambling habit: craps, poker, pool. At one point, George says he owed more than \$17,000 in gambling debts. About five years ago, he joined Gamblers Anonymous and, as part of that program, gave his wife total control of the family's finances.

Hiring prostitutes began in 1972, after George's face was disfigured in an industrial accident. A patch of skin on his neck and cheek is permanently taut and discolored.

"Until then, I didn't know what a prostitute was. But after I messed up my face, I really got into hookers. I don't know if it had something to do with doubting my manhood, and maybe later I felt dominated by my wife. After I joined GA, she put me on an allowance, and that was pretty humiliating."

George had sex with his first prostitute during his gambling days, when he often visited two seamy bars on University Avenue — Cheap Charly's and The Esquire, both now closed. At the latter club, he often hustled people at the pool table. One night, after beating another man at pool, the other player settled his bets by offering George a night with a prostitute.

"He was a pimp, see. And that was the first time for me."

After that, George says he started seeing prostitutes about once a week. He sought straight sex, always with white women, and he seldom hired the same prostitute twice.

At the same time, sexual relations with his wife virtually ceased. "She was always a sexual individual. She was always there. She even asked me, begged me. But I refused her."

Later, after he was put on an allowance, George would save \$5 or \$10 each week, steal money from his wife's purse and charge things at stores instead of paying cash. The money he saved went to prostitutes.

"By then, I could only afford two or three a month, but a lot of times I would drive through the area and try to get them to sit with me in my car. Then I would feel them up if I could. I enjoyed it — it was like getting something for nothing."

He had his pockets picked once, and he was robbed at knife point once. He never worried about disease. More importantly, perhaps, he enjoyed bickering with prosti-

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# Escort Services A Front For Prostitution

***"Crimes of theft, drug abuse, robbery, and assault and battery are frequent byproducts of an organized prostitution service."***

By  
LT. MICHAEL E. BIGGS  
Police Department  
Huntington Beach, CA ✕

The oldest profession has long posed a serious problem to law enforcement. By its very nature, prostitution presents obstacles to its eradication. Prostitutes are transitory and operate under several guises, ranging from street walkers to those engaged in clandestine operations, such as modeling studios and massage parlors. However, the prostitution activity that is most difficult to prosecute is the escort service.

## The Problem

Legitimate escort services provide the customer with a companion for social events rather than sex. However, there are escort services which operate under the guise of offering legal companionship, but in reality, are designed to provide for the sexual gratification of its customers.

The criminal activities associated with illegal escort services reach far beyond sexual acts. Crimes of theft, drug abuse, robbery, and assault and battery are frequent byproducts of an organized prostitution service. In addition, the public health can be affected through the spread of communicable diseases.

An illegal escort service designed as a front for a prostitution ring generally operates in the following manner. The operator of the service advertises in various publications, ranging from newspaper classified ads to telephone directories. These advertisements run simultaneously using different phone numbers, usually offering the company of women to men with money. For example, "Classy lady seeks generous gents 40 and over for fun. Julie 555-5310"; "Shapely foxy redhead seeks

wealthy men for dates 555-4805"; or "Two sexy blonds would love to model in your home, generous, over 40 only 555-4779." These phone numbers will generally be assigned to fictitious names and have call forwarding capabilities to a central location, which is most commonly the residence, vehicle, or business office of the operator. In an office, the operator maintains the business records and equipment needed to operate the service on a day-to-day basis.

The records might include the applications and contracts of the escorts which show their physical descriptions, addresses, phone numbers, and photographs. In some cases, these documents contain detailed descriptions of what sexual acts they will not perform, what costumes or roles they will adopt while entertaining a customer, and the



Lieutenant Biggs



Chief G. L. Payne

rules and procedures regarding how the service operates, including fees charged, length of sessions, payoffs to the service operator, hours worked by the escort, and the reliability of each escort in responding to calls and ensuring customer satisfaction.

The operator's records will also contain information relating to the financial aspects of the business. Most commonly, this will be in the form of lists showing money due from escorts, the names of customers who have written bad checks, credit card procedures and imprints, advertising expenses, and money paid to escorts. It is not uncommon for escort services to have multiple bank accounts which will show sizeable deposits on a rotating basis.

The last major category of records often found in an escort service's office relates to customer service. Such records include customer names and identifying information, sexual preferences, physical likes and dislikes, records of incoming calls and services rendered, names of prank callers, undercover vice officers' names and descriptions, locations of previous arrests, and phone numbers used by undercover officers.

The owner/operator of an escort service is shielded from discovery and arrest by several protective barriers designed to provide high-profit margins from the illegal act of prostitution and minimal exposure to investigating officers. To accomplish this, the operator will hire established prostitutes, those referred by other escort services, or by advertising for escorts in the classified sections of local newspapers. On many occasions, the operator will conduct interviews by phone to obtain descrip-

tions and background information, thereby protecting his or her identity. The operator will also explain that the escort service will merely arrange legitimate dates and that the escort is not to do anything illegal. This way, the service operator is able to claim that a legitimate escort service was being operated and that he or she had no knowledge of any illegal sexual activity taking place.

Advertising for the escort service is placed in telephone directories, adult publications, and personal classified ad sections of local newspapers. Customers call in response to the advertisements and give personal information to the operator, including name, address, home phone, occupation, business address, phone number, driver's license number, credit card numbers, the location of the call, and physical description. The operator also determines how much time the customer wants to spend with the escort and how the customer was referred to the service before telling the customer that someone will call back soon.

Next, the operator tries to verify the identity of the prospective customer by checking the information given against the "John" or customer file, prank file, and undercover police officer file. The operator will also check listed phone information to see if the name is valid. In some instances, operators will call other escort service operators to see if the customer has used such services in the past. Large escort services sometimes use personal computers to manage these recordkeeping functions.

Once the operator has verified the information, a phone call is placed to a

**"The owner/operator of an escort service is shielded from discovery and arrest by several protective barriers designed to provide high-profit margins . . . and minimal exposure to investigating officers."**

prostitute, relaying the necessary information. The prostitute will call the customer, describe herself, and explain the fee schedule and how it must be paid. Prices vary, but generally run \$30 as a service fee and \$50 for a one-half hour session and \$100 for a full hour. Higher prices are charged for longer periods of time. The prostitute tells the customer that these fees are for her time and companionship. It is only on rare occasion that sexual acts are discussed at this point. If the prostitute feels comfortable with the customer, she asks for directions to the meeting place and gives an estimated time of arrival.

Upon arriving, the prostitute checks the location for signs of police presence. She then verifies the customer's identification, and if convinced the customer is not an undercover po-

lice officer, collects the escort service fee and her fee. This is usually done in cash; however, large services will accept credit cards and personal checks from regular customers. As soon as the money is collected, the prostitute calls the escort service operator to say that all is going well.

Once the call ends, the prostitute asks the customer what services he desires. The termination of the call also signals the service operator to begin monitoring the time the prostitute spends with the customer. Previous agreements between the operator and the escort requires that she phone the operator again, after she is finished with the customer. This serves to notify the operator that the escort experienced no problems and that she is available for another call.

If the operator does not receive the second call, it can be assumed one of three things has happened. First, the customer was an undercover police officer and the escort has been arrested for prostitution; second, the customer has prevented the escort from leaving and is detaining her against her will; or third, the escort has fled with the service fee and the money she made on the call.

If the service is large enough to employ a security force, they will be asked to look into the problem; otherwise, the service operator investigates. Whoever does the checking will almost always call the location and ask for the escort or customer by name. If this does not resolve the problem, a call will be placed to the police reporting a serious disturbance requiring assistance.

This record sheet shows the number of calls 15 escorts went on during a 1-week period.

	M	T	W	Th	Fri	Sat	Sun	Totl
1	4	7	8	1	10	7	4	41
2	3	3	2	6	9	10	8	41
3	4	3	2	4	13	10	11	47
4	7	7	6	3	12	3	6	45
5	7 <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	5	3	4	5	3	3	30
6	3	6	4	1	6	4	6	28
7	10	2	6	3	5	12	2	40
8	6	5	5	11	6	3	4	40
9	7	9	2	9	10	12	13	60
10	2	10	6	8	9	7	2	42
11	5	7	8	7	6	6	7 <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	46
12	7	0	12	13	6	1	2	41
13	1	15	9	11	4	15	4	59
14	5	8	11	9	8	10	8	60
15	12	18	26	21	34	11	18	140

***"The two most common methods of investigating illegal escort services are using undercover police officers to pose as customers and developing escort service employees as informants."***

If the prostitute has been arrested, the escort service will receive a call from her during the booking process. This will certainly alert the operator to the fact that the name, address, and phone number used by the client are in actuality a part of an undercover police operation. If the customer is holding the escort against her will, calling the room or sending the police to the location will almost always rectify the situation and free the prostitute. If the escort has fled with the money, the operator will limit the prostitute's future work prospects by notifying other area escort services that she is unreliable.

In Orange County, CA, there are over 50 escort-related published advertisements in the phone directories and in excess of 20 escort-related advertisements in the personal classified ad section of a local daily newspaper. The records seized during the investigation of some escort services reveal that the number of prostitutes working for each service ranges from 1 to 30. The financial records of two escort services, each employing 12 to 15 prostitutes, showed that each grossed in excess of \$250,000 annually. The overhead of operating these services is minimal, leaving the operator a high-profit margin.

#### **Possible Solutions**

To prosecute an illegal escort service successfully, investigators must always seize the business records kept by the operator. The goal of these investigations should be to develop enough information to allow the investigating agency access to the escort service's operating location and records. This is usually done by gathering

sufficient information to show probable cause that such an illegal operation exists and by obtaining and serving a search warrant. The specific tactics used by an investigating agency to obtain a search warrant depend on the size, type, and operating area of the illegal escort service, as well as how the operation of the service was brought to the attention of the police.

Most escort services are discovered through open sources of information, such as phone directories, newspaper personal advertisements, or publications catering to adult entertainment. Less frequent are cases where employees of the service or customers inform the police about the service. The two most common methods of investigating illegal escort services are using undercover police officers to pose as customers and developing escort service employees as informants.

#### **Undercover Investigations**

To conduct effectively an undercover investigation into illegal escort services, police officers posing as customers must be equipped with identification that will satisfy the scrutiny of the escort service. Identification should include such items as a driver's license, credit cards, business identification, business cards and references, a checking account, airline tickets, and vehicle registration. The name and address used by the undercover operator may need to be published in a telephone directory.

The location chosen for the undercover operation is very important, the most common being a hotel or motel. However, because these locations are

often used for undercover investigations, many illegal services will not send escorts to customers calling from a hotel or motel. If a residence, such as a private home or apartment, is used, the undercover operator must insure that his false identification matches the address of the operation. Most illegal escort service operators realize the difficulty in obtaining extensive credentials bearing false addresses. Another important consideration is to have the utility bills for the address in question bear the fictitious name of the undercover operator.

A site selected for an undercover operation should be thoroughly checked for compatibility with the equipment that will be used. Some transmitters will not work in concrete or metal buildings. It is also important to ensure that the devices are positioned where a signal can be transmitted.

The location should also allow for good concealment and easy access for backup surveillance officers. It is recommended that some officers be as close as possible to the undercover operator, as well as having some officers located outside the building. For example, if the undercover operation is being run from a hotel or motel, apartment, or business office, one team of backup officers should be in an adjacent room or no farther than across the hall and a second team should be outside in a mobile post. When a private home is used, one team should be concealed on the premises and a second team outside in a mobile post. Both teams should be equipped with monitoring devices that allow them to hear the conversation between the undercover officer and the prostitute. It is also

Hotel call- ASK for Bday. from D.C. AREA.  
 If yes- ASK for CWC what is the address on the  
 license or city, or the number. CAR registration  
 work I.D. Have checking account (personal)  
 listed in info. at home town. yes get last  
 4 digits of ph.#.

If not from D.C. AREA get where from  
 is listed in home town last 4 digits of phone  
 how did you get here- if plane ASK for  
 ticket w/ him. Renting car - does he have  
 his receipt or work I.D. w/ him.

If listed call girl give all info  
 her call me after she calls him.  
 If everything is O.K. then shall call me  
 or go see him.

Plane ticket

Various instructions are left to assist the person who takes calls over the telephone.

essential that the backup teams be able to communicate with each other at all times. The conversation between the undercover operator and the escort should be recorded whenever possible.

Once the undercover operator phones a service and receives a call back that an escort is on the way, the surveillance teams are responsible for monitoring the events outside and notifying the undercover operator of the escort's arrival. They then watch the car she arrives in, along with any companions who may have accompanied her.

Once the escort and undercover operator are alone, it is the operator's responsibility to handle the investigation according to the policies of his agency and within the guidelines set by the prosecuting agency.

When the undercover operator perceives a violation, he notifies the backup teams by a prearranged signal. This is usually something that is said in the course of conversation with the escort which is then broadcast by the transmitter, but can actually be any kind of audible signal. If the transmitter is not working, a secondary visual signal should be prearranged to notify the backup teams to enter.

When the undercover operator signals the backup teams to enter, he should position himself so as to keep the escort from reaching her purse, since many escorts carry weapons. The backup team should be responsible for arresting the escort and detaining any of her companions until their involvement is determined. It is the undercover

operator's responsibility to prevent the escort from arming herself and for alerting the backup team to any weapons or evidence.

Photographs of the escort should be taken if requested by the prosecuting agency. Every effort should be made so as not to degrade the escort; if the escort has disrobed, she should be allowed to dress immediately.

Once the scene is secured, the undercover operator should collect all available evidence. This might include lists of customers, directions to meeting spots, directions to the undercover arrest site, birth control devices, such as condoms or contraceptive sponges, credit card imprinters, and invoices. The undercover operator or his designee should always try to interview the

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***“Investigating illegal escort services is time-consuming and often requires smaller agencies to combine resources for effectiveness.”***

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escort for information about the escort service operator.

#### **Informant Operations**

Another method of investigating escort services is to identify prostitutes or other employees who have first-hand knowledge of how the service operates and to use that information to gain access to the business records of the service operator. Once the investigating agency has seized the business records, the final phase of the investigation begins. First, prostitutes working for the service must be identified and interviewed to establish that the service operator knew that the customers he/she sent them to were for the purpose of having sex and that they gave him/her

money obtained from the customers. Second, customers must be identified and interviewed for the purpose of establishing that they arranged for a sexual encounter with an escort by calling the service. Third, if the investigating agency is capable of doing so, it should take over and temporarily operate the service after the business records are seized to corroborate other evidence showing the purpose of the escort service is to arrange sexual liaisons and not legitimate dates.

Using undercover police officers to meet customers while posing as escorts will normally establish that the customer was seeking a sexual act. This, in conjunction with the information gained from an examination of the es-

cort service business records, tape recordings of solicitations by escorts, and testimony of prostitutes and customers as to the nature of the escort service and how it operated, will generally meet the burden of proving that the escort service was operating as a prostitution ring.

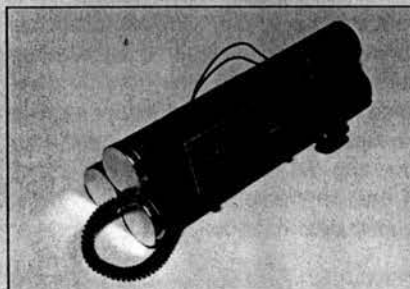
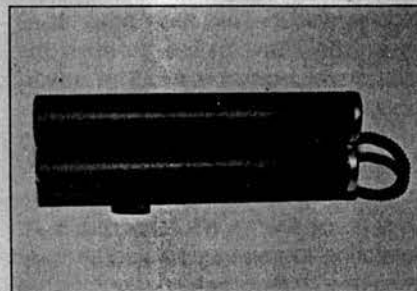
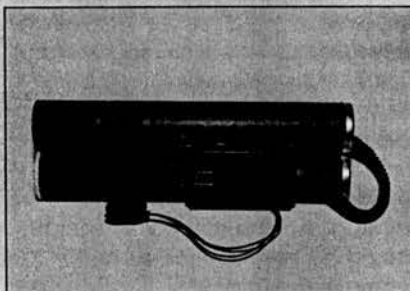
#### **Conclusion**

Investigating illegal escort services is time-consuming and often requires smaller agencies to combine resources for effectiveness. However, with hard work and a well-planned investigation, the result can be a successful prosecution.

FBI

## ***Hoax Bombing Device***

This device was discovered by an employee at the Charleston International Airport in Charleston, SC. While it appears to be an authentic explosive device, it is actually an alarm clock sold commercially as a novelty item. Approximately 10 inches in length overall, the only working part is the small black clock, which is about 3 inches long. Because of its realistic appearance, this clock could easily be used as a “hoax” bombing device.



# Rhodesia's 'P'

BY CHRISTOPHER MUNNION  
Daily Telegraph, London

**SALISBURY** — The "Patriotic Front," now accepted as diplomatic shorthand for the externally based nationalist leaders and their guerrilla forces ranged against the internal settlement in Rhodesia, exists in name only.

It is merely a paper link between the faction-ridden ZANU

## 87-year-old woman fined on pandering charge

**TULSA, Okla. (UPI)** — A district court judge has sentenced an 87-year-old woman to three years in prison and fined her \$1,000 for attempting to hire an undercover policewoman as a prostitute.

"It's a sad commentary on the image of Tulsa that the city's oldest proprietorship should be a bawdy house," Judge Raymond Graham said Tuesday as he sentenced Pauline Lambert, the owner of a downtown rooming house.

Mrs. Lambert was convicted of pandering Feb. 15. She had been charged with hiring a policewoman posing as a prostitute to work at her May Rooms.

(Zimbabwe African Union), nominally logical Robert M. bitter rival, ZAI African People's trolled by the Joshua Nkomo.

Created by the "line" presidents Rhodesia counter an attempt to balance of un warring move fated Geneva Patriotic Front tempts to merge ZAPU into a military force

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makes do with 5-to-1.

Meanwhile, the rest of Household's properties perform indifferently. National Car Rental, hurt this year by rate wars and a poor used-car market, saw its earnings decline 88% for the first six months. The merchandising division eked out only \$50 million in profit last year on \$5.4 billion in sales, and managed that only by dint of Clark's remorseless closing of unprofitable stores and warehouses.

In manufacturing, Clark has met with disappointment. Four years ago Household paid \$335 million (ten

times earnings) to buy Wallace Murray Corp., a maker of plumbing equipment and engine parts. Clark thought manufacturing was recession-resistant. But cheaper foreign competition and mature product lines taught him otherwise. Manufacturing profits dropped from \$33 million to \$13 million in 1982, and the company has been consolidating plants ever since. Manufacturing's return on investment last year was less than 8%.

So Clark faces a continuing battle to prevent a major shareholder like Dyson-Kissner-Moran, with 6% of

the stock (Delaware Management, with 6.8%, and FMR Corp., with 5.3%, are other major holders), from taking over the company in order to break it up. Some analysts already figure the financial services division alone is worth \$2 billion, or \$100 million more than the company's current market value.

But Household's shareholders can hardly lose now: Either Clark produces higher earnings and dividends, or there is a wingding of a takeover battle. Sometimes corporate managers earn their hefty salaries. ■

*Is it legal to profit from an illegal activity if that activity takes place where it is legal?*

## The best little asset in Nevada

By Matthew Heller

**L**AST MONTH Strong Point, Inc. announced plans to acquire the nation's largest legal brothel, Nevada's Mustang Ranch, for \$18 million, financing the acquisition with a public stock offering.

The news sent Strong Point's stock on the o-t-c market from 1¼ to a recent 3¼—a rise that is certainly premature and possibly unjustified. SP President John Davis could face some interesting legal problems.

In Nevada, prostitution is a matter of local option—legal in some counties and illegal in others. In 1960, before Storey County legalized the Mustang Ranch, one local authority burned it down as a public nuisance. It took the owners, Joe and Sally Conforte, another 11 years to win official ap-

proval. Then, in 1977, Joe Conforte was convicted for withholding-tax violations and fled to Brazil. He returned in December 1983 to testify that federal judge Harry Claiborne



had received bribes—testimony that got his own five-year jail sentence substantially reduced.

Now the Confortes must sell the Mustang Ranch to pay off as much as \$8 million they owe the IRS in back taxes and interest.

Strong Point, a public company incorporated in Utah, is essentially a penny-stock shell company. Last March it was acquired by Davis and his partner Rodger Garrity, both California businessmen involved in real estate investment and securities trading. They moved company headquarters to Irvine, Calif. and decided to make the 108-room, 100-woman brothel and its 500 acres of land their first major investment.

Trouble is, the sale of sex, though legal in some Nevada counties, is outlawed in states where many of the company's shareholders are located, and in Utah, where the company is incorporated. Could shareholders outside Nevada get in trouble for "deriving income from the earnings of a

woman engaged in prostitution"? Strong Point's attorney Michael Oswald of Oswald & Yap thinks not. Argues he: "Since the business activity is taking place in a state where it's legal, it couldn't be illegal in other states to derive profits from it."

At the Utah department of business regulation, spokesman Randall Smart would say only that the matter was "something our legal counsel would have to look into."

Who would want to own such a sleazy stock? And why? Says founder Joe Conforte: "So they can brag to everybody, 'Hey, I've got stock in the biggest whorehouse in the world!'" ■

A PROPOSAL FOR INTERVENTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES  
TO COMBAT JUVENILE AND ADULT PROSTITUTION

SUBMITTED BY: CATHOLIC CHARITIES/LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICE

Professionals in the criminal justice system refer to prostitution as the "revolving door" crime, that is, that both juveniles and adults involved in prostitution are usually involved with the criminal justice system repeatedly. Recent arrest reports in Ramsey County show that there were approximately 20 juvenile arrests and 429 adult arrests made within Ramsey County in 1987 related to the activity of prostitution. Of these, approximately 30% were repeat offenses. These statistics however, prove to be inaccurate particularly with regard to juveniles who are seldom charged with prostitution but rather loitering or other misdemeanor charges when actually they are engaging in prostitution.

Juveniles on the streets of the Twin cities (estimates suggest 600-1,000) are often exploited by what we call "pimps". Most exploitation continues beyond the teen years. By the time many have reached their 20's, life's experiences have drastically undermined self-esteem and they have little confidence that they can survive by any means other than prostitution. Also, while dangers are great for both adolescents and women on the street, there also appears to be an attraction to prostitution that is binding.

In the course of multiple arrests and involvement with the court system, women and juveniles are court-ordered to attend programs designed to assist them. Unfortunately, it is common to face further failure in these programs. Due to the extreme distrustfulness which they have taken on, many are resistant to programs that are highly structured, intensively therapeutic, or group oriented. Adolescents and adults who are placed in group-oriented programs are often far too vulnerable to disclose involvement in relationships that include violence and illegal activity. Just as a pimp may undermine self-esteem to keep the adolescent or adult in prostitution, so the pimp also undermines attendance or progress in the court ordered program. Programs are often based on accountability to the court and probation system, and these women and children are slow to trust staff due to concerns of confidentiality. When they drop out of these programs, they feel a sense of failure. They are revoked from probation for not completing the program. They have experienced so many failed attempts that they lose hope in accepting or seeking help. In examining this overall pattern of juvenile and adult prostitution, the gap in programs is clear: trust, confidentiality, and ongoing encouragement.

Lutheran Social Services of Minnesota/Metro East Region and Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of St. Paul are seeking \$30,000 each (total \$60,000) for two workers for a twelve month period to provide interventive and supportive services to 40 youths and 40 women involved in prostitution, as well as work with others in the community to develop transitional housing and

other services for this population, with a view to achievement of healthier choices and better lifestyles.

As has been noted above, trust, confidentiality and on-going encouragement appear to be the key ingredients in active intervention for women and children who are involved in prostitution on the streets. Lutheran Social Services has conducted a street program for adolescents for the past six years that focuses on developing a trusting relationship with juveniles whose lives are filled with disappointment, anger, abuse and pain. Catholic Charities, for the past year, has worked with adult women involved in prostitution with precisely the same approach. Both of these two agencies connect directly with the street. In the Lutheran Social Service juvenile program, staff actually work on the street, seeking to connect with young people involved in prostitution. The Catholic Charities adult program receives a steady flow of referrals from the informal street network that has clearly identified this office as a source of help and intervention.

With the funds which are being requested, the two programs will intentionally collaborate their activities in a way that provides maximum benefit to clients. One staff person from Lutheran Social Service will work directly on the street, positioned in close proximity to locations frequented by women and children involved in prostitution, allowing time, expertise, integrity and availability to establish credibility and trust. Another staff person from Catholic Charities will provide off-street counseling, referral, crisis intervention, and case management to assist adult women involved in prostitution to leave the street. The Lutheran Social Service staff will form an on-street connecting link for both programs. Given the population's distrust, vulnerability, and the sheer numbers of children and women involved in prostitution, there is critical need for increased staffing to work with these people. The long time it takes to establish relationships and develop trust means that a significant investment must be made in building this kind of system.

Of the clients which Lutheran Social Service and Catholic Charities staff serve:

1. 100% Will receive individualized case management should the client want this service.
2. 90% of adolescents and adult women will experience increased self-esteem based on learning to trust a positive role model.
3. 75% will begin to make positive, independent choices for themselves as a result of counseling and case management services.
4. 40% of those clients on probation will begin to form positive relationships with their probation officers.
5. 60% of the adult women served will be referred for employment services after 5 months within the program.

The staff of these two programs see themselves as one piece of a much larger array of services needed to help the populations here identified make choices for themselves. Lutheran Social Services

and Catholic Charities will meet the above objectives by utilizing the expertise already developed in the Street Program and Outreach Program of the agencies. Their established track record has shown that in spite of how dangerous and staff intensive this approach is, it remains the single most successful first step to effectively and respectfully impact the problem of prostitution within our community.

MJC/rmb  
5/25/88



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