

HB

440

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 440 (JUD)

Revision Date: February 28, 1992
Title: "...registration by and community notification of sex offenders..."
Sponsor: Representative Ulmer
Requestor: House Judiciary Committee

Department Affected: Department of Law
BRU: Prosecution, Legal Services
Component: Prosecution - All Legal Services - Operations
COMPONENT SERIAL

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

85 through 91, 93

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Please see the attached analysis.

Prepared by: Richard I. Peques, Director Phone: 465-3672
Division: Administrative Services Date: February 28, 1992
Approved by Commissioner: Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Agency: Department of Law Date: February 28, 1992

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Revision Date: _____

Title: Sex Offender Registration

Sponsor: Ulmer

Requestor: House Judiciary

Department Affected: Administration

BRU: Public Defender

Component: Public Defender

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	6	3	1
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Kevin Brooks

Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-2277

Date: February 21, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usura

Agency: Administration

Date: 2/21/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DSR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 440 (FIN) am

Revision Date: April 3, 1992

Department Affected: Administration

Title: An Act relating to registration of sex offenders.

BRU: Public Defender Agency

Component: Public Defender Agency

Sponsor: Ulmer

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

1	6	3	1
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: John Salemi, Public Defender

Phone: 279-7541

Division: Public Defender Agency

Date: April 20, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usura

Agency: Administration

Date: 4/23/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSEB 440 (FIN) am

Revision Date: April 3, 1992

Department Affected: Administration

Title: An Act relating to registration of sex offenders.

BRU: Office of Public Advocacy

Sponsor: Ulmer

Component: Office of Public Advocacy

Requestor: _____

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

		4	3
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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Brant McGee, Public Advocate
 Division: Office of Public Advocacy

Phone: 274-1684
 Date: April 20, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usura
 Agency: Administration

Date: 4/23/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

Revision Date: _____
 Title: An Act relating to registration and community notification of sex offenders and amending Alaska Rule of Criminal Procedure 32(b).
 Sponsor: Ulmer
 Requestor: House Judiciary

Department Affected: Administration
 BRU: Office of Public Advocacy
 Component: Office of Public Advocacy

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 4 3

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Brant McGee, Public Advocate
 Division: Office of Public Advocacy

Phone: 274-1684
 Date: February 10, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usery
 Agency: Administration

Date: 2/21/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Fin., Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB/DBR, Gov. Legis. Ofc., & Impacted Agency(ies).

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

BILL: (S HB 440(juo)) "An Act relating to registration and community notification of sex offenders and amending Alaska Rule of Criminal Procedure 32(b)."

The bill requires the Department of Corrections to provide notification of a sex offender's release, parole, community placement, work release placement, furlough, or escape to the police in the community in which the offender will reside and to the Alaska State Trooper post nearest to where the offender will reside. The notice must be given at least 10 days prior to release. In the case of escape, notice must be given immediately.

The bill also requires the Department of Corrections to provide written notification to sex offenders of the registration requirements at the time of release from confinement, including receipt and retention of a signed acknowledgement. The Department would also be required to give written notice of the registration requirements to a sex offender placed under the Department's authority through the Interstate Corrections Compact.

Projected release dates of sex offenders currently incarcerated are as follows:

<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Number of Sex Offenders Released</u>
01/01/92 - 12/31/92	52
" 93 - " 93	100
" 94 - " 94	50
" 95 - " 95	54
" 96 - " 96	37

The number of sex offender cases under the Interstate Compact are as follows:

01/01/90 - 12/31/90	38
" 91 - " 91	27

Based on an average of the above-listed cases, approximately 51 sex offenders would require notification per year, or slightly over four per month. This duty can be absorbed without additional staff, since various paperwork must be completed at the time of release for each offender anyway. These sections will require revision of Department Policies and Procedures. This task can be absorbed by the staff who are currently assigned to revise such policies on an on-going basis. Therefor, no fiscal impact is expected due to these requirements.

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(Juo)
CS HB 440 CONTINUATION OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

The bill would also make it a Class B Misdemeanor for a sex offender to knowingly fail to register as required. Information regarding a similar sex offender registration requirement in Washington state suggests that about 76% of the sex offenders comply with the registration requirement. Assuming that approximately 50 sex offenders are released and required to register each year, a 24% failure rate would make 12 offenders eligible for a Class B misdemeanor each year.

In 1983 the Alaska Judicial Council studied a sample of 1795 misdemeanor cases to determine sentencing patterns. Approximately 29% were sentenced to some incarceration, other than concurrent sentences involving other charges. This would suggest that only 30% of 12 offenders would be likely to be sentenced to incarceration for this offense, or less than four offenders per year. Information on the length of sentence is not available. It is assumed that four misdemeanants per year requiring some period of incarceration would not have significant fiscal impact on the Department and could probably be absorbed through the use of existing community residential center beds.

However, since this bill would criminalize a behavior which is currently not illegal in Alaska, it must be recognized that the above estimates are speculative. Should the noncompliance rates be greater in Alaska, or should sentencing for these Class B misdemeanors result in frequent or lengthy (up to one year) incarcerations, one long term effect of this bill may be to accelerate the pace at which the Department of Corrections moves toward the need to expand prison space through construction of new facilities, with associated increases in operating costs.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. DRAFT CSHB 440(FIN)

Revision Date: _____ Department Affected: Public Safety

Title: "An Act relating to registration
of sex offenders." BRU: Alaska State Troopers

Component: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Sponsor: Representative Ulmer

Requestor: House Finance

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

	8	3	0
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (inflation not included)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	36.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
SUPPLIES	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
EQUIPMENT	11.8					
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	89.6	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
FUND SOURCE:						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	58.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Prog. Rec.)	31.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
FUND SOURCE: 1005						
TOTAL	89.6	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: FY93

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

See attached analysis.

Prepared By: Francis C. Allan Phone: 269-5691

Division: Alaska State Troopers Date: 3/17/92

Approved by Commissioner: Richard L. Burton

Agency: Depart Date: 3/17/92

CSHB 440 (FIN) establishes a sex offender registry within the Department of Public Safety. The bill requires State Troopers to take the photographs and fingerprints of sexual offenders and to maintain a central repository of sex offender information.

The Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB), Sex Crimes Unit, estimates that there are approximately 200 persons convicted of sex crimes annually. This is supported by data provided by the Department of Corrections, indicating that over the past eight years the average of new inmates sentenced for sex crimes is 193 per year. The majority of these offenders are sentenced to serve at least some time in prison, and would be subject to registration upon release from a correctional facility. The Department of Corrections estimates that approximately 50 sex offenders per year are released from custody, with another approximately 30 sex offenders a year transferring to Alaska under the Interstate Compact. Adding to those convicted offenders who are not incarcerated, the Department estimates that between 150-200 offenders a year will have to register.

Although the bill does not specifically state, the Department is assuming that the bill will be applied retroactively to all convicted sex offenders who meet the terms of the bill and who are present in Alaska at the time the bill becomes law. It is difficult to estimate the number of such offenders, but estimates from the Department of Corrections and the Department of Law indicate that around 1,000 offenders would have to register immediately after the bill becomes law.

Because failure to register is a crime, it is essential that there be some notice to the public of the registration requirements if this bill is adopted. First year costs include \$10,000 in contractual costs to pay for the posters required under Section 6 of the bill and for a handful of notices to be placed in newspapers around the state.

With some programming additions and data storage expansion, the DPS Information Systems section anticipates that the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) can be adapted to meet the "Central Repository" requirements of this legislation. This will involve creating a new subsystem in APSIN which can take advantage of information already available on convicted offenders. The collection of fingerprints will become part of the Alaska Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AAFIS) and APSIN. Information on these sex offenders will then be available to Criminal Justice Terminals throughout the state who are authorized to receive such information. Special applications will be developed to supply the public information authorized, yet retain confidential data. The cost of designing, coding, testing, installing, and documenting this application will be \$20,000. Computer resources (CPU costs, Disk storage costs, etc.) necessary to develop the application will cost \$4,000. Permanent disk usage will cost \$1,000 for the first year and every year thereafter. This will handle an initial database of

approximately 1000 offenders, and is capable of expanding yearly by an additional 200 offenders.

To deal with the additional tasks necessary to implement this legislation, including data entry for new felons added to the system (which will involve updating APSIN with release, probation and escape information), entry and dissemination of information, and the processing of the fingerprint cards generated through the registration requirement, a Clerk IV position is needed in the Sex Crimes Unit of the Criminal Investigation Bureau.

This position will provide a point of contact for all information regarding the registration of convicted sex offenders for all state and local law enforcement agencies. This will involve interaction with the Department of Corrections, Department of Law, Alaska Court System and local law enforcement agencies. This position will also respond to all requests for information from the public.

CSHB 440(FIN) calls for all AST posts to be available to take sex offenders' fingerprints and photographs. Since not all AST posts are currently equipped with adequate cameras, this requirement will necessitate some purchases of new cameras (\$2,500) to assure sufficient photograph quality. Ongoing costs for fingerprint cards are included with the supplies requirements for the Clerk IV.

The following is a summary of the costs that are anticipated to be incurred during the first year of operations under this legislation:

	<u>Equipment & Public Notice</u>	<u>Computer Programming</u>	<u>Clerk IV</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personal Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$39.1	\$ 39.1
Contractual	10.0	24.0	2.1	36.1
Supplies	-	-	2.6	2.6
Equipment	<u>11.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Total	\$21.8	\$24.0	\$43.8	\$ 89.6

Costs not included after the first year in operation are the equipment costs (\$11.8), costs of public notice (10.0), and the initial programming effort and storage space expansion (\$24.0).

PERSONAL SERVICES

Salary - Clerk IV - Range 9, Step A, including 120 hours of overtime	\$25,726	
Benefits	<u>13,399</u>	
Total Personal Services		\$39,125

CONTRACTUAL

Printing of Posters and Public Notices	10,000	
Telephone/Postage, \$50 per mo	600	
Repair and maintenance on micro computer	500	
Contracted Programming and data storage space	<u>25,000</u>	
Total Contractual		36,100

SUPPLIES & MATERIALS

Film	500	
Registration forms	1,000	
Stationary, copy machine paper, etc.	<u>1,100</u>	
Total Supplies & Materials		2,600

EQUIPMENT

Desk	500	
Chair	225	
Computer table	600	
Cameras 35mm (x10)	2,500	
Micro computer with printer	<u>8,000</u>	
Total Equipment		11,825

TOTAL COST \$89,650

The Finance Committee CS authorizes the Department of Public Safety to adopt fees to implement this program. It is very difficult to estimate the revenue that would be generated by these fees. If offenders were to be charged \$20.00 each for initial registration, and persons seeking information from the central registry are charged a fee of \$5.00, the revenue that would be raised is estimated as follows:

FY 93	1,250 offenders	1,200 inquiries
	x <u>20</u> fee	x <u>5</u>
	25,000	6,000
FY 94 & beyond	250 offenders	1,200 inquiries
	x <u>20</u> fee	x <u>5</u>
	5,000	6,000

Position Title Clerk IV		Number of Positions 1	Range/Step 9/A	Bargaining Unit ASEA
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12	Location Anchorage (statewide)	Election District 99	
Type of Expenditure		Justification		
1	2	3	<p>This position will be responsible for updating APSIN (Alaska Public Safety Information Network) with release, probation and escape information; entry and dissemination of the information and the processing of the fingerprint cards generated through the registration requirement. Tasks associated with the fingerprint card processing are monitoring receipt of the anticipated cards, reviewing the cards for accuracy and completeness, preparing the cards for AAFIS (Alaska Automated Fingerprint Information System) processing and maintaining the fingerprint card file.</p> <p>The position will act as the point of contact for all information regarding the registration of convicted sex offenders for all the state and local law enforcement agencies. This individual will file all information and photographs after receiving it from the trooper posts. Additionally, this will involve interaction with the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Law, and the Alaska Court System.</p>	
Salary*	25.7			
Benefits*	13.4			
Premium Pay (Included in Above)				
Other				
Total Personal Services		39.1		
Travel				
Contractual		2.1		
Commodities		2.6		
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		43.8		
Funding Source For Total Cost				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	43.8		
Program Receipts/GF	1005			
-A Receipts	1007			
DIP Receipts	1061			
Other				
* Personal Services Salary and Benefits Costs are from PACS Scenario #8. Position 12-#132.				

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Department of Public Safety

FY 93

BRU Alaska State Troopers

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COMPONENT Criminal Investigation Bureau

Revised Date

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

April 8, 1992

TO: Senator Rick Halford, Chair
Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: Representative Fran Ulmer

SUBJECT: CS for HB 440 (Finance) am, "An Act relating to registration of sex offenders and amending Alaska Rules of Criminal Procedure 11(c) and 32(b)."

This is to request that you schedule HB 440 for hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill will enhance public safety by making the identities of known, convicted sex offenders accessible. It will also assist law enforcement in tracking sex offenders as they move from community to community.

HB 440 requires that all convicted adult sex offenders register with the Alaska State Troopers and authorizes the Troopers to provide identifying information to the public upon written request. Although technically that information is already publicly available, as a practical matter it is extremely difficult to obtain. By making the information available, the bill will assist prospective employers, volunteer coordinators and others to effectively screen people who may be inappropriate for work with children and other vulnerable individuals.

The bill establishes failure to register as a class B misdemeanor.

Recent data from STAR in Anchorage indicates that Alaska leads the nation in the incidence of child sexual abuse and is second in sexual assault. We know that each sex offender has multiple victims and we know that the deviant sexual behavior does not show a pattern of decline in frequency with age as found with some classes of offenses. We must do all that we can to protect the citizens of this state from sexual predators.

HB 440 is supported by the Alaska Peace Officers Association, the Anchorage Police Department Crimes Against Children's Unit, day care operators, parents with children in day care, the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Departments of Law and Public Safety.

Thank you for prompt scheduling of HB 440.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

**LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA**

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

240 Main Street, Suite 500
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2101

MEMORANDUM

March 17, 1992

SUBJECT: CS for HB 440(Finance)

TO: Representative Mike Navarre
Chairman, House Finance Committee

FROM: Robert Glennon Casey *RGC 3-17-92*
Legislative Counsel

There may be both practical and legal problems with the changes requested by the House Finance Committee. Nonetheless, a final accompanies this memorandum, due to the expedited nature of the Committee's request.

There would be indigents who were unable to pay the registration fee but who were nonetheless obligated to register. Even if fees were waived for indigents, it might generally be difficult to justify imposing a fee on a sex offender for complying with a duty that the offender was under an unconditional legal obligation to perform. Finally, the fee might be regarded as an impermissible retroactive sentence added to criminal sentences that were imposed out of state or imposed before the effective date of this bill.

RBC:gc
92-242.glc

ALASKA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

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Representative Fran Ulmer
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol Building Rm 421
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Feb. 24, 1992

Subject: House Bill No. 440

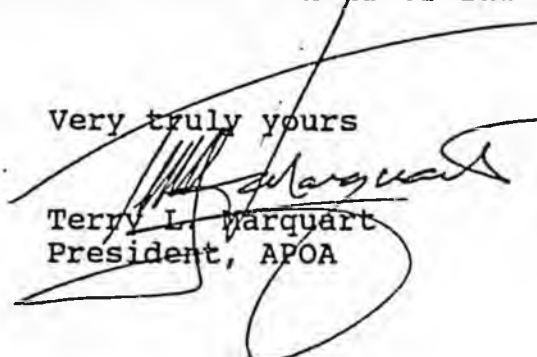
Representative Ulmer:

On behalf of the Alaska Peace Officers Association, I am pleased to tell you of our support for House Bill No. 440.

Statistics tell us that people who commit sex offenses are prone to commit these same type crimes again and again. We realize that sex offenders often travel from city to city. Currently, there is no way to force: (1) registration when a sex offender travels to a new city, (2) or to allow the release of information about sex offenders to the general public.

Law enforcement in Alaska feels that this new law will help protect the citizens of our state. We appreciate your many efforts on the behalf of law enforcement.

Very truly yours


Terry L. Marquart
President, APOA

Representative Fran Ulmer
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Ulmer,

During the 18 years I worked in the field of corrections, I was particularly disturbed by the prevalence of sexual abuse and assault in our society. As you know, Alaska has one of the highest rates of sexual abuse and assault in the nation.

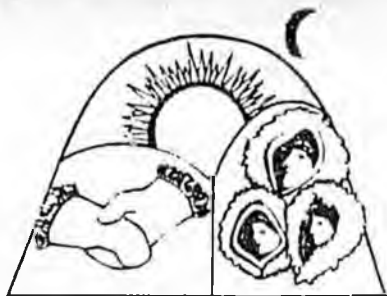
Business and organizations which employ people to work with children need to have access to criminal history information regarding sexual and other child abuse offenses. Pedophiles often seek out employment which puts them in close proximity to children. Many cases of abuse could be prevented by ensuring that known pedophiles cannot work with children.

However, it would be my hope that some protections will be built into the system so that ex-offenders who are law abiding citizens are not subject to undue harassment.

I commend you for your continuous attention to public safety issues, particularly for women and children, and am pleased to support HB 440.

Sincerely,

Susan Humphrey-Barnett



Bering Sea Women's Group

February 18, 1992

Representative Fran Ulmer
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Fran,

Thank you for introducing HB 440 to the Alaska State Legislature! As a professional who has worked for many years with victims of sexual assault, both children and adults, I applaud your efforts to reduce the risk to Alaskans. You are certainly correct about behavior patterns of sex offenders and we all know that many people come to Alaska to escape constraints imposed on them in the Lower 48 states, making Alaska a place where offenders may feel free to migrate. Not only does this bill offer us all some extra protection, it also makes a statement that we will not tolerate the abuse of our people.

As Executive Director of the Bering Sea Women's Group, as a Social Worker and as a private citizen, you have my full support for the passage of this piece of legislation.

If I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Candace L. Brower

Candace L. Brower, LCSW
Executive Director



Abused Women's Aid in Crisis, Inc.

100 W. 13TH AVENUE • ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 • (907) 279-9581

24 February, 1992

Representative Fran Ulmer
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99822

Dear Fran,

AWAIC would like to lend its support to your efforts to provide protection from sex offenders (HB 440).

It has come to our attention that more than 200 sex offenders will be released from jail in the next few years. While there is a sex offender program available to prisoners, there is no clear evidence as to its effectiveness and, further, because it is voluntary, there is no guarantee that offenders will have attended the program. The public, particularly potential victims, have little protection from sex offenders.

It is our experience that many victims of domestic violence, both adult women and children, are abused by men who have been sexually abused as children and grow up to take out their anger on women and children.

Further, like most non-profits, we rely heavily on volunteers. We need an easily accessible, inexpensive method of identifying persons who are clearly not acceptable volunteers.

Thank you for your efforts on HB 440, and your commitment to AWAIC.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Deborah".



Just - - - I have copies

February 28, 1992

Dear Representative Donley,

My name is Mary Susan Blomfield-Wilson. I have been a resident of Alaska since statehood. I have ~~two children and own and operate a daycare center~~ licensed for 37 children located at 4376 York Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska.

I am writing to you because I am a strong supporter of the right to privacy in our state. However, I feel an exception should be made when it comes to protecting the privacy of those who choose to sexually abuse others, especially children. I feel the right to privacy pertaining to a child's body and mental well-being is much more valuable than the right to privacy of criminals who choose to sexually abuse others. As a parent and childcare provider, it is my responsibility to protect not only my own children, but also the children entrusted in my care, from sexual abuse.

Seven years ago, two members of my family, under the age of two years, were sexually abused in a licensed daycare facility in Wenatche, Washington. Had it been possible in Washington at the time to do criminal background checks, perhaps this hideous crime against my family as well as 23 other children may have been avoided.

In the past seven years, Washington has been most successful in passing laws that protect others, especially children, from convicted sex offenders. Several years ago, Washington, in fact, passed a bill most similar to HB 440. It is my understanding that it is most successful.

The passage of HB 440 would greatly enhance my ability to provide a safe environment both for my own children and the children I care for in my daycare facility. Current resources available are very limited for screening potential employees, especially anyone applying from the states.

To date, it is only possible for me to obtain a criminal background check on future employees for crimes committed in the state of Alaska. To protect these individuals' right to privacy, the background checks may only be obtained by request of the person being screened. In addition, there are only two means of running these background checks:

1. Requesting the state background check, which will only provide me with information regarding crimes committed in the state of Alaska, leaving out the other 49 states.
2. Fingerprinting, which is very costly and takes up to six months to receive the information.

I find both of these methods to be unacceptable. Waiting up to six months for the fingerprint check results to become available to me, during which time the person being checked may be employed, is possibly endangering the welfare of the children in my care for that same period of time. Regarding the state background check, I have had personal negative experience with this situation.

Page 2

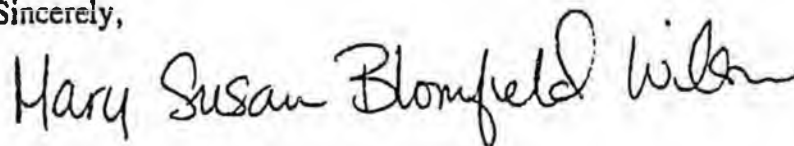
Two weeks ago, I had a most frightening and upsetting experience while conducting an interview. A man who has been in Alaska for a short while came to apply for work in my daycare facility. He filled out the employment application, marking no on all questions pertaining to criminal acts. As the interview progressed, I informed him I required a criminal background check. At that time, he informed me that he was on probation for sexual assault and endangering the welfare of a child, along with theft. Had I decided to hire this man and run a background check in Alaska, his record would have shown no criminal activity. This not only frightens me but angers me that our state would even debate not passing such a bill.

Please note the attached petition. Every parent who has children enrolled in my daycare facility support HB 440 unconditionally. I am sure if HB 440 had received more news coverage, you would be overwhelmed by support.

I would like it to be known that I fully support HB 440 and urge a unanimous vote for immediate passage.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this most important issue.

Sincerely,



Mary Susan Blomfield-Wilson

SUPPORT FOR HB 440

WE THE UNDERSIGNED SUPPORT THE PASSAGE OF HB 440, "AN ACT RELATING TO REGISTRATION BY AND COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION OF SEX OFFENDERS AND AMENDING ALASKA RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE 11 (C) AND 32 (B)."

THE RATES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT IN ALASKA ARE THE HIGHEST IN THE NATION. WE MUST TAKE POSITIVE ACTIONS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC. HB 440 IS A POSITIVE ACTION. IT MAKES THE IDENTITIES OF KNOWN CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1.	<u>Susan Wilson</u>	<u>P.O. Box 80628 Fairbanks AK</u>
2.	<u>M. D. [Signature]</u>	<u>P.O. Box 80128 Fairbanks AK</u>
3.	<u>Debra E. [Signature]</u>	<u>517 Longspur, FBKS, AK</u>
4.	<u>Daniel S. Peña</u>	<u>141. Rebecca St #7 FBKS, AK</u>
5.	<u>Loren M + Knight</u>	<u>140 Front St - FBKS AK</u>
6.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>2333 Solar Ave. FBKS AK</u>
7.	<u>CP Robinson</u>	<u>1473 Kittiwake FBKS, AK</u>
8.	<u>David J. [Signature]</u>	<u>464 Sprucewood FBKS AK</u>
9.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>1728 Bluegrass Rd FBKS AK</u>
10.	<u>C. Kemp Kinn</u>	<u>4228 S 59th St Ft. Wainwright</u>
11.	<u>Karina [Signature]</u>	<u>1399 Dolly Varden FBKS, AK</u>
12.	<u>Vivian [Signature]</u>	<u>4458 Ponder Pt. #1 FBKS AK</u>
13.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Box 83515 Fairbanks AK 99708</u>
14.	<u>Cathy L. McArdle</u>	<u>PO Box 25074 Exton, AK 99</u>

SUPPORT FOR HB 440

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	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	<u>Beverly Frey</u>	<u>148 Palace Circle Fairbanks, AK 9970</u>
2.	<u>John W. Smith</u>	<u>148 Palace Circle Fairbanks AK 9970</u>
3.	<u>Michelle Carpenter</u>	<u>262 Henderson Fairbanks AK 9970</u>
4.	<u>Daniel M. Powell, Jr.</u>	<u>910 22 ave Fairbanks AK 9970</u>
5.	<u>Misti Coides</u>	<u>2390 Goldstream Rd FBK AK 9970</u>
6.	<u>Julia Crowell</u>	<u>1434 Hans Nau FBKs, AK 99709</u>
7.	<u>Steve Peck</u>	<u>P.O. Box 80421 FBK AK 9970</u>
8.	<u>John Daniel L. Smith</u>	<u>3490 Holden Rd, FBKs, AK 9970</u>
9.	<u>Kim A. Mathis</u>	<u>1620 Washington D. #106</u>
10.	<u>Angela J. Bunker</u>	<u>1280 Beckst. N. Pole, AK 9970</u>
11.	<u>Mary Jensen</u>	<u>11630 Goldredgo Dr 9970</u>
12.	<u>Laqueline J. Cotto</u>	<u>1618 Murch St. FBKs 99709</u>
13.	<u>Jim Wenden</u>	<u>Box 74816 FBK 9970</u>
14.	<u>Willie Blackburn</u>	<u>Box 71627 FBK, AK</u>

SUPPORT FOR HB 440

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	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	<u>Grace Penata</u>	<u>2955 Mark Blvd. Fbks, AK 99709</u>
2.	<u>Stephanie Ruckey</u>	<u>4033 YUONNE FOLKS AB 99705</u>
3.	<u>Beth C Yehle-More</u>	<u>PO Box 58435 Fbks AK 997</u>
4.	<u>Tom T. McKel</u>	<u>4825 GLASGOW DR ASX 9970</u>
5.	<u>James Selove</u>	<u>128 Bluegrass Fbx 99701</u>
6.	<u>Maul Simmons</u>	<u>1215 O'Connell Rd. Apt. #1 Fairbanks 997</u>
7.	<u>Shawna Armstrong</u>	<u>3020 DAVIS Rd. Fairbanks 997</u>
8.	<u>J. G. McNeil</u>	<u>POB 82992 Fairbanks, AK 99708</u>
9.	<u>Ann E Hogstead</u>	<u>Box 81276 Tok, AK 99706</u>
10.	<u>Michael F. M'Adle</u>	<u>Box 25074 Ester Ak. 99725</u>
11.	<u>DADDY / GAVINAW</u>	<u>517 Longspur Loop Fbks 997</u>
12.	<u>TERRY BRADNER</u>	<u>4399 Bishop Circle</u>
13.	<u>W. Winkler</u>	<u>P.O. Box 102345 Fbks 99708</u>
14.	<u>Ruth E. Gregory</u>	<u>Box 72380 Fairbanks, AK 99707</u>

Spencer Secretarial Service

P. O. Box 24089

Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

(907) 474-4521

February 27, 1992

Dear Representative Donley,

My name is Michelle Spencer and I am a resident as well as a business owner in Fairbanks, Alaska.

I am writing this letter to you to urge you to pass HB 440. I have one ten-year old child of my own, as well as two step-children. Although my children are old enough not to require daycare any longer, I am concerned about the safety and well-being of the children in our community.

I am a victim of childhood sexual abuse. Although my situation involved a parent and not a daycare provider, the ultimate consequences are the same. Sweeping the issue under the carpet, as I feel was done in my case, does not eliminate the problem. The consequences of that abuse have stayed with me for more than 25 years.

Although the right to privacy is a constitutional right, I feel the rights of our children far outweigh the rights of the adults when it comes to protection.

I urge you to take what measures you can to see that HB 440 passes.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely,



Michelle M. Spencer

Art & Michelle Spencer
Let us help you clear your desk.



JACK & JILL NURSERY SCHOOL
555 HALVORSON ROAD
FAIRBANKS, AK 99709
(907) 479-2956

February 26, 1992

Dear Representative Donley:

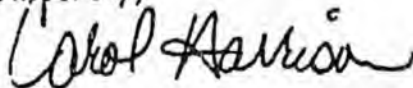
I am writing regarding House Bill 440, concerning the release of criminal background information. As a child care provider, it is critical to me to have complete background information regarding criminal activity of any applicants who are seeking employment.

Currently, we are only able to access this information as it pertains to the state of Alaska. It would be of utmost importance for us to access all criminal records for any state, not simply Alaska. As a child care provider, I view my role as being an advocate for children and this bill is a way that I can help protect them.

Therefore, I strongly urge your support and assistance in passing House Bill 440. It is very important in maintaining the safety for the children who are enrolled in all child care centers in this state.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Carol Harrison, Director

PROMPT FOUNDATION, INC
P.O. Box 22234
Juneau, AK 99802

March 4, 1992

Senator Rick Halford
Capital Building
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Halford:

As the president of PROMPT FOUNDATION For Preservation of Family, Prevention of Domestic violence and Child Abuse, I fully support and encourage the passage of the House Bills: 156, 396 and 440 for the following reasons:

- 1- State of Alaska has one the highest rate of rape and child abuse.
- 2- Sex offenders use sexual aggression as a fix as an addict would use drugs in order to cope with their inadequacies and frustrations.
- 3- As an addict sex offenders need to have a daily reprieve and there has not been a proven cure for their addiction.
- 4- **They are repeated offenders.**
- 5- They choose occupations that would make it possible for them to have access to children or any other victims.
- 6- They do not have a typical profile and can be found in any profession including Ministers and Priests.

That is why we desperately need to identify these people in the society and prevent them from further victimizing our children and women.

Respectfully


Massoud Shadzad, M.A.
President and Chairman

CC: enc.
Rep Fran Ulmer
Rep Mark Boyer ✓
Rep Kay Brown
Rep Ramona Barnes

895 West 12th Street, Apt. 420
Juneau, AK 99801-1572

February 10, 1992

Honorable Fran Ulmer
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 421
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Fran:

Enclosed are two copies of the article I mentioned to you on the telephone this evening.

As I mentioned, when this article came out I contacted the offices of the chairpersons and co-chairpersons of the Judiciary and Health, Education and Social Services committees of both Houses.

I was pleased to learn that all said they would be interested in the article and wanted to know how to obtain copies. I do know that Senator Sturgulewski received hers when I received mine.

You will be appalled at what you read and I sincerely hope that legislation will be forthcoming regarding incest and child molestation. TOUGH AND SEVERE LEGISLATION!!

Sincerely yours,

Edna C. March

MRS. EDNA C. MARCH

Enclosures 2

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: DEBORAH BLOOM
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 231273
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99523
PHONE: 344-9638
BILL NO: HB 440
SUBJECT: SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION
MESSAGE: AS A SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIM, I BEG YOU PLEASE PASS THIS BILL. /JSM

POHID: 03110311
DATE: 92/02/05
TIME: 11:03:11
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

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B.DAVIS	C.DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER	FISCHER
GONZALES	GRUENBERG	FRANK
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	HALFORD
HUDSON	IVAN	HOFFMAN
JACKO	KOPONEN	JONES
KUBINA	LARSON	KERTTULA
LEMAN	LINCOLN	MENARD
MACKIE	MACLEAN	PEARCE
MARTIN	M.A.MILLER	FOURCHOT
M.W.MILLER	MOYER	RODEY
NAVARRE	PARNELL	SHULTZ
G.PHILLIPS	R.PHILLIPS	STURGULEWSKI
SHARP	TAYLOR	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KAREN PETERSEN
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 9068
 CITY: KETCHIKAN, AK ZIP: 99901
 PHONE: 225-7607
 BILL NO: HB 440
 SUBJECT: SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION
 MESSAGE: I WOULD LIKE TO URGE ALL HOUSE MEMBERS TO SUPPORT HB 440.

POMID: 08133215
 DATE: 92/03/12
 TIME: 13:32:15
 LIONAME: KETCHIKAN LIO

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FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER
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GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HUDSON	IVAN
JACKO	KOPONEN
KUBINA	LARSON
LEMAN	LINCOLN
MACKIE	MACLEAN
MARTIN	M.A.MILLER
M.W.MILLER	MOYER
NAVARRE	PARNELL
G.PHILLIPS	R.PHILLIPS
SHARP	TAYLOR
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KAREN PETERSEN
 TITLE:
 ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 9068
 CITY: KETCHIKAN, AK ZIP: 99901
 PHONE: 225-7607
 BILL NO: HB 156
 SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIALITY/DOM. VIOLENCE COUNSELORS
 MESSAGE: I WOULD LIKE TO URGE ALL HOUSE MEMBERS TO SUPPORT HB 156.

POMID: 08133524
 DATE: 92/03/12
 TIME: 13:35:24
 LIONAME: KETCHIKAN LIO

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DONLEY	ELLIS
FINKELSTEIN	FOSTER
GONZALES	GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HUDSON	IVAN
JACKO	KOPONEN
KUBINA	LARSON
LEMAN	LINCOLN
MACKIE	MACLEAN
MARTIN	M.A.MILLER
M.W.MILLER	MOYER
NAVARRE	PARNELL
G.PHILLIPS	R.PHILLIPS
SHARP	TAYLOR
ZAWACKI	

Why I'm every mother's worst

FEELER

For more than 40 years, I was a loving friend to hundreds of little boys. I took them fishing, helped them with homework, and listened to their problems. Their parents never suspected I was also having sex with them.

BY ROSS M. NELSON *with Ruth Miller Fitzgibbons*

You thought your son slept over at a friend's house that night? He did, but it wasn't the friend you thought. I know he told you he'd be at Billy's.

Your son was sleeping with me. I'm the man down the street who hired him to mow the grass, who helped him with his homework while you were at work, who went to school and scout functions when neither you nor his father had the time. I also taught him some things he didn't need to know—not yet, anyway.

For more than 40 years, I had sex with boys. Most of them were between the ages of 12 and 15. Some I truly cared about; others were just passing sexual fancies. Many times I wanted to stop myself, to call and tell a boy's mother what I had done with her child. But I would convince myself that my time with the boy had a more positive influence than a negative one. And it was so easy to get away with it—until I finally got caught. I'm now 60 and in a

Meeting boys was simpler than you might imagine. I never had to force or intimidate them, or offer them money or other bribes. Most of them came along with me willingly.

Take a typical Saturday afternoon. Mom is busy with the younger children, or maybe away at some social engagement. Dad is playing golf or working, or perhaps he doesn't even live with the family anymore. The boy feels lonely and unwanted at home. He comes to the mall to wander.

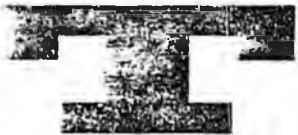
From where I'm sitting on a bench in the middle of

"MY EVERY MOVIE: was driven by a compulsive need to have sex with young boys. I was addicted."

the mall concourse, the boy can't help but see me when he leaves the video arcade. Earlier I was in there too, and we made eye contact, even spoke a few casual words. I chose him to talk to because he seemed quiet, and he was alone. Now he sees me again as he walks along looking in the store windows. Within ten or twenty paces, he glances back.

Now he's at the pet shop or perhaps the bookstore. I head over casually and make a friendly remark about the merchandise. He smiles shyly. He's always been taught not to talk to strangers. But I've smiled and chatted, and shown interest in him. I'm not really a stranger anymore.

I offer to buy him a hamburger or a slice of pizza. He may hesitate. But finally he smiles and agrees. From then on, he's mine.



here are far more child molesters who operate like me than

there are those who forcefully kidnap children. What the abductors do makes the headlines. What I do is more common and less noticeable. Most child molesters are established in our communities, known to others as just another good neighbor. We may even be married with kids of our own.

My urge to have sex with boys was not the result of any emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, nor did it come upon me suddenly with adulthood. My first sexual encounter, though it was an innocent one, was in sixth grade. While a boy named Adam and I were putting on costumes for the school play, we engaged in a harmless game of "you show me yours and I'll show you mine." Later, when I was 12, my friend Danny wanted to play the game as well. Then it was Jerry, Danny's brother, then my younger cousin. I was always the instigator.

When I was 13, my mother, my brother, and I moved to a new town (my father had left home when I was a

year old). I was introverted, studious, hesitant to make new friends. No one in my family seemed to notice anything wrong. I had had a close relationship with my grandfather, but he died shortly before we moved. I didn't date much—hardly ever—since I was only interested in boys.

By gossiping with other boys, I learned who in town was homosexual—the manager of the pickle factory, the local tailor, even the vice principal of the high school. But the thought of having sex with any of these men turned me off. Some of the boys I knew did—and bragged about it. Perhaps it was then that I first realized that some boys would consent to sex with an adult in exchange for a favor or friendship.

I had been active in the military reserves in high school and at age 19 became a platoon sergeant in the infantry during the Korean War. There I learned to smoke, drink, and swear—all of which helped cover up my lack of self-confidence. My sexual curiosity was set aside except for cautious glances and a few minor episodes, and I left active duty as a master sergeant. Back home, I bought a house, and my mother moved in with me because my older brother had married while I was away.

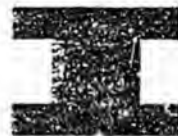
This began a dark time in my life. There were periods when my every move was driven by a compulsive need to have sex with young boys. My mother continued to live with me on and off over the next 40 years, and I believe she was aware of my deviant sexual behavior, but we never spoke about it. Somehow I managed to get an education, learn a profession (I'm a horticulturist), and master the science of photofinishing. For years I worked nights in a large photofinishing lab, where I was surprised to discover the proliferation of pornography involving children. This helped convince me that my desires were not that abnormal.

Last seemed to consume my free time. Looking back, I realize that I was searching for someone to love

who would love me back—unconditionally. For nearly a year, I had a relationship with a woman I had met through work, but it didn't last—I had an affair with a 14-year-old boy while we were seeing each other.

I went through dozens of these affairs. I especially liked blue-eyed blonds, preferably ones who were intelligent and polite, neat and nicely dressed. Many of these boys were members of large families—and they cut across all class levels. I've intimately known the sons of a senator, a general, a physician, an assistant city manager, and more. Boys who had an emotional—rather than economic—need for a friend like me were most easily controlled and more loyal. Some of my relationships lasted several years.

To keep a boy's friendship, I offered him very little beyond what he should have found at home: someone who'd listen and who'd cheer him on in school and sports. Occasionally, I took boys to the movies or on camping trips, or played cards with them for hours. I truly enjoyed spending time with them. And I knew what they offered me: the chance to feel whole, comfortable, needed.



was careful about the boys I went after. I watched for two physical types: early maturers, who reach puberty

at about 10 or 12 years old, and late bloomers, who don't hit puberty until 15 or so. Undergoing physical changes their peers have yet to begin, early maturers are often shunned by other boys their age. As a result, they're willing and eager to engage in activities with older boys or men whose physical size more closely matches theirs, simply to discover what is happening to them. Sometimes they seek these relationships just to reassure themselves that they aren't freaks. Boys who are late bloomers may also feel left out, since girls their age tend to prefer their more masculine friends. These boys are easily seduced by older adults;

that way they can gain the sexual experience their peers brag about.

It's difficult to say whether the boys enjoyed the sex with me or just tolerated it in exchange for the attention they craved. The vast majority, I believe, were not gay—they simply accommodated my wishes in order to remain close to me. The boys were generally passive sexual partners at first, although most would eventually agree to give oral and anal sex. Usually they didn't mind being kissed on the lips, but some would refuse open-mouthed kisses.

About ten years ago, I realized that I had slipped into addictive behavior. I wasn't getting any sexual gratification from my affairs; each one was simply another conquest. One August, I took time to count up all the boys

I'd been with since the beginning of that year, most of whom I'd had sex with only once or twice. There were 29 in all! Most I picked up while riding my motorcycle, cruising city parks, or just parking at a convenience store and waiting. Adolescent boys can't seem to resist a motorcycle.

I met 13-year-old Jimmy that way. Going into a store to buy cigarettes, I saw him and his friend playing a video game. Jimmy was slender, with brown hair and blue-green eyes and just a few freckles over his nose. Judging from his manners and his clothes, I guessed he came from an upper-middle-class family. He asked about my motorcycle and wanted me to give him a ride. An hour later, he was at my house phoning his mother to say that he was at a friend's and asking if he could spend

the night. He stayed that night and the whole next day. He said he'd had sex only once before, with a girl his age. His parents were separated.

John was another boy typical of so many I was with. At 15, he was the eldest child in a big family and was expected to take care of himself.

But John wanted more. He needed someone to tell him he was doing well, pat him on the back, play a game of tennis or catch. He wanted to be able to tell somebody when he was feeling low and to be comforted instead of being told to "take it like a man."

I never really feared that a boy would turn me in to the police. With one of the boys I loved most, I got proof of this.

I met him fishing at a lake near my home. I was (continued on page 116)

Can Child Molesters Be Stopped?

One in three girls and one in seven boys will be sexually molested before the age of 18, according to the U.S. Department of Justice. The typical pedophile will sexually abuse 380 children in a lifetime. Most molesters are men, says GERAL BLANCHARD, M.A., a Wyoming therapist and author of *Sex Offenders: Treatment: A Psychoeducational Model*.

There are three types of child molesters.

Aggressive: The rarest. Violent and sadistic, sometimes mutilating victims after sex.

Regressed: The most common; often married and a parent. Sexual behavior is normal until extreme stress—such as loss of a job, a death, or divorce—triggers a few episodes of sex with a child.

Fixated: The classic type. Often a sex addict. May be ambivalent about his behavior; rationalizes that he's a loving friend to lonely, "neglected" children. Ross M. Nelson falls into this category.

Some pedophiles prefer sex with girls, others with boys. Many people assume that the latter are homosexual, creating the misconception that gay men are likely to prey on young boys. But, says Blanchard, "though some pedophiles are gay, many aren't. And it's not their homosexuality that causes them to molest kids—it's their overriding sexual preference for children."

Pedophiles are often genuinely empathetic with children—and thus able to easily manipulate them. "They know what kids like, how to connect with them. Kids find them endearing and entertaining," says Blanchard. In contrast, pedophiles tend to have difficulty relating to adults. Often their emotional development was somehow interrupted during childhood, frequently as a result of sexual abuse.

They tend to appear aloof and arrogant but inside are very insecure. "Pursuing and conquering a child as a sexual partner gives them a sense of power that is lacking in their lives," explains Blanchard.

Most pedophiles are consumers of vast amounts of child pornography, according to a report from the U.S. Congress Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on Child Pornography and Pedophilia. They often show the materials to their victims in an attempt to convince them that such sex acts are normal.

Experts say pedophiles are among the most difficult sex offenders to treat. Short-term, intensive rehabilitation can stop them for a while, but the majority molest again after three or four years. Blanchard blames the low success rate on the fact that most therapists have only recently begun to treat pedophilia as an addiction as well as a criminal offense. "Controlling any addiction is a lifelong process. There's no such thing as a cure," he says. "With the right treatment, we have a better chance of managing the behavior over long periods of time." The most effective rehabilitation combines several methods, such as one-on-one counseling, drugs that inhibit sex drive, group therapy, and 12-step programs similar to those used to treat alcoholism and drug addiction.

Parents needn't become suspicious of every compassionate babysitter or attentive friend. Establishing open communication with your children about sexuality will help them confide in you if something confusing or scary happens to them. Finally, believe a child who reports a sexual encounter or encounter, no matter how respectable or unlikely the accused person might seem. —R.M.F.

hatching hope

(continued from page 114)

TO EVERYONE ELSE it is spring, Easter. To Richmond and me it is D day, two weeks after Dr. Pollack injected me. We go to my mother's to celebrate Easter. She bakes a ham the good old 1950s way, the way she did when we were kids: She cuts diamonds in it, places cloves at each point, dusts it with brown sugar, and pours ginger ale on top. She laughs at my suggestion to use pineapple juice instead of soda, to place apricots and prunes on top. "Where do you get these ideas?" she asks me, shaking her head. The ginger ale fizzes when it hits the ham.

I am in charge of coloring the Easter eggs. In the past, I have spent weeks carefully painting intricate designs on eggs. I have produced

Easter eggs that look tie-dyed, batiked, Ukrainian. But this year, I bought a kit at the five-and-dime. I fill plastic cups with vinegar and pop in the colored tablets. I take the hard-boiled eggs and the kit's wax pencil and write a name on each egg: MOM and RICHMOND and NICHOLAS and AMANDA. Then I dip each egg into a cup.

This morning, I felt funny, a little dizzy, a little queasy. Is it too soon to believe that, this time, Dr. Pollack has worked magic?

I take a blank white egg and hold it carefully in my hand. I think of all my lists, gathered since childhood. I think of all the names I have given my unborn baby. But right now, my mind cannot produce the right one. My stomach dances the tiniest bit. Is there something coming to life in there? I wonder. I press the wax pencil carefully against the egg and draw a question mark.

Then I dip it into a cup of yellow dye. Richmond comes up behind me. "How's it going, Picasso?" he asks.

"Georgia O'Keeffe," I say. I am afraid to tell him what I know to be true, know in the deepest way. That something—someone—is coming to life inside me. I don't want to jinx this. If I say it out loud too soon, that's what I might do. So I sit there, silent and still, and watch the color of the egg develop, from a pale lemon yellow to something brighter, like sunshine. The color keeps changing, growing more sure of itself as the egg floats in the cup.

Richmond is watching it too. He leans against me, his hands coming to rest on my stomach. I look down. His fingers, every one, are crossed. □

Ann Hood's fourth novel, Something Blue, will be published in paperback this summer by Bantam.

Worst fear

(continued from page 87)

attracted to him but unsure how to approach him. A few months after we met, he bought an old dirt motorcycle. That was my chance. I made sure I rode past his house regularly so he'd know I was a bike rider. One day he and a friend came over to ask my help in fixing the old bike. From then on it was easy. He began coming to my place alone nearly every day for help with his homework. I even spoke twice before his eighth-grade class (once about the war and once about horticulture). Sometimes he would even sneak out of his house late at night to be with me.

After about a year of this, his father became suspicious: His son was at my place more than he was at home. He took the boy to the police three times, trying to get him to make accusations against me. He even took him to a psychiatrist. The boy never said a bad word about me.

When my luck changed. I was arrested in August 1988 in a game room near my home and police took statements from two boys with whom I'd had sex. I wasn't angry at the boys—I believe they were coerced. It's my understanding that sentences for sex crimes cannot be reduced for good behavior, so I will remain in prison for a long time yet.

I have been judged and found guilty, yet I've never really thought what I was

doing was wrong. What did I take from a boy? His innocence? His childhood? I don't think so. I made advances, yes, but I never forced myself on a boy. He is not deaf, dumb, and blind; he is aware of innuendo, dirty jokes, overt sexuality. Parents have themselves to blame if their sons haven't learned the values and morals they need to say no to a man like me.

If I am guilty of anything, I am guilty of taking advantage of a young boy's trust. I've already spent several years staring at a concrete wall and remembering boys' faces, realizing that with sex I'd let them down when they most needed a trusting friend. I added a facet to our relationships that they didn't need at all.

I also remember some happy, beautiful times: being the best man at a grown boy's wedding, watching a boy graduate from high school and knowing I'd helped him get there, taking another out to a fancy restaurant when his folks had forgotten his 16th birthday. If only I could have come to grips with my deviant behavior, I know I could have helped countless boys at a crucial time in their young lives.

Had my mother or teachers been able to face and discuss my sexuality with me from the time I was young, and had there been counseling available, perhaps I would not be where I am today. Now I think it's too late for me to be cured, at least given the way most rehabilitation programs are set up. They attempt to instill in molesters the same fear at the sight of a child as they'd have at the sight of a wild animal. This won't work. I'm no longer participating in rehabilitation in prison.

I should be able to face a child not with fear but with love and compassion based on a strong inner determination to not do as I once did. I need to learn about what causes my desires so I can control them. Prison solves nothing: It only helps hide society's failures from public view.

What can a parent do to protect her son from a molester? Traumatizing a child with an abnormal fear of strangers probably won't do much good, since one who seeks to seduce him may already be his friend. Precautions are especially hard to take in a society that allows boys great freedom in choosing activities and friends but severely limits them in displays of emotion. A boy who isn't getting the affection and recognition he craves is at greatest risk. If as a parent you can be a friend to your child, a compassionate soul who will listen to him and take him seriously, you'll make him less vulnerable to a man like me. □

Editors' note: At the time of Ross M. Nelson's arrest, police officers confiscated large amounts of child pornography, including magazines and videotapes, from his home. He was convicted on two counts of aggravated sexual assault. (In October 1983, Nelson was fined \$600 and received three years' probation for a lesser charge of indecency with a child.) Redbook does not condone his behavior or beliefs in any way. We have given him a chance to tell his story as an important service to parents. Armed with greater awareness of the methods of child molesters, fewer mothers will have to think, "If I'd only known," and fewer children will have to suffer.

THE

CHILD

WB
→ KB
KA JM

He's a man you trust.

He's a man your children trust.

He's a teacher, a coach,
a Cub Scout leader—someone
your family knows well. And
he's much more likely to sexually
abuse little boys than little
girls, according to a landmark
study of 403 sex offenders.

In this shocking report, the
doctor who headed the research
team offers a profile of the
typical child abuser—and tells
you how to protect your children

BY GENE G. ABEL, M.D.,
WITH NORA HARLOW

*Gene G. Abel, M.D., who has been a sex researcher for 20 years, is a professor of psychiatry at the Emory University School of Medicine and director of the Behavioral Medicine Unit. He is married to Nora Harlow, a frequent contributor to Redbook, who is the author of *Lover to Lover: Secrets of Sex Therapy* (G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1983).*

Madeleine Smith,* a 33-year-old special education teacher, was shocked when her daughter, three-year-old Emily, described what the man who owned the day-care center she attended had done to her that day. Madeleine realized her little girl was describing an oral sex act. "I immediately checked with my seven-year-old son, Jake, who attended the same day-care center after school, to find out if he knew anything about what might have happened to his baby sister," says Madeleine. "I couldn't believe that this man, Michael Jones, had molested my daughter. He and his wife attended the adult Sunday School class I taught at our local Baptist church. They had been to our house for dinner. He seemed like such a nice man. How could he possibly have done anything as terrible as Emily had described?"

Still, Madeleine knew that a three-year-old could hardly make up a story like the one Emily had told. So Madeleine questioned her son. "At first Jake said, 'No.' Then he coughed. Then he hung his head and started crying. I said to him, 'I know this is awfully hard to talk about, but Mamma needs to know the truth.'" So her son told her the truth—that he had also been molested by this same man. "He told me how Michael Jones had made him put his mouth on Jones' penis, and how he threatened Jake by telling him he'd kill me if Jake ever told anyone. I was flabbergasted. I never once thought that my son could be molested. I only worried about my daughter. Then Jake told me that this had been going on for years! I didn't know I had so much adrenaline in my body. My heart started beating so hard that I felt I couldn't keep it in my chest.

"And then I became frightened for the other children at the center. I felt sure that there were other children involved who also had not told their parents."

Sheila Kane knew that her 11-year-old son, Derek, was seriously troubled. "He had tried to kill himself three times by taking a few of my nonprescription sleeping pills and by making some small cuts on his wrist—feeble attempts that couldn't have really killed him, but signals that something was terribly wrong. We had been in therapy with him for months trying to find the problem.

"Then one night Derek broke down and told his father that he had been molested by Jim Brown, the youth minister at our church. I stood at the top of the stairs in our house listening to them talking in the living

* NAMES HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO PROTECT PRIVACY.

room and was absolutely dumbfounded when I heard Derek say that both he and his nine-year-old brother, Sean, had been molested by this man. As Derek explained to his father how the youth minister had molested him orally and anally, I literally had to go and vomit. I just could not believe that this had happened to my children."

The mothers interviewed for this article were shocked to discover that their sons had been molested. Then they were shocked again when they found out that the men who had molested their sons were men they knew well, men they trusted. Each of these mothers thought that her son's victimization was a tragic, isolated occurrence and that incidents like these are unusual. But although these mothers lived in very different communities—one in a small town and the other in a prosperous suburb of a large city—they actually had very similar stories to tell.

As a psychiatrist who specializes in the study and treatment of pedophilia—a sexual perversion in which an adult prefers children as partners—I hear this kind of story, from mothers and molesters, again and again. I've just completed an eight-year national study on child molesters for the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. The data I've collected from interviews with, and physiologic laboratory assessments of, 403 molesters is now being analyzed by the Department of Psychiatry at Emory University in Atlanta. This new information, collected with the help of five of my colleagues in four different cities, reveals that men who assault children have a surprisingly high number of victims. The 403 molesters we evaluated had molested more than 67,000 children.

But we were most surprised by the high number of boys who are victimized. When we looked at the total number of children who were molested—including those who were not touched but were the object of such offenses as indecent exposure and window peeping—we found what we expected to find: Little girls are molested most often. However, when we looked only at the more serious offenses—ones in which the child is touched—we found that 63 percent of the children who are sexually assaulted are little boys. And not only do molesters assault boys more often than they assault girls, but men who molest boys also have an astonishingly higher number of victims—an average of 282 victims compared to an average of 23 victims among men who assault girls.

ABUSER

How can you spot him?

The sheer number of molesters in this study makes it the largest study of its kind to be conducted anywhere in the world. But this research project is also unique because, like 90 percent of all child molesters, these men were not in prison—they were living freely in the community. Their participation was voluntary. Two hundred of them also volunteered to participate in a 34-week treatment program. The men were referred to us by physicians, parole officers, judges or social workers, or they entered the study after hearing about our free treatment program through radio and television announcements.

BUT WE TRUSTED HIM!

While we were surprised by the number of children that these men had molested, we were not surprised to find that these molesters, like those we had treated before, were very different from the kind of men parents teach children to avoid. Most of us think that a child molester is a rather slimy individual—a stranger in town, sitting in his car near a schoolyard, luring children with candy. Our findings reveal that, on the contrary, the child molester is not a stranger, but is someone we know well. He often is a man we trust, a man our children trust.

Many child molesters try to move themselves into positions or occupations within the community that will allow them to spend time alone with children without attracting much notice. Molesters often become youth ministers, day-care workers, Boy Scout leaders, teachers, Big Brothers and pediatricians.

We should *not* assume, however, that only youth ministers or day-care workers or teachers molest children. In fact, within any of these occupations, the number of men who molest children is exceedingly small. But these men do exist. As a physician and a psychiatrist who has spent most of my life working with child molesters, I wish I could say, for example, that no physician or psychiatrist has ever molested a child. And indeed, among physicians—as among youth ministers, day-care workers and teachers—there are exceedingly few men who are child molesters. But there are a few. Of the several hundred molesters I've treated in the last two years, one was a school physician, two were child psychiatrists, another was a pediatrician.

Given these facts—that our children are being molested by men we know and trust—what can we do to protect not only our own children, but *all* children, from suffering such a terrible experience?

First of all, we can learn about pedophilia—what it is, what kind of men become pedophiles and how they manage to manipulate our children into becoming their victims.

Men who are pedophiles desire sexual involvement with young children. They most often have other interests and abilities that are completely normal—often exemplary. Their abnormal sexual interest in young children appears to develop in isolation from any other antisocial behaviors.

A pedophile's sexual desire for young children leads him to behave toward a child in many of the same ways that adults behave sexually toward each other. Most adults will arrange their lives to meet members of the opposite sex and spend time with them. They will fantasize about a potential partner and feel sexually excited in that person's company. The child molester goes through the same process—only his object of desire is a child. The other big difference between normal adults and child molesters is that, whereas healthy adult sex is consensual, the molester manipulates and threatens the child into complying with his wishes.

What kind of man would do this to a child? Our study shows that he is most often Caucasian between the ages of 20 and 40. He typically has had more than one year of college and holds a full-time job. As a rule, he is married and has children of his own whom he usually does *not* molest. He is almost always a well-respected, even loved, member of his community. He is often an active Christian who is involved in his church. He never assaults children he does not know; he only chooses children with whom he can first build a trusting relationship.

ARE THESE MEN SICK?

How does a man become a child molester? Quite often his interest in children begins when he himself is a child and then emerges full-blown at age 16 or 17 when he actually starts abusing children. Essentially, he has some generalized erotic interest in other young children when he is (continued)



**SPECIAL
REPORT**

like young. Most children do. Kids like to play "doctor," for example, or take baths together so they can see each other's body. But as the molester gets older, he discovers that while others his age have stopped having any interest in young children, he has sustained his interest. It was once thought that a child molester was interested *only* in children and that if therapy could stimulate his sexual interest in an adult woman, such as his wife, his obsession with children would disappear. Now we know that, in most cases, the child molester has a normal sex life with his wife but still maintains his deviant sexual interest in children.

A few years ago many psychiatrists believed that boys who were molested as children very often became molesters as adults. And our study found that, indeed, 40 percent of the men who molest boys and 24 percent of the men who molest girls were molested themselves as children. However, most child molesters were *not* molested as children but developed this obsession anyway.

One factor that appears to be true of all men who become child molesters is that they pair sexual fantasies about children with masturbation. Freudian theory suggests that orgasm is a powerful reinforcer of any sexual interest, so that when a man masturbates while fantasizing about young children, this entrenches his obsessive desire.

We also found that child molesters commonly exhibit multiple sexual deviations. The fact that these men are often also exhibitionists, fetishists, rapists and, on occasion, incest offenders suggests that their deviations may evolve not from family or interpersonal conflicts, as was once believed, but from their general inability to suppress inappropriate sexual interests—interests that "healthy" adults *do* suppress.

It's often difficult to spot the man who might possibly molest our children because we expect a molester to be a man who displays many antisocial behaviors; and in the case of a molester whose victims are little boys, we expect him to be homosexual. But in our study, we found that most men who molest little boys are not gay. Only 21 percent of the child molesters we studied who assault little boys were exclusively homosexual. Nearly 80 percent of the men who molested little boys were heterosexual or bisexual, and most of these men were married and had children of their own.

Usually molesters are able to abuse many, many children without being caught. The only way they are caught is if a child tells someone what has happened. They are rarely caught in the act of molesting a child by suspicious parents. Even when parents do become suspicious, the molester is usually able to deflect that suspicion because he is often a respected member of the community. Many molesters have told me that the first thing they did when suspicions arose about them was to join the parents and take up the

cry that child molestation is a terrible thing and must be stopped. For example, John, a former professional athlete and baseball coach, said that he would fend off suspicious parents by agreeing with them. He'd say, "I do believe that your kid has been molested because he does seem to talk about sex more than he should. Now, I was hoping that if I got close to him, he would tell me who it was."

WHY DON'T KIDS TELL?

How is it possible that so many little boys have been molested without our knowledge?

Sara Johnson's seven-year-old son, Peter, had spent six months visiting a therapist who was preparing him to be a court witness to the molestation of other children after Lou Taylor, his Cub Scout leader, was found to be a child molester. After the discovery, Sara said, "I knew my son couldn't have been molested because, well, my children tell me everything, and then, well, Peter is a rough, tough little boy. He's the kind of boy who, the dirtier he gets, the happier he gets. If anyone approached him, he'd just say, 'Get your damn hands off me!'"

Sara's voice shakes as she recalls the night that Lou Taylor finally confessed, waived his right to a trial and was taken to jail. "I had put Peter to bed and I was standing at the kitchen sink washing the dishes when I heard Peter's little footsteps coming up behind me. Then I heard him say in his sweet little voice, 'Mommy, is it okay for me to tell you now what Mr. Taylor did to me?'"

There are several reasons why a little boy doesn't tell. First of all, the molester usually threatens him personally. Often the boy is protecting his parents, whom the molester also may have threatened to hurt.

Peter was told by Lou Taylor that if he reported the incidents, Taylor would call the police when his mother brought Peter to the next Cub Scout meeting and the police would put Peter in prison.

Michael Jones, the owner of Jake's day-care center, told Jake that he would kill Jake's mom if Jake said anything.

Jim Brown, Derek's youth minister, showed Derek and his brother the gun that he carried in his briefcase—and led the boys to believe he would use it.

These threats are effective with children because a child does not know exactly how the adult world works. Peter must have believed, for example, that the police really would put him in jail. The terrible part is that children tend to believe all adults—and because even a young child has already absorbed the message that it isn't nice to talk about sex, the child is unable to check out the validity of what the molester says.

IS YOUR SON AT RISK?

It is not only in their use of threats that child molesters are so successful. If a man—even a man in a respected position—molested a child quite suddenly, the child would be very

likely to tell his parents. Men who molest boys are so very successful, however, because they often spend months selecting and preparing their victims.

A man who once had been named teacher of the year told me, for example, of the system he had devised. He said, "I'd tell the class some secret and then I'd wait to see which boys told and which didn't. If a kid can't keep a secret, I don't go near him. Then, I'd see which kids would follow orders. If they were difficult to control, I'd stay away from them. So I am always looking for a kid who is well-behaved, who will do what I say and who can keep secrets."

Molesters also choose children who are particularly vulnerable and then try to gain their trust by giving them special favors. Derek's father was in the hospital having the second of two back operations when Jim Brown came to the boy's house and offered to take Derek camping. Jake's parents were divorcing when he started attending the day-care center at age three. Michael Jones gave Jake special presents and let him pass out snacks and feed the rabbit. Seeing these special favors, parents add their trust in the molester to the child's trust.

To make matters worse, most parents teach their children to obey adults unquestioningly, which also gives the child molester a decided advantage. One of Sara's worst memories is what she used to tell her son. "When I think of what I used to say every week when I dropped Peter off at his Cub Scout meeting... I'd say, 'Good-bye, Peter. Mamma loves you. You be sure and do whatever Mr. Taylor says.'"

Another reason that boys are victimized more often than girls may be that, even when they are very young, boys are taught to be tough and not tell anyone when they are hurt. Because they know that they are expected to handle tough situations without crying or acting like "a sissy," it is often, ironically, the toughest boys who keep the secret the longest. Parents also feel much less protective of their sons than of their daughters, and it is this pervasive lack of protective attitudes toward boys that allows child molesters so much access to them. A man who takes boys camping or has them over to his house is seen as a "good Joe." Any man who tried to do the same with little girls would immediately arouse our suspicion. But the difference between the legitimate "good Joe" and the child molester is that the molester devises reasons to spend special private time alone with a boy.

Parents need to be aware, then, that a boy may not tell them if he is being molested. There are, however, certain signs parents can watch for. Most likely they may notice a sudden decline in their son's schoolwork—either he can't concentrate or his grades fall. His eating habits may change. He may withdraw from his friends. He may suddenly begin having

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THE CHILD ABUSER

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nightmares. He may become fearful of men—not necessarily only the man who molested him, but many men. He may try to avoid going to school if the molester works there. Or he may attempt to avoid the molester by making up silly reasons why he doesn't want to go on outings with the man.

If parents suspect that their child has been molested, it's not enough simply to ask him if anyone has touched him inappropriately. Parents first need to assure the child that, no matter what anyone has told him, they love him and can protect him. If a child then reveals that he has been molested, parents must also be careful not to react in a way that will alarm him. Instead they should calmly assure him that what happened is not his fault and that they won't let it happen again.

Even after a boy reveals that he has been molested and is protected from his victimizer, he may continue to show the above-mentioned symptoms of distress. Madeleine points out, for example, that although both her son and daughter were molested, she feels her son has suffered the most. "I think that's because Jake was molested more often. My daughter, who was barely touched and was only three at the time, seems to have recovered. She is sociable and is a happy little girl going on with her life. But even after two years my son has not recovered.

"At first Jake withdrew. He didn't want to be around any of his friends. Even now he is very selective about who he plays with. And although he is very bright, his grades have fallen. He stays away from all men except his dad. And he has developed clinging behaviors. He is now ten years old, and he still doesn't want me out of his sight.

"He is also very afraid that someone will find out what happened to him. When it was time for him to tell his story to the caseworker, he curled up behind the pillows on my bed and screamed, 'No! No! This is bad! I don't want anyone to know! This is bad!'"

DON'T BLAME THE CHILD!

Unfortunately, the societal belief that little boys should be able to protect themselves from child molesters often prevails even after the boys identify themselves as victims. During legal questioning, Derek, for example, was asked by a lawyer, "Well, if you didn't like it, why did you let it go on for so long?" And when Peter's mother, Sara, asked a trusted member of her church why no one spoke to her anymore and why their minister refused to counsel her or say any prayers for her son, the man said, "Look, every man is approached by some homo. Peter should just have said No!"

But the adults who made these comments don't understand that a molester makes it

impossible for a boy to say no. Unfortunately, society tends to "blame the victim" in sex crimes when the victim is a child, just as they do when the victim is a woman.

The parents of these victimized children were totally surprised and deeply hurt when their neighbors and friends failed to offer them sympathy or support. When Sara Johnson pressed charges against Lou Taylor, the Cub Scout leader who molested her son, Peter, she was astonished that many of her neighbors wrote letters to the judge describing Taylor as a "wonderful man." Madeleine Smith was amazed at the way everyone treated her. "I taught Sunday School, and yet my neighbors acted as though I had the plague," she says. "I received absolutely no support from the people at our church either. Michael Jones, Jake's molester, was very well liked there. People didn't want to believe he had done such an awful thing.

"After Michael Jones' arrest, our minister immediately went to his house to comfort his wife," says Madeleine. "But the minister never came to our house or offered support to any of the ten families whose children were Jones' victims. Eight of those families eventually left the church."

Unfortunately, these stories are not unusual. When a molester is discovered, community members often fumble around, not knowing what to do, then come out strongly on the side of the child molester and against the victims and their families. Why?

When a respected member of a community is discovered to be a child molester, community members find it impossible to believe that such a person is living in their midst. People also tend to take the molester's side because his behavior around adults is so good. Then too, because the problem of child molestation is so terribly upsetting, adults have a powerful desire to deny that it exists. That way they won't have to worry about the safety of their own children.

It is for these reasons—an inability to cope with, and a wish to deny, the problem—that communities will often knowingly pass a child molester on to another town. After the youth minister was convicted, for example, the Kanes checked into his background and discovered that he had gotten into trouble for molesting children at his previous church, but had nevertheless been sent on to his present church with good references. Sheila Kane was outraged. "If he had been prosecuted then," she says, "my sons would never have had to go through this."

PROTECT YOUR CHILD

It is crucially important that parents do everything in their power to protect their children. Perhaps some of the new information

we gathered about child molesters will help parents to do just that. Here are a few things that all of us can do:

1. Be aware that even tough little boys are in danger of being assaulted. Because child molesters victimize children through a combination of manipulation and threats, even the toughest little boys need protection.

2. Talk to a child in ways that counteract a molester's threats. It really isn't enough to ask a child if anyone has touched him. We must first assure him that, despite what he may have been told, if he does "tell on" the molester, no one will kill his parents, his parents will still love him, and his parents are fully able to protect him from the molester.

3. Watch for the typical operating procedures that a child molester is likely to follow:

- Molesters spend excessive amounts of time with children. They often arrange to take boys on trips without another adult. A man who wants to spend more time with your children than you do may be a molester.

- Molesters often seek out a position—as a camp counselor, Boy Scout leader, school physician, coach, teacher or youth minister—that will allow them to spend time alone with children. The major difference between a man who is a child molester and the majority of respectable men who hold these positions is that the child molester will manufacture excuses for spending inordinate amounts of time alone with children.

- Molesters will often abuse the privileges of their positions to engage children in inappropriate activities. If the mothers quoted in this article, for example, had asked their boys exactly what went on during outings with these men, they might have realized a lot sooner that these men were molesters. The youth minister took the boys skinny-dipping and back to his house for private bouts of nude wrestling. The Cub Scout leader would give the boys "physicals," paying particular attention to their genitals. While a child may not realize that his Scout leader is not the appropriate person to give him a physical, a parent certainly would.

- Molesters prey on children who are particularly vulnerable. A man who offers your child excessive favors at a time of family stress or financial crisis may be a molester.

4. Check the history and background of anyone who is going to be spending a lot of time with your children. Never assume that anyone is beyond suspicion by virtue of his respected position, strong religious beliefs, years in the community or kindness to children. Call previous employers and talk to people who worked with the man while he was working with children. Be alert to gaps in his resumé. Molesters often simply omit jobs in which they were found out or became the object of suspicion.

5. Warn children that child molesters exist. Many people believe that it is better not to talk to children about the dangers of molestation because talking to them about it will only make them fearful. It is true that warning children about danger (continued)

THE CHILD ABUSER

continued from page 138

instills some fear in them. When we teach children to be careful while crossing the street, for example, we also alert them to the consequences of being hit by a car. But keeping silent about the dangers of child molestation protects the child molester, not the child.

6. Never blame the child. Studies reveal that in almost every incident of sexual assault, the victim—whether that victim is an adult woman, a little girl or a little boy—feels in some way responsible for his or her victimization. The child molester knows this and will use this knowledge against his young victims, reinforcing their fear that they are to blame by telling them things like, "Well, you did come to my room," or "You did get an erection." Children are never to blame for their abuse at the hands of adult men. They must be told that clearly and repeatedly.

7. Never blame the child's family. If a victim's family can convince others that the molester has committed a crime, the molester runs the risk of being exposed and possibly convicted and sent to jail. Molesters will, therefore, almost always try to evade detection by saying that there is something deeply wrong with the families who accuse them. And because the child molester typically does so many good deeds for so many people, and because we don't want to believe something so terrible about such a wonderful man, we may be inclined to believe him and to think badly of the family who accuses him. If a respectable figure in your community is accused of child molesting, think twice before speaking ill of, or behaving coldly toward, the family who is making the charges.

I believe that child molestation can be stopped. I know that we can drastically reduce the number of children who are molested. First we must recognize that child molestation is a public health problem—an estimated 20 percent of all children are molested. And, like any health problem, it cannot be eradicated by treating its victims after they become victims. We must stop the molester before he molests again.

Parents should know that a handful of states have allotted funds to develop and maintain treatment programs designed to help molesters stop molesting children. In addition, the Federal government has funded several research projects aimed at preventing child molestation. Parents of victims have also organized into support groups.

All of these efforts are steps in the right direction. No one person, program or organization can single-handedly eliminate this terrible problem. We must all work together to keep our children safe.

For additional help or information, call The National Child Abuse Hotline: 800-422-4453. This Hotline, sponsored by Childhelp USA, handles crisis calls, provides information and offers referrals to local agencies nationwide.

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Stephen Wolf, N.W.C. Assoc.

EVALUATION and TREATMENT

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT SEXUAL OFFENDERS. Before any intervention in the behavior of sexual offenders can be undertaken, it is necessary to have an idea of who it is, at least in a general sense, we are dealing with. Vernon Quinsey has recently published a lengthy review of deviance-related literature and presents us with a broadly-based description of who and what sexual offenders are. The reader is referred to that work (In D. Weisstub (Ed.) (in press), *Law and Mental Health: International perspective*. Pergamon, New York.)

To summarize, Quinsey proposes that there are two primary factors in the genesis of a sexual aggressive. One, that there exists a continuum of relative sexual attraction or preference for the deviant focus and, two, that there are a variety of reasons why that focus is chosen. He describes these factors as additive.

Within the framework of these two factors he explores the individual qualities of known sexual offenders. While the paper is principally concerned with child molesters, because of the amount of behavioral crossover seen in this population, (Abel, G. Mittelman, M. Becker, J. Cunningham-Rathner, J. and Lucas, L. *The Characteristics of Men Who Molest Young Children*. World Congress of Behavior Therapy, 1983) I believe that inferences can be made for sex offenders in general. (I'm not sure that Dr. Quinsey would approve of this undocumented inference, but what we are interested in here are generalities upon which to structure an exploratory, evaluation protocol).

In terms of motivation, Quinsey presents a convincing picture of the offender as acting out his deviance as a result of an active, measurable sexual attraction. This attraction is experienced by the offender, prior to and during the behavior, as pleasurable and desirable. In addition, he reports that this attraction has frequently been first recognized by the offenders in their own childhoods (first overt act of sexual deviance at about age 16). As part of this attraction/preference, the offenders are prone to fantasize sexually about their deviant behavior. This, in effect, allows the offender to rehearse the behavior in imagination in the absence of a suitable target/victim.

Sexual offenders also act out their deviance at high rates. In the Able study cited above (1983) the average number of sexual assaults completed, by each offender against children, was 167. The average number of child victims was 76. Their behavior does not show the pattern of decline in frequency with age as found in property offenders. It appears that they do not outgrow their sexually exploitive preferences. Recidivism rates are high and increase in relation to the number of previous sex offenses and with attraction to male (non-incest) child victims.

Even though this population is known because of its deviation, the majority show no other psychopathology.

Their principal diagnoses are paraphilia (. . . an unusual act or fantasy is required or sexual arousal) and one of the forms of character disorder.

In terms of developmental histories, one finds a general high level of dysfunction in the offender's family of origin including physical, emotional and sexual abuse of themselves as well as other family members. The degree of family dysfunction increases as one moves from a community treatment population upward through incarcerated offender populations. One speculates that this is the result of a criminal justice selection process which places the more serious offenders in secure facilities and leaves the less serious in the community.

A preliminary study of sexual offenders in community treatment (Wolf, S. and Conte, J., 1984) found that they had been overtly (hands on) sexually abused as children in 27% of the cases observed. This compares to 53% noted by Quinsey for incarcerated offenders. Community-treated offenders, in that study, however, showed the same kinds of family of origin dysfunction that Quinsey reported in incarcerated offenders.

Their patterns of offending were also very similar. While the community-treated population showed fewer victims and more limited histories, they did show the same patterns of beginning overt sexually aggressive behavior in childhood and adolescence (approximately 75%). They show the same levels of premeditation and planning. The community-treated offenders who have molested male children also show the highest frequency of deviant behavior, number of victims and greatest tendency to reoffend.

Incest offenders, in both groups, show more limited deviant histories in general but more than has been believed. For example, Abel (1983) found that his sample of heterosexual-incest offenders had also molested female children outside their families 44% of the time. His sample showed crossover to a degree that indicates that it is risky to assume that the offender, at discovery, only acts out in the deviance for which he was caught.

In summary, sexual offenders are motivated to act out their deviance as a sexual preference. In simple terms, they like what they do. They are not in any large numbers psychotic or schizophrenic. Once their sexual preference is established they tend to continue to pursue it. They will most often, at the time of discovery, have more than one victim and probably more than one deviant sexual focus. In incest cases, for example, they also molest children outside their homes almost half the time.

From clinical experience, offenders, when caught, will either deny the offense, minimize their responsibility (she made me do it . . . He liked it . . . They do it in Africa all the time . . .) or claim the cure (I've learned my lesson . . . found God . . . sobered up . . .). They also, all other things being equal, tend to return to deviance shortly after they feel safe from criminal justice sanctions. In their histories they will have quit many times, often after each

offense. They will lie extensively about their deviance and will be reluctant to reveal information beyond what is known about them already.

Clinical Note: Offenders, during evaluation, seem to reveal information about their deviance at a set rate. Re-

gardless of how much offender reveals during evaluation, he has a lot more that he will withhold.

NOTE: Citations and references are listed in the RESEARCH section under bibliography.

EVALUATING OFFENDERS. This article will deal with the evaluation of sexual offenders who are admitting to, at least, the behavior for which they have been referred. Evaluating denying offenders will be dealt with in a later issue of the SVQ. For further discussion of this topic see "Developing Your Theoretical Framework," Evaluating Sexual Offenders in Volume 1, Number 1 of the SVQ.

The specialized evaluation of the sexual offender forms the basis for planning a treatment response. It is "specialized" in that it addresses a specific problem and makes recommendations as to treatment and limitations to the freedom of the client. It is specialized in that its foundation is a specific body of data focused on the problem of sexual violence.

Since sexual offenders do not in any significant numbers self-refer for their problems, evaluation will most often occur after discovery and before sentencing. The offender will have been referred by someone in the criminal justice system and the evaluation may be used by the court in sentencing the offender.

Given the above, the client will be resistant to revealing much about himself. He will probably believe that he has cured himself of the referring problem and will "just want to forget about it." What information he will reveal will be distorted and minimized. As such, the client's self-report will be of limited direct use in defining the sexual problem. To compensate for this serious limitation, the specialized evaluation relies on information gathered from a variety of sources outside of the client.

The first step in the evaluation, after deciding to evaluate the offender, is the development of an information access system. Information needed for the evaluation comes from two sources: internal and external. Internal information is that which one derives from the offender directly. This includes self-report, personality assessment instruments, and psychophysiological assessments such as the penile plethysmograph and clinical polygraph. External information is that derived from contacts with discovery materials, witness and victim statements, victim evaluations, contacts with partners, family of origin, friends, pastors etc.

External data sources require signed releases of information from the offender. He must be fully informed as to the purpose of the releases, who will be contacted, what will be discussed and why it is necessary to the evaluation. In most cases this will include the client/offender's attorney. An attorney is used to operating within an adversarial system and will see the evaluator as either for or against his client. The evaluator must communicate that his agenda is to assess the nature of the client's problem, estimate his potential for further harm to others and recommend reasonable treatment alterna-

tives. Again, if the evaluator and the attorney representing the offender cannot come to agreement on the purpose and form of the evaluation, it would be advisable to not proceed further.

Internally derived information begins with the interview of the offender. One is looking to understand the life forces which created the potential, now realized, to make this individual into a sexual offender. One is looking for histories of interfamily abuse; sexual, physical and emotional which provides us with examples of values development in the family and the offender which supports sexually violent behavior.

Since the reality of the sexual deviance is not at question, the evaluation is intended to assess the risk for reoffense of this offender and his amenability for treatment. The more enmeshed in the offender's family background the deviance is (attitudes, values, family history) the more likely deviance will function as part of the offender's lifestyle. The more deviance is a part of the offender's lifestyle, the less likely the offender is willing to give the behavior up. All other factors considered, history of deviance, type of offending, and frequency, are probably the best predictor of treatment failure and reoffense.

One is also looking for the actual beginnings of sexual violence in the offender's life, its frequency over time, periods of no deviance, and periods of behavioral escalation. One is asking, what precipitated the suppression of behavior, what factor preceded or may have precipitated the return to deviance. This information details the offender's pattern of deviant behavior. The structure of this pattern forms the focus of treatment planning and functions as behavioral evidence of approaching reoffense. For example, an exhibitionist client has a history of withdrawing from friends and spouse, becoming argumentative and spending increasing amounts of time driving around alone prior to and during exposing. During treatment these behaviors reappear. It is probable that this client either is, or will be reoffending. These behavioral "warning signs" must be identified and noted in the evaluation's discussion of his deviant pattern.

The next step is to elicit from the offender his version of the presenting deviant behavior. Recognizing that he will give a minimized accounting of what happened, it is useful to hear him out. His report will expose the distortions in his thinking and the style and strength of his defenses. This step is useful in assessing the amenability or the vulnerability of the offender to treatment. The greater the client's distortions of what actually happened, the more a part of his value system the deviance is. The more a part of the offender's value system the deviance is, the less vulnerable he is to treatment messages that the behavior is hurtful to others. The more robust his distortions and defenses, the less amenable he is to treatment.

Personality assessment is the next step in the evaluation process. At the present time there are no dependable "test" profiles which identify sexual offenders 100% of the time. This is due in large measure to the offenders' consistent attempts to make themselves look good. They will attempt to "fake good" on the instruments rendering the results frequently invalid. When valid results are seen, the most frequent profile will express antisocial or asocial value systems, ruminativeness, impulsivity, and low empathy. The utility of personality assessment with this population may be that it measures their willingness to answer questions candidly. The danger of using them is that one finds very (behaviorally defined) dangerous offenders who represent normal looking personality profiles. As such, personality tests are of limited use and cannot be used, alone, to define the level of personality disorder present.

Psychophysiological assessment is the last source of internal data to be considered here. The two instruments most used are the penile plethysmograph and the polygraph. The plethysmograph is used to identify the range of sexual arousal which the offender experiences. (NOTE: an in-depth discussion of the plethysmograph is planned for the next issue of the SVQ.) This data should be used with the same attitude which one approaches personality testing. That is, endorsements of interest in, or attraction to, deviant themes must be accounted for. However, their absence from the test results does not mean that they don't exist, just that they were not measured.

External data collection is the next step in the evaluation. After the first meeting with the offender, the evaluator contacts the referring agency, the offender's attorney and any other individuals involved in the case. Discovery materials are collected and any previous reports are reviewed. The offender's version of the deviant behavior is compared and contrasted with other sources. Differences are explored to assess why they might exist. Are the differences the result of different perceptions, distorted thinking, or dishonesty on the part of the offender or others?

If one has the option, placing the offender in a sex offender treatment group is an excellent way to gather further data. This allows the offender to see others with problems similar to his dealing honestly with their deviance. One expects the amenable client to expand his self disclosure, his defenses to weaken and his distortions in perception of his deviance to change somewhat in the face of confrontations by the group members. If one does not observe these changes in the offender one can summarize that the likelihood of his profiting from treatment is minimal.

Even in cases where you cannot place the offender in group, it is important to see as much of the individual

as possible. The less time you can spend with the offender, the more external data you will need.

The final step in the evaluation is to make recommendations. What you recommend as your treatment plan, even if your recommendation is prison, depends on a number of factors. First, what motivates the client into treatment. Is he voluntary or court-ordered. Is he a present risk to the safety of the community. Can you, as a therapist, reasonably expect the offender to profit from treatment at your agency. (Be careful of your own sense of grandiosity. It is seductive to have referral sources think of you as the "Wizard." Your errors will be borne by the offender's next victim.)

The first consideration, the source of motivation, determines whether specialized treatment will take place. Offenders are unlikely to remain in a treatment setting which makes demands on him or expects that he will work directly on his deviance unless forced to. Without a clear mandate, from the court for example, the offender will find the least intrusive treatment he can. The least intrusive, of course, being no treatment at all.

The next consideration is dangerousness. The best predictor of future behavior is still past behavior. If the offender has a history of sexual abuse and exploitation extending back into his childhood, if his deviance has been constant or highly patterned, you can expect him to continue in that pattern. This means reoffense. Given what you know about the offender, and what you suspect, can external controls be structured around the offender to prevent reoffense opportunity? In that light, does the offender's family see him as a risk and can they be counted on to protect others from his abuse?

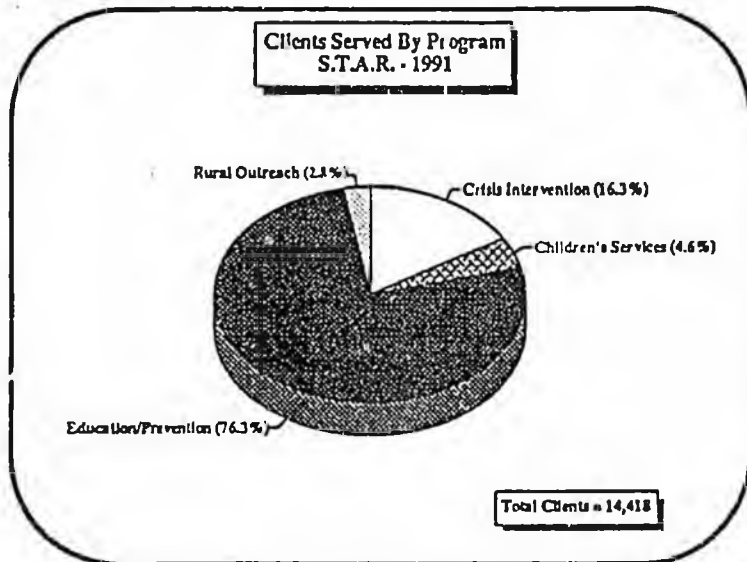
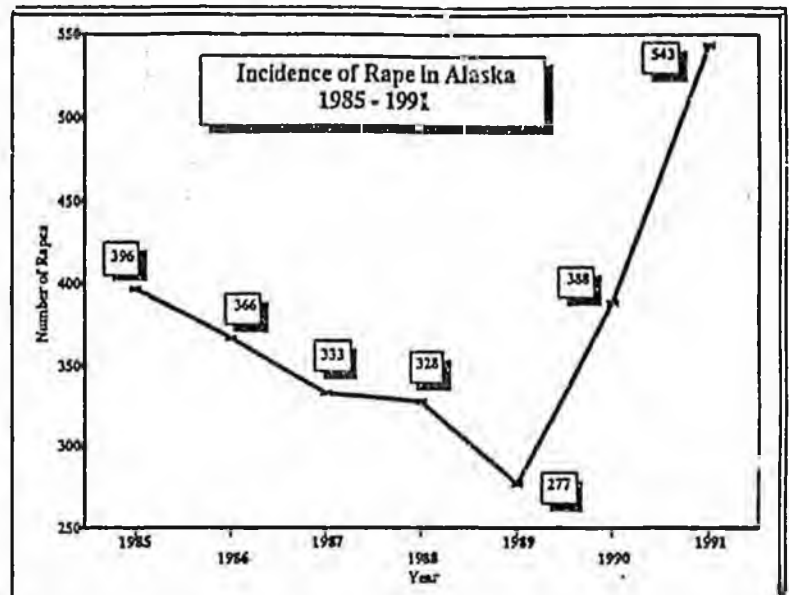
The final factor is the most difficult to assess. Is he internally motivated for treatment? Does his behavior cause him any real pain, guilt or embarrassment? If he experiences little guilt around his deviance, or doesn't think of it as wrong, he is not amenable to treatment in any setting. Your best efforts as a therapist will fail. Even if he is motivated to change out of his discomfort with his deviance, is he so out of control that he is probably reoffending as you read this? Sexual offenders can only be counted on to do what feels the best to them. If they really had any internal motivation to stop or discomfort with deviance, they would have sought treatment prior to being caught or stopped the behavior on their own.

These are the general components of evaluating sexual offenders. It is a different approach than most of mental health. It has most in common with evaluations of other criminal populations. It also shares the risks of that group in that when we, as evaluators and therapists, make errors in our assessment of risk, someone else pays the price for that mistake.

1991 Brought a Dramatic Increase in the Need and Demand for Sexual Assault/Abuse Services

Sexual Assault

- ★ In 1990, Alaska experienced a 40% increase in sexual assaults.
- ★ In Anchorage, the rate at which women, children and men were raped increased by 57% between January, 1990 and July, 1991
- ★ The consequent demand for counseling, accompaniments, education/prevention, and advocacy services at S.T.A.R. increased by 189% between July and October, 1991.
- ★ Alaska's sexual assault rate is the second highest in the nation, with a woman, child or man being sexually assaulted every 21 hours.



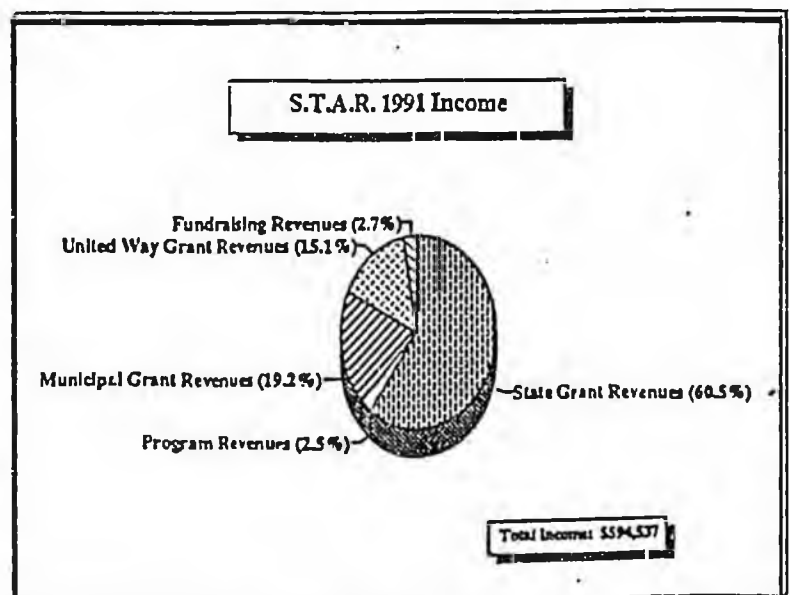
Child Sexual Abuse:

- ★ Alaska leads the nation in the rate of child sexual abuse - the rate of abuse in our state is 6 times the national average.
- ★ In 1990, 1305 children were sexually abused in Alaska.
- ★ In the first quarter of 1991, the Department of Family and Youth Services reported 160 incidents of child sexual abuse in Anchorage. This represents a 20% increase over the same period in 1990.
- ★ One (1) out of every 6 children in Anchorage is sexually abused.

- ★ For the first time in S.T.A.R.'s history, there are waiting lists for up to six (6) weeks for adult and child clients to be seen by staff counselors.
- ★ S.T.A.R. is recognized throughout Alaska as the primary sexual assault agency. S.T.A.R. educators train professionals and para-professionals in Anchorage and throughout the state.

Reduction in Funding Support

- ★ The combined funding cuts received by S.T.A.R. in 1991 and 1992 totaled \$148,000. These cuts forced S.T.A.R. to eliminate 5 staff positions (two education/prevention staff and three client services/counseling staff) during a period of escalating need and demand for services.



Alleged molester freed, rearrested

By A.J. HOSTETLER
The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — A man with AIDS who may have paid hundreds of boys and young men to have sex with him was rearrested Saturday night after two more teen-agers made allegations against him, police said.

The man known to many as "Uncle Ed," was back in custody Saturday evening, less than a day after he posted 10 percent of his \$3 million bail. He was first arrested Wednesday.

Lt. James Mooney of the Sex Crimes Unit said the two latest accusers were "Uncle Ed" identified Friday. They bring to four the number of teen-agers who have made allegations.

Mooney said police have identified other youths and he expects additional charges will be filed as the investigation continues.

District Attorney Lynne Abraham, who Friday announced the arrest, said her office signed an agreement with the suspect and his lawyer letting officials say he was an AIDS victim so those who had sexual



contact with him could take appropriate steps.

Abraham wouldn't release the suspect's name because of a state AIDS confidentiality law, but a court official speaking on condition of anonymity identified him as Edward Savitz, 40, and one of his lawyers, Steve Lacheen, confirmed that Saturday.

AIDS telephone hot lines were inundated after Friday's announcement. A police mug shot of the man was released, and a hot line operator said some callers recognized the man as someone they knew more than a decade ago as "Fast Eddie."

One of the suspect's lawyers on Saturday disputed allegations of dangerous sexual conduct and complained that reports of the arrest were feeding "AIDS hysteria."

Savitz faces a preliminary hearing Wednesday on charges of involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual abuse of children, indecent assault and corrupting the morals of a minor.

Neighbors gave authorities information that led to his arrest, Abraham said. Afterward, he admitted he has had AIDS for at least one year.

Local AIDS hot lines were jammed.

"There were 300 to 400 calls packed into a couple of hours," Francis L. Stoffa Jr., executive director of the AIDS Task Force

Haire indicted on 10 sexual abuse charges

STEVE PILKINGTON

STAFF WRITER

A grand jury indicted a 36-year-old Anchorage man Tuesday on 10 charges of sexual abuse, extortion and providing drugs to children in recent months.

Russell D. Haire, who was arrested earlier this month, remains in custody on \$20,000 bail and faces more than 20 additional charges of sexual abuse of minors and tampering with a witness.

Prosecutors have said they will file more charges related to the molestation.

Prosecutors said the ages of the alleged victims range from 7 to 13.

Prosecutors said the ages of the alleged victims range from 7 to 13 and include boys and girls. Three children were listed as witnesses before the grand jury Tuesday.

The case began after police said a 10-year-old girl on Feb. 4 told the principal of North Star Elementary School that she witnessed Haire having sex with some of her friends. The charges

accuse Haire of criminal conduct between November 1991 and February 1992.

Haire is accused of taking nude photographs of some of the children, having sex with them, showing them pornographic movies in his Campbell Place home and distributing marijuana to a minor.

Haire told police when he was arrested two days later that he

had pictures of nude children in his possession, but he denied taking them, court records show.

Prosecutors said Haire eventually could face charges of criminal conduct with as many as 17 children.

A District Court judge on Feb. 11 refused to release Haire to his father's custody. The judge also refused a prosecutor's request to raise Haire's bail.

Haire is scheduled to be arraigned today on the 10-count indictment in Anchorage Superior Court before Judge Rene Gonzalez.



Russell D. Haire

Monroe, WA
(Snohomish Co.)
Monroe Monitor
(Cir. W. 3,500)

JUN 19 1991

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

Numerous sex 2041 offenders reside in Sno. county

The Snohomish County Sheriff's Office recently reported that 350 sex offenders are registered in the county.

A bill was passed in February requiring sex offenders to notify local law enforcement agencies when they are released from custody and take up residence in a community. Offenders have been and will be arrested for failure to register in Snohomish County.

Of the 350 sex offenders registered in the county, 160 live in unincorporated areas and 190 live in various cities and towns. The vast majority of the sex offenders reside along the I-5 corridor, where the majority of the general population also resides.

The sex offender law accomplishes several things. It provides, through registration, a degree of sex offender monitoring after the offender is no longer in state custody or under some sort of state supervision. The law provides a forum through which the public can be reasonably informed about sex offenders and about specific offenders who may pose a continuing threat to the community.

The data bank of registered offenders also provides investigators with potential resource information if a registered offender should re-offend.

The sheriff's office said the public should not be lulled into a false sense of security by assuming that all sex offenders are either in custody or registered with a law enforcement agency. Sex offenders, known and unknown, remain at large and still pose a threat within their own family circles and within the community at large.

Tacoma, WA
(Pierce Co.)
Tacoma News Tribune
(Cir. D. 108,436)
(Cir. S. 120,490)
JUN 30 1991

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

Kent-area group 2091 strikes a deal with sex offender

By Gestin Suttle
The News Tribune

A Kent-area block-watch group has struck a deal with a convicted sex offender living in its neighborhood: find him a job, and he will obey the rules.

The 22-year-old man arrived at the Timberlane community this month after serving about 1½ years in a state penitentiary for raping a 16-year-old girl at knife point in 1988, said King County Lt. David Maehren.

The man's arrival alarmed community members, who formed the block-watch group primarily to figure out what to do about his presence, said Lori Herrboldt, one of 22 captains in the neighborhood group.

Block-watch members decided to help the man instead of shun him because "if he's chased out of the area, he's just going to go somewhere else," Herrboldt said.

"If we can turn him around, that will make him an asset to us rather than a threat," she added.

The man has agreed not to go near children for any reason, and he will accept counseling if a counselor can be found, Herrboldt said.

In return, community members will do their best to find him a job.

Herrboldt will accompany him on interviews next week to show potential employers he has community members' support, she said. Although the agreement has a lot of support, some block-watch members "still want to shoot him," Herrboldt said.

But most residents agree it is in their best interest that the offender is working; that way, he is easier to keep track of, she said.

"We wanted to know he was behaving himself ... how he was spending his time," she said.

Maehren commended the block-watch group's response to the offender's presence. Many neighborhoods, he said, would attempt to drive the man out of town.

The Timberlane group's response is "much more constructive, and we're pleased with that," he said.

Maehren also said the group's display of optimism is necessary because "when you're dealing with difficult problems, you often have to be optimistic."

But Maehren cautioned that the community should not be so optimistic that it fails to guard against the offender's presence.

The group should "temper that (optimism) with some realism," he said.

Examples of how this
community have
used the law -

Judge upholds sex-offender registration

By Christopher Jarvis
Journal American Staff Writer

The state's sex-offender registration law applies to people convicted of sex crimes before the law went into effect, a King County Superior Court judge ruled Tuesday.

The decision by King County Superior Court Judge Arthur Pichler cleared the way for the trial of Kenneth James White, a 26-year-old man convicted of molesting a 6-year-old boy in 1987, two years before the requirement became law.

When White was released from the Washington State Penitentiary in November 1990, he told authorities he planned to move into a house in Bellevue.

He did not register with the King County police. Since his release, he has lived primarily on the streets or in shelters. He currently is in the King County Jail.

White now becomes the first person to go to trial in King County accused of a felony charge of failing to register as a sex offender.

Defense attorney Gary Nacht had argued that White shouldn't have to register because his crime occurred before the Community Protection Act of 1990 went into effect.

He said the law is unconstitutional if it applies to people convicted before the law was on the books, because it adds punishment to the 31-month prison sentence White served.

To register is an added burden that could draw public attention. That, Nacht argued, could bring about additional punishment in the form of harassment, as it has in other cases.

"These things have happened and you have to speculate they will happen again," he said. To apply it to people convicted before the law existed amounts to a "scarlet letter" being pinned unfairly on White, Nacht said.

Increasing punishment after the fact, he said, has been ruled unconstitutional in court decisions dating back to the 18th Century.

Upon White's release from prison, "he was to be a free man. He was to be able to put this incident behind him and get on with his life," Nacht said.

King County Deputy Prosecutor Kyle Aiken disputed Nacht's contention, saying the law is not punishment but merely allows police to know the whereabouts of former offenders.

In addition, it is no more punishment than the state Department of Licensing's regulation that people should report a change of address.

Among other things Nacht is expected to argue in the trial, which is being heard without a jury, is that White failed to receive adequate notice upon his release that he was required to register.

Bellevue, WA
(King Co.)
Journal American
(Cir. D. 30,000)

JAN 22 1992

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

February 4, 1992, All-Alaska Weekly

Hearing set for molester

BETHEL—A public hearing before a state professional board is set for convicted child molester John Hawkins, Ph.D, who seeking his license to practice as a psychologist, according to *The Tundra Drums*.

The Board of Psychologist and Psychological Associate Examiners will hear the re-licensing case in Bethel February 17. The hearing was originally scheduled for last November in Anchorage.

Hawkins, 72, had his psychologist's license revoked following a 1984 conviction of sexually abusing a 13-year old girl. He spent two years in prison and underwent several years of court-ordered sex offender treatment.

Prior to his conviction, Hawkins was a clinical psychologist for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation and the Lower Kuskokwim School District.

This is Hawkins' second attempt to get his license back. He was denied it by the board in 1989.

Hawkins' public statements about child-molestation have been controversial.

Editorial

Fair warning

12/84

A recent sentence by Superior Court Judge Thomas Schulz should be fair warning to child abusers. Like rape, people are now more inclined to report cases of sexual abuse of children, prosecutors are more likely to take the cases to court and judges aren't afraid to impose strict sentencing. A Ketchikan man was recently sentenced by Schulz to 19 years in jail for sexual abuse of a minor. That term will be added to a five-year sentence the man is already serving for the same charge.

Nineteen years sounds like a stiff penalty, but in some cases it doesn't approach justice. In this case, the man had a prior conviction from Washington state. Despite that, his wife obtained a state license for a child care facility in Ketchikan — where the man abused an 8-year-old boy. While awaiting sentencing on that charge, he sexually abused still another child.

One could argue that justice has been served. The mother of the 8-year-old sued the state and collected about \$1.5 million for her claims that the state was negligent in not warning child care clients of the man's tendencies and for not revoking the child care license. And the man has now been sentenced on both charges.

But the sad part of the story is that a convicted abuser was able to go as far as he did. There were just enough cracks in the system to let him through. And there are still more cracks available, depending on probation.

But people's perceptions of child abuse are changing. Just a few years ago, rape victims were the ones who felt guilty of a crime. Now people are beginning to acknowledge that it's the perpetrator, not the victim, who deserves the scrutiny. As that perception changed, women became more likely to report rapes and pursue convictions.

The same thing is happening with child abuse. People, including family members, are more willing to admit that it's the children, not the adult perpetrator, who are the victims. In some cases, treatment for the offender may help solve the problem. In other cases, stiff sentencing is the only answer.

Public reporting on child abuse cases is another factor that can help stem its growth. If abusers know they face criminal prosecution, they should also know that their name will appear in public.

But more important than shaming the criminal, public information about child abuse can help people understand and come to terms with it. As each child abuse case is reported, it serves as an example to someone else who might be living with it — and thinking they're alone with it.

Unfortunately, public scrutiny might embarrass the... as well. We're confident that will change. The first step is under

Ketchikan Daily News 12/84

Ketchikan man charged with sexual abuse of minors

ASSOCIATED PRESS

KETCHIKAN — A grand jury has charged a Ketchikan man with 24 counts of second-degree sexual abuse of a minor and related charges.

Richard Dunker, 39, was charged with bringing six boys, aged 11 to 16, to his apartment, giving them alcohol, tobacco and money and trying to get them to have sex with him and pose for videotaping sessions.

The grand jury returned the

indictments on Friday.

Dunker was arrested March 19. He was jailed on \$100,000 bail. If convicted, he could receive more than 70 years in jail.

The charges included second-degree sexual abuse of a minor, attempted sexual abuse of a minor, indecent exposure, contributing to the delinquency of minors, unlawful exploitation of minors and attempted exploitation of minors.

Five minors testified to the grand jury, along with Ketchikan

Police Officer Dale Young and police Lt. Michael Hunter.

According to an affidavit filed in support of a search warrant, the investigating officer interviewed at least two of the boys. One said Dunker gave him wine coolers and paid him to lie on the floor naked with another teenage boy and sit in his underwear. The boy said Dunker would show pornographic videotapes to the boys in his apartment.

Dunker paid one boy \$20 to watch a video of men engaged in

sex acts and asked the boy if he would like to do those things with him.

It was not immediately known if any of the minors agreed to the sex acts.

"He told (the boy) that it wasn't so bad," Jacobson wrote. Dunker paid the boy to allow Dunker to videotape him with his clothes on, the boy said.

Dunker had the boy visit his apartment 50 times, the boy said, but also told him to come to his boat.

"Dunker wanted his relationship with the boys to be secret from his girlfriend with whom he shares an apartment," Jacobson wrote.

"The boy) told me that Dunker masturbates while the boys are present and does this while watching the pornographic videos. He was naked in front of (the boy) on one occasion and on another occasion he flashed him showing his genitals," Jacobson wrote.

According to court records,

Dunker told two of the boys that if they knew any pretty young girls that wanted to be videotaped, to bring them to the apartment.

"He requested pretty young ones that were about 6- or 7-year-old," Jacobson wrote.

Another young boy told detective Young that he had been offered beer but did not drink it. He said he was offered \$25 to be videotaped nude on several occasions but did not agree to it.

Revamp of



Associated Press

...event Thursday, joined long-track speedskater ... as the only two American double-medal winners at the 1992 Winter Olympic Games.

winners, losers

Big winners
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... out, George Stein-



MEDALS

Through Saturday

	G	S	B	T
Germany	10	10	6	26
Unified Team	8	6	8	22
Austria	8	7	8	23
Norway	9	6	5	20
Italy	4	6	4	14
United States	5	4	2	11
France	3	6	1	10
Finland	3	1	3	7
Japan	1	2	4	7
Canada	2	2	2	6
South Korea	2	1	1	4
The Netherlands	1	1	2	4
Sweden	1	0	3	4
Switzerland	1	0	2	3
China	0	3	0	3
Luxembourg	0	2	0	2
Czechoslovakia	0	0	2	2
New Zealand	0	1	0	1
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☐ Olympics coverage.
Page C-4

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Time doesn't heal trauma

Victims of sex abuse hit time limit on prosecutions

By ANNA FARNESKI
Staff Writer

As the white-haired man sat at the defense table, leaning forward to hear the judge's comments, tears welled in the eyes of a 26-year-old woman sitting alone in the courtroom visitors' gallery.

The droplets rolled down her face, over the dark circles beneath her blue eyes. She wiped the tears on her skirt. Her gaze returned to the scholarly-looking man.

Attending George "Biff" McGlaufflin's sentencing hearing in late January was as close as the young woman will ever get to justice. McGlaufflin cannot be punished for what he did to her when she was 9 years old.

A boarder at her parents' home, McGlaufflin befriended her, treated her like a daughter . . . and then like a mistress. He showered her with gifts and attention, but robbed her of her childhood.

McGlaufflin, 64, was sentenced to eight years in jail Jan. 23 after a judge earlier found him guilty of raping and sexually abusing a 5-year-old girl—not the woman in court—between 1981 and 1983.

Based on evidence from the state and pornographic photos of young boys and girls shot by McGlaufflin, the prosecutor estimated that the retired laborer sexually abused at least three other young children in the mid-1970s in Fairbanks. But McGlaufflin, 64, could not be prosecuted for those alleged crimes because the statute of limitations on the crimes prevents the state from filing charges.

The young woman who wept silently was one of the girls in the photographs—McGlaufflin admitted to the crime in court and in a letter to the judge.

"It's like we don't matter," the woman said in an interview later. "Why don't we matter?"

According to mental health experts, victims of childhood sexual abuse are often so traumatized by the abuse that they repress the memories for years. In the interim, they are often plagued with depression, anger, food disorders, drug and alcohol abuse and suicidal tendencies.

Often, their minds do not allow them to recall the events, or deal with them, until they are mature adults. By that time, the state cannot prosecute, so the perpetrator remains free.

Advocates for victims of sexual assault and sex abuse throughout the state want the statute of limitations for prosecution lengthened, and they have gone to the Legislature for help.

At his hearing in January, McGlaufflin asked the judge for leniency. He has heart problems,

The numbers

Alaska's sex abuse rate is six times the national average, according to the state Division of Family and Youth Services.

Alaska: One of every 105 children is abused.

Nation: One of every 633 children is abused.

he said, and he hasn't touched a child since 1983. His niece, a speech writer for President George Bush, sent the judge a letter asking for a light sentence. She used White House letterhead.

McGlaufflin's attorney said the man has rehabilitated himself.

Despite his conviction, McGlaufflin adamantly denied any misconduct with children, with one exception. He admitted to sexual relations with the 26-year-old woman at the sentencing hearing, who is referred to as "R" in the court record.

With "R," McGlaufflin said, he was able to "experiment to my heart's content. She was a very loving, responsive, imaginative young person."

But the grown woman doesn't associate such feelings with the experience. While growing up after that time, she always thought nobody liked her. Even now, intimacy with her husband is difficult. Despite help from a therapist, she has nightmares and often cannot sleep.

Sex abuse victims in Fairbanks, including McGlaufflin's 26-year-old victim, have gathered more than 400 signatures from Fairbanks residents supporting a bill to change the statute of limitations.

Under current state law, a victim must report the crime before his or her 17th birthday and within 10 years of the offense, or the state cannot prosecute. Compared to other states, Alaska's statute of limitations on sex abuse is short, according to legislators and advocates for victims.

The topic is "hot one" in Juneau these days, legislators said. National attention focused on the issue last year after celebrities, such as comedian Roseanne Arnold announced they had been sexually abused as children.

"It's topical and there's a lot of interest and support," said Rep. Mark Boyer, D-Fairbanks. "My guess is we'll see a change in the statutes."

Boyer's HB 370 would remove any time limitation on reporting sexual abuse. It would also raise the age of consent from 16 to 18. Sens. Arliss Sturgulewski, Virginia

(See ABUSE, Back Page)

ABUSE

(Continued from Page A-1)

Collins and Lyman Hoffman also introduced similar bills.

Boyer said he and other legislators have been bombarded with mail on the issue.

He began researching the statute of limitations after a victim here pointed out the problem to him. "At first I was skeptical because of all the national media attention given to people like Roseanne Barr, but once I looked at the issue and did the research, I thought, boy, this was serious."

What's fair?

However, not everyone is pleased at the thought of an increase in the statute of limitations on sex abuse crimes. Assistant Public Defender Paul Canarsky, who defended McGlauffin, said the change would be costly to the state and unfair to defendants.

Canarsky said defendants would have to rely on old evidence. He also predicted that the prosecutors would use already scarce funds to try old cases. Prosecutors would decline more current cases, he said.

"The thing about the statute of limitations, though, is that it also embodies a common sense approach," he added. "Unless it's something really, really serious like murder, the mistakes a person has made in the past should be left behind them."

Canarsky said he objects to special rules for a class of crimes. The statute of limitations for most crimes is five years. There is none for murder.

Law enforcement officials say they would welcome a change in the rules. They said the additional cases would not be too expensive or time-consuming.

Karla Taylor Welch, the assistant district attorney who prosecutes sex abuse cases here, said that in the past year there were four cases in which she could not prosecute individuals on alleged crimes because of the statute of limitations. Two of the men, including McGlauffin, were convicted on other sexual abuse charges, but two of the men remain free.

In McGlauffin's case, Welch said, it would have been easy to convict, because McGlauffin saved hundreds of photos that he took of the boys and girls he molested.

Alaska State Trooper Sgt. Jim McCann, who investigated the McGlauffin case, said he routinely learns of abuse cases in which the statute of limitations has expired. "That sort of thing happens all the time, we're getting more and more," he said.

"It hurts, and it's not very easy for us to look into the eyes of the victim that sits before us and say 'I'm sorry there's nothing for us to do.'"

McCann disagrees with a statute of limitations on any crime.

"What do we owe this perpetrator?" he asked. "Why is it not fair if we can prove 10 or 15 years later that he's a pedophile. If we can make the case, who cares?"

OLYMPICS

(Continued from Page A-1)

disappointments in '84 and '88, the one-man ski squad from Luxembourg claimed two medals here, albeit neither gold.

Prices Beat!

