

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 86 / 2

2398 SHESS HB 270

28

May 11, 1983

teleconference

Joe
Pappy
Paul
Rick
Vic

HB 270 - Child Pornography

Heida Edgeworth - Rep Liska

- no intent to impede legitimate works.
- protect children
- Bank Cache comments relate to "questionable" banks that can be tested in court - don't want to weaken the bill

Kitchikan

Bob Kuyat

Strong feeling about abuse/damage to children.
That less damaging than physical injury.

Sitka

William Richardson chair friends of?
bill needs more amendments

Pappy - Section 2 - projectivist - no financial interest?

Stephanie Ellis - Juneau

Bill as written should be passed. don't water down.

Sharon Brown - Juneau
supports bill.

Gail Hertzki - Dept of Law

HB has age 18
SB has age 16
16 more consistent to other areas of the law.

HB 270

Mat Su

Wanda Wilkitt -

talking more about films than magazine.

Susan Rankin - General
support bill.

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 57

To amend title 18 of the United States Code relating to the sexual exploitation of children.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 26 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1983

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. HEFLIN, and Mrs. HAWKINS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend title 18 of the United States Code relating to the sexual exploitation of children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Sexual Exploitation of
4 Children Act of 1983".

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds that—

6 (1) child pornography has developed into a highly
7 organized, multimillion-dollar industry which operates
8 on a national wide scale;

9 (2) thousands of children including large numbers
10 of runaway and homeless youth are exploited in the

1 production and distribution of pornographic materials;
2 and

3 (3) the use of children as subjects of pornographic
4 materials is harmful to the physiological, emotional,
5 and mental health of the individual child and to
6 society.

7 SEC. 3. Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is
8 amended to read as follows:

9 "CHAPTER 110—SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF
10 CHILDREN

"Sec. 2251. Definitions for chapter.

"Sec. 2252. Sexual exploitation of children.

"Sec. 2253. Certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation
of minors.

"Sec. 2254. Defense.

11 "§ 2251. Definitions for chapter

12 "For the purposes of this chapter, the term—

13 "(1) 'minor' means any person under the age of
14 eighteen years;

15 "(2) 'sexually explicit conduct' means actual or
16 simulated—

17 "(A) sexual intercourse, including genital-
18 genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal,
19 whether between persons of the same or opposite
20 sex;

21 "(B) bestiality;

22 "(C) sado-masochistic abuse (for the purpose
23 of sexual stimulation);

1 “(D) masturbation; or

2 “(E) lewd exhibition of the genitals or pubic
3 area of any person;

4 “(3) ‘simulated’ means the explicit depiction of
5 any conduct described in clause (2) of this section
6 which creates the appearance of such conduct and
7 which exhibits any uncovered portion of the genitals or
8 buttocks;

9 “(4) ‘producing’ means producing, directing, man-
10 ufacturing, issuing, publishing, or advertising; and

11 “(5) ‘visual or print medium’ means any film, pho-
12 tograph, negative, slide, book, magazine, or other
13 visual or print medium.

14 **“§ 2252. Sexual exploitation of children**

15 “(a) Any person who knowingly employs, uses, per-
16 suades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in,
17 or who has a minor assist any other person to engage in, any
18 sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any
19 visual or print medium depicting such conduct, shall be pun-
20 ished as provided under subsection (c), if such person knows
21 or has reason to know that such visual or print medium will
22 be transported in interstate or foreign commerce or mailed, or
23 if such visual or print medium has actually been transported
24 in interstate or foreign commerce or mailed.

1 “(b) Any parent, legal guardian, or person having custo-
2 dy or control of a minor who knowingly permits such minor
3 to engage in, or to assist any other person to engage in,
4 sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing any
5 visual or print medium depicting such conduct shall be pun-
6 ished as provided under subsection (c) of this section, if such
7 parent, legal guardian, or person knows or has reason to
8 know that such visual or print medium will be transported in
9 interstate or foreign commerce or mailed or if such visual or
10 print medium has actually been transported in interstate or
11 foreign commerce or mailed.

12 “(c) Any person who violates this section shall be fined
13 not more than \$75,000 or imprisoned not more than ten
14 years, or both, but, if such person has a prior conviction
15 under this section, such person shall be fined not more than
16 \$150,000 or imprisoned not less than two years nor more
17 than fifteen years, or both.

18 “§ 2253. Certain activities relating to material involving
19 the sexual exploitation of minors

20 “(a) Any person who—

21 “(1) knowingly transports or ships in interstate or
22 foreign commerce or mails any visual or print medium,
23 if—

1 when taken as a whole, possesses serious literary, artistic,
2 scientific, social, or educational value.”.

3 SEC. 4. Section 1961 of title 18, United States Code, is
4 amended in clause (1)(B) by inserting after “section 1955
5 (relating to the prohibition of illegal gambling businesses),”
6 the following: “sections 2252 and 2253 (relating to the
7 sexual exploitation of children),”.

8 SEC. 5. Section 1964 of title 18, United States Code, is
9 amended in subsection (c) by striking out “his business or”
10 and inserting in lieu thereof “his person, business, or”.

○

Apr. 27, 1983

HB 270 -

Child Pornography

Michael Bay - Liska's office

many newspaper articles on child porn.
in Alaska - no law covering "ice issues"

Brian Foster - lunch p. w/ chief. - new
amendment

Jim Lear - key legal

amend. proffered after State language.

"An Act relating to child pornography."

House Bill 270 amends the criminal code by adding three major provisions to the laws dealing with child pornography:

1. The parent, legal guardian or person having custody or control of a child under 16 years of age under this Bill commits the crime of unlawful exploitation of a minor if he permits the child to engage in unlawful sexual conduct for commercial purposes;
2. The Bill defines "obscene", which previously had been up to the discretion of the courts to define;
3. The Bill adds a new section which makes the distribution of child pornography materials illegal.

BACKGROUND

The extent to which Alaskan youth are victims of child pornography is unknown, although recent investigations by the Anchorage Crime Commission indicate there may be as many as 30 child slavery and pornography rings in Alaska, with networks to the lower 48 and overseas. Anchorage law enforcement officials believe the problem to be worse in Alaska than in other parts of the country due to criminals being drawn to Alaska by its wealth, by the heavy drug and alcohol abuse, the young and mobile Alaskan population and the overloaded law enforcement and court systems. In a case currently before the courts in Anchorage, one individual is charged with 29 counts of sex crimes against juveniles, including the making of pornographic movies.

It is estimated that at least half the youths in McLaughlin have been sexually abused, and some private residential facilities would estimate that closer to 85% - 95% of the youth served have been victims of sexual abuse. Many youth who have been sexually abused at home, runaway and end up being victimized by individuals who lure them into prostitution, child pornography and other illegal activities.

POSITION

The Department of Health and Social Services supports House Bill 270, which considerably strengthens the statutes regarding child pornography. By making it illegal for the person who has the legal custody or control of the child, whether the parent or not, to permit the child to engage in child pornography for commercial purposes, it recognizes the responsibility of parents and custodians to provide protection for children in their care. Secondly, by extending criminal liability to the distributor of child pornography, this bill recognizes that without promotion and marketing of the child pornography materials, there would be no financial motive for the sexual exploitation of children.

RECOMMENDED: Michael L. Price
Michael L. Price, Director
Division of Family and
Youth Services

DATE: March 23, 1983

APPROVED BY: Robert London Smith
Robert London Smith, Ph.D.
Commissioner

DATE: 3/30/83

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: HB 270
 Title: Child Pornography
 Sponsor: Liska
 Requestor: _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: H&SS
 Program Category Affected: Social Service
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: None

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING		0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

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

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

Enactment of this Bill would have no fiscal impact on the Division of Family and Youth Services as child pornography is already included in reporting of abuse.

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Michael L. Price, Director Phone: 465-3170
 Division: Family and Youth Services Date: 3/22/83
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 3/30/83
 Department: H&SS

Distribution:

Original to Legislative Finance
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 Copy to Sponsor
 Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/

STATE OF ALASKA
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date , 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSSHB 270 (Hess)
 Title: "Child Pornography"
 Sponsor: Repr. Liska
 Requestor: House Finance Committee

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Department of Law
 Program Category Affected: Adm. of Justice
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Prosecution

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		130.1	165.5	175.4	185.9	197.1
200 TRAVEL		10.1	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.3
300 CONTRACTUAL		18.0	20.7	21.9	23.2	24.6
400 COMMODITIES		10.0	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.8
500 EQUIPMENT		17.5				
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING		185.6	204.7	217.0	230.0	243.8
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		185.6	204.7	217.0	230.0	243.8
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		3	3	3	3	3
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

Not specified by sponsor.

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Richard I. Pegues, Director Phone: 465-3672
 Division: Administrative Services Division Date: April 12, 1983
 Approved by Commissioner: Richard I. Pegues / for /
Norman C. Gorsuch, Attorney General Date: April 12, 1983
 Department: Department of Law

Distribution:

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- Copy to Sponsor
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HB 270
Fiscal Note
Analysis

Section 1 of this bill adds a new subsection to the current Unlawful Exploitation of a Minor statute, making it a class B felony for a parent or guardian to knowingly allow his child to participate in sexual activities which will be used to produce a pornographic film, TV show, photograph, etc. Since in most cases a parent who would knowingly allow his child to engage in such activity would also be involved in "inducing or employing" the child to perform these acts (conduct which is already covered under existing law), it is expected that there would be only a few additional prosecutions under this portion of the bill. These few new cases could probably be handled by the present prosecution staff.

Section 2 of the bill makes it a class C felony for a person to knowingly sell or distribute pornographic material which visually depicts children engaged in sexual behavior. The bill could result in a large number of additional criminal prosecutions, as the sale or distribution of pornographic material of any sort is not now a criminal offense in this state. It is anticipated that enforcement of the new law would require the addition of two new prosecutors and one new secretary statewide. This estimate is based on the number of establishments in this state which are known to sell pornographic material, the complexity of legal issues that are involved in these types of cases, and the knowledge that convictions under similar statutes in other states are almost always appealed on constitutional grounds to the highest appellate court in the state, and frequently to the United States Supreme Court.

The committee substitute increases the age of unlawful exploitation of a minor from 16 years of age to 18 years of age. This change will increase the potential number of prosecutions, however, such prosecutions become more difficult due to the problem of establishing the chronological age of young people who are undergoing rapid physical development, which can vary substantially by individual. Consequently, no changes to our fiscal note dated March 29, 1983, will occur.

Fiscal Analysis - SSHB 270

The impact of HB 270 is expected to result in the addition of two Attorney IV positions (SR 24) and one Legal Secretary position (SR 10).

The first year of this analysis will cover 10 months of FY 84, allowing 2 months for these three positions to be established. The costs beyond FY 84 have been projected on a 12 month basis and include a 6% annual inflation factor.

1st Year (10 months)

	<u>AIV(PFT)</u>	<u>AIV(PFT)</u>	<u>L/SI(PFT)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Personal Services	53.7	53.7	23.4	130.1
Travel	5.0	5.0	-0-	10.0
Contractual	8.0	8.0	2.0	18.0
Commodities - ongoing	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5
Commod. - single time	2.0	2.0	1.5	5.5
Equipment - single time	1.5	1.5	14.5	17.5
				<hr/>
				185.6

2nd Year (12 months + 6% annual inflation)

Personal Services	68.3	68.3	28.9	165.5
Travel	6.4	6.4	-0-	12.8
Contractual	9.1	9.1	2.5	20.7
Commodities	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.7
				<hr/>
				204.7

1.	POSITION TITLE Attorney IV				RANGE/STEP 24A	BARG. UNIT X	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	COV.	APPRDV.	DISAPP.
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFI	STAFF MONTHS 10	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	DRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT 8	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				ADDITION		JUSTIFICATION			
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT		<p>To accommodate the addition of new felony statutes for the prosecution of those who knowingly sell or distribute pornographic material which visually depicts children engaged in sexual behavior, the Department of Law is requesting two new attorney positions and a new secretary position. This is one of two attorney positions which will be responsible for the enforcement of the new felony statutes statewide, including the pursuit of the many cases which will undoubtedly be appealed on constitutional grounds to the state's highest court and to the U.S. Supreme Court. These cases will involve complex legal issues which have been previously unaddressed by Alaska's criminal code.</p>			
	1		2		3					
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary	4,251/month	42,510							
6.	Benefits		6,555							
7.	Supplemental Benefits		2,240							
8.	Fixed Benefits		2,400							
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		53,705					
10.	Travel		02		5,000					
11.	Contractual		03		8,000					
12.	Commodities		04		3,500					
13.	Equipment		05		1,500					
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST				71,705					
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
16.		Federal Receipts 1002								
17.		G.F. Match 1003								
18.		General Funds 1004			71,705					
19.		I-A Receipts 1005								
20.		Program Receipts 1028								
21.		Other								
FOR B&H USE ONLY										
AA KEY NUMBER _____										

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Department of Law
PROGRAM Due Process
BRU Prosecution
COMPONENT Third Judicial District

Page _____ of _____
Revised Date _____

FY 84

1.	POSITION TITLE Attorney IV				RANGE/STEP 24A	BARG. UNIT X	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP.
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 10	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT 8	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE.			AMOUNT	<p>To accommodate the addition of new felony statutes for the prosecution of those who knowingly sell or distribute pornographic material which visually depicts children engaged in sexual behavior, the Department of Law is requesting two new attorney positions and a new secretary position. This is the second of two attorney positions which will be responsible for the enforcement of the new felony statutes statewide, including the pursuit of the many cases which will undoubtedly be appealed on constitutional grounds to the state's highest court and to the U.S. Supreme Court. These cases will involve complex legal issues which have been previously unaddressed by Alaska's criminal code.</p>					
	1	2	3							
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary 4,251/month	42,510								
6.	Benefits	6,555								
7.	Supplemental Benefits	2,240								
8.	Fixed Benefits	2,400								
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	53,705							
10.	Travel	02	5,000							
11.	Contractual	03	8,000							
12.	Commodities	04	1,500							
13.	Equipment	05	1,500							
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST		71,705							
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
16.		Federal Receipts 1002								
17.		G.F. Match 1003								
18.		General Funds 1004		71,705						
19.		I-A Receipts 1005								
20.		Program Receipts 1028								
21.		Other								
FOR B&M USE ONLY										
4A KEY NUMBER _____										

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Department of Law
PROGRAM Due Process
BRU Prosecution
COMPONENT Third Judicial District

FY 84

Page of
Revised Date

1.	POSITION TITLE Legal Secretary I				RANGE/STEP 10B	BARG. UNIT CCU	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPRDV.	DISAPP.
2.	TYPE OF POSITION	STAFF MONTHS 10	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT 8	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT					
	1		2		3					
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary 1,726/month		17,260							
6.	Benefits		2,660							
7.	Supplemental Benefits		1,058							
8.	Fixed Benefits		2,400							
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		23,400					
10.	Travel		02		-0-					
11.	Contractual		03		2,000					
12.	Commodities		04		3,000					
13.	Equipment		05		14,500					
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST				42,900					
RECEIPT CODE FUNDING SOURCE										
16.			Federal Receipts 1002							
17.			G.F. Hatch 1003							
18.			General Funds 1004		42,900					
19.			I-A Receipts 1005							
20.			Program Receipts 1028							
21.			Other							
FOR B&H USE ONLY										
4A KEY NUMBER _____										

This position is required to provide support for the two new attorney positions. This secretary will be responsible for the preparation of a large volume of court documents generated by the appeal of cases dealing with the constitutionality of Alaska's statutes on child pornography. The allocation of a single secretary to serve two full time attorneys is the minimum amount of support needed to meet the workload anticipated and is within the normal ratio of attorneys to secretaries for the Department of Law.

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Department of Law
PROGRAM Due Process
BRU Prosecution
COMPONENT Third Judicial District

FY 84

Page _____ of _____
Revised Date _____

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

While in Session
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3733

John J. Liska

Home - District 15
P.O. Box 421
Eagle River, Alaska 99577
(907) 688-2526



Official Business

TO: All Members, House Finance Committee

RE: House Bill 270, "An Act relating to child pornography."

1. Establishing the age at 18:

Rationale:

- a. Enforcement of this law is predicated on proving to the court that the person featured in these pornographic materials is under a certain age. When a victim cannot be positively identified (as in cases where materials are imported from outside Alaska and the child is not physically present) it is very difficult to prove beyond the standard reasonable doubt that a child who has reached the puberty stage of development is under 16 from physical appearance alone. Using 18, it would be much easier to prove when dealing with victims are actually between 13 and 16. This is the age bracket most encountered in the experience of the Anchorage Police Department according to Police Chief Porter. Attached is a news clippings which draws attention to need for broader parameters of this age limit. In this case as in many, many others, reasonable determination of probable age is the key to successful prosecution.
- b. Under existing law a person under the age of 18 is treated generally as subject to the juvenile system of justice as opposed to the adult system. It is only logical that we apply the same maturity standard when that same person is the victim under the law.
- c. January 26, 1983 Senator Specter introduced similar legislation in Washington, D.C. and the Bill being reviewed by Judiciary uses the age of 18 as its criteria. Should this Bill pass, Alaska State Statutes would conform to the Federal standard.

Locally-sold porn publication leads FBI to missing juvenile

by Jeff Berlner
Times Writer

A homosexual magazine for sale in Anchorage has led to the discovery that a juvenile depicted in the publication is a boy missing from his Costa Mesa, Calif., home for nearly four years.

The youth, James Wilfrid Trotter, now 17, was featured in a November 1982 Reader's Digest article on missing children. His whereabouts had been unknown since April 19, 1979.

Information uncovered by Anchorage police led to Trotter's discovery in San Francisco where he was allegedly working for a company employing underage youths in pornography.

Although an Anchorage ordinance prohibits the sale of pornography featuring minors, police chief Brian Porter said, "We defer to higher police authority: we turned everything over to the FBI."

Anchorage FBI agent John Darst acknowledged that he has the case but said he has not begun an investigation.

The FBI's inaction has angered U.S. Senate investigator Jay Howell who said he has complained to FBI headquarters in Washington D.C. Howell, under the direction of Sen. Paula Hawkins, R-Fla., has been working on the national problem of missing and exploited children.

"Our concern is that cases should be investigated," Howell said, "then what you need is enforcement."

Anyone involved in production, interstate distribution or sale of sexually explicit material employing juveniles is guilty of a felony under federal laws governing the sexual exploitation of children.

This would include the Anchorage book-sellers. One Anchorage adult book store owner denied he sold material depicting juveniles.

Trotter was 15 in some of the magazines for sale in Anchorage adult bookstores, according to a private investigator who — using information from the Anchorage police — found Trotter in San Francisco and verified that he was the "missing" youth featured in Reader's Digest four months ago.

Virginia private investigator Robert Levesque, who specializes in finding missing children, confirmed that he found Trotter and spoke with him.

Levesque gave this account of Trotter's life since his disappearance:

Running away just before his 15th birthday, Jamie, as he is called, made his way to Los Angeles where — after three months on the street — "he was kidnaped by a well-known pimp."

From that point on, Jamie supported himself by selling his body. He has appeared in

films, in 35 pornographic magazines and has worked for a studio which Levesque said specializes in pornography depicting underage youths.

"Jamie is considered a hustler and open for hire," the investigator said.

An unrelated investigation by Anchorage police investigator Frank Feichtinger, who works on child sexual abuse cases, turned up the evidence leading to Jamie's discovery, Chief Porter said.

"The publications are probably illegal," Porter said of the magazines sold in Anchorage featuring Jamie.

To determine whether they really do violate laws against child pornography, Jamie's age must be determined, Porter said. But since more serious federal laws govern child pornography, the chief said Anchorage police did not act to enforce the municipality's misdemeanor law against selling child pornography, but rather turned all its material over to the FBI to use as evidence.

"It's a zero case," said FBI agent Darst. "It's so nebulous that we don't know what we've got. We don't know how old he is in the magazines. Our San Francisco office will investigate it and present it to the U.S. attorney there to decide."

Darst said he has not given the material to the San Francisco FBI yet.

Marroyce Hall

Dear Ms. Hall:

The following written statement reflects my personal views based on my experience as a police officer and citizen of this community.

The Anchorage Police Department investigates cases of lewd and lascivious acts towards children on a regular basis. In my experience, the suspect has a history of such behavior coupled with a drinking problem and a fondness of pornographic material.

Concerning pornographic material and lewd and lascivious acts towards children, one search I conducted produced pornographic material using children in various poses. This material was obtained from a California based firm using children from the ages of nine to fifteen years. The advertisement from this firm was very graphic, stating "Hard to find nymphets, exposing the secrets of puberty. These foxy mini-chicks are luciously posed to tease and please you." "The 8 x 10 sets are something a bit different and unusual. Set #1 contains four different girls in a full figure split pose and nice genital close-up of each. Set #2 features eight different girls, each in full figure split crotch poses."

Other publications using juveniles as the basis for the subject matter are:

YOUNG & NAKED, published by Sun West - \$4.00
TEEN TEASER, Eros Publishing Co. - \$5.00
TEASING TEEN, Eros Publishing Co. - \$4.00
LITTLE NUDES, Phoenix Publishing Co. - \$5.50
LOLITOTS, Delta Publishing Co. - \$9.50
TEENAGE NUDIST, Sun Era, Inc. - \$4.00
TINY NUDES, Golden State News - \$6.00
LITTLE GIRLS FUCK, TOO!, No Publishing company names, no price

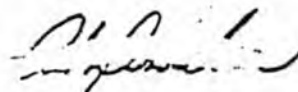
Other publications using artistic semblance to hide behind are:

SHOW ME, by Will McBride - \$12.95
IN SEARCH OF YOUNG BEAUTY, by Charles Dubois Hodges - \$8.50
published by A.S. Barnes and Co., Inc.

All of the listed publications and two photograph albums with pictures obtained through the California publishing company were obtained in Anchorage this year. This search resulted in a conviction on one subject for two counts of lewd and lascivious acts towards children, the oldest of which was nine years old. The defendant in this case did have a drinking problem, did have a history of such behaviour and obviously had a fondness for this type of material. He showed this material to the two young boys and then performed acts on them, presumably while another child took photos.

I am not a psychiatrist nor am I a social worker; simply a police officer and a father. It is my opinion that there is no reason why such material should be sold or transported through the mail. I am not concerned for the consumer. My concern is for the children being used and the victims of such acts as I have described.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "D. D. I." followed by a flourish.

1. Sex Offense Statutes

All states have sex offense statutes which prohibit certain sexual acts such as incest, sexual intercourse and other forms of sexual contact between adults and minors.³² These laws have several limitations in their application to child sexual exploitation. First, while they may outlaw the actual production of child pornography, they do not apply to its distribution and sale. Second, sex offense statutes generally do not address situations where a child is forced to pose alone or is depicted with other children; they apply only when the child is abused by an adult.³³ Finally, these laws present problems of proof: usually, the abused children are difficult to identify and locate. In the event that they are found, the victimized children are often poor witnesses; many are too young, frightened or emotionally attached to the perpetrator.

2. Child Abuse Laws

Child abuse laws may also be used in response to child sexual exploitation, but they also have certain limitations. Most child abuse laws cover only parents, legal guardians, or persons in loco parentis. Considering that many children are exploited by strangers, these laws are clearly inadequate. Also, these statutes focus on the "fitness" of the child's parents and the responsibility of the state to intervene on behalf of the child allegedly receiving inadequate parental care. They are not designed to deter all categories of child pornographers. Moreover, while child abuse laws may in some cases apply to the production of child pornography (i.e., if a parent uses or permits his or her child to be used for the purpose of producing child pornography), they do not specifically cover its distribution and sale.

3. Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor laws

Statutes which make it an offense to "contribute towards the delinquency of a minor" may also be used to prosecute exploiters of children. However, they may only be applied to persons who use children for prostitution or for the production of pornography. They can not be used to prosecute distributors and sellers of child pornography who have no direct contact with the exploited children. Perhaps more importantly, they usually provide weak criminal sanctions.

4. Child Labor laws

In an attempt to curb child pornography, child labor laws have been amended in several jurisdictions. These amended statutes are diverse; they target different aspects of the problem and impose varying degrees of punishment. Because no one statute deals comprehensively with all facets of child pornography, their ability to combat the problem is severely hampered. For example, California Labor Code § 1309.5 imposes a recordkeeping requirement for persons engaged in activities related to the sale and production of child pornography. Its scope is therefore limited to retailers and distributors of the finished product, and it does not pertain to those persons in direct contact with the exploited minor. Conversely, Idaho Code § 44-1306 is a general proscription against all theatrical employment of children which is dangerous to their life and limb or which is for "any obscene, indecent or

immoral purposes." However, it does not address itself to those who sell and distribute a finished printed or filmed product. Failure to comply with both statutes is only a misdemeanor. A further example of a state child labor law aimed at eradicating child pornography is Massachusetts Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 149 § 104A, which makes it a felony to employ or hire a minor to pose nude or to participate in sexual conduct for purposes of visual productions. Massachusetts, like Idaho, focuses upon the person who actually employs the child.

The federal child labor law, 29 U.S.C. §212, is a general proscription against any oppressive child labor, which could be construed to include minors employed for pornographic purposes. It also is limited, however, by the fact that its provisions only pertain to producers, manufacturers, dealers and employers, and not to those persons who enlist the services of the minor outside of an employment relationship.

5. Obscenity Statutes

Obscenity statutes proscribe the production and distribution of visual and printed material which is legally obscene. While most child pornography is generally considered obscene³⁴ and falls within the purview of these laws, they still have several weaknesses. First, obscenity statutes have generally failed to differentiate between pornography involving adults and material depicting children, although this has changed with the advent of the new laws.³⁵ The traditional obscenity laws have never underscored a concern for this particularly offensive form of pornography. Second, the obscenity laws apply only to the material which is determined to be legally obscene. More importantly, these laws are aimed at the finished product and not at the actual harm done to the child in the process of production. The production of pornography can be harmful to the child without the finished product being considered legally "obscene."

II. NEW LEGISLATION

A. Federal Statutes

Serious legislative attention to the problem began in 1978 when Congress enacted the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act (Public Law 95-225, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2251-53). This law, a result of extensive hearings in both the House and Senate, extended the federal government's authority to prosecute both the producers and distributors of child pornography. In addition, the law prohibited the transportation of children across state lines for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Signed into law by President Carter in February, 1978 18 U.S.C. § 2251 now provides punishment for persons who use, employ or persuade minors (defined as any person under 16) to become involved in the production of visual or print material which depicts sexually explicit conduct, if the producer knows or has reason to know that the material will be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, or mailed. Punishment is also specifically provided for parents, legal guardians, or other persons having custody or control of minors who knowingly permit a minor to participate in the production of such material. Distributors of the material are also covered, as Section 2252 prohibits the shipping or receiving, for the purpose of distribution, of "obscene" child pornography through interstate or foreign

commerce or the mails. Finally, the new law amends the Mann Act (18 U.S.C. § 2423) to extend protection to males who are transported across state lines for the purpose of prostitution and additionally of prostitution and additionally prohibits the causing of a minor to engage in sexual conduct for commercial exploitation. Previously the Mann Act only prohibited the transportation of females for use in prostitution.

The sanctions provided by the new law are stiff. Both production and distribution carry penalties of imprisonment up to ten years and fines up to \$10,000. In addition, the maximum penalties are increased to 15 years imprisonment and \$15,000 for subsequent offenses.

Drafting Public Law 95-225 proved to be a difficult task. Sexual exploitation of children presents legislators both on the federal and state levels with two distinct but interrelated problems: 1) the use of children in the production of pornography; and 2) the distribution and sale of the material. While the most disturbing part of the problem is the actual use of the children, it is obvious that the industry could not flourish without the various distributors and retailers, who are said to retain as much as 70% of the profits.³⁶ Given that producers can rarely be found or identified, Congress believed that effective legislation must prohibit both the production and sale of child pornography, and it accordingly included separate provisions making each aspect illegal.

Child pornography, like child abuse, is generally a state concern. However, based on the federal government's constitutional power to legislate under both the commerce and the postal power clauses, Congress was able to exert significant control over trafficking and production of child pornography. Furthermore, given the gravity of the problem and the lack of resources to combat it on the local level, it is apparent that the legislative reform movement in this area arose primarily from a desire on the part of the local law enforcement officials to obtain federal assistance and the resources of federal law enforcement agencies. As the legislative history of the new federal law states:

We perceived a need to not supplant or discourage state and local response to those practices, but to respond in the areas where the states turned to the federal government for assistance.³⁷

WHERE HAVE ALL THE CHILDREN GONE --- A NATIONAL TRAGEDY

.....Our national runaway count continues to grow, with estimates now reaching well over 1 million children each year.

.....National estimates are that over 50,000 children each year disappear from their homes, not counting habitual runaways and parental abductions. A majority of these children never return, many are murdered.

.....The 1979 Uniform Crime Reports listed 2,773 child homicides.

.....Further, Kenneth Wooden, Director of the National Coalition for Children's Justice has testified before the U.S. Senate sub-committee on juvenile justice that more than 4,000 children are murdered each year in the United States. Many child murders go unreported.

.....There has been, for at least the last decade, a litany of tragedies involving the youth of America. The rapidly increasing role of organized crime has emerged as one major factor in the involvement of runaway or missing children in continuing criminal activity.

EXPLOITED CHILDREN - INTERNATIONAL

According to exploited children units in New York and Los Angeles, the past few years have witnessed a dramatic rise in the white slavery of children for purposes of prostitution.

"Prime" boys - aged 11 to 14 are kidnapped from their homes in Europe and South America, and smuggled into the U.S. where they are peddled for up to \$10,000 to men who call themselves pedophiles, or boy lovers.

Men involved in the purchase of children for sexual purpose are not Skid Row types. Police say they occupy some of the highest and most respected positions in society. According to one undercover agent in New York city, "one thing these people have in common is that they're not bums. They're the guys in Brooks Brothers suits. They are often wealthy and important."

An investigator posing as a pornographic movie producer, made contact with the leader of a gang of German child peddlers who had smuggled a dozen boys from Germany into the U.S. He attempted to sell the boys to the police investigator for \$10,000 a piece.

The boys were kept in a drugged stupor by forcing them to take Quaalude capsules every two hours. The kidnapper bragged about how roughly they had been treated to illustrate how grateful they would be for any kindness shown them by their new owners.

He proudly displayed a portfolio of advertisements clipped from German newspapers, ads placed by grieving parents offering rewards for information about their lost sons.

He used the ads to prove to prospective clients that his cargo of boys came from good families.

These 12 boys are only a small part of a monumental tragedy. Police sources, who describe the situation as a national disgrace say that besides the hundreds more American children also involved, hundreds of innocent youngsters are bought and sold in the U.S. every year.

One New York agent stated "We are dealing with very intelligent criminals. They don't trust anyone." These vice rings are nearly impossible to infiltrate, investigators say, because they often demand that newcomers prove themselves by having sex with little boys.

Police report that the rings sometimes operate through organizations that publicly defend sex between boys and adults. These groups, which go by names like Nambla (North American Man-Boy Love Association) and the Pedophile Information Exchange, trade names, addresses, and photos, and publish literature extolling the joy of sex with children. They also distribute instructional books, with titles like "How to Pick Up Boys".

The methods of the homosexual white slavers who prey on American boys varies. Normally they are too discreet to just yank boys off the street at gunpoint police sources say. They often take youth-oriented volunteer jobs as camp counselors and sport coaches. Once in a position of trust, they spend lots of time with the boys and shower them with presents. Often, unsuspecting

parents appreciate the attention their sons are being shown and the vulnerable boys learn to trust and love the pedophile.

Eventually, the boy will begin to express dissatisfaction with his parents. His newfound friend then helps him "run away" - but in truth the child ends up belonging to international pimps who trade boys like shares on the stock exchange.

Authorities recently broke up a homosexual white slave ring in New York. One of the three men arrested allegedly used to open his lavish home on Long Island to pedophiles who often flew there in their corporate jets for weekends. A police investigator in Los Angeles estimates that the number of active pedophiles in the United States may reach into the hundreds of thousands.

He said the most despicable aspect of the whole sordid business is that the pedophiles, when caught often defend their activities by claiming the boys benefit from the experiences. The outraged cop concluded: "I've seen what these guys do to the boys they get, and I could shoot them all day long, as fast as you could load my gun and not lose a minute's sleep."

Who are the runaway-throwaways? Where do they come from?

The answer to this question is simple - from everywhere, from all cultural and social backgrounds, rich and poor alike. Some come from the lower 48 states to Alaska seeking the other parent or family member in divorce situations. Others come from average working or middle class homes right here in our state. Still others come from families that make well over \$60,000 dollars a year. Runaways come from the full range of the economic spectrum, from the poorest families of our state to the wealthiest. No stratum is immune. Any child can fall victim to the street life and the hell it brings to them.

I meet many types of youth that the Justice system does not reach here in Alaska. Although my contact is only with juveniles in the Anchorage area, some come from other states and others come from rural Alaska. The runaway who becomes a throwaway is generally very transient individual. He or she often moves from one city to another, from one state to another and becomes prey for not only organized rings but also random predators.

Dave was 16 at that time. His parents had left him here in Anchorage when they came to this state for vacation. They told him that he was old enough now to take care of himself. He was left with some money, but it soon ran out. He tried to get a job, and held on to a few, working in a couple of fast food restaurants here in town. It was never enough to keep him properly fed and supply his shelter needs. The rooming house he stayed at when he had the money charged \$5.00 dollars a night. Like most runaways he was very determined to make it on his own and enter the adult world. For a period, he could not get a job and started panhandling in the downtown Anchorage area. During the winter, if he did not have enough money for a room, he slept under the blower vent from the grill of McDonalds next to the Sunshine Mall. He had purchased a sleeping bag previously and hid this and his other possessions when he panhandled during the day. He was sexually molested by a drunk adult male who offered to help him with a place to stay.

Jeff: My contact with Jeff came approximately two years ago in a shoplift incident. Often runaways will shoplift from stores for money and clothing. It is quite easy to go for some time without being caught. Most stores do not have security floor walkers. Jeff was 15 at the time I apprehended him. He had runaway from home many times before this and his parents just did not care anymore nor did they report him as a runaway. He often talked to his parents by telephone and always lied about his true situation. Jeff stayed with friends at first, often staying a month or more, at least until his welcome wore out. He was a heavy user of drugs - popping pills, smoking marijuana and often mixed drugs with alcohol. His addiction stopped him from getting or holding a job. He was raped by an adult male one evening when he was very high on LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide).

Mike: I first met Mike when he tried to panhandle some money from me. He told me that time that he had not eaten in a week, and from the looks of him I could believe it. He was 16 and could not have weighed more than 100 pounds on a 5'6" frame of a body. I took him to a restaurant for a meal. He ate three complete dinners. He had made money before by prostituting himself for \$30.00 dollars a trick, but was once beaten up after the sex act by his client and robbed of all his money. Since then he said that he would never prostitute himself again, that he would starve first.

Mary: I met Mary in one of the downtown malls. She was a prostitute and only 16. She was a Native and had got pregnant from a boy in her village and attempted an abortion on herself with a wire hanger, had a miscarriage and ran away. She was picked up by a pimp, often beaten and never left with enough money to return back to her village. She was also strung out on drugs which her pimp supplied for her. She died of an overdose.

Gregg: Picked up by a patrol officer wandering the streets of downtown Anchorage. He was poorly clothed and in a dazed and disoriented condition. It was found that he had been the import of a homosexual ring from Seattle. He had been sexually abused for nearly two years. He could not provide enough information to make a case against his captors. At the time he was taken into protective custody he was eleven years old.

While there is a certain spontaneity about the involvement of street kids and runaways in prostitution, i.e., when you are hungry and need to survive on the streets, the options may be few, there is also ample evidence of networks and organization in child prostitution and pornography. Cases continually produce child prostitutes who know each other, who tend to service overlapping clientele, adults who may make referrals to each other, as well as exchange photographs and information.

An apparent by-product of this "netowrking", and the type of adult who tends to frequent the areas in which child sex flourishes (i.e., professional, prominent, affluent, with family, etc.) is the growth of extortion as a spin-off. This further demonstrates the potential for child victimization, murder and other violence.

We have discovered that treatment and follow up for identified child prostitutes/exploited children generally is very difficult. While there are many excellent models nationally of community based treatment centers and shelters, unfortunately the data is not ample on success stories. In this community our priority has been identification of the adult exploiters along with the protection of the child. Ultimately the child must be prepared to cope with the environment in which he or she was exploited.

Regarding adult customers for child pornography and prostitution, the sample is far less and the conclusions drawn are less objectively based. However, to date there is reason to believe that adult pedophiles tend to be white well-established males, 40-60 years old, are or have been married generally have from 2 to 4 children, and are earning in excess of \$35,000 per year. They are usually college-educated and most are professional persons and well thought of by the community.

ARREST RECORDS OF ANCHORAGE JUVENILES TYPICAL OF THE REVOLVING DOOR SYSTEM

(Note age and progression of crimes particularly last case)

<u>AGE</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>TYPE OF CONTACT</u>
16 Years	Female	1-13-	Larceny from building
		1-13-	Larceny from building
		3-30-	Assault & Battery
		5-10-	Assault & Battery
		5-10-	Juvenile Incident
		5-11-	Assault & Battery
12 Years	Male	8-1-	Vandalism
		8-3-	Vandalism
		8-28-	Shoplifting
		4-14-	Burglary
		8-28-	Retention Found Property
		2-4-	Shoplifting
		2-4-	Shoplifting
		2-4-	Shoplifting
		2-4-	Shoplifting
		3-5-	Incorrigible Juvenile
		4-2-	Larceny/Bike
		4-28-	Vandalism
7-31-	Runaway		
12 Years	Male	8-11-	Runaway
		9-18-	Vandalism
		8-30-	Runaway
		9-30-	Burglary
		10-30-	Burglary
4-28-	Juvenile Incident		
13 Years	Male	2-3-	Runaway
		6-18-	Vandalism
		3-12-	Larceny
		3-10-	Burglary
		3-6-	Larceny
2-12-	Larceny		
16 Years	Male	6-15-	Larceny from building
		6-14-	Truant/Runaway
		8-28-	Truant, Runaway
		8-18-	Shoplifting
		10-12-	Suspicious Person
		11-8-	Burglary
		1-18-	Extradition for Jurisdiction
		6-29-	Stolen Vehicle
		8-3-	Larceny from Auto
		7-15-	Lost & Found Property
		6-30-	Burglary
		8-8-	Burglary
		8-31-	Burglary
		8-6-	Burglary
		8-16-	Larceny from Auto
		8-16-	Larceny from Auto
		6-25-	Burglary
		8-12-	Burglary
		8-12-	Burglary
		8-15-	Burglary
		8-8-	Burglary
8-1-	Burglary		
7-7-	Traffic Violation		
4-30-	Escape/Wanted Person		
4-21-	homicide		

HOME FINAL

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1982

Arrest cracks sex crime operation

by Jeff Berliner
and Cary Virtue
Times Writers

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An organized sex crime operation in Anchorage — whose victims included as many as 60 children aged 12 to 16 — has been cracked by Anchorage police after months of investigation.

A secret 29 count indictment issued Friday led to the arrest Wednesday of Carlos Romeo "Chico" Rodriguez, 45, at his Miami, Fla., home.

Rodriguez is being held in Dade County Jail on a \$1 million cash-only bail set by Alaska Superior Court Judge Mark Rowland. The state has begun extradition proceedings to return Rodriguez to Anchorage.

Police hope the arrest of the former Anchorage resident may provide clues to other sex crimes involving children. All the children involved were allegedly used for prostitution and pornographic movies and other illegal sex activities here.

Some of the children were raped.

A dozen children — identified in the secret indict-

ment only by their initials and ages, 14 to 16 — appeared before a grand jury here.

Police said at least 30 — and as many as 60 — children as young as 12 years old were involved in a variety of sex crimes, including pornographic films. Some of the children were described as homeless and runaways.

Drugs and money were used to entice some of the children to perform homosexual and heterosexual acts with each other, with Rodriguez and perhaps with others, according to the indictment.

The alleged crimes occurred over a three-year period, from 1978-80.

Police are convinced that sex crimes involving children — including prostitution and pornography — did not end with the Rodriguez arrest. Authorities are continuing their investigation.

"It's the tip of the iceberg," said Anchorage police officer Frank Felchtlinger, who has investigated child pornography here for five years.

Felchtlinger called the case "very serious" and said police are "actively pursuing other cases of a similar nature involving child prostitution and child pornography" in the Anchorage area.

"I don't believe this is the only case," Felchtlinger said.

"It's indicative of a national epidemic. This case is just one of many that have been uncovered (nationally)," he said.

"The police department has several open cases involving similar cases of pornography and/or prostitution," Felchtlinger said. "It's a big problem (locally and nationally)."

Rodriguez is accused of making and selling pornographic movies which depicted illegal sex acts involving children. The movies may have been distributed nationally.

Police began to crack the case last spring when several sexually abused children came to them. Three police investigators pursued the case.

Rodriguez, 45, was arrested on a warrant at 12:30 a.m. EST Wednesday (7:30 p.m. Tuesday AST) at his Miami home, 296 Atlantic Isle, by the Dade County Metro Police force.

Miami police have been working with Anchorage investigators on the case since April.

Anchorage investigators are attempting to extradite Rodriguez — a process that may take anywhere

from two weeks to two months.

Authorities hope Rodriguez will waive extradition, cutting in half the time it could take to return him to Anchorage, according to Assistant District Attorney Helene Antel.

The indictment accuses Rodriguez of lewd and lascivious acts toward children, rape, attempted rape, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, sexual abuse of a minor, unlawful exploitation of a minor and promoting prostitution.

Rodriguez is accused of making the pornographic films at his Anchorage home. The acts of prostitution were also alleged to have been committed at Rodriguez' home, although other locations may have been used.

"Also, there are some allegations of sado-masochistic acts," Felchtlinger said. "We know some of the kids spent the night there. We don't know if he (Rodriguez) provided any long-term place to stay."

Little is known about Rodriguez. He was born in the Virgin Islands in 1937, and apparently was raised in San Francisco. He has lived in Las Vegas. He traveled under several names: Chico Romeo Rodri-

See Sex, page A-4

—Introduction into Organized Crime

What has developed in this community, as is characteristic of other communities in other states, is a network of criminal activity of which juveniles play a substantial part, to the extent that many of our young persons so exposed actually are a part of a sub-culture existing in the same space but at different times within the mainstream of our society. This subculture has a set of values and morals that are substantially different than those of the mainbody of our society and paramount within this set of values is the belief that youth equates to victimization. When a young person in our community is, for a variety and combination of reasons, forced out of the home environment and onto the "streets" (so to speak), he is subjected to an elaborate system of victimization on the part of adults within the community who, in essence, use youth to their advantage in the perpetuation of their criminal activities and personal desires.

A young person finding himself/herself within this position is necessarily forced to first, survive. In order to do this, the youth must engage in activities which an adult can support. These activities from theft to drug usage/sales and prostitution. Adults involved in these activities will promote the involvement of juveniles to the advantage of the adult while at the same time providing for the juvenile, as a minimum, the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter needed by the juvenile to survive. Juveniles within this community are extensively involved in theft, drugs and prostitution and these activities are promoted and supported by adults within the community. The extent of the problem is largely unseen, even by many persons within the criminal justice system who deal with these juveniles daily as a part of their jobs, because the juvenile does not often talk about depth of involvement to anyone, other than his/her peer group and in some cases, not even to them. The system tends to look at each individual act by itself, failing to realize that there is a much greater problem, individually and collectively, lurking below the surface of the individual act.

As an example of what I have previously stated, I would estimate that about 50% of all the boys admitted to McLaughlin Youth Center have had some contact with adults of a homosexual nature. I would further estimate that in excess of 25% of these have had what could be termed deep involvement with more than one adult. Often, this kind of activity, develops in relation to other types of activity including the adult using the juvenile for drug sales and to provide merchandise for fencing operations of small and large scale. It is not surprising then, that when the juvenile so involved is picked up for a property crime or drug related offense, the depth of his involvement is never revealed to those professionals within the system that later deal with him.

Any juvenile who, for whatever reasons, spends more than a short amount of time living away from a home and on the "streets" will become involved to a greater or lesser degree in the kind of activity I have just described. Since the adult(s) involved use the juvenile for their purposes, the normal role of adult guidance in the maturing process is severely distorted which in turn perpetuates the problem as the juvenile grows older and changes from being the victim to the user. Over a period of time of involvement in these kinds of activities the youth gradually begins to believe that the

only thing that will change his being used to another's advantage is age and that when that age is attained, the role can be reversed.

It is virtually impossible for a young person to survive away from home without becoming involved in these kinds of activities because of the inability of a young person to legitimately obtain the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter necessary for survival. It is further, virtually impossible, for that young person to steal enough through burglary, robbery or theft to attain these necessities. As such, the young person in that position, must turn to other more profitable activities. These activities involve drugs and prostitution. The problem is further compounded, in most cases, because of the emotional problems that the youth is experiencing as the result of his necessity to leave the home or to replace the home needs with persons met outside the home and his resultant turn towards drug usage. Drugs are expensive and not within the reach of the average young person through legitimate earnings. Adults desiring use of juveniles for sexual purposes are well aware of the juvenile's problems and will frequently provide, either the basic needs of survival, or drugs or both in return for sexual favors. In many cases, the juvenile can provide sexual favors for a much higher fee than could be obtained through other types of criminal activity. Adults desiring these kind of favors are very perceptive in being able to identify those juveniles that are in a position to which they would be susceptible to such propositions.

All this exists on a large scale in the Anchorage area. The extent of this existence increases steadily because of the inability of the criminal justice system and the community to control it estimate that the extent of the problem in Anchorage is proportionately greater than it is in other comparable communities in the United States, again for a variety of reasons. It is common knowledge that large scale fencing operations exist within the Anchorage area as is evidenced by the very small percentage of stolen property that is recovered and the relatively high frequency of recovery of stolen property from Alaska in other states. The extent of drug sales operations and drug usage among juveniles in the Anchorage area, again, is particularly high. Further, it is virtually impossible for any young person not to be exposed to drugs, and not just marijuana, beginning in junior high school. The extent of juvenile prostitution activities, particularly as it involves males, is also extremely high in the Anchorage area to the degree that virtually all juveniles living out of the home are exposed and many still living at home are exposed.

* There exists, in Anchorage, so-called safe houses where juveniles on the run can find temporary shelter. These "safe" houses are provided either directly or indirectly by an adult. Unfortunately, there are strings attached to the use of the safe house by the juvenile. There have been commercial pornography operations involving sexual involvement of juveniles in the most perverted kinds of sexual activity operating in the Anchorage area. These operations have been directed by criminal organizations from outside the State of Alaska. There have been commercial prostitution operations within the Anchorage area in which juveniles were the merchandise and in which the fees paid were extremely high. There have been large scale drug operations in which juveniles, many of them going to school and living at home, were involved as the primary pushers. There have been large-scale fencing operations in the Anchorage area in which merchandise stolen by juveniles was fenced by adults to create huge profits.

The depth of this whole problem is really seen when one realizes what becomes of the juvenile that is involved in these kinds of activities. All young persons growing up need adult guidance and emotional support in order that a moral and value system can develop. If the child receives, for this need, guidance and "emotional support" from persons that only wish to use him, it is understandable how we are developing a subculture of increasing size within the mainstream of our primary culture, in which the value system is as foreign as one would be from a far Eastern country. The use of youth for personal gain is as foreign to the basis of our culture as is the crime of murder and yet we are allowing this to exist, and to, in fact, grow within the Anchorage area to a massive degree.

*Information provided by local law enforcement officers experienced in the field of exploited children.

Child sex abuse 'epidemic' hits home

Copyright 1982, The Anchorage Times
by Jeff Berliner
Times Writer

"Catastrophic" is the term Anchorage Superior Court Judge Ralph Moody uses.

"Epidemic," proclaims assistant Attorney General Gayle Horstka.

Once something thought to occur in New York, Los Angeles and other big cities, it was something you read about in national magazines, something horrible but safely distant.

Now it's hit Anchorage.

Some say it's been here for a long time, but the community refused to admit it or recognize that it existed.

The sexual abuse of juveniles by adults, Alaskan adults sexually attacking Alaskan children.

"It's the grossest, most vicious (thing) you could possibly imagine," says Fairbanks District Court Judge Gerald Van Hoomissen.

"I don't want parents to get

paranoid, but we're all vulnerable," says John Niethamer, executive director of the Boys Club of Alaska.

"Anchorage is a big city. We have it," says police chief Brian Porter of widespread sexual abuse of children by adults.

Be it a new problem or not, people in Anchorage are being bombarded by news of it — in the courts, in the press, in everyday life.

See Child, page A-4

THE UGLIEST CRIME

Sexual abuse of Alaska's children

Today The Times begins a multi-part series with an overview of the problem. On Monday, the victims speak out.

Child sexual abuse 'epidemic' strikes hard in Anchorage

Continued from page A-1

"The number of prosecutions has mushroomed," says assistant District Attorney Elizabeth Sheley.

"People ought to open their eyes," says Bonnie Scnell, the grand jury foreman who, with 17 other grand jurors, listened to 20 youngsters tearfully reveal their involvement in a pornography and prostitution ring run by adults. The grand jury returned a 23 count indictment against one of the men alleged to be a principal in that operation.

No longer just isolated incidents of a man raping a young girl or a boy being fondled by an adult, the past 12 months have brought case after case of multiple victims, mostly young teenage boys.

In one of the largest, police have evidence of a massive juvenile prostitution and pornography ring that involved children, aged 13 to

Many of the convicted adults in positions of public trust: the former assistant director of the Boys Club stands accused of six separate incidents of molesting boys; a former foster parent and juvenile probation "pass partner" stands accused of eight acts of molesting boys; a rural school superintendent has been sentenced to eight years in jail for molesting boys; a bus driver has been sentenced to 23 years in jail for molesting boys; a former public safety officer has been jailed for molesting boys.

All typical citizens taking typical children and doing previously unmentionable things to them. It's illegal. And in increasing numbers, these adults are getting arrested.

The children most often preyed upon are runaways — many of them running away from the sexual abuse of an incestuous home life. They find that sex for sale may be the only way to make a living in the world where you're too young to get a



job, you have no skills and you've dropped out of school.

Anchorage had 563 runaways in 1982, according to police reports, and another 325 juveniles are simply listed as "missing." The youths who do not return home often depend on selling their bodies for survival.

Chief Porter has three investigators working on cases of adults sexually molesting children. If he had more money, the chief says, he'd throw more investigators at the problem.

"We're flooding the court system," Sheley says. She works full-time doing nothing but prosecuting adults accused of molest-

ing. His time is spent on adult sexual assault cases.

Olson is preparing to prosecute Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez, indicted for 29 sex crimes against juveniles in what police describe as a child pornography and prostitution ring.

And because there are so many cases cropping up, Anchorage District Attorney Victor Krumm is considering adding a third prosecutor to the sex crimes unit he created just 2 1/2 months ago.

Fifty cases are awaiting prosecution in Anchorage. Two or three new cases are referred to the Anchorage district attorney's

ple victims.

Judges in Anchorage are so sickened by the constant parade of sexual offenders, Sheley says, that prosecutors are winning long jail terms for convicted offenders. One judge — after two straight weeks of hearing juvenile sex abuse cases — opted to have a murder case come before him to get a break from the cases of adults molesting children.

Dr. Roland Summit, a psychiatrist from UCLA, speaking at a sexual abuse symposium in Fairbanks last year, estimated that 500 Alaskan juveniles at any given time are victims of sexual abuse.

Half the boys at McLaughlin Youth Center have been sexually abused, according to George Duhite, the center's clinical services administrator. Even more of the girls have had sexual encounters.

Odyssey House, the national organization leading the fight against child pornography and prostitution, has sent one of its nationally recognized experts, Glen Lambert, to Alaska to help advise McLaughlin counselors — to tell them what to look for, how to spot the problem, how to deal with it.

Lambert, of the Salt Lake City Odyssey House, said his first audience in Fairbanks expressed disbelief when he confronted them with figures on child sexual abuse in Alaska. Last month, when Lambert offered advice to McLaughlin counselors, he said no one questioned the problem's existence.

Incest victims frequently become involved in prostitution, even when they have run away from sexual abuse at home, reports Marguerite Lupori of Parents United, a local group organized to fight incest.

By age 16, one in five girls will be abused and one in 10 boys will have been molested, Lupori says, citing Division of Family and Youth Services figures.

There were 64 cases of sexual abuse reported to the Department of Health and Social Services in 1982, and 385 suspected cases.

Reporting of cases of adults sexually abusing children is up partly because tough new laws require certain professionals — doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers, youth counselors — to report them to the police or face

penalties. The taboo against talking about sex — especially sexual abuse and homosexual abuse — is dropping away, leaving people more inclined to report incidents.

This change has been noticed by the police chief, prosecutors and others.

"These cases were virtually not prosecuted until two years ago," Sheley says. People simply did not come forward.

Porter and two of his aides give much of the credit for the breakthrough to officer Eric "Frank" Felchinger, who has won the confidence of sexually assaulted boys. And because they have talked to him, he has been able to gather evidence to bring to court.

Officials are bringing it out in the open, too. Gayle Horetzki, who works out of the chief prosecutor's office in Juneau, has testified before legislative committees about the "epidemic." And last week she finished rewriting a package of laws to close loopholes through which she claims some sex offenders slip.

Lupori is working with Marroyce Hall of the Anchorage Crime Commission's juvenile committee to expose the local problem publicly and suggest solutions.

And STAR — Standing To-

gether Against Rape — is proposing to make its educational campaign a permanent part of the public school curriculum — beginning in elementary school.

Anxious to help male and juvenile victims also, STAR reports a ninefold increase in reported sexual assaults against males the last two years. STAR also reports that 43 percent of victims of sexual assaults are youths 18 or younger.

At a recent sentencing, Horetzki told the judge the problem has become "epidemic in our society," and the judge, Ralph Moody, handed down a 23-year jail sentence to a man convicted of 22 sex offenses against boys.

"We've got to let people know in this society that we won't stand for this kind of abuse," Moody said.

Adults who turn teenagers and younger children into sex objects either for pleasure or pay are going to jail, Sheley reports that prosecutors here have a 99 percent conviction rate.

A package of new, tougher laws Horetzki has given to the governor may make it even tougher on offenders.

Though the adults may end up behind bars, the children end up scarred, perhaps for life.

Monday: the victims talk.

Boys lured into city's sex-for-profit operation

by Jeff Beriner
Times Writer

Brave burglar and child pornography star—that's Joey.

But that is belied by Joey's soft-spoken shyness and embarrassment about how he got into robbing Anchorage homes and starring in locally-produced sex films.

Joey is no isolated case of abuse. Incidents of Alaskan adults sexually assaulting Alaskan juveniles has reached epidemic proportions, state officials say. In every classroom of 16-year-olds in the state, experts estimate that one in every 10 boys

has been attacked and one of every five girls has been molested.

Half the young people in McLaughlin Youth Center have been sexually assaulted. Prosecutors cannot keep up with all the cases police are finding. The once well-hidden cases of occasional incest or isolated rape have mushroomed, and now regularly include cases where there are multiple victims.

In one operation, as many as 60 youths aged 12 to 16 worked in one pornography and prostitution ring in Anchorage. Here are the

See Friend, page A-5

THE UGLIEST CRIME

Sexual abuse of Alaska's children

Once something thought to occur only in big cities, the sexual abuse of juveniles in Alaska has reached 'epidemic' levels. In this multi-part series, The Times examines the problem. On Tuesday, a look at child pornography.



'Friend' lured victims into pornography ring for children

Continued from page A-1
stories of three of the young victims.

"I was having problems at home," Joey says. Almost embarrassed now that he ran away from home when he was 12 years old.

He had to do it, he says. He now wishes he had never done it. He justifies it by describing a horrible family life, but realizes — even as he talks — that he fell into something much worse than what he left. His life was not bad by any stretch of the imagination and his long-established Alaskan family had more money than most.

He fought with his stepfather and fled to other relatives. "Please don't write about my family," he says, trying to preserve what was once there and what he's now trying to put back together. Though he lives apart from his patched-up family, they visit. Old wounds are healing.

But Joey still shows the scars of never wounds inflicted in the life he embraced when he fled from home. Introduced by someone older, someone he knew and respected, to a man who expressed interest in his troubles, Joey thought he had finally escaped homelessness and chaos.

The man befriended Joey, offered him some affection, a place to stay and a job — selling drugs. A perfectly normal kid by his own account and according to his psychiatrist, Joey never returned home, never returned to school where he had been doing well, and suddenly his only friends were the other runaways he found were his new roommates at a house in Spenard.

Years of burglaries, forced sex, drug dealing and numerous arrests later, Joey is trying to put his wrecked life back together. And he is talking — for the first time — about what happened to him.

Now a jittery young man growing out of his teens, Ronny came up and wants to change the subject away from that day when he was 12 years old, that day he ran away, upset and confused, from the Anchorage home where he had lived his short life.

Although he is agreed to talk, he keeps trying to change the subject to what he is doing now, how he's trying to gather the widely scattered pieces of his young life and put them back together. He can't fully admit what he allowed grown men to do to him. Tough as he is, street-wise, a fighter, defensive and grown into an adult before his time, Ronny can't cut up a storm and brag about crimes he got away with. But he can't talk about those sex films with men. Then, suddenly, he blurts out that he would like to kill the man who changed his life.

Having said that, having gotten that off his chest, sighing, he talks about himself as a child and how he got dragged into a strange adult world of sex and violence and drugs that he — and most people in Anchorage — previously did not know existed, certainly not here.

Standing near the Fireweed Theater, his thumb out, Ronny was 12 and looking for a ride farther away from his nearby home shattered by alcohol and suicide when his life changed.

He has rarely traveled out of his own neighborhood before, except with his family. Yet there he was — still in his own neighborhood — his thumb trying to flag down a way out.

Angrily asserting that he was then a normal kid, he quickly adds that if he is not now leading a normal life, it is because of the man who stopped to pick him up — a warm, friendly guy.

But it was too late — the man had pulled up, motioned him in

with a smile, offered him a joint and a warm place to stay, and Ronny's life has not been the same since.

And bit by bit, he acknowledges the years of allowing himself to be sexually abused on film.

Ronny's biggest concern is his family — the one he left destroyed behind him and the new one he has haphazardly created: a young baby he doesn't live with and a new girlfriend for away.

Ronny ran from one chaotic situation to another. His Anchorage family was disintegrated and Ronny, in the cluttered stang of a school dropout, knows he can hardly keep his own life in one piece, much less his families of then and now.

He set out to escape drugs and suicide at home. What he met was a life of drugs and sex and burglaries.

Barely in his teens, living in an idyllic Alaskan setting, the mountaineer retreat called home was wrecked by the screaming and fighting going on inside the house. In fact, it drove Pat out.

He was brought back, but he left again.

New tangles with a step-parent got him sent to a foster home, but that didn't work any better for Pat, and he ran from there, ending up getting some professional counseling and a bit of schooling. He never completely cut his ties with his home, his family, and his education. Nor did he get out of being a burglar, a drug dealer and a prostitute until recently.

But a certain inner strength — which comes across in his gruff self-confident speech — kept him straddling both worlds and never moving in with a man who opened his doors to him.

While he never completely cut his ties with home, he never moved back in either and was on the streets constantly at age 13 after earlier brief experiences living the life of a runaway.

Describing himself as a normal kid who took vacations with his family, who led a relatively regular life, Pat admits he just couldn't get along at home. But never willing to give up, he tried to pick up skills. Too young to get a real job, his main skills were as a burglar, drug dealer and prostitute for both men and women. Now highly skilled and working successfully at his business in Anchorage, Pat still remembers that day he went to the house of a man he didn't know to sell guns — stolen guns.

Joey did not use drugs and did not sell them. But having run away from home and needing a place to sleep, Joey jumped at the first of a job even if it was delivering drugs.

But his first delivery never got completed. Robbed of the 11 ounces of cocaine and beat up by the two robbers, Joey returned to his supplier, crying and empty-handed.

He was told the drugs were worth about \$4,000 and he would have to work to pay it all back. Work he did — burglarizing homes, selling more drugs and acting in pornographic films with boys, men and girls.

Later he learned he was set up. The robbery had been a fake. It was a scheme to make him indebted and scared and turn him into a burglar and child porn star.

Joey was paying his "debt" slowly. The burglaries would give him the goods to sell. The money he earned for selling the stolen goods went right back to his self-appointed benefactor.

The benefactor "got mad at me because I wasn't paying him (back) fast enough," Joey says.

He was told that "a faster way to pay me off would be to make these movies for me." He said he'd kill me if I didn't.

In one frequently filmed nude scene, "He handcuffed me to a chair and used sadist articles like whips. Plus he was taking still pictures."

"He made me cry a lot of times. It showed up on screen. I begged him to stop."

How often was this scene filmed?

"Almost every time except when I was with the women..."

He was filmed on "paydays" — not the days he was paid for the goods he stole, but the day he was to pay installments on his debt. Wednesdays and Saturdays were Joey's payday.

But those were the days he also picked up more drugs to sell — giving them to make them go farther so he could earn a little extra money.

"I needed a place to stay. I need drugs to sell and make money for myself. It's kind of hard in the winter."

Burglary became his main job.

"The more you do it, the easier it becomes. I would have quit. It was scary, but he forced me and I got to the point I wasn't scared."

No one ever got caught pulling a job for the man, Joey says.

"He set up the places and told me how to do it. He took me there and I did it. He'd tell me what to grab. He knew what was in the house. It was big houses and every time I went they were never home. Nobody was ever home."

"He always made me do it by myself. I'd have a bag or a pillow case and he had the old station wagon and we'd load up the back of it. He knew where the stereo was. And the TVs. He waited out front, sometimes on the side or

somewhere close by so I didn't have to carry the stuff very far.

"We'd go back to his house and he'd give me money for it. He'd pay me for things I got. Live stereos he'd give me \$150 or \$200. TVs \$50, \$100. Guns \$150, \$200."

"If there was a gun, he'd know where it was. It'd be surprising. He'd tell me there was a gun under the bed in so-and-so room and there'd be a gun there. I don't know how he found out but he did."

How many jobs did Joey pull?

"I lost count. It was a lot. It got to where I was into burglary so much I lost count."

Over the years, Joey says he probably committed 300 to 400 burglaries in Anchorage and neighboring communities. Only a handful of times was he ever caught.

Drugs, filmed sex, burglaries — that became his life and everything he saw was involved.

"It was kind of like our job."

Joey says he'd like to kill his former "benefactor" for "months of torture." "Which Joey says "named my life."

Why didn't he do something about it back then?

"He was real scary. But he was somebody who protected you and helped you with money and food and stuff and a place to stay. He'd be like a friend. It never crossed my mind to kill this guy."

Why didn't he run away?

"Where was I going to run to? I couldn't go back home. There was nowhere to go."

Alcohol, suicide and bad times at home chased Ronny into the streets where he found drugs, sexual torture and more bad times.

But it wasn't that way at first, Ronny says. When he climbed into the stranger's truck, "we got stoned cruising around. We went over to his house and he offered me a place to stay. And he set me up with different broads" — for money.

But all the money was supposed to go to the man. When he found out that Ronny was soliciting "tips" on top of the "rental" fee, he "slapped me around for talking about money."

Ronny says he desperately needed a little cash. "I was only in the sixth or seventh grade and I wasn't working."

Films followed.

"He told me if I ever told anybody about his film equipment, he said he'd kill me."

Ronny's sex setup here was good when he was rented out to women, he says, and he pro-

formed in films with two lesbians.

Ronny was paid for films, but burglaries were more lucrative, he says. His supplier "paid in cash and dope" for the "jewelry, nuts, stereos, guns — especially pistols" which Ronny brought him.

Ronny was paid in every kind of drug he could want — "opium, hash, quaaludes, speed, everything, coke."

Drugs and money lured him while the sexual torture repelled him.

Why didn't he leave?

"When you think the whole world's against you and you're 12 and he makes out like he's your friend, he's got you. He acts like he's your best friend and you're so down and out and lonely."

He seems to understand and justify why he never fled that life then. But now?

"I'd like to kill him."

Pat was used to hard times and when he and his friend came across this guy who handed out drugs so freely, bought their nuts and offered to buy more, Pat recognized what for a kid on the street was a good thing — or at least as steady an income as he could hope for.

Naive even for a teenage runaway, Pat's "good thing" took on a new turn.

The fence (someone who buys stolen goods) told him, "I need a boy for women."

Pat had no sexual experience. He didn't know what he was getting into. But it promised him a steady income.

"When I was 13, I used to sell

myself for money," he now says matter-of-factly, describing it as a "rent-a-boy" operation.

"Sometimes they'd rent kids out for the weekend," he says, "it wasn't cheap."

For a one-night rental, Pat said he pocketed \$100, while \$300 to \$500 went into the pockets of the men who ran the sex ring.

He was rented some 50 times for weekends. Pat says usually it was men who bought his services, but a few women used him, too. When Pat freelanced, selling himself on the street, on his own, he charged up to \$150 per hour.

Pat says the man "offered money and everything you could imagine" to get him to act in sex films, \$100 to \$150 per film.

"He just gave us drugs, tubes (quaaludes) and everything."

Pat started selling the drugs, and stealing — sewing jewelry and other stolen goods.

Pat says he even broke into the man's house once where he says he saw "books, stinkies and handcuffs in the bedroom... and piles and piles of magazines. He had guns all over the place, laying on his bed."

"He had a lot of control; he had a lot of power," Pat says, and a lot of drugs and money to pass out.

Pat says he didn't know what was normal and what wasn't, what was right and what was wrong.

Now, he says, he knows. "I grew up fast."

The man who allegedly did these things to in jail in Anchor-

age.

Basement porn drags youths into underground

by Jeff Berliner
Times Writer

In the basement of a house in Anchorage, a group of teenagers shed their clothes. They're stars — of pornographic movies.

Over a five-year time span these youths, and dozens of others like them, appeared in hundreds of films, made at a house in Spenard. From Anchorage, the films disappeared into the secret underground of child pornography.

Child pornography is big business, a multimillion-dollar business. And it's illegal, both nationally and in Alaska.

Once thought to be something that thrived in big metropolitan centers, child pornography has been produced in Anchorage on a commercial scale since about 1976, police said.

The going rate for adult pornography is doubled or tripled if juveniles are featured, said Myron Ace, once Alaska's largest operator of adult book stores. An 8mm adult film sells for about \$25; a videotape goes for between \$65 and \$100.

A 30-page magazine featuring a juvenile in homosexual scenes may be purchased over the counter. See Child, page A-5

THE UGLIEST CRIME

Sexual abuse of Alaska's children

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Child porn is big business

Continued from page A-1
counter in Anchorage for \$15.

"There are over 400 publications that deal exclusively with child pornography," said Glen Lambert of the Utah Odyssey Figure, the organization leading the fight nationally against what is commonly called "kiddie porn." Lambert has advised youth counselors in Anchorage about sexual abuse of juveniles.

"No one knows how many pornographic films depicting juveniles may be in circulation or available for sale. Anchorage ordinances forbid the sale of sexual material depicting juveniles. State law prohibits its production in Alaska.

Yet sexually explicit magazines involving juveniles have been purchased at Anchorage adult book stores. These nationally distributed magazines traditionally do not bear addresses or dates or place of publication — making it difficult to determine ages of the models. Some publishers protect themselves by printing a notice at the beginning of the magazine that all models depicted are over 18.

One of the nation's largest publishers of adult entertainment has joined a campaign against juvenile pornography. Al Goldstein, publisher of "Screw" magazine, told The Times that he is "appalled and disgusted" by the use of children in sexually explicit material.

Goldstein has joined Dr. Judianne Demson-Gerber, a psychiatrist and lawyer, in leading the fight against child pornography.

"Among the pornographers I know, it's abhorrent," Goldstein said. "I know no one who is into this. If I did, I'd report them. It makes it harder for me to defend erotic behavior between consenting adults."

Pornography is a \$2 billion business in this country and child pornography is thought to make up no more than 5 percent of the trade.

"It exists. There's a market," Goldstein said. "It's a very high mark-up item. The more bizarre the fetish, the higher the price."

Ace said he gets regular requests for child pornography at his adult bookstores and has been

approached by makers of child pornography in Anchorage to buy material produced locally.

Customers request "chicken stuff," Ace said, a euphemism for pornography depicting juveniles. Those who make and distribute it are known as "chicken hawk."

Child pornography is difficult to obtain, Ace said. He gets long distance requests for it in Anchorage, including a regular inquiry from Canada.

Most child pornography is distributed through the mails, a fact that angers Odyssey's vice president, Jean Lothian. She said the material passes freely through the postal system, often between members of groups such as NAMBLA, the North American Man/Boy Love Association. The postmaster general and customs officials do nothing, she said.

Several years ago, U.S. customs officials in Alaska intercepted some material and sentenced 40 years in jail, James Cameron, special agent in charge of the customs office here, said another case is now under investigation.

Last November, Anchorage police arrested Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez on 29 counts of sex crimes against minors. Police believe he was connected with making juvenile pornographic films here.

What authorities know about Anchorage-made kiddie porn comes from the actors and actresses involved in these movies. The Times interviewed several of these youths, with the guarantee of anonymity.

The films produced in Spenard ranged from 15 to 30 minutes, though some were as long as 50 minutes. Both silent and sound movies were made. The ones with sound often had nothing more than just that: sounds. Still shots were also taken. The actors were given a sexual situation and told to act it.

The films were fully produced, in color, with a beginning and end, and had titles like "Sensations" or "Doggie Style," but no credits.

"They looked professional. But there was no plot — just

sex," said one actor.

All sexes and ages were represented in the movies and some involved people and animals. The sexual configurations were varied, as were the sadistic devices used as props.

One actor said he was handcuffed for 45 minutes; another recounted a session where his hands were handcuffed to a chair and his feet were tied.

Many of the films made in the house were previewed by the actors. Other films were shown there — apparently to arouse the audience and encourage "spontaneous" orgies which were filmed by hidden cameras.

The number of actors involved in the weekly film-making sessions was small, but rotating. "I know nine that were acting and there were about 10 or 15 I didn't know," said one actor. Another actor knew a few different participants in the film-making. Several others who were aware of the filming report they were offered \$150 per film.

Actors and authorities alike agree that most of all of the films were eventually shipped to the Lower 48 for distribution.

One youth said there was no local underground trade in the films in Anchorage because it was safer to ship them outside Alaska where none of the participants or locations could be recognized.

Odyssey House's Lambert tends to agree. Child pornography "is a real business," he said. "Producers usually don't distribute and distributors usually don't see what they're selling."

STAR — Standing Together Against Rape — devoted its last newsletter to child pornography and STAR's executive director and her predecessor are working with the Anchorage Crime Commission to halt child pornography in Alaska.

But, as the Goldstein points out, as long as there are people willing to pay for the material, it will exist. And as long as there are children available — usually in, always are the most vulnerable — child pornography will be produced.

Throwaway youths become easy targets

by Jeff Berlner
Times Writer

He was very much a father figure. He was old enough to be father to the young teens he befriended, but he acted more like a peer. Offering friendship, money, drugs and shelter to youths on the run, they saw in him a genuine escape to a better life. Bedecked in jewelry, driving a souped-up car and passing out drugs and money, this small, outgoing, generous man circulated through an Anchorage game room, acting in the words

of one victim, "like he was your best friend." Only later did the youths learn that his real motive was to turn them into prostitutes and burglars. In fact, as many as 60 youths, aged 12 to 16, mostly runaways, were attracted to this man, police said. But this man did not work in isolation. Groups of youths involved in drugs, pornography, prostitution and burglaries operate out of 30 houses around Anchorage, according to police chief Brian Porter and Marroyce Hall, chairman of the Anchorage See Procurers, page A-5

THE UGLIEST CRIME

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Procurers seek lonely youths

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Crime Commission's committee on organized crime and exploited children.
The two called a press conference Tuesday to release a report detailing the existence of organized juvenile crime rings in which adults gather youths for the sole purpose of using them for burglaries, drug dealing and commercial sex.

How do adults lure these youngsters into their web?
Most of the youths go willingly, Porter and Hall said, picked up at Anchorage game rooms and shopping center malls. In isolated cases, juveniles have been kidnaped. Some youths interviewed by The Times said they knew of cases where adult procurers brought young teens to Alaska from outside for use as prostitutes and actors in pornographic films.
Many ingredients help lure these boys, who are mostly in their early teens, to sticky runaways.

The procurer is very adept at "reading" vulnerable young people, Hall said. They know what to offer the youths: affection, money and a means to make more money.

All too often the affection is phony. But the money is real, especially to a runaway without a job. One youth interviewed by The Times boasted that he once had \$8,000 in his pocket. He said he enjoyed the frills and thrills and riches he could never afford in his broken home, though he didn't like being a prostitute or having an adult "rent" him for the weekend.

A man under arrest for running a juvenile sex-drugs-burglary operation used to brag that he had a group of youths working for him who would do anything, according to Myron Ace, who once ran Charlie Brown's, a game room which the man used as a pickup point.
This man "was admired by the kids at Charlie Brown's," Ace said. "He was their buddy."

He had the kind of personality the kids respected. Kids came up to him and said, 'Hey, how's it going?' He was coming in pretty regular. He was a big wheel thriving on his own little harem and kingdom."
The same man, said a snack bar attendant at the game room, "would come in acting like one of the kids and talk to the kids there," flashing bills — 20s, 50s, even \$100 bills.

The man used cash and drugs to lure the youths. And he had a good supply of both.
The dealer who supplied most of this man's drugs bragged that he did a \$5,000-a-month business with him. "I supplied everything — marijuana, PCP, acid, uppers, downers, everything," he told The Times.

The youths attracted to the likes of this man often had their sexual boundaries destroyed before they even met him, according to Marguerite Lupori, a member of the juvenile crime commission and outreach director for Parents United, a group which fights incest.

Many of them had run away to flee sexual abuse at home. Lupori said. When they discovered that their sexual services were required again, it was easier to submit; their values had been distorted and once-precious boundaries violated. When sexual services were required for drugs, money and a warm place to stay, the price didn't seem all that high, Lupori said.
But sexual abuse and burglaries lead to more of the same — according to the youths themselves. After a while, burglaries are no longer "scary," and sex becomes easier.

When these youths finally break out of the pattern of sex-for-hire and burglaries-for-compassion, they often need long-term treatment, said Glen Lambert, a national consultant who journeyed from his Salt Lake City Odyssey House counseling service to Anchorage to advise counselors at McLaughlin Youth Center.

And their attitude changes. Once removed from the situation, several youths interviewed by The Times voiced a desire to kill the men who forced them to rob houses and sell their bodies.
"It's easier a couple years later to say, 'I'd like to kill that guy,'" said Lambert.
But before a youngster reaches that stage, he will more than likely defend his abuser, experts said.

"A child is having problems with his own family and is befriended by an adult who subverts that relationship to himself," Porter said. That youth may remain subverted until, perhaps consciously, he manages to get caught committing a burglary, Porter said.
"The most common way to get out is to get caught," Porter said. And once caught, the youths end up at McLaughlin.

Half the youths there have been sexually abused, said McLaughlin Clinical Services Director George Bunite. Hall's juvenile crime committee thinks the number could be higher.
"A lot of these kids don't feel good about themselves and their bodies," Bunite said. "They don't respect themselves. They don't care in a sense."
They are "easy" victims.

Odyssey House vice president Jean Lothian characterizes the victims as "runaways, usually running away from sexually abusive homes. They have a great need for affection and no family to protect them. Many are 'throwaways' tossed out by their parents. They are easy prey, lost and lonely kids."
The abusing adults "give the kids what they need," then condition them to be passive.

"Kids are very protective of the people who abuse them," said Odyssey House's Lambert. "We usually find loyalty to prostitution clients and the abuser."
Many youngsters leave a bad home situation and end up in a worse one.
"It's a choice of one hell or another," Lothian said.

Curtain of victims' silence shields abusers

"I've tried to think of a thousand ways to bust open the operation. The only way you could do it is get inside. You'll never do it. You'll never break it open. You'll never be able to do it."

by Jeff Berliner
Times Writer

Mark was once very much on the inside.

Inside a ring of prostitution, drug deals and robberies.

That was before Mark became angry, furious with the adults who lured him into a life he found disgusting.

Now Mark (not his real name)

has decided to go straight by pulling the cloak of secrecy off the ring which for years provided him with "work" while providing adults with the profits earned from Mark's body.

But there was a time not too long ago when Mark would not even talk to his friends about the sex-for-pay operation. It was too sensitive, too touchy, too embarrassing.

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See Special, page A-4

THE UGLIEST CRIME

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Parents didn't suspect abuse

Continued from page A-1

Stealing herself, Ginny went downstairs to tell Lynn and her husband, Steve. That night, with gentle questioning, they learned their fourth grade daughter had been raped. As the word spread around the apartment complex, they found out they weren't alone.

They're not alone, statistically. The state estimates that by age 15, one of every five girls and one of every 10 boys will have been sexually abused. Lynn herself had been sexually abused as a child. But those were just numbers and bad dreams. She never suspected anything wrong with her children.

"They always had a lot of kids there, showing Walt Disney movies on the video machines," Steve recalls. "His wife would call and ask if our daughter could spend the night at parties over there. Then it came out that he'd done stuff with our daughter three different times."

The other children, including Ginny's, were "fondled," she says. Only girls were molested; in fact, Ginny says, many times her son was not invited to Jim's. And her youngest daughter, known for her inability to keep secrets, wasn't welcome either.

Looking back, she wishes she had realized that might have been a signal. The only thing Lynn thought was unusual was the day her daughter came home from play and wanted to take a bath.

"It was only about 5:30 or 6:30; she'd never done that so early," Lynn remembers now. "Kids don't do that."

Later, she would learn that night was the first time her daughter had been raped.

Steve and Lynn describe their daughter as more trusting and perhaps more naive than most 14-year-olds. But some of the children involved were a few years older, and most of them had been told about sex, about where babies came from.

But the parents don't think their children really understood that what Jim was doing was sexual. Sex involved falling in love and getting married; there was none of that here.

"He told them he was their adopted-type father, and it was OK if he did things with them," Steve says. The children were asked to sign oaths of loyalty and secrecy, all administered with the trappings of "secret club" mystery that children so often love.

"In general, they couldn't say no to him, and had to do what he said," Ginny says. "Kids would think nothing of it, but an adult could see right through it." And the children were ordered not to tell their parents about the oaths. "By giving the kids a secret, he was treating them like adults," Lynn says. "They thought that was neat."

In return, there were parties with popcorn and movies on the video machine, games and crafts that their own parents couldn't afford.

The parents thought Jim a nice guy. He visited with his neighbors, had them over for coffee, gave them rides when their cars broke down. "That's not to say that every- one in the neighborhood who likes kids is molesting them," Steve adds hastily.

But just before the incident was uncovered, he saw a television special on child molesting. "They said if someone is so good with kids that it seems too good to be true, maybe it is."

The day after the word about Jim was out, the parents took their children to the police station to sign statements against him. He was arrested and the last the parents heard was being held for \$10,000 bail.

The children remained in the

discovery differently. One had to be taken out of school when other students heard she had been molested, and nagged her for details until she broke down in tears. "Ginny's daughter was so upset she was forgetting things; she'd come down to my apartment and forget what she was there for," Lynn says. Her own daughter has shown little or no reaction.

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"But I talked to one of the ladies at the hospital who said she just wants to forget it. She's blocked it out of her mind. Sometimes she acts like she misses going over there."

All the children will be seeking counseling. But they're having a hard time getting appointments, Lynn says, because the demand for such counseling is so great. And the parents themselves are feeling the strain.

"I feel anger, hurt, guilt," Lynn says frankly. "I feel such guilt because I didn't know." She hasn't been sleeping well. "The least little thing" will get her and Steve upset with each other.

"What bothers me is I don't know what kind of perverted idea Jim gave our daughter about what love is," Steve worries. "I don't know what ideas he put in her head. We tried to teach her that sex is something people wait until after marriage for."

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And now, they wait to see what the courts will do with the charges filed against Jim. They've been told the case may not go to court for several months, possibly as long as a year. There are 50 such cases in the district attorney's office now, and two or three new ones are referred every week. They know they have to be patient, but it's hard.

And in the meantime, Jim's wife is still living in the apartment complex; every time they see her, it all comes flooding back. "I guess all you can do is go on and try to keep raising your kids and teach them what's right. Maybe they'll be okay," Steve says. "But it makes you wonder how they'll handle it when they get married."

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The 'nice man' next door was too good to be true

by Carol Markowski
Times Staff Writer

The children knew all about strangers offering rides, strangers offering candy, strangers calling from bushes and alleyways.

They didn't know about the nice man next door.

An Anchorage man is awaiting trial on charges of sexually molesting 10 children. And back at the apartment complex where he and his victims lived, parents move about their lives with little recollections in their hearts.

"If my fingers shot bullets, I'd have shot him," says Ginny,

mother of two of the molested children. "How many kids has he ruined?" mourns Lynn, whose 8-year-old daughter was raped three times. "We know of 10, but how many others?"

Ginny and Lynn, who asked that their names not be used, were used to their children and others spending time at Jim and V's place. They knew that children often pick one house in the neighborhood to hang out. Their biggest worry was that the children were bothering the couple, but Jim assured them he loved

kids.

He did. About three weeks ago, Ginny got a phone call from Jim's first wife, whose 13-year-old daughter had just filed sexual abuse charges against Jim.

"You'd better talk to your girls," she suggested, knowing that Ginny's four children spent lots of time at Jim's.

Trying to hide her tears, Ginny turned to her daughters, who had overheard the telephone conversation. They were frightened, but finally admitted being sexually fondled by Jim.

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ANCHORAGE NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH



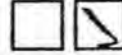
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HOME SECURITY SURVEY



CORRECTION

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Continued from page A-1

Stealing herself, Ginny went downstairs to tell Lynn and her husband, Steve. That night, with her questioning, they learned their fourth grade daughter had been raped. As the word spread around the apartment complex, they found out they weren't alone.

They're not alone, statisticians estimate that by age 18, one of every five girls and one of every 10 boys will have been sexually abused. Lynn herself had been sexually abused as a child. But those were just numbers and bad dreams. She never suspected anything wrong with her children.

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See Parents, page A-5

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HOME SECURITY SURVEY

Curtain of victims' silence shields abusers

"I've tried to think of a thousand ways to bust open the operation. The only way you could do it is get inside. You'll never do it. You'll never break it open. You'll never be able to do it."

by Jeff Berimer
Times Writer

Mark was once very much on the inside.

Inside a ring of prostitution, drug deals and robberies.

That was before Mark became angry, furious with the adults who lured him into a life he found disgusting.

Now Mark (not his real name)

has decided to go straight by pulling the cloak of secrecy off the ring which for years provided him with "work" while providing adults with the profits earned from Mark's body.

But there was a time not too long ago when Mark would not even talk to his friends about the sex-for-pay operation. It was too sensitive, too touchy, too embarrassing.

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includes trafficking in drugs and stolen goods — is no easy task.

In fact, it's one of the toughest crimes of all to do anything about, police chief Brian Porter said.

Young people who are forced to have sex with adults naturally don't like to talk about it. When the sex is "kinky," or involves homosexual acts or has been filmed, the taboo is stronger.

Those who talk are few. And when the young people have been paid in illegal drugs for "services rendered," or have been involved in burglaries or other crimes, getting them to agree to talk to police is almost impossible.

Because many of these teenagers have a "macho" street image, it's doubly difficult for them to break down, said Glen Lambert, a national expert from Odyssey House who was in Anchorage recently to advise McLaughlin Youth Center counselors about sexually abused children.

"These kids don't testify," Lambert said, "and most of these people don't get arrested."

But without the young victims' testimony, there is no case: there is no victim to tell his tale in court. There is nothing, nothing but suspicion and statistics to show that these juvenile crime rings are real: that burglaries committed by teen-agers are on the increase, that drug use by young people is up and sexual abuse of juveniles is up.

"It takes a lot of salesmanship to convince kids and their parents to come forward," Porter said.

The police department's best "salesman" is Anchorage police officer Frank Feichtinger who, in case after case, has convinced teen-age boys to tell him embarrassing and illegal things they did and had done to them.

But even Feichtinger's successes don't make him optimistic. The arrests he's made thus far are just "the tip of the iceberg," he said. The chief uses the same phrase. Feichtinger is one of several officers working in the police sex crimes unit.

The biggest case brought by police and prosecutors is against Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez, who allegedly employed up to 60 Anchorage children, aged 12 to 16, as prostitutes, burglars, drug dealers and pornographic film stars.

"Did you know it took Feichtinger five years to make that case?" said police Lt. George Novaky.

Feichtinger first heard about the activities of this alleged crime ring when he worked for the Alaska State Troopers. Later, while he was working at McLaughlin, young boys who had been part of the ring began confiding in him. Then last year, Porter put Feichtinger on the case full-time until enough evidence was gathered to make an arrest.

Such operations frequently go undetected for years.

"Kids will talk about anything but this," Feichtinger said. "This is a taboo subject amongst their peer group. It's just not a subject of discussion, period. And it's just as much taboo with parents and police. That makes it harder to solve, harder to get into than most cases."

Sexual abuse of juveniles by adults is an "offense that has been hidden for decades," Porter said. "They're not easy cases to

meanor charges which carry a 90-day jail sentence.

"People don't come knocking on your door," Feichtinger said. "You have to coax it out and pursue it. It requires more than sitting down and saying this happened to you."

"It takes a certain knack to be able to question these kids and get them to talk," said Bonnie Schnell, foreman of the Rodriguez grand jury which listened as 20 young people came before the jury of 13 strangers and told their stories.

"It took a lot for those kids to get up there and testify, especially with 18 people staring at you. You feel sorry for the kids," she said.

The now-public indictment against Rodriguez protects the identities of these juveniles by revealing only their initials and ages. Eventually, though, they will have to tell their stories in open court and face questioning by both prosecution and defense lawyers.

Juveniles who do talk have their reasons. Several boy burglars who also worked as prostitutes told The Times they were willing to have their stories told to get it out of their systems, off their chests. They said they want to save other teen-agers from having to go through the sexual torture that dominated their rough street life.

And, they admit, they want revenge: they are willing to suffer police questioning and the further indignities of courtroom grilling to put their abusers behind bars.

"They are hurting so much that they finally talk," said one McLaughlin counselor who asked not to be named.

"Sometimes they'd point out others who were involved, but the others deny it. I don't know any kids that were public at all about it. Kids aren't going to spill the beans, they're afraid of their own image."

Homophobia — fear of being a homosexual — explains why some boys cannot talk about sex acts with men, the counselor explained. Often initiated into sex by men, the youths are uncertain of their sexual identity and afraid to admit what they have done.

Young children may not understand what happened to them and they do not have the vocabulary to articulate it.

Anchorage prosecutor Elizabeth Sheley, who works full-time on cases of sexual abuse against children, uses an anatomically explicit doll to help young victims explain what was done to them. But for her to do that, the children must first have communicated to their parents about the incident and parents must bring it to the attention of police — something which does not always happen, especially if a relative or friend of the family is involved.

And so the coverup persists — partly out of taboo, partly out of protecting a father or uncle's incestuous acts, partly out of protecting the family from embarrassment or worse. Authorities said it is common for a mother or other relative to convince a child to recant damaging testimony or not to talk at all by saying, "You don't want Daddy to go to jail, do you?"

This failure to report sexual abuse of a juvenile prompted Alaskan legislators to pass a law requiring teachers, doctors, nurses, youth workers and others to report suspected cases of abuse or themselves face misde-

Getting people to talk about the sexual abuse of juveniles is just one step toward cracking these cases. Authorities more frequently rely on the traditional methods of investigation.

The FBI's national lab is on the lookout for child pornography and has been alerted to keep an eye out for specific material Anchorage police would like to use as evidence.

Raids are few and far between, but about a year ago the FBI raided a warehouse in Syracuse, N.Y., which was purportedly the biggest child pornography processing plant in the country.

FBI officials have not examined a computerized list of 25,000 names seized in the raid — names of customers and suppliers of raw film — to alert law enforcement agencies elsewhere in an attempt to crack other cases. It would be impossible to do this, a New York FBI official told The Times.

This lack of cooperation between law enforcement agencies does not lend itself to stopping illegal child pornographers, says Marroyce Hall, chairman of the Anchorage Crime Commission's juvenile committee.

Customs officials here would like to intercept juvenile pornography which they have believe is going in or out of the country — some of it through Alaska. The most recent case here was several years ago when a Fairbanks man was jailed for 40 years. Another case is under investigation now.

Thus so-called kiddie porn is not easy to ferret out.

"Dogs can't smell it," said special agent in charge of the U.S. Customs office here James Cameron, referring to the use of dogs to find hidden drugs.

"It's one of our high priorities as far as smuggling goes," he said. "If we had sufficient knowledge to know what we're missing, we'd probably catch them."

Some home-grown pornography is thought to be shipped abroad for processing and duplicating and then returned to this country with all identifying characteristics removed as if it were made abroad.

But proving that a young person depicted in a film or magazine is a juvenile presents its own problems. Alaska has no obscenity laws and pornography is not illegal — unless the sexually explicit scenes feature minors.

But that may be changing. A bill that would make it a felony for parents or guardians to let their children engage in commercial pornography was introduced in Juneau Wednesday.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. John Liska, R-Eagle River, would add three sections to the state law that prohibits commercial production of pornographic film, photos, slides, books, magazines or live performances if they depict a child under age 16.

A parent or guardian who lets his children engage in pornography would face a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine, under the bill.

The bill also would make it a felony to import, distribute or possess with intent to distribute material that depicts the sexual abuse of a minor. The maximum sentence would be five years in prison and a \$50,000 fine. A movie projectionist would be exempt unless he had a financial interest in the theater or he showed the film without the consent of the theater owner or manager.

Further, the bill would define obscene as conduct that appeals to a prurient interest in sex; is patently offensive; and lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

Liska picked up 14 co-sponsors before introducing the measure Wednesday.

He said the measure was spurred in part by the indictment of Rodriguez.

"I feel that somebody has to take a stand on this thing. If we, as lawmakers, don't do it, nobody will," he said.

'Showing care' works both ways

by Jeff Bertner
Times Writer

"Show a little care, show a little concern. That's how you get the kids. Then they'll do anything for you — even have sex with their friends on film. I got mostly high school dropouts. If we (molesters) can show concern, why can't the people who should show concern do so? Parents don't care."

That comment from a man who once made his living procuring boys for commercial sex in Anchorage sums up the problem — and, perhaps, its solution.

Boys, kicked out of home or school, naturally gravitate toward someone who appears to really care about them and offer them something. Girls come too, but boys increasingly are the victims of sexual abuse, and they are more in demand as burglars, drug couriers, prostitutes and actors in pornographic films.

THE UGLIEST CRIME

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A drug and sex-for-hire dealer, now out of business, ran his Anchorage operation with impunity and suggests that it was easy.

Police admit that catching people involved in drugs and sex is not easy.

An epidemic of juvenile sexual assault cases — Alaska's adults sexually abusing Alaskan boys and girls — has brought the problem out in the open.

Anchorage Police Chief Brian Porter says there is no one solution to the problem. But con-

fronted with the sudden spate of sex crimes against juveniles, a lot of people, including the chief, are grappling with ways of dealing with the problem.

Some think the solution is as simple as the one suggested by

See Officials, page A-1

Officials disagree on complexity of abuse problem, solutions

Continued from page A-1

But if Krumm and Porter can be credited with doing their jobs — police present evidence to prosecutors in several new child sex assault cases every week and the DA's office has a near-perfect conviction rate — the problem is still very much there.

"The numbers are overwhelming us," Krumm says. "There are a lot of pretty awful things going on."

Krumm plans to mail 4,000 letters to schools, doctors, day care centers and others instructing them to be on the lookout for cases of sex abuse of children and telling them what to do when they suspect it.

Mayorre Hall's juvenile crime committee, part of the Anchorage Crime Commission, will soon propose solutions after last week unveiling a report dealing with adult-supported rings of runaways who rob, deal drugs and sell their bodies for shelter and money.

School suspensions are up 22

percent over last year. More than 1,500 students were formally barred from Anchorage classrooms during the first semester, sometimes for minor infractions. Prevented from attending school, many of these youths end up on the street or in places where they are vulnerable to being picked up by adults seeking boys for sex or burglaries.

"Schools must reassess the suspension onto the streets program," Hall says. "That only confounds the problem. Kids should not be kicked out of school for behavior which warrants suspension. They should be put in a special in-school program which addresses the child's needs."

The schools should be teaching younger and younger children how to protect themselves, say police and Standing Together Against Rape.

STAR is proposing to make its safety program part of the school curriculum.

Last year, 8,300 children from kindergarten through sixth grade heard STAR's safety pitch.

Schools co-sponsor the Safe Homes programs: houses, usually near schools, where volunteer citizens — checked out by police — post an orange "Safe Home" sign indicating that a child in trouble can safely take shelter there.

Now in its second year, with 700 safe homes and 45 of the city's 82 elementary schools participating, program founder Linda Hodgins says, "Kids can run to a safe home to get away from someone trying to pick them up, or even marauding dogs."

During the 1981-82 school year, there were 12 incidents every week involving young children, from actual assaults to suspicious circumstances. This year, Hodgins says incidents are down.

People who work with children should go through a record check, some argue.

The Anchorage chapter of SLAM (Society's League Against Molesters) is asking lawmakers to approve legislation to permit employers to examine the criminal records of anyone working with minors.

SLAM is also seeking tougher laws against molesters.

Krumm, formerly head of the state law department's sexual crimes unit, would like to see a sexual assault and child abuse center, modeled after Seattle's Harborview program, open here. Such a center would also serve as a training ground for professionals.

Victims have not always been helped by officials, Krumm said, pointing to a recent case where state social workers repeatedly sent sexually abused children

back to the home of their father, who continued to abuse them.

That doesn't happen any more, Krumm says, now that a new law requires agencies to report child sexual abuse to police. But Krumm would still like to see what he calls a "child sexual abuse protocol" — an agreement among various state agencies about how to handle these cases.

the man quoted above — give children enough care and concern and they won't imitate people like him. Others think the solution is more complex. They say the multimillion-dollar market for so-called kiddie porn indicates the problem is tougher.

Among the solutions that have been proposed for dealing with the growing epidemic of sexual abuse of minors:

- End the Anchorage School District's policy of suspending students out of the classroom and onto the street.
- Create a sexual-assault and child-abuse center in Anchorage, modeled after a successful center in Seattle.
- Treat missing children reports seriously and, through coordination of law enforcement agencies, try to track down these disappearances.
- Educate children beginning in elementary school about personal safety and about what kind of advances to be wary of.
- Hire more police and prosecutors to tackle the ever-increasing child sex abuse caseload.
- Permit police background checks of job applicants who would work around children.
- Establish a runaway center — someplace for juveniles to run to besides wandering the streets.

Public awareness is the first

step toward combating the problem of juvenile sexual abuse, authorities agree.

Overcoming the "hidden" nature of the crime and the reluctance of people, including parents, to discuss the sexual abuse of children is the first step toward solving it, Porter says.

But now that the problem is "coming out of the closet, it's overwhelming us," says district attorney Victor Krumm.

Krumm and Porter say they would assign more people to child sex crime cases if they had the money.

"For a long time, people thought this was a family problem. They just wanted it to go away," Krumm says. "The simple solution is for the men to stop messing with the kids. I can remove the men and that's what we're doing. Incarcerate them as long as the law allows."

Many victims are runaways — left to fend for themselves, but too young to get jobs, they are vulnerable.

If runaways had someplace to go — away from home but not onto the street — the adults now abusing them would not have such an easy time of it, authorities say.

Establish a runaway center and staff it with sympathetic professionals, suggests Glen Lambert of Salt Lake City's Odyssey House. Lambert was in Anchorage recently to advise McLaughlin Youth Center counselors about sexually abused children.

Nancy Barros, an Anchorage woman who founded a group called Missing Children of America after her estranged husband kidnaped her three children 2½ years ago, thinks authorities should not dismiss disappen-

ances of children lightly.

A new program of fingerprinting juveniles has been started by police to help track down missing children.

Abuse doesn't happen only to runaways, alone on the streets. It can happen to any child, in any home.

"Listen to your kids," urges police Lt. George Novaky.

Watch for signs of odd behavior or indications that a child is afraid of someone, or disturbed about something but won't talk about it, professionals say.

Says Bonnie Schnell, grand jury foreman in the biggest sexual abuse case brought in Anchorage, in which a man is charged with 29 felonies in connection with a commercial juvenile pornography and prostitution operation, offers this advice: "I think we can learn a lesson from it. I hope the people of Anchorage take note what is really happening around them and that it opens peoples' eyes. Listen to the kids. Don't ignore them."

City closes shelter

Continued from page A-1

street people.

Sheri Hess, co-owner of the Rusty Harpoon, a nearby business, said Friday she thinks Knowles "made a good decision." But she refused further comment, saying merchants have been unfairly portrayed as villains insensitive to the problems of the street people.

Hess said she supports the idea of the center, but thinks "it is located in the wrong place."

Wilson, who recommended the closure to Knowles, said he could understand the merchants' frustration.

"I wouldn't want them next to

equivalency). There were five therapists in here today counseling people. Two people right now are being taken to a detoxification center. It's happening right here now. When it closes they'll be back out on the street."

Wilson said the city decided to concentrate its funds instead on a new building for the Brother Francis overnight shelter now at 811½ W. Fourth Ave. He said the center is critical during the winter when people can die outside from hypothermia. Because of fire code problems and the Alaska Court System's plan to build an annex on the site, the shelter will close next month, he

Children are prey of local crime rings

By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

offers of safety, said Marcyce Hall, chairwoman of the Crime Commission subcommittee on juvenile crime. She said their existence has come to light in the past two years through police interviews with repeat juvenile offenders.

The report, based primarily on interviews with Anchorage police and other law enforcement officials, says the problem appears to be worse here than in other parts of the nation.

"Nationally, organized crime has discovered children and youth to be a highly marketable commodity," the report says. "Anchorage hard core adult criminals have also

See Back Page, NETWORK

Network of modern-day Fagans is turning Anchorage kids into criminals, report claims

Continued from Page A-1

found juveniles to be saleable for a variety of criminal activities and sexual abuses limited only by the imagination and resources of the criminal minds involved.

The committee report attributes the "large scale" activities here to Alaska wealth as a draw to criminals, heavy drug and alcohol abuse, a young and mobile population, and overextended law enforcement and court systems.

The report also says, "Increasing openness regarding homosexual activity has created in our community and in most communities a market for young, male 'street hustlers,' serving the needs of cruising homosexuals."

Hall said a second report containing committee recommendations would be released in 20 days.

"The volume of these cases) we are now getting is alarming, but we only see the tip of the iceberg," said Anchorage Police Chief Brian Porter.

In the biggest case currently before the courts, Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez has been charged with 27 counts of sex crimes against juveniles, in-

cluding the making of pornographic movies. Rodriguez was extradited from Miami, Fla., after his indictment here last November for alleged activities between 1978 and 1980, and is scheduled to go to trial April 25.

Child pornography produced in Anchorage, including movies and still photographs, is usually shipped outside for commercial distribution because actors would be recognized locally, Hall said.

"These (pornography) organizations have been directed by criminal organizations from outside the state of Alaska," the report says. Hall and Porter did not provide specific details at a press conference called to publicize the findings, except to say that in one case several years ago pornographic material made in Alaska was traced to a market in Germany, Hall said.

The FBI was investigating these prosecutions. Roy prostitutes who command high fees are drawn from local transients and are also shipped north from Outside, Hall said. "Virtually all juveniles living out of the home are exposed and many still living at home are exposed," the report says.

The report cites law enforcement estimates that 75 percent of the boys incarcerated at McLaughlin Youth Center have had some kind of homosexual contact with an adult.

Porter and Hall said while victims of individual child molestation cases may be more numerous than the victims of the organized rings, it is the groups that wreak the most havoc on the community.

The report charts a course by which runaways, frequently from broken homes, become "throwaways." These youths gather in so-called safe homes where they find friendship and shelter under the wing of an adult.

"While the nation and community has long recognized the difficulties caused (by) individual or loosely knit groups of juvenile offenders, findings indicate this problem becomes infinitely more serious when this juvenile population falls victim of street-wise individuals who perceive youth as a commodity or a weapon to be turned against society," wrote George Nelson, chairman of the Police/Crime committee of the Crime Commission. In a letter accompanying the report.

These modern-day Fagans cruise gathering places, including malls, video parlors, and reputable youth groups, with a keen eye for character traits suggesting a child can be moved into their underworld system, Hall and Porter said.

The men who run the rings can be well-liked people with connections to the "straight" world, they said. "There's no stereotype of the unshaven man hanging around schools," Porter said.

Mainly they are looking for boys instead of girls, because they make better burglars and are more marketable as prostitutes, Hall said. "For some strange reason the homosexual aspect of young boys is 'in,'" said Hall, who apologized several times during the press conference for having to "bring this rotten stuff before the community."

Once they have been drawn into the Anchorage underworld, the boys frequently go to work as thieves, the report says. "It is common knowledge that large scale fencing operations exist within the Anchorage area as is evidenced by the very small percentage of stolen property that is recovered and the relatively high frequency of recovery of stolen property from Alaska in other states."

Some become middlemen in the local drug trade to juveniles, according to the report. "It is virtually impossible for any young person not to be exposed to drugs, and not just marijuana, beginning in junior high school," the report says.

The need for drugs and money, and the manipulations of adults, can turn the youths toward prostitution, the reports says. Adult clients may know each other and exchange photos and information about child prostitutes, it says.

The committee said sketchy data suggest that "adult pedophiles tend to be white well-established males, 40-60 years old, are or have been married, generally have from two to four children, and are earning in excess of \$35,000 per year. They are usually college-educated and most are professional persons and well thought of by the community."

The children themselves may be victim to extortion and violence and lasting psychological damage, the report says. The committee quotes a Los Angeles detective familiar with the subject: "When a child has been coerced or seduced into giving his only true possession — his body — he loses his self-respect and his morality. If he doesn't care about himself, how can he care about someone else? Such a child could be destroyed psychologically and may never be a productive member of our society."

Some youths involved in the sex underworld find a way out by getting caught in a criminal act, Porter said. Hall told of an unnamed repeat offender who said he had been through a variety of rehabilitation programs but had not stopped until he was old enough to be thrown in the Sixth Avenue jail.

At the press conference, Porter said new legislation making it easier to prosecute juveniles would be helpful in two ways: It would make it easier to put dangerous repeat offenders in jail, and it would "thwart the sales pitch" made by adults who tell juveniles they can break the law without fear of serious retribution.

Porter said police would also like to see legislation allowing them to fingerprint juveniles and keep the fingerprints on file.

The Anchorage Crime Commission is a citizen's group created by then Mayor George Sullivan in June 1981.

TESTIMONY

BY

ERNEST E. ALLEN, Chairman
Jefferson County Task Force on
Child Prostitution and Pornography

RONALD J. PREGLIASCO, Vice Chairman
Jefferson County Task Force on
Child Prostitution and Pornography

JOHN B. RABUN, Manager
Exploited Child Unit
DHS, Jefferson County

before the
Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

November 5, 1981

Hearing on
EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN
Subcommittee on Juvenile Justice
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
November 5, 1981, 9:30 A.M.
6226 Dirksen Senate Office Building

WITNESS LIST

David, introduced by John B. Rabun, Manager, Exploited Child Unit
of the Jefferson County, KY, Department for Human Services.

Terry Sullivan, former prosecutor for the State of Illinois, involved
in the prosecution of John Gacy.

Father Bruce Ritter, Executive Director, Covenant House, New York City.

John B. Rabun, Manager, Exploited Child Unit of the Jefferson County,
KY, and

Ronald J. Precliasco, Vice Chairman of Jefferson County's Task Force
on Child Prostitution and Pornography.

C. Edward Dobbs, Chairperson, Young Lawyers Division, American Bar
Association, and

Howard Davidson, Director, National Legal Resource Center for Child
Advocacy and Protection, American Bar Association.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Ernest E. Allen, Chairman of the Jefferson County Task Force on Child Prostitution and Pornography. Accompanying me today are Ronald J. Pregliasco, Vice Chairman of the Task Force and John B. Rabun, Jr., who is Manager of the Exploited Child Unit, Jefferson County Department for Human Services. We are very pleased and honored to have the opportunity to appear before you today and to discuss what we consider to be a problem which is rapidly reaching epidemic proportions in the United States, the exploitation and victimization of children.

The Task Force on Child Prostitution and Pornography was established by Jefferson County Judge/Executive Mitch Mc Connell on March 28, 1980 in the wake of the increasing incidence of criminal victimization of children nationally, particularly through sexual exploitation. It was a time of outrage over child murders such as those in Chicago and Houston and over the "discovery" of child murders and tragedies nationally.

Judge Mc Connell created the Task Force with a clear mandate to examine our local setting and determine whether or not there were present those conditions which breed child tragedies. We also visited other cities in which child tragedies had occurred, we reviewed the national literature, and we indeed did conclude that a virtual epidemic was occurring in America.

Let us cite just a few examples:

- (1) In his book "Murder USA", John Godwin identifies the development of a "multiple-murder" syndrome, warning that the second

that somehow most of America was missing the point. In each case there was national consternation and alarm, coupled with talk about "sick minds" and "sick society". In the recent Atlanta tragedies there were even discussions about the "decay of Atlanta" and the breakdown of one of America's fastest growing and most progressive cities of the 1960s and 1970s.

It is painfully apparent that there is nothing particularly unique or aberrant about Atlanta, or Chicago, or Houston. Through our efforts as a Task Force and a community, we are now convinced that there is indeed a national epidemic of child tragedies, and that absent immediate and decisive national action, and strong and coordinated involvement by many units of government and many agencies, the tragedies of Atlanta, Chicago, and Houston will be repeated.

In his announcement of the creation of the Task Force, Judge Mc Connell stated

"In recent years, America has begun to address the phenomenon of runaway children and the tremendous mobility of young people. We must also address the vulnerability of these young people and the ease with which they become the victims of criminal intent. I am serving notice today that we will make every effort to ensure that John Gacy tragedies don't happen here, and that those who would exploit our young people for profit will be identified and swiftly prosecuted."

We are very pleased with an opportunity to discuss with you what we did, what the results have been, and to make some recommendations to you regarding Congressional action and federal involvement.

to the John Gacys.

The Task Force identified as a contributing cause to child tragedies the poor communication and information sharing between the various agencies of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The demands upon law enforcement are many and are increasing. Resource limitations make it virtually impossible to investigate every missing person report or runaway. Therefore, victimized or exploited children are in many cases simply not identified. Further, the presence of a 12 or 13 year old boy or girl, or indeed even younger, in the same area at 1:00 a.m. every morning may not even be considered particularly unique.

Child tragedies are made possible because there are holes or gaps in the system. Law enforcement and social services within the same community may not even be aware of each others existence, let alone share information, work together and fill the gaps. Between communities the information sharing is even worse. How many known child exploiters move from one community to another in virtual anonymity and security?

We have even identified in Jefferson County evidence of the recruitment of young girls out of group homes and runaway shelters for prostitution purposes. Clearly new and different informational networks were necessary, and a willingness of various professionals to rethink their roles as they relate to kids was mandatory.

Fortunately, the agencies participating in the Task Force saw these needs. Information sharing, interagency and intergovernmental cooperation, and role redefinition have been outstanding. Similarly, we sincerely believe that the impact upon the problem has been enormous. Let us cite some

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Let us cite just a few examples:

- (1) In his book "Murder USA", John Godwin identifies the development of a "multiple-murder" syndrome, warning that the second

half of the 20th Century could be called America's Age of the Mass Murder. He examines America's history of mass murder since the turn of the century and finds that there were only seven such incidences in our first fifty years (seven or more victims). However since 1950, and in Mr. Godwin's book he only counts through 1976, there have been 16, 10 of which occurred between 1970 and 1976. It is shocking to note that most of our recent mass murders involved child victims.

In addition if we add to the list since 1976, we have several more multi-victim child tragedies, not the least of which is Atlanta. Further, the list does not include the September 1981 tragedy on our northern border in which nine children were murdered in Vancouver, British Columbia.

(2) National estimates are that over 50,000 children each year disappear from their homes, not counting habitual runaways and parental abductions. A majority of these children never return, many are murdered.

(3) Our national runaway count continues to grow, with estimates now reaching well over 1 million children each year.

(4) Kenneth Wooden, Director of the National Coalition for Children's Justice has indicated that more than 4,000 children are murdered each year in the United States, but that many of them go unreported. The 1979 Uniform Crime Reports listed 2,773 homicides involving children.

There has been for at least the last decade in America a litany of tragedies, a litany of names which have been burned into our collective memories: John Gacy, Dean Corll and others. It seemed to us in Jefferson County, however,

that somehow most of America was missing the point. In each case there was national consternation and alarm, coupled with talk about "sick minds" and "sick society". In the recent Atlanta tragedies there were even discussions about the "decay of Atlanta" and the breakdown of one of America's fastest growing and most progressive cities of the 1960s and 1970s.

It is painfully apparent that there is nothing particularly unique or aberrant about Atlanta, or Chicago, or Houston. Through our efforts as a Task Force and a community, we are now convinced that there is indeed a national epidemic of child tragedies, and that absent immediate and decisive national action, and strong and coordinated involvement by many units of government and many agencies, the tragedies of Atlanta, Chicago, and Houston will be repeated.

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Task Force Report

The Jefferson County Task Force on Child Prostitution and Pornography has been a unique, intergovernmental and across the system effort, involving the Jefferson County Department for Human Services, the Jefferson County Police Department, the Louisville Division of Police, the Commonwealth's Attorney for Jefferson County, the Jefferson County Attorney, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Kentucky State Police, the United States Post Office/Postal Inspection Service, the University of Louisville, the Jefferson County Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Louisville/Jefferson County Criminal Justice Commission, in addition to many other agencies and organizations across the community which have become involved because of their concern about treatment needs, community protection, etc.

This cooperative approach began with the conviction that modern youth were particularly vulnerable. Larger numbers of juveniles run away from home each year, they are becoming more mobile, they spend more time on the streets, becoming "street wise" earlier, and are increasingly forced to survive on the streets. This "child liberation" which is a product of societal change and evolution generally, has a devastating by-product, which is the increased vulnerability of young people to various kinds of exploitation and made them more likely targets for adult exploiters and violent criminals.

Increasing openness regarding homosexual activity has created in our community and in most communities a market for young, male "street hustlers", serving the needs of cruising homosexuals purely for economic reasons. This "chicken hawk" phenomenon occurring across America lends itself dramatically

to the John Gacys.

The Task Force identified as a contributing cause to child tragedies the poor communication and information sharing between the various agencies of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The demands upon law enforcement are many and are increasing. Resource limitations make it virtually impossible to investigate every missing person report or runaway. Therefore, victimized or exploited children are in many cases simply not identified. Further, the presence of a 12 or 13 year old boy or girl, or indeed even younger, in the same area at 1:00 a.m. every morning may not even be considered particularly unique.

Child tragedies are made possible because there are holes or gaps in the system. Law enforcement and social services within the same community may not even be aware of each others existence, let alone share information, work together and fill the gaps. Between communities the information sharing is even worse. How many known child exploiters move from one community to another in virtual anonymity and security?

We have even identified in Jefferson County evidence of the recruitment of young girls out of group homes and runaway shelters for prostitution purposes. Clearly new and different informational networks were necessary, and a willingness of various professionals to rethink their roles as they relate to kids was mandatory.

Fortunately, the agencies participating in the Task Force saw these needs. Information sharing, interagency and intergovernmental cooperation, and role redefinition have been outstanding. Similarly, we sincerely believe that the impact upon the problem has been enormous. Let us cite some

highlights of Task Force work to date:

(1) Public Awareness - The Task Force viewed as an immediate need the sensitizing of the public to this shadowy problem involving "hidden victims". An intensive public awareness/public education campaign was launched with over two thousand posters distributed across the community and indeed around the state. Distribution was accomplished through city and county neighborhood organizations, as well as personal distribution accomplished by members of the Task Force and employees of Task Force agencies.

24 Hour Information Line - A 24 Hour number was established (502-585-2199), which is housed and manned in the office of the city/county Criminal Justice Commission by the Jefferson County Department for Human Services, Exploited Child Unit. Since its inception 59 calls have been received which were subject to investigation and follow up, roughly half of which have resulted in fact finding efforts.

(2) Exploited Child Unit - In July of 1980, the Exploited Child Unit was established as an arm of the county Department for Human Services, but housed in the Criminal Justice Commission office in order that it might work closely and in tandem with law enforcement agencies. The ECU, which is managed by John Rabun, an investigative social worker, with long background in child prostitution and child exploitation case investigations, exists to detect and investigate cases of youth in Jefferson County who are at risk of being or actually are endangered by adults in prostitution/pornography and to assist the appropriate law enforcement agency in its

criminal investigation of such adult sexual exploitation of children.

The Exploited Child Unit now includes three investigative social workers, and has played a major role in training and coordination community wide. Meetings with school system counselors, pupil personnel officials, various community groups and organizations, have broadened the scope and impact of the Task Force effort.

(3) The Police/Social Work Team - Perhaps the cornerstone of the entire effort is the development of a team including the ECU social workers, city police youth officers, and county police intelligence officers. The Police/Social Work Team works out of a neutral setting, the Criminal Justice Commission, and works diligently to close those previously discussed "system gaps". We have found that it is possible to preserve the professional integrity of each while generating a level of cooperation and teamwork which truly protect kids.

Tremendous credit must go to Lt. John Aubrey, former Youth Bureau Commander of the Louisville Division of Police, Lt. Gerald Beavers, present Youth Bureau Commander of the Louisville Division of Police, Captain James Black, Commander of Jefferson County Police Intelligence, and those officers who have been assigned to the unit, Det. Bob Hain, Louisville Division of Police, Det. Gary Smith, JCPD Intelligence, Det. Rick Dillman, LDP, Det. Bill Lettie, JCPD, and Det. Mike Simpson, JCPD. Their cooperation, and their willingness to work with social services has produced dramatic results. Further, law enforcement at all levels has gained impressive new skills in child interrogation and investigation. We have learned that "kid cases" are indeed different, and that they cannot be treated as if the

child is a small statured adult.

Further, as you will note when we present some prosecutorial highlights, we have had excellent cooperation from other law enforcement agencies as well. Several cases have involved inter-state issues, in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation, through its offices in Louisville and in Southern Indiana, has been very helpful and effective. The Kentucky State Police has been involved and has been sensitive to the transportation of children for purposes of exploitation intrastate, and we have worked closely with the United States Postal Inspection Service regarding child pornography and its involvement with the mails.

(4) Information/Intelligence - The Task Force/ECU effort has resulted in dramatic increases in information referrals and attention given to child victimization problems. By illustration since the establishment of the ECU, and the implementation of the Police/Social Work Team, the number of case referrals has doubled each month. In sixteen months, the ECU report shows

750 Informational Leads Received

526 Children's Cases Opened (70% of Total)

510 ECU Cases Closed (97% of Total Children's Cases Opened)

117 Unfounded (23% of ECU Cases Closed)

176 Not Proven but receiving continuing monitoring
(34% of ECU Cases Closed)

218 Substantiated by ECU and referred to appropriate
law enforcement agency(s) (43% of ECU Cases Closed)

16 ECU Cases Open (3% of Total)

224 Purely Intelligence/Information Leads (30% of Total)

9

Of the 750 informational leads, 210 (28%) came from law enforcement agencies; 238 (32%) came from other DHS programs; 59 (8%) came from the Information Line; 151 (20%) were developed by the ECU; and 92 (12%) came from other agencies throughout the region.

(5) Case Prosecutions - As a result of the cooperative law enforcement effort, aggressive social work, and a close liaison with prosecution, particularly the Jefferson County Commonwealth's Attorney David L. Armstrong and his Assistant Dee Pregliasco, we have made a strong start in identifying and prosecuting child exploiters. To date highlights are as follows:

(A) In 1980, two men living in Kentucky were prosecuted in U.S. District Court in Southern Indiana following their arrest on behalf of two children living in Kentucky. One girl was a 13 year old runaway for five days and the other was a 14 year old who had been missing from a foster home in Frankfort, KY for two years. Both girls had been transported from Kentucky to Indiana to work as prostitutes at various truck stops. With the cooperation of the Southern Indiana office of the FBI, the men were charged and convicted. The U.S. District Court sentenced each man for 5 years on guilty pleas. Subsequently, the Jefferson Circuit Court in Kentucky sentenced each man to an additional five years on various sex offenses involved with the case.

(B) In 1980, one man and one woman were prosecuted in U.S. District Court for the Western District of Kentucky following their arrest on behalf of one child who had been a runaway for only a few hours from a

juvenile home in mid New York State. This 14 year old girl was brought to Louisville, taught/trained to be a bar girl and prostitute, and placed by the couple at a night club where prostitution flourished. The U.S. District Court sentenced both the man and the woman to terms of five years each after the jury found them guilty. In this case the law enforcement effort involved strong cooperation between various agencies, including the Louisville office of the FBI.

(C) After a six month investigation in 1981, a local clergyman was arrested and indicted on multiple sex crimes charges involving child prostitution and pornography and approximately a dozen boys, ages 12-16. Trial is set for January, 1982.

(D) In 1981, after a five month investigation involving 15 boys in Kentucky and Southern Indiana, a local businessman was arrested and indicted by the Clark County, Indiana Circuit Court on multiple sex crimes charges involving child prostitution and pornography. The charges include allegations that the defendant took various boys with him to Missouri, Florida, Ohio, Washington D.C. and Mexico. Trial is set for early 1982.

(E) In late 1980, after a four month investigation involving four young girls and numerous women, a housewife was arrested, indicted and convicted on charges of sexual abuse of minors as a parent, promoting the prostitution of minors, and unlawful transaction with minors in District Court in Jefferson County, KY. This mother had promoted her own child into prostitution in Louisville and Fort Knox, KY. She was sentenced to two one year terms on these Class A Misdemeanors. It is significant to note in this case that she had been promoting prostitution for at least 10 years, and that felony charges could have been utilized if in earlier cases convictions

had been obtained and the record made. However, this had not occurred. This emphasizes the importances of building criminal records in these kinds of cases, even with misdemeanors.

(F) In 1981, after a three month investigation involving eleven young boys and a number of other men, a local man was arrested, indicted and plead guilty to numerous counts of sex crimes with minors and child pornography. The Kentucky Circuit Court in Jefferson County sentenced him to fifteen years in prison.

There have been a number of other cases of importance. Currently, a number of major investigations are under way involving the use of many young girls in five states by one pimp who uses truck stops on the interstate highway system and large brothels in major urban centers for placement of these girls into prostitution.

(G) Research/ Information Gathering - One of the priority concerns of the Task Force has been identifying the "hidden victims", learning about the system of child exploitation, and developing a data base for further system programs and efforts. Among the information gathering techniques have been specialized action projects conducted in conjunction with the Louisville Police Fifth District and the Jefferson County Police Intelligence Unit. Through these efforts a team of individuals from Task Force agencies in cooperation with the Fifth District police identified suspected "street hustlers", made informational stops on "Johns", and assessed the nature, scope, and methods of operation of girl/boy prostitution and pornography.

We are particularly enthused about the work of the Task Force Research

Consortium. Headed by Professor Ron Holmes of the School of Justice Administration at the University of Louisville, Criminal Justice Commission Director of Research Mike Bewley, and Professor J. Kerry Rice of the Kent School of Social Work at the University of Louisville, the Consortium has begun an impressive data development process. To date, through the interviews of 190 children by the E.C.U., Task Force research efforts have indicated the following set of indicators for other law enforcement and social service personnel in the Louisville area to use in interviewing children to detect and identify child victims of prostitution/pornography.

Girls/boys who are exploited as prostitutes may be expected to be of normal intelligence, 11-16 years of age, from a blue collar background, with a high degree of racial prejudice in the family. Eighty percent will be from a single parent family with the mother divorced and dating/remarried and working. 94% indicate drug usage with 30% demonstrating drug dependency (daily use). 90% are runaways and only 18% indicate a close/"warm" family setting. 53% indicate a hostile/rejecting/"throw-away" relationship by parents. 37% became involved in some form of child pornography. The age of first sexual intercourse for these children was 12 with the greatest frequency between 10 and 13 (lowest was 6). Only 2% ever used shelter house facilities for runaways (national norm suggests 5%). Various interview schedules indicated up to 90% had been the victims of child physical abuse by parents, and up to 50% had been the victims of child sexual abuse by parents (data taken from local and national research). The vast majority of girl prostitutes have a pimp/business agent/boy friend, where most of the boy prostitutes and "self employed" runaways seeking to survive on the streets seem to operate relatively independently.

At the close of this testimony we have attached a more complete discussion with numbers of our research effort so far. We anticipate a continuing effort to build information and a data base which should be of significant value in future planning and programming.

Regarding adult exploiters, the sample is far less and the conclusions drawn are less objectively based. However, to date there is reason to believe that adult pedophiles in the Louisville area tend to be white males, 40-60 years old, living in relatively upper income type homes, who are or have been married, generally tend to have from 2 to 4 children, and are making in excess of \$35,000 per year. They tend to be college educated and most are professional persons.

There are other areas of activity which are receiving strong attention such as legislation with the Kentucky General Assembly's 1982 Session beginning in January. In addition a statewide social service information/referral network is now organized and functioning.

In summary the progress made has been considerable in more fully detecting and identifying child victims and adult sources of child prostitution and pornography. The ECU orientation and training of various social services and school staffs is increasing the numbers of referrals and accordingly, the number of serious law enforcement cases being investigated and prosecuted is on the increase.

The Task Force believes that in future months the activities undertaken will have even greater impact.

What Have We Learned?

In the twenty months of the Task Force operations, we have come a long way, particularly in understanding the complexity and magnitude of the child victimization problem. Certainly, we have made major strides in beginning to control the problem and to make less likely that child tragedies of the magnitude of Atlanta will happen in Louisville and Jefferson County. However, as important has been our growing knowledge and understanding of the problem.

(1) We have learned that the criminal and juvenile justice systems can and will work together. In the beginning we were warned about the turf disputes, the unwillingness of police to share information with social workers and work with social workers, and vice versa, and about the inability of different political jurisdictions to work as a team focused upon a particular problem.

Through incredible good faith and a willingness to participate as a team to solve a problem, we have overcome the concerns. The police departments actually assigned their personnel to the police/social work team, where they worked in tandem with all of the other parties to the Task Force in a neutral setting. Police and Social Workers make runs together, interview children together, and within the limits of law and professional ethics, share information and join in actions for the best interests of the child.

These actions often entail that a police officer will act in ways in which he would not ordinarily act if he were operating as an individual. It has also taken social workers slightly beyond the realm of traditional social work. However, the nature of the problem and the vulnerability of the children, requires atypical approaches and innovative techniques.

(2) The focus of the unit is that the child is victim. All of our efforts have been oriented toward protecting children. However, it is frequently apparent that many of the "street kids" are not innocent, vulnerable victims, but rather are perpetrators in their own right. We have discovered major overlaps with other criminal activity, and in fact, have found that in many cases it is difficult to precisely identify which of the parties is exploiter and which is exploited.

Certainly, it is apparent that there are dramatic intelligence benefits to enforcement and prosecutorial agencies from working these cases. While it must be a constant source of concern that units such as ours not "pimp" kids in a different way, we have increasingly become aware that many of the street kids know everything about what is happening on the streets, intelligence which can be of major benefit to law enforcement.

Another question has been "do exploited children graduate to more sophisticated criminality?" Detective Lloyd H. Martin, of the Sexually Exploited Child Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department said

"When a child has been coerced or seduced into giving his only true possession - his body - he loses his self respect and his morality. If he doesn't care about himself, how can he care about somebody else? Such a child could be destroyed psychologically and may never be a productive member of our society".

Sgt. Martin has also observed that "...the sexually exploited child of today has a good possibility of becoming the hardcore criminal of tomorrow."

In testimony before the California Legislature, Dr. A. Nicholas Groth, Director of the Sex Offender Program at the Connecticut Correctional

Institution observed that "more than half the child molesters I have worked with as adults attempted or committed their first sexual offenses by the age of 16" and that "the majority of child molesters were themselves sexually abused as children".

Further, research around the United States, specifically including Kentucky and Connecticut seems to demonstrate that the vast majority of violent sex offenders (rapists, sex murderers, etc.) and child molesters have themselves been the victims as children of child physical abuse and/or child sexual abuse.

It has been the premise of the Task Force and the ECU that if we are to curb this cycle of violence, social work/police teams and task forces must aggressively seek to find child victims early and vigorously prosecute the adult offenders. The prevention of violent sex crimes to children as well as adults largely is tied to the detection and exposure of those offending adults to insure public accountability.

(3) We have discovered that while there is a certain spontaneity about the involvement of street kids and runaways in prostitution; i.e. when you are hungry and need to survive on the streets, the options may be few, there is also ample evidence of networks and organization in child prostitution and pornography. Task Force cases continually produce child prostitutes who know each other, who tend to service overlapping clientele, adults who may make referrals to each other, as well as exchange photographs and information.

An apparent by product of this "networking", and the type of adult who tends to frequent the areas in which child sex flourishes (i.e. professional, prominent, affluent, with family, etc.) is the growth of extortion as a spin off. This further demonstrates the potential for child victimization,

murder and other violence.

(4) We have discovered that treatment and follow up for identified child prostitutes/exploited children generally is very difficult. While there are many excellent models nationally of community based treatment centers and shelters, unfortunately the data is not ample on success stories. In this community our priority has been identification of the adult exploiters along with the protection of the child. Ultimately the child must be prepared to cope with the environment from which he or she escaped and to avoid the environment in which he or she was exploited.

The national reduction of resources for social services and local assistance at this particular time complicates the follow up. Government must increasingly enlist private sector assistance and involvement.

(5) Finally, we have discovered that a chief cause of child tragedies is the inability of government to recognize a problem and to respond. Our contacts with units of government from coast to coast dramatically make three points:

- (A) Governmental awareness of problems or potential problems is minimal.
- (B) Governmental coordination and information sharing is virtually non-existent.
- (C) Federal involvement, assistance and coordination is similarly for all intents and purposes non-existent.

Recommendations

We endorse with enthusiasm the effort by Senator Hawkins and you to provide a federal role in the tracking of missing persons and runaways.

We recommend the establishment of a national intelligence network for the exchange of information on the exploitation and victimization of juveniles. It is no longer acceptable that the John Gacys should serve time in one state, move to another state and victimize others without law enforcement agencies being fully aware and alerted.

We recommend the targeting of some modest amount of your already limited federal assistance for creative research and limited program money which could be used for establishing special units, strike forces, etc.

We recommend the undertaking of an extensive program of public education and perhaps the establishment of a national 800 type "Hot Line" for information regarding the exploitation of youth.

We have recommended to various national agencies for almost two years the convening of a national symposium on the victimization of juveniles which would bring together representatives of law enforcement, social services, research/academia, media and government for the purposes of examining the problem and developing a cooperative national strategy for protecting kids. I am delighted to report to you that such a symposium will in fact occur, thanks to the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Justice/Community Relations Service, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the National Coalition on Children's Justice, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., and the Louisville/Jefferson County Criminal Justice Commission. Attendees will include Dr. George Gallup, Jr., who is presently performing a national survey of citizen attitudes on child

victimization, Kenneth Wooden, author of Weeping in the Playtime of Others, leading law enforcement officials involved in the field, social services and research professionals, concerned community leaders, parents of victimized children, including Julie Patz of New York, Camille Bell of Atlanta, John Walsh of Hollywood, Florida, and Rosemary Kohm of Santa Claus, Indiana, and many others. We encourage you to join with us in this effort, and hope that you can come to Louisville, November 29 - December 2 for the symposium, which will be entitled "Child Tragedies: A National Symposium on Exploited and Victimized Children".

Finally, and pertaining to the issue of federal role, jurisdiction and involvement, we recommend that the Congress and the President take a hard and long look at expanding federal role and jurisdiction in child victim cases. Specifically, the recent report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime recommended that United States Attorneys play a coordinative role in convening local and regional justice system officials to discuss areas of concern and to facilitate cooperative efforts. What more appropriate area for U.S. Attorney attention than child victimizations?

We have witnessed in the past a reluctance on the part of federal officials and agencies to even get involved in child cases. We have proven in this community that the FBI can and will play a strong and significant role, and in the face of tragedy in Atlanta, there was apparently a similar effort. However, there must be national attention and national commitment to this area, and in our judgement a mandate from the leadership of the federal government.

On March 17, 1981 I wrote to the Vice President of the United States to commend him for his efforts regarding the missing and murdered children in Atlanta. I indicated that "your visible and active role has been

nationally reassuring and has provided the sort of leadership and symbolism which offers great hope, not only for the present tragedy but for improved inter-governmental relations in many other areas."

However, I added that "I urge you to view your present leadership role on the issue of victimized kids as just a beginning...I urge you to take quick and decisive action to truly address the national implications of Atlanta. Your administration can make the protection of kids a national priority and can make the recent carnage in American cities less likely."

Without a concerted, coordinated national effort, the continuing and inevitable victimization of kids will grow to epidemic proportions. We, in Jefferson County, are proud of the start which we have made. However, much more needs to be done. Perhaps, in the wake of Atlanta and Chicago and Houston and Vancouver and "Everywhere USA", we can be moved to action.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, we urge you to make the protection of kids a national priority.

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TESTIMONY BY TERRY SULLIVAN, ESQ.
BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

NOVEMBER 5, 1981

WASHINGTON, D. C.

My career as a prosecutor in the Office of the State's Attorney of Cook County, Illinois, has carried me into virtually every aspect of the criminal justice system. In addition to my years as a trial lawyer, I spent a portion of my career as a supervisor of the Narcotics Courts in Chicago. I, also, was supervisor of two suburban districts of Cook County. In such capacity, I came in contact with most every area of crime and many types of criminals. I had the opportunity to originate and develop a Drug Abuse Prevention Program as an alternative to criminal prosecution and, likewise, headed a special investigation and prosecution of child abuse which lead to murder. I have lectured to various police departments, colleges, and district attorneys' associations throughout the country. I am a past chairman of the Drug Abuse Committee of the American Bar Association and have been vice-chairman of various other committess; and presently am a member of the ABA Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure and Evidence. Last year, I was a member of the prosecution team in the case of People vs. John Wayne Gacy, the largest mass murder case in the history of the United States in which the defendant was convicted of murdering thirty-three young boys. With that, I wish to thank this sub-committee for the invitation to address you today.

The experience that I have been able to attain in a relatively short time has enabled my paths to cross and criss-cross over again with virtually every element

of society toward which this Honorable Sub-Committee is directing its attentions today. Quite obviously, my career has placed me in touch with the workings and ideas of many judges and prosecutors. Likewise, I've worked with thousands of police officers and probation officers, but most importantly, for purposes of these discussions I have had many, many opportunities to deal with both victims and criminals. In weighing all of my experiences, my assessment of the criminal justice system is that most people expect us to prosecute, defend, judge, institutionalize, protect, and in the end to produce from the criminal a new "man or woman" who has now been transformed into a law-abiding citizen, free from all tendencies toward criminal activity. The real problem with our woefully over-burdened criminal justice system is that it usually receives the criminal after such tendencies have already long taken root. Therefore, the modern day criminal justice system has, in my opinion, had to take the role of protector of the community and, therefore, of necessity deal with the effects of crime. It is, I further believe, a myth perpetrated on our fellow-citizens to allow them to think that this system is prepared to deal with the problem of the causes of crime. I hasten to add that a good juvenile justice system may be the only exception to the general rule.

In reflecting upon the many experiences I have been fortunate enough to have in the criminal justice system, I recall many conversations I have had with many criminals, young and old, male and female, and every ethnic background imaginable. While conceding that my experiences lack any scientific basis, they certainly do contain an error of believability never found in pure facts or figures. I recall many men and women being sentenced to the penitentiary or the county jail after trial, or a plea of guilty. And, in a great majority of those cases, that person

would be sentenced without the aid, comfort, or support of his or her parents. It is my distinct conclusion from conversations with those people that had their home environment been different, they wouldn't be going to jail that day. One cannot help but realize, therefore, that whatever brought that individual into the criminal world was caused prior to his entry into the criminal justice system. That system today is nothing more than a stop gap measure; I am firmly convinced that for us to ever begin reducing the tremendous effects of crime in our society today, we must direct our majority of efforts at identifying, preventing, and curing those things that cause people, especially the young, to enter the criminal world.

One thing we know for certain is that the young criminal has a very good chance of becoming an old criminal. That has been born out time and again as I have studied the criminal history sheets of many defendants. Especially in the area of street crime, a common adult criminal more than likely started his career as a youth. My concern and the challenge to this sub-committee is to identify those causative elements that direct the youth toward crime. Once identified, we can then act in those special areas which hopefully, and I think certainly, will eventually reduce the rampant crime rate.

In my experience I have found that there is unfortunately a very thin line which distinguishes our youthful victims from a young criminals. Many of the criminals I have dealt with have expressed the fact that they left their homes as youths for a variety of reasons. Some were mistreated and beaten, while others were simply abandoned. Still others were sexually abused while some others still sought relief in the outside world from parents who were alcoholics or addicts. At the initial stage these young people are certainly victims, but now alone and naive, they must find a means of survival on the streets of our cities. Penniless, they may

find no alternative but to steal or rob, with or without a dangerous weapon. Those youths who chose to use a weapon oftentimes panic and unfortunately end up murdering innocent people. Still others will be led into using their bodies for easy money. Child prostitution and child pornography are flourishing for this very reason. And yet other youngsters will be led into the world of drugs in an effort to alleviate their misery. They likewise have a very good chance of becoming involved in the illicit, criminal activities of drug dealing and stand a good chance themselves of becoming addicted for life. Unfortunately, all of these young people stand a very good chance of becoming adult criminals and most of this element could be completely wiped out if we could find the resources and the responsibilities which would keep that youngster from crossing that line from victim into criminal.

My experiences in the investigation preparation for trial and prosecution of John Wayne Gacy for the murders of thirty-three young boys in the Chicago area brought me into personal contact with the under-ground, big city world of runaways (I hasten to add that not all of these victims were, in fact, runaways). I saw first-hand how young boys who for various reasons left their homes had to survive on the streets of a big city. Living day-to-day in different places and with no visible means of support, some of these young men are forced into the world of "hustling." Using the only way they knew to make a few bucks, the streets are a veritable playground for those like John Gacy. It is unfortunate that a youngster who ran away from home would end up tied and bound and, eventually, under the dirt and lime in Gacy's crawl space. In a very short span of time, some of these young boys had gone from runaways (victims) to juvenile delinquents and, incredibly enough, back to victims again. Those victims are prime examples of the terrible

exploitation of our youths who, for one reason or another, end up on the streets of our cities.

The solutions to the problem do not, for the most part, lie in the proposals for more laws. Certainly, I favor stricter laws aimed against the exploiter (pornographer, etc.) of our youths but the main thrust in the direction of solutions must be aimed at the "victim" level. We must establish programs and places for abused and mistreated children so that they have an alternative to living on the streets. Efforts by well-intentioned social agencies are becoming virtually ineffective due to the overwhelming number of cases they must handle. Likewise, our juvenile courts have become so inundated of late that the youths that enter that system become mere statistics. Somewhere, soon, someone must have the initiative to start a pilot project, if only on a smaller scale, where each of the youths are treated as an individual as soon as they come in contact with the system. Probation officers who can adequately counsel the young, judges who can remember the faces of the youngsters, and social agencies with the wherewithall to care for each child must be set up if, in fact, we are ever to attack the increasing problem of crime. There is no doubt in my mind that at the present time we are involved in a losing battle. Someone somewhere sometime must stand up, face the problem, and attack it head-on.