

2431

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HB 128

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HB 131

2431

PETITION

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED ALASKAN VOTERS AND CITIZENS PETITION OUR LEGISLATORS TO ENACT LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD CHANGE SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR FROM A CLASS C FELONY TO A CLASS B FELONY. AS A CLASS C FELONY, IT DOESN'T REQUIRE STIFF ENOUGH PENALTIES.

WE URGE THAT YOU TOUGHEN THE LAWS ON ENTICEMENT. THERE IS PRESENTLY NO LAW AGAINST SOLICITING A MINOR FOR SEXUAL FAVORS (AS LONG AS THERE IS NO BODY CONTACT), BE IT FOR PERSONAL OR COMMERCIAL INTENT. WE REQUEST THAT YOU PASS A STRONG LAW AGAINST THE SOLICITING OF MINORS FOR SEXUAL FAVORS BY ADULTS.

WE ALSO ASK THAT YOU PASS A BILL THAT AN EMPLOYER UPON REQUEST BE PROVIDED WITH THE CRIMINAL RECORDS OF ANYONE APPLYING FOR A POSITION WHERE THEY WOULD HAVE SUPERVISION OVER MINORS.

WE PETITION THAT OUR JUDGES BE DISCIPLINED WHEN THEY HAND DOWN UNREASONABLY LIGHT OR SUSPENDED SENTENCES IN CRIMINAL CASES WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION. WE BELIEVE ALASKAN JUDGES DEVIATE TOO MUCH FROM THE ALASKA CRIMINAL CODE.

WE URGENTLY PLEAD FOR PROMPT ACTION ON THESE PETITIONS BECAUSE CRIMES AGAINST OUR CHILDREN ARE OF EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS AND CRIMINALS ARE GOING UNPUNISHED.

PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Wolena Carlock	Wolena Carlock	Anch. AK	2/17/83
Betty d Ghan	Betty T. Ghan	6409 Citadel Ln.	2/17/83
Sally Reinertson	Sally Reinertson	Anch. AK	2-17-83
Jamara Lindsey Little	JAMARA LINDSEY LITTLE	Soldotna, AK	2/17/83
Brinda Hill	Brinda Hill	Anch.	2/17/83
Alfred Hill	Alfred Hill	30-331 A Chemp Dr.	2/17/83
Mindy Talbot	MINDY TALBOT	7518 E. 4th Ave. Anch.	2/17/83
Michael Stiles	Michael Stiles	801 Airport Blvd Anch	2/17/83
G. FRANK BONEY	G. Frank Boney	1707 Juniper St	2/17/83
Bonita Stewman	Bonita Stewman	438 S. Pine	2/17/83
Kim Notti	Kim Notti	4400 McPhee #2	2/17/83
Minnie Sophie Henriksen	Minnie Sophie Henriksen	4400 McPhee #2	2/17/83
W. L. DUNKERBERGER	W. L. Dunkerberger	3201 Tarwater Anch	2/17/83
Doree Drown	Doree Drown	3201 Tarwater	2/17/83
MARSHA MOORE	Marsha Moore	3201 Tarwater	2/17/83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Stephen M. Waggoner	<i>[Signature]</i>	664 W. 34 St #405 ⁷¹⁵⁰³	2-17-83
Leslie A. Koch	<i>[Signature]</i>	821 7th Anch. AK 99501	2/17-83
Cathy A. Henry	<i>[Signature]</i>	2541 DUTCHMAN AVE ANCHORAGE AK 99521	2-17-83
Dwane Taylor	<i>[Signature]</i>	1402 Nelchina Anch. AK	2/17-83
Christ Harris	<i>[Signature]</i>	Box 354 Haines, AK	2/17/83
Calvin A. Chatman	<i>[Signature]</i>	921 E 20 ANCH. AK	2/17/83
Betsy Overman	<i>[Signature]</i>	3805 Greenland Dr. N Anchorage AK 99504	2/17/83
Alvin W. Remstetter	<i>[Signature]</i>	1001 Boniface Hwy SP. 16 B	
Ellen L. Doig	<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. Box 4684 KENAI	2/17/83
Russ Doig	<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. Box 4684 Kenai	2/17/83
Pamela Ashton Pamela Ashton	<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. Box 103803 CT	2/17/83
BETTY HICKLING	<i>[Signature]</i>	SP1 Box 2605 Chugiak	2/17/83
JANET BEVER	<i>[Signature]</i>	P.O. BOX 571 CHUGIAK	2-17-83
Barbara Rath	<i>[Signature]</i>	PO BOX A-35 CHUGIAK	2-17-83
F. R. Peuried	<i>[Signature]</i>	3821 Truce ^{OR} Anch.	2-17-83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Carahyn Baker	<i>Carahyn Baker</i>	8942 Blackberry #202	2-16-83
CAROL BAKER	<i>Carol Baker</i>	8942 BLACKBERRY #608	2-16-83
GARY GORDON	<i>Gary Gordon</i>	5901 E. 6 TH	2-11-83
Brian Williams	<i>Brian Williams</i>	4225 Seward	2-17-83
CHRISTOPHER HAZLITT	<i>Christopher Hazlitt</i>	4777 WRIGHT ST.	2-17-83
Blake Crisp	<i>Blake Crisp</i>	2200 GLACIER ST	2-17-83
MARK KEENAN	<i>Mark Keenan</i>	2A-3424 Chaco Dr	2-17-83
Michael Guest	<i>Michael Guest</i>	P.O. Box 169 Eagle River	17 Feb 83
William Anderson	<i>William Anderson</i>	Box 1577 SRA Anch	12 Feb 83
BETTY GARCIA	<i>Betty Garcia</i>	9233 EIGHTH PRANCH	2-17-83
LISA MURPHY	<i>Lisa Murphy</i>	SRA BOY WOODK Anch	2-17-83
Carlton E. Johnson	<i>Carlton E. Johnson</i>	P.O. Box 1107 Anch	2-17-83
Randall Harvey	<i>Randall Harvey</i>	SRA-465-F	2-17-83
Marty Waddell	<i>Marty Waddell</i>	4039 W. 84 TH Ave	2-17-83
Robert Johnson	<i>Robert Johnson</i>	6235 FORTUNE ST	" " "

UPON REQUEST, OF APPLICANTS, WHERE THERE IS A CONVICTION FOR SEXUAL OFFENCES AGAINST MINORS, ONLY! PETITION

PETITION

SECTION:

1. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED ALASKAN VOTERS AND CITIZENS PETITION OUR LEGISLATORS TO ENACT LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD CHANGE SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR FROM A CLASS C FELONY TO A CLASS B FELONY. AS A CLASS C FELONY, IT DOESN'T REQUIRE STIFF ENOUGH PENALTIES.
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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	MARK IFFMAN	340 G	2/17/83
Sandra J Duncan	Sandra J Duncan	224 1/2 N Pine Anchorage	2-17-83
Michael W Cooper	<i>[Signature]</i>	Po Box 3531 Palmer	2-17-83
Venita Carter	V Carter	Po Box 3531 Palmer	2-17-83
Hannah F. Brucissard	Hannah F. Brucissard	1200 Columbine ^{exchange} #12 99504	2-17-83
Lo Mae Mattingley	Lo Mae Mattingley	3520 Glen Don Dr	2-17-83
FRED E. TOMLIN	Fred E Tomlin	308 th same	2.17.83
Elizabeth J Ball	Elizabeth J Ball	453 OAK LA HOME	2-17-83
ANN GROVE	<i>[Signature]</i>	705 Meadow Rd #34	2-17-83
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	Po Box 1143 Homer	2-17-83
W A Dake	W A Dake	Po Box 1215 anch	2/17/83
Tom Hansen	Tom Hansen	731 Mumford #6	2/17/83
Mary A. Maurer	Mary A Maurer	731 Mumford #6	2/17/83
Dorlean Belt	Dorlean Belt	508 N Flower	2/17/83
Monika E. Coleman	Monika E. Coleman	SR Box 3200 Wasilla	2/17/83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Cora D Weaver	Cora D Weaver	P.O. Box 3037	2-16-83
Barbara H. H. H.			
Kowana Holland	Kowana Holland	1580 Boonville Rd	337-7205
Lori Busch	Lori Busch	1601 Nelchima Sp 32	2/16/83
SANDRA BUSCH	Sandra Busch	376 So. Lane ^{Anchor} ₇₉₇₆₄	2-16-83
Ronald Busch	Ronald Busch	376 So. Lane Anch 99504	2-16-83
Louise J Martin	Louise J. Martin	801 Airport Hts Sp #117	2-16-83
ROGER D KING	Roger King	816 N PINE #4	2-16-83
Vikki Vega	SP# Box #1783	SPA Box 1783	2-16-83
MARW HENSCHLER	Mary Henschler	S.P. Box 10592 - ^{Fairbanks} AK. 99711	2-16-83
Jim Noye (Jim Noye)	Jim Noye	415 N. BRADY	2-16-83
NANCY K. PECK	Nancy K. Peck	21-460F Citrus EAFB	2-16-83
Aun M. Bree	Aun M. Bree	574 So. Hoyt	2-16-83
Mary Ellen Erickson	Mary Ellen Erickson	3148 E. 19th Ct. 99504	2-16-83
Robert D. Willard	Robert D. Willard	3605 Arctic #622	2-16-83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Judge Slavaker	Lidif Slavaker	Ukavilla	2-17-83
Etzel A. Damian	ETZEL A DAMIAN	9204 KIRKWALL	2-17-83
Elizabeth L. Howard	Elizabeth L. Howard	5126 E 9th St Anchorage	2-17-83
Cindy L. Kendall	Cindy L. Kendall	2134 Colman St	2-17-83
Cathy D. Kestner	Cathy D. Kestner	4960 Columbia Dr	2-17-83
Terrie E. Maxson	Terrie E. Maxson	P.O. Box 13 Kodiak Bay AK	2-17-83
Sharon Luetrich	Sharon Luetrich	1339 Tucker St Kodiak	2-17-83
Randy Chambers	Randy Chambers	420 E 14th St	2-17-83
Linda Hood	Linda Hood	8500 Pioneer Dr	2-17-83
Beverly DeRamus	Beverly DeRamus	7800d E. 10th St 309	2-17-83
Joyce Rodgers	Joyce Rodgers	3721 Matthews Dr	2-17-83
Sally Rickford	Sally A. Rickford	SR 287574 Northway Chugiak	2-18-83
Linda Bartels	Linda L. Bartels	Box 3622 Kenai	2-18-83
Faye Barnes	Faye Barnes	SR A Box 81 E Anchorage	2/17/83
David A. Garganta	David A. Garganta	P.O. Box 742 Kodiak	2/17/83

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MELISSA ZIMMERMAN	Melissa H. Zimmerman	3031 W. 43rd Ave #2	2-16-83
LINDA IRVIN	Linda Irvin	2506 W 27th #3	2-16-83
Lorri L. Sloman	Lorri L. Sloman	4001 Apts #B	2-16-83
Jeffrey H. Day	JEFFREY H. DAY	1823 9th Avenue	2-16-83
Anda Allen	Anda Allen	SRA Box 2802 Anchorage	2-16-83
James Day	JAMES DAY	1823 9th Avenue	2-16-83
Deehan Gay	Deehan Gay	" "	2-16-83
Debbie Bunch	Debbie Bunch	8301 Majestic Dr	2-16-83
Cindy Bunch	Cindy Bunch	8301 Majestic Dr.	2-16-83
Page Williams	Page Williams	" "	2-16-83
Janet Spencer	Janet Spencer	801 Airport Hts #95	2-16-83
ARMEN TRICE	ARMEN TRICE	4349 E. 2nd	2-16-83
Mary Temchin	Mary Temchin	600 E. 227th W. 9th Ave	2-16-83
Sarah E. Gore	SARAH E. GORE	801 Airport Hts #74	2-16-83
Elaine Bergeson	Elaine Bergeson	266 South Hoyt	2-16-83

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Patricia A. Neil	Patricia A. Neil	4319 San Francisco	2/17/83
Earl W. Tolo	Earl W. Tolo	342 Dewey Circle	2/17/83
Nancy Bell		366 - Florence Hpt 4	2/17/83
Opal Jackson			333-4424
Leah Herz	Leah Herz	Brooklyn, N.Y.	2/17/83
Blanche Reeves		2620 Hampton Ave. Anch	2/17/83
Betty Skstrand		2120 Tudor Hills Dr	2/17/83
Sinda Spahn	Sinda Spahn	5321 Tudor Top Circle	2/17/83
Jackie Wany	Jackie Wany	P.O. Box 8529	17 Feb 83
Julie Mowls Pds	Julie Mowls Pds	4200 E 4 th St 135	2-17-83
Michael Parvter	Michael Parvter	P.O. Box 39118 Merrilldale	2/17/83
Richard Campbell	Richard Campbell	P.O. Box 8119	2/17/83
Lalonne Henrichs	Lalonne Henrichs	1545 S Hoyt ⁹¹⁶	2-17-83
Barb C. Spurr	Barb C. Spurr	5811 Willey ⁹⁹⁵⁰¹	2-17-83
Dave Hamilton	Dave Hamilton	1511 Atkinson	2-17-83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Richard D Burson	Richard D Burson	231 N. BURN ST 1 ^{AK HOK 166} _{AK 99504}	2-17-83
MARGARET BISHOP	Margaret Bishop	801 August Hgk ^{SP} 169	2-17-83
H. Dussent	H. D.	SRA 1550-P ^{AK 11. AK 07}	2-17-83
B. S. Millard	Brett S. Millard	138 N. KLEVIN ST. ^{APT #3}	2-17-83
Bonita Carlisle	Bonita Carlisle	General Delivery ¹⁴⁶⁴ _{PRK}	2-17-83
Jane Warren			
LAWLESS D McCORD	Lawless D McCord	9499 BEAUFORT ^{SR 161} _{ANCHORAGE}	2-17-83
Cynthia D McCord	Cynthia D McCord	9499 BEAUFORT ^{SR 161} _{ANCHORAGE}	2-17-83
Michael R Suttles	Michael R Suttles	2951 SOLDATNA AK ⁹⁹⁵¹⁴	2-17-83
Laurel C. Keenan	Laurel C. Keenan	4301 E. 7th Anchorage ⁹⁹⁵¹⁴	2-17-83
BRYAN SAMPSON	Bryan Sampson	4301 E. 7th "	3-17-83
LORING SAMPSON	Loring Sampson	"	"
Bill McCain	William McCain	4200 F 4th #15	2-17-83
Edna Lee	Edna Lee	433 Edoulevy	2-17-83
Wilbur L Lee	Wilbur L Lee	433 E. Dowling	2-17-83

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Dolores KOHRING	Dolores Kohring	P.O. Box 515 Wasilla, AK 99699	2-17-83
Tom PASE	Tom PASE	2114 Wray Ave S	2-17-83
PAUL F. WOODS	Paul F. Woods	801 AIRPORT HETS. #132	2-17-83
MARGARET WALKER	MARGARET WALKER	705 E 4TH AVE 334	2-17-83
Patricia McKay	Patricia McKay	5110 98TH PALMER	2-17-83
William Doler	William Doler	202 N. KLEVIN #C-1 Anch	2-17-83
ME Lazo	ME Lazo	Box 369 KASLOV AK 262-905	
CONNIE D. BLANTON	Connie D. Blanton	534 Lurpin #2, Anch. 99501	333-6298
Mrs Pennington			
Roger DeVivo	Roger J. DeVivo	333 Concrete St. Anch	2-17-83
St. John	St. John	Barie	2-17-83
LENN C. OLSON	LENN C. OLSON	1701 SE	2-17-83
PETER ESSER	P. M. Esser	8509 BOUNDARY ANCH	2-17-83
Tricia Esser	Tricia L. Esser	8509 BOUNDARY ANCH	2-17-83
MIKE HALE	Michael Hale	4324 TRAPESON ANCH	2-17-83

PETITION

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED ALASKAN VOTERS AND CITIZENS PETITION OUR LEGISLATORS TO ENACT LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD CHANGE SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR FROM A CLASS C FELONY TO A CLASS B FELONY. AS A CLASS C FELONY, IT DOESN'T REQUIRE STIFF ENOUGH PENALTIES.

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
<i>Maureen Pedersen</i>	<i>Maureen Pedersen</i>	4324 Johnson North	2-17-83
Tracy Jones	<i>Tracy Jones</i>	7230 Kiska Circle	2-17-83
Kerni Jones	<i>Kerni Jones</i>	7230 Kiska Circle	2-17-83
Lindsay Wiley	<i>Lindsay Wiley</i>	1241 E 12th Apt 4	2-17-83
Fannie Patterson	<i>Fannie Patterson</i>	5340 E 26th Apt 14	2-17-83
DON ALLISON	<i>Don Allison</i>	Box 53 TALKEETNA	2-17-83
MILLIE GRAY	<i>Millie Gray</i>	Box 53 TALKEETNA	2-17-83
PAMELA LUTGEN	<i>Pamela Lutgen</i>	1605 Kerner	2-17-83
Zita Brink	<i>Zita Brink</i>	424 N Park	2-17-83
Patti Bennett	<i>Patti Bennett</i>	4240 East 8th	2-17-83
Linda Huecker	<i>Linda Huecker</i>		2-17-83
Michael D. Roderick	<i>Michael D. Roderick</i>	Box 97 Chugiak	2-17-83
KATHY URRHART	<i>Kathy Urrhart</i>	SRA Box 279	2-17-83
George Mahru	<i>George Mahru Jr.</i>	P.O. B.O. 8627	Feb. 17, 1983
<i>LYNNE KEARNAN</i> Lynne A. Kearnan	<i>Lynne A. Kearnan</i>	231 N. Bunn #1 ANCH 99504	2-17-83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
DONALD L. McCRACK	<i>[Signature]</i>	425 FRODO'S DR.	2-26-83
Gloria Nitschke	<i>Gloria Nitschke</i>	8942 Blackberry #609	2-26-83
Carolyn Baker	<i>Carolyn Baker</i>	8942 #108 Blackberry	2-26-83
Carol Douglas	<i>Carol Douglas</i>	8942 #607 Blackberry	2-26-83
EDITH DOUGLAS	<i>Edith Douglas</i>	8942 #607 Blackberry	2-26-83
Elfrida Davrs	<i>Elfrida Davrs</i>	8942 Blackberry	2-26-83
Janet Graham	<i>Janet Graham</i>	8964 Blackberry	2-26-83
Bruce Christen	<i>Bruce Christen</i>	8964 Blackberry	2-26-83
Angela Vera	<i>Angela Vera</i>	8964 Blackberry St	2-26-83
Bleu Metcalf	<i>Bleu Metcalf</i>	8964 Blackberry St	2-26-83
Jimmi Eskridge	<i>Jimmi Eskridge</i>	8964 Blackberry	2-26-83
Betty Hadden	<i>Betty Hadden</i>	8962 Blackberry St	2-26-83
Beverly A. Dunbar	<i>Beverly A. Dunbar</i>	8962 Blackberry	2-26-83
Anna Anvil	<i>Anna Anvil</i>	8962 Blackberry St	2-26-83
Mary Anvil	<i>Mary Anvil</i>	8962 Blackberry St	2-26-83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Kathleen Teridau	Kathleen Teridau	4116 N. Bragan	2/17/83
FERRI VANN	FERRI VANN	2762 Glacier	2/17/83
Craig Carter	Craig Carter	4205 Kallio	2/18/83
Robert Trujillo	Robert Trujillo	Van Clute Blvd #5	2/17/83
Robert Leach	Robert Leach	4010 Merrill Dr	2/18/83
Tom Pittman	Tom Pittman	2420 Starborough Dr	2/18/83
Steve Pittman	Steve Pittman	" "	2/18/83
Neil Harris	Neil Harris	1106 Norman #19	2-18-83
Mary Kuznar	Mary Kuznar	443 So. Law	2-18-83
Steve G. Stavros	STEVE G. STAVROS	4007 GILMORE CIR.	2-18-83
Michael Guest	Michael Guest	P.O. Box 169 Eagle River	18 Feb 83
Jonathan Hook	Jonathan Hook	2152 W. 11th	2-15-83
Allan (Chas) H. R.	Allan (Chas) H. R.	3421 E 42nd Ave	2-18-83
Don Townsend	Donna H. Townsend	1409 Twining	2/18/83
Richard Lowin	Richard Lowin	6830 CIMRICH	2/18/83

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PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	DATE
Tony N. Lucas	Tony N. Lucas	2561 Montya Cir Anch ^{AK 99502}	18 Feb 83
George P Dondos III	George P Dondos III	POB 17304 Bice/616 99687	18 Feb 83
Chantone Vicham	Chantone Vicham	5847 E. Delmar #7	2-18-83
BRADLEY E PORTER	Bradley E Porter	PO Box 4-20501 Anch AK 99509	2-13-83
PETER WAWRZYNIAK	Peter Wawrzyniak	4366 Seward Rd #1	2-18-83
Geoff Brewington	Geoff Brewington	P.O. Box 4-1654 Anch. AK	19 FEB 83
MARK REYS	Mark Reys	4620 REKA B-20 ^{ANCH 99504}	18-FEB-83
Richard Showalter	Richard Showalter	2401 Forhall ^{ANCH AK 99504}	18-Feb-83
Rae Ann Lippo	Rae Ann Lippo	ST RT Prv 43-A ^{COOKE RIV AK 99597}	18-Feb-83
Michael Lippert	Michael Lippert	3500 University Drive	16 Feb 83
Ruth Minor	Ruth Minor	255 1st Ave #1118	18 Feb 83
Sharon K. Blum	Sharon K. Blum	341 Barrow Ave	2-18-83
Helle A Van Horn	Helle A Van Horn	2106 Lincoln	2-18-83
FRED METCALF	Fred Metcalf	5940 DENVER BLVD #200 ANCHORAGE AK	2-18-83
Janet Nosek	Janet Nosek	1226 P St Anch	2-18-83

HB 128 TITLE & SPONSOR SUMMARY

11:13 3/04/83 PAGE 1 OF 2

AMENDED TITLE:

AN ACT RAISING THE PENALTIES FOR PROMOTING CHILD PROSTITUTION

PRIME SPONSOR: LINDAUER.

CO-SPONSORS: FLOOD, GRUSSENDORF, HURLBERT, PESTINGER, TISCHER, MILLER, M.W., LISKA.

CURRENT STATUS: 3/02/83 IN (H) JUDICIARY REFERRAL: FINANCE

HB 128 HOUSE ACTION

11:13 3/04/83 PAGE 2 OF 2

DATE SEQ PAGE

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

01/26/83 01 0114
03/02/83 02 0381

FIRST READING -- COMMITTEE REPORTS
HESS -- DP07
JUDICIARY
FINANCE
RULES

**

**

ALASKA NETWORK ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

P.O. BOX 809

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

586-3650

POSITION PAPER

HB128: An Act raising the penalties for promoting child prostitution

The Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault is a non-profit corporation composed of twenty-one programs statewide that provide domestic violence, sexual assault, and adult crisis intervention services to members of their respective communities. Network programs are funded in part through grants and contracts awarded by the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

The Network was established in 1978, and has as one of its primary focuses the elimination of domestic violence and sexual assault through provision of shelter, advocacy, and education/prevention services.

The Network supports the intent of HB128 in its efforts to discourage the perpetration of abusive behavior towards minors.

Alaska State Legislature

Representative John Lindauer
District 10-A
3933 Geneva Place
Anchorage, AK 99508



Write in Juneau

Pruch V
Juneau, AK 99811
465-3709

House of Representatives

March 4, 1983

TO: House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Representative John Lindauer

RE: House Bill 128: "An Act raising the penalties for promoting child prostitution."

Child prostitution is a growing problem within the United States as well as within Alaska. Those who promote young people in prostitution commit a heinous crime and need to be punished to the fullest extent possible.

This bill raises the penalty for those who promote individuals under sixteen years of age. The minimum penalty would change from four to seven years with the maximum sentence going from ten to twenty years.

Attached are a group of articles detailing areas of concern within the national and local press.

FISCAL NOTE

I. SUBJECT

Bill/Resolution No. House Bill No. 128
 Title "An Act relating to the penalties for promoting child prostitution"
 Requested by _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected _____
 Program Category Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one agency is affected, separate line-items should be used for each agency.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 OPERATIONAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 TRD & SERVICES						
700 GRANTS, CASH ETC.						
TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
Other (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

Enactment of House Bill No. 128 would raise the penalties for promoting child prostitution from a Class B felony to a Class A felony.

* (Unable to determine fiscal impact with data available.)

IV. DATE February 4, 198

FORWARDED BY *Robert C. Lange*
 DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS
 PHONE 465-3376

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

EXPENDITURES

(Thousands of Dollars)

		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
400	PERSONAL SERVICES						
500	TRAVEL						
600	CONTRACTUAL						
700	COMMODITIES						
800	EQUIPMENT						
900	LAND & IMPROVEMENTS						
990	GRANTS, CLAIMS ETC.						
	TOTAL						

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
	GENERAL FUND						
	OTHER(Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
	FULL TIME						
	PART TIME						
	TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

If enacted, House Bill No. 128 would raise the penalties for promoting child prostitution from a Class B felony to a Class A felony.

* No data is available to indicate the frequency of this crime, the number of arrests or convictions. Therefore, no estimate can be made as to the fiscal impact if this legislation enacted. Since statistical data is not available, it is assumed that this offense is rarely encountered and any potential fiscal impact would be minimal, particularly since the bill is only raising an existing crime to a classification with longer sentences.

STATE OF ALASKA
 PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF FISCAL IMPACT

Bill No: SB 125 Date on Bill: 1/26/83
 Title: An Act revising the penalties for allowing child prostitution
 Sponsor: House NMS
 Requestor: _____

1. Estimated fiscal impacts on:

a. Expenditures:

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
Capital				
Operating				
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

b. Revenues:

Revenue				
---------	--	--	--	--

2. Source of funds to offset fiscal impact of bill:

Source of funds not identified by sponsor

3. Assumptions:

No fiscal impact

4. Disclaimer:

This statement has not been reviewed by the OMB in the Office of the Governor. It therefore does not represent the final estimate of fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Paul Conder Phone: 465-4328
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 2/28/83

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: 2/28/83
 Department: Public Safety

5. Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to OMB
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor

2/15/83

OCTOBER 1, 1982

FIRST FELONY CONVICTION SECOND FELONY CONVICTION THIRD FELONY CONVICTION

MURDER I
 MUR. II & KIDNAP. &
 M. I. C. S. I
 SEXUAL ASSAULT
 1st **
 SEXUAL ASSAULT
 1st
 A FELONY **
 A FELONY
 ↑ HB128
 B FELONY
 ↑ HB117
 C FELONY

[20] -- 99	[20] -- 99	[20] -- 99
[5] -- 99	[5] -- 99	[5] -- 99
5 -- (10) -- 30 HB127 (12)	7 1/2 -- (15) -- 30	12 1/2 -- (25) -- 30
4 -- (8) -- 30 HB127 (10)	7 1/2 -- (15) -- 30	12 1/2 -- (25) -- 30
3 1/2 -- (7) -- 20	5 -- (10) -- 20	7 1/2 -- (15) -- 20
2 1/2 -- (5) -- 20	5 -- (10) -- 20	7 1/2 -- (15) -- 20
0 -- 10	0 -- (4) -- 10	3 -- (6) -- 10
0 -- 5	0 -- (2) -- 5	0 -- (3) -- 5

**APPLIES WHEN A DEFENDANT POSSESSED A FIREARM, USED A DANGEROUS WEAPON OR CAUSED SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY EXCEPT FOR MANSLAUGHTER.
 NUMBERS IN (BRACKETS ARE) PRESUMPTIVE SENTENCES. NUMBERS ENCLOSED BY [BOXES] ARE MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES.
 NUMBERS TO LEFT OF BRACKETS ARE LOWEST MITIGATED SENTENCES. NUMBERS TO RIGHT ARE HIGHEST AGGRAVATED SENTS.

Anchorage Times 31/83

Rodriguez may not get closed trial, judge says

by Jeff Berliner
Times Writer

Although a secret court hearing was held Monday, state superior court judge Victor Carlson said later in an interview that this does not mean Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez will have a closed trial.

Rodriguez, 46, is being held on a \$1 million cash-only bail at the Sixth Avenue jail on 29 felonies related to an alleged juvenile pornography and prostitution ring run out of his house at 1302 W. 26th Ave.

Carlson ordered the court-

room cleared of spectators, the press and other attorneys when a hearing was held for Rodriguez Monday afternoon.

The so-called "in camera" hearing was requested by public defender Carmen Gutierrez. Behind closed doors, she explained to the judge why the state public defender agency — which represents all indigent defendants — could not represent Rodriguez.

Since the public defender agency represents some of the youths who were allegedly sexually abused by Rodriguez, Gutierrez said it would be a

conflict of interest for her agency to represent both Rodriguez and his accusers.

Twelve youths who testified against Rodriguez in grand jury proceedings are identified only by initials and age, and Monday's hearing was closed to keep their identities secret.

Although only names arose at Monday's hearing, the unidentified witnesses are expected to take the witness stand when Rodriguez goes to trial. Asked if these proceedings might also be closed on the same grounds, Carlson said no motions have yet

been filed seeking a closed trial. He added that there is no precedent for it.

A U.S. Supreme Court decision in an Alaskan case ruled to keep its trial open when it found that the protection of a defendant rights (to face his accusers) are more important than the protections of witnesses' identities, Carlson said.

Meanwhile, Rodriguez — who was indicted Nov. 19, arrested in Miami, Fla. a few days later and returned to Alaska last Thursday — still has no lawyer.

In cases where the public de-

fender agency has a conflict of interest with a client, the law firm of Drathman and Weidner is appointed. However, an attorney from that firm represents another youth who testified against Rodriguez.

Carlson asked the firm of Lynch, Farney & Crosby to provide Rodriguez with a lawyer and tell the court today whether it would do so.

Rodriguez said he wants to hire a local private attorney to defend him but doesn't have the money.

City / State

- On The Record
- Obituaries
- Legislature

B

Rodriguez denies sex charges



Norris Klemm of The Times

'Chico' Rodriguez is delivered to the courtroom for arraignment Friday

by Jeff Berliner
Times Writer

Wild sex parties involving "kids" were frequent at his house, Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez said Friday during a brief interview before his arraignment on charges that he operated a juvenile pornography and prostitution ring here.

But, Rodriguez asserted, he is innocent of the rape charges and said others may be involved.

Rodriguez, a small, neatly dressed, soft-spoken man, about 5-foot-8, and weighing about 150 pounds, sat quietly and intently through his first Alaskan court hearing since his arrest more than three months ago.

Rodriguez said he is eager to face his accusers. He said he is innocent, although 12 youths told a grand jury that Rodriguez had sexually abused them, induced them to rob for him, and forced them to perform in sex movies in exchange for drugs and money.

And, Rodriguez hinted, many of the alleged activities really did go on in his house and he may be prepared to place the blame on unnamed others. Rodriguez is charged with crimes that allegedly occurred between 1978 and 1980.

Police have acknowledged that others are under investigation as part of a continuing probe of the juvenile pornography and prostitution operation they claim Rodriguez ran.

Among the 29 felonies lodged against him are rape, attempted rape, sexual abuse of a minor, promoting prostitution, unlawful

exploitation of a minor, attempted lewd acts to children, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and lewd or lascivious acts toward children.

Rodriguez, 46, is being held at the Sixth Avenue jail on a \$1 million cash-only bail.

After court, public defender Carmen Gutierrez told Rodriguez not to speak to anyone except his attorney because his "case is a very hot case."

Gutierrez said she would seek a court ruling Monday — when a trial date will be set — asking corrections officials to notify attorneys if anyone tries to contact Rodriguez.

"A lot of investigation will be necessary to adequately represent Mr. Rodriguez," Gutierrez told Superior Court Judge Ralph Moody. "There are a number of counts and they are very serious."

Rodriguez may not stand trial until summer, Gutierrez indicated. But Rodriguez told The Times he is eager to go to trial.

Rodriguez repeated many things he said in an earlier interview with The Times: that groups of young people gathered at his house to party and have sex and that he did not force the activities to occur nor did he force himself upon anybody.

He insisted that he was not always present at these parties and that others with keys may have hosted them in his absence.

Rodriguez was secretly indicted Nov. 19 and arrested several days later at his Miami, Fla., home.

Child sex abuse 'epidemic' hits home

by Jeff Berliner
Times Writer

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

"Epidemic," proclaims assistant Attorney General Gayle Horstki.

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 VanHoomissen.

"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'

hits 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 Schnell, 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 29-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 at least 60 children, aged 12 to 16, mostly boys.

Many of the cases involve 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 molesting juveniles. Her colleague in the Anchorage district attorney's office, Paul Olson, spends half his time doing likewise; the rest of

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 2½ months ago.

Fifty cases are awaiting prosecution in Anchorage. Two or three new cases are referred to the Anchorage district attorney's office for prosecution every week. That's a 100 percent increase over last year, and more of this year's cases involve multi-



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 Buhite, 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 90 days in jail for not doing so.

Others are reporting the crimes, too: parents, the children themselves and their

friends. 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" Feichtinger, 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 Horetski, 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, Horetski 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 Horetski 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.

to law
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ADOLESCENT PROSTITUTION

by Michael Baizerman, Jacquelyn Thompson, Kimaka Stafford-White and "An Old, Young Friend"

Adolescent prostitution is a topic of public and professional concern in many areas throughout the nation. It has been receiving a great deal of attention in Minnesota, and particularly in the Twin Cities area of Minneapolis-St. Paul. We are aware of our area's notoriety as the home of many young girls who are now working as prostitutes in New York City, Chicago and California. We could not help but be aware of the "Minnesota Strip" in New York City after the news coverage given to efforts of two local policemen to bring home some of the young people involved in prostitution there.

We are concerned, too, that sophisticated pimps are coming into Minnesota from other cities. Compared to many states, Minnesota is rich and until recently it has been an untapped resource as far as organized crime is concerned.

In response, public hearings have been held at city and state levels, and groups have been formed by government agencies and youth workers to study the situation and recommend actions. Programs have begun and legislation has been introduced at the state level.¹ Training sessions have been held for youth workers at the University of Minnesota and elsewhere, and public meetings have been called to present issues to parents and young people.

Michael Baizerman, Ph.D., is Associate Professor, Center for Youth Development and Research, and Associate Professor, Maternal and Child Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Jacquelyn Thompson and Kimaka Stafford-White are youth counselors with a Twin Cities youth agency. "An Old, Young Friend" is an 18-year-old woman with five year's experience in fee-for-service sex in Minneapolis-St. Paul and other cities.

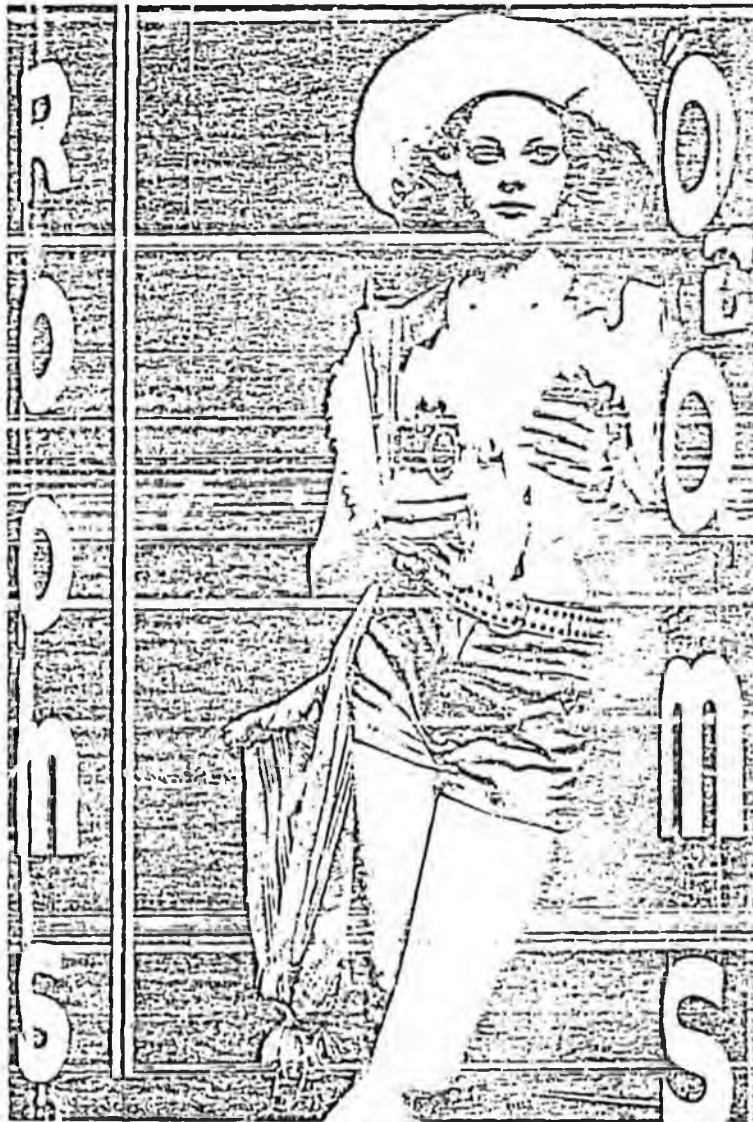


Photo: The Museum of Modern Art/Film Stills Archive

Jodie Foster as a runaway teenage prostitute in the recent film "Taxi Driver."

Taken together, these activities have contributed to the Twin Cities becoming a center of inquiry and action on adolescent female prostitution. (Although there is certainly male prostitution in the Twin Cities area, it is apparently not as prevalent as it is in some other cities and not yet of the same public concern.)

Over a 3-year period, two of us have done direct fieldwork—casefinding, counseling and referral—with more than 300 young prostitutes in the Twin Cities area, including one of the co-authors of this article, "An Old, Young Friend." Most of these girls were native-born, from the Twin Cities or rural areas in the state, and about 70 percent had run away at some time. And, as part of a field study of the Center for Youth Development and Research at the University of Minnesota, three of us have interviewed the youth workers and some of these girls and their pimps. From them we have gathered observations and gained some understanding of the current phenomena of adolescent fee-for-service sex. This article is an introduction to our findings and observations.

A Brief History

Prostitution has been a fact of life in most of recorded history and children and youth have been sellers of sex for almost as long. Only since the early 1900s has youth been considered a separate stage of life; thus we can assume that many young people we now term youths were previously considered to be adults, whether they were involved in prostitution or in other, more conventional activities.

Prostitution by the young has been a form of slavery and of child labor. Young people worked as prostitutes to earn money for their families. Some of this activity was regulated by law—in England, for example, legislation set the minimum age for prostitution at 12 until 1874, at 13 in 1875 and at 16 in 1885.

Is the incidence of adolescent prostitution higher now than in the recent past? We don't know for sure, but we think that it is. We are also hearing more about it now. Some girls may become aware of prostitution as an "easy" way of earning money and decide to try it. Increased public awareness of adolescent fee-for-service sex often results in increased public pressure for police action, which in turn usually results in more arrests and prosecutions and, usually, "convictions." (These young people would be seen in juvenile court where there are hearings and dispositions, not convictions.)

In addition, since young prostitutes work "the street" as opposed to working out of bars, hotels or parlors, they are more visible because they tend to congregate on the same streets.

Adolescent prostitution has also been linked to other contemporary youth problems: running away, physical and sexual abuse, incest and child pornography. Federal legislation passed last year, P.L. 95-225, is designed to protect children against sexual exploitation. It also extends the provisions of the Mann Act to apply to boys.

Prostitution in the Twin Cities

In the Twin Cities area, girls of all races are involved in prostitution; their ages range from 13 to 18. Some have a male pimp, others do not, and many make a transition from working independently to working for a pimp. As we have noted, most of the young prostitutes work "the street"—both actual city blocks and other specific locations, such as shopping malls and the areas around some bars and after-hours clubs. Most sex acts take place in cars, although some girls use apartments and, more rarely, motel and hotel rooms.

Many of the girls practice birth control: pills, followed by the IUD, are the two most popular forms. Since girls may begin using a pill at an early age, they may be at risk of resultant medical complications. Use of the IUD could lead, through violence during the sex act, to such serious problems as perforation of the cervix. Condoms seem to be used less as a pregnancy prophylactic than as a preventive for venereal disease.

Many girls do not know much about venereal disease, and what information they do have seems to be obtained from "the street." Some learn from experience that one consequence might be scar tissue on the fallopian tubes, which could prevent pregnancy. Generally, pimps take care of the medical and health expenses of their girls.

Many pimps working in neighborhoods and the metropolitan area do not use hard drugs and do not allow their girls to use them—hard drug use raises the risk of arrest and the cost of the pimp's operation. Hard drugs also compete with a pimp for the girl's dependency. This is not to say that many girls do not have a history of drug use or that some girls may not be intentionally introduced to drugs as a way to secure and control them. However, from what we have observed, this latter pattern is more characteristic of interstate than of local patterns.

All of the pimps are male and most of

the younger ones are black. Those who live in the neighborhood where the girls work—"popcorn" or "bubblegum" pimps, or "players"—are about 17, 18 and 19 years old, while those who come from outside the state are usually older, having moved up the "career ladder" from neighborhood pimp to small businessman. Black pimps tend to work on the street while white pimps, usually older, are more likely to be involved with more formally organized action such as call girls, saunas and massage parlors.

In general, the younger pimps come from disadvantaged neighborhoods; they have relatively poor formal education, lack basic skills and have few opportunities to obtain legitimate work. As a result, they are likely to be frustrated, angry, resentful and unsure of themselves. They tend to use fear to control their girls and may attempt to hurt a girl or someone who tries to interfere with their operation. In our experience, however, many of these young men will move out of pimping if other possibilities are found. Those who stay in it do so partly because there are few work opportunities. We do not believe that most stay out of any great pathological or perverse need.

Older and more sophisticated pimps rarely use physical force on their women. Their method of control is psychological and emotional with the goal of having the girls become totally dependent upon them.

The local buyers or Johns seem to be white men over 25 years of age, both married and single. We know that many have families of their own—and that some men ask for girls of their daughter's age.

Although a wide variety of sex acts are performed, most men seem to want oral sex or intercourse. The price varies according to the act and the time involved. For ordinary oral sex or intercourse, it is about \$25. Other factors—whether the girl works for a pimp, the location of the pick-up, the nature of the sex act, and whether or not there is a big convention in town—also influence the cost.

Most of the action seems to take place from lunchtime to late afternoon, and then later in the evening. These afternoon times fit well within typical male working schedules and allow married men the opportunity to be home in the evening and still engage in—and protect—their activities.

Business hours are also determined by the girls' schedules. Since they may also be students in junior and senior high

school, the girls may choose to work only after school. Afternoon hours are convenient for girls who live at home and work at prostitution part time, without parental knowledge.

Becoming A Teenage Prostitute

One pathway to prostitution is recruitment by a pimp. Why are some girls vulnerable to a pimp's advances? We believe that the risk of a girl being open to recruitment by a pimp increases with the following factors:

She may have a poor self-image. She is unattractive, possibly overweight and a "loner." She lacks knowledge of normal teenage boy-girl relationships, and she desires acceptance and attention. Aware of this, a pimp will take her to nice restaurants, buy her gifts and make her feel desirable.

She may be a runaway. Girls leave home for a variety of reasons, many of which reflect "healthy" or normal feelings of adolescents—the desire for adventure, to explore something new, to meet new people. Others, however, run away from problems, including physical and sexual abuse, family violence, other intrafamilial tensions and crises and problems with school, work or friends.

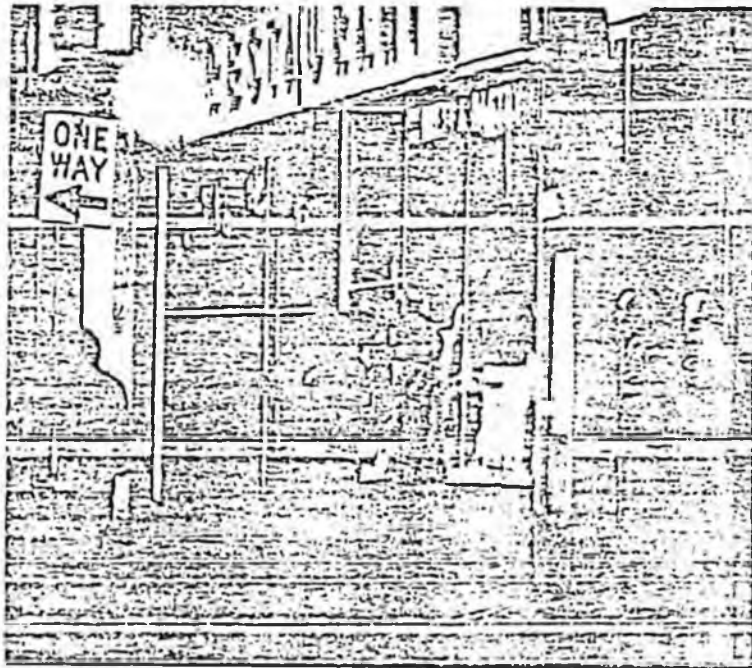
In our experience, it is the girl who runs away from abuse and/or family crises, who urgently wants and needs friendship, security and affection, who is most responsive to the solicitations of a pimp.

The need for money also makes a runaway—who is lonely, tired and hungry and has no place to go—vulnerable to such advances. Working for a pimp may seem to her to be a safe way to organize her work life—she sees him as offering protection against abuse and violence by the "trick," help with the police and the court and offering material and physical security.

To understand why and when these girls leave home is to understand a part of why they are vulnerable to a pimp. What is important here is not only the kind and severity of the incidents but the girl's experiences and understanding of these and her learned behaviors about being in her family. It is important to remember, however, that not all girls who run away from home respond to a pimp and go into prostitution.

Other girls who do not run away from home, but who experience similar personal and family problems, may also be vulnerable to a pimp's advances.

She may have friends in prostitution. She wants to be accepted by her peers, and she is impressed with the clothes, gifts and other material goods that a pimp provides.



She may be seeking . . . Some girls may be looking for a husband or a man to depend upon; others may seek material goods—expensive clothes, a big car, a luxurious apartment—which the pimp provides.

The girls described here usually do not know that they are being recruited for prostitution. In the first stage of the prostitution "career," a girl is picked out, or put at actual risk of "conversion," by others—other girls working for a pimp, a teenage boy who "fingers" or points her out to a pimp for money or status, or by others in the prostitution system. (In some cases, a girl may ask another prostitute to bring her into "the life.")

The pimp contacts the girl, begins dating her and, playing upon her normal interest in men and dating, works carefully to gain her love and trust—he gives her presents, takes her to parties and night spots and introduces her to sex with him. Because of her relative lack of normal girl-boy relationships—and, often, also because of less than ideal family relationships—she is responsive to him. Her friends are probably as impressed with the pimp as she is and most likely will encourage her to see him.

During this time the girl, if she is living at home, begins staying out late or even all night, and family arguments arise from her behavior. The pimp reassures her that he wants and needs to see her more often; he tells her that her par-

ents are interfering with their happiness, that they don't understand their love.

At this point the girl's ties to home are severely stretched or broken, and she may run away to live with her pimp. He introduces her to his friends and his other women and she finds a new "family" with them. When he asks her to perform sex with others for a fee, she agrees. She continues to show her love by working.

We believe that the "love approach" used by many pimps is a newer pattern in prostitution. Formerly, prostitution seems to have been more straightforward—the girl knew that she was a prostitute. Several of the girls we have talked with say that they are working to make a better life for themselves and their future husband.

From this stage, several "career" lines may be pursued. The girl may be promoted to another level in the prostitution system—moving from working on the street to working indoors, moving to another city or working for a mere professional or full-time pimp.

Another line may lead to a change in the girl's status. She becomes pregnant. She may want to become a mother, or she may use her pregnancy as a way of getting out of the life. She may also see pregnancy as a way to keep her man.

Finally, the girl, as "business material," may be "used up" due to hard work, illness, violence, lack of physical stamina and use of drugs.

Working Independently

What about the girl who begins selling sex on her own? How does she learn about this "career," and why does she choose to try prostitution?

In our experience, most of the independent teenage prostitutes are poor, black and live in communities where they see other teenagers and women living at home and "working" as prostitutes. A girl is aware early of this social role and at some time may choose to try prostitution—and then decide to either stop or continue. Of course, most girls do not take this first step.

Within this perspective, the answer to why she decides to try prostitution is unique to each girl and could involve all of the personal, familial and situational factors described for girls who are recruited by pimps. However, the questions one would ask of a girl who began prostitution independently about why she chose to continue or take on a "manager" would be quite different from those one would ask of girls who were recruited by pimps.

Some girls simply need or want the money and think that prostitution pro-

vides an "easy" way of earning it. Because of the publicity given to runaways who engage in prostitution, this is a well-known pathway.

A girl who begins prostitution by working independently may "progress" to working for a pimp. Or, she may just experiment with prostitution for a short time and decide to stop. This is not an unusual pattern.

"Love" and Prostitution

Many adolescent prostitutes and youth workers believe that the main difference between many young prostitutes now and in the recent past is that the girls who now go into prostitution and stay in it do so because they are in love with their pimp.

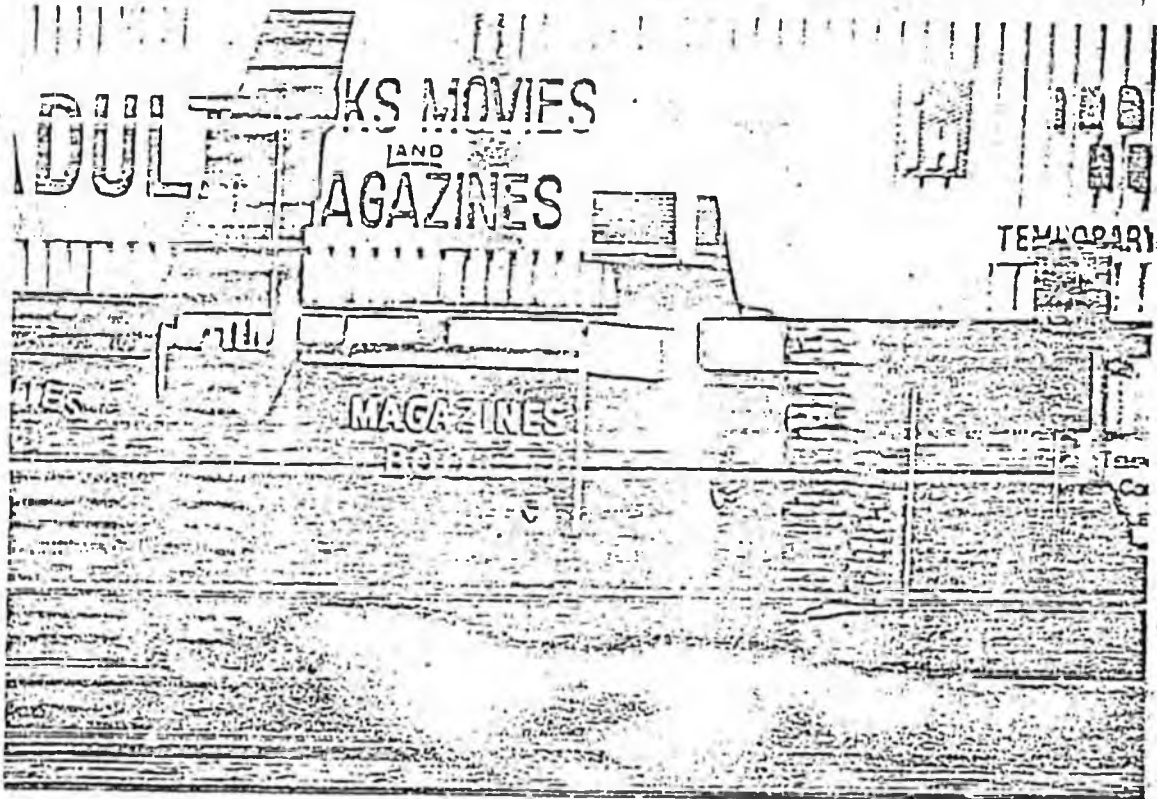
We think that there is more to it than this, and believe it is useful to distinguish between using the word "love" to describe a total feeling and experience and using it to answer such questions as "Why did you get into prostitution?" and "Why do you stay in it?"

"Love" may be a good answer to these questions: it has the capability of changing the moral and/or psychopath-

ological interpretation of a girl's status and behavior from something that is "bad" or "sick" to something only "sad" and "naive." "Love" is a culturally acceptable reason or explanation for feelings and behavior with which one may be uncomfortable, or which one may dislike or think will be unacceptable to others.

When asked to interpret what love means to them, young prostitutes have used such phrases as "feeling secure," "feeling cared for" and "being paid attention to." What we understand from these responses is that for some girls "prostitution" is not a reality. For them, what is real is that they are the pimp's "lady" or "woman"; this is what love means. (Girls in a "stable" compete with their "sisters" to be the pimp's "main woman" and work together to produce a good living for the pimp—and, thus, for themselves.)

It is precisely this reality which confounds many who seek to understand adolescent prostitution and which makes it so difficult to accept love as the answer to why young girls become prostitutes. Often it is not the commercializa-



Above and opposite page: Nighttime action in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. The photographs were made from a special type of film used in police surveillance.

tion of sex which is at the root of our discomfort, nor is it the "immorality" of prostitution. Rather, it is the fraudulent manipulation of affection—the "con"—which outrages us. This is "puppy love" twisted and mauled for money and social status.

What Can Be Done?

To begin with a practical point, it should be noted that the involvement of some girls and young male pimps in fee-for-service sex is likely to continue. Efforts should be directed at controlling and keeping the phenomenon relatively small.

We see no simple or single way to control, reduce and/or prevent the phenomenon. No one social institution is solely responsible for action: police and courts alone are no more likely to achieve relative control and prevention than are education, counseling or "treatment." In most jurisdictions, no juvenile prostitution statutes exist. One could use petitions citing incorrigibility to hold the girls (the status offense group, or PINS) in detention homes until their cases are presented in juvenile court. However, in Minnesota, most of the depositions will not be to secure facilities, and the girl is able to return to the pimp.

A law enforcement approach directed toward the pimp will probably be futile. In our experience, attacks on the pimp only serve to bring the girl who loves him closer to him, and they simply move away or "go underground."

We have very little hope of discouraging pimping at the neighborhood level. Too many boys and men see the very few pimp "jobs" as the only ones open to them.

To arrest the buyers is an impossible task, given the size of a typical police force and the mobility of the pimps and girls. Laws focused on the buyer could be effective in raising the risk of going to a young prostitute, but it is likely that differential and selective enforcement of such laws would be seen. It may be easier to turn these men toward older prostitutes—assuming that their interest is in sex with a prostitute, not in sex with a teenager.

Regular customers can usually be spotted, since the girls stay in a relatively well-defined area. Reporters and photographers in the area and the threat of publicity could discourage some action. Community action could also be effective in keeping some men out of the

area where young girls are working; however, this might be risky for those involved for some retaliation by pimps could be expected.

A better approach, we think, is to examine the pathways described earlier which lead to adolescent prostitution and to use the insights gained to design multiple ways of intervening. For example, in public meetings or in discussions in schools, community centers and social and youth agencies, adolescent girls could be informed about how pimps recruit, train and supervise girls. They should have opportunities to meet and learn from girls who have engaged in prostitution. Parents, too, should be involved in these meetings. Rather than using a "scare" approach, however, in our work we focus on the larger topics of dating and sexuality, making the point that dating is a normal adolescent activity, one which is fun and necessary to healthy development. Prostitution is presented as a distortion and manipulation of this normal activity. This approach could also be used in high risk neighborhoods and specifically with girls considered at high risk of becoming teenage prostitutes.

Also, the more parents and young people are aware of teenage prostitution and its patterns, the more likely it is that opposition to pimp activity in an area or school will develop.

Education, however, must be coupled with other approaches and actions. For girls who are already involved with a pimp, education is probably not effective. For very young prostitutes, those aged 12 to 15, a law enforcement approach may be the only viable way to achieve temporary separation of the girl from the pimp. However, we believe that many girls who are pulled away by police will try to return to their man.

For all young prostitutes, shelters must be available so that those who want to leave can do so at once, with the knowledge that they will be secure and protected from reprisals by pimps, parents or police. Shelters, or "safe houses," modeled after shelters for battered women, may be a home, a hotel room or part of a runaway house.¹ There girls have opportunities to talk about their experiences and to receive medical help and psychological and vocational counseling. Youth workers can spread the word "on the street" that options to leave do exist and will continue to be available. The girls must know that shelters can be used more than once, and that they will not have to pay—with money or with loss of self-respect—for going there. Getting this information to

the girls and creating and sustaining such a service, however, are not simple tasks. In addition, there must be adequate protection—for both the girls and the workers—from retaliation by the pimp.

In the Twin Cities area, we are also making extensive use of street workers from youth agencies, who are available in the areas where the girls work to talk over feelings or problems, mediate crises with their families and pimps, and help them get to a safe house or obtain other assistance.

If all of these actions were undertaken simultaneously in a large city, it is likely that adolescent prostitution still would not disappear. Fewer young recruits might enter the life, but adolescent prostitution would probably continue on a lower level of activity and visibility. A community might be able to push out street prostitution, but it is much more difficult and dangerous to attack citywide, statewide and interstate organizations. To control these, Federal law enforcement powers are needed.

However, we do believe that effective action, in the form of public education, the provision of safe houses and the use of street workers, can be taken to reduce the number of young prostitutes. Clearly, there is no easy solution to adolescent prostitution, and we are only now beginning to address another problem: how to orient young girls, who may make as much as \$200 a day in prostitution, toward a limited number of legitimate jobs in which they may be expected to earn, at best, a minimum wage. (Although girls working for a pimp turn their "earnings" over to him they receive, in return, support, lavish gifts and recognition from him.) And we must face the fact that there are few jobs for girls aged 12 to 16.

We emphasize that prostitution is, indeed, a dead-end job and provide vocational counseling and training to help them acquire skills for jobs which hold more promise for the future. ■

¹A metropolitan task force has recommended various legislation, including changes in laws which would increase time in prison for pimps and make it easier to convict them, and new legislation which would create service programs for the girls.

²In Minneapolis, for example, one shelter for young prostitutes and their children is funded by the Youth Development Bureau, ACYF, as part of the Minneapolis Bridge runaway project.

Senior Scholastic 2/8/79

The Tragedy of Teenage Prostitution

by FATHER BRUCE RITTER with BOB WEINSTEIN

We must face the shocking facts, says a Catholic priest, and care enough to try to change them.

I am not going to make it. I am going to die out there. The streets are going to kill me." He was 17 years old. We'll call him Louis. He was talking to one of the co-authors of this article, the Reverend Bruce Ritter, a 52-year-old Franciscan priest. Two years ago, Father Ritter started Covenant House. It is a shelter for teenagers, most of them runaways, who roam the sinful streets around Times Square in midtown New York.

Wherever there are large numbers of runaways, teenage prostitution is a fact. The problem is already very bad—and getting worse—in cities such as New York, Los Angeles, Miami, and Houston. But it's not just a big-city problem. Those runaways come from almost every corner of the United States. Fleeing or kicked out of their homes, they come to the cities with dreams of glamor and fun.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation keeps statistics on runaways. Between 600,000 and one million young people run away from home every year, the FBI reports. Not all of these, of course, end up in prostitution. In fact, quite a few return home very soon. But almost all teenage prostitutes start out as runaways.

These teenage runaways cannot get honest work. They have not finished school. Rightly or wrongly, they don't want to go home. Or maybe they don't have a home, or parents, anymore. Or maybe their parents don't want them to come home.

Over the past 18 months, 8,000 homeless young people have come to Covenant House. There, they can get a good night's sleep, eat nourishing meals, and clean up. Perhaps most important of all, they can talk about their lives with the volunteers who work there. Like Louis, who fears "the streets are going to kill me," 60 percent of the young people who show up at Covenant House are involved in prostitution.

At 17, Louis has been a hustler for three years. He didn't finish school and can't write very well. He's an alcoholic. He drinks every day, he says, to try to forget what he has to do to survive. He is a naturally

Few things get Father Ritter to put aside his work for Covenant House—even for a little while. This article was one of them. We are grateful to Father Ritter and to his co-author, Bob Weinstein, a frequent contributor to this magazine.



Teenage runaways head for cities—and ruined lives. Father Ritter fights to save them.

bright person who, maybe, could have led a more "normal" life. But his chances, now, of leading anything like a normal life are just about zero.

What do volunteer workers say to teenagers like Louis who come to Covenant House and similar shelters around the country? The volunteers have only one hope: to try to convince a teenager that he or she has other choices in life. Maybe (a volunteer may suggest) going back home is better than staying

on the streets. But many of these teenagers just can't believe that they can change their lives, that they have any choices at all.

So, they go back on the streets. Hundreds of them have been held prisoner, tortured, raped. Some of them have been murdered. One 16-year-old girl—we'll call her Alice—was held prisoner for a week, after a pimp picked her up in New York's Port Authority Bus Terminal. Alice was drugged, raped repeatedly, but finally escaped. Her pimp found her again and told her he had to have her back. He said he owned her. Besides, Alice was worth thousands of dollars a month to him.

Police have identified about 1,000 pimps in just the New York City midtown area. Each one usually controls between two and four girls like Alice. The prostitute is the "property" of the pimp. Each girl is expected to bring the pimp a certain amount of money a day, usually around \$200. She has to. If she doesn't, a brutal beating is about the best she can hope for.

Prostitution has been called a "victimless crime." That means a crime that doesn't hurt anybody. But that leaves out all the young people who are beaten, tortured, held prisoner. And what about those who are murdered? What about the ones who commit suicide out of hopelessness and desperation?

These are the victims. But who, really, are they? Here are some statistics from Covenant House. Fifty percent of the teenage prostitutes are black; 18 percent are Spanish-speaking; 25 percent are white. The rest are of mixed ethnic backgrounds. Seventy-five percent are boys. The median age of both boys and girls is about 17. Almost one-half of

them are 17 or younger. Nineteen out of 20 come from one-parent families. If they come from two-parent families, there is almost always alcoholism in the family.

Seventy-five percent of teenage prostitutes are children of the poor. Most of them have suffered child abuse. They have either been thrown out or walked out of homes that have broken up, or homes where there seems to be no love or understanding left.

To an experienced pimp, these needs for attention and security are easy to spot—and easy to prey on. A lot of scared young girls, for example, want to believe that the smooth, expensively dressed young men who seem to fall for them really care. The rude awakening often comes when the girl is asked to prove her love by repaying the man for his generosity. She can repay him, he tells her, by selling her body and making money for them both. For her, it can seem like her only option.

Meanwhile, the "sex industry" is booming. And teenage prostitution and pornography, too, get bigger every day. Business has never been better. Why? There are probably just two answers. They are two of the seven deadly sins—greed and lust. There is big money in selling sex. Greed makes people go after that money. The money comes from other people who lust after children and teenagers. And, of course, the greedy ones want to make sure money keeps rolling in. They are for the most part linked to what we know as organized crime. They have a big stake in being deadly efficient—for them, sex is a \$4-billion-dollar-a-year industry. □

Father Bruce Ritter— On Stopping Teenage Prostitution

Senior: With all you've seen—all the pain and suffering—do you think it's possible to end the problem?

Father Ritter: I do. It seems, though, that very few people really want to do anything.

Senior: Do what? You make it sound as if individuals—young individuals—can do something. But is that realistic? What have adults, politicians, the police been able to do?

Ritter: Very little. But I think that's because they've only given lip service to the problem. But they've made little effort to stop it. The problem grows worse every day. But young people can care. Caring is a good way to start. If their sister or brother or close friend were on a street corner, it wouldn't be so hard to care. Caring is the first step in accepting responsibility—for yourself and for others.

Senior: That sounds good. But it also sounds like a lot of other things people have said before about love and caring making things all right. . . .

Ritter: Wait a minute. That's only a beginning. The caring makes people act. And that's what it takes to make them realize they have power.

Senior: What kind of power?

Ritter: The power to put people into office—and to

take them out. Politicians respond to the people who write them—people who care, people who vote. Letters are a good way for your readers to start. And before long, they'll be voting. They can vote against the uncaring politicians and judges and the do-nothing district attorneys.

Senior: But statistics show that not many young people actually vote.

Ritter: I know! That's immoral and irresponsible. I hear young people say that their vote doesn't count. But they don't even try to find out if that's true. They may shake their heads over a problem like teenage prostitution, but they don't try to do anything.

Senior: But why should they really care—about a problem that seems so far away?

Ritter: I thought I already gave them some good reasons. But here's another. Some day, they will have children of their own. And they have to decide if they want those children growing up in a world where young people are bartered like sacks of potatoes. They can't afford to wait until then. . . . until those children are teenagers and may be thinking of running away. That will be too late. The problem can't be—won't be—stopped overnight. It's going to take time. And the time to start is now. □

Society November/December, 1979

grams for prevention and treatment. This paper is the first to address adolescent abuse from the standpoint of a combination of factors, involving parents, children and social stresses, and is intended to guide future work on the subject.

Teen-Age Prostitutes

A dolescent prostitution has been receiving a great deal of attention in Minnesota, and particularly in the Twin Cities area of Minneapolis-St. Paul. The area is notorious as the home of many young girls who are now working as prostitutes in New York City, Chicago, and California; so notorious that one section of New York has become known as the "Minnesota Strip." . . .

Based on 3 years of direct fieldwork, Michael Burzeman, Jacquelyn Thompson, Kimaka Stafford-White, and "An Old, Young Friend"—an 18-year-old woman with five years' experience in prostitution—have written of this problem in *Children Today*.

In the Twin Cities area, girls of all races are involved in prostitution; their ages range from 13 to 18. Some have a male pimp, others do not, and many make a transition from working independently to working for a pimp. (Generally speaking, most of the young prostitutes work "the street"—both actual city blocks and other specific locations, such as shopping malls and the areas around sex bars and after-hours clubs. Most sex acts take place in cars, although some girls use apartments and, more rarely, motel and hotel rooms.)

Many of the girls practice birth control; pills, followed by the IUD, are the two most popular forms. Since girls may begin using the pill at an early age, they may be at risk of resultant medical complications. Use of the IUD could lead, through violence during the sex act, to such serious problems as perforation of the cervix. Condoms seem to be used less as a pregnancy prophylactic than as a preventive for venereal disease.

Many girls do not know much about venereal disease, and what information they do have seems to be obtained from "the street." Some learn from experience that one consequence might be scar tissue on the fallopian tubes, which could prevent pregnancy. Generally, pimps take care of the medical and health expenses of their girls.

Many pimps working in neighborhoods and the metropolitan area do not use hard drugs and do not allow their girls to use them—hard drug use raises the risk of arrest and the cost of the pimp's operation. Hard drugs also compete with a pimp for the girl's dependency. This is not to say that many girls do not have a history of drug use or that some girls may not be intentionally intro-

duced to drugs as a way to secure and control them. However, this latter pattern is more characteristic of interstate than of local patterns.

All of the pimps are male and most of the younger ones are black. Those who live in the neighborhood where the girls work—"popcorn" or "bubblegum" pimps, or "players"—are about 17, 18 and 19 years old, while those who come from outside the state are usually older, having moved up the "career ladder" from neighborhood pimp to small businessman. Black pimps tend to work on the street while white pimps, usually older, are more likely to be involved with more formally organized action such as call girls, saunas, and massage parlors.

In general, the younger pimps come from disadvantaged neighborhoods; they have relatively poor formal education, lack basic skills, and have few opportunities to obtain legitimate work. As a result, they are likely to be frustrated, angry, resentful, and unsure of themselves. They tend to use intimidation to control their girls and may attempt to hurt a girl or someone who tries to interfere with their operation. It is likely, however, that many of these young men will move out of pimping if other possibilities are found. Those who stay in it do so partly because there are few work opportunities. Most do not stay out of any great pathological or perverse need.

Older and more sophisticated pimps rarely use physical force on their women. Their method of control is psychological and emotional, with the goal of having the girls become totally dependent upon them. The local buyers or Johns seem to be white men over 25 years of age, both married and single. We know that many have families of their own—and that some men ask for girls of their daughters' age.

Although a wide variety of sex acts are performed, most men seem to want oral sex or intercourse. The price varies according to the act and the time involved. For ordinary oral sex or intercourse, it is about \$25. Other factors—whether the girl works for a pimp, the location of the pick-up, the nature of the sex act, and whether or not there is a big convention in town—also influence the cost.

Most of the action seems to take place from lunchtime to late afternoon, and then later in the evening. These afternoon times fit well within typical male working schedules and allow married men the opportunity to be home in the evening and still engage in—and protect—their activities.

Business hours are also determined by the girls' schedules. Since they may also be students in junior and senior high school, the girls may choose to work only after school. Afternoon hours are convenient for girls who live at home and work at prostitution part time, without parental knowledge.

Jury deliberates pimp case

By JULIE ANNE GOLD
Daily News reporter

The fate of Willie B. Bell, an Anchorage man accused of setting up three teenage girls in lives of prostitution, was being contemplated Wednesday night by a jury of six men and six women.

Closing arguments brought an end Wednesday to the eight-day trial in which three former teenage prostitutes explained the ins and outs of working the streets of Anchorage to the jury.

Bell was arrested in May for allegedly creating two of the girls, and attempting to induce the third, to engage in prostitution. He was also indicted on a fourth charge of legally running a prostitution business.

If convicted, Bell, who has pleaded innocent to all the charges, could face up to 5 years in jail, according to the district attorney's office.

The case is the first time in many years the state has brought an alleged pimp to trial on felony charges, the district attorney's office said.

Prosecutor Martha Beckwith relied heavily Wednesday on the testimony of the three teenagers to prove the state's case against Bell.

Under oath the girls, ages 15, 16 and 17, pointed to the defendant — usually slouched in his chair — as their former pimp who often beat them and threaten to kill them for not making more money from "johns" or "dates."

Bell's lawyer, Peter Mysing, claimed Bell never agreed to be their pimp and that



they were free to leave him any time, but decided live with him while they — on their own — engaged in prostitution.

Mysing acknowledged Bell on occasion drove the girls downtown, accepted money from them and slapped them during "domestic" quarrels. However, he denied his client ever "induced or forced" them to be prostitutes.

In order to convict Bell on first-degree pimping charges, the state must prove he intended to cause or force the girls to engage in prostitution.

In an effort to discredit the girls'

testimony, Mysing recounted Bell's testimony of driving one of the girls to the Big Timbers motel for a "date."

The room cost \$37 and the girl received \$20, Mysing said. Bell would have to be an "extremely bad pimp" if he had set up the meeting.

Beckwith defended the testimony of the girls. "She basically went through the wringer to come in and testify candidly," Beckwith said, defending the veracity of one of the girl's statements.

That girl admitted under cross-examination to being a prostitute and living with several men for a few months at a time before agreeing to live and work for Bell in January.

"Ladies and gentlemen, ask yourselves why Mr. Bell was involved with these young girls, these juveniles," Beckwith said. "Why did he give them rides" downtown, wait for them and pick them up.

"If it were not like men like Mr. Bell, perhaps juveniles would not run to the street, Bell performed a function on that street," Beckwith claimed.

If the jury reaches a verdict Wednesday, one court source said, the results would be sealed and not made public until this morning.

By 'Rimp' Gets 3 1/2 Sentence of 3 years

BY TERRY CARR
Daily News reporter

A 37-year-old father of five was sentenced to three years in prison Wednesday for running a prostitution ring of teenage girls.

Willie B. Bell, who has been in jail since he was arrested on pimping charges in May, is the first person to be convicted and sentenced to prison under a 1963 law outlawing the promotion of prostitution among juveniles, prosecutors said.

Superior Court Judge Milton Souter said he added one year to Bell's sentence because of testimony Wednesday by another jail inmate, William Smith. Smith told the court Bell Wednesday morning threatened to harm him and his daughter unless Smith gave testimony favorable to Bell.

Bell denied making the threat.

Souter ordered Bell to prison during a plea conference attorney Soter Myrling, who called his client's offenses "a detour in his life" and said Bell was no "walking father."

If Souter gave him probation, Bell told the judge, "you'll never see me in another courtroom for anything."

Souter called the crimes for which Bell was convicted in October a "dirty business."

"This sentence has to serve as a deterrent" to Bell and others engaged in prostitution, he said.

Souter also said he was influenced heavily by trial testimony and evidence that the Bell used violence and the threat of violence to control the girls in his prostitution ring.

Investigators who worked for Bell testified during the trial that Bell often beat them and threatened to kill them.

Souter said "the great majority of women would not engage in prostitution" unless threatened with violence, lured with the promise of parades, or by other means of persuasion.

"Here, the potential persuasion was threats of violence and, on at least one occasion, the use of violence," he said.

Bell, who sat silently throughout most of Wednesday's sentencing, spoke only to plead for probation and to contest the testimony of Smith, the inmate who claimed Bell had threatened him.

"I've been in jail," Bell said. "I learned my lesson in jail. I don't need to spend any more time in jail."

Smith, who was arrested here in December on an Arkansas theft charge, said he became friendly with Bell in jail. "You better get me out of this," Smith quizzed Bell as talking him.

Smith, who at times refused to testify but relented under Souter's order, said Bell also threatened Smith's 14-year-old daughter unless Smith testified favorably.

Bell denied he threatened Smith or his daughter.

"All I did was to come to court and testify and tell the truth," Bell said.

Souter, however, said he believed Smith and that he added a year to the sentence because of the threats.

"I want Mr. Bell needs to sit in jail for a long time. We're not going to tolerate that sort of behavior," Souter said.

Souter gave Bell credit for the 243 days he has already spent in jail. Bell will be eligible for parole after serving one-third of his sentence.

ADN 10/10/80

Willie Bell convicted in teen-ager prostitute case

By JULIE ANNE GOLD
Daily News reporter

Willie B. Bell, accused as a Fourth Avenue pimp, was convicted of inducing a 14-year-old girl into a life of prostitution by a Superior Court jury Thursday.

The 29-year-old Bell faces up to 10 years for the first-degree felony charge.

In a complex reading of six separate verdicts, the jury found Bell innocent of forcing two other girls, ages 15 and 16, into prostitution, but guilty of promoting them to become prostitutes.

These lesser, third-degree charges carry possible prison sentences of up to a year and 90 days.

Delivering its sixth verdict in the

case, the jury found Bell guilty of managing and supervising a prostitution enterprise, other than in a place of prostitution. The felony offense holds a maximum sentence of five years in prison.

Bell, nervously looking around the nearly empty courtroom Thursday, buried his head in his hands after the clerk read the first "guilty" verdict.

"We plan to appeal," said Peter Mysing, Bell's attorney.

"All three ladies' testimony was damaging against Bell," Mysing said. "The issue was who was the jury going to believe."

Even though Bell admitted taking money that he knew came from prostitution from the 16-year-old, according to Mysing, Bell never "caused" or

"induced" the 14-year-old to become a prostitute.

However, the jury thought otherwise.

"There was definite evidence to support she was forced into prostitution," one juror said Thursday. "The photos showed she was beaten and bruised."

Prosecutor Martha Heckwith said the 14-year-old's testimony and a tape-recorded confrontation between Bell and the three girls probably were the most damaging evidence against Bell.

"He bent me real bad," a voice — identified by the state as belonging to the 14-year-old — said on the tape.

A series of color snapshots, passed from juror to juror, depicted the teenager with cuts and bruises on her face and arms.

However, the testimony of the older girls apparently did not convince the jury that Bell "forced" or "attempted to force" them into prostitution.

One of the girls, who admitted to being a prostitute before she met Bell, told the jury she was his lover for several months before his arrest.

"In her case, it was hard to tell what was a lovers' fight from a business fight," another juror said.

Another juror agreed, saying "there was just not enough evidence for a first-degree conviction" in connection with the two other girls.

But the jurors, gathered around Judge Milton Souter's third-floor jury room for the last time, all agreed there was plenty of evidence to convict Bell of the state's last charge —

pimping for the three girls.

"The facts showed he drove them around" Fourth Avenue, one juror said, and "then waited and picked them up."

Mysing called this conviction a "surplus charge." The only way his client could be convicted of inducing the 14-year-old to become a prostitute, Mysing said Thursday, would be by pimping for her.

If Bell is sentenced to both charges the state will be guilty of double jeopardy, Mysing claimed.

Heckwith disagreed, saying she "was pleased" with the verdicts.

It was the first time "in at least four or five years" the state has successfully prosecuted someone for street pimping, she said.

Trick

(Continued from page A-1)

been a part of the prostitutes' migration pattern between Honolulu, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

And for others, it is the promise of making a bundle during the Fur Rendezvous celebration that begins next weekend, and the military's Brim Frost maneuvers, that bring some 60,000 potential customers to Alaska to play war games in the Interior and see the sights of Anchorage afterward.

Tim Casper, a veteran on the vice squad, said the number of prostitutes on The Avenue rises and falls in a pattern. "It's something you can really count on," he said. "In January, they're all over, and they'll be that way until we put the pressure on them."

The "pressure" starts when the public outcry rises above a tolerant grumble. Until then, police are encouraged to spend the taxpayers' money going after the less visible crimes: robberies, rapes and burglaries.

But prostitution takes its toll on Anchorage's streets. Customers are rolled. Men are robbed by the women they willingly pay for, as the girls try to make more money for their "men."

Of the 23 murders that occurred in Anchorage in 1982, three of them were directly related to prostitution, police say. In two of the homicides, it was the hooker who killed. In the third, a pimp shot a girl's customer.

Caspar said 30 to 40 percent of all the robberies and at least 60 percent of the pickpocketing in Anchorage is related to prostitution and street people on Fourth Avenue.

"We could put a lot of man hours into trying to build a felony theft case against one guy, and get very poor results. Or we could use the same number of officers and drag a few of the prostitutes off the streets and clean it up for a while," he said.

"My theory is to arrest them on loitering charges, and enforce their (probation) restrictions. Let them know Anchorage isn't going to tolerate it. Maybe then they'll leave, and with them the pimps will go, and the crime will go, too."

Most of the women are charged with loitering for purposes of prostitution, a misdemeanor. Because state laws about prostitution are ambiguous, and because a woman will almost always say she works alone, men are seldom arrested, and rarely prosecuted.

In this business, men may pay the money, but the women pay the price.

Joanne Baker, 26, is six months pregnant. She was arrested for soliciting Sunday night. It was her second arrest for prostitution since

coming to Anchorage from Miami last year.

There were no extra beds at the Sixth Avenue Jail Sunday night; she slept on the floor.

Looking haggard as she gazed through the plexiglass window in the visitor's room, Joanne scratched her stringy blonde hair. Her blue eyes were watery and her arms were speckled with small red blotches. She didn't want to talk, especially to a reporter.

She said she turned to selling her body after she couldn't find work as a bar maid. Asked about the weekend sweep, Joanne said, "Police, they told us it was because of Fur Rondy. That's why. That's why they're hitting on us."

And when she gets out on the streets again? "Well, we'll just move to a different area. There's always a different area to go to," she replied.

However, Joanne isn't sure how she is going to make bail. She appeared panicky. She says she has no pimp to fork out the \$300. "I don't know how I'm going to get it. I don't know. I don't know. Maybe, I'll call a friend."

Joanne and 20 other women were arraigned Monday before District Court Judge John D. Mason. They sat in the courtroom chained together.

Most of them were given bail and a court date, with the provision that they no longer sell their wares in the downtown area between Third and Sixth, from D Street to Barrow.

But most of them will. And many will go to jail. For the second, third, even seventh and eighth times.

Scott Sidell, a municipal prosecutor, said he has seen the same faces and names over and over again. Their names and ages are usually phony. But those arrested are all too often teen-agers posing as adults. Girls, posing as women, selling off their childhood bit by bit in exchange for an allowance, or a home, for a man who says he loves them.

It's shortly before midnight and Veronica stood in the doorway of an adult book store. She pulled her rabbit fur coat tighter around her. Her eyes searched for a possible customer. But no one was around.

During a brief conversation, Veronica said she's not worried about the police clampdown on her livelihood. "We'll be trickling back out again. The cops do this a couple of times a year. No big deal."

Standing alone again later, she spotted a man wearing an Army fatigue jacket, walking slowly near the Elbow Room. She waited until he passed right in front of her before she said, "Hey, you want to party?"

Her breath formed a tiny white cloud as she spoke.

They walked quickly together, neither of them speaking.

Anchorage Times 2/2/83

Prostitutes' survival — old but tricky business

"Oh, the Sisters of Mercy, they are not departed or gone."

— Leonard Cohen

by Krys Holmes
and Ellis E. Conklin
Times Writers

Under the neon lights of the Scandinavian Club, Denise, a 22-year-old hooker, stood alone Monday night.

After a deep yawn, she lit up a cigarette, kicked the slush from her maroon leather boots and ambled down The Avenue.

Few people walked by her. And those who did didn't seem to notice. Denise is a Fourth Avenue fixture like the drunks and the hot chill at the Panhandle Cafe.

At \$50 a crack and several "tricks" a

night, Denise can make as much as \$600 to \$1,000 a week. All the money, however, goes to her pimp. And, as one police officer put it: "They all say they work alone, but there isn't one girl out there who doesn't have a pimp."

The pimp takes care of her room and board, clothing, and the modest accessories necessary to perform nightly in this ancient profession.

"Things are quiet now," she said. "They (police) made the big bust and there ain't nothing left for 'em, except for me and couple of other girls."

"I think they want to get the streets clean for Fur Rondy," Denise said bitterly.

She quickened her pace, turned the

corner at Fourth and Barrow, and decided she "don't want to talk no more."

There aren't many prostitutes talking right now. After a crackdown last weekend, most of them are scared. Others are in hiding "until the heat cools down." And many of them are still in jail dressed in blue jump suits, waiting for their pimps to post bail.

In the past 72 hours, Anchorage police, dressed in street clothes, have made 54 arrests for loitering and solicitation. Some of the women were collared as many as three times during the weekend. Chief Brian Porter said he can't remember seeing that much jail activity in several years here.

During the weekend, Porter said, the

streets were thick with prostitutes, a competition among the women was fiercer. Some actually tried to stop traffic or climb into cars, Porter said. A police officer walking down the street discovered a prostitute with her "trick" having sex in the man's car. She got her \$50 for the deal — and was arrested on the spot. One local woman, whose husband was propositioned as she walked to a restaurant in the Sunshine Mall. There were no customers arrested, and not a single pimp.

Police say many of the women now walking the streets came from Canada, Hawaii and the West Coast. Some come for the money; some because Anchorage has it. See Trick, page 1

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((7))

COMMITTEE REPORT

5/11

HOUSE

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

1/28/83

Date: 5/10/83

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on LABOR & COMMERCE has had HB 131

An Act relating to unlawful practices in the sale or rental of real property.

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for HS 131 same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Amaloe Do Pass
Mike Korman Do Pass

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Rich Gehrig (NO REC)
W. F. ... NO REC
John ... DO NOT PASS
... DO NOT PASS
... (NO REC)

W. J. ...
 CHAIRMAN

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: HB131
 Title: Unlawful Practices Sale or Rental
 Sponsor: Hurlbert
 Requestor: House Labor & Commerce

II. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: Administration
 Program Category Affected:
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:

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		0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

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

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Rebecca Burch *RB* Phone: 465-2200
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 3/16/83
 Approved by Commissioner: Lisa Rudd *Lisa Rudd* Date: 3/16/83
 Department: Administration

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

Quoted in *Hotel & Restaurant Union Local 878 v. Alaska State Comm'n for Human Rights*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1853 (File No. 4248), 595 P.2d 653 (1979).

Sec. 18.80.210. Civil rights. The opportunity to obtain employment, credit and financing, public accommodations, housing accommodations and other property without discrimination because of sex, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, race, religion, color or national origin is a civil right. (§ 6 ch 117 SLA 1965; am § 4 ch 42 SLA 1972; am § 8 ch 104 SLA 1975)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Cited in *Loomis Electronic Protection, Inc. v. Schaefer*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1262 (File No. 2684), 549 P.2d 1341 (1976).

Collateral references. — Actionability under state statutes of discrimination because of complaining party's association with persons of different race, color, or the like. 35 ALR3d 859.

Recovery of damages for emotional distress resulting from racial, ethnic, or religious abuse or discrimination. 40 ALR3d 1290.

Racial or religious discrimination in furnishing of public utilities, services, or facilities. 53 ALR3d 1027.

Recovery of damages for emotional distress resulting from discrimination

because of sex or marital status. 61 ALR3d 944.

Trailer park as place of public accommodation within meaning of state civil rights statutes. 70 ALR3d 1142.

Recovery of damages as remedy for wrongful discrimination under state or local civil rights provisions. 85 ALR3d 361.

Identification of job seeker by race, religion, national origin, sex, or age, in "situation wanted" employment advertising as violation of state civil rights laws. 99 ALR3d 154.

Sec. 18.80.215. Activities in aid of housing for minority groups. The activities of a nonprofit and noncommercial organization on a nonremunerative basis in aiding minority group members to obtain housing opportunities so as to further the purpose of this chapter are not considered a violation of AS 08.88.161. (§ 3 ch 119 SLA 1969)

Sec. 18.80.220. Unlawful employment practices. (a) It is unlawful for

(1) an employer to refuse employment to a person, or to bar him from employment, or to discriminate against him in compensation or in a term, condition, or privilege of employment because of his race, religion, color or national origin, or because of his age, physical handicap, sex, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy or parenthood when the reasonable demands of the position do not require distinction on the basis of age, physical handicap, sex, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy or parenthood;

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WHERE HAVE ALL THE CHILDREN GONE?

TODAY, THROUGHOUT THE U.S., 27% OF ALL RENTAL HOUSING IS NOT OPEN TO PARENTS WITH MINOR CHILDREN. IN JUNEAU THE FIGURE IS MUCH HIGHER. WE ARE WORKING TO GIVE ALL FAMILIES THE SAME OPPORTUNITIES THAT SINGLES AND COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN HAVE.... BELOW ARE A FEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT FAIR HOUSING.... PLEASE GIVE IT SOME THOUGHT.

2 br. apt., adults only, no pets. \$500 plus \$150 clearing deposit. Call between 7-9 p.m. Available Nov. 7th.

from, JUNEAU EMPIRE 10/9/80



ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS 6/1/81

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NOW RENTING!
Apartments in newly-renovated building. 1 br. from park strip, all street parking and laundry room for your convenience. no dogs or children.
EFFICIENCY/315
1 BR./315
1 BR./320
ALL UTIL. INCLUDED
Resident Manager, 377-7151

from, JUNEAU EMPIRE 10/15/80

2 br. unfurnished and 1 br. furnished, in West Juneau. Carpeting, dishwasher, garbage disposal, all street parking. No pets or children. Mature adult preferred. 566

- Q: AREN'T MAINTAINENCE COSTS HIGHER WHEN YOU RENT TO FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN?
- A: ACCORDING TO A NEW YORK COMPANCY WHICH SUPPLIES THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY WITH NATIONWIDE STATISTICS ON DAMAGES, THERE IS NO EMPIRICAL DATA TO PROVE THAT THE PRESCENCE OF FAMILIES RESULTS IN GREATER DESTRUCTION TO PROPERTY.
- Q: WOULDN'T A FAIR HOUSING LAW FORCE LANDLORDS TO OVERCROWD THEIR APARTMENTS?
- A: NO. FAIR HOUSING LAWS ARE REASONABLE AND ARE NOT WRITTEN IN AN ARBITRARY MANNER. A LANDLORD WOULD NOT HAVE TO RENT A ONE BEDROOM APARTMENT TO A PARENT OR PARENTS WHO HAD THREE CHILDREN. OR, A PROJECT DESIGNED FOR THE ELDERLY OR HANDICAPPED WOULD NOT BE FORCED TO ACCEPT TENANTS WHO HAD CHILDREN. A FAIR HOUSING LAW WOULD BE REASONABLE AND GIVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO PARENTS AND INSURE THAT AN ADEQUATE SIZED APARTMENT WOULD NOT BE DENIED TO THEM BECAUSE OF PARENTHOOD.
- Q: ISN'T THE SOLUTION TO BUILD MORE HOUSING?
- A: THIS SOLUTION IGNORES THE FACT THAT OFTEN NEW BUILDINGS WILL NOT RENT TO FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN. ALSO, THERE IS NOTHING TO PREVENT EXISTING BUILDINGS TO ADOPT NEW RULES BANNING CHILDREN. IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS TWO APARTMENT BUILDINGS IN JUNEAU HAVE CHANGED THE RULES AND NOW EXCLUDE CHILDREN.
- Q: DON'T INSURANCE COMPANIES CHARGE HIGHER RATES FOR BUILDINGS THAT ALLOW CHILDREN?
- A: NO. PRUDENTIAL, SAFECO, AETNA, REPUBLIC, NORTHWESTERN, AND CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANIES SAY THAT IT IS THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDING THAT DETERMINES THE RATES, NOT THE AGE OF THE TENANTS. (IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT IF TENANT AGE WERE A FACTOR IN SETTING ACCIDENT LIABILITY RATES, THE HEAVIEST BURDEN MIGHT FALL ON THE ELDERLY).
- Q: WOULDN'T FAIR HOUSING LAWS FORCE LANDLORDS TO ACCEPT CHILDREN IN BUILDINGS THAT ARE UNSAFE FOR THEM?
- A: THIS ISSUE IS MISLEADING. ACCORDING TO OUR STATE AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES, ANY BUILDING WHICH IS UNSAFE FOR A CHILD IS ALSO UNSAFE FOR ADULTS. THE REAL SAFETY ISSUE IS THAT ANTI-CHILD RENTAL POLICIES FORCE MANY FAMILIES TO LIVE IN THE MOST DILAPIDATED, UNSAFE, AND OVERCROWDED HOUSING.
- Q: ARE THERE FAIR HOUSING LAWS IN OTHER AREAS OF THE COUNTRY?
- A: YES. LAWS TO PROTECT RENTERS WITH CHILDREN HAVE BEEN PASSED IN MANY AREAS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. ARIZONA, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, DELAWARE, CONNECTICUT, MINNESOTA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAVE PASSED FAIR HOUSING LAWS. NUMEROUS CITIES HAVE ENACTED LAWS THAT PROTECT FAMILIES AND CHILDREN, THEY INCLUDE SAN FRANCISCO, SPOKANE, LOS ANGELES, OAKLAND, AND SEATTLE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tuesday, August 12, 1980

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2

Opening apartment doors closed to kids

By Randy Shipp

Doston

Anyone trying to find an apartment that accepts children will not be surprised by the conclusions of a recent US Housing and Urban Development survey. It shows that, nationwide, 26 percent of all rental units have "no children" policies, and many that do accept children have restrictions on the number, sex, or age of the youngsters.

These restrictions affect roughly 2 million families, says Elizabeth Rolstacher, HUD's deputy assistant secretary for policy development and research.

The report adds that restrictive rental policies also may mean that families may be split up, with children being sent to live with other relatives, until parents can find some place for them to live, or doubling up with another family, leading to increased family tension.

"There is also a real feeling among people who are hit by this that society thinks there's something wrong in having children," Dr. Rolstacher says. "Children react to this. They are hurt, they're parents are hurt. They're all really disturbed by the fact that children don't seem to be wanted."

The problem is growing worse. The number of rental units unavailable to families with children is rising. And with more apartment buildings switching to "no children" policies, and more one-bedroom rather than multi-bedroom units being built, it is likely to continue to rise.

In Massachusetts, state law prohibits

such discrimination in dwellings with three or more units. Violations carry a fine of up to \$1,000. Even so, discrimination against families with children is "the biggest problem right now for housing," according to a spokesman for the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. Because of exemptions under the law, he says, very few rental units actually are affected.

The California-based Fair Housing for Children Coalition (FHCC) conducted a survey of apartment ads in newspapers. In Los



Angeles, 71 percent allowed no children of any age, and Fresno, San Diego, and San Jose showed 53 percent, 65 percent, and 70 percent respectively.

"We've dealt with people who are living with six kids in a station wagon on the Santa Monica pier, and a woman living with two kids in a tent on the beach," says FHCC executive director Dora Ashford.

FHCC also gets calls from pregnant women worried that they will lose their apartment when they have their baby.

"We had a recent case of a couple in Santa Monica who had a baby a few months ago. They got a letter from [the apartment management company] saying, 'Congratulations on your new baby -- and we would like you to find another place to live in 60 days.'"

But when FHCC lawyers took the case and pointed out that the family would not be

violating any occupancy codes, and that a local ordinance forbade age discrimination, the family was allowed to stay.

The generally tight housing market is a major cause of the problem, Ma. Ashford says.

"As long as the housing crisis worsens [the discrimination problem] will, too. Families with children are in a worse position to buy their way out, as are the elderly, when housing crunches hit, so they're hurt a lot worse than other people."

Helen Blank of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF) says positive steps are being taken. The HUD study, for instance, is an example of interest in the issue on the part of the federal government.

Moreover, anti-discrimination statutes have been passed in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and the District of Columbia. The California Legislature is considering similar legislation.

The CDF has set up a national network of organizations concerned with discrimination against families with children. Its purpose, Ms. Blank says, is "... to communicate with each other about local ordinances they are working on, share strategy, and give each other mutual support."

Dr. Rolstacher says increasing the number of available homes and apartments would help solve the problem. She says HUD is looking into possible roles that it can take, and also would like state and local governments to get involved with the issue.



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The Extent and Effects of

Discrimination against Children in Rental Housing

A Study of Five California Cities

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The Fair Housing Project

December 1979

This report was prepared under a grant from the Rosenberg Foundation.

Cover by Vanann Allen
Maps by Maurice Herman

Cover: Ads are shaded to indicate those which state in print they will not accept children--full shading means no children of any age, diagonal shading indicates a portion of the complex excludes children, "X" indicate age restrictions such as "infants only." Section was taken from a 1979 Los Angeles newspaper survey. Follow-up phone calls to the remaining ads (unshaded) revealed an additional 50% would not accept children.



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PREFACE

In 1977, the following "action item" appeared in the California Statewide Housing Plan, a publication of the California Department of Housing and Community Development:

The Fair Housing Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act should be amended so that they contain identical lists of the factors upon which discrimination is prohibited, and to add to those lists at least "families with children."

Statewide attention was turning to the plight of renters who are denied housing solely because they have children.

This interest prompted a state senator from Hollywood, David A. Roberti, to introduce three consecutive pieces of legislation designed to extend fair housing protections to renters with children.¹ Several local governments also passed ordinances to protect renters with children from discrimination.² However, during extensive public hearings on these laws it became apparent that there was little statewide or multi-city data available on the extent and effects of anti-child rental policies.

This report attempts to supply some of that information. We hope it will encourage others to examine the housing problems of families with children and to re-evaluate public and private policies that exclude children from shelter.

¹ SB-440, the last of these bills, was narrowly defeated in January 1980 in the California State Senate. On March 19, 1980, Sen. Roberti introduced SB-2024 which prohibits all arbitrary housing discrimination based on age. In addition to families with children, SB-2024 also protects other tenants from age discrimination, e.g., single young adults in their twenties, who may be stereotyped as "swinging singles."

² Ordinances have been adopted in San Francisco (1975), Berkeley (1975), Davis (1979), Santa Monica (1979), Los Angeles (1980), and the County of Santa Clara (1979).

SUMMARY

The findings of this study are as follows:

1. The percent of families with children who are renters ranged from 28 percent in San Jose, to 55 percent in San Francisco, in every case a significant percentage of all families. For the state as a whole, 30 percent of families with children are renters.

2. A sample survey of newspaper advertisements for available apartments in Los Angeles found that only 14 percent surveyed allowed children with no age restrictions, and 15 percent allowed only certain ages. Thus, 71 percent of the apartment units surveyed allowed no children of any age.

Surveys in Fresno, San Diego, and San Jose found that 53 percent, 65 percent, and 70 percent, respectively, of units surveyed would not allow children of any age.

In contrast, the same type of survey in San Francisco, which has an ordinance prohibiting "no-kids" rentals, found that only 12 percent of units surveyed banned all children.

3. In all cities except San Francisco, the child-exclusion rate was significant even among larger units. In the 4 cities where child discrimination is legal, only 17 to 32 percent of two-bedroom units, and between 24 and 45 percent of three-bedroom units accept children.

4. Exclusion of families with children is being perpetuated in newly constructed rentals. Seventy-four percent of new rental units surveyed in Los Angeles exclude children. By comparison, only 10 percent of new units surveyed in San Francisco exclude children.

5. In every city studied except San Francisco, median rents are higher for equivalent sized units that allow children as compared to those which exclude children.

6. Renter families with children are inadequately housed significantly more often than renters without children. This tendency is true in all of the cities studied as well as for the state as a whole (45 percent of renters with children are inadequately housed, compared to 32 percent of renters without children).

7. Even when income is held constant, families with children are more often inadequately housed than childless renters. Among moderate and upper income renters, the rate of inadequate housing is twice as great for families with children as for those without children.

8. In all cities studied and for the state as a whole, approximately half of all renter families with children are inadequately housed. Between 81 and 98 percent (varies by city) of very low income renters with children are inadequately housed.

9. Holding number of persons per household constant, families with children are inadequately housed more often than other renters. In all cities studied and for the state as a whole, among two-person renter households, families with children are inadequately housed nearly twice as often as families without children.

10. When family size and income are simultaneously held constant for the state as a whole, two-person middle and upper income renter households with children are inadequately housed 10 times more often than their childless counterparts.

11. In all 5 cities, minority and especially female-headed families with children are renters significantly more often than non-minority or male-headed families with children, and thus are affected more severely by all renter housing problems. (It should be noted that although minorities are disproportionately affected by rental housing problems, the majority of inadequately housed renters with children are "white."¹)

12. Exclusion of renters with children from a major portion of the rental market is, in effect, excluding most minorities and women.

13. While minority renter households with children are inadequately housed to a significantly greater degree, minority renters without children do not face housing problems any more often than "white" renters of comparable income.

Similarly, female-headed renter households with children tend to

¹"White" as used here means other than Black or Hispanic. It may include other minority groups which represent smaller portions of the population.

be ill-housed to a greater extent than all other renters with children, while female-headed renter households without children have a level of housing problems identical to other childless renters.

14. Renters with children are concentrated in a number of neighborhoods in each city. These concentrations correlate with concentrations of minorities and women, demonstrating that "no-children" housing tends to reinforce, if not create, segregated living patterns by age, race, and sex.

15. Since families with children make up less than a third of the renter household population, a non-discriminatory housing market would mean that in a representative building, childless renters would outnumber renters with children by at least 2 to 1, thus eliminating the undesirably high concentrations of children revealed by this study.

16. With respect to landlord concerns about decreased property values, the presence or absence of children is not a factor in determining a building's market value.

17. No empirical evidence was found to show that operating and maintenance costs are higher for buildings that allow children.

18. The presence of children in rental buildings does not affect liability or property insurance rates.

19. Building code and safety standards are identical for apartment buildings with and without children. Swimming pool fencing ordinances apply to all buildings whether or not children are in residence.

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*Source:

1970 U. S. Census of Housing and Population
Bureau of the Census/HUD Annual Housing Surveys (1975, 1977, 1978)
1979 Housing Assistance Plans for the Cities of Fresno, Los Angeles,
San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose
1979 California Statewide Housing Plan

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"Children's issues are not 'kiddie' issues--they are issues of social justice and the wider social welfare of the nation."

--Kenneth Keniston

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a 1979 study on the extent and effects of discrimination against families with children in rental housing in California. Five cities were selected for study: Fresno, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and San Jose.¹ These cities represent all areas of the state and together comprise more than 30 percent of the state's population. In addition, data for the state as a whole were extensively analyzed.

The data presented are based on analysis of U.S. census materials, local "mid-decade" censuses, local housing surveys and plans, and original survey research.

¹ At the time of the study, San Francisco was the only city of these 5 that prohibited housing discrimination against families with children. Los Angeles passed a similar fair housing law in 1980.

Originally this project covered 6 cities, but Redding was dropped because census and housing survey information necessary to develop the tabulations shown in the report are not available for cities of that size outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's).

THE HOUSING SHORTAGE FOR RENTERS WITH CHILDREN

Several factors have contributed to the housing crisis facing California renters with children. Among these are: 1) low vacancy rates; 2) high cost of home ownership; 3) exclusion of families from existing rentals; and 4) exclusion of families from newly-constructed rentals.

Low Vacancy Rates

A healthy rental vacancy rate is considered to be between 5 and 6 percent. Such a rate is high enough to allow people opportunities to move and to allow for the absorption of population growth and new household formation, but is low enough to allow owners of rental property to meet their costs.

Table 1 shows vacancy rates for the State of California and the 5 target cities. The state overall has an extremely low vacancy rate, less than half the "healthy" 5 percent. The low vacancy situation in rentals has been exacerbated by the low level of new construction of rental units and by condominium conversions, which reduce the available rental stock.

In such low vacancy situations renters must compete for available units, with the result that "less desirable" tenants, such as families with children, are excluded from major portions of the market. This exclusion cuts the true vacancy rate for the excluded class to a fraction of the overall vacancy rate. In Los Angeles, for example, where the overall renter vacancy rate is 2.6%, the effective vacancy rate for families with children is less than eight-tenths of one percent.

In San Jose, where the renter vacancy rate is at a healthy level (5.4%), the effective vacancy rate for families with children is only 1.6%.

High Cost of Homeownership

An ever-increasing percentage of families with children in California are renters. To a large degree this shift toward renting is a result of the high cost of homeownership.

Table 1

VACANCY RATES

	<u>Overall</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>
State of California	3.2% .	N.A.	N.A.
City of Fresno	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%
City of Los Angeles	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%
City of San Diego	3.9%	4.1%	3.7%
City of San Francisco	2.4%	0.4%	3.4%
City of San Jose	3.5%	2.6%	5.4%

Source: 1979 Housing Assistance Plans for the five cities
1979 California Statewide Housing Plan

According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development, in 1979 the median sales price of a single-family home in California was between \$90,000 and \$100,000. Few families can afford the traditional option of buying a home in which to raise a family because although the median value of a home rose by 220 percent in the past 9 years, the median income of a household rose by only 98 percent during the same period.

In another example, the SCAG¹ Regional Housing Element found that while a middle-income family (\$10,000/year) in 1970 could afford to buy about half the homes in the state, in 1977 the equivalent-income family (\$15,000/year) could afford less than 15 percent of those homes.

Exclusion of Families with Children from Existing Rental Units

Data Sources and Methods - To document the problem of exclusion of families with children, a survey of 5 California cities was used. The survey was conducted on two dates, approximately one month apart, in each city. Using rental listings in the major newspapers in each city, surveyors called the available rentals as if they were seeking to rent the units and asked whether children were allowed. The results were tallied by rent levels, by number of bedrooms, by whether the apartment was furnished or unfurnished, and by number of units in the building. A copy of the survey instruments are included in Appendix A. The results were used to determine child-exclusion rates and types of age restrictions.

In addition to this survey, an earlier survey of 10,000 Los Angeles rentals was used to compare rents on apartments which allow children to those which prohibit children.

Newspaper surveys have been used by a variety of agencies to determine rental rates, costs and availability. The Southern California Association of Governments, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, public housing agencies and city planning departments are among the groups who have found newspaper rental listings to be an excellent source of housing market data. Furthermore, not only are newspaper advertisements

¹ Southern California Association of Governments

the most frequently used information source for active searchers, they also prove to be the most effective means for most who obtain housing.¹

Findings - The survey conducted for this study found that children are excluded from the majority of rental units in every city studied, except San Francisco where "adults only" rentals are prohibited by local ordinance:

	<u>Accept Children</u>	<u>No Children</u>	<u>Age Restrictions</u>
Fresno	24%	53%	23%
Los Angeles	14%	71%	15%
San Diego	23%	65%	13%
San Francisco	86%	12%	2%
San Jose	22%	70%	8%

Thus, in all of the cities where exclusion of children is allowed, less than one-fourth of all rentals allow children of any age. Even including buildings with age restrictions, less than one-half of the units surveyed allow children.

The problem is most severe in San Jose, San Diego, and Los Angeles, where 70, 65, and 71 percent, respectively, of rentals allow no children of any age.

In contrast, the same type of survey in San Francisco, where local ordinance prohibits "no-kids" rentals, found that only about 12 percent of rentals surveyed banned all children, and only 2 percent placed age restrictions on tenant children.

The San Diego survey results are matched almost perfectly by a study performed by the San Diego Apartment Owners Association which found that only 34 percent of San Diego City rentals allow children.

¹ Kevin F. McCarthy, Housing Search and Mobility, The Rand Corporation, R-2451-HUD, September 1979. (Note: The Rand study suggests that illegal racial discrimination may cause some low-income searchers in racially mixed areas to depend more on friends and relatives as information sources rather than on newspapers. That theory, if true, would only apply to one survey--San Francisco's--because discrimination against children is neither illegal nor covert in the other 4 cities studied.)

Table 2 shows the same survey results tabulated by number of bedrooms in the unit. The exclusion rate remains high even in the units which by any standard should be large enough to accommodate families with children. The vast majority (about 75%) of renter families with children have only one or two children, and would therefore need a two-bedroom or smaller unit. Yet only about one-fourth of the two-bedroom units surveyed accept children without restrictions. In San Jose and Los Angeles over 70 percent of the two-bedroom rentals prohibit children of any age.

Even among three or more bedroom units, which should accommodate families, the majority of available rentals in every city studied, except San Francisco, either accepted no children or imposed age restrictions. In San Jose, Fresno, and Los Angeles, only 38, 35, and 24 percent, respectively, of three-bedroom rentals allow children.

The argument is often made that many buildings must exclude children because the available units are not appropriate for family use. The results of the survey indicate that, while the larger rentals do allow children somewhat more often than the smaller units, the exclusion rate is high even among rentals which would be considered "appropriate" for family tenancy. In this regard it is also interesting to note that in 3 of the 5 cities surveyed efficiency (or zero-bedroom) units are more likely to be available to families with children than are one-bedroom units, a situation which clearly does not support the "appropriateness" argument.

Exclusion of Families from Newly-Constructed Rentals

The argument is often made that the housing problems of families with children could be solved by simply building more rental units. While more rental construction is clearly a partial solution in that it eases pressure on the rental market, it does not appear to be the answer, or even a major component of the answer to the problem.

A survey was conducted of newly completed rentals in Los Angeles City, using building permits issued in 1977 to insure that the units involved had been completed and were occupied at the time of the survey in September 1979.

Table 2

ACCEPTANCE OF CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

No. of Bedrooms	Accept Children		No Children		Age Restricted		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Fresno</u>								
0	1	7.7%	12	92.3%	0	0	13	100.0%
1	18	9.9%	133	73.5%	30	16.6%	181	100.0%
2	99	32.4%	125	40.8%	82	26.8%	306	100.0%
3+	6	35.3%	6	35.3%	5	29.4%	17	100.0%
Total	124	24.0%	276	53.3%	117	22.6%	517	100.0%
<u>Los Angeles</u>								
0	6	12.2%	38	77.6%	5	10.2%	49	100.0%
1	34	9.0%	283	74.7%	62	16.4%	379	100.0%
2	64	17.4%	264	71.9%	39	10.6%	367	100.0%
3+	26	24.3%	54	50.5%	27	25.2%	107	100.0%
Total	130	14.4%	639	70.8%	133	14.7%	902	100.0%
<u>San Diego</u>								
0	18	20.5%	63	71.6%	7	8.0%	88	100.0%
1	76	17.0%	306	68.6%	64	14.3%	446	100.0%
2	90	27.9%	198	61.3%	35	10.8%	323	100.0%
3+	19	45.2%	17	40.5%	6	14.3%	42	100.0%
Total	203	22.6%	584	65.0%	112	12.5%	899	100.0%
<u>San Francisco</u>								
0	72	90.0%	8	10.0%	0	0	80	100.0%
1	145	78.8%	33	17.9%	6	3.3%	184	100.0%
2	110	92.4%	9	7.6%	0	0	119	100.0%
3+	41	95.3%	0	0	2	4.7%	43	100.0%
Total	368	86.4%	50	11.7%	8	1.9%	426	100.0%
<u>San Jose</u>								
0	5	9.4%	47	88.7%	1	1.9%	53	100.0%
1	17	18.1%	72	76.6%	5	5.3%	94	100.0%
2	37	25.2%	103	70.1%	7	4.8%	147	100.0%
3+	12	37.5%	6	18.8%	14	43.8%	32	100.0%
Total	71	21.8%	228	69.9%	27	8.3%	326	100.0%

A total of 3,148 units were surveyed, representing a sample of one-third of the rental building permits issued by Los Angeles in 1977. They include permits issued from all district offices. The findings are as follows:

Total Units Surveyed	3,148
Number converted to condominium	354
Condominiums allowing children	79 (22%)
Adults-only condominiums	275 (78%)
Number available for rent	2,794
Rentals allowing children	728 (26%)
Adults-only rentals	2,066 (74%)

Thus only about one-fourth of the new rental units in Los Angeles are available to families with children. The exclusion of families with children in the rental market is being perpetuated in new construction. New units are therefore not alleviating the problems faced by renters with children in Los Angeles.

By contrast, in San Francisco a study of 493 units revealed that only 10 percent of new units prohibited children. Also, none of the condominium conversions in San Francisco excluded children, as compared to 78 percent in Los Angeles. The findings were:

Total Units Surveyed	493
Number converted to condominiums	147
Condominiums allowing children	147 (100%)
Adults-only condominiums	0
Number available for rent	346
Rentals allowing children	311 (90%)
Adults-only rentals	35 (10%)

Clearly, San Francisco's ban on rental discrimination against children has had a positive effect on the availability of new rental units to families. A secondary effect appears to be the carry-over of nondiscriminatory policies from apartments to condominiums.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST RENTERS WITH CHILDREN

Renters with children, as a class, are in the curious position of paying the price of their own exclusion. As explained by economist Claude Elias, "...the fact that families with children are arbitrarily excluded from certain units represents a limitation to their choice of units, and so to that extent, they pay the cost of that arbitrary restriction."¹

Higher Rents

The same survey discussed earlier found that rentals which allow children tend to command a higher rent than those which exclude children.

Table 3 shows the survey results by rent category. With the exception of San Francisco where an ordinance prohibits discrimination against families with children in rental housing, the most expensive units (rents of \$450 per month and over) are most likely to rent to families with children.

Table 4 shows the median rent by bedroom size for rentals which allow, exclude, or restrict children. No clear pattern is evident for units that restrict children. However, comparing units which accept children to those which absolutely exclude children, in every case except San Francisco, median rents are higher for equivalent sized units that allow children. Rents are generally between \$20 and \$30 more per month higher for equivalent units that allow children, with the smaller difference being in one-bedroom rentals in Fresno, where buildings which allow children had the same median rents as "no-children" buildings. The biggest difference is in three-or-more bedroom units in Los Angeles where rentals that allow children have median rents \$97 higher than similar sized units which exclude children.

¹ Testimony of Dr. Claude Elias, Jr., President, Real Estate Research Council of Southern California, in the case of Marina Pt. Ltd. vs. Wolfson, Culver City Municipal Court, June 16, 1979.

Table 3
ACCEPTANCE OF CHILDREN BY RENT CATEGORY

Rent Category	Accept Children		No Children		Age Restricted		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Fresno								
0 - 149	5	12.8%	33	84.6%	1	2.6%	39	100%
150 - 249	96	25.7%	191	51.2%	86	23.0%	373	100%
250 - 349	17	20.5%	44	53.0%	22	26.5%	83	100%
350 - 449	6	27.2%	8	36.4%	8	36.4%	22	100%
450+	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	124	24.0%	276	53.3%	117	22.6%	517	100%
Los Angeles								
0 - 149	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	-	5	100%
150 - 249	16	13.2%	87	71.9%	18	14.3%	121	100%
250 - 349	32	10.2%	246	78.1%	37	11.7%	315	100%
350 - 449	42	14.6%	192	66.9%	53	18.5%	287	100%
450+	37	21.3%	112	64.4%	25	14.4%	174	100%
Total	130	14.4%	639	70.8%	133	14.7%	902	100%
San Diego								
0 - 149	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	0	-	11	100%
150 - 249	122	23.0%	318	59.9%	91	17.1%	531	100%
250 - 349	64	21.3%	217	72.1%	20	6.6%	301	100%
350 - 449	12	27.9%	30	69.8%	1	2.3%	43	100%
450+	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	0	-	13	100%
Total	203	22.6%	584	65.0%	112	12.5%	899	100%
San Francisco								
0 - 149	10	100.0%	0	-	0	-	10	100%
150 - 249	52	83.9%	8	12.9%	2	3.2%	62	100%
250 - 349	96	94.1%	6	5.9%	0	-	102	100%
350 - 449	81	91.0%	8	9.0%	0	-	89	100%
450+	129	79.1%	28	17.2%	6	3.7%	163	100%
Total	368	86.4%	50	11.7%	8	1.9%	426	100%
San Jose								
0 - 149	0	-	1	100.0%	0	-	1	100%
150 - 249	19	19.4%	74	75.5%	5	5.1%	98	100%
250 - 349	40	23.8%	120	71.4%	8	4.8%	168	100%
350 - 449	9	17.3%	30	57.7%	13	25.0%	52	100%
450+	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	7	100%
Total	71	21.8%	228	69.9%	27	8.3%	326	100%

Source: Fair Housing Project Survey, 1979

Table 4

MEDIAN RENTS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS*

<u>No. of Bedrooms</u>	<u>Accept Children</u>	<u>No Children</u>	<u>Age Restricted</u>
Fresno			
0	N.A.	\$125	N.A.
1	\$185	\$185	\$187
2	\$218	\$226	\$207
3+	\$337	\$275	\$200
Overall Median	<u>\$214</u>	<u>\$209</u>	<u>\$207</u>
Los Angeles			
0	N.A.	\$404	\$313
1	\$338	\$328	\$297
2	\$366	\$347	\$411
3+	\$515	\$418	\$438
Overall Median	<u>\$380</u>	<u>\$348</u>	<u>\$371</u>
San Diego			
0	\$230	\$183	\$217
1	\$233	\$222	\$221
2	\$273	\$248	\$239
3+	\$325	\$316	\$316
Overall Median	<u>\$246</u>	<u>\$239</u>	<u>\$228</u>
San Francisco			
0	\$218	\$263	N.A.
1	\$339	\$463	N.A.
2	\$455	\$525	N.A.
3+	\$514	N.A.	N.A.
Overall Median	<u>\$381</u>	<u>\$460</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
San Jose			
0	\$204	\$225	N.A.
1	\$267	\$246	\$238
2	\$309	\$298	\$292
3+	\$375	\$366	\$382
Overall Median	<u>\$296</u>	<u>\$276</u>	<u>\$352</u>

*unfurnished units

Source: Fair Housing Project Survey, 1979

It is noteworthy that in San Francisco, where over 85 percent of all units surveyed allow children, rents tended to be higher for buildings that prohibit children, placing the cost of illegal discrimination on those practicing discrimination rather than on the excluded class.

The findings of this survey are further supported by earlier surveys of more than 10,000 units in Los Angeles. Table 5 compares average rents for restricted vs. not-restricted buildings from that survey. Again, particularly among the larger bedroom sites, rentals which allowed children were significantly more expensive than those which did not.

Inadequate Housing Conditions

Having established that there is widespread discrimination against families with children in rental housing and that the restricted market is forcing families to pay higher rents, the study sought to examine additional effects of this discrimination. For example, if families with children could afford to pay more for housing or if the available stock, although limited, was sufficient to accommodate the need for family rental housing, then the discrimination problem could be said to have insignificant economic impacts. Consequently, the study compared inadequate housing conditions for renter families with children to those without children using federal and California state definitions of inadequate housing:

- overpaying: paying more than 25% of gross income for rent
- overcrowding: more than 1.01 persons per room
- substandard: living in a unit which lacks one or more essential systems (plumbing, heating, etc.) or has a major defect or combination of defects which make the unit unsafe or unsanitary

The study found consistently that renters with children are inadequately housed more often than those without children.

Data Sources & Methods - The study of the effects of discrimination is based on analysis using the following data sources:

- U.S. Census of Housing and Population, special cross-tabulations
- local "mid-decade" censuses and housing surveys to update census materials in each of the 5 cities

Table 5

**"HOMES UNLIMITED" SURVEY
(LOS ANGELES)**

	1976 1746 Listings			1977 2689 Listings			1978 6059 Listings			Total 10,494 Listings		
	No.	%	Avg. Rent	No.	%	Avg. Rent	No.	%	Avg. Rent	No.	%	Avg. Rent
"ACCEPT CHILDREN"	440	25.2%	\$390	985	36.6%	\$468	1817	29.9%	\$471	3242	30.9%	\$460
Single	7		204	25		181	59		201	91		196
1 Bedroom	73		223	93		257	182		292	348		268
2 "	223		365	520		463	960		454	1703		445
3 "	119		500	327		561	560		559	1006		553
4 "	13		690	20		635	53		753	86		716
5+ "	5		775	-		-	3		875	8		813
"NO CHILDREN"	678	38.8%	\$252*	1077	40.0%	\$321	2529	41.7%	\$331	4284	40.8%	\$316
Single*	170		157	234		193	520		205	924		193
1 Bedroom	242		206	439		282	1077		301	1758		283
2 "	245		350	372		431	364		434	1481		419
3 "	18		406	31		561	66		472	115		486
4 "	3		423	-		-	2		380	5		405
5+ "	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
"WILL CONSIDER"***	409	23.4%	\$375	495	18.4%	\$395	1271	20.9%	\$425	2175	20.7%	\$418
Single	5		177	17		182	51		200	73		194
1 Bedroom	90		229	68		219	263		300	421		283
2 "	212		371	295		431	695		435	1202		423
3 "	100		524	108		562	251		560	459		552
4 "	2		425	7		639	11		758	20		683
5+ "	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-

* The average rents shown on the Table includes all sizes of apartments; but because some "singles" are not suitable for families, rents have been refigured for averages without singles: 1976 - \$284; 1977 - \$357; 1978 - \$363; Total - \$349. Even not counting singles, average rents for apartments refusing children are significantly lower than those accepting.

** A small number of listings (5 - 7%) indicate that they will accept or will consider children on an age-restricted basis, usually infants or older teenagers.

SOURCE: Brief of *Amicus Curiae* Fair Housing for Children Coalition, *Wolfson v. Marina Point, Ltd.*, Los Angeles County Superior Court, September 18, 1978.

- The Census/HUD Annual Housing Survey for San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles
- The California Statewide Housing Plan and other materials supplied by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

Findings - For the State of California as a whole, 45% of renters with children are inadequately housed, as compared to 32% of renters without children.¹

A similar comparison held true for each of the five cities studied. To summarize:

<u>City</u>	<u>Percent of Renters Inadequately Housed</u>	
	<u>With Children</u>	<u>Without Children</u>
State of California	45%	32%
Fresno	46%	35%
Los Angeles	49%	35%
San Diego	48%	42%
San Francisco ²	50%	38%
San Jose	51%	41%

Holding income constant, the results are even more striking. Table 6 compares inadequate housing by income group. Low income is here defined as income below \$15,000 per year (or about 80% of the statewide median); moderate income is \$15,000 - \$22,499 (or 80 - 120% of the statewide median); and upper income is defined as \$22,500 and up. These are standard State of California definitions.

¹ Note that in this comparison and all subsequent comparisons of inadequate conditions the data presented are for households with two or more persons. Since single-person households do not have children, they do not provide a valid comparison to households with children, and therefore were excluded from the analysis.

² Please note that statistics on inadequate housing for San Francisco are not current enough to reflect any changes caused by the local anti-discrimination ordinance, and in any case the ordinance has not been in effect long enough to affect the overall living patterns in that city as reflected in this analysis.

Table 6

PERCENT OF INADEQUATELY-HOUSED RENTERS BY INCOME LEVEL
(RENTERS WITH CHILDREN COMPARED TO RENTERS WITHOUT CHILDREN)

	<u>Low Income</u>	<u>Moderate Income</u>	<u>Upper Income</u>
<u>State of California</u>			
With Children	63%	13%	12%
Without Children	53%	6%	5%
<u>City of Fresno</u>			
With Children	56%	12%	6%
Without Children	47%	3%	*
<u>City of Los Angeles</u>			
With Children	65%	22%	14%
Without Children	56%	7%	4%
<u>City of San Diego</u>			
With Children	62%	16%	8%
Without Children	49%	5%	2%
<u>City of San Francisco</u>			
With Children	68%	21%	13%
Without Children	64%	11%	5%
<u>City of San Jose</u>			
With Children	71%	20%	12%
Without Children	65%	6%	2%

* Less than 1%.

As Table 6 shows, the majority of low income renters in California face some housing inadequacies. However, it is consistently found that all income renters with children are more often inadequately housed than those without children.

Among moderate and upper income renters who should be able to function adequately in the housing market, a substantial percentage of families with children continue to be inadequately housed, while less than half as great a percentage of renters without children face these problems. In three of the 5 cities, Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco, more than 20 percent of moderate income renters with children are inadequately housed. Even for upper incomes, for the state as a whole and for three of the 5 cities surveyed, more than 12 percent are inadequately housed. This compares to between 2 and 5 percent of renters without children.

It is evident, therefore, that insufficient rentals are available to families with children at all incomes, and that even those families who, by virtue of their income, could be expected to be able to obtain decent housing at affordable rents, are forced to overpay or overcrowd in order to be housed.

Table 7 details the findings by income group. It shows that holding income constant, families with children are consistently more often inadequately housed than renters without children.

Inadequate housing conditions were also compared holding family size constant in order to investigate whether renters with children were overpaying and overcrowding more often than childless renters because of the greater number of people in the household. Table 8, therefore, shows inadequate housing conditions by number of persons per household. Consistently, renters with children are less well-housed than other renters. For the state as a whole, among two-person households, renter families with children are inadequately housed nearly twice as often as those without children, as shown by Table 8a:

Table 7

INADEQUATE HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR TWO OR MORE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME
(RENTERS WITH CHILDREN COMPARED TO RENTERS WITHOUT CHILDREN)

	Renters With Children			Renters Without Children		
	Total (In Thousands)	Inadequately Housed (In Thousands)	Percent Inadequately Housed	Total (In Thousands)	Inadequately Housed (In Thousands)	Percent Inadequately Housed
<u>State of California</u>						
Income						
\$0-\$ 7,499	292.4	284.0	97%	282.8	232.6	82%
\$ 7,500-\$14,999	431.8	173.4	40%	394.0	127.8	32%
\$ 15,000-\$22,499	270.7	35.9	13%	300.5	16.6	6%
\$ 22,500-\$34,999	98.0	12.3	12%	158.1	9.2	6%
\$ 35,000 and up	29.1	2.9	10%	63.6	2.6	4%
Total	1122.0	508.5	45%	1199.0	388.8	32%
<u>City of Fresno</u>						
Income						
\$0-\$ 7,499	5.7	4.6	81%	4.9	3.8	78%
\$ 7,500-\$14,999	6.0	2.0	33%	5.8	1.2	21%
\$ 15,000-\$22,499	2.5	0.3	12%	2.6	0.1	3%
\$ 22,500-\$34,999	0.8	*	5%	0.8	*	1%
\$ 35,000 and up	0.4	*	7%	0.5	0.0	0%
Total	15.4	7.0	46%	14.6	5.1	35%
<u>City of Los Angeles</u>						
Income						
\$0-\$ 7,499	50.5	46.6	92%	47.4	41.2	87%
\$ 7,500-\$14,999	72.3	33.8	47%	65.1	21.4	33%
\$15,000-\$22,499	42.6	9.5	22%	46.0	3.4	7%
\$22,500-\$34,999	17.1	2.5	14%	18.9	0.8	4%
\$35,000 and up	10.2	1.2	12%	13.7	0.4	2%
Total	192.7	93.6	49%	191.1	67.2	35%
<u>City of San Diego</u>						
Income						
\$0-\$ 7,499	12.7	12.3	97%	13.2	12.4	94%
\$ 7,500-\$14,999	19.4	8.3	43%	25.0	10.0	40%
\$15,000-\$22,499	9.7	1.6	16%	11.0	0.6	5%
\$22,500-\$34,999	3.3	0.2	7%	3.8	0.1	2%
\$35,000 and up	1.8	0.1	7%	2.2	0.1	2%
Total	46.8	22.5	48%	55.2	23.2	42%
<u>City of San Francisco</u>						
Income						
\$0-\$ 7,499	10.8	10.5	96%	15.1	13.6	90%
\$ 7,500-\$14,999	16.1	9.3	57%	23.1	10.8	47%
\$15,000-\$22,499	12.2	2.7	22%	18.0	2.0	11%
\$22,500-\$34,999	5.6	0.9	15%	9.4	0.6	6%
\$35,000 and up	3.6	0.4	11%	6.0	0.1	2%
Total	48.3	23.9	50%	71.6	27.0	38%
<u>City of San Jose</u>						
Income						
\$0-\$ 7,499	5.5	6.4	98%	5.5	5.3	96%
\$ 7,500-\$14,999	11.4	6.7	59%	8.9	4.0	45%
\$15,000-\$22,499	8.0	1.6	20%	5.8	0.3	6%
\$22,500-\$34,999	2.7	0.4	14%	2.1	*	2%
\$35,000 and up	1.4	0.1	6%	1.0	*	2%
Total	19.9	15.2	51%	23.4	9.6	41%

*less than 0.1%

Table 8
 PERCENT OF INADEQUATELY HOUSED RENTERS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD
 (RENTERS WITH CHILDREN COMPARED TO RENTERS WITHOUT CHILDREN)

Household Size	Renters With Children			Renters Without Children		
	Total Households (In 1000's)	Inadequately Housed (In 1000's)	Percent	Total Households (In 1000's)	Inadequately Housed (In 1000's)	Percent
<u>State of California</u>						
2 persons	88.5	57.1	65%	1009.1	338.8	34%
3-4 persons	664.2	248.7	37%	175.5	42.3	24%
5 or more persons	369.3	202.7	55%	14.4	7.7	54%
Total	1122.0	508.5	45%	1199.0	388.8	32%
<u>City of Fresno</u>						
2 persons	1.1	0.8	74%	11.7	4.5	39%
3-4 persons	7.9	3.1	39%	2.7	0.5	20%
5 or more persons	6.4	3.1	48%	0.2	0.1	46%
Total	15.4	7.0	46%	14.6	5.1	35%
<u>City of Los Angeles</u>						
2 persons	19.0	12.4	65%	165.2	57.3	35%
3-4 persons	114.7	45.4	40%	24.5	9.2	38%
5 or more persons	59.0	35.8	61%	1.4	0.7	51%
Total	192.7	93.6	49%	191.1	67.2	35%
<u>City of San Diego</u>						
2 persons	2.8	2.0	71%	32.5	13.2	41%
3-4 persons	20.8	9.1	44%	6.0	2.7	44%
5 or more persons	9.8	5.0	51%	0.9	0.5	50%
Total	33.4	16.1	48%	39.4	16.4	42%
<u>City of San Francisco</u>						
2 persons	4.2	3.2	77%	59.0	22.4	38%
3-4 persons	27.8	12.3	44%	11.7	4.1	35%
5 or more persons	16.3	8.5	53%	0.9	0.5	50%
Total	48.3	23.9	50%	71.6	27.0	38%
<u>City of San Jose</u>						
2 persons	1.7	1.3	73%	18.5	7.2	39%
3-4 persons	17.7	7.7	43%	4.3	2.1	48%
5 or more persons	10.5	6.3	60%	0.6	0.3	50%
Total	29.9	15.2	51%	23.4	9.6	41%

Note: Totals and percents may not compute exactly as shown due to rounding.

Table 8a
SUMMARY OF STATE PERCENTAGES FROM TABLE 8

<u>Persons per Household</u>	<u>Percent Inadequately Housed Renters</u>	
	<u>With Children</u>	<u>Without Children</u>
2	65	34
3-4	37	24
5+	<u>55</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	45	32

These results are consistent among the 5 cities studied. Clearly, therefore, the greater problem faced by families with children does not result from their larger size. In this regard it is also noteworthy that two-person renter families with children are ill-housed (65% statewide) more often than large (5+ person) families with children (55% indadequately housed statewide).

Finally, Table 9 holds both income and family size constant for renters with and without children. At every income and for all areas studied, renters with children are more often inadequately housed. Again, the most striking comparison is among middle and upper income households. For the state as a whole, Table 10 shows that of two-person households with incomes above \$15,000 per year, families who should, by income and family size standards, have available to them the majority of rental units, experience inadequate housing 10 times as often as the percentage of renters with no children.

With all other factors held constant, the renter with a child is, therefore, much more likely to overpay, overcrowd, or live in substandard conditions than the all-adult household.

Table 9

PERCENT OF INADEQUATELY HOUSED TWO-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME
(RENTERS WITH CHILDREN COMPARED TO RENTERS WITHOUT CHILDREN)

	\$0 to <u>\$7,499</u>	\$7,500 to <u>\$14,999</u>	\$15,000 to <u>\$22,499</u>	\$22,500 to <u>\$34,999</u>	\$35,000 or more	<u>Total</u>
<u>State of California</u>						
Two-Person Renters						
With Children	95%	44%	33%	30%	17%	64%
Without Children	87%	36%	4%	3%	1%	34%
<u>City of Fresno</u>						
Two-Person Renters						
With Children	83%	34%	8%	0%	0%	65%
Without Children	78%	22%	1%	1%	0%	39%
<u>City of Los Angeles</u>						
Two-Person Renters						
With Children	89%	62%	18%	12%	2%	65%
Without Children	85%	30%	6%	3%	1%	35%
<u>City of San Diego</u>						
Two-Person Renters						
With Children	89%	50%	40%	13%	0%	71%
Without Children	86%	25%	2%	6%	2%	40%
<u>City of San Francisco</u>						
Two-Person Renters						
With Children	100%	50%	40%	12%	2%	77%
Without Children	90%	45%	9%	5%	0%	38%
<u>City of San Jose</u>						
Two-Person Renters						
With Children	100%	60%	8%	0%	0%	73%
Without Children	84%	46%	3%	^	0%	39%

^ Less than 1%

SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

In addition to economic burdens, there are other negative effects associated with housing discrimination against children. Among these are psychological damage to children, de facto discrimination against a large percentage of women and minorities,¹ and segregation by age, race, and sex.

Effect on Children

"Since every human being depends upon his cumulative experiences with others for cues as to how he should view and value himself, children who are consistently rejected understandably begin to question and doubt whether they, their family, and their group really deserve no more respect from the larger society than they receive."

--Kenneth B. Clark, Dark Ghetto:
Dilemmas of Social Power, 1965

"The problems children face as public liabilities are related directly to the way our larger economic and political system operates. It is a system that is making life harder in our schools, our communities, and our families. It threatens not only our children's humanity, but the possibilities of their being able to live as citizens in a political democracy."

--Will Riggan, "Children as Social
Liabilities: Working Paper #9,"
Childhood and Government Project,
UC Berkeley, 1976

¹ California's Unruh Civil Rights Act and Rumford Fair Housing Act collectively protect renters from discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, marital status, and physical disability. The courts have extended these protections to unmarried couples, homosexuals, men with long hair, and persons of "unusual" political views. However, as now interpreted, it is perfectly legal under state law to refuse to rent to any person who has a child. This legal loophole is being challenged by a couple who were evicted for having a baby in an adults-only complex. Their case, *Wolfson v. Marina Point, Ltd.*, is on appeal before the California Supreme Court.

According to sociology researcher Dr. Susan Robbins, "It is clear from these and other psychological and sociological studies that discrimination against children can result in grave damage to the essential social structures upon which society depends--the family, the socialization of the young, and the integrated social structure as a whole."

Impact on Minority and Female-Headed Households

Black, Hispanic and female-headed families with children are renters more often than "white"¹ or male-headed families with children. Consequently, they are more deeply affected by any problems related to rental housing. Charts 1-3 show that, statewide, a major percentage of minority renters (41% for Blacks, 54% for Hispanics) and female-headed renter families (62%) have children.²

Table 10 compares minority and female-headed households to total and "white" households with children as to the percent who are renters. So, for example, in Fresno where 36% of all families with children are renters and only 30% of "white" families with children are renters, as many as 57% of Black, 47% of Hispanic, and 72% of female-headed families with children are renters. Thus, in Fresno, Blacks with children rent nearly twice as often as "whites," and female-headed households are renters twice as often as families with children overall.

In all 5 cities, a far greater percentage of minority and female-headed families with children are renters than is true of non-minority or male-headed families.

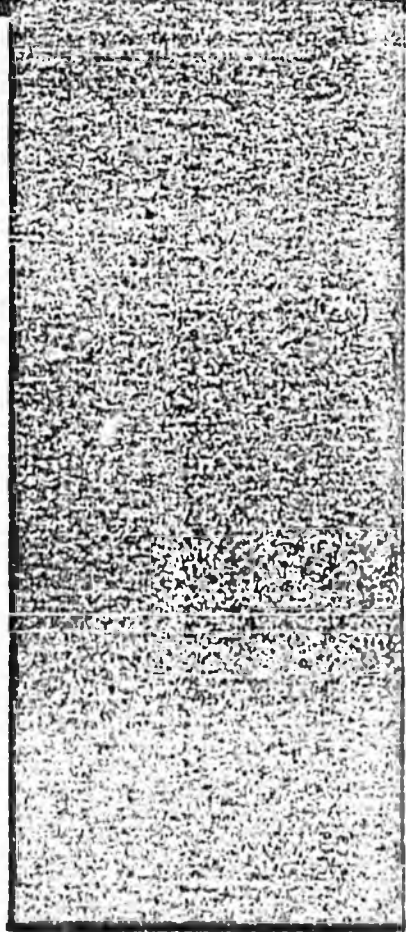
From this data alone it is apparent that exclusion of families with children also tends to exclude minorities and female-headed families.

¹ "White" as used here means other than Black or Hispanic. It may include other minority groups which represent smaller portions of the population.

² Although each chart includes all households which fit the category description, some households fall into more than one category, e.g., some Black renter households are also female-headed. Therefore, the categories cannot be added together to obtain a grand total.

CALIFORNIA RENTERS

FEMALE
TOTAL



616,200

FEMALE
WITH
CHILDREN



384,800

CALIFORNIA RENTERS

HISPANIC
TOTAL

HISPANIC
WITH
CHILDREN



517,000



278,000

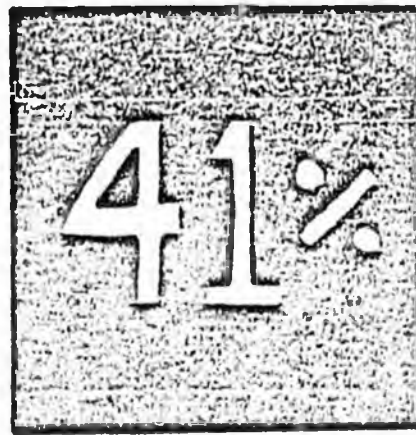
CALIFORNIA RENTERS

BLACK
TOTAL

BLACK
WITH
CHILDREN



399,000



165,000