

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES 1985-1986 86/2

4122

SJUD

SB 441

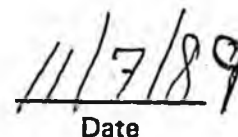
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S. L. A. M.

Society's League Against Molestation
(In Memory of Amy Sue Seitz)

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

S.L.A.M. was organized by Patti Linebaugh, whose grand-daughter, Amy Sue Seitz, was molested and murdered in 1978 by Theodore Frank, a convicted child molester who had been freed from a hospital because psychiatrists believed he had "recovered". S.L.A.M.'s first success was the repeal of the mentally disordered sex offender law in California.

S.L.A.M. Purpose

S.L.A.M. exists to wipe out child molestation through a three-fold program of:

Education --- Aimed at the public, legislators, prosecutors and police, S.L.A.M. focuses on child molestation as a violent crime that is the result of the sexual preference of pedophiles.

Legislation --- S.L.A.M. believes that because pedophilia is incurable, mandatory long-term sentencing must be the basis for all child molestation law.

Child and Family Support --- S.L.A.M. is committed to helping the victims of sexual abuse and their parents deal with the problems of psychological trauma and prosecution involvement. S.L.A.M. is dedicated to securing the rights of children as they face a society and a system which is stacked against them.

S.L.A.M. Program

S.L.A.M. fulfills its purpose through the following program:

Education --- Through its work to strengthen the laws protecting children, and through public information programs and chapter educational activities, S.L.A.M. works to educate children, parents, teachers, judges, prosecutors and police about the true nature of child molestation and how it can be eradicated.

Legislation --- Through grass-roots advocacy before elected officials, prosecutors and police, through public information and court-watch programs, and through the establishment of an Institute for Children's Justice which helps the states rewrite molestation laws and train medical, psychological, prosecutorial and police personnel, S.L.A.M. works to protect children from molestation.

Child and Family Support --- Through its Child Molestation Information Line, its chapter support network, and referrals to qualified counselors, S.L.A.M. helps victims and their families deal with the tragedy of molestation.

POSITION PAPER

SENATE BILL NO. 441

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."

SB 441 would provide for criminal sanctions for unlawfully restraining a minor.

The department supports this bill as long as it is clear that there is no legislative intent to charge probation officers, youth counselors, and social workers who, in their line of duty, may take or restrain a minor.

Section 1 of SB 441 states that in order to entice a minor a person must intend "to temporarily conceal the child from the child's lawful custodian." When social workers take children into custody, they must notify the parents. However, there may be cases where the social worker cannot notify the parent immediately because to do so may place the child in danger of physical or mental harm by the parent. If there is an incidence of physical harm, then Section (b) would allow the social worker an affirmative defense. However, the time and effort the department would need to exert in answering a charge of restraint of a minor and in establishing an affirmative defense would only reduce the time needed to provide protection and preventive services to children and their families. Furthermore, if the child has been emotionally or psychologically abused, the social worker would be guilty of restraint of the minor if the minor was concealed from the parent for any amount of time.

In order to avoid the problem stated above or frivolous complaints, the department suggests that subsection (d) be added which would state that this section (11.41.340) does not apply to the Department of Health and Social Services when performing its duties under AS 47.

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

DATE: March 6, 1986

APPROVED: John R. Pugh
John R. Pugh, Commissioner
Department of Health
and Social Services

DATE: 3/4/86

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : SB 441
 Title : An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor.
 Sponsor : _____
 Requestor : Devries
 Date of Request : 2/26/86

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Health & Social Services
 BRU : Youth Services
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS :

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

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

n/a

Prepared by : Michael L. Price, Director
 Division : Family and Youth Services

Phone : 465-3170
 Date : 2/26/86

Approved by Commissioner : John R. Pugh
 Agency : Department of Health & Social Services

Date : 2/26/86

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER

Support

February 25, 1986

SB441 - "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."

Our interpretation of this legislation is that it will remove an often used defense in current statutes that requires that the victim be held for a "protracted period". It also refers to minors only.

Passage of this legislation will assist the investigation and ultimate prosecution of cases involving exploitation of and/or missing minors.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : SB441
 Title : "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."
 Sponsor : Senator Devries
 Requestor : S. HESS
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Public Safety
 BRU : Alaska State Troopers
 Components : Detachments and CIB

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

No fiscal impact is anticipated.

Prepared by : Francis C. Allan *F.C.A.* Phone : 269-5691
 Division : Alaska State Troopers Date : 2/25/86
 Approved by Commissioner : Robert J. Sundberg Date : 2/26/86
 Agency : Public Safety

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

PORNOGRAPHY: AMERICA'S DARK STAIN

By Jimmy Swaggart

Addiction to pornography will destroy . . . just as alcohol or drugs.



Lori, a three-year-old with rosy cheeks, blond hair and blue eyes, was playing outside her home in a Denver suburb when a man enticed her into his car. Three days later a party of hikers found Lori at a park in the foothills of the Rockies. They heard a child's cry coming from an outhouse, and when they looked down deep into the pit, there was Lori. She was ankle deep in sewage, naked except for her panties. When they asked her what she was doing there, she replied: "I'm home. I live here." After she was pulled out of the ten-foot pit, doctors discovered that Lori was suffering from hypothermia, trenchfoot — and *sexual abuse*. A few days after that, she identified a twenty-one-year-old man in a police lineup. "He was the bad man," she said. "He put me in the hole."¹

A short time ago a day-care center in California was shut down and staff members accused of molesting their

Lori is united with her anguished mother after her dreadful ordeal. Now she has nightmares: two or three times a week, she wakes up crying for help.

charges — perhaps even renting them out to pedophiles and pornographers.²

THE DARK STAIN

Since the so-called "sexual revolution" back in the sixties, America has been suffering the consequences of this "new enlightenment." Today, seven out of every ten teenage girls are

already pregnant when they marry.³ Homosexuality, with all its associated aberrations and perversions, threatens to inundate the nation. We are further told that between 100,000 and 500,000 American children will be molested this year. On top of this, incest has become so common that the normal mind can barely absorb the statistics.





Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

May 1, 1936

M E M O R A N D U M:

To: Senator Pat Rodey, Chairman, Senate Judiciary

From: Senator Edna DeVries *Edna*

Subject: SB 441

Today SB 441, an act concerning the unlawful restraint of a minor, passed out of Senate HESS and passed on to your committee. I would appreciate your earliest scheduling of this bill.

This is the second legislative session that I know of when these people have worked to get some protection for their children. We have received petitions from the Anchorage containing 659 signatures supporting this legislation.

Our initial concern regarding undo suspicion between participants in informal contact among strangers has been addressed in the language of the bill.

God bless you during these last, trying days of the session.

Edna



Missing & Exploited Children

How State Laws Can Help

By Jay Howell

Each year in this country hundreds of thousands of children disappear, and thousands more become the victims of criminal and sexual exploitation. People from all over the country and from all walks of life are demanding that something be done to solve the problem of missing and exploited children.

Out of an estimated 1.2 million children reported missing in the U.S. annually, some 1 million are classified as runaways. Estimates of the number of children who are kidnapped by non-custodial parents range from 25,000 to 500,000. An estimated 85 percent of children who were criminally or sexually exploited were missing at the time of the occurrence. Whether they leave home voluntarily or not, missing children are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

Although the problem of missing and exploited children demands nationwide awareness and action, we at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children believe that the best place to begin is by enacting laws at the state level. The time has come to begin to translate what we do know about crimes against children into a careful consideration of statutory reforms that will better protect children.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received thousands of requests from elected officials, concerned organizations, and citizens seeking information about legislative measures that can be taken to protect children.

Mr. Howell is executive director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The professionals who deal with cases of missing or exploited children have learned that it is critical that the methods for dealing with child victimization be updated and improved. New programs are desperately needed to educate children and their families on prevention techniques.

After examining child-protection measures from all over the country, we at the center determined that there is a critical need to share information about the most effective legislative provisions that have been enacted in various states. The result of this effort is *Selected State Legislation: A Guide for Effective State Laws to Protect Children*.

Selected State Legislation is a resource that suggests almost 100 individual concepts that state legislatures can consider. Most of the measures have been enacted into law in at least one state. The laws in the guide, however, are not perfect; they must be examined and refined by each state legislature. But *Selected State Legislation* is an excellent start—and the first publication of its kind in the field.

The guide to legislation deals with 14 specific aspects of the problem of missing and exploited children: missing children, sexual abuse and exploitation, criminal code provisions, the child in the courtroom, the privacy of the child victim, education and prevention, school programs, licensing and criminal history information, training programs, rehabilitation of the child victim, court-appointed advocates, parental kidnapping, child pornography, and child prostitution. Following is what states can do.

Answers for abuse?

by Kathe Peratrovich-Dooley

Will your child become the victim of sexual abuse? The odds are high, according to national experts who say one out of every four females and one out of every ten males are sexually abused by the time they reach eighteen.

And that may be just scratching the surface, says Dr. Sharon Araji, assistant professor of sociology, because data have been gathered by agencies only as incidents have come to light.

"It's still very difficult to do research in this area because of the subject and the ethical problems," Araji said. She thinks the recent media blitz publicizing the problem has "at least opened it up."

Araji joined the faculty in 1984 after completing a National Institute of Mental Health post-doctoral fellowship on child sexual abuse. Working with David Finkelhor, director of the Family Research Lab at the University of New Hampshire, Araji researched the subject with a review of studies and published opinion dating from the early 1900s.

About 90 percent of known sexual offenders are male, according to Araji, but the stereotypical "dirty old man" is not usual. Offenders are often "responsible," middle-class citizens. Wasilla residents were shocked last fall to discover a school music teacher had molested a number of his students.

Based on their findings, Finkelhor and Araji developed a four-factor model "that attempts to explain why offenders actually molest children."

Their research failed to find support for just one factor. "Rather," said Araji, "the four factors -- emotional congruence, sexual arousal, blockage and disinhibition -- were found in varying combinations. *Emotional congruence* can be defined as a feeling of

being comfortable with a child...more comfortable than with an adult," said Araji.

The *sexual arousal* factor refers to the offender being aroused by children rather than adults.

"Some of the offenders," she said, "have an aversion to secondary sexual development (puberty). They like the smooth, undeveloped bodies of children."

Blockage occurs when sexual offenders lack appropriate interaction with their peers and seek out someone they feel comfortable with - often a child.

The fourth factor, *disinhibition*, refers to the breaking of barriers against having sex with children, often as a result of alcohol or drug use. Sometimes the cause of disinhibition is a strong patriarchal attitude. Some people think, according to Araji, that they have a right, or duty, to have sex with their children.

In the 70s, internationally known researchers, Murray Strauss and Richard Gellis, conducted a landmark study on the broader area of conflict and violence in the family. The results showed that the problem cut across all social strata in the United States and forced people to stop "pretending it didn't exist," said Araji.

A 10-year follow up study is now underway. In addition to the original questions, Strauss and Gellis are asking individuals what kinds of social support systems they found helpful.

If funding can be found, Araji would like to duplicate the study in Alaska. She would like to include questions seeking more specific information on child sexual abuse, and use the data collected to test the validity of the four-factor model.

continued on page 5

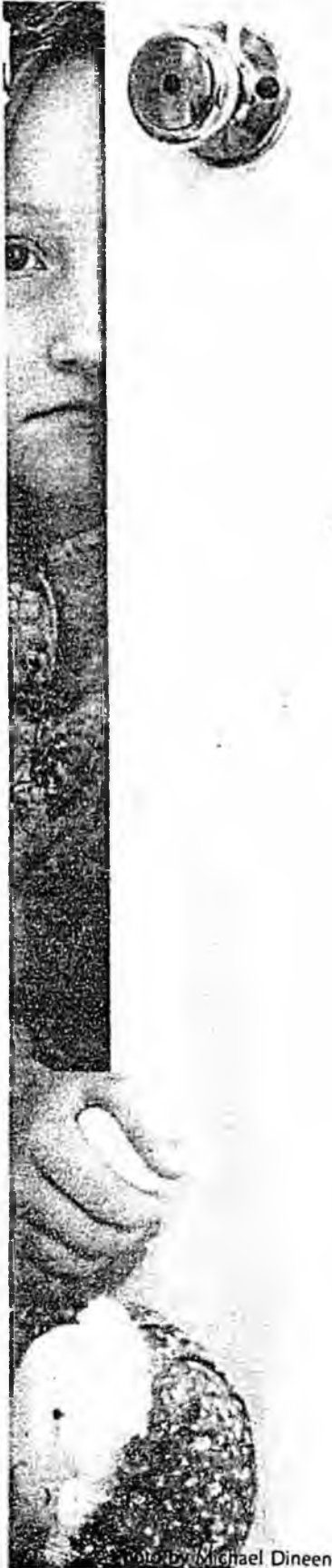


Photo by Michael Dineen

iges

Cutting the Christmas Tree

*The road taking us north from the city
wound through the mountains like a string
of lights on the tree I searched for every year.
I watched him fill and tap his pipe
and talk of his son about to join
the army and the... of his youngest daughter
beginning to walk and of parents on the farm.*

*When we entered the woods, it was snowing.
I half expected a stranger to appear
and ask him home to meet the wife and kids
to see the barn and then the Christmas crib.
No one appeared. We followed a game trail
into a frozen swamp then through a maze
of stunted spruce and moose-cropped willows.*

*He wanted to cut the first two trees
we found that were full and thicker than our
wrists above the waist-deep snow. I claimed
we needed one worthy of his daughter.
As we trudged beyond the other cutters' voices
in our search for the ideal stand of spruce,
the season rode me like an angry child.*

*I reached the second ridge and turned to tell
him of my need to walk until the cold
lashed my face as my cruel words had lashed
the parents I blamed for giving what they had
and then it was too late to ask forgiveness.
He was far below, a small white-bearded ghost
who called and called my name. I went down.*

*He said we should go back and cut two trees
we passed about an hour ago. We cut
them near the ground and took some extra branches
to fill the empty spaces. Our trail was
drifted over, and behind the lifting clouds
the night was black. It was too cold to talk.
Our eyes were narrowed slits of ice.*

*If someone in a cabin on the ridge watched us
cutting, we might have seemed to be figures
in one of those glass globes his parents treasured:
where a sleigh approaches a farm and a man
drags a great tree from his woods, a gentle snow
falling on the scene. That night, I drilled holes
in the tree's trunk to shape my forgiving tree.*

Tom Sexton

Abuse answers?

(continued from page 1)

Is Alaska's rate of child sexual abuse higher than the national average? No one knows for sure. A 1984 study indicates that the state faces three times the number of child sexual abuse cases that it did four years ago.

"When you talk about rates," said Araj, "It's difficult to say one's higher than another because what we have to go on is reported cases. It could be that Alaska is just more concerned and, therefore, more cases, are reported."

Given Alaska's isolation factor, the high rate of alcoholism, and a transient population, Araj is eager to research the subject to explain better why people abuse children. Araj also views research as a tool to evaluate prevention programs for their strengths and weaknesses.

"Generally, child offenders as a group tend not to be violent," she said. "They express that they do have real caring. We couldn't control them, so now we are telling the victims you can say no."

"Imagine a little child about this tall," she said, indicating a height of about 3 feet, "looking up at a 6-foot babysitter or dad saying 'you cannot touch me.'"

"If the child can't say no, does that make them feel guilty because they can't say no? Or being very naive, does the child say no because we told them they could say no - and they became physically as well as sexually abused? We don't know about the consequences at this point."

Araj is deeply involved in the logistics of planning an international seminar on child physical and sexual abuse.

Scheduled for Stockholm in June, it will provide a forum "where top experts from the two countries can get together to explore ideas and research projects," said Araj. She hopes it will form the basis for further cooperative research projects between the two countries as researchers seek effective ways to halt the spread of child sexual abuse.



SOCIETY'S LEAGUE AGAINST MOLESTATION
(IN MEMORY OF AMY SUE SEITZ)

SUNDAY,
FEBRUARY 10, 1985

TO: SENATOR MITCH ABOOD,

FIRST I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR RESPONSE TO MY PHONE CALL IN THE LATTER PART OF '84, IN REGARDS TO OUR REQUEST IN S.L.A.M. OF ASKING YOU TO RE-INTRODUCE H.B. 444, THE CHILD ENTICEMENT BILL WHICH WAS SPONSERED BY REP. JOHN LISKA. THIS BILL DIED IN THE SENATE LAST YEAR. BECAUSE OF THE INCRKASE OF CHILD ENTICKMENTS (SEE ARTICLES, BLOTTERS ENCLOSED) A STRONG LAW IS NEEDED NOW MORE THAN EVER! EXCEPT FOR INCEST CASES, AND OUT & OUT KIDNAPPING, WE BELIEVE THAT MOST ALL OF THE SEKUAL ABUSE WHICH HAS BEEN INFLECTED UPON OUR YOUNG BEGAN WITH A MOLESTER BEGULLING AN INNOCENT CHILD WITH AN OFFER OF CANDY, COME SEE MY BUNNY RABBIT IN THE WOODS OR OTHER SUCH TRICKS. WHEN A CHILD DOES SUCCUMB TO AN ENTICEMENT, IT IS ALMOST ALWAYS TO LATE TO HELP THEM BEFORE THEY ARE RAPED, SODOMIZED, VIOLATED IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE WAY, TORTURED MUTILATED AND OFTEN MURDERED.

H.B. 444 AS WRITTEN WILL GIVE THE POLICE OFFICERS A LAW, THAT WILL ALLOW THEM TO ARREST THE MOLESTER.

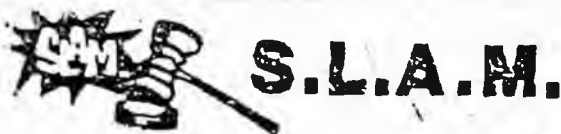
THE ONLY THING I WOULD LIKE TO SEE CHANGED ABOUT THE ENTICEMENT BILL IS TO HAVE THE AGES THAT IT WILL COVER RAISED TO 16, BECAUSED CHICO RODRIQUES USUALLY MOVED IN ON BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 16. WE FEEL THAT MOST TEENAGERS, YOUNGER TEENAGERS, DO NOT HAVE THE MATURITY TO MAKE THE RIGHT DECISIONS WHEN IT COMES DOWN TO KNOWING WHATS BEST FOR THEM OR SAFE. SO SOMETIMES THEY TAKE CHANCES, THESE KIDS, THEY LISTEN TO SOMEONE, OF THE "LIKES" OF CHICO RODRIQUES WHEN HE OFFERS THEM DRUGS OR A PLACE TO "CRASH" FOR THE NIGHT. HE TAKES THESE BOYS INTO HIS HOUSK. THEY ARE NOW AT HIS MERCY. MERCY IS PROBABLY THE LAST WORD I SHOULD USE HERE BECAUSE VERMIN LIKE CHICO RODRIQUES DO NOT EVEN KNOW WHAT THE WORD MEANS. AT ANY RATE, THESE TEENAGERS ARE DECEIVED. THEY GO ALONG, THEY ARE "USED", AND THEY "LOSE".

IN THE TIME BETWEEN NOW AND THE NEXT 6 WEEKS I WILL BE GATHERING AS MANY SIGNATURES AS I POSSIBLY CAN TO SUPPORT THE NEW BILL, AND THIS TIME I ALSO PLAN TO GO OUT AROUND WITH MY LITTLE TAPE RECORDER AND VERBALLY GETTING PEOPLE'S OPINION, ABOUT WHAT THEY WOULD LEGALLY LIKE TO SEE HAPPEN WITH THE "CHILD ENTICERS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA! I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE NEW DRAFTED BILL TO SHOW THE PUBLIC.

SENATOR ABOOD, I KNOW I HAVE BEEN VERY SLOW IN SENDING THIS MATERIAL TO YOU, BUT IF THERE IS ANYWAY POSSIBLE THAT A NEW BILL ON ENTICEMENT COULD BE DRAFTED UP, WE WOULD RREALY APPRECIATE IT IN S.L.A.M.

THANK YOU AGAIN!
CELLA WARRIOR
PRES. ANCHORAGE CHAPTER OF
S.L.A.M.

Celia S. Warrior



SOCIETY'S LEAGUE AGAINST MOLESTATION
(IN MEMORY OF AMY SUE SEITZ)

ANCHORAGE CHAPTER OF S.L.A.M.
P.O. BOX 984
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA (99510)

SUNDAY
MARCH 10, 1985

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FURNACE,

WE WERE HOPING, AND IF THERE IS ANYWAY POSSIBLE, THAT YOU COULD RE-INTRODUCE H.B. 444 THE BILL THAT REP. JOHN LISKA SPONSORED AND PUSHED THROUGH, AND WHICH DID GET AS FAR AS THE SEN. WHERE IT DIED. IT IS A VERY GOOD BILL, REP. FURNACE. IT IS A PREVENTATIVE MEASURE TYPE BILL, AND IT IS MUCH NEEDED IN OUR STATE. IT ADDRESSES THE VERY CORE OF CHILD MOLESTATION!

WHEN THOSE PERVERTS ARE OUT THERE, PROWLING OUR STREETS, ATTEMPTING TO "ENTICE" OUR KIDS, TO BE REALISTIC, THEY WISH TO ABDUCT OUR CHILDREN, AND AFTER TO DO TO THAT CHILD WHATEVER IS IN THEIR SICK MINDS TO DO, AND NO MATTER WHAT A LOT OF THE LIBERALS ARE CONTINUALLY SPOUTING OFF AT THE MOUTH THAT "ENTICKMENT" IS A NON-VIOLENT CRIME. IT IS NOT TRUE! THESE ARE VIOLENT PERSONS. THEY ARE "DEGENERATES" WITH "WARPED" PERSONALITIES! THE MAJORITY OF THEM ARE DANGEROUS, IN THAT THEY CARRY WEAPONS, GUNS, KNIVES, (SEE CASES OF SINGLETARY, SWEDEN, ENCLOSED)

I AM ALSO ENCLOSED A COPY OF THE ALASKA - "GOOD SAMARITIAN ACT", BECAUSE THERE ARE TIMES THAT A CHILD WILL BE IN NEED OF AID, FOR EXAMPLE: A FRIEND, OURS WAS TELLING ME THAT A LITTLE GIRL WANDERED INTO HER BACK YARD ONE DAY, AND SHE CALLED THE POLICE, BUT WHEN THEY RESPONDED TO HER CALL, THEY GAVE HER SUCH A THIRD DEGREE, THAT SHE WAS CONCERNED THAT THEY WERE GOING TO HAUL HER INTO COURT. AND WHY CAUTION IS WARRANTED HERE, THE POLICE SHOULD USE DISCERNMENT. BUT FOR EVERY 100 OR SO PEOPLE THAT MEAN NO HARM TO A CHILD, SUCH AS TOWARD THE LITTLE LOST GIRL, THERE ARE PERSONS THAT MIGHT HAVE OTHER INTENTIONS ALTOGETHER. MOST PEOPLE ARE VERY GOOD CITIZENS, AND MOST PEOPLE, ARE PEOPLE THAT HAVE FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AROUND. BUT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SPECTRUM IS THAT WE LIVE IN A TIME, WHERE THE LEGAL SYSTEMS ACROSS OUR NATION IS PROGRESSIVELY MOVING TOWARD LAXNESS IN DEALING WITH THE CRIMINALS. OVERCROWDED PRISONS, EASIER PARDONS, LENIENT JUDGES. ECT. BUT IF YOU TAKE A POLL OF THE PUBLIC AT LARGE, THEY WILL TELL YOU THAT THEY WISH TO SEE THOSE THAT BREAK THE LAW SERVE TIME IN JAIL BEFITTING THE CRIME THEY COMMITTED (COULD USE SOME OF THE MONEY THAT THEY KEEP STUFFING INTO THE PERMANENT FUND TO BUILD PRISONS INSTEAD OF MAKING THOSE EASTERN BANKERS HAPPY) ALL WE WANT IS FOR THEM TO BE LOCKED UP, AND AWAY FROM OUR KIDS!

PLEASE, &, AGAIN, THIS IS A GOOD BILL AND IF YOU COULD RE-INTRODUCE IT IN THE HOUSE, WE WILL THANK YOU FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS!

SINCERELY

Celia Warron
PRES. S.L.A.M., ALASKA

the phone or assign someone to answer calls. Get support from your loved ones. Don't panic. Wait, hope, and pray.

What motivates child abductors/kidnappers?

Crimes of this type are often imitative. For example, a child is a victim of a kidnap/murder. The tragedy makes the headlines. Soon thereafter, another child becomes a victim. Often a "sick" individual commits the second crime to imitate the first, to "share in the glory."

Crimes of this type are the most dramatic and carry the most severe punishments. Crimes of this type are actually quite rare; many missing children are found unharmed and returned home. *Not all missing children have been abducted.* In fact, only a small percentage are victims of abductions or ransom kidnappings.

Often the motivation is money, as in the case of ransom kidnapping. It is a popular misconception that ransom kidnapping happens only to the wealthy. Though the wealthy are a prime target, they are not the only group vulnerable to this crime. Many kidnappers enjoy the adventure of the crime and would like to lead "the good life." They feel society has cheated them, and they desire instant wealth.

Still another motivator is a sick mind. Many child abductors have serious psychological problems, and have never adjusted well to the society in which they live; still others give the appearance of adjustment and can be incredibly believable and convincing.

Don't think it is easy to recognize a child abductor. People of all walks of life have committed or are capable of committing this crime. Many child abductors hold jobs, converse well, and in general present a good appearance.

Many child abductors have not made an adequate sexual adjustment. Some have a history of sexual abuse of children. Be especially suspicious of any adult who seems to have more than a friendly interest in your child.

Child abductors/kidnappers can be cunning. They are often difficult to track down. Many roam from state to state, making the search even more difficult.

Other than a parent, what type of person abducts children?

There has been little national investigation into typical profiles of abductors. However, in general they can be classified into four categories:

CHILD SNATCHING

1. psychotics (persons suffering from significant mental illness—i. e., a woman so obsessed with the idea of having a baby that she “snatches” one)
2. criminal exploiters (profiteers who sell children or kidnap children for ransom)
3. pedophiles (sexual deviants)
4. mass murderers (serial killers)

The most common type of abductor is the pedophile, who abducts children for sexual purposes. Often these persons are highly respected members of the community. Remember, a child abductor does not *appear* dangerous.

What tricks or lures do child abductors use on children?

Child abductors can be extremely cunning. Often he or she will pretend to be a special friend to the child, suggesting “secret” games, playing upon the child's normal need for affection/love. Some abductors pretend to seek assistance from children, making up excuses, such as a lost kitten. Extremely cunning child abductors dress as policemen, firemen, clergy, etc., posing as authority figures. Bribery is common—offering children candy or toys in exchange for favors. Abductors can pose as photographers or movie di-

Kidnapping/Abductions

rectors, playing upon the child's ego, offering glamorous positions. Some fake “emergency” situations, asking the child to accompany them to the hospital to see their mother who is sick. Older children may be prone to bribery or the promise of high-paying jobs. Some perpetrators use violence, physical threats, and even weapons to victimize children.

It is important for your child to know about the various tricks strangers may use. The suggestions presented in the safety awareness training section of this book will be most helpful.

CHAPTER FIVE

Education: The Best Form Of Prevention

Most criminals — particularly burglars or muggers — select their victims carefully before attacking, almost invariably choosing the option that will present the least amount of problems and resistance. If a house that appeals to a burglar is protected by a home security alarm system and dead-bolt locks, the thief will probably move onto another home that has less elaborate security measures — one which poses less of a chance the intruder will be caught.

Likewise, a mugger will not likely attack someone with a group, nor someone who avoids walking near buildings and their darkened alleyways and doorways. He'll wait for a more vulnerable victim, one who exposes him or herself to jeopardy by failing to take preventive measures, such as walking briskly and near the lighted street.

The child abductor is not unlike either of those two criminal counterparts. Realizing that there are many potential abduction victims, the snatcher will search for the easiest target: the child who is alone, one who is too trusting, one who appears to be unwarned about criminals such as he.

Since they do not want to attract attention, most abductors try to trick the child into coming with him rather than resort



A talk with your children is one of the best ways to begin educating them about the dangers of abduction and molestation.

to physical violence. Should a child be wary of such lures and know how to react to them, the snatcher will probably recoil, knowing a more susceptible victim is just around the corner.

The fact that no child abductor wants to be caught forms the foundation of an effective, preventive approach to the problem of child abductions. By making your child aware of the existence of a person such as an abductor, the methods he uses, and the places he might strike, and by instructing your child how to react, he becomes a difficult target for the snatcher. And that may make him someone the snatcher doesn't want to victimize, simply because the risk of being caught is too great.

Education, then, is your first line of defense against the child abductor. The child must be told that there are adults who would, if given the opportunity, take them away from his family. So, it's important that you stress to your child that while most adults are good people who wouldn't harm him, he has to be aware that adults exist who would try to abduct him. Many parents offer children the advice to not talk to, go with, or take gifts from strangers, and that's sound advice — as far as it goes. The problem is, your definition of who a stranger is probably differs considerably from your child's perception. A child considers as a stranger someone he's never seen before. Yet, many child abductors are people the child is vaguely familiar with — perhaps the snatcher has been milling around a playground for a few weeks, or he's been walking the school route for awhile. Your child has seen that person before, and does not identify him as a stranger, though you certainly would. So, you must broaden your definition of a stranger, and tell your child that it means anyone he has not been introduced to by someone he knows, such as his parents, a teacher or a trusted friend or relative.

Children may be easily deceived by an abductor that he, in fact, is a close and valued friend of the family, so it's important to teach your child not to volunteer any information about his address, whether his mommy or daddy work, what time they come home, etc.

A typical ploy utilized by abductors is to walk up to the child and have this kind of leading conversation:

"I know you . . . I just can't think of your name. You live right down the street, with your mommy and daddy . . . oh, what's your name?" Often, the child will give his name. The abductor, gaining the confidence of the child, will then say, "That's right, Tommy, you live in that blue house, right?" "No, that white house right there," the child responds. "Oh, that's right . . . tell me, does your mommy still work?" "Yeah . . . and she doesn't get home until 5 o'clock, and my daddy gets home an hour after that."

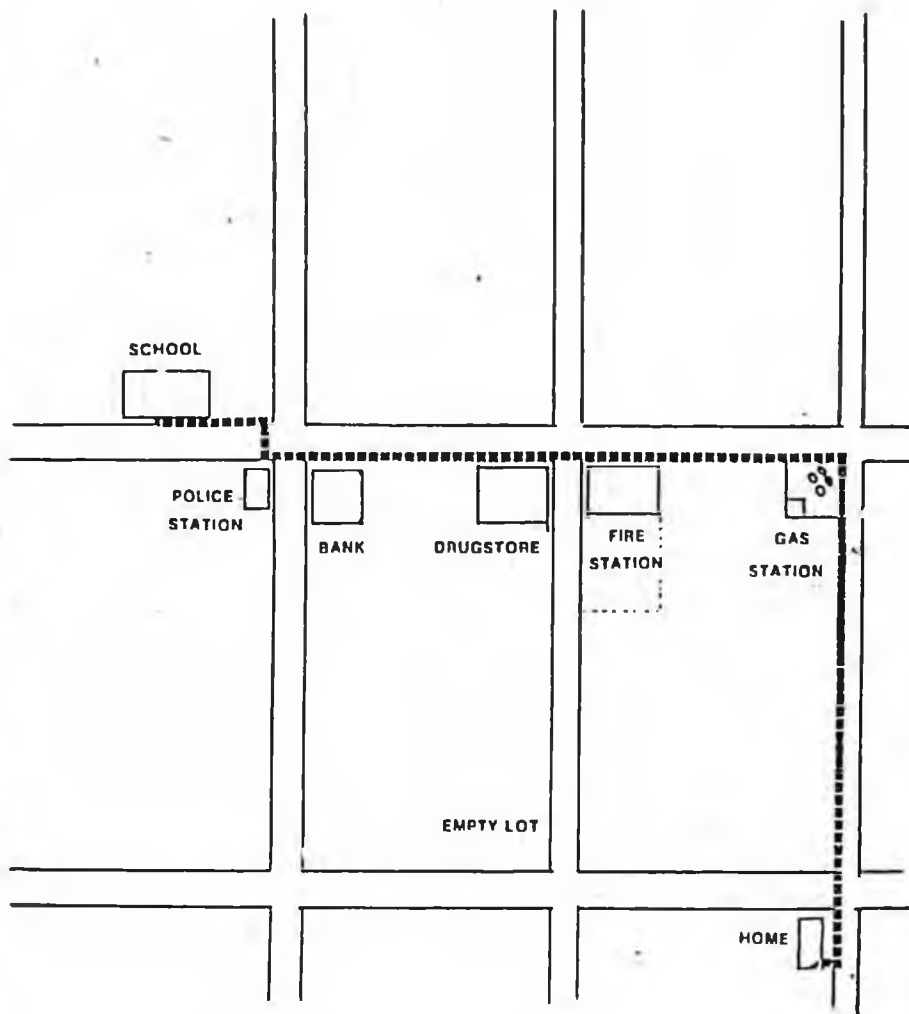
In a 30-second conversation, the abductor has managed to contrive out of the child his name, address, and the fact that no parent is home until at least five o'clock. Now, the abductor may not try anything at that time, but the opportunity is presented for this kind of a scenario at a later date:

"Hi, Tommy . . . remember me? We talked about your mom and dad about a week ago. Your mommy just called me. I know she usually comes home by 5 o'clock, but she has to work late and she said your dad has a meeting to go to, and he wouldn't be home until seven. So, she asked me to take you home with me . . ."

By using the information he pried out of the child earlier, the abductor presents himself as a family friend with inside knowledge of the comings and goings of the parents. The child, thinking that anyone who has such information is trustworthy, willingly goes off with the snatcher.

A child may even volunteer information to a person he has never seen before who calls him by name. That's why we recommend that children not wear any shirts that have their name on it. Similarly, putting a child's name on bookbags, pocketbooks or jackets is not advised. The situation becomes even more potentially dangerous when the child's nickname is on the shirt, since then, the stranger can call him in a manner usually known only by family and close friends.

Many abductors will prey on the child's fears or emotions to lure him into a car. One favorite method used by abductors



Note this carefully-planned route to school. The child avoids wooded areas, and has several "safe" places to take refuge in, such as the gas station, fire house, drugstore, bank or police station, should an emergency arise. Determine which route to school is the safest, then walk this route with your child, and be sure to point out "safe" places as you walk.

is to assume an authoritative role, intimidating the child into accompanying him. For example, a child walking home alone may be approached by a man who is well-dressed and certainly looks trustworthy. The man will say, "I'm Detective Jones of the police department. Your mommy (or daddy) has just been involved in an automobile accident, and is hurt very badly. I'm here to take you to her."

A version of that method employs accusing tactics to disarm the child: "I'm Detective Smith. You've been accused of stealing candy from Main Grocery. Come with me. I'm going to take you home to straighten this out right now."

In both instances, the child is put into a compromising situation which he doesn't know how to handle: he's been told his mommy is seriously hurt, or he's been accused of a crime. The man who conveyed either message is probably well-dressed, certainly looks like he could be a police officer, and may have even flashed some false identification to enhance his facade. One child rapist we talked with would simply flip his driver's license at the frightened child as "proof" of his identity. And false badges — which look amazingly authentic — are easily available to further confuse the child.

In other instances, the would-be abductor will take advantage of a child's willingness to help. "Could you help me find my puppy? He's brown and white and I just got him. I think he went into those woods over there." Or, the scatcher will appear on crutches and say to a child, "Could you help me carry these groceries? I'm on crutches and I can't carry them myself. My car is just over there."

You can help prevent your child from being victimized by such tactics by establishing and drilling him in certain guidelines designed to provide an extra level of safety against abduction. We have kept these suggestions simple, because they must be easy for a child to remember in stress situations.

First, impress on the child that he is not to go with any other adult — even if it's an acquaintance, policeman or a teacher — unless you are aware of the situation and have specifically approved it in advance. If the child is approached by someone

who tells him an emergency exists at home, he should respond by saying as loudly as possible, "No, I can't go with you. I'm not allowed." The child should then proceed to return to school (if the incident took place immediately after dismissal), or to the home of a neighbor you have pre-selected; he should relate the incident, and ask that it be confirmed. Other "safe" sites for your child to run to include police stations, fire houses, banks, stores or gas stations. In short, any public place will suffice.

The child should react similarly if someone claims to be a police officer, refusing to go anywhere until his parents are contacted and present before he will accompany the "police officer." Even then, the child and parents should only go in a marked police car, with uniformed officers present. A further measure of safety is provided by calling police headquarters to confirm the officer's orders. If the child is female, insist that a female police officer be present.

Situations may arise, however, when you will be unable to contact your child, yet want him to accompany an adult other than either of his parents. For example, it may occur that you experience car trouble, and need to send a neighbor to pick up your child. To accommodate such situations, we suggest devising a code word which will tell your child that you have sent this person to pick him up. Keeping the code word simple but secretive is the key to its effectiveness. The word must be uncomplicated, so that the child will not forget it, yet virtually impossible for anyone to guess.

We advise selecting a word or phrase that the child is familiar with, such as his middle name, birthdate, favorite color, TV show, food, or something similar. So, if your child is approached by someone who says, "Tommy, your mommy told me to pick you up. The code word is grapes," he'll immediately recognize that it's safe for him to go with this adult. We do advise, however, once the code word has been used, that it be changed to prevent it from being inadvertently disclosed to other parties.

Alerting your child to where the abductor might strike is an important preventive mechanism, too. While it's certainly



If possible, children should walk together and in populated areas to and from school.

Teach your child to avoid walking alone, particularly near heavily wooded areas.



Alleyways can be lots of fun for children to explore — but there may be someone lurking in the shadows. Teach your child to stay away!

true that a snatching may be attempted virtually anywhere — including your own backyard — it's also true that abductors most often frequent places where children are likely to be present. Here, then, are likely sites of child snatchings, with suggestions to safeguard your child against such attempts:

School routes — an ideal target for the abductor, since it is easy for him to study the route daily, determining which children walk alone. Make sure your child is with a group for as much of the route as possible to hinder any potential abductions. The larger the group, the less probability the abductor will strike.

School bus stops — here, the abductor may make his face known to the children, perhaps talking with them, determining which of the kids are most open and receptive to him. Then, on a certain day — perhaps it's drizzling lightly or extremely overcast — the abductor will say to a child, "Let me give you a ride to school today so you don't get wet." Be certain to instruct your child never to accept rides from anyone at the bus stop, unless you have already approved it. Try to form a parents' volunteer group to supervise the area, and to discourage would-be abductors from making themselves familiar with children — thus facilitating their abduction attempts later on.

Shopping areas — since children often accompany their parents shopping, such sites are fertile grounds for abductions, particularly if the child is left to wander the stores. NEVER let your child visit another store or department while you shop elsewhere; it only takes a minute for a snatcher to lure a child. Also, pre-determine a site where you and your child can meet if you should become separated, which often happens. Choose a conspicuous place, such as at a check-out lane.

Wooded areas — many children, especially in rural settings, may walk to or from school past some small forests or areas with heavy brush. Once the abductor has lured the child into the secluded area, he can overpower him and complete the abduction. Teach your child to stay away from such areas, and never enter them with a stranger, no matter what he says. If walking near such locations is inevitable, instruct your child

to walk near the road and with someone else whenever possible.

Alleyways — more apt to be the site of an abduction in urban settings. Basically, the same advice is applicable here: tell your child to walk with someone else, away from the alleyways, and never to accompany a stranger into an alleyway.

Playgrounds — often, there's a false sense of security in sending your child off to a playground, since it's usually supervised by a young adult. But that supervisor can't know the parents of every child, nor can he keep track of the whereabouts of each child. Usually, it's his role to involve as many of the kids as possible in sports and games, and to be there to help in case an injury occurs. If your child does attend a playground, try to send him with some other children in your neighborhood. Also, tell him to report anything suspicious, such as an adult trying to convince the child to accompany him, to the supervisor immediately. Leave a phone number where the supervisor can reach you or your spouse throughout the day to investigate any questionable incidents.

Video parlors — "I was good at video games," one convict told us, "and it was easy for me to attract a crowd of kids to watch me play the game." He simply continued playing, ingratiating himself with the kids who remained to watch, until he made his move. Advice: keep your kids out of video parlors as much as possible. If your child insists on going, go with him; if you cannot supervise him there, at the very least stress that he is not to go off with anyone else, and arrange a time that you will pick him up. This situation also develops at stores which are not video parlors per se, but feature video games for children to play. Many department stores, for instance, have installed video games, which may tempt parents to leave their children there while they shop. **DON'T.**

In a car — the next time you go someplace where people expect to run in and out, such as a bank, post office or convenience store, look in the parking lot and see how many parents leave their children in the car while they do their business inside. Worse yet, many times the car is left running, leaving the

children completely vulnerable to an abductor jumping in the car and driving off with them. Never leave children unattended in the car, even if you're just running into the post office to mail a letter. Circumstances might arise — for instance, you might begin a conversation with an old friend, the lines might be longer than you thought, or whatever — that stretches your planned 30-second absence from the car into five or more minutes. Take the children with you inside. It might cost you some extra time, but you won't be running the risk of losing your children.

In the front yard — because it's close to the street and a quick getaway route, the front yard poses a convenient target for abductors. Additionally, parents often feel safe knowing the children "are just outside playing." But we recently heard of an incident not an eighth of a mile from our house where several four-year-old children were approached by a stranger while playing in their front yard. Only the intervention of a conscientious adult, who spotted the incident and went to investigate, prevented a possible abduction attempt. If they must play in front, keep them away from the street. Tell them not to approach any cars that stop in front of the house, even if the person is only asking for directions. In such events, they are to get you immediately, and you'll answer the adult's questions.

At carnivals, fairs, amusement parks, etc. — children and their parents easily get separated at such events, and it's important to have a contingency plan so that your child doesn't panic and become an easy victim for an abductor. Point out where your child should go if he gets lost — a certain ride, attraction, or booth — and instruct him to wait for you there. Or, have him go to a person of authority, such as an official of the site, and have you paged.

In public rest rooms — your child should be taught never to visit a public rest room alone, only when accompanied by an adult or a group of children. Stress that he should not speak with anyone while there, and he should not loiter in the area.

When your child is lost — since children do get lost, he

should be instructed how to react in such situations. Be certain that your child knows his complete name, address and phone number and teach him what to do in the event he does become disoriented and unable to find his way home. Fire houses, police departments and stores are places he can go to and call home for a ride. He should not accept a ride from any other adult without your permission.

Hitchhiking — this rule should be written in stone: under no circumstances is your child allowed to hitchhike. Make a pact with your child — no matter what his age — to call you for a ride rather than have him hitchhike home. If your child is abducted by a hitchhiker, there are several factors which diminish the chances for a quick and successful search: firstly, you may not know about the disappearance for hours; secondly, you have no idea where the abductor might have taken your child, unless someone spotted the incident and remembered in which direction they went; and thirdly, police may have no immediate clues to help them in solving the abduction, because of the lack of information.

If there is one common thread that runs through the story of most abductions, it is that they occurred when the child was alone. Therefore, in order to optimally safeguard your child, you must minimize the instances when he is completely alone. That does not mean that you have to spend each minute with your child; what it does mean, however, is that your child should know to stay in groups whenever possible. He should be taught not to walk home from school alone, nor should he be permitted to go off alone while you're shopping.

Also, abductors often attempt to confuse a child by playing an authority figure or preying on their emotions. If your child is taught to deal with such ploys, the chances of his being snatched are minimized.

Still, a time may come, despite your efforts, that your child is approached by an abductor. Certain actions on the part of your child will discourage most would-be abductors from pursuing their intentions. Here are some specific scenarios, with advice on how your child should react:

— your child is walking, and a car pulls alongside him. A stranger in the car begins talking to your child. Reaction: your child should turn and run in the opposite direction the car is travelling. That would force the would-be abductor to do one of two things: either get out and chase your child on foot, which would draw attention to the incident; or turn his car around and pursue him. Either action is unlikely. However, your child should go the nearest safe place available — a store, fire house, or neighbor's house — and contact you immediately;

— an adult approaches your child outside the school and says that you've been hurt and he was sent to get you. Reaction: your child should go back inside the school immediately and tell a teacher or administrator about the incident, and ask him to confirm it;

— an adult becomes persistent in his efforts to convince your child to go with him. Reaction: your child should shout, "No, I do not want to go with you. You are not my mommy (or daddy), and I won't go with you." This will create a disturbance, and alert any other people in the area that a possible abduction is taking place.

— the child is obviously being followed by an adult, and is not close enough to home to run for protection. Reaction: tell your child to go into any public place for help. If the situation occurs in a residential area, instruct him to ring the door bell on every house he passes, which will draw people outside and should give him the safety he requires.

While such action is usually the exception, a child abductor may try to overcome the child physically in an effort to snatch him. Obviously, a child cannot hope to overpower an adult, but he can attempt to surprise his attacker, giving him time to attract help.

If a child abductor does attempt force on a child, the child should first try to scream loudly to create a disturbance. advises Richard Bellagamba, Captain of Detectives, Ridgefield (CT) Police Department. Again, he should specifically scream, "You are not my mommy (or daddy). I don't want to go with



If someone should try to physically overpower your child, she should scream loudly and kick the assailant in a vulnerable place, such as the shin, which may distract him long enough for her to flee.

you." Or, he should yell, "Fire," which attracts more attention than "Help."

The abductor may place a hand over the child's mouth to keep him from screaming. One way to overcome that is to teach your child to pull back on the pinkies of his abductor's hands. Even a small child is capable of doing that, since the muscles in the little finger are not very strong. Once the snatcher's hand is wrestled free, the child could resume or begin screaming. Another escape option is to stun the snatcher long enough to enable the child to run away. For example, if the child is grabbed from behind, he could bring his foot down hard on his attacker's instep, or place it against his knee and kick backwards. A quick, hard shove of the child's elbow into the abductor's stomach might also be an effective deterrent. If the child is facing his attacker, he should try to poke him in the eyes or nose. All these actions require little strength, and will cause quick pain, giving the child an opportunity to escape. Some people recommend a kick to the groin area; however, the aggressor usually expects such an attack. Since the child, being much weaker than the adult, must rely on the element of surprise to be effective, we suggest the defense actions already described.

Of course, there are two sides to every case. Some people agree with the above suggestions, while others argue that if the child screams and struggles, he will only antagonize the abductor further. However, the police officials we spoke with concurred that since the abductor does not want to be noticed, he might abandon his attempt if the child begins to attract attention with his screams or actions.

5-year-old girl missing; police fear abduction

Anchorage police are looking for a 5-year-old girl missing since Tuesday afternoon and feared the victim of an abduction.

Shyla Malone was last seen about 2 p.m. Tuesday with a man identified by police as John McNamara, 21, reportedly a family friend, according to police.

The pair had left the Malone home in the 2200 block of Eureka Street and were supposed to have gone to a nearby car wash at Eureka and West Northern Lights Boulevard.

Shyla is Caucasian and has dark brown hair. McNamara is also white, about 6 feet, 3 inches tall, weighs 180 to 200 pounds and has black hair and brown eyes. He was wearing a black leather jacket, blue cap and jeans.

McNamara was driving a 1971 brown Ford Thunderbird with Alaska licence plates BGP681.



Photo courtesy of Anchorage police

Shyla Malone

Anyone with information about the missing child is asked to call police at 279-1441.

Walk to the Pole: Hope fades

Continued from Page C-1

As we signed off, Monty, the pilot who gave us yesterday's resupply, came on and told Andy perhaps the DC-3 from Opal could do something on one of its flights to Greenland. What a boost to hear someone pulling for us.

Monty said he would talk to a man named Beau at Opal and check it out.

times we sank to our hips. Few words passed between us.

Yesterday and today have been the first that Mick has let the frustration surface. I had counted on his optimistic outlook and comments in more difficult times. Now he had none to offer.

We camped at 11 p.m., eight hours from the last camp. We had a relaxing hour-long bull session.

GOES

\$49

per adult/dbl.
includes tax

IMPOR
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\$50 Surcharge For
At Aloha Surf/Inn
NO SURCHARGE AT
HOTELS.

DIMOND CENTER
OPEN SUNDAY 10-6
266-6616

NORTHWAY MALL
OPEN SUNDAY 12-5
266-6688

Kindergarten girl assaulted

Times Staff

A 6-year-old girl was sexually assaulted Thursday after a man asked her if she wanted to look at some toys, police said.

The kindergarten student at Chinook Elementary School was playing in a yard near her home on Jewel Lake Road when a man looked over the fence and asked her about the toys, according to a police report. The man was described as being in his late 20s, about five-feet, 10-inches tall, with shoulder-length blond hair.

When the girl went over to the

man, he grabbed her by the shoulders and carried her into a vacant garage at an apartment at 8345 Jewel Lake Road, police said then removed the girl's clothes and sexually assaulted her.

The man struck the girl on the head when she did not stop crying, police said.

The suspect was described as wearing a gray coat, black pants and tennis shoes. Witnesses said he was driving a gray American Motors Eagle sedan.

Fri. March 25-84 Times

Daily News

Saturday, March 24, 1984

police news

5-year-old girl reportedly assaulted

A 5-year-old girl was sexually assaulted Thursday afternoon by a man who offered her free toys, according to Anchorage police. The assault occurred about 5 p.m. on Jewel Lake Road in the Sand Lake area. According to a police report, the child was playing outdoors when the assailant offered the girl free toys. She followed him into a nearby garage and was assaulted. An investigation by police continues.

Larry Speakes.

He apparently was referring to a plan by Republican moderates that would raise taxes by \$14 billion next year by imposing a \$500 cap on the July income tax cut.

Asked what Reagan would do if the choice were between "no budget resolution and a

will pass a budget today, although he conceded he had no idea what would be in it.

But, even if the Senate passes a budget, House Republican leaders are considering a strategy of trying to scuttle it if it

See Back Page, REAGAN

Helping him out

Fellow workers and paramedics help dig out Ed Thornton after dirt ca Newcastle Drive and Lancaster Way. Thornton was not injured. Wilder Co

Youths claim 'Chico' lured them

By SHEILA TOOMEY
Daily News reporter

The state began constructing its case against accused child vice king Carlos Rodriguez Wednesday, using pieces of broken lives as building blocks.

In fit tones and with little apparent embarrassment, two 19-year-old youths told jurors virtually identical stories of being lured in 1979 to a house on West 26th Street where, in separate incidents, each quickly discovered that the price of getting high on marijuana was sex with "Chico."

The boys, then 16 and 15, said the man they knew only as Chico took them to the basement of his home where he coaxed them into

sex. He attracted their attention by flashing cash and dope and by driving around town in a snazzy hot rod, they said.

Their pay was \$20 and a short-lived belief that Chico cared about them, even if no one else in the world did, they said.

Neither witness was able to identify the balding, bespectacled Rodriguez as the "chubby," "flashy" man who picked them up four years ago, but prosecutor Paul Olson said both had identified Rodriguez from a photo lineup showing him as he looked in 1979.

According to one of the youths, Chico promised to make him a porno star, then

See Back Page, YOUTHS

weather



Mostly cloudy through Friday, with south winds to 10 mph diminishing at night. High today and Friday in the upper 50s, low tonight near 40. Outlook for Saturday, cloudy.

High Wednesday57
Low Wednesday morning41
9 p.m. temperature51
Normal high May 1154
Normal low May 1136
Record high May 11 (1957)69
Record low May 11 (1964)28

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Ann L
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Voles find city trees irresistible

By GREG GADBERRY
Daily News reporter

A gang of renegade voles staged a rodent raid this year that destroyed almost a third of the young crab apple trees planted in 1981 along International Airport Road.

The 2-inch-long rodents destroyed 603 hopa crab apple trees and three mountain ash trees, said landscaper Bruce Sharky of Land Design North.

"We've just never experienced it on any of our other projects," Sharky said.

The trees were among about 6,500 planted along the road by the landscaping company as part of a Project 80s program. Funding came from part of a \$1.6 million state grant.

About 2,000 of the trees planted were Malus Hopa crab apples. They were chosen partly because of federal

regulations regarding roads funded by Sharky said.

Besides being apple was chosen and resistant to the road, Sharky

Last year, 8,650 trees had

Anchorage Daily News

Thurs. May 12, 1983
Page 4A

like applying a band-aid." MacKenzie recommended taking a closer look at the role of extra-curricular activities in high schools. Though

those who do have problems in school will do better if they can succeed in sports, she said. However, Dixie Arm-

instead of class work and are wasting the opportunity for a free public education. Representatives of the Cook Inlet Native Association

Some Native students have a language barrier and other cultural stumbling blocks they must deal with in school, the representatives said.

Youths tell of being lured into affairs with Rodriguez

Continued from Page A-1

showed him pictures of his future "co-stars" in albums of sexually explicit photographs.

"I got pretty disgusted at the pictures," but the chance to make big money was attractive, the youth said.

"I can't lie," he told the jury. With a girl friend, a baby, a part-time job, no skills and no money, "I was interested," he said. "It sounded pretty good to me."

The promised film career never materialized. "He said he would rather have me for himself than share me with

someone else," the youth testified. "He kept saying he loved me, saying he just wanted someone to love him, saying he'd take care of me. I let myself get talked into it."

But torn by disgust, guilt and a dawning perception that there was no easy money waiting for him, the youth said he broke with Chico after two encounters.

The other teen-ager's story was similar. He had lived on his own, mostly on the street, since he was 13 and was willing to put up with some forms of abuse to get money and drugs, he said.

Rodriguez' attorney, Mitchell Schapira, said the boys' testimony was part of a deliberate frame-up of his client. The stories were "almost exactly alike in detail," he said. "It makes you wonder whether or not these children are programmed."

Schapira accused police in general and investigating officer Frank Feichtinger in particular of encouraging youngsters who had charges pending against them to testify in return for immunity. He attributed the frame-up to someone who wanted "to cover himself by making a target

out of Mr. Rodriguez."

Schapira told jurors he has a union dues book, with dated, stamped entries — proof, he said, that Rodriguez was in Florida when one of the 12 witnesses scheduled to testify claims he was her pimp.

But in his opening statement, Schapira as much as admitted he probably will not be able to disprove the balance of the allegations against his client. "It will look like a very strong case from the state's point of view," he said, "because that's the nature of a frame-up."

Sheffield wants explanation from Watt over agreements

Continued from Page A-1

"this obviously leaves us in a very precarious position."

The Interior Department auctioned off oil exploration and production rights to Norton Sound in March and George Basin in April. Lease sales were preceded by weeks of haggling between

Watt and Sheffield on appropriate sale conditions.

The Norton Sound leases issued on Tuesday will be effective June 1, according to Steve Brooks, a local Interior Department spokesman. Oil companies must submit exploration plans and receive permits from the Interior Department before drilling any

wells.

Brooks said he understood the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals lifted its order blocking the Norton Sound leases because it felt issuing the leases would not cause significant or irreversible environmental damage.

Attorneys for the tribal villages of Gambell and Steb-

bins — which appealed to the 9th Circuit after failing to win an injunction in federal District Court here — could not be reached for comment Wednesday afternoon.

Brooks said the 9th Circuit will decide the merits of the appeal but has set no trial date.

Voles have a feast while killing city crab apple trees

Continued from Page A-1

they were killed or died from disease.

Sharky, whose company has a two-year contract to maintain the roadside woods, said most of the trees have done pretty well in the face of snow, salt,

This spring, however, tree custodians noticed chew marks on the small trees and discovered many had died.

The voles probably picked the crab apple trees because of the soft bark and wood, Sharky said. The rodents, he said, apparently were caught by the early

lower trunks with wire mesh, Sharky said. The mesh would have prevented the rodent raiders from gnawing into and killing the trees. But since no vole problem had ever been reported, the mesh was not added, he said.

The remaining trees, he said, may not

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May 2, 1985

Anchorage Daily News

School clerk jailed

Drug, sex abuse charges lodged

By GREG GADBERRY
Daily News reporter

A Wendler Junior High School clerk was arrested Wednesday on charges that he lured young boys to his home with alcohol and drugs, showed them pornographic movies and sexually abused one of them.

David L. Cruse, 27, was charged with one count of sexual abuse of a minor and three counts of misconduct with controlled substances.

He is being held at the Cook Inlet Pre-Trial Facility in lieu of \$60,000 bail. Cruse was suspended from his job without pay following the arrest.

Anchorage School District officials will say little about Cruse except that he has served as a clerk and secretary at Wendler since September. The school district did not initiate the investigation.

The district was told Tuesday afternoon that police suspected Cruse of crimes against children he had met while on the job.

"We will now be conducting our own investigation to decide whether or not he will be retained," said Bill Eckels, labor relations manager for the Anchorage School District.

Police were alerted to the

See Page C-3, CLERK

Seward

prices



Black Kenzie test burn postponed

Great-Su bureau

SASILLA — With a gentle wind blowing toward Anchorage, a state supervised burn of fallen timber on Point MacKenzie farms did not begin Tuesday.

"There was no burning today at all," Bill Clark, spokesman for the Department of Natural Resources, said Wednesday. "The limiting factor today was that the winds were starting to pick up from the northwest."

Another weather check will be made about 9 a.m. today, when state officials will decide whether to proceed with a small "test" burn of black spruce on Eileen Haines' 300-acre tract near the southern edge of the 15,000-acre farm project.

That first test burn will be allowed to go out before any other timber is burned, according to state officials.

Under a permit issued by the Department of Environmental Conservation, that burn can begin any time through June 1 — as long as a long series of restrictions are met.

Basically, the smoke from the fire must be able to disperse away from populated areas before burning can proceed, according to state officials.

Piled in about 350 miles of windrows, the timber had been knocked down to clear land for the project across the Denik Arm from Anchorage. Under development timetables, farmers must burn the timber to get rid of it.

Under the DEC-approved plan, forestry crews will fire about 100 miles of black spruce windrows this May and another 250 miles next year in a controlled burn.

Defense charges deceit in Investor

By SHEILA TOOMEY
Daily News reporter

Documents accusing police and prosecutors of illegally manipulating a grand jury into indicting John Peel for eight murders aboard the fishing boat Investor were filed by Peel's attorneys Wednesday in Ketchikan Superior Court.

The documents urge that the charges against Peel be dismissed "with prejudice," which means that once freed, Peel could not be reindicted.

Peel, 24, is accused of killing Mark and Irene Coulthurst, their two young children and four teen-age crew members and then burning their 58-foot fishing vessel "Investor" over the 1982 Labor Day weekend.

Peel remains jailed in Ketchikan in lieu of \$1 million cash bail or \$1.2 million property bond.

Defense attorneys Phillip Weidner and Brant McGee cite 25 pages of irregularities they believe occurred during the indictment process.

Among the testimony defense attorneys say was coerced from witnesses is a statement that Peel was seen in the wheelhouse of the Investor shortly after police believe the Coulthursts and their crew were killed.

Investigators believe the victims were killed on a Sunday night of early Monday morning as the Investor sat tied to a dock in Craig, a Southeast fishing town. Sometime early Monday, someone moved the

Investor from the dock about a mile off until Tuesday, when it was on fire.

Witness Larry Demmert said he was "not sure" of the person he saw in the wheelhouse early Monday to the defense. He testified just before the grand jury indictment, "I just before the grand jury, I investigated tentative identification good enough" and identified him as a material witness. Demmert then said the person he saw to recant that testimony.

Demmert then said the person he saw to recant that testimony. Ketchikan District

Clerk charged with abuse

Continued from Page C-1

alleged crimes by a 14-year-old Wendler student, said Assistant District Attorney Betsy Sheley. That boy named several other classmates who allegedly attended some of the drug parties.

According to reports, Cruse became acquainted with the boys while working at the junior high school. He then met with them after school hours and allegedly offered several of the youngsters alcohol and marijuana, Sheley said.

Those meetings supposedly took place as early as January and as late as last week, she said.

The promised marijuana or alcohol was allegedly provided either at Cruse's home or at a motel room, according to Sheley. Along with the drugs, Cruse allegedly provided pornographic films, which he spiced up with lurid, sexual suggestions, Sheley said.

"He apparently did not proposition the boys outright," she said. However, the suggestions were allegedly strong enough to convince the youths that Cruse wanted to have sex with them, she said.

The boys fled after the suggestions were made, she said.

So far, police investigators have found only one case of suspected molestation, she said.

Cruse allegedly fondled one boy's genitals when the boy had passed out after a bout of drinking. The boy awoke and fled the home, she said.

Both police and school officials are expected to interview more Wendler students about Cruse.

Cruse's arrest came two days after an East Anchorage High School teacher resigned his post amid suspicions of sexual misconduct with his students.

City charges conditions

City health officials seized 28 dogs from a Hillside breeder Wednesday charging that the conditions in which they were kept were unsanitary and caused health problems for area residents.

Nineteen collies and three other breeds were taken from Gil Hagen's home at 6041 O'Malley Road about 6 p.m. Wednesday. Greg Jefferies, director of the Animal Control Center, said.

Officials acted after obtaining a writ from Superior Court Judge earlier in the day. Jefferies requested to take the animals to the city pound. He charged that the area housing conditions for animal waste and hair caked on the ground. Spring thaw was uncovering the waste outdoors, Jefferies said.

"There's a lot of disease potential here," Jefferies said. "And it's been a problem since the cause of the spring runoff. I'm concerned that there may be further problems in the area."

Hagen could not be reached Wednesday evening.

Hagen and the city have been

Seward prison at bottom of priority lists

Continued from Page C-1

Mayor Don Cripps said the city of 1,400 is willing to

finish the project by selling industrial development bonds that could be paid off with lease proceeds from the state,

support, according to Senate Finance Committee Co-Chairman Jan Faiks, R-Anchorage.

Faiks said she opposes construction of a new prison in

Knowles reduces

Continued from Page C-1

Johnson said of the contributions.

Bergt and several of his

B2 Times
Feb. 25-1984

The blotter

by Earl Swift
Times Writer

Enticement attempt

The driver of a white van reportedly attempted to entice a 13-year-old Mountain View girl into his vehicle while the girl walked to school Friday morning, Anchorage police said.

The girl told investigators that she was walking north on Pine Street when the van, which bore a red stripe on its side, pulled up near her. The driver of the van asked whether the girl wanted a ride to school, police said.

When the girl refused the offer, the driver allegedly told her that her mother had instructed him to give the girl a ride. The victim told police that she fled to a nearby apartment building and the van had left when she returned 10 minutes later.

The van's driver is described as a white male in his mid-30s, with short, brown curly hair. Police have been investigating similar incidents involving a similar van in the Mountain View area for several weeks.

Police said Raymond Lambert, 19, Chris Moe, 20, and Eugene Jacobson, 19, allegedly met the girl at the Sullivan arena during a rock concert Monday evening.

After talking with her, they allegedly took her to a party at a gravel pit south of Anchorage. While there, the girl became ill, and the three men drove her to an Anchorage residence, where the alleged assault took place, police said.

Lambert was jailed in lieu of \$15,000 bail. Moe and Jacobson are each being held in lieu of \$10,000 bail.

Trio accused of rape

Three Anchorage men were arrested Wednesday and charged with the first-degree sexual assault of a 13-year-old girl Monday.

Times
6-9-83

AD.N. B8

Child-enticement charge filed

A man who allegedly tried to abduct a 10-year-old girl in February has been charged with enticement. Robert B. Bradshaw, 33, who gave his address as Elmendorf Air Force Base, was arrested by Anchorage police Thursday afternoon. According to police reports, Bradshaw allegedly approached the girl on Feb. 28, made sexual comments and tried to pull the child into his car. The child escaped his grip when her screaming brought the attention of other youngsters nearby. Bradshaw was arrested on a \$5,000 warrant.

Fri. 6-3-83

B2 Fri. July 1, 83

'No contest' reply to sexual charge

Palmer — A 33-year-old Palmer man has pleaded no contest to a single count of sexual assault of a minor, in what prosecutors say was an ongoing relationship with a 12-year-old girl.

Gene Morgan was charged on March 7, after an investigation by state troopers and health and social services personnel.

Times. 6-2-83 ADA

Palmer man charged with sexual abuse

A Palmer man was charged with sexual abuse of a minor Saturday by Alaska State Troopers. Raymond W. Blankenship, 37, was charged after a trooper investigation into Blankenship's contact with an 11-year-old girl two weeks ago. Blankenship was held in the Palmer Jail in lieu of \$15,000 bond.

B2

Safe Homes increase after enticement incidents

By ANDREW PERALA
Daily News reporter

After the end of classes at Sand Lake Elementary School a few weeks ago, 7-year-old Carrie Locy ran home with a group of friends.

A schoolwide announcement earlier in the day had warned children to walk home in groups for safety's sake.

When she got home, Carrie told her mother there was a burglar in the neighborhood.

"She was petrified," said her mother, Susan. "She said that someone had tried to steal her friend, little John, from his yard."

The young boy escaped harm. He ran away when a bearded, dark-haired man stopped in a blue sedan and approached the boy in his family's yard.

But the incident outraged adult residents of the largely family neighborhood. Within hours, the grapevine spread the story of a stranger enticing children in the Sand Lake area.

"It's terrible that it takes this to bring neighbors closer together," Susan Locy said. "But now we're calling each other and setting up meetings."

The day after the incident, 10 neighborhood families applied to be area Safe Homes — havens of refuge for children on the way to and from school.

Although Anchorage had more than 1,000 Safe Homes last year, few were actually used by children being pursued by deviates, said Linda Hodgins, citywide director for the program.

Most instances of children using a Safe Home have involved youths who were lost, or locked out of their home, or bullied by older children, she said.



Susan Locy stands watch as daughter Carrie and some of her schoolmates walk their daily path home from school, which takes them through a woods.

Anchorage Daily News/Pan Lindsey

This year, however, police say they've received several reports of child enticement in the Sand Lake area. They've received similar reports of strangers approaching children in the Peters Creek area, said police spokesman Sgt. Mike Fullerton.

In both cases, Fullerton said, police believe the same person is involved. He said Anchorage police are investi-

gating the cases and "trying to saturate the area with extra patrols."

Sand Lake Safe Home coordinator Martha Clark said the homes in her area have not been utilized by children until now, partly because there haven't been enough.

Before the recent incident, she said, there were only four Safe Homes in Sand Lake.

Clark said the new appli-

cants are a welcome addition. "But I could use one on every block. Adults can run faster than children," she said.

Police say residents shouldn't wait until something illegal happens before calling police. "Any time you notice something strange or unusual in your neighborhood, call," Fullerton said. "Give us the color of the car, its type. A license plate num-

ber would be fantastic."

Although more than 1,000 homes achieved Safe Home status last year — with each applicant undergoing a review by the FBI — this year fewer than 600 homes are in the program.

The low figures do not currently distress program director Hodgins.

"The beginning of every year is slow," she said. Lots

of families move out of town every summer, and some people who have been in the program since it began four years ago no longer have school-age children.

While a few areas of Anchorage have had up to 50 Safe Homes in years past (the Turnagain community, for example), other areas are chron-

flights, according to the Civil Aeronautics Board. If that ID doesn't match the name on the ticket, airlines can legally refuse boarding. In practice, airlines rarely take the time to identify ticket holders, although they may raise an eyebrow when a woman turns in a ticket issued to a "Mr." So there's a chance, indeed slight, that a coupon buyer may get nabbed at the gate if he isn't who the ticket says he is. Wiseman says 90 percent of the coupons he sells are "blank" and sold in the buyer's name. Buyers of the other 10 percent must travel under an assumed name, he says. "I've only heard of one case where one of my customers was caught trying to travel on someone else's ticket," he says.

Undoubtedly, you've also noticed the classified ads placed by round-trip ticket buyers wanting the sell the other half of their tickets. Beware: If you buy one, you'll have to travel under the seller's name. No law makes traveling under an alias illegal, but the airline can refuse to honor your ticket. Also, suppose the airline loses your luggage when you're traveling as John Doe. Baggage liability is disclosed in the contract signed by a "legitimate" ticket buyer. The airline may claim no responsibility for the loss if you're not the person who signed that contract.

actresses find regular work in inspirational shows that have Channel 11.

Safe Homes increase after incidents occur

Continued from Page C-1

ically short of, volunteers, Hodgins said.

Neighborhoods with a high rate of single-family parents and neighborhoods with a large percentage of families where both parents work are always difficult to staff, she said.

Getting parents involved is a job that Ed Lucy has willingly taken on since the attempted enticement of his daughter's playmate a few weeks back.

"I'll do anything I can to protect my kids or anybody else's kids," Lucy said.

A heavy-equipment operator and truck driver, Lucy said that in the Pennsylvania backcountry where he grew up, incidents like the recent child enticement were rare.

If something like child enticement were to occur, he said, people would take the matter into their own hands and administer vigilante justice.

"I've always told her

things to do," Ed said of his school-age daughter. "Never take nothing from strangers. Never get in a car with nobody and I mean nobody."

At 9 p.m. one school night, a neighborhood father came knocking on their door.

"Have you seen my daughter?" the man asked. The Lucy's were astounded, not because the man had no idea of the whereabouts of his daughter — but because he waited until so late at night to start checking.

PCB.

Although all six workers were asked to fill out injury reports used by federal civil-service employers, only four did so, Ball said. "They didn't consider the incident dangerous enough to warrant an official report."

Mark Catlin, industrial hygienist with the non-profit Alaska Health Project, said the only short-term effect of PCB contamination is irritation to the skin.

All contaminated equipment — a desk, filing cabinet, telephone and assorted administrative documents — was removed from the facility Thursday morning by a qualified contractor, Ball said.

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ANC TIMES 18 MAY 83

Rodriguez lured students, witness says

by Jeff Berlner
Times Writer

Carlos "Chico" Rodriguez enticed West High School students into his web of pornography, burglary, drugs and sex, the jury in the Rodriguez trial was told Tuesday.

A former West High School student took the witness stand and declared that Rodriguez had told him, "I get a whole bunch of people from West."

The youth, now 21, said he had just had sex — at the invitation of Rodriguez — with a girl described as a West High student but a stranger to the boy, when Rodriguez made the remark.

The 1302 W. 26th Ave. home where Rodriguez lived and allegedly directed his ring of juvenile burglars, prostitutes and pornography stars is just a short distance from West High.

Now an Anchorage college student, the witness described how he willingly engaged in sex with Rodriguez after the man picked him up in a chance encounter. The young man said he had just left work at midnight one summer night in 1978 and

was walking to an all-night store when Rodriguez offered him a ride.

The youth acknowledged smoking marijuana with Rodriguez and consenting to have sex first with the girl Rodriguez had in his bedroom and then with Rodriguez himself. He said he returned later for more drugs and sex.

But it turned out that the Rodriguez house was apparently under surveillance. The young man, then 16 and enrolled in an Alaska State Trooper youth training program, was confronted by troopers about drug use and later picked out of a surveillance photo showing him entering Rodriguez' house.

However, this youth was characteristically different than the other prosecution witnesses who have testified against Rodriguez. Dressed in a three-piece suit and speaking articulately and forthrightly, the then-trooper trainee offered details about the several sexual encounters in no uncertain terms. He also described the movie studio set-up Rodriguez had to show and make

pornographic films.

The student's testimony was in contrast to that of other prosecution witnesses who, down and out, said they found refuge with Rodriguez and reluctantly traded sexual services for money and drugs. Or, in some cases, they said they were raped or tried to fight off the man's sexual advances. Most were homeless and in trouble with the law.

Tuesday Superior Court Judge Ralph Moody charged Defense Lawyer Mitchel Schapira with delving too deeply into the backgrounds of the troubled youths. Schapira, in an attempt to discredit the prosecution witnesses, has gone over and over their drug-using habits and their run-ins with authorities.

Moody ordered the jury out of the courtroom Tuesday morning while he threatened Schapira with legal sanctions if he continued a line of questioning, which made it appear as if the witnesses were on trial and not his client.

Rodriguez faces 28 felonies in the case and all 12 victims named in the indictment have testified.

Prosecutor Paul Olson is calling to the stand other witnesses to corroborate the stories told by the victims.

The only girl to testify became confused about which neighborhood the man she knew as "Romeo" really lived in and, although she could remember few details about the month she reportedly lived with Rodriguez, she told jurors she remembered his tattoo.

Another witness Tuesday told jurors that Rodriguez came to his aide at Chilkoot Charlie's when his car wouldn't start. He returned with Rodriguez to the older man's house to get some cables to jump-start the boy's car. But instead, the boy testified, Rodriguez jumped him. Rodriguez allegedly ripped down the boy's pants before the youth was able to knock the man down, run back to the bar and summon police. Officers found the boy hysterical and the Rodriguez home dark and deserted.

The teen told jurors that Rodriguez' house was full of drug paraphenalia and "looked like a whorehouse inside."

Res. Furnace Pictures speak louder than words, sometimes

Anchorage Daily News Wednesday, February 6, 1985



Christian Science Monitor/Red Dawn

Kidnapping:

Awareness could save lives of children in potential danger

By KRISTINE HELMORE
The Christian Science Monitor

Concern over child abductions has increased sharply in recent months. Experts estimate that between 4,000 and 20,000 youngsters are lured away by strangers each year.

Those numbers represent only a small fraction of the total number of missing children, which is put as high as 1.5 million, most of whom are either runaways or offspring abducted by a divorced parent. But numbers aside, the children seized by strangers are at the heart of the missing-child issue, since those children are nearly always abused, both physically and emotionally. And specialists point out that any child, from infants up to the age of 16 or 17, can be vulnerable to abduction.

Last June saw the establishment of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in Washington, D.C. Its main purpose is to support new legislation that will protect children and to share information concerning missing children that might contribute to their recovery.

A large number of agencies, including the FBI, have become increasingly involved in solving these cases. Programs have also sprung up to address the question of preventing child abductions. Their methods vary, but most unite on a key theme: Children can be taught to resist, and therefore prevent, their own abduction.

A number of books, films and programs seek to teach children and parents how a child can react in a preventive way when approached by an adult intent on abduction. Two nationwide programs that pursue this approach are examined in depth here.

• "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" film:
One individual involved in bringing this type of education to the public is Ron Berger of Portland, Ore. Berger is president of National Video, a chain of some 400 family entertainment video stores in the United States and Canada. He called Jan. 21 through 24 "Operation Safe Child Week." During this time his stores loaned a 13-minute tape entitled "Strong Kids, Safe Kids" to any customer free of charge.

"Our stores are family oriented," says Berger. "We cater to children. We see 300,000 people a week. We have nationally advertised this (promotion) in TV Guide in the U.S."

The Paramount video film, which normally sells for \$29.95 and rents for from \$3 to \$5 a night, was produced by and stars Henry Winkler. He appears in it both as himself and as "The Fonz," the TV character especially popular with children. Dr. Sol Gordon, professor of child and family studies at

"You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.'"

— Nancy McBride

Syracuse University and author of books on childrearing and child safety, and Kee MacFarlane of the Children's Institute International in Los Angeles, also contributed to the writing of the film. Both appear on camera as well. Other performers and TV cartoon characters familiar to children contribute to its gentle, upbeat mood.

The film is aimed at children and adults alike, and children and parents are encouraged to watch it together. Its main emphasis is on calmly and firmly explaining to children how to protect themselves from abduction and from the sexual abuse that usually follows it.

"Strong Kids, Safe Kids" explains how children can say "No!" when approached by an adult who may try to trick them into getting into a car or accepting sexual advances. It urges children to "tell someone you trust" if such advances are made. It also urges parents to be "askable" — to listen to their children on these often painful and embarrassing subjects, and never to let a child feel that sexual advances by an adult need be tolerated, or that they are somehow the child's fault.

"Our stores offered the tape to schools for free," says Berger. "We know they're using it. Store owners talked about the response of schools to this film, and we saw that we could do something to make the public more aware of it. We decided we had the locations to be able to do something bigger than just rent the tape."

In addition to a night's free rental of the tape mentioned above, customers could have a videotape of their children made. "Police have told us that nothing is better than videotaping," says Berger. "Here is an opportunity for a police department to see the missing child."

"The film has been endorsed and recommended by the American Federation of Teachers and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. And we have

See Page J-3, KIDNAPPING

Brave for women who will...

Kidnapping is becoming an increasingly common experience for American children

Continued from Page J-1

received a commendation from the White House for this effort."

The Adam Walsh Center program:

When teaching children to be aware of potential danger, the question arises as to whether the children will become unduly fearful as a result of this instruction. But Nancy McBride, program coordinator at the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., feels that educating children to protect themselves from adults will not make them nervous or distrustful.

"We use a 'fire-drill' approach," says McBride. "You don't have to tell a child what will happen if he is stranger-abducted. You can tell a child, 'I'm teaching you these things so that you can be safe.' You don't have to burn a child's hand to teach him not to play with matches. Go in with a positive, uplift manner. You don't have to have

paranoid, scared kids running around."

In 1983, the Adam Walsh center developed a slide and audio cassette presentation, which they make available to schools. The center also seeks to change legislation concerning child abduction and provides information and referral services on missing children.

"The best thing is to teach prevention," McBride insists. "To teach kids how to respond to lures. The abductor or molester is very sneaky. They may use the lure of live animals, which few children can resist."

One of the slides in the Adam Walsh program depicts a man offering a child video games and ice cream to lure him into a car. This was the ploy reportedly used to abduct 11-year-old Robert Smith, who was recovered in January in Rhode Island, almost two years after his dis-

Rules could save child

The Christian Science Monitor
Experts agree that a few simple rules can help to protect children from abduction:

- A child should never get in a car with a stranger, no matter what pretext or ploy he may use.
- Use a password. A child should go with no one unless that person uses the password.
- A child should never disclose that he is alone in the house if someone calls or comes to the door.
- A child's name should never be in a visible place on his clothing.
- Parents should keep a child with them in a store or public place.
- Parents should never leave a child alone in a car, even for a few minutes.

appearance from his California home.

According to many experts, a child can actually prevent his own abduction by refusing to comply with the request or demands of a stranger. Force is seldom used in the actual abduction process, experts find.

"A child abductor is usually an ineffectual personality looking for love and trust," says McBride. "Child molesters do it for power and affection — to get a child to look up to them and trust them.

But "kids are learning," she believes. "They're not

being conned. We're seeing less naivete."

And she reiterates a theme that many consider a major part of the problem: the fear of communication on the question of sex that may cause a child inadvertently to protect his assailant.

She warns, "If your child gives you some clues (that he has been approached or sexually abused), listen — don't slough it off. A child should know his parents love him and that he can tell them anything. Most children are molested before the offender is caught because children are afraid to tell about these crimes. If parents are open in these instances, that could make all the difference."

Another advocate of child education as a preventive tool in this area is Inspector Seth Goldstein of the district attorney's office in San Jose, Calif.

"We're promoting a lot of

programs in schools," he says. "We're teaching kids that they have the capability of saying, 'No.' We need to bring this question (of sexual molestation of children) out of the dark, gloomy shadows. We need to give kids knowledge. The key is education, and also to lock up the people who do this. A child molester is very likely to commit the crime again.

"Most children often go willingly, unaware of what they're getting into. It's very uncommon where you rip a kid off the street, but kids need to be aware of both types of possibilities. We must give them the weapon to protect themselves: knowledge. We have seen the fruits of this education.

"What has to be done is to do it every year. You can't do (a program of dos and don'ts for children) once and expect them to remember it. It has to be repeated throughout their education and reinforced."

Police seek more suspect in downtown rape of 14-year-old

At approximately 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 12, a 14-year-old female was forced into a vehicle at gunpoint while waiting for the People Mover Bus in front of the Federal Building, located at Seventh Avenue and C Street. The juvenile then was taken to the 12th Avenue and U Street area of Bootleggers Cove, where she was repeatedly raped.

The suspect is described as a 27-year-old white male of medium height and build. He has brown hair, over the ears in length, a thin mustache and brown eyes. He was wearing a maroon T-shirt, a blue and brown nylon-type ski jacket, blue jeans and beige driving gloves with the

crime stoppers/call 274-STOP

...fingers cut off. The suspect vehicle is described as small and black with numerous dents and rust spots. The passenger's door will not open and the interior is made of black leather. The suspect told the victim that he knew she attended a Jewel Lake area school and that he would see her again. Alaska has the highest number of rapes per capita in the United States. A rapist rarely stops with one victim. Your cooperation may prevent the would-be rapist from traumatiz-

ing another innocent victim. Crimestoppers is offering up to \$1,000 for information leading to an arrest and indictment in this case or any other felony crime.

□ This is another in a series of Crime Stoppers, a weekly feature that offers rewards for solving the "Crime of the Week." The program is sponsored by Anchorage Crime Stoppers with assistance of law enforcement agencies.

Calls for Anchorage police jump

The Associated Press
Police in Alaska's largest city answered 117,427 calls for assistance last year — some 20,000 more cases and calls than just two years earlier. Figures released by the police department indicate that during the same two-year span, the city's police-to-population ration dropped well below the national average.

officers per 1,000 residents in 1982 to 1.30 per 1,000 last year, officials said. The department would have to increase its roster of sworn officers by more than a third to reach the national average, department officials said. Last year, the agency had 295 sworn officers. The department's service area is about 110 square miles.

residents. Last year, the population had increased to 212,010, a 20.1 percent jump. Meanwhile, in the same period, the number of sworn officers in the city had increased by only 10.5 percent. "What we hope to be able to do in 1985 is to add at least 15 additional people, maybe 15 sworn officers and some number of others, too," said Police Chief Brian Porter.

B-1 Tuesday, January 8, 1985, The Anchorage Times

Police hold kidnap suspect

Associated Press
Fairbanks — Investigators checking leads in the attempted abduction of a 7-year-old girl have started questioning a man captured after eluding police last week.

"We are concentrating our efforts on this man," said John Baus, a Fairbanks detective.

Bail for Harris Nylund, 27, was increased during the week-end to \$15,000 from \$10,000. He was held at the Fairbanks Correctional Center on a charge of third-degree theft.

Nylund is accused of stealing

merchandise from a Market Basket store on Nov. 30. He was arrested Saturday afternoon after a resident found him sleeping in his garage.

Police searching for a car used in the attempted abduction Dec. 18 found a vehicle in North Pole matching its description, Baus said. He said officers believed the car, a blue Chevrolet El Camino, belonged to Nylund.

"We believe at this point it may be the car," Baus said.

For three weeks, police have hunted for the man who dragged a young girl from a department

store, after telling her that her mother waited outside. The man was confronted by two passersby who heard the girl cry for help. She escaped unharmed.

Baus said when officers found the car in North Pole, they started looking for Nylund. When officers approached him late Friday, he fled, police said.

Nylund eluded about 20 officers who chased him on foot, on snowmachines, in patrol cars and in a helicopter, police said.

Baus said Monday that Nylund had not been charged with the attempted abduction.

Anchorage Daily News Saturday, December 17, 1983 83

Girl's screams stopped sexual assault

A 14-year-old junior high student who was attacked while walking to school Thursday morning frightened away her assailant with her screaming, said Anchorage police. The victim was walking in the area of Antero Way and W. 23rd Avenue near West High School about 7:30 a.m. when she was grabbed from behind. The attacker threw the girl down and attempted to sexually assault her. Her screaming and screams for help finally scared the man, who fled in a small

about the...
 a Turpin. The reasoning behind this...
 as "safety" due to the perceived dangers of
 turning left off DeBarr onto Beaver/Baxter
 and that Turpin was "similar in nature" to
 Patterson, a proposed alternative route.

I don't feel it outweighs the danger to the
 children that live on Turpin. As for Patterson
 and Turpin being "similar in nature." I admit
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prophecy built on a stereotype.
 - Ralph S. Brower

Seek support of African relief bill

I am writing to call attention to an urgent
 need in the world and a potent opportunity.

Rep. Furwace
 This is a very nice lady. I talked
 to her on the telephone. Her own child
 was exposed to an enticement. This
 is why the police do need to use
 discernment when approaching &
 questioning. Also my little girl is 10, and
 my own husband Natural is 55 yrs. old
 Celia Warren

passage of S-310, both Senators Frank Mur-
 kowski and Ted Stevens, U.S. Senate, Wash-
 ington, D.C. If you fail to do so before the end
 of February; the special appropriations money
 available for this funding may be used up. If
 we fail to take this opportunity to assist
 Africa in getting on its feet, our planet will
 have taken a giant step backward.
 - Thomas R. Anthony

Not all middle-aged men abusers

Although I have followed the story of
 Crissy Morgan/Elvia Vasquez with interest
 and am pleased with the eventual outcome,
 there is one aspect of the story which has
 alarmed me. Not just once but on several
 occasions the news articles have drawn atten-
 tion to the suspicious nature of a middle-aged
 man being in the company of a young child. I
 certainly hope this does not encourage people
 to report all such situations to the police
 without additional evidence.

My husband, aged 60 (two years older than
 Altig), is the natural father of our 6-year-old
 daughter and 3-year-old son. He can often be
 observed without me but in the company of
 one or both of the children while running
 errands around town. I hope this does not
 in itself put him at risk of being reported to the
 police.

At a time when our society is becoming
 supersensitive to the possibilities of child
 abuse, we should bear in mind that stereo-
 typed assumptions are not always valid: Some
 middle-aged men are, indeed, the loving fath-
 ers of small children. Perhaps Sen. Ted
 Stevens should also be invited to comment on
 this issue!

- Nancy Cayot Williamson



if need Feb. 26, 85
 BCC - ADN

Patrick Sweeden

Troopers jail man for rape of girl

A 26-year-old Anchorage man was arrested by Alaska State Troopers in Anchorage on charges of sexual abuse of a minor, troopers said. Gerald L. Edwards was arrested Friday at 1237 Diggins Drive in connection with Wednesday's alleged sexual abuse of a 15-year-old Palmer girl, Trooper Mike Brandenburger said. Last Wednesday, the girl reported she was picked up by the driver of a pickup and was taken to Stuckagain Heights, where he forced her to have sex with him. Edwards is being held at the Cook Inlet jail on \$100,000 bail.

MAY 16, 83
FRANCIS

Big Lake man pleads not guilty

A Big Lake man has been charged with rape in 1979 and 1980. John Soper, 53, pleads not guilty to charges on Friday in Anchorage Superior Court.

Anchorage Daily News Wednesday, February 17, 1983

court report

Child's guardian sues school district

The guardian of an elementary school-age girl filed a \$1 million lawsuit Friday in Anchorage Superior Court against the Anchorage School District and a former school district employee. Jack Duggan filed the suit on behalf of the unidentified girl. According to court records, on Jan. 16, 1984, the girl was walking to school when a school district employee driving a school district utility van stopped and offered the girl a ride. After the girl got in the van, the driver allegedly drove down an alley and sexually assaulted her before she was able to escape. The suit claims that the Anchorage School District was negligent because it did not fully investigate the charges brought against the employee. Anchorage School District attorney Peter Partnow said the employee was terminated, without pay, shortly after the alleged incident. District Attorney Victor Krumm said there were substantial questions concerning the assailant's identity and no criminal charges were filed due to a lack of evidence in the case.

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Two men questioned in assault incident

Our Mat-Su bureau PALMER — Two men are being held and interviewed by state troopers in Palmer in connection with the alleged kidnapping and attempted rape of a 13-year-old Anchorage girl Saturday.



Troopers are questioning two Spanish-speaking men with the aid of a translator about a reported attempt to assault a 13-year-old girl with two 14-year-old girlfriends accepted a ride Saturday from two men in a van. The three girls had been walking to a video games parlor in the Mountain View area. The two men in the van drove the girls out of town along the Glenn Highway. After an attempt to assault one of them, the girls ran away near Bodenberg Butte on the Old Glenn Highway, troopers reported. In another case, Marberry Burnes, 41, of Palmer has been charged with first degree sexual assault for the rape of a young girl May 28. Burnes was arrested on Friday. Bail for him was set at \$15,000.

Mrs. June 22-82

1585

Times, Saturday, October 22, 1963

Girls forced into night of prostitution

Associated Press

Santa Cruz, Calif. — Two schoolgirls lured into a white Chevrolet with the promise of a party were driven to farm labor camps and forced into a night of prostitution to earn money so one of the captors could pay her rent, police say.

Investigators said the girls, aged 14 and 15, were forced to have sex with at least 20 men in five hours, earning about \$400 for their captors. Five people were arrested, and police said more arrests were likely.

"It's grotesque. The case is just grotesque in the degree to which the participants seemed to lack any care or concern about what they were doing to these girls," said Gary Brayton, the assistant Santa Cruz County district attorney assigned to the case.

Charged with kidnapping, pandering and robbery in the Oct. 14 incident were Tina Maria Wilson, 24, and Katherine Charles, 18, both of Santa Cruz, and a 15-year-old girl whose name was not released. The robbery charges stem from the alleged theft of jewelry from the victims.

Wilson and Charles were being held in the Santa Cruz County Jail in lieu of \$50,000 bail. The 15-year-old, being held in Juvenile Hall, is scheduled for an Oct. 25 hearing.

"Tina Wilson apparently needed some rent money, so she went around with a couple of girlfriends looking for some ladies to pick up," Assistant District Attorney Thomas Kelley said.

Investigators said the two girls were lured into the car by promises of a party. Instead, they allegedly were taken north to Davenport, where they were beaten, forced to disrobe and offered "for sale" for \$25 each to men at seven remote labor camps along the coast.

Police interviewed at least a dozen laborers believed to have participated, and said the rapes took place in three of the camps.

The group returned to Santa Cruz sometime after midnight and stopped at a liquor store, where one of the schoolgirls escaped. Police said she told a store clerk she had been kidnapped and pleaded with him to call authorities.

The car sped off, leaving her

behind. The other girl was released a short time later.

Pamela Deffee, 23, of Watsonville, is charged with kidnapping and threatening a witness.

Raul Carranza, 35, of Santa Cruz, who allegedly helped direct the women to camps, is charged with pandering.

Patrick Sweeden

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MAY 16 1983
ANCH-TIMES

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Men questioned in assault incident

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Our Mat-Su bureau

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Mrs. June 22-83

B4

Anchorage Daily News

Friday, February 10, 1984

metro news

School driver indicted on sex charges

An Anchorage School District van driver who allegedly picked up an 11-year-old girl and molested her was indicted on sex charges Thursday. George Patrick Sweeden, 35, was charged with sexual abuse of a minor and assault. Prosecutors say he struck the girl with a blunt object after she rebuffed his advances. Sweeden has been discharged from his school district job, prosecutor Gail Voigtlander told Anchorage Superior Court Presiding Judge Mark Rowland.

Tuesday, February 7, 1984

Children report indecent exposure

by Earl Swift
Times Writer

At least five students of the Mountain View area's Williwaw and Wonder Park elementary schools have been victims of indecent exposure and enticement in the past few weeks by the occupants of a white van, Anchorage police say.

Occupants of the white van with red stripes have approached children on the street five times in the past two weeks and have exposed themselves or attempted to talk the children into their vehicle, said police Sgt. David Sherbahn, head of the department's sexual assault unit.

Police say they are not sure how many persons are in the van. At least one is a male.

Police have not yet identified the owner of the van, Sherbahn said, adding that investigators were hampered in their tracking of the vehicle by a local company's recent sale of several similarly painted vans.

Descriptions of the vehicle vary slightly, but it is thought to be a 1970s-vintage white van with two horizontal red stripes on its side panels and damage to its rear doors, according to police investigator Michael Hill.

Hill said that in addition to reports of the van's activities, police also have received reports of indecent exposure incidents in the Mountain View and south Anchorage areas by a red-haired man with a beard, goatee or moustache.

Wonder Park principal Robert Barnes said Tuesday that school officials had hosted a parents' meeting on the subject Feb. 2, and that all of the school's students had watched a film entitled "Better Safe Than Sorry," which

deals with personal safety.

Williwaw principal Raymond Pino said Monday that school officials were stressing safety tips to their students.

"What we have done is that we've asked all of our students to be alert to a vehicle of that description," Pino said, adding that he has received no formal confirmation of the incidents. "We play it like the stock market. We buy on the rumor and sell on the news. We take action immediately."

According to Sherbahn, descriptions of the van provided by children witnessing the incidents have been vague. "All we need is a good license plate number," he said.

"It (indecent exposure) happens quite frequently," Sherbahn said. "Usually we have a rash of it right after the start of the school year, and again in the spring when the weather gets warmer."

"Usually, if (adults) offer them a ride and it's somebody besides a relative or someone they know, their (adults') motives are not just to give them a ride."

Sherbahn recommends that children walk to and from school with friends, since most incidents have involved lone children. However, he said the van's occupants have approached a pair of children on at least one occasion.

"The chances of being abducted are much smaller if you're not alone," he said. "If you're alone, you're a target. It's the same thing that we've been telling them for years: Get away. If you can walk with friends, do it."

Jan 20, 84 B2

Schoolgirl attacked with wrench

An 11-year-old Fairview Elementary School student was beaten with a wrench after she refused the sexual advances of her attacker Tuesday morning, said Anchorage police. The child was walking to school about 8 a.m. when a man drove by in what the girl described as an Anchorage School District utility van, police said. The child accepted the driver's offer of a ride to school. Instead, he took her to Fairview Park and demanded sex from her. As she tried to escape, the assailant hit her four times with what the girl said was a wrench, police said. She finally broke free and reported the attack to school officials. The suspect is described as a white man in his 30s, with blue eyes, red hair, a moustache and a stubby beard.

ADN

From Daily News Staff reports

Teen-age girl reports advance by custodian

ALL IN ALASKA

by Steve Hansen
Times Writer

POLICE BLOTTER

An elementary school janitor was questioned by police Monday afternoon after a 13-year-old girl reported she had asked her for sexual favors. The young girl said she had the janitor's name and telephone number.

Wednesday, June 24, 1981

Anchorage Daily News

Thursday, March 10, 1983

Daily News

Saturday, February 6, 1982

C-2

Unalaska school chief found guilty

UNALASKA — A former Unalaska school superintendent has been found guilty of sexually assaulting three young boys who were his students. Harold Depp, 51, also was convicted of three counts of sexual abuse.

The Anchorage Times, Wednesday, December 29, 1982

orough school worker confesses to sex charges

A 34-year-old Palmer man was arrested by Alaska State Troopers. He confessed to initiating sexual acts with a 6-year-old girl and a 15-year-old girl. Michael D. Hamilton was charged with first degree sexual assault, and sexual abuse of a minor. He is being held on \$20,000 bail.

The incidents involving the 6-year-old had been going on for four or five months, Troopers said. Investigators believe Hamilton is also involved in at least two other incidents involving very young girls, Port said. At least one of the cases under investigation has been going on for two or three years, he said.

The arrest came on Dec. 23. Hamilton, a maintenance worker for the Matanuska-Sitka Borough School District, confessed to initiating sexual contact a several times with a 6-year-old kindergarten student six months ago, said Sgt. Rollie Port of Alaska State Troopers. "We were investigating a single complaint of sexual abuse by Hamilton involving a 15-year-old female," Port said. "The investigation disclosed that there was also a 6-year-old involved."

Investigation is continuing, although several of the victims are out of the state. Troopers expect Hamilton will be charged with more sexual assault acts as their investigation continues.

Hamilton has waived a grand jury hearing, and is scheduled for his second bail hearing on the sexual abuse charge in District Court on Thursday.

School District officials would not release information on how long Hamilton had been in the district's employ.

Ex-crime panel member pleads guilty

A former member of the Anchorage Crime Commission Committee on Child Sexual Abuse on Thursday pleaded guilty to charges he sexually assaulted and abused four boys and young men. Gregory Blaylock Sr., 32, will be sentenced on Jan. 20. The victims, ranging in age from 11 to 20, were runaways or youths whose parents were unaware of the abuse.

Probation for five years given in sex molest case

By JANE PRICHARD
Daily News reporter

A former Anchorage Boys' Club official was given a five-year suspended sentence Wednesday for sexually molesting four youths who were members of the organization. Superior Court Judge Victor Carlson sentenced Brown to work 100 hours for the community during the five-year probation period.

In April, Brown pleaded guilty to sexual abuse of a minor and five counts of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Day care operator charged with sexually abusing two boys

A day care center operator in Ketchikan is charged with sexually abusing two boys. George Russell, 29, of Smedley, was arrested by Alaska State Troopers after an investigation. He is being held in Ketchikan in lieu of \$20,000 bail.

Teacher held for assault

A man identified by troopers as a teacher at Chuglak Jr. High has been arrested and charged with first-degree sexual assault for alleged activities with a 12-year-old girl. Gene A. Morgan, 31, was booked into jail on \$25,000 bail.

Sexual assault charged

A 58-year-old bilingual teacher at Aleknagik North Shore School near Dillingham was arrested Friday and charged with seven counts of sexual assault and fourth-degree sexual abuse of a minor. Alaska State Troopers said.

Bail for Peter Andrews Sr. was set at \$50,000. He was arrested by troopers on Wednesday, November 10, 1983.

Suspects arrested in sex cases

by Jeff Berlioz and Carl Gidlund
Times Writers

A man who allegedly used state agencies to procure juveniles for sex has been jailed. Police and prosecutors say he gave the youths alcohol and drugs then sexually molested them. The man acted under the guise of helping youths he had obtained through legitimate channels, police said.

Held on \$40,000 bail is Hensley L. "Pat" Patterson, 33. He is charged on two felony counts of sexual abuse of a minor, one felony count of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and five misdemeanor charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Patterson reportedly got access to the youths — all boys age 14 to 17 — through his work under the authority of the state juvenile probation office and as a state-approved foster parent.

"Patterson used state agencies as a way of maintaining contact with the boys," said Paul Olson, an assistant district attorney here who specializes in prosecuting sex crimes.

Police and prosecutors said they stopped another case of an adult man molesting a girl age 15.

Sex offense suspect sent back to jail

A man released pending resolution of sex offense charge against him was ordered jailed Tuesday after adolescent residents of an emergency shelter where he worked accused him of sexual impropriety, according to prosecutors.

Wallace Otton, 28, was charged last August with molesting two teen-age girls.

Prosecutors say that after being released from jail on his own recognizance, Otton got a job at Alaska Children's Services Emergency Shelter. The job was forbidden under release rules that barred Otton from interacting with people under the age of 18.

The shelter, at 1900 E. 24th Ave., houses children in crisis situations for short-term periods, according to shelter Director of Clinical Services Thomas Gunderson. Most of its current residents are adolescent girls, many who have experienced some form of sexual abuse, Gunderson said.

Hiring authorities did not know Otton was facing charges of sexual abuse of a minor and contributing to delinquency of a minor, Gunderson said. A check showed he had no criminal record.

did not indicate past charges, Gunderson said.

Shelter officials who investigated after a teen-aged student complained of sexual advances in Otton's conversation discovered other similar complaints, according to Gunderson.

ATTENTION: TO STOP THE ABOVE INCIDENTS FROM CONTINUING, WE OF S.L.A.M. SOCIETY'S LEAGUE AGAINST MOLESTATION, URGE ALL PARENTS & CONCERNED ALASKANS INVOLVED IN WHICH OUR CHILDREN ARE COVER MINORS. TO DO CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS ON APPLICANTS WHO'LL HAVE SUPERVISION ALLOWS FOR THIS TO BE DONE. IT IS NOW PERSONS CONVICTED OF SEX CRIMES MUST:

S.L.A.M.
P.O. BOX 984
ANCH., AK. (905) 101
PH. 274-0775

Girl, 7, identifies kidnap suspect; state rests

By KRIS CAPPS
Staff Writer

A blond-haired second grader looked around a Fairbanks courtroom Tuesday, then pointed to the man she said grabbed her in the Fred Meyer Store last December.

She pointed to Harris Nylund, 27, who is charged with kidnapping. He is accused of dragging the little girl from the store, initially gaining her trust by saying her mother waited outside.

The state rested its case today after the testimony of Nylund's former girlfriend, who said Nylund had once jokingly made sexual remarks about little girls he saw on a television commercial.

The defense was expected to present its case later today and will try to show that Nylund could not form the intent necessary for him to be convicted of the charge.

To find Nylund guilty of kidnapping, jurors must determine that he intended to hold the child for ransom, reward, or payment; or that he intended to inflict physical injury or sexual assault; or that the unlawful restraint was under circumstances that exposed her to substantial risk or serious physical injury.

The youngster said she wasn't injured during the encounter, but did suffer red marks on her arms and a scratch on one arm.

The seven-year-old girl strode confidently to the witness stand Tuesday and described how she was dragged out of the Fred Meyer Store on December 18. She said she lost sight of her mother while looking at some toys.

A man approached her and said, "Your Mommy wants me to take you to the car." The youngster replied, "No she didn't."

"He just grabbed me," she said. "He took me out the door." She said he held her by her wrists and hands. When the defense

attorney asked if that wasn't the same way her parents hold onto her, she said, "He held more tighter and it wasn't in the place where Mommy or Daddy would hold me."

He dragged her to his car at the back of the store.

"He took off my coat and started to tape my hands behind my back," the girl said. "I just screamed louder." The child jumped out of the car three times. Bystanders Gary and Dana Vedder overheard her screams, intervened and she was able to escape. Her coat was found later outside the store.

Gary Vedder identified Nylund in a police lineup but his wife chose someone else as the suspect.

An FBI expert testified Tuesday that hairs found on the seat covers of Nylund's car matched the child's hairs. Under cross-examination he said the microscopic test is not a positive means of identification, like fingerprints.

AN ACT

Relating to toxic and hazardous substances in the workplace, and providing for an effective date.

* Section 1. AS 18.60.030 is amended by adding new paragraphs to read:

(12) annually publish a list of toxic and hazardous substances;

(13) maintain a current set of OSHA form 20's or equivalent information for toxic and hazardous substances, and other information relevant to toxic and hazardous substances;

(14) assist employers, upon request, to identify and obtain information on toxic and hazardous substances and develop employee safety education programs.

* Sec. 2. AS 18.60 is amended by adding new sections to read:

Sec. 18.60.065. IMPORTATION OF TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Toxic and hazardous substances imported into the state shall be accompanied by a federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) form 20 or equivalent information. This requirement does not apply to a substance for which the in-state purchaser has already received the most current information.

Sec. 18.60.066. EMPLOYEE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS. (a) An employer shall conduct a safety education program for an employee before the employee performs a new work assignment that may result in the employee being exposed to a toxic or hazardous substance for which the employee has not received safety instruction as provided under (b)

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THEY STALK OUR CHILDREN, - NOTICING & MOLESTING!

Enticement charge filed
A 37-year-old man allegedly tried to abduct a 10-year-old girl as been charged with enticement. Robert B. 33, who gave his address as Elmendorf Ave, was arrested by Anchorage police Thursday after reports, Bradshaw alleged.

Approval of Judge
You folks in Anchorage have a compound problem. Not only do you have a sick prison (Amos Singletary), you also appear to have a sick judge (John Mason). If Judge Mason can see no advantage to the public by keeping Singletary in jail for a year, I'll tell him one. Just keeping him on the streets is a problem.

Citizen
by Steve Hansen
Times Writer
A 37-year-old Anchorage man was arrested on three counts of attempted sexual abuse to minors a count of child enticement. Richard Blaine Larsen is accused of attempting the abuse at Campbell Park last Saturday, police said.

Man held in child enticing
An Anchorage judge has set bail at \$50,000 for a man charged with two misdemeanors or counts of enticing young Mountain View girls into his car.

Enticement for child enticer draws fire

Naturally I feel the sentence only asked the girls if they wanted to ride in his car. Cutler said she was told Taylor had not committed a sin since the June 1981 incident.

Kindergarten girl assaulted

A 3-year-old girl was sexually assaulted Thursday after a man offered her a ride if she wanted to look at assault girls. The girl was a victim of an attempted sexual assault and walked home from a school.

was the strongest part of the municipality's case. "What we felt was critical was that this man had admitted on 10 occasions in 1981 he had tried to entice children," Marsh said.

Enticement attempt
The driver of a white van reportedly attempted to entice a 12-year-old Mountain View girl into his vehicle while the girl was walking to school Friday morning, Anchorage police said.

The girl told investigators that she was walking north on Pine Street when the van, which bore a red stripe on its side, pulled up behind her. The driver of the van asked whether the girl wanted a ride to school, police said.

George Patrick Sweeden, 35, was charged with assault and sexual abuse of a minor. The prosecutors allege that Sweeden accosted the girl on her way to school.

Sex offender gets no counseling, released when half of term done
By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter
A 39-year-old man imprisoned on nine counts of enticing schoolgirls into his car to get them drugs was released July 2, after serving barely half his sentence, by a judge who was angry that the prisoner had received no counseling while in jail.

17 enticement counts filed
Anchorage police said today 17 more counts of child enticement have been filed against 37-year-old Amos Singletary Jr., who was arrested Monday after two 12-year-old girls said he tried to persuade them to get into his car.

Sex offender gets no counseling, released when half of term done
The girls told police they walked away from the car when they saw they didn't know the driver. They said the car followed them and pulled into a driveway and the driver again tried to persuade them to get into the car. They then ran to their homes and the mother of one of the girls reported the incident to police.

river charged
An Anchorage School District van driver has been indicted on charges that he hit an 11-year-old girl on the head, then molested her.

Sex offender gets no counseling, released when half of term done
The judge agreed with prosecutors that Singletary's approach of girls aged 9 to 17, particularly because he had once been convicted of rape. Though Singletary never faced a felony charge of sexually molesting a minor - the charges against him were all misdemeanors - twice he grabbed the arms of young girls to try to force them into his car.

Bail for misdemeanors
District Court Judge Donald Stempf ordered the high bail on Monday for Amos Singletary after Assistant Municipal Attorney Jim Wolf said additional similar charges probably will be filed against the defendant late this month.

Singletary, 42, allegedly
"asked the girls to buy him soda, gave them a dollar and tried to pull them into his car," said Wolf. Singletary has denied the charges.

He originally was charged
with 22 enticement incidents in 1982, nearly all in the Mountain View area, Wolf said Tuesday, and was released from jail last year after serving about a year, he said.

In 1983, Singletary came to
public attention when Judge John Mason released him early from jail because corrections officials refused to place him in a sex offender program. At the time, officials said the programs were not open to inmates serving a year or less.

His release provoked protests
from the Mountain View community.

Singletary was "picked up
again two weeks after his release" and returned to jail for an additional year, Wolf said. Since then, he has been through the sexual offender treatment program at Hillan Mountain prison and has been treated by the Langdon Clinic, Wolf said.

Child enticement is punished
by a maximum of six months in jail.

When the girl refused, the man
ve away. The girl then told her mother called police. The girl said the man appeared to be "stoned" on marijuana.

Amos Singletary, known as
"Famous Amos," a young man who saw him hanging around their Mountain View neighborhood for a year, is supposed to enter a counseling program for sex offenders as a condition of his release.

Police investigator Maguire
Parsons was also concerned about Singletary's release.

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Teen-age girl reports advance by custodian

ALL IN ALASKA

by Steve Hansen
Times Writer

An elementary school janitor was questioned by police Monday afternoon after a 13-year-old girl reported he had asked her for sexual favors. The young girl said she asked the janitor if she could use the Chuglak Elementary School telephone.

POLICE BLOTTER

Wednesday, June 24, 1981

Anchorage Daily News

Thursday, March 10, 1983

Daily News

Saturday, February 6, 1982

C-2

Unalaska school chief found guilty

UNALASKA — A former Unalaska school superintendent has been found guilty of sexually assaulting three young boys who were his students. Harold Depp, 51, also was convicted of three counts of sexual abuse in connection with it.

The Anchorage Times, Wednesday, December 29, 1982

Thorough school worker confesses to sex charges

A 34-year-old Palmer man was arrested by Alaska State Troopers after he confessed to initiating sexual acts with a 6-year-old girl and a 15-year-old girl. Michael D. Hamilton was charged with first degree sexual assault, and sexual abuse of a minor. He is being held on \$20,000 bail.

The incidents involving the 6-year-old had been going on for four or five months, Troopers said.

Investigators believe Hamilton is also involved in at least two other incidents involving very young girls, Port said. At least one of the cases under investigation has been going on for two or three years, he said.

Investigation is continuing, although several of the victims are out of the state. Troopers expect Hamilton will be charged with more sexual assault acts as their investigation continues.

Hamilton has waived a grand jury hearing, and is scheduled for his second bail hearing on the sexual abuse charge in District Court on Thursday.

School District officials would not release information on how long Hamilton had been in the district's employ.

The arrest came on Dec. 23, when Hamilton, a maintenance worker for the Matanuska-Kitina Borough School District, confessed to initiating sexual contact a several times with a 6-year-old kindergarten student six months ago, said Sgt. Rollie Port of the Alaska State Troopers. "We were investigating a single complaint of sexual abuse by Hamilton involving a 15-year-old female," Port said. "The investigation disclosed that there was also a 6-year-old involved."

Ex-crime panel member pleads guilty

A former member of the Anchorage Crime Commission Committee on Child Sexual Abuse on Thursday pleaded guilty to charges he sexually assaulted and abused four boys and young men. Gregory Blaylock Sr., 32, will be sentenced on Jan. 20. The victims, ranging in age from 11 to 20, were runaways or youths whose parents were notified.

Probation for five years given in sex molest case

By JANE PRICHARD
Daily News reporter

A former Anchorage Boys' Club official was given a five-year suspended sentence Wednesday for sexually molesting four youths who were members of the organization.

Superior Court Judge Victor Carlson ordered Robert Brown to work 100 hours for the community during the five-year probation period.

In April, Brown pleaded guilty to sexual abuse of a minor and five counts of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Day care operator charged with sexually abusing two boys

George Russell, 29, of Seward, was arrested by Alaska State Troopers after an investigation revealed that Russell allegedly abused two young boys while working at the center. He is being held in Ketchikan in lieu of \$25,000 bail.

Teacher held for assault

A man identified by troopers as a teacher at Chuglak Jr. High has been arrested and charged with first-degree sexual assault for alleged activity with a 12-year-old girl. Gene A. Morgan, 31, was booked into the Palmer Jail on \$25,000 bail.

Sexual assault charged

A 58-year-old bilingual teacher at Aleknagik North Shore School near Dillingham was arrested Friday and charged with seven counts of sexual assault and fourth-degree sexual abuse of a minor, Alaska State Troopers said.

Bail for Peter Andrews Sr. was set at \$50,000. He was indicted by a grand jury.

Wednesday, November 10, 1983

Suspects arrested in sex cases

by Jeff Berlinger and Carl Gidlund
Times Writers

A man who allegedly used state agencies to procure juveniles for sex has been jailed.

Police and prosecutors say they gave the youths alcohol and drugs then sexually molested them. The man acted under the guise of helping youths he had obtained through legitimate channels, police said.

Held on \$40,000 bail is Hensley L. "Pat" Patterson, 33. He is charged on two felony counts of sexual abuse of a minor, one felony count of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and five misdemeanor charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Patterson reportedly got access to the youths — all boys age 14 to 17 — through his work under the authority of the state juvenile probation office and as a state-approved foster parent.

"Patterson used state agencies as a way of maintaining contact with the boys," said Paul Olson, an assistant district attorney here who specializes in prosecuting sex crimes.

Police and prosecutors said they stopped a case of an adult man molesting a 5-year-old girl.

Sex offense suspect sent back to jail

A man released pending resolution of sex offense charge against him was ordered jailed Tuesday after adolescent residents of an emergency shelter where he worked accused him of sexual impropriety, according to prosecutors.

Wallace Otton, 32, was charged last August with molesting two teen-age girls.

Prosecutors say that after being released from jail on his own recognizance, Otton got a job at Alaska Children's Services Emergency Shelter. The job was forbidden under release rules that barred Otton from interacting with people under the age of 19, prosecutors say.

The shelter, at 1900 E. 24 Ave., houses children in crisis situations for short-term periods, according to shelter Director of Clinical Services Thomas Gunderson. Most of its current residents are adolescent girls, many who have experienced some form of sexual abuse, Gunderson said.

Hiring authorities did not know Otton was facing charges of sexual abuse of a minor and contributing to the delinquency of a minor, Gunderson said. A check showed he had no criminal record, did not indicate pending charges, Gunderson said.

Shelter officials who investigated after a teen-aged student complained of sexual abuse in Otton's conversation discovered other similar complaints, according to Gunderson.

ATTENTION: TO STOP THE ABOVE INCIDENTS FROM CONTINUING, WE OF S.L.A.M. SOCIETY'S LEAGUE AGAINST MOLESTATION, URGES ALL PARENTS & CONCERNED ALASKANS INVOLVED, TO KEEP AFTER THE ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH OUR CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED, TO DO CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS ON APPLICANTS WHO'LL HAVE SUPERVISION OVER MINORS. A NEW LAW IN EFFECT NOW ALLOWS FOR THIS TO BE DONE. IT'S TO PERSONS CONVICTED OF SEX CRIMES ONLY.

S.L.A.M.
P.O. BOX 984
ANCH., AK. (99510)
PH. 274-0777

S.L.A.M. Of Alaska

P.O. BOX 984
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, (99510)

MAY 6, 1986

DEAR SENATOR RODEY,

THANK YOU FOR BRINGING S.B. 441, UNLAWFUL RESTRAINT OF A MINOR UP FOR CONSIDERATION. I REALIZE THAT ALL OF YOU ARE OVERWORKED, AND ARE ANXIOUS TO WRAP UP THE STATES' BUSINESS, AND GET BACK HOME TO YOUR FAMILIES.

I SAW ON T.V. HOW MASS MURDERER THEODORE BUNDY USED A SLING TO TRICK YOUNG COEDS INTO HELPING HIM GET HIS BOOKS INTO HIS CAR. JUST THINK HOW MUCH EASIER IT IS FOR THOSE "SICK" PERSONS WITH BAD INTENTIONS TO FOOL AN INNOCENT CHILD! I AM SENDING SOME PAGES FROM A BOOK, 'HOW TO RAISE A STREET SMART CHILD BY GRACE HECKINGER, WHERE SHE RELAYS SOME VERY SOUND ADVICE TO PARENTS, BASED ON OPINIONS FROM PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD OF CHILD ABUSE. AND AM HIGHLIGHTING SOME STRONG POINTS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THIS ISSUE.

SENATOR RODEY, WE REQUEST YOU TO PLEASE HELP US IN PROTECTING ALASKA'S CHILDREN BY PASSING S.B. 441, AND WHATEVER YOU CAN DO TO SPEED IT ON TO THE GOVERNOR'S DESK WILL BE MUCH APPRECIATED BY S.L.A.M. AND BY ALL OF THE PEOPLE THAT SIGNED OUR PETITION. THESE NAMES SPEAK "LOUD" & "CLEAR"!

CELIA WARRIOR
PRESIDENT, S.L.A.M., ANCHORAGE

NOTE: MY FAMILY AND I ARE IN FULL SUPPORT OF YOUR SENATE RESOLUTION SJR 39, THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS. YOU HAVE SHOWN BACKBONE IN SPONSERING THE BILL, WE AS AMERICANS MUST FIGHT HARD TO PRESERVE THIS RIGHT. I MYSELF WAS RAISED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND HAVE HUNTED SINCE I WAS A SMALL GIRL. I WAS TAUGHT BY THE BEST, THAT BEING MY FATHER AND MY GRANDFATHER. AND I WAS TAUGHT FIRST ABOVE ALL ELSE TO RESPECT GUNS. I AM NOT SO GOOD WITH A HANDGUN AS I AM WITH A RIFLE, BUT THE SQUIRRELS I BROUGHT HOME SURE MADE GOOD EATING. THEY'RE TERRIFIC BBQ'ED. I HAVE A PET SQUIRREL PEANUTS IN MY FRONT YARD, AND I DOUBT VERY MUCH THAT I COULD HUNT ANIMALS AS I DID WHEN I WAS YOUNG. BUT THAT'S MAINLY THE REASON I WANTED TO COME TO ALASKA OVER 18½ YEARS AGO. THIS IS A BEAUTIFUL STATE, SPECTACULAR, AWESOME RICH IN IT'S ABUNDANCE OF WILDLIFE, RESOURCES, AND THERE'S PLENTY TO HARVEST. THOUGH WE SHOULD NEVER TAKE THESE BOUNTIES FOR GRANTED, AND NEVER WASTE THE GENEROUS GIFTS THAT GOD HAS SEEN FIT TO SUPPLY ALASKA WITH. BUT IN GENESIS 1:26, AND GOD SAID "LET US MAKE MAN IN OUR IMAGE, AFTER OUR LIKENESS: AND LET THEM HAVE DOMINION OVER THE FISH OF THE SEA, AND OVER THE FOWL OF THE AIR, AND OVER THE CATTLE, AND OVER ALL THE EARTH, AND OVER EVERY CREEPING THING THAT CREEPETH UPON THE EARTH. ALL I CAN DO IS SPECULATE HERE, BUT I DON'T BELIEVE GOD IS PLEASED THAT THE ENVIRONMENTALIST ARE SEWING UP OUR NATION AND ALASKA, WHERE IT COMES DOWN TO THAT ONLY THE MOST PRIVILEGED FEW WILL BE ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM ITS RICHES. IS THAT RIGHT, SENATOR RODEY? THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THE CHANCE TO EXPRESS MY FEELINGS ON THIS.

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DEALING WITH CHILD MOLESTERS: BEFORE AND AFTER

Reports of the sexual mistreatment of children have been growing, according to the National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect. Estimates by child-protection organizations of how many American children are sexually abused each year range from 100,000 to 1,000,000, and many incidents go unreported. The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that only one in five of all sexual assaults are reported. And where children are concerned, incidents are usually reported only when hospitals or other social agencies are involved.

"The dimensions of the abuse are staggering," says Dr. A. Nicholas Groth, director of the sex-offender program at the Connecticut Correctional Institution in Somers, who has studied more than 1,000 child molesters since 1966. "All estimates are conservative. If we saw these same numbers of children suddenly developing some kind of illness, we'd think we had a major epidemic on our hands."

"For the most part parents have told their children to stay away from men who are wearing raincoats and carrying candy," says Dr. Gene G. Abel, director of the Sexual Behavior Clinic of the New York State Psychiatric Institute at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in Manhattan. "But none of our patients wear raincoats and carry candy. They come from all walks of life and all socio-economic categories, and they look just like the neighbor next door."

The Sexual Behavior Clinic is studying the behavior and treatment of child molesters. "What we have is a relatively small number of people committing a very large number of crimes," Dr. Abel says. "These offenders molest many more children than has been previously suspected and child molestation is a more frequent and serious crime than we had supposed."

Approximately one-third of all reported child molestation cases are committed by strangers, Dr. Abel says. Another third of the instances involve acquaintances known to the child—a neighbor, friend of the fam-

ily or community figure—and one-third of the molestations are committed by primary relatives. Incest can involve stepchildren, sons and daughters, a younger sister or brother, a niece or nephew, or any child living in the offender's home in a non-marital situation.

Even though it is generally believed that girls are molested more often than boys, boys are as much at risk as girls, according to those who are studying the problem. Dr. Abel says that evidence from the last seven years of his studies shows that boys were more frequently victimized than girls. Other researchers state that the molestation of girls is more often reported. Boys are more hesitant to report because the molester is usually a man, and it involves the shame of a homosexual encounter.

Although the threat of sexual molestation by a stranger is a less frequent problem than that posed by someone known to the child, it is nevertheless a serious one, especially since it is often accompanied by abduction and violence.

When you talk to children about how to deal with strangers, you are trying to teach them appropriate responses and a useful set of skills to show them the safest course under specific circumstances. Children should also gradually be learning the difference between a situation that requires mere caution and one that calls for action on their part.

Remember the analogy of the fire drill. You want to teach a child to be prepared to take the safest actions in a particular situation. The emphasis should be on anticipation and prevention. If a child should ask what to do in case of a fire, you would explain in the simplest, most matter-of-fact way. You should do the same if a child asks what a stranger might do. There is no need to go into minute detail. You can say, "There are some strangers who hurt children, and we don't want that to happen to you." Many children have heard about sexual abuse from television. In that case, a TV program may offer a good opening for your talks. Again, remember that a straightforward, low-key approach will probably be less frightening than what children may have imagined or heard from their friends.

An important point for parents to remember about child molestation is that unhappy children can be the most vulnerable. Those who succumb without force are often influenced by a combination of soft-talking and bribery because they are lonely or neglected.

"Children aged eight to twelve who feel they have no allies are in a high-risk group," says Dr. Groth. He reports that a convicted offender, when asked how he picked his child victims, answered: "I would look at a schoolyard and find the child who was standing alone. The child who had thin clothes in winter. The child who was not as clean because the parents weren't taking good care of him."

Dr. Groth adds that "children are taught to cooperate with adults and a child can cooperate without consenting." He believes that mo-

lesters capitalize on the vulnerability of children, particularly "children who are feeling unwanted."

The finding that unhappy youngsters are most vulnerable is supported by Dr. Martin Gipson who, with his colleagues at the University of the Pacific, has developed a school program to prevent child molestation and abduction by strangers. Child victims, they found, had often been deprived of parental attention or material things. These children will consequently be more easily tempted by offers of money, favors or other adult overtures.

There are many ways parents can help reduce the chances that their children will become victims, not only by teaching them how to act, but also by providing sufficient love and attention at home. Part of caring for children is providing appropriate supervision when a child is too young to venture out of the house alone. It means knowing how much supervision is right for your child's age and personality. It also means knowing how much your children really know, without deluding yourself into thinking they know more than they actually do, and making sure they can handle themselves in situations to which they may be exposed.

Dr. Gipson and his colleagues believe that the best form of prevention may be one which focuses on the circumstances characteristic of molestation incidents and teaches children safe and sensible responses if they are caught in an unhappy encounter. Children should learn how to act when faced by a potential abductor or molester. While most parents tell their children to stay away from strangers, Dr. Gipson's study found that children frequently have no real idea of what they should actually do when, for example, a friendly stranger asks them to go with him in a car. This innocence came to light when Dr. Gipson tested a method of teaching children how to respond appropriately to suspicious advances by strangers. The program consisted of slides and tapes which realistically portrayed ways in which child molesters have been known to approach their prey.

Dr. Gipson showed the particular segments to 368 elementary school children in Empire, California, a suburb of Modesto. The study involved the entire school of 15 classes, including seven from kindergarten through second grade and eight from third grade through fifth.

"Most children," he found, "are taught at a very young age that they 'don't talk to strangers' or 'don't take candy from a stranger.' However, they are not taught how to tell when a person may be classified as a stranger or whether or not other circumstances, such as helping a stranger look for a lost dog, are OK."

After the children viewed each situation, Gipson and his associates read them five possible responses. They were told to pick the one which they thought they would follow. The preferred response was to ignore the stranger and walk away. Five to eight-year-olds gave that and other

"correct" responses in only 13 of the 31 situations.

Younger children chose the more dangerous, inappropriate responses more often than did the older children, ages eight to ten. They also tended to be much more susceptible to a stranger's invitation to go home, to go for a ride or simply to join him to take a look at something. The younger children also were much more likely to give in to a stranger requesting something that did not involve money.

Among the kindergarten, first and second grade children, several said that they would cooperate with the stranger outright in every situation. They were easily tempted by offers of gifts or of something fun to do. In three specific situations the younger children responded dangerously by readily cooperating. One sample situation was enacted at a park bathroom, with a man saying, "Come over here, I want to show you something." Another showed a man asking help in finding a lost dog. In the third instance, a man says, "Do you like this kitten? Come to my house and I'll let you pick one out."

The older children were more cautious, giving the safest answer in 25 out of the 31 situations. They were most susceptible to offers of money and to being told that other children had reacted in a certain way. On the whole, girls were more likely than boys to say that they would ignore a stranger (72 percent versus 40 percent). In many situations, boys were more likely than girls to say they really did not know what to do.

As they get older, children must be taught the more difficult choices they may have to make. Dr. Gipson's program aims at teaching children how to discriminate between different situations. These may involve an incident that requires some action on the child's part, such as running away; or it may only require that the child be careful. In such cases children learn by practicing suitable reactions.

The situations described in the "pretend" exercises which follow are adapted for parents to use at home from Dr. Gipson's program, which realistically portrays ways in which child molesters make their approaches. The lures depicted are those that actual child molesters have used with unsuspecting children. Even though not every potential situation can be described, the exercise gives children some specific cases to teach them how to handle themselves.

When you use such examples in your own talks with your children, you should always emphasize that not all strangers are bad and not all situations a child encounters will be dangerous. Your goal is to teach children how to tell the difference between encounters which merely require caution and others that call for action.

In your talks, you may notice that your child's answers though acceptable, may yet not be as safe as you would like. Children may, for example, feel obligated to make some verbal response to a stranger, such as saying no, when it would be best to ignore the stranger altogether

and walk away. (If this has become a pattern, you may be able to have them practice saying nothing and then walking away.)

Sometimes a child may give an inappropriate and wholly unsafe response. For example, some boys may feel that they could overpower a stranger if threatened. In such cases, stress the reality of the situation by pointing out the differences in size and strength between children and adults.

While doing these exercises, you may find that your children are eager to discuss situations involving strangers that they or their friends have actually encountered. Encourage such discussion; your child will learn a great deal. Wind up with a determination of what the safest response would have been in the case they described.

Especially with young children, do not worry about repetition. You really want your child to get a firm grasp on things; to "overlearn" is the safest preparation for meeting potentially dangerous situations. The format may seem repetitious, but the aim is to teach how to react quickly and without hesitation.

The situations that follow can be added to the "What if" safety games you are already using. These examples can be introduced into family conversations. You can say, "Let's see what you would do if this happened." You may not want to offer your child all five alternatives at once, but select only a few.

If you have a preschool child and feel he or she is ready to start this program, you will probably not offer multiple choice answers. Instead, you can describe the situation and ask what the child would do. You may get an answer such as "I would be scared." Dr. Gipson suggests you look for an action-oriented response. Ask again, "When you get scared, what would you do?" If the child is having trouble, you can offer the answer. The next time you talk, see if your child remembers the example and your suggested response.

Sample Situations Children May Encounter with Strangers†

**Preferred correct answer

*Acceptable answer

1. Pretend you are walking down the street, and a stranger comes up to you and asks you to go for a walk with him. Would you:
(a) I don't know (b) Go with him (c) Ignore him and keep walking** (d) Say no* (e) Stop and talk to him.
2. What if the stranger offered you money to go with him? Would you:
(a) Say no* (b) Stop and talk with him (c) I don't know (d) Go with him (e) Ignore him and keep walking.**

3. Pretend you are walking down the street, and a stranger comes up to you and asks you to go back to his house with him. Would you:
(a) Ignore him and keep walking** (b) Stop and talk with him (c) Say no* (d) Go with him (e) I don't know.
4. Pretend you are walking down the street, and a stranger comes up to you and asks you to go for a ride in his car. Would you:
(a) Go with him (b) Ignore him and keep walking** (c) I don't know (d) Stop and talk with him (e) Say no.*
5. Pretend you are walking down the street, and a stranger comes up to you and tells you that he will buy you something you want if you go to the store with him. Would you:
(a) Stop and talk with him (b) Go with him (c) Say no* (d) Ignore him and keep walking** (e) I don't know.
6. What if a stranger offered you money or something nice to get into his car? Would you:
(a) Say no* (b) Stop and talk with him (c) Go with him (d) Ignore him and keep walking** (e) I don't know.
7. Pretend you are outside and a man in a car stops near you holding a kitten so you can see it. He says, "Do you like this kitten? Come to my house, and I'll let you pick one out." Would you:
(a) Say, "Yes! I'd like a kitten." (b) Say, "No, thank you" and walk away* (c) Go to his house (d) Ignore him and walk away** (e) I don't know.
8. Pretend you are walking down the street, and a stranger in a car stops and asks for directions. Would you:
(a) Give him the wrong directions on purpose (b) Ignore him and keep walking* (c) Tell him to ask someone else* (d) Stand back, tell him the directions if you know them and walk away** (e) I don't know.
9. What if the stranger offered you money or something nice to get in his car and show him the way? Would you:
(a) Say no and walk away* (b) Get into his car if you knew the way (c) Ignore him and walk away** (d) Ask him how much money (e) I don't know.
10. Pretend you are outside playing when a man in a car with lots of dolls stops and says, "Hi, would you like to go for a ride with these dolls?" Would you:
(a) Say, "No, thank you" and walk away* (b) Ignore him and walk away** (c) Ask to look at the dolls (d) Say, "Yes, I would." (e) I don't know.
11. Pretend you are at a park and have to use the bathroom. A man standing near the door says to you, "Come over here. I want to show you something." Would you:

(a) Walk over to him (b) I don't know (c) Ignore him and go into the bathroom (d) Go back and tell your friends or parents** (e) Tell him, "Go away. You're bothering me."

12. Pretend you are outside and you see a man who says, "Hi, my dog just had some puppies. Would you like to see them?" Would you:

(a) Say yes (b) Say, "I have to ask my parents first" and walk away* (c) Ignore him and walk away** (d) I don't know (e) Say, "Yes, but just for a minute."

13. Pretend you are walking down the street, and you notice a stranger following you on foot. Would you:

(a) Walk back toward the man (b) Run away* (c) Let the man catch up with you and ask him if he is following you. (d) Keep walking and go toward where there are other people** (e) I don't know.

14. Pretend you are outside when a man with a bag of cookies stops next to you in his car and says, "How'd you like something good to eat? These cookies are delicious." Would you:

(a) Say, "Yes, but just one." (b) Say, "No thank you" and walk away* (c) Say, "Yeah, I'm really hungry." (d) I don't know (e) Ignore him and walk away.**

15. Pretend you are outside when a man holding a cat pulls up in his car and says, "Hey, somebody just took all my cat's kittens. Jump in my car and help me find them." Would you:

(a) Say, "No, I can't go with you without my parents**" (b) Say, "If we find them, can I have one?" (c) I don't know (d) Say, "Just for a little while." (e) Ignore him and walk away.**

16. Pretend you are playing in the park when a man walks up to you and says, "Please help me find my dog. He's run away and I can't find him." Would you:

(a) Ignore him and go tell your friends or parents** (b) Say, "Yes! But just for five minutes" (c) Say, "What does he look like? Maybe I've seen him." (d) Say, "No, I can't" and go tell your friends or parents* (e) I don't know.

*These incidents are selected from those used by Dr. Martin Gipsen and his associates in the program Safety with Strangers. The examples are based on situations that actual child molesters used to attract children.

In spite of all precautions and the teaching of preventive measures, your child may actually experience sexual molestation. It can be anything from attempts to fondle the genitals to actual penetration. Whatever the type or the extent of the violation, it will be extremely upsetting to both your child and you.

The child should have been taught to report the molestation fully.

Psychologist Steven Levenkron comments, "No one, child or adult, can be truly prepared for the violation of mind and body that takes place in a sexual assault. But children can be given the language which will enable them to relate the experience and to express their feelings about it. Inability to do this has led to a great deal of persistent misery—lasting, in some cases I have seen, into the person's teens, 20s and 30s.

"I've worked with women who were molested as children by people they knew, such as building superintendents and stepfathers. I believe children can develop an enormous sense of responsibility for the molestation. Children often feel that they controlled the adult, that there was something about their behavior that caused it.

"The damage that I see, particularly in the women who blame themselves for what has happened to them, is enormous. I am thinking specifically of a woman who explained to me how her girlfriend's brother molested her at the age of six. She pretended she was asleep through the whole thing. And at the age of 30 she was still suffering from the bad memories. She had been calling herself a whore, in effect, since she had become old enough to realize what had happened. She had a very difficult time expressing this in therapy."

Levenkron believes that is typical of what happens. The child takes the blame and conceals the act. The longer no one knows, the more self-esteem is lost and the more suspicious the child is of himself or herself. That creates the long-term damage.

The short-term damage can be repaired, if there is language to express the experience. Parents can be sympathetic and not look at their child as if he or she is now damaged property. Given proper support, the child recovers and remembers the incident as an unpleasant experience, not as a traumatic one, unless the style of the molestation was traumatic.

Without hesitation a child should be able to report that "a man was walking around with his penis hanging out" or that "someone tried to touch my vagina." If a child does not know the right words or a parent has made the youngster feel that certain parts of the body are unmentionable, then there can be no communication about what happened or any alleviation of distress.

A child who has been sexually molested, whether or not there has been actual rape or physical harm, has lived through a frightening and perhaps incomprehensible experience. And for a parent to expect to remain calm under these circumstances is expecting the impossible. Finding out that your child has been victimized in this way can be overwhelming.

In this situation parents must cope with their own feelings of rage toward the perpetrator and probably also with some irrational guilt for their failure to protect the child. There must, however, be no room left for a mistake in the child's mind that he or she is the target of the par-

AT Anchorage, Alaska

Third Judicial District

NOV 1 1985

In the Matter of the Application for
Post Conviction Relief of:

Clerk of the Trial Courts
By [Signature] Deputy

CASE NO. 3AN-85-15761 CIVIL

ROBERT FRANK SAUER
(Name of Applicant)

APPLICATION FOR POST CONVICTION RELIEF
CRIMINAL RULE 35(c)

I, Robert Frank Sauer, hereby apply for relief under Criminal Rule 35(c).

PART A

(Please type or print neatly. Also, if possible, please attach a copy of your judgment of conviction.)

The conviction (sentence) from which I seek relief is as follows:

- Full case number: 3AN82-4229 and AN82-6541 consolidated.
Case name: STATE OF ALASKA v. ROBERT FRANK SAUER
(plaintiff) (defendant)
- Court which imposed sentence: () District Court (x) Superior Court
Location: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
- Date shown in clerk's certificate of distribution on the judgment: May 6, 1983
- Date of sentencing and terms of sentence: May 5, 1983. Three(3) years each on Counts 1,2,3,6,7,8 and 9 to run concurrently, Ten(10) years each on Counts 4 and 5 to run concurrently with each other but consecutively with Counts 1,2,3,6,7,8 and 9, with six(6) years suspended on each Count 4 and 5, and One(1) year on Count 10 to run consecutive with other Counts. Total of 14 years with 6 suspended and 8 years to serve.
- Crime or crimes of which I was convicted: Sexual abuse of a minor(Counts 1,2,3,6,7,8 and 9); sexual assault in the first degree(Counts 4 and 5); and disorderly conduct(Count 10); as charged in the Amended indictment consolidating the above cases
- I am now not in custody in custody at Goose Bay Correctional Center.
- Mailing address: P.O. Box 87-4209, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
- The finding of guilty was made after a plea of
 guilty not guilty nolo contendere
- Finding was made by a jury a judge
- Name of judge who pronounced sentence: The Honorable Ralph Moody.
- Name and address of my lawyer: William Morse, Public Defender Agency, Anchorage, Ak
 I was not represented by a lawyer.
- Lawyer was employed by me appointed by the court.

NOV 14 1985
APPEALS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

ROBERT FRANK SAUER
Appellant

Filed in the Trial Courts
STATE OF ALASKA THIRD DISTRICT
APPEALS DIV.

NOV 14 1985

vs.

STATE OF ALASKA
Appellee

Clerk of the Trial Courts
By: [Signature] Deputy.

Case No. 3AN-85-15761 CIVIL Traveling with 3AN-82-4229 CR
3AN-82-6541 CR

NOTICE OF FILING OF APPLICATION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF

TO: Harold Brown Victor Krumm
Attorney General District Attorney
Pouch K 1031 West 4th Ave. Suite #520
Juneau, Alaska 99811 Anchorage, Alaska 99501

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that application for post-conviction relief, copy of which is herewith served upon you, was filed and docketed by the Clerk of this Court on November 14, 1985. In accordance with Alaska Criminal Rule 35(g)(1) your response is due thirty (30) days from said date.

DATED: 11/18/85

Clerk of the Trial Courts
Assistant Area Court Administrator

By: [Signature]
Deputy Clerk

I certify that the above document and copy of the application therein referred to was mailed on the above date to addressee as noted.

[Signature]
Deputy Clerk

ANCHORAGE TIMES
'Candyman' gets 8-year term
7 MAY 83
Robert Sauer, who earned the nickname "Candyman" for enticing young girls with candy and money, was sentenced to eight years in prison Thursday on four counts of sexual abuse of a minor.
Superior Court Judge Ralph Moody told Sauer, 63, "This is one of the most severe child molestation cases I've ever seen."
Moody said the prospects of rehabilitation were questionable for a man of Sauer's age, adding there was a clear need to remove him from the public.
"We can't tolerate crimes against children," he said, Sauer, who was convicted by a jury Oct. 29, was sentenced to 14 years in prison, then ordered to serve eight years and placed on probation for the other six.
He was charged with engaging in sexual acts with four girls ranging in age from 7 to 11 from late 1981 until mid-1982.

000340 NOV 20 1985

NOV 14 1985

WAIVER OF RIGHT OF COUNSEL

Clerk of the Trial Courts
By [Signature] Deputy

I, ROBERT FRANK SAUER, fully understand the right of counsel and hereby waive this right.
I will represent my interests in this application and any ensuing hearings for Post
Conviction Relief under Criminal Court Rule 35(c), before and in THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR
THE STATE OF ALASKA, THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

VERIFICATION

I, ROBERT FRANK SAUER, say on oath or affirm the foregoing statement.

11-12-85
DATE

[Signature]
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

P.O. Box 87-4209, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
ADDRESS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO or affirmed before me at Wasilla, Alaska
on 11-12-85
(DATE)

SEAL

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Certificate expires _____

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
1-14-89

I certify that on 11/12/85
a copy of this document was sent to:
 Attorney(s) of Record, or
 Other: AG
at address of record: [Signature]
D.O.E. [Signature] Deputy Clerk

000344 NOV 20 1985

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

May 7, 1986

SUBJECT: Sectional analysis
(CSSB 441(HESS))

TO: Senator Edna DeVries

FROM: Joyce James *JJ*
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional analysis of the above described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional analysis or summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1 amends AS 11.41, offenses against the person, by creating the crime of unlawful restraint of a minor. This crime is committed when a non-relative with no legal right to do so, takes, entices, or restrains a child under 16 years of age with intent to temporarily conceal the child from the child's lawful custodian. The section does not apply to employees of the Department of Health and Social Services when performing official duties, and provides an affirmative defense to a defendant acting to protect a child from physical harm. The crime is designated a class A misdemeanor.

Section 2 amends the definition section in AS 11.41.370 to specify that "entice" means to solicit, persuade, procure, allure, attract, coax, or induce another person to accompany or remain with the person doing the enticing.

JJ:mkr
m5/077

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : CSSB441 (HESS)
 Title : "An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."
 Sponsor : Senator DeVries
 Requestor : Senate Judiciary
 Date of Request : May 7, 1986

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Public Safety
 BRU : Alaska State Troopers
 Components : Detachments & CIB

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

No fiscal impact is anticipated.

5/11/86
 Prepared by : Francis C. Allan Phone : 269-5691
 Division : Alaska State Troopers Date : 05/07/86
 Approved by Commissioner : [Signature] Sundberg Date : 5/7/86
 Agency : Public Safety

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

POSITION PAPER

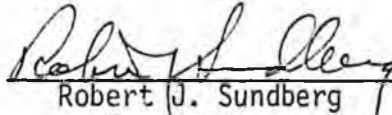
Support

May 7, 1986

CSSB441(HESS) - An Act relating to offenses involving restraint of a minor."

Our interpretation of this legislation is that it will remove an often used defense in current statutes that requires that the victim be held for a "protracted period". It also refers to minors only.

Passage of this legislation will assist the investigation and ultimate prosecution of cases involving exploitation of and/or missing minors.


Robert J. Sundberg
Commissioner