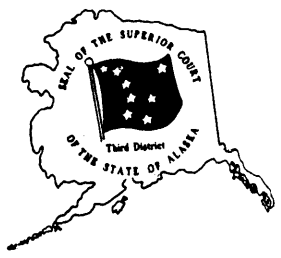


**LDIR#086**  
**DEPENDENTS**  
**AND**  
**DELINQUENTS**



*Handwritten note*



**Superior Court**  
State of Alaska  
OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
941 4TH AVENUE  
THIRD DISTRICT, ANCHORAGE

**RECEIVED**  
DEC 20 1963  
ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ANN MAY VOKACEK, CLERK

December 18, 1963

The Chairman  
Legislative Council  
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find copy of the final report of the Grand Jury for the Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, appointed for the term starting July 15, 1963, submitted at the close of the November session.

Sincerely,

A. M. Vokacek, Clerk

By *Ann Skipp*  
Deputy

At  
Enclosure

**RECEIVED**  
NOV 29 1961

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
JUNEAU ALASKA

2507 E. 17th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska  
November 27, 1961

Mr. John C. Doyle  
Executive Director  
Box 2199  
Juneau, Alaska

Attention: Mr. Durell Douthitt, Research Counsel

Dear Mr. Doyle:

In regard to Mr. Douthitt's letter of November 21, 1961, please be advised that on June 10, 1961, I sent some material to Senator Frank Peratrovich as he had requested. I did not realize that the information of delinquency among the Alaskan Natives was of interest to all members of the Council. However, I am enclosing a copy of the statistics sent to Senator Peratrovich and you certainly are at liberty to make additional copies and distribute them as you see fit.

In regard to the report you mention in connection with the Interagency Council, this project was worked on in November of 1959. At that time Mr. R. Everett Harris, a United States Commissioner, was Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Interagency Council and I was a committee member. I was given the assignment of reviewing the court system wherein juvenile matters were designated the function of District Magistrates. I am enclosing a copy of my written report to the Interagency Council. You realize, of course, that some changes have been made since the report was written.

From your letter I assume that the point in which you are specifically interested rather than the report itself is shown on page eight of my report, #1 (A). This recommendation was made inasmuch as there seemed to be a divided opinion as to whether the placing of the juvenile court could be done administratively or if it required action by the Legislature.

As Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Harris met personally with Chief Justice Nesbitt and discussed this particular point. Mr. Harris subsequently reported to the Interagency Council that Judge Nesbitt was of the opinion that Legislative action would be necessary to remove the juvenile court from the jurisdiction of District Magistrates and that it could not be done administratively. Mr. Harris did not make a written report of his meeting with Judge Nesbitt; therefore, I am unable to comply with your request for a copy of that portion of the report.

# ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TELEPHONE 6-1434  
Box 2199  
JUNEAU, ALASKA

SEN. FRANK PERATROVICH, CHAIRMAN  
REP. WARREN A. TAYLOR, VICE CHAIRMAN

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JOHN C. DOYLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## REPRESENTATIVES

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FRANK X. CHAPADOS, FAIRBANKS  
JOHN S. HELLENTHAL, ANCHORAGE  
JOHN E. LONGWORTH, PETERSBURG

November 28, 1961

Mr. Charles Pfeiffer, Director  
Division of Youth and Adult Authority  
Department of Health and Welfare  
Room 123, Alaska Office Building  
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Pfeiffer:

In connection with the Council's consideration of laws relating to minors, we have found that we need a lot of information we do not have. We would appreciate it if you will provide us with information about problems listed below, or tell us where we should go to get it.

1. You have already given us very useful information about delinquent minors who are returned to their families, but we need to know about rehabilitation programs of those who have to be detained after trial -- what kinds of rehabilitation programs there are and where they are located. If you do not now have enough facilities or employees to carry out legislative directives concerning delinquent minors, can you give a rough estimate of additional needed facilities or employees?
2. Can you provide us with physical descriptions of the kinds of detention facilities there are for delinquents from the time the police pick up a delinquent until he is finally released?
3. We need any statistics available on delinquency, but are especially interested in statistics on delinquent minors who cannot be returned to their homes.
4. Are there enough delinquency and dependency cases in some cities to warrant the establishment of juvenile courts? Do you have an opinion about whether a juvenile court would be preferable to a superior court with a specially trained referee assigned to report findings of fact

**TEXAS LAWS  
ON  
CHILD CARE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

INCLUDING A CODIFICATION

**A REPORT TO THE 57th LEGISLATURE**



**TEXAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

**Austin, Texas**

**December, 1960**

**Number 56-3**



TEXAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
CAPITOL STATION — AUSTIN, TEXAS

April 3, 1961

OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. William C. Foster  
Deputy Director  
Alaska Legislative Council  
Box 2199  
Juneau, Alaska

RECEIVED  
APR 10 1961

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA

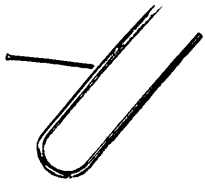
Dear Bill:

This is in reply to your letter of March 31 requesting a copy of the juvenile code which was vetoed by the Governor.

We do not have any more copies of that study available for public distribution. We have a few file copies for office use. If you should so desire, we would be happy to let you have one on a loan basis. You may be interested to know, though, that the Council has just completed another run on the juvenile code. Floy Johnson worked up a revision of the original code and prepared it for introduction in this Session of the Legislature. I am sending you an advance copy of this study and also of the committee substitute for the code which has already been drafted to meet some objections of administrators. I think you will find that these two documents track the original juvenile code and for your purposes they may be all that you need. In any case, let me know if you want the loan of one of our file copies of the original juvenile code study.

We are fighting it out on the taxation front again this Session. Deficit and anticipated spending runs to about \$300 million for the coming biennium. There is strong sentiment for a sales tax, but the Governor and some other Members of the Legislature feel that other sources of revenue can be tapped before resorting to a sales tax or income tax. It will be interesting to see just how it works out this time.

Your mention that the National Legislative Conference had been moved from San Antonio to Philadelphia caught me by surprise. We have been so busy that we have not had an opportunity to catch up on various extra-curricular activities. I imagine the move will make you quite unhappy, too,



\*  
\*\*\*  
\*

TO: LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
FROM: MARGARET COX, POLICEMAN, ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
SUBJECT: REVIEW OF JUVENILE CODE - ACLA, CUM. SUPP., CHAP. 3  
DATE: MAY 4, 1961

# Crowded Juvenile Facilities

By TOM SNAPP  
News-Miner Staff Writer

Yesterday afternoon in a small gray cell in state jail three juvenile boys in detention sat quietly on the bottom of a double bunk and played cards.

At the same time in the City Annex building, in the corner of another small bleak cell, a twelve-year-old girl sat alone combing her hair and looking into a mirror.

Both cells were so small one could hardly move around in them. Called cell tanks, they had no windows, not even in the doors.

There are kids on the streets of Fairbanks now that probably shouldn't be there because the juvenile court doesn't want to detain them in such miserable facilities," said Charles Pheiffer, director of the State Youth and Adult Authority.

## Toured Facilities

Pheiffer along with Robert Coffey, head of the local Youth and Adult Authority office, toured the detention facilities, pointing out drastic changes needed.

"We need more space for quarters, a dayroom for an activity program, and personnel to carry on the program," Pheiffer said.

"And we are hampered by lack of funds."

## Doesn't Help

"Kids that get in trouble are disturbed and throwing them in crowded holes with nothing to do to pass the time doesn't help much," he said.

"We are just not in a position to take care of the juveniles like they should be taken care of," said Ted Lowell, jailer.

"That's the sad part of it." Pheiffer has proposed that the city engineering division offices in the City Hall Annex at 12th Avenue and Noble Street be converted into a juvenile detention facility. The engineering section is scheduled to vacate the offices shortly.

An average of six juveniles, four boys and two girls, are detained by the city and state.

Pheiffer said he did not believe that the public was

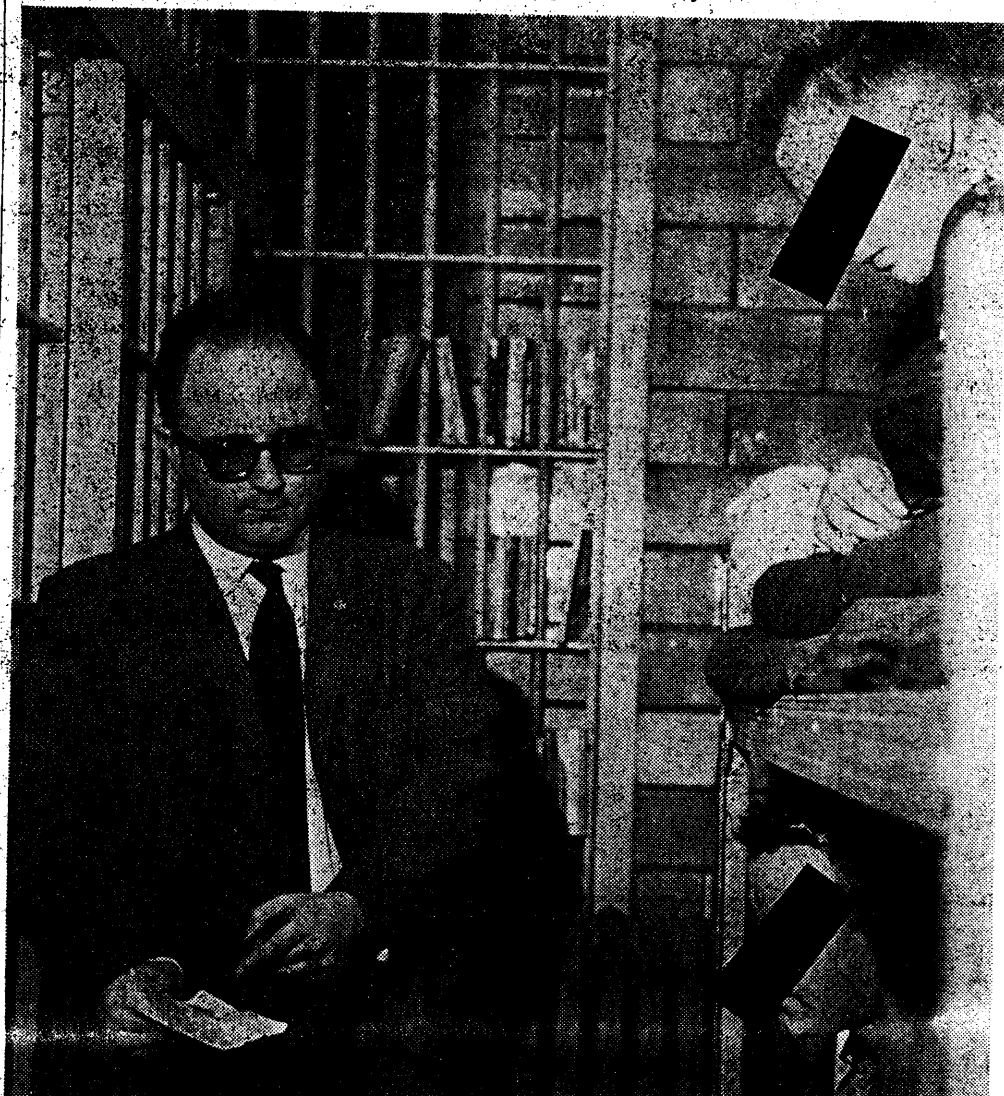
12/10/61  
aware of the juvenile delinquency problem and what was being done to combat it. He pointed out that the detention facilities were used only while it was being determined what should be done with juveniles that get in trouble.

## On Probation

Many are placed on probation to their parents or to the Youth and Adult Authority. Others become wards of the Welfare Department, while others are sent to the state Youth Camp at Wasilla or training schools on a contract basis in Oregon and California, he said.

Of the state's 580 juvenile probation cases, 100 are in the Fairbanks area. This month, during a 10-day period alone, there were 10 juvenile petitions filed. Of the 40 juveniles at the Wasilla, ten are from Fairbanks. Five juveniles from Fairbanks are in schools outside.

Pheiffer emphasized that proper facilities were important in conserving "Alaska's most precious resource—its youth."



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FRANK X. CHAPADOS, FAIRBANKS  
JOHN S. HELLENTHAL, ANCHORAGE  
JOHN E. LONGWORTH, PETERSBURG

November 21, 1961

Mrs. Margaret Cox  
Policewoman  
2507 E. 17th Avenue  
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mrs. Cox:

I have been listening to the tape recordings of the Legislative Council's juvenile laws hearing in Anchorage in May. I noticed a mention to a report of the Interagency Council on an administrative reorganization of magistrate courts that would place all juvenile code proceedings before one magistrate. I gathered that the report concluded that reorganization could not be done administratively.

Mr. Charles Pfeiffer states you are active in the Interagency Council and could probably secure for us a copy of that report. We will appreciate it if you would do so.

I noticed also that one member of the Council was interested in the percentage of delinquent juveniles that are Natives. Can you supply us with this information?

Your suggestions to date have been most helpful. I want to express my thanks for them.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. DOYLE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Durell Douthit  
Research Counsel

DD:vd

## Child Care Institutions And Day Nurseries Are Licensed In Alaska

There are 23 child care institutions and 10 day nurseries in Alaska for which the Division of Public Welfare has issued a license or permit to operate. A license is issued when an institution meets at least the minimum standards set by the Welfare division and required by state safety and sanitary regulations. A temporary permit may be issued to an institution while it is making changes necessary to comply with required standards.

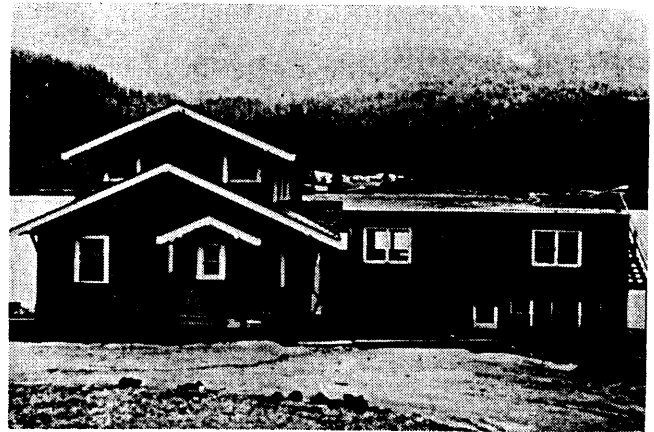
In a cooperative arrangement, the State Department of Public Safety and the Sanitation and Engineering branch of the Division of Public Health inspect child care institutions when their personnel are working in the areas. During the past year, 16 of 23 child care institutions and 3 of 9 day nurseries received fire and safety inspections through the Division of Fire Protection and 17 of 23 institutions and 8 out of 9 day nurseries received sanitation inspections through Division of Public Health personnel. Reports of the inspections were sent to the Welfare division and any of the institutions not complying with standards were issued temporary permits giving them a specific date by which corrections must be made.

The cooperative arrangement with the Health and Safety divisions serves to extend Welfare division services, according to Mrs. Dove Kull, child welfare supervisor, and helps overcome the obstacles of long distances and transportation.

Institution operators are cooperative and want to maintain standards, according to Welfare division personnel, but some of them were unaware, before inspections were made, that their establishments did not conform with regulations. One institution operator expended \$5,000 in a few months to make the required changes, they said, adding that "The people who operate the children's institutions here want to run them well and to the best of their ability."

The Welfare division defines a child care institution as "any establishment providing regular care and services for six or more children not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators." The 23 Alaska institutions are licensed for from 15 to 150 children, depending on the facilities of each establishment. Licenses are renewable annually.

The day care "nursery" is defined as "any establishment providing care and services for any part of the 24-hour day for any child not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators."



The photo above shows part of the installations of the Juneau Children's Home which is situated on scenic Gastineau Channel.



Children's home in Kodiak is located in a pleasant woodland setting.

Kindergartens and nursery schools are not included.

Day care nurseries, like child care institutions, are required to make application to the Division of Public Welfare for a license and are subject to its regulations for operation. These also include compliance with fire, safety and sanitation standards.

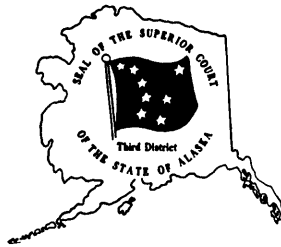
### 39.3% Are Under 18 Years

Of Alaska's population of 226,167 there are 88,903 or 39.3 per cent who are under 18 years of age, according to U.S. Census Bureau figures.

Between the ages of 18 and 64 there are 131,888 or 58.3 per cent of the state's total population.

There are 5,376 or 2.4 per cent over 65 years of age.

Establishment of a new branch in the Public Health Service's National Cancer Institute to stimulate nationwide and worldwide collaborative research on viruses as a cause of cancer has been announced by Surgeon General Luther L. Terry.



**Superior Court**

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
P. O. BOX 480  
THIRD DISTRICT ANCHORAGE

ANNA MAY VOKACEK  
CLERK

May 18, 1961

**RECEIVED**  
MAY 19 1961  
ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislative Council  
Alaska State Office Building  
Juneau, Alaska

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find copy of the final report of the Grand Jury  
for the Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, for the May 8, 1961  
session.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Vokacek, Clerk

By: *E. Alice Seigelkoff*  
Deputy

Enclosure

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

STATE OF ALASKA,

Petitioner,

v.

ALFRED LINN, JR.,

Respondent.

File No. 122

O P I N I O N

[No. 47 - June 27, 1961]

On Petition for Writ of Review from  
the Superior Court of the State of Alaska,  
Second District, Nome,  
Hubert A. Gilbert, Judge.

Appearances: Robert C. Erwin, District Attorney,  
Nome, for Petitioner; Virgil D. Vochoska, Nome,  
for Respondent.

Before: Nesbett, Chief Justice, and Dimond and  
Arend, Justices.

PER CURIAM.

In this petition for review we are faced with the question: Just when does a minor, charged with the commission of a felony, become "over sixteen years of age" so that the juvenile court may waive its statutory jurisdiction over him and the superior court be required to assume that jurisdiction?

The facts and circumstances of this case pertinent to the issue stated are as follows: The respondent, Alfred Linn, Jr., was charged with the crime of burglary, committed at Barrow, Alaska, on January 24, 1961. At a preliminary hearing