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PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

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A project of the Seattle-King County Bar Association funded by the State of Washington Planning and Community Affairs Agency through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and by the City of Seattle.

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November 1971

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Judiciary and Personnel
Public Safety

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SEATTLE MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL CODE REVISION PROJECT

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November 10, 1971

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City of Seattle
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Hon. Charles M. Carroll, President
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Gentlemen:

I am pleased to forward to you the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

Considerable time has been expended both by the Steering Committee and the Citizens Committee on this project. Without their faithful participation, the Proposed Code would not have been completed within the one-year time framework. Committee meetings took place almost weekly.

Numerous requests have already been received from throughout the state and the country for copies of this proposal. About two thousand copies have been printed and will be distributed.

As you are aware, the present Seattle Criminal Code is badly in need of revision, and the Committees hope that the City Council will give this proposal its early consideration.

Very truly yours,

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
Seattle Municipal Criminal
Code Revision Project

TRUSTEES:
Gale D. Barbee • Brian L. Comstock • William L. Dwyer • David D. Hoff • Edward N. Lange • Hugh R. McGough • Muriel Mawer • Howard P. Pruzan • Edmund B. Raftis

SUMMARY TABLE OF CONTENTS

Statement of the Steering Committee . . . . . - 1 -

Code Summary . . . . . - 20 -

Table of Contents . . . . . - 50 -

The Proposed Revised Code

Chapter

12A.01 General 1

12A.02 Criminal Liability; Defenses 15

12A.04 Offenses Against Persons 46

12A.08 Offenses Against Property 53

12A.12 Offenses Against Public Morals 67

12A.16 Offenses Against Public Order 71

12A.17 Weapons Control 74

12A.20 Offenses Against Governmental Order 85

12A.24 Offenses By and Against Juveniles 89

12A.28 Motor Vehicle Offenses 97

12A.32 Drug Offenses 107

12A.36 Gambling Offenses 121

12A.40 Liquor Offenses 126

12A.44 Miscellaneous Offenses 130

Appendices 148

STATEMENT OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

History of the Project

This project had its origins in 1968. Ordinance 96511 was passed that year requesting the Seattle-King County Bar Association to examine the feasibility of revising the Seattle Municipal Criminal Code. In 1969, the Bar Association recommended that the City Council establish a Revision Commission to revise the criminal code at a cost of $98,400. The project did not move forward because of lack of city funds.

On June 30, 1970, an application (prepared by the Young Lawyers Section of the Seattle-King County Bar Association) was filed by the City of Seattle for a grant from the State Law and Justice Planning Office for assistance under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. A grant was awarded effective July 30, 1970.

On August 17, 1970, the City of Seattle subcontracted the responsibility for organizing and administering the project to the Seattle-King County Bar Association. The Bar named five of its members to a Steering Committee to undertake this responsibility. E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr., was retained as reporter for the project and worked from August 17, 1970 to August 13, 1971. The Steering Committee met almost weekly from August 17, 1970 to February 16, 1971. The Citizens Advisory Committee met almost weekly from February 18, 1971 to May 27, 1971. The Steering Committee then met again and approved a tentative draft after extensive discussion in several sessions.

$19,553.42 in federal funds were expended on the project. The city made contributions in cash and services of $15,583.22.

Law Reform

Until publication of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code in 1962, little had been done in the area of substantive criminal law reform. Publication of the Model Penal Code gave impetus to criminal law revision throughout the country. It served both as a source of research material and as a much needed guide for legal revision. See: "Symposium: Recodification of the Criminal Laws" 4 Journal of Law Reform 425-485 (1971). Approximately 34 states and the federal government have revised or are in the process of code revision. To date, however, it is believed that a full-scale criminal code revision has not occurred at the municipal level. In establishing the Municipal Criminal Law Revision project, Seattle became a leader in municipal criminal law reform.

One of the first things the reporter did was prepare a paper entitled "Seattle Criminal Ordinances: Conflict with State Laws and the Doctrine of Preemption" (September 15, 1970). This served as a guide as to what ordinances could and could not be revised.

Analysis of Seattle's existing criminal ordinances revealed that a majority of the ordinances were adopted as early as 1907. Since that date, frequent amendments have been made to meet specific objectives. Sections have been frequently added without regard to their inter-relationship or consistency. The city has never made any comprehensive revision, either as to substance or form, of its criminal ordinances.

The bulk, but not all, of the municipal ordinances containing criminal penalties fall within Title 12, Crimes and Punishment, of the Seattle Code. This title contains many provisions that are:

(1) Not primarily criminal but regulatory in nature. For example:

12.03.010 Sale of Unclaimed Property

12.03.020 Privileges and Duties of Retired Police

12.04 Special Police

12.05.010 Firemen's Badges

12.06 Fire Alarm and Police Signal Systems

12.09 Authorized Entry of Buildings

12.27 Animals at Large

12.29 Smoking in Polling Places

12.32 Anonymous Publications

12.57 Accidental Injuries - Physician's Report

12.65 Expectoration

12.79 Litter

12.82 Noise

These offenses have been transferred out of title 12 to other titles.

(2) Obsolete. For example:

12.11.070 Fighting by Agreement

12.11.110 Habitually Idle in Saloons

12.11.170 Women in Saloons

12.11.410 Wearing Hats in Theater

12.11.540 Flying Kites in Business District

12.12.010 Display of Flag at Public Entertainments

12.14.010 Pictures of Deceased Presidents

12.25 Belled Animals

12.55 Hypnotism

12.63 Physical Endurance Contests

12.77 Spark Arresters on Steam Shovels

These and other obsolete ordinances are not included in the revised code.

(3) Overlapping and duplicative. For example:

Criminal Impersonation -

12.03.050 Wearing Police Uniform or Imitation

12.03.070 Unauthorized Possession of Police Badge

12.11.450 False Personation

Prostitution -

12.11.120 Idling in Houses of Ill-fame

12.11.140-160 Common Prostitutes, Associating with Common Prostitute, Procurers

12.11.190 Prostitutes Loitering or Soliciting in Public Places

12.11.200-210 Keeing House of Ill-fame; Inmates of House of Ill-fame

12.11.310 Loistering in Doorways

12.49 Prostitution

(4) Questionable as to constitutionality. For example:

12.61 Criminal Syndicalism

The ordinance is not included in the revised code.

Remarkably, the title does not contain specific ordinances covering offenses such as assault. Such conduct presently is chargeable only under the general disorderly conduct ordinance (12.11.020, Disturbing the General Peace). The revised code includes these offenses.

The legal principles of each offense has been examined and, by restatement, each ordinance has hopefully been harmonized with modern legal, sociological, psychological and penological knowledge.

Policy Decisions

Numerous policy decisions were made in drafting the revised code. The Citizens Committee and the Steering Committee were in general agreement on the various policy decisions. Where they disagreed will be noted herein. The Public Defender's office prepared a statement pointing out those provisions with which the office disagreed. Three individuals on the Citizens Committee prepared a statement which included provisions with which they disagreed. The main policy decisions were as follows:

1. "Victimless Crimes"

Numerous individuals are speaking out on the subject of "victimless crimes". President Nixon in his address on March 11, 1971, to the National Conference on the Judiciary at Williamsburg, Virginia, stated:

> "What can be done to break the logjam of justice today, to ensure the right to a speedy trial and to enhance respect for law: We have to find ways to clear the courts of the endless stream of 'victimless crimes' that get in the way of serious consideration of serious crimes. There are more important matters for highly skilled judges and prosecutors than minor traffic offenses, loitering and drunkenness." 57 ABA Journal 422 (1971).

It was pointed out in an article entitled "Victimless Offenses Should be Legalized, Some Officials Think", in The Wall Street Journal of August 25, 1971:

> "More than half the persons police arrest in the United States haven't laid a hand on a fellow citizen or stolen anything. These accused criminals wind up flooding the courts and prisons for so-called victimless crimes such as drunkenness, drug use, gambling, consensual illicit sex (mainly prostitution) and, in the case of many teen-agers, running away from home. Pornography cases, while less troublesome numerically, fall into the victimless category, too."

An associate editor of Fortune magazine in an article entitled "Only Radical Reform Can Save the Courts", August 1970 (Reprinted in the Washington State Bar News, September 1970) stated:

> "The courts cannot continue to deal with an exponentially increasing amount of regular business and have society's new problems dumped on them as well. Society will have to choose priorities, and decide anew which kinds of problems are worth the time of the courts and can be solved only by the courts. For the problems that don't pass that test, society should seek other solutions."

See also: Alan L. Otten, "Crime: The Neglected Battlegrounds", The Wall Street Journal, August 20, 1970.

Let's take the list of "victimless crimes" and deal with them one at a time:

(a) Drunk in public cases.

It is our understanding that the detoxification center in Seattle will be sufficiently funded by the time this code is in effect to handle those who are drunk in public and who desire help. Thus, no crime of drunk in public is included in the revised code. Criminal misconduct by drunk persons is covered by other provisions of the code. This is the

manner in which the center plans to operate and this committee concurs. See: "Public-Drunkenness Law Not Needed, Says Official", The Seattle Times, p. A15, September 14, 1971.

This is in accordance with modern thinking on the subject. See: Nimmer, "St. Louis Diagnostic and Detoxification Center: An Experiment in Non-Criminal Processing of Public Intoxicants," 4 Washington University Law Quarterly 1 (1970); Lasky & Orrick, "A Report on Non-Victim Crime in San Francisco" (7th Report June 1971); and "Drunks: They're a Real Health Problem, and States Are Changing Laws", The National Observer, October 2, 1971.

In 1969, 65% of all persons appearing in the three departments of the Seattle Municipal Court were charged with being drunk in public. Removal of these cases from the criminal justice system should be helpful in freeing the court and its staff time to deal with other offenders.

(b) Traffic Offenses

The revised code defines eight major motor vehicle offenses (12A.28.020 -.180), as crimes. All other traffic offenses are treated as violations for which individuals can be fined but not jailed, absent a finding of contempt. (See subheading 2 on Violations, pp. 12-13).

The modern trend is to take minor traffic violations out of the courtroom. This has been done in New York and parts of California. Judges are replaced by lawyers who act as administrative hearing officers. The hearings are in an office, not a courtroom. See: McAllister, "Pressure Grows to End Use of Criminal Courts for Traffic Violations," The Wall Street Journal, March 29, 1971.

In California, certain traffic offenses have been reclassified as "infractions" rather than crimes, which are handled by a traffic referee. The referee can sentence violators who plead guilty and set court dates for those who plead innocent. A person accused of an infraction now has no right to a jury trial or a court-appointed attorney, but neither can he be sentenced to jail.

Commencing January 1, 1972, trial by jury must be allowed in criminal cases involving violations of Seattle city ordinances. RCW 35.20.090. The intention of the proposed code is to treat the category of violations as non-criminal [12A.01.090(3)]; accordingly, such cases would not be subject to the jury trial requirement. The arguments against removing minor traffic offenses from the courtroom are found in Berg and Samuels, "Improving the Administration of Justice in Traffic Court," 19 DePaul Law Review 503 (1970).

(c) Prostitution

The Steering Committee was divided on how best to control the problem of prostitution. Messrs. Barrett, Dwyer and Leed voted in favor of proscribing only public solicitation of sexual conduct for money and for a person to remain in a public place and intentionally procure another to commit prostitution. 12A.12.020(2). The arguments for this position are set forth in Burnstin and James, "Prostitution in Seattle", 25 Washington State Bar News 5 (Aug.-Sept. 1971). Their approach is

basically the same as the San Francsico approach. Lasky & Orrick, "A Report on Non-Victim Crime in San Francisco" (June 1971).

Messrs. McDonell and Raftis take the position that prostitution and procurement, both public and private, should be proscribed. If rehabilitation programs were funded, as has occurred for alcoholics in the form of detoxification centers, the minority would agree to strike prohibition of non-public prostitution from the books. See: "Editor's Note", 25 Washington State Bar News 4 (Aug.-Sept. 1971) and Winick & Kinsie, "The Lively Commerce", (1971).

There has been vigorous enforcement of the 1969 ordinance on prostitution, "Seattle Street Walking is at Low Ebb . . . But Police Still Battle Prostitution", The Seattle Times, p. C10, October 3, 1971 and the constitutionality of the ordinance has been affirmed by the Washington State Supreme Court. Seattle v. Jones, 79 Wn.2d 626 (1971).

(d) Pornography

The current 1968 ordinance on obscene materials covers only sales to minors. 12.20.010 -.050. A 1969 state statute on sales of erotic materials to minors is "exclusive", i.e., preemptive of the field (RCW 9.68.120), thus the revised Seattle Municipal Code contains no provisions on this subject.

The revised Municipal Code adds a provision prohibiting the public display of erotic materials when it is so obtrusive as to make it difficult for an unwilling person to avoid exposure to it. 12A.12.180. The Steering Committee, with the exception of Mr. McDonell, followed the findings of the National Commission on this subject in endorsing a provision modeled after the statute recommended by the President's Commission aimed at offensive public display. See Lockhart, "The Findings and Recommendations of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: A Case Study of the Role of Social Science in Formulating Public Policy", 24 Okla. L. Rev. 209 (1971). Mr. McDonell believes that the private commercial display of obscene materials to consenting adults should also be prohibited.

The same approach, as taken by this Steering Committee, has been taken by the San Francisco Committee on Crime. See: Lasky & Orrick, "A Report on Non-Victim Crime in San Francisco" (7th Report, June 1971) pp. 56-82. See also: Grover, "Pornography Business Experiences a Decline Despite Liberal Laws", The Wall Street Journal, August 12, 1971.

(e) Gambling

The current court tests on the constitutionality of the 1971 state legislation on this subject rendered drafting in this area not feasible. With the exception of deleting the offense of fortune telling, the ordinances against gambling are untouched (12A.36). See Lasky & Orrick, "A Report on Non-Victim Crime in San Francisco" (7th Report, June 1971) pp. 47-55.

As to fortune telling, this ordinance was directed at a certain group of persons who perform an activity which may provide service or may be a form of fraud. If the latter, the theft ordinance would cover it.

(f) Homosexuality

Homosexuality is not prohibited under the current code nor would it be under the revised code. Mr. McDonell dissented on this point.

Under 12A.04.140, it is a crime of sexual abuse for a person to compel another, not his spouse, to engage in sexual contact or sexual intercourse. Also, it is a crime of sexual abuse for an actor to subject a person of less than 18 years of age, not his spouse, to sexual contact unless such person is at least 14 years old and the actor is less than three years older or unless the actor reasonably believed the person was 18 years old or more. See the San Francisco Report, Ibid., pp. 4-11.

(g) Narcotics, Dangerous Drugs and Glue Sniffing

There are those who believe that the purchase or possession of narcotics and dangerous drugs for personal use should be decriminalized and moved into treatment centers. Trafficking in drugs would remain a crime.

This committee did not have sufficient time to undertake the study needed in this area before any reform is recommended. Thus, this portion of this code remains unrevised (12A.32). The Law and Justice Committee of the Seattle-King County Drug Commission is currently studying revision of the laws in this area.

2. Violations - 12A.01.090

The proposed revised Washington Criminal Code of December 3, 1970, recommends that classified offense of "violations" be created. 9A.20.020. The reasoning is spelled out in the annotations to that code:

> "The new section creates a class of offenses--'violations' punishable only by fine, forfeiture or other civil penalty--that are not 'crimes' and carry none of the disabilities that arise from conviction of a 'crime'. This is more than a semantic issue. The existence of a category of non-criminal offenses yields maximum legislative flexibility in the official control of deviant behavior. Conduct may be subjected to official penalties (short of imprisonment) without the attendant expense and stigma of a 'criminal" prosecution. And the power of the criminal law is not debased by inclusion within it of offenses that imply little or no fault on the part of the offender." (p. 12).

This Committee also recommends the classification "violations". 12A.01.090.

RCW 9A.20.020 is vague as to whether failure to pay a fine constitutes contempt. 12A.01.070 is patterned after Delaware law [11 Del. Laws §4106(e)] and makes it clear that it can constitute

contempt. Cf. RCW 7.20.010-20. Since July 1, 1969 (effective date of the Act), Delaware has collected more than $730,000 in fines and costs and the amount regarded as uncollectible stood at less than $13,000 at the beginning of 1971 (1.78% over 18 months). Contempt findings have been rare. Conant, "Lawmen Look to a Legal Alternate to Imprisonment", The National Observer, June 28, 1971.

The proposed Revised Washington Code does not contain a provision found herein. 12A.01.090(4) provides that a person charged with a violation shall have all the constitutional rights he would have were the penalty deemed criminal.

The 1971 Open Meetings Law introduces the concept of a civil penalty. §12, Ch. 250, Laws of 1971 1st. Ex. Sess.

3. Complicity - 12A.02.110(3)(a)(i)

This section as drafted by the reporter reads: "solicits, commands, encourages, or requests such other person to commit it." This was approved by the Citizens Committee. The Public Defender's Office in its report (a dissenting statement on certain parts with which the Office disagreed) recommended that the term "encourages" be deleted as being too broad. The Steering Committee, by a vote of three to two, agreed and deleted the term. Messrs. Barrett, Dwyer and Leed voted in favor and McDonell and Raftis against deletion.

4. Entrapment - 12A.02.210

The test adopted by both the majority of the Citizens and Steering Committees was the "substantial risk" test proposed in the Model Penal

Code, which would make the defense more readily available. The Holmquist-Schork-Watton Report (a dissenting statement on certain points with which the three individuals disagreed) from the Citizens Committee recommended the rule of present state law. State v. White, 5 Wn.App.283, 285 (1971). (See also 9A.16.100 of the proposed revised Washington Criminal Code and Commentary.)

5. Resisting an Unlawful Arrest - 12A.02.360(1)

The current state law is that a person may use force to resist an unlawful arrest. State v. Rousseau, 40 Wn.2d 92, 241 P.2d 447 (1952). This is the position adopted by the Steering Committee but not the Citizens Committee. See Chevigny, "The Right to Resist An Unlawful Arrest" 78 Yale L.J. 1128 (1969) and Durand, "The Right to Resist an Unlawful Arrest", 31 Louisiana L. Rev. 120 (1970).

6. Use of Deadly Force by a Someone Not a Peace Officer

A person may use deadly force to protect himself against imminent death, serious bodily harm, kidnapping or forceable rape, with certain exceptions. (12A.02.360(2))

A person who is not a peace officer, may not use deadly force to effect an arrest. 12A.02.400(3). The Citizens Committee would have allowed deadly force when the actor knows the person has committed murder, manslaughter in the first degree, arson, robbery or forceable rape. The Steering Committee rejected giving a private citizen such great latitude in the use of deadly force.

7. Use of Deadly Force By a Peace Officer

A peace officer may use deadly force when it is necessary to protect himself or another person from imminent death or imminent serious bodily harm. 12A.02.400(2)(a).

Also a peace officer may use deadly force when it is necessary to effect an arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an "intentional homicide or assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson (including bombing), kidnapping or rape."

The Citizens Committee had recommended the broader categories of "arson, burglary or a forceable felony". See: DeRoma, "Justifiable Use of Deadly Force By the Police: A Statutory Survey," 12 William & Mary L. Rev. 67 (1970) and Mayhall "Use of Deadly Force in the Arrest Process". 31 Louisiana L. Rev. 131 (1970).

8. Assault-Reckless - 12A.04.020(1)(b)
Reckless Endangerment - 12A.04.080

The Public Defender's Office questioned the policy of extending the criminal law to cover situations for which remedies exist in tort law. The majority of the Citizens and Steering Committees believed they are properly the subject of criminal law also. The Steering Committee, however, did delete the section drafted by the reporter and approved by the Citizens Committee relating to reckless conduct which damages property. 12A.08.020(1)(b)

Prohibitions Against Reckless Burning (12A.08.050) and Reckless Driving (12A.28.060) drew no dissents by members of either committee.

9. Criminal Trespass - 12A.08.080

This section provides in part: "A person who enters or remains upon unimproved or apparently unused land or buildings which are neither fenced

nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner of the land or building or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner." 12A.08.080(1).

The Citizens Committee had voted to remove the defense that the actor believed that the premises were unused as set forth above.

10. Failure to Disperse - 12A.16.040

This section contains an exception as to news reporters or other persons observing or recording the events on behalf of the public press or other news media unless they are physically obstructing dispersal efforts. It is based on the study draft of the Federal Criminal Code §1804 (1970).

The Holmquist-Schork-Watton Report took the position that the exception should be deleted.

11. Weapons Control - 12A.17

State law has preempted to a great extent the area of weapons control. The King County Public Defender has announced that his office will introduce legislation in the next session of the state legislature aimed at making Washington's firearms laws more restrictive.

12A.24.140, the prohibition against minor's purchase, possession or use of firearms, has been expanded to cover not only pistols but also rifles and shotguns and an affirmative defense as to use at a rifle or pistol range has been added by the Steering Committee.

12. Obstructing a Public Officer - 12A.20.020

The Holmquist-Schork-Watton report took the position that this section should also cover situations where a person intentionally obstructs a public officer through fraud or deception in addition to obstruction by force or the threat of force.

The majority of the Citizens Committee believed to include such conduct as criminal would be overly broad. The Steering Committee agreed.

13. Registration of Felons

A majority of the Citizens and Steering Committees recommended the repeal of Chapter 12.10 of the present Municipal Code.

The Holmquist-Schrock-Watton Report dissented, taking the position that registration of felons should still be required for persons within the city at least through the restoration of their civil rights.

The prevailing view was that such registration was harmful to rehabilatative goals of the criminal justice system.

14. Harassment - 12A.04.090

This section was added by the Steering Committee and was not considered by the Citizens Committee.

That completes the highlights of the policy decisions in the conducting of this Code Revision Project.

Conclusion

The goal of the Municipal Criminal Revision Project has been the production of a modern compilation of municipal criminal ordinances adequate to meet the demands of present-day law enforcement agencies to maintain peace and order in the city with justice. The compilation hopefully reflects both changing social and economic conditions and present scientific knowledge. Specifically, the objectives sought to be accomplished by a thorough revision are summarized as follows:

(1) To remove duplications, inconsistencies, invalid provisions and obsolete materials;

(2) To state in clear, simple and understandable terms the elements of each offense giving concrete definitions where possible but avoiding both over-generality and detailed enumerations;

(3) To confine the provisions of the Criminal Code exclusively to those matters of substantive law that properly belong there and to transfer ordinances that are primarily of a regulatory nature to other, more appropriate parts of the Municipal Code;

(4) To produce a legally sound set of laws that will have community support and that will provide workable tools for law enforcement agencies.

We hope that we have delivered the product desired by the City of Seattle.

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman

Paul A. Barrett

William L. Dwyer

Roger M. Leed

Lawrence K. McDonell

CODE SUMMARY

Chapter 12A.01 General

This chapter and chapter 12A.02 are applicable to all of the offenses defined by the Code. The effective date[1] (one year after enactment) and jurisdictional limits[2] (the occurrence within the City an "element"[3] of an offense) of the Code are set forth. Because no Code can be precise enough to guarantee the absence of ambiguities in its application to unanticipated circumstances, the purposes of the Code are stated, and the courts are instructed to interpret the Code, in problematic cases, consistent with those principles.[4]

An "offense" is defined to mean any disobedience of a City ordinance,[5] and includes both "crimes"[6] and "violations."[7] All City ordinances not now included in this Code (Title 12A) nor later inserted therein, will be reduced to the status of violations[8] one year after the effective date of the Code.

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1. 12A.01.010
2. 12A.01.050
3. 12A.01.150(9)
4. 12A.01.040
5. 12A.01.110(1)
6. Defined in 12A.01.070 to include only offenses for which a jail sentence may be imposed. Hereinafter, all words and phrases that are formally defined in the Code will be underscored with a reference to the section in which such definition appears.
7. Defined in 12A.01.070(3) as residual offenses for which no jail sentence may be imposed.
8. 12A.01.070(4)

The City is limited in the severity of sanction it may impose on offenders to incarceration for six months and/or a fine of $500.[9] Offenses so graded are denoted as "Class A."[10] A less serious category, "Class B," is punishable by a maximum of ten days in jail and/or a $100 fine.[11]

The Code provides a new approach to dealing with minor infractions, termed "violations." A violation may be punished only by fine (up to $500),[12] which may be collected only through civil collection procedures.[13] Notwithstanding the civil nature of the penalty, constitutional rights normally associated with criminal cases will continue to apply[14] (for instance, right to cross-examine, Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and other "due process" rights associated with misdemeanors).

Much of the present law of arrest[15] is restated, limited in its application to a violation of City law.[16] Arrests must in every case be based on probable cause. A peace officer[17] may arrest a person for commission of a crime in his presence.[18] If the crime is not committed in his presence, the officer may not arrest without a warrant unless bodily injury[19] is involved and

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9. RCW 35.20.030
10. 12A.01.090(1)
11. 12A.01.090(2)
12. 12A.01.090(3)
13. 12A.01.090
14. 12A.01.090
15. Seattle Code 12.02, 12.92
16. 12A.01.140(1)
17. Defined in 12A.01.150(17)
18. 12A.01.140(2)(a)
19. 12A.01.140(2)(b)(i)

the officer reasonably believes that the person, unless he is immediately arrested, will not be apprehended, or may cause injury to himself or others.[20] If a person is arrested for a crime the officer may issue a citation.[21] If the arrest is for a violation a citation must be issued, and the violator may not be taken into custody unless the officer cannot reasonably ascertain his identity.[22] When a violator's identity cannot be ascertained, he may be taken into custody (arrested) for enumerated identification procedures, but must be released immediately thereafter.[23] When a person fails to appear in court as promised on the citation form, he may be arrested on a warrant and bail may be set.[24]

The presumption of innocence derived from the Common Law is defined.[25] A corollary of this presumption is the definition of an affirmative defense: a defendant is required to bring forth some evidence in support of an affirmative defense; only then need the prosecution disprove the defense beyond a reasonable doubt.[26] Affirmative defenses are designated throughout the Code.[27]

Definitions of general application[28] will be referenced where they become relevant.

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20. 12A.01.140(2)(b)(ii)
21. 12A.01.140(3)
22. 12A.01.140(4)
23. 12A.01.140(5)
24. 12A.01.140(6)
25. 12A.01.130(1)
26. 12A.01.130(2)
27. 12A.01.130(3)
28. Found in 12A.01.150

Chapter 12A.02 Criminal Liability; Defenses

This chapter deals legislatively with a number of critically important matters that in the past have commonly been determined on a case-by-case basis. The chapter (a) prescribes the general pre-requisites to criminal liability (voluntary act, mental state, causation); (b) sets forth rules of construction and interpretation of the Code; (c) provides for the criminal liability of corporations and persons acting in their behalf; (d) describes the conditions under which criminal liability shall be imposed for attempting or aiding the commission of an offense; (e) sets forth rules for determining when criminal liability shall be excused or modified by virtue of the actor's ignorance, mistake, intoxication, mental disorder or because he was subjected to duress or entrapment; and, (f) prescribes rules for determining whether the offense was justified by virtue of the actor's right to use force in defense of self or others, for the protection of property, or in enforcement of the law.

In thus dealing comprehensively with the general pre-requisites and defenses to criminal liability, this Code follows the pattern set by the Model Penal Code and the trend of state and local criminal law revision that has occurred across the country during the last decade.

Section 12A.02.010 sets forth the fundamental moral and practical requirement that criminal liability be based on the actor's voluntary act[29] or omission,[30] including therein the possession of property which the actor knows he possesses or controls.

Section 12A.02.030 sets forth and differentiates the kinds of mental states which, together with a forbidden voluntary act or omission, will establish criminal liability in the absence of an applicable excuse of justification. These mental states -- intent,[31] knowledge,[32] recklessness,[33] and criminal negligence[34] -- are used in later chapters to define the required mental element of particular offenses. Briefly summarized, an actor acts (1) intentionally when it is his purpose to engage in certain conduct or to cause a certain result; (2) knowingly when he is substantially certain that he is engaging in certain conduct or under certain circumstances or that his conduct will cause a certain result; (3) recklessly when he consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that he is acting under particular circumstances or that his behavior may result in a particular result; and

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29. Defined in 12A.02.010(3)(a)
30. Defined in 12A.02.010(3)(b)
31. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(a)
32. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(b)
33. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(c)
34. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(d)

(4) with <u>criminal negligence</u> when he fails to be aware of the circumstances under which he is acting or the result his behavior may cause, when such recklessness or negligence amount to a gross deviation from the standard of reasonable care.

Section 12A.02.030 also provides that, unless otherwise clearly intended, the mental state prescribed in the definition of a particular offense shall apply to all <u>material elements</u>[35] of such offense; that a more culpable mental state (<u>e.g.</u>, intent) may substitute for a less culpable one (<u>e.g.</u>, criminal negligence); and that where the grade or degree of an offense depends on the mental state of the actor, the least culpable mental state established with respect to any material element shall control.

Section 12A.02.070 provides a rule of construction for offenses in which the required mental state is not clearly indicated. In such cases, unless "absolute liability" (no mental state) is clearly intended, this section instructs the court to construe the ordinance defining the offense to include one of the mental states set forth in section .030.

Because the criminal law is often defined in terms of the results of conduct (<u>e.g.</u>, homicide), Section 12A.02.050 prescribes the rules for determining when an actor's behavior is the "cause" of a prohibited result. In general, a result is "caused by" the actor's

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35. Defined in 12A.01.150(9) and (12)

conduct when such result would not have occurred in the absence of ("but for") the actor's conduct. An actor is criminally liable for a result that differs from the result he intended, contemplated, or risked if (1) the only difference is that some other person or property is injured or affected or that the injury or harm is less serious than intended, contemplated or risked; or (2) the actual result is like the result sought or risked "and is not too remote or accidental. . .to have a just bearing on the actor's liability."

A corporation[36] may be convicted of an offense when (1) the offense consists of failure to perform an affirmative duty imposed on corporations; or (2) the offending conduct is performed, authorized or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors or by a managerial agent[37] acting within the scope of his employment and in behalf of the corporation. An actor is criminally liable for an offense that he performs or causes to be performed even though it be performed in the name of or in the behalf of a corporation. An agent who knows he has or shares primary responsibility for the discharge of a duty imposed by law on a corporation is liable for recklessly or criminally negligently failing to perform such a duty.

An issue of central importance to the coherence and effectiveness of a criminal code is the determination of the point at which a person will be held to have attempted to commit an offense. Since an attempt is itself an offense, this determination, together with the rules governing arrest, determines the point at which law enforcement may

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36. Defined in 12A.02.090(1)(c)
37. Defined in 12A.02.090(1)(a), (b)

legitimately interfere with the liberty of persons believed to be embarked on the commission of crime. Section 12A.02.100 defines criminal attempt as occurring when an actor, with the intent to commit a specific crime, does an act which (1) is a substantial step toward commission of that crime, and (2) strongly corroborates this intent to commit that crime. It is no defense to attempt liability that it was impossible for the actor to have committed the offense if it could have been committed had the circumstances been as the actor believed them to be. The actor may affirmatively defend, however, on the ground that he abandoned the attempt or prevented the commission of the offense.

The "Complicity" section (12A.02.110) sets forth the three bases for imposing criminal liability on an actor for acts performed by another: (1) by causing an innocent or irresponsible person to commit an offense; (2) by virtue of an explicit rule set forth in this Code; or (3) most commonly, by soliciting, commanding, requesting, aiding or agreeing to aid another in the commission of an offense. The complicity section seeks to impose liability only upon persons whose conduct contributes to the offense. Accordingly, the following persons are excluded from accessorial liability: (1) the victim of an offense; (2) an actor whose participation is inevitably incident to the offense but not made criminal by the definition of the offense (e.g., the buyer of goods or services the selling of which is unlawful); and, (3) an actor who terminates his participation prior to commission of the offense. An accomplice may be convicted even though the primary actor has not or cannot be

convicted.[38] But one cannot be convicted both of committing an offense and of complicity in, or an attempt to commit, that offense.[39]

Section 12A.02.130 sets forth the rules governing the affirmative defense of ignorance or mistake. A mistake of fact relieves the actor of liability where it negates the mental state or other element of the offense necessary to its commission. A mistaken belief that one's conduct does not, as a matter of law, constitute an offense is a defense only if such belief is reasonably founded upon an official statement of the law.[40]

Section 12A.02.150 provides that intoxication[41] is a defense to a criminal charge only to the extent that it operates to negate an element of the offense, and does not, of itself, constitute a mental disease or defect.[42] Where, however, intoxication is "pathological"[43] or not "self-induced"[44] it provides an affirmative defense if it causes the actor to lack substantial capacity to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the law.

An actor who, at the time he engaged in conduct prohibited by the Code, was suffering from a mental disease or defect may affirmatively defend on that ground by showing that he thereby lacked substantial capacity (1) to appreciate the nature or criminality of his conduct; or, (2) to conform to the law.[45]

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38. 12A.02.110(6)
39. 12A.02.110(7)
40. 12A.02.130(2)
41. Defined in 12A.02.150(4)(a)
42. See 12A.02.170
43. Defined in 12A.02.150(4)(c)
44. Defined in 12A.02.150(4)(b)
45. 12A.02.170

An actor who engaged in prohibited conduct only because he was coerced to do so by the threat of imminent, unlawful physical force against himself or another, which a man of reasonable firmness would have been unable to resist, will be exculpated by the affirmative defense of duress,[46] unless he recklessly placed himself in a situation in which such coercion was likely to occur.

Entrapment[47] is an affirmative defense available to an actor who is induced or encouraged to commit an offense by a law enforcement officer if: (1) the inducement used creates a substantial risk of causing a normally law-abiding person to commit an offense; or, (2) the actor, in the absence of such inducement, did not intend to commit an offense.

Because no code can foresee every situation in which an individual ought to be excused from liability for conduct that amounts to a technical breach of the law, Section 12A.02.230 empowers the court to dismiss a prosecution based on a "de minimis"[48] infraction, i.e., conduct that "cannot reasonably be regarded as envisioned by the legislature in forbidding the offense."

The remainder of chapter 12A.02 defines the circumstances under which the commission of an offense will be considered justified.[49]

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46. 12A.02.190
47. 12A.02.210
48. 12A.02.230
49. 12A.02.305 - .460

Such justification, as an affirmative defense, must always be raised by the defendant, and only after some evidence of the existence of a ground of justification has been produced does it devolve upon the prosecution to disprove such defense beyond a reasonable doubt.[50] Because these sections require that one act reasonably (without criminal negligence or recklessness) in assessing the need to use force (e.g., in self-defense), a question must arise as to the culpability of an actor who commits an offense in the belief that the circumstances justify his behavior, but whom the jury finds to have acted negligently or recklessly in so perceiving or evaluating his situation. In such a case, the actor may be convicted only of "an offense for which negligence or recklessness suffices to establish culpability.[51]

Section 12A.02.340 provides a residual defense of justification, applicable to any situation in which the evil sought to be avoided by commission of an offense is greater than that sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense. This ground of justification is subject to two qualifications: it is not available when (1) the Code otherwise provides a defense specifically dealing with the choice of evils involved; or, (2) it is apparent that the legislature intended to exclude the ground of justification claimed.

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50. See 12A.01.130(2)(a)
51. 12A.02.305(3)

Force is justifiably used in self-defense when the actor reasonably believes that it is necessary[52] to protect himself from the imminent use of unlawful or excessive force by another. Deadly force may be used only when necessary to defend against an imminent threat of death, serious bodily harm, kidnapping or rape and is subject to two qualifications: deadly force may not be used (1) where the actor claiming the defense himself initiated the use of unlawful deadly force; (2) where the actor can retreat with complete safety.[53]

Force is justifiably used to protect others when, as the actor reasonably perceives the situation, the endangered person would be entitled to use force in self-defense and the actor reasonably believes that his intervention is necessary, however, the actor must retreat before using deadly force if he can do so with complete safety to himself and the endangered person.[54]

A peace officer may use the force he reasonably believes is necessary to effect a lawful arrest and is not obliged to desist when met by resistance, provided that he (1) identifies himself; and (2) makes known his purpose to arrest for a particular offense unless he reasonably believes the person to be arrested knows, or cannot reasonably be made to know, such information.[55]

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52. 12A.02.310(1)(c)
53. 12A.02.360
54. 12A.02.380
55. 12A.02.400(1)

A peace officer may use deadly force in an arrest situation only (1) in defense of self or others; or, (2) to effect the arrest of a person whom he reasonably believes has committed an intentional homicide, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.[56]

A private person may use non-deadly force to effect an arrest only when he reasonably believes such force to be necessary to arrest a person whom he knows has committed a crime.[57] A private person may use force to assist an officer or another private person to effect an arrest, even though the arrest turns out to be unlawful, provided that he does not know it is unlawful.[58]

A peace officer or guard may use the same force, including deadly force, to prevent the escape of an arrested or imprisoned person that could have been used to arrest such person for the charge on which he is detained or imprisoned.[59]

Non-deadly force, including confinement, may be used when the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent another from (1) committing suicide; (2) inflicting serious bodily harm upon himself; or, (3) committing a crime.[60]

Non-deadly force may also be used when the actor reasonably believes it to be necessary to prevent or terminate (1) an unlawful

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56. 12A.02.400(2)
57. 12A.02.400(3)
58. 12A.02.400(4)
59. 12A.02.400(5)
60. 12A.02.400(6)

trespass onto his premises; or, (2) the unlawful destruction or taking of tangible personal property belonging to or in the custody of another.[61]

Certain persons charged with legal responsibility for the care or discipline of others are entitled to use limited force in discharging that responsibility. A parent, guardian or agent thereof may use reasonable force to protect or discipline a minor if such force is not intended or known to cause a risk of death, serious bodily injury, disfigurement, extreme pain or substantial degradation.[62]

A teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person may use force to further the special purpose contemplated by the relationship if such force is not intended or known to cause a risk of death, serious bodily injury, disfigurement, substantial pain or undue degradation, and is not prohibited by school regulations.[63]

A person responsible for the safety of a vessel, aircraft or common carrier may use force reasonably believed to be necessary to prevent interference with the operation of the craft or vehicle, except that deadly force may only be used if it is otherwise justified (e.g., in defense of self or others.)[64]

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61. 12A.02.420
62. 12A.02.460(1)
63. 12A.02.460(2), (3)
64. 12A.02.460(4)

Chapter 12A.04 Offenses Against Persons

Offenses in this Code are defined by reference to four kinds of ingredients or elements:[65] (1) the actor's conduct;[66] (2) his mental state at the time such conduct is performed; (3) the circumstances surrounding such conduct; and (4) the results or consequences of such conduct. The first and second of these (conduct and mental state) will be elements in every offense (see 12A.02.030); either or both of the latter two elements may, depending on the offense, be used to describe the prohibited conduct.[67]

The "Assault" section (12A.04.020) illustrates the use of these definitional building blocks to describe a criminal offense. A person commits assault, when by his voluntary act,[68] (conduct element) he intentionally,[69] recklessly[70] or with criminal negligence[71] (mental state elements) causes bodily injury[72] (result element) to another person, except that in the case of criminal negligence, the injury must have been caused by means of a deadly weapon[73] (circumstance element).

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65. "Element of an offense" is defined in 12A.01.150(9).
66. Defined in 12A.01.150(5)
67. That is to say, some kinds of conduct may be made "offenses only when it occurs under prescribed circumstances or produces a particular result.
68. See 12A.02.010 for the general requirement that culpability be based on a "voluntary act" and for the inclusion within that phrase of certain omissions to act.
69. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(a)
70. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(c)
71. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(d)
72. Defined in 12A.01.150(4)
73. Defined in 12A.01.150(7)

"Menacing" (12A.04.050) differs from assault in that the prohibited result is not "bodily injury" but the placing of another "in fear of imminent serious physical injury[74] or death." The actor must intend that result, and he must seek to accomplish it by means of "physical action,"[75] not by words alone.

"Reckless endangerment" (12A.04.080), unlike assault and menacing, does not require that the actor's conduct result in any harm (physical or psychical) to any person. Instead, it prohibits reckless conduct that creates a "substantial risk of death or serious physical injury."

"Unlawful imprisonment (12A.04.110) occurs when one knowingly[76] restrains[77] another person. It is an affirmative defense[78] to a charge of unlawful imprisonment that the actor is a relative[79] of the person restrained, seeks only to assume custody over such person and does not use, or intend or threaten to use force. Although a person's ignorance or mistake about the law is generally not a defense in a criminal action, this section provides that it is also an affirmative defense to unlawful imprisonment that the actor reasonably believed that he had legal authority to interfere with the liberty of the person restrained.

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74. Defined in 12A.02.150(23)
75. Defined in 12A.04.050(2)
76. Defined in 12A.02.030(2)(b)
77. Defined in 12A.04.110(4)(a)
78. Defined: See 12A.01.130. A defense is "affirmative" when the Code so provides. The effect of denominating a defense affirmative is to require the defendant to produce some evidence of the applicability of it to his case. If the defendant does so, the prosecution must then disprove the elements of such defense beyond a reasonable doubt.
79. Defined in 12A.04.110(4)(b)

"Custodial interference" (12A.04.115) is a lesser offense designed to deal specifically with problems arising out of child custody disputes. The section applies to conduct that would otherwise be unlawful imprisonment, when the restraint is by a relative of a child under 16 or of an incompetent or other person in the custody of another, and when such relative knows he has no legal right to such custody. Two affirmative defenses are provided for: (1) where such interference is "necessary to preserve" the person from danger; or (2) where the actor reasonably believes that the child was at least 16 years of age.

"Sexual abuse" (12A.04.140) occurs when an actor subjects a person not his spouse[80] to sexual contact[81] or sexual intercourse[82] (1) by forcible compulsion,[83] (2) when such person is physically helpless,[84] or mentally defective,[85] or incapacitated,[86] (3) when such person is less than 18 years old. The offense is subject to three affirmative defenses: where the offense is based solely on the age of the person abused, the actor is not guilty of an offense if (1) such person is at least 14 years old and the actor is less than three years older; or (2) he reasonably believed[87] that such person was 18 years old or more; or (3) where the offense is based on the abused person's mental defect or incapacitation or physical helplessness, the actor's reasonable belief that such was not the case.

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80. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(d)
81. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(b)
82. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(c)
83. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(a)
84. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(g)
85. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(e)
86. Defined in 12A.04.140(1)(f)
87. Defined in 12A.01.150(22)

"Coercion" (12A.04.170) is a residual offense against the person, generally prohibiting the use of a threat[88] immediately to use force against any person to compel a person to engage in conduct he is legally entitled to refrain from or to abstain from conduct he is legally entitled to engage in.

Chapter 12A.08 Offenses Against Property

This chapter prohibits damaging, stealing or, trespassing upon the property of another. As in chapter .04, offenses are defined in terms of the conduct and mental state of the actor, the circumstances under which the conduct occurs and the consequences it produces. Offenses against property are, of course, subject to the general rules of liability set forth in chapter .01 and the defenses provided for in chapter .02, as well as the specific affirmative defenses attached to the offenses defined in this chapter.

"Property destruction" (12A.08.020) occurs when one damages[89] the property of another. Because good faith disputes about the ownership of property often arise, an affirmative defense is provided for the actor who reasonably believes[90] that he was legally entitled to damage the property in question.

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88. Defined in 12A.04.170(2)
89. Defined in 12A.08.010(2)
90. Defined in 12A.01.150(22)

as a result of reck-
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e building[91] of another
tionally caused by the

ilding or real property
rom using such property
nal trespass" (12A.08.080)
ense for one knowingly
premises[94] of another.
(1) he has no license,
2) with respect to
lawful order by an author-
) with respect to unenclosed
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y an authorized person

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ve defenses: either (1) the
es were open to the public
ions on access; or (2) his
ave licensed him to enter

"Theft" (12A.08.220) occurs when one knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control[95] over the property[96] or services[97] of another with the intent permanently to deprive[98] the owner thereof, subject to the affirmative defense that such property or services were openly obtained under a claim of title made in good faith. This section consolidates the variety of offenses (larceny, conversion, embezzlement, etc.) into which theft was divided, for historical reasons, under the common law.[99]

"Extortion" (12A.08.240) is the intentional obtaining of the property or services of another by the use of certain threats,[100] and is subject to the affirmative defense that, where the threat involved was to accuse another of a crime or to cause criminal proceedings to be initiated,[101] the actor reasonably believed such charge to be true and sought only to induce the person threatened to make good the wrong which was the subject of the threatened criminal charge.

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95. Defined in 12A.08.210(4)
96. Defined in 12A.08.210(7)
97. Defined in 12A.08.210(9)
98. Defined in 12A.08.210(6)
99. See 12A.08.210(4)
100. Defined in 12A.08.210(12). This section lists ten kinds of prohibited threats, but excludes an immediate threat of bodily harm to the person from whom the property is obtained. Such a threat amounts to robbery, which is such a serious form of aggravated theft that, except in rare cases, it would be filed as a felony under the state criminal code. Conduct that technically amounted to robbery, but which was felt to be so insignificant as to be appropriately charged as a misdemeanor, would be filed under the theft section (12A.08.220).
101. 12A.08.210(12)(d)

"Receiving stolen property" (12A.08.260) occurs when the actor knowingly receives,[102] retains or disposes of property and recklessly disregards the risk that it may be stolen.[103] This offense is subject to the affirmative defense that the actor received, or otherwise dealt with the property with the intent to restore it to the owner.

To obtain or exert control over another's property knowing it to be lost or misdelivered is the offense of "appropriation of lost or misdelivered property" (12A.08.280) unless the actor takes reasonable measures (e.g., notifying the owner or any peace officer) to discover and notify the owner.

"Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle" (12A.08.300) is an offense commonly used to supplement the more serious felony of auto theft. The latter crime requires proof of the actor's intent permanently to deprive the owner of the vehicle, which very often cannot be proved in a typical "joy ride" situation. This section requires proof only that the actor knows that he does not have the owner's consent, or if he is a passenger, that the vehicle has been unlawfully obtained. It also includes a person who, in possession of a vehicle for purposes of use, repair or storage, uses it for his own purposes in a manner constituting a gross deviation from the agreed purpose.

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102. Defined in 12A.08.210(8)
103. Defined in 12A.08.210(13)

"Criminal impersonation" (12A.08.320) is a special inchoate[104] offense prohibiting the use of a false identity or status with the intent to use deception[105] to injury another's valuable economic interests.

12A.12 Offenses Against Public Morals

This chapter regulates public conduct in matters of sex. It proscribes the public solicitation of sexual conduct for money;[106] lewd conduct in public[107] and the public display of certain offensive material.[108] The general provisions of chapter .01 apply as well as the defenses described in chapter .02.[109]

It is unlawful for a person to remain in a public place[110] and intentionally solicit, induce, entice or procure another to commit prostitution.[111] In order to facilitate the determination of intent, specific presumptions are utilized. Repeatedly beckoning or stopping male passers-by,[112] or motor vehicles (by hailing or by waiving one's arms)[113] or being a known prostitute[114] are

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104. See 12A.02.100 for the "attempt" provisions generally applicable to offenses defined by the Code.
105. Defined in 12A.08.210(2)
106. 12A.12.020
107. 12A.12.150
108. 12A.12.180
109. 12A.01.110
110. Defined in 12A.12.020(1)(a)
111. Defined in 12A.12.020(1)(c); the operative section for this proposition is 12A.12.020(2).
112. 12A.12.020(3)(a)
113. 12A.12.020(3)(b)
114. 12A.12.020(3)(c); defined in 12A.12.020(1)(b).

among the acts or circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct.

"Lewd conduct" is the intentional performance of any lewd act[115] where the actor knows the act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed.[116]

The sale of erotic materials[117] to minors is controlled exclusively by state law,[118] therefore, the Code contains no provisions on this subject. However, public display of erotic material[119] is controlled. The display of erotic material is prohibited in a public place[120] when it is so obtrusive as to make it difficult for an unwilling person to avoid exposure to it.

12A.16 Offenses Against Public Order

This chapter deals with conduct that poses a reasonable danger to peace and public order. It prohibits such disorderly behavior as the making of unreasonable noise;[121] the disruption of a lawful meeting;[122] the obstruction of traffic;[123] or a

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115. 12A.12.150(1)
116. 12A.12.150(2)
117. RCW 9.68.050(2)
118. RCW 9.68.120
119. Defined in 12A.12.180
120. Note 5, id.
121. 12A.16.020(2)(a)
122. 12A.16.020(2)(b)
123. 12A.16.020(2)(c)

failure to disperse[124] (under certain circumstances) when ordered to do so by a peace officer. The general provisions of chapters .01 and .02 apply to these offenses.[125]

"Disorderly conduct"[126] can occur in three ways. A person without lawful authority (such as an affirmative defense found in this Code, or a constitutional justification) may not make unreasonable noise thereby disturbing others,[127] unreasonably disrupt a lawful meeting,[128] or obstruct[129] pedestrian or vehicular traffic.[130] In these cases he commits an offense and is subject to arrest only if he does not cease his activity when ordered to do so by a peace officer, or in the case of a meeting of persons, by the person in charge of the meeting.[131]

"Failure to disperse"[132] is an offense when a person refuses or intentionally fails to obey a public safety order[133] to move or refrain from specified activity in the immediate vicinity.[134] Failure to obey that order is an offense only when the actor is

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124. 12A.16.040
125. 12A.01.110
126. 12A.16.020
127. 12A.16.020(2)(a)
128. 12A.16.020(2)(b)
129. 12A.16.020(1)
130. 12A.16.020(2)(c)
131. 12A.16.020(2)
132. 12A.16.040
133. Defined in 12A.16.040. This order is issued by a peace officer and it is designed and reasonably necessary to prevent or control a serious disorder. It does not apply to a member of the news media unless he is physically obstructing lawful efforts by the officer to disperse the group.
134. 12A.16.040(2)(b)

congregating with at least four other persons, and there are acts of conduct within that group which create a substantial risk of causing injury to any person, or substantial harm to property.[135] To put it another way, a group of such size creating such risk is a necessary prerequisite to the lawful issuance of a public safety order.

12A.17 Weapons Control

This chapter is a collection of present city ordinances dealing with deadly weapons. These ordinances have not been revised because the state[136] restricts municipal regulation of this subject matter. The ordinances have, however, been restructured, renumbered and minor wording changes have been made. A section has been added prohibiting the making of a false statement in application for a concealed pistol permit.[137]

12A.20 Offenses Against Governmental Order

This chapter prohibits interference with lawful acts of government. Interference can take several forms: Obstructing a Public Officer,[138] Hindering Law Enforcement,[139] Escape,[140]

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135. 12A.16.040(2)(a)
136. RCW 9.41.070
137. 12A.17.060
138. 12A.20.020
139. 12A.20.050
140. 12A.20.080

or False Reporting.[141] The general provisions of chapters .01 and .02, as always, apply.[142]

"Obstructing a public officer"[143] prohibits the use or threatened use of force to obstruct a person who the actor knows is a public officer.[144] Conviction can be had only if the officer is acting lawfully in a governmental function. An affirmative defense is provided when a person is charged with "obstructing" his own arrest. An actor who is not convicted of the offense for which he was initially arrested, may not be convicted of "obstructing."[145] Under appropriate circumstances, of course, he may be charged with Assault[146] or Menacing.[147]

"Hindering law enforcement" is a broader offense than "obstructing" in that it prohibits behavior far short of the use of force. Generally law enforcement is "hindered" when a person intentionally prevents, hinders, or delays the apprehension or prosecution of another person who: (1) has committed a crime,[148] (2) is being sought by law enforcement for the commission of such offense,[149] or (3) has escaped from jail or prison.[150] Specific methods of "hindering" (material elements[151]

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141. 12A.20.110
142. 12A.01.110
143. 12A.20.020
144. Defined in 12A.01.150(14)
145. 12A.20.020(2)
146. 12A.04.020(1)(a)
147. 12A.04.040(1)
148. 12A.20.050(1)(a)
149. 12A.20.050(1)(b)
150. 12A.20.050(1)(c)
151. 12A.01.150(12)

of the offense) are listed.[152] It is an affirmative defense to a charge of "hindering" that the person sought by law enforcement is known[153] by the actor to be not guilty.[154]

"Escape"[155] is the intentional departure from official detention[156] or the failure to return from temporary leave.[157]

"False reporting"[158] is the initiation or circulation of a false report of an impending danger (described therein) with knowledge that the report is likely to cause an evacuation of a building, place of assembly or transportation facility, or to cause substantial public inconvenience or alarm.

12A.24 Offenses By and Against Juveniles

This chapter is an essentially unrevised collection of present ordinances. For the most part juvenile offenses are defined by state law[159] and dealt with on the superior court level.[160] Consequently, city ordinances are utilized only when Juvenile Court declines jurisdiction and the City decides to prosecute. Since declinations of jurisdiction by Juvenile Court usually involve serious conduct, city ordinances are rarely involved. For this and other reasons only the following changes

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152. 12A.20.050(2)(a) through (e)
153. 12A.02.030(2)(b)(iv)
154. 12A.20.050(3)
155. 12A.20.080
156. Defined in 12A.20.080(1)
157. 12A.20.080(2)
158. 12A.20.110
159. Title 13, RCW
160. RCW 13.04.030

have been made:

(1) the definition section[161] has been reworded to reflect modern usage;

(2) the age of persons subject to the curfew (10 p.m. - 5 a.m.) has been reduced from 18 to 16 years of age;[162]

(3) the "Undressing" section[163] has been reworded to avoid overbreadth and inconsistency;[164]

(4) "Contributing to dependency or delinquency"[165] subsumes several repealed sections;[166]

(5) the "Firearms" section[167] was reworded to make explicit that a minor[168] may not buy, own or possess firearms in the City,[169] nor may another provide him with one.[170] Firearms may be used by minors only at rifle or pistol ranges.[171]

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161. 12A.24.010
162. 12A.24.020
163. 12A.24.080 old 12.40.040
164. A mental state requirement of purpose to obtain sexual gratification was inserted and 12A.24.080(2) was added to reflect the age limits of the Sexual Abuse section 12A.04.140(3).
165. 12A.24.100
166. 12.40.030, 12.40.040
167. 12A.24.140
168. Defined in 12A.24.010(5), anyone under 18 years of age.
169. 12A.24.140(2)
170. 12A.24.140(1)
171. 12A.24.140(3)

12A.28 Motor Vehicle Offenses

This chapter is, with one exception, a collection of unrevised traffic offenses obtained from the present Seattle Traffic Code.[172] Because ordinances not found in the Proposed Criminal Code will be reduced to violations,[173] serious traffic offenses have been included in the Code to continue the criminal penalty, thereby differentiating them from less serious infractions. A section has been added making it illegal to drive with a suspended license.[174]

12A.32 Drug Offenses

Because of the continuing efforts of other groups (such as the Seattle King County Drug Commission) specifically designed to deal with drugs, and because of the pervasive nature of the problem, this chapter remains unrevised.[175]

12A.36 Gambling Offenses

This chapter, also, is a collection of present ordinances. Because the subject is receiving considerable attention at the state level, no revision was undertaken. However, the offense of "fortunetelling" was removed from this chapter.

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172. 12.21
173. 12A.01.070(3) and (4)
174. 12A.28.180
175. It presently constitutes Chapter 17 of the Seattle Code. 17.04.020 has been deleted because it is superseded by 12A.32.320, 340.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	12A.01 GENERAL	
12A.01.010	Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability.....	1
12A.01.030	Purposes, Principles of Construction	2
12A.01.050	City Criminal Jurisdiction.....	3
12A.01.070	Classes of Offenses, Misdemeanors, Violations.....	5
12A.01.090	Punishment of Offenses.....	6
12A.01.110	All Offenses Defined by Ordinance; Application of General Provisions of the Code.....	7
12A.01.130	Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses.....	8
12A.01.140	Arrest; Citations.....	8
12A.01.150	Definitions.....	10
	12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY; DEFENSES	
12A.02.010	Requirement of Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act.....	15
12A.02.030	General Requirements of Culpability.....	15
	(1) Minimum Requirement.....	15
	(2) Kinds of Culpability Defined...	16
	(a) Intent.....	16
	(b) Knowledge.....	16
	(c) Recklessness.....	17
	(d) Criminal Negligence.....	17
	(3) Prescribed Culpability Requirement Applies to All Material Elements.....	18
	(4) Substitutes for Criminal Negligence, Recklessness and Knowledge.....	18
	(5) Culpability as Determinant of Grade of Offense.....	18

		Page
12A.02.050	Causal Relationship Between Conduct and Result; Divergence Between Result Designed or Contemplated and Actual Result or Between Probable and Actual Result.....	19
12A.02.070	Construction of Ordinances With Respect to Culpability Requirements.....	21
12A.02.090	Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under Duty to Act in Their Behalf.....	21
12A.02.090	Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under a Duty to Act in Their Behalf.....	21
12A.02.100	Criminal Attempt.....	24
12A.02.110	Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity.....	25
12A.02.130	Ignorance or Mistake.....	28
12A.02.150	Intoxication.....	29
12A.02.170	Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility.....	31
12A.02.190	Duress.....	31
12A.02.210	Entrapment.....	32
12A.02.230	De Minimis Infractions.....	33
12A.02.305	Justification as Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected; Culpability..	33
12A.02.310	Definitions.....	34
12A.02.340	Justification Generally.....	35
12A.02.360	Use of Force in Self-Protection...	35
12A.02.380	Use of Force for Protection of Others.....	36

		Page
12A.02.400	Use of Force in Law Enforcement.....	37
	(1) Use of Force by Peace Officer to Effect an Arrest; Limitations.....	37
12A.02.400(2)	Deadly Force.....	38
12A.02.400(3)	Use of Force by Private Person to Effect an Arrest.....	39
12A.02.400(4)	Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest...	39
12A.02.400(5)	Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody.....	39
12A.02.400(6)	Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or Commission of Crime.....	41
12A.02.420	Use of Force for Protection of Property.....	41
12A.02.460	Use of Force by Persons with Special Responsibility for Care, Discipline or Safety of Others.....	42

12A.04 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

12A.04.020	Assault.....	46
12A.04.050	Menacing.....	46
12A.04.070	Harassment.....	47
12A.04.080	Reckless Endangerment.....	47
12A.04.110	Unlawful Imprisonment.....	47
12A.04.115	Custodial Interference.....	48
12A.04.140	Sexual Abuse.....	49
12A.04.170	Coercion.....	52

		Page
	12A.08 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	
12A.08.010	Definitions	53
12A.08.020	Property Destruction	53
12A.08.050	Reckless Burning	54
12A.08.080	Criminal Trespass	54
12A.08.210	Definition of Terms	56
12A.08.220	Theft	62
12A.08.240	Extortion	62
12A.08.260	Receiving Stolen Property	63
12A.08.280	Appropriation of Lost or Misdelivered Property	64
12A.08.300	Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	64
12A.08.320	Criminal Impersonation	65
	12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS	
12A.12.020	Prostitution Loitering	67
12A.12.150	Lewd Conduct	69
12A.12.180	Displaying Erotic Materials	69
	12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER	
12A.16.020	Disorderly Conduct	71
12A.16.040	Failure to Disperse	71
12A.16.060	Disruption of School Activities	72

		Page
	12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL	
12A.17.010	Definitions.....	74
12A.17.020	License application, concealed pistol.....	75
12A.17.040	License issuance and denial.....	76
12A.17.060	False statement.....	77
12A.17.080	Procedure for sale; pistols.....	78
12A.17.100	Delivery to purchaser.....	79
12A.17.120	Unlawful for certain persons to purchase.....	80
12A.17.140	Unlawful use of weapons.....	80
12A.17.160	Exemptions.....	81
12A.17.180	Penalty.....	84
	12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER	
12A.20.020	Obstructing a Public Officer....	85
12A.20.050	Hindering Law Enforcement.....	85
12A.20.080	Escape.....	87
12A.20.110	False Reporting.....	87
	12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES	
12A.24.010	Definitions..	89
12A.24.020	Loitering During Curfew Hours...	91
12A.24.080	Undressing.....	92
12A.24.100	Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency.....	92

		Page
12A.24.120	Tobacco.....	93
12A.24.140	Firearms.....	93
12A.24.160	Possession of Spring Guns, Air Guns or Sling Shots.....	93
12A.24.180	Liquor.....	94
12A.24.200	False Identification to Obtain Liquor.....	94
12A.24.220	Supplying Liquor.....	95
12A.24.240	On Premises of Tavern.....	95
12A.24.260	On Premises of Liquor Establishment.....	96

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

12A.28.020	Racing of Vehicles on Streets Prohibited.....	97
12A.28.040	Operating Under Influence of Intoxicants or Drugs - Chemical Analysis, Tests, Presumptions, Penalties.....	97
12A.28.060	Reckless Driving.....	103
12A.28.100	Collision with Unattended Vehicle - Notice Required.....	104
12A.28.120	Collision with Attended Vehicle - Duty.....	104
12A.28.140	Collision with Property - Duty....	105
12A.28.160	Collision Where Injury Involved.....	106
12A.28.180	Suspended License.....	106

Page

12A.32 DRUG OFFENSES

12A.32.020	Unlawful to Use Narcotics - Exception.....	107
12A.32.040	Unlawful to Possess Narcotics Without Proper License or Prescription.....	107
12A.32.060	Unlawful to Sell or Give Away Narcotics Without Prescription - Prescription Record.....	108
12A.32.080	Prescribing Narcotics - Quantity Limited.....	110
12A.32.100	Possession as Prima Facie Evidence of Violation.....	110
12A.32.120	Unlawful to Aid or Abet Furnishing Certain Drugs to Persons in Jail or Custody of Police.....	111
12A.32.140	Places of Resort for Users of Narcotics Declared Nuisance.....	111
12A.32.160	Abatement of Places of Resort....	112
12A.32.180	Unlawful to Frequent or be in Place Where Narcotics Unlawfully Kept, Used or Disposed of	113
12A.32.200	Furnishing Narcotics or Dangerous Drugs.....	113
12A.32.300	Sale, Possession or Use of Barbiturates - Definitions and Requirements.....	115
12A.32.320	Unlawful to Possess Without Prescription.....	117
12A.32.340	Unlawful to Administer Except as Prescribed.....	117
12A.32.400	Smoking Opium or Keeping Place for Smoking Opium Unlawful.....	118

		Page
12A.32.420	Evidence of Violations.....	118
12A.32.440	Destruction of Opium Pipes and Appliances.....	119
12A.32.450	Glue Sniffing.....	119
12A.32.480	Penalty.....	120
	12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES	
12A.36.020	Playing at Games of Chance.....	121
12A.36.040	Gambling, Bunco or Swindling Games or Devices.....	121
12A.36.060	Lotteries and Prize Packages....	121
12A.36.080	Gambling.....	122
12A.36.100	Keeping Gambling Houses.....	123
12A.36.120	Betting on Baseball Games.....	123
12A.36.140	Betting on Horse Races, Stocks or Commodity Prices.....	124
12A.36.160	Defined.....	125
12A.36.180	Conduct Prohibited.....	125
12A.36.200	Penalty.....	125
	12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES	
12A.40.010	Definitions.....	126
12A.40.040	Hours of Closing.....	127
12A.40.060	Frequenting Places Where Liquor Unlawfully Kept or Disposed of.....	128
12A.40.080	Prosecution - Description of Offense.....	128

		Page
12A.40.100	Pleading Particulars of Offense.....	128
12A.40.120	Penalty.....	129
	12A.44 MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	
12A.44.010	Unfair Housing Practices.....	130
12A.44.020	Unfair Housing Practices Forbidden.....	133
12A.44.030	Enforcement Procedures.....	137
12A.44.040	Rules.....	138
12A.44.050	Exclusions.....	138
12A.44.060	Penalty.....	139
12A.44.110	Proclamation of Civil Emergency.....	140
12A.44.120	Additional Orders.....	140
12A.44.130	Delivery to News Media.....	143
12A.44.140	Penalty.....	143
12A.44.210	Interference caused by electro-magnetic generator - Unlawful ..	144
12A.44.220	Notice to owner of interfering device - checking device by demonstration.....	144
12A.44.230	Prevention of interference - shielding or abatement of device.	145
12A.44.240	Exemptions.....	146
12A.44.250	Penalty.....	146
12A.44.300	Discharging firearm or explosive - exceptions.....	146
12A.44.310	Unlawful to keep books after notice to return.....	147

APPENDICES

	Page
APPENDIX A.....	148
APPENDIX B.....	149
APPENDIX C.....	150
APPENDIX D.....	151
APPENDIX E.....	152

12A.01 GENERAL

12A.01.010 Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability

(1) This Title shall be known and may be cited as Seattle Criminal Code and shall become effective on _____. [One year after passage]

(2) The provisions of this Title shall apply to any offense committed on or after _____ which is defined in this Title or the general ordinances, unless otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires, and shall also apply to any defense to prosecution for such an offense.

(3) The provisions of this Title do not apply to or govern the construction of and punishment for any offense committed prior to the effective date of this Title, or to the construction and application of any defense to a prosecution for such an offense. Such an offense must be construed and punished according to the provisions of law existing at the time of the commission thereof in the same manner as if this Title had not been enacted.

(4) If any provision of this Title, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Title, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected, and to this end the provisions of this Title are declared to be severable.

* * * *

12A.01.030 Purposes; Principles of Construction

(1) The general purposes of the provisions governing the definition of offenses are:

(a) to forbid and prevent conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably inflicts or threatens harm to individual or public interests;

(b) to safeguard conduct that is without culpability from condemnation as criminal;

(c) to give fair warning of the nature of the conduct declared to constitute an offense.

(2) The provisions of this Title shall be construed according to the fair import of their terms but when the language is susceptible of differing

constructions it shall be interpreted to further the general purposes stated in this section and the special purposes of the particular provision involved. The discretionary powers conferred by this Title shall be exercised in accordance with the criteria stated in this Title and, insofar as such criteria are not decisive, to further the general purposes stated in this section.

* * * *

12A.01.050 City Criminal Jurisdiction

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person is subject to prosecution under the law of this city for an offense committed by his own conduct or the conduct of another for which he is legally accountable if:

(a) either the conduct which is an element of the offense or the result which is such an element occurs within this city; or

(b) conduct occurring outside this city intended to cause a result within this city is sufficient under the law of this city to constitute an attempt to commit an offense within this city; or

(c) conduct occurring within this city establishes complicity in the commission of, or an attempt, to commit, an offense in another jurisdiction which also is an offense under the law of this city; or

(d) the offense consists of the omission to perform a legal duty imposed by the law of this city with respect to residence or a relationship to a person, thing or transaction in this city; or

(e) the offense is based on an ordinance of this city which expressly prohibits conduct outside the city, when the conduct bears a reasonable relation to a legitimate interest of the city and the actor knows or should know that his conduct is likely to affect that interest.

(2) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply when either causing a specified result or an intention to cause or danger of causing such a result is an element of an offense and the result occurs or is designed or likely to occur only in another jurisdiction where the conduct charged would not constitute an offense, unless a

legislative purpose plainly appears to declare the conduct criminal regardless of the place of the result.

(3) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply when causing a particular result is an element of an offense and the result is caused by conduct occurring outside the city which would not constitute an offense if the result had occurred there, unless the actor knowingly caused the result within this city.

* * * *

12A.01.070 Classes of Offenses; Crimes, Violations

(1) An offense defined by this Title for which a jail sentence is authorized, constitutes a crime.

(2) Crimes are classified as either Class A ~~or Class B offenses~~.

(3) All other offenses defined by ordinances of this city are violations.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.070 shall not become effective until one year after the effective date of this Title, *unless otherwise provided herein.*

12A.01.090 Punishment of Offenses

(1) A Class A offense may be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars ($500), or imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed six (6) months or both.

(2) A Class B offense may be punished by a fine not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100) or imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed ten (10) days, or both.

(3) A violation may be punished by a civil fine or forfeiture not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars ($500), but a conviction of a violation shall not give rise to any disability or legal disadvantage based on the conviction of a criminal offense.

(4) Notwithstanding the civil nature of the penalty for violations, subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.090 does not deny to the defendant constitutional rights he would have were the penalty deemed criminal.

(5) Upon a judgment for fine and costs rendered on a conviction of a violation, execution may be issued against the property of a defendant and returned in the same manner as in civil actions.

(6) A court may, in its discretion, treat any intentional failure to comply with a court order in respect to fines or costs or both, upon conviction of a violation, as civil contempt.

* * * *

12A.01.110 All Offenses Defined by Ordinance; Application of General Provisions of the Code

(1) No conduct constitutes an offense unless it is a crime under this Title or a violation under an ordinance of this city.

(2) The provisions of chapters 12A.01 and 12A.02 are applicable to offenses defined by this Title or such other ordinance unless this Title or other ordinance specifically provides otherwise.

(3) This section does not affect the power of a court to punish for contempt or to employ any sanction authorized by law for the enforcement of an order or a civil judgment or decree.

12A.01.130 Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses

(1) Every person charged with the commission of an offense is presumed innocent until proven guilty. No person may be convicted of an offense until each element of such offnese is proven by competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not:

(a) require the disproof of an affirmative defense unless there is evidence to support such defense; or

(b) require the disproof beyond a reasonable doubt of any defense which this code or other ordinance expressly requires the defendant to prove by a preponderance of the evidence.

(3) A defense is affirmative, within the meaning of subsection (2)(a) of this section when it arises under a section of this code which so provides.

12A.01.140 Arrest; Citations

(1) As used in this section, "crime" has the meaning specified in section 12A.01.070 (1).

(2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that such person has:

(a) committed a crime in the officer's presence; or

(b) committed a crime not in the officer's presence if:

(i) such offense involves bodily injury or the threat thereof; and

(ii) the officer reasonably believes that such person, unless immediately arrested, will not be apprehended, or may cause injury to himself or others.

(3) Whenever a person is arrested under § (2) of this section 12A.01.140, the arresting officer, or any other authorized peace officer, may serve upon the arrested person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court, in lieu of continued custody, as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

(4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person ~~is committing~~ has committed a violation ~~in his presence~~ as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:

(a) he is unable to reasonably ascertain the actor's identity; or

(b) he reasonably believes that the identification is not accurate., in which case he can be arrested

(5) Upon an arrest as provided in § (4) of this section 12A.01.140, such person may be held only to be photographed, administratively searched and fingerprinted, and must be released immediately ~~thereafter~~, upon I.d.

(6) If a person violates his promise to appear in court given in accordance with §§ (3) or (4) of this section 12A.01.140, a warrant may be issued for his arrest and bail may be set.

* * * *

12A.01.150 Definitions

In this Title 12A, unless a different meaning plainly is required:

(1) "Act" or "action" means a bodily movement whether voluntary or involuntary;

(2) "Acted" includes, where relevant, omitted to act;

(3) "Actor" includes, where relevant, a person failing to act;

(4) "Bodily injury" or "physical injury" means significant:

(a) physical pain; or

(b) illness; or

(c) an impairment of physical condition;

(5) "Conduct" means an action or omission and its accompanying state of mind, or, where relevant, a series of acts or omissions;

(6) "Deadly force" means force which creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury;

(7) "Deadly weapon" means any explosive, firearm, or other weapon, device, instrument, article or substance, including a "vehicle" as defined in this section 12A.01.150, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious bodily injury;

(8) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, though movable or temporary, or a portion

thereof, which is for the time being used as a home or place of lodging;

(9) "Element of an offense" means (i) such conduct or (ii) such attendant circumstances, or (iii) such a result of conduct as:

(a) is included in the description of the forbidden conduct in the definition of the offense; or

(b) establishes the required kind of culpability; or

(c) negates an excuse or justification for such conduct; or

(d) negates a defense under the statute of limitations; or

(e) establishes jurisdiction;

(10) "Forcible felony" means any felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person;

(11) "Judge" includes every judicial officer authorized, alone or with others, to hold or preside over a court;

(12) "Material element of an offense" means an element that does not relate exclusively to the statute of limitations, jurisdiction or to any other matter similarly unconnected with (i) the harm

or evil, incident to conduct, sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense, or (ii) the existence of a justification or excuse for such conduct;

(13) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled or propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires;

(14) "Officer" and "public officer" has its ordinary meaning and includes all assistants, deputies, clerks and employees of any public officer and all persons exercising or assuming to exercise any of the powers or functions of a public officer;

(15) "Omission" means a failure to act;

(16) "Ordinance" means the Charter of the City or an act of the City Council;

(17) "Peace officer" means a public officer charged with the duty to enforce public order and to make arrests for offenses under this title or under the criminal laws of the state;

(18) "Person", "he" and "actor" include any natural person, and, in addition, a corporation or an unincorporated association unless a contrary intention plainly appears;

(19) "Prison" or "jail" means any place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest;

(20) "Prisoner" includes any person held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest;

(21) "Property" includes both real and personal property;

(22) "Reasonably believes" or "reasonable belief" designates a belief which the actor is not reckless or criminally negligent in holding;

(23) "Serious bodily injury" or "serious physical injury" means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ;

(24) "Statute" means the Constitution or an Act of the Legislature of this State;

(25) "Vehicle" means every device which may be used on a street, on rails, in the air, or on water, which is capable of transporting persons or property;

(26) "Voluntary" has the meaning specified in section 12A.02.010.

(20) "Prisoner" includes any person held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest;

(21) "Property" includes both real and personal property;

(22) "Reasonably believes" or "reasonable belief" designates a belief which the actor is not reckless or criminally negligent in holding;

(23) "Serious bodily injury" or "serious physical injury" means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ;

(24) "Statute" means the Constitution or an Act of the Legislature of this State;

(25) "Vehicle" means every device which may be used on a street, on rails, in the air, or on water, which is capable of transporting persons or property;

(26) "Voluntary" has the meaning specified in section 12A.02.010.

12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY; DEFENSES

12A.02.010 Requirement of a Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act

(1) A person is not guilty of an offense unless his liability is based on conduct which includes a voluntary act or an omission to perform an act of which he is physically capable.

(2) The possession of property is a voluntary act if the actor was aware of his physical possession of such property or was aware of his control thereof for a sufficient period to have been able to terminate his possession.

(3) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Voluntary act" means a bodily movement performed consciously as a result of the actor's effort or determination;

(b) "Omission" means a failure to perform an act as to which a duty of performance is imposed by law.

* * * *

12A.02.030 General Requirements of Culpability

(1) Minimum Requirement of Culpability

A person is not guilty of an offense, other than an offense which involves absolute

liability, unless with respect to each material element described by the section defining the offense, he acts while having one of the mental states described in subsection (2).

(2) Kinds of Culpability Defined

(a) Intent.

A person intends or acts intentionally or with intent to accomplish a result or to engage in conduct described by the section defining the offense, when his conscious objective or purpose is to accomplish such a result or to engage in conduct of that nature.

(b) Knowledge.

A person knows or acts knowingly or with knowledge with respect to:

(i) a result described by a section defining an offense, when he is aware that it is substantially certain that his conduct will cause such result; or

(ii) conduct described by a section defining an offense, when he is aware that his conduct is of that nature; or

(iii) a circumstance described by a section defining an offense, when he is aware that such circumstance exists; or

(iv) a particular fact, when he is aware that there is a high probability that such facts exists.

(c) Recklessness:

A person is reckless or acts recklessly when he knows of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that:

(i) the result described by a section defining an offense may occur; or

(ii) a circumstance described by a section defining an offense exists, and when the disregard of such risk constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would exercise in the situation.

(d) Criminal Negligence.

A person is criminally negligent or acts with criminal negligence when he fails to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that:

(i) the result described by a section defining an offense may occur; or

(ii) a circumstance described by a section defining an offense exists, and

the failure to be aware of such risk constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would exercise in that situation.

(3) Prescribed Culpability Requirement Applies to All Material Elements.

When a statute defining an offense prescribes as an element thereof a specified mental state, such mental state is deemed to apply to every material element of the offense unless an intent to limit its application clearly appears.

(4) Substitutes for Criminal Negligence, Recklessness and Knowledge.

When a statute provides that criminal negligence suffices to establish an element of an offense, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally, knowingly or recklessly. When recklessness suffices to establish an element, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly. When acting knowingly suffices to establish an element, such element also is established if a person acts intentionally.

(5) Culpability as Determinant of Grade of Offense.

When the grade or degree of an offense depends on whether the offense is committed intentionally,

knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence, its grade or degree shall be the lowest for which the determinative kind of culpability is established with respect to any material element of the offense.

* * * *

12A.02.050 Causal Relationship Between Conduct and Result; Divergence Between Result Designed or Contemplated and Actual Result or Between Probable and Actual Result.

(1) Conduct is the cause of a result when:

(a) the result in question would not have occurred but for the conduct of the actor; and

(b) the relationship between the conduct and result satisfies any additional causal requirements imposed by this code or by the ordinance defining the offense.

(2) When intentionally or knowingly causing a particular result is an element of an offense, the element is not established if the actual result is not within the purpose or the contemplation of the actor unless:

(a) The actual result differs from that designed or contemplated, as the case

may be, only in the respect that a different person or different property is injured or affected or that the injury or harm designed or contemplated would have been more serious or more extensive than that caused; or

(b) The actual result involves the same kind of injury or harm as that designed or contemplated and is not too remote or accidental in its occurrence to have a bearing on the actor's liability or on the gravity of his offense.

(3) When recklessly or criminally negligently causing a particular result is an element of an offense, the element is not established if the actual result is not within the risk of which the actor is aware or, in the case of criminal negligence, of which he should be aware unless:

(a) the actual result differs from the probable result only in the respect that a different person or different property is injured or affected or that the probable injury or harm would have been more serious or more extensive than that caused; or

(b) the actual result involves the same kind of injury or harm as the probable result and is not too remote or accidental in its occurrence to have a bearing on the actor's liability or on the gravity of his offense.

* * * *

12A.02.070 Construction of Ordinances With Respect to Culpability Requirements

Where an ordinance defining an offense does not clearly indicate a legislative intent to impose absolute liability, it should be construed as defining an offense requiring one of the mental states described in section 12A.02.030(2). This section 12A.02.070 applies to all offenses defined by the ordinances of this city.

* * * *

12A.02.090 Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under a Duty to Act in Their Behalf

(1) As used in this section 12A.02.090:

(a) "Agent" means any director, officer or employee of a corporation, or any other

person who is authorized to act in behalf of the corporation;

(b) "Managerial agent" means an officer or director of a corporation or any other person in a position of comparable authority with respect to the formulation of corporate policy or the supervision in a managerial capacity of subordinate employees;

(c) "Corporation" has its ordinary meaning and also includes but is not limited to partnerships, professional service corporations, societies and other unincorporated associations whether organized for profit or non-profit.

(2) A corporation is guilty of an offense when:

(a) the conduct constituting the offense consists of an omission to discharge a specific duty of affirmative performance imposed on corporations by law; or

(b) the conduct constituting the offense is engaged in, authorized, solicited, requested, commanded, or recklessly tolerated by the board of directors or by a managerial agent acting within the scope of his employment and in behalf of the corporation; or

(c) the conduct constituting the offense is engaged in by an agent of the corporation, other than a managerial agent, while acting within the scope of his employment and in behalf of the corporation and the offense is one defined by an ordinance which indicates a legislative intent to impose such criminal liability on a corporation.

(3) A person is criminally liable for conduct constituting an offense which he performs or causes to be performed in the name of or in behalf of a corporation to the same extent as if such conduct were performed in his own name or behalf.

(4) Whenever a duty to act is imposed by law upon a corporation, any agent of the corporation who knows he has or shares primary responsibility for the discharge of the duty is criminally liable for a reckless or, if a managerial agent, for a criminally negligent omission to perform the required act to the same extent as if the duty were by law imposed directly upon such agent.

12A.02.100 Criminal Attempt

(1) A person is guilty of an attempt to commit a crime if, with intent to commit a specific crime, he does any act:

(a) which is a substantial step toward the commission of that crime; and

(b) which strongly corroborates his intent to commit that crime.

(2) If the conduct in which a person engages otherwise constitutes an attempt to commit a crime, it is no defense to a prosecution of such attempt that the crime charged to have been attempted was, under the attendant circumstances, factually or legally impossible of commission, if such crime could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as such person believed them to be.

(3) When the actor's conduct would otherwise constitute a criminal attempt under this section, it is an affirmative defense that, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of his criminal intent, he:

(a) abandoned his effort to commit the crime, or

(b) prevented the commission of the crime.

(4) A person may not be convicted on the basis of the same course of conduct of both an attempt to commit an offense and either complicity in or the commission of that offense.

(5) This section 12A.02.100 shall not apply to liability for the conduct of another as defined in section 12A.02.110.

(6) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity

(1) A person is guilty of an offense if it is attempted or committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable.

(2) A person is legally accountable for the conduct of another person when:

(a) acting with the kind of culpability that is sufficient for the commission of the offense, he causes an innocent or irresponsible person to engage in such conduct; or

(b) he is made accountable for the conduct of such other person by this title or by

the law defining the offense; or

(c) he is an accomplice of such other person in the commission of the offense.

(3) A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of an offense if:

(a) with the intent of promoting or facilitating the commission of the offense, he

(i) solicits, commands, or requests such other person to commit it; or

(ii) aids or agrees to aid such other person in planning or committing it; or

(b) his conduct is expressly declared by law to establish his complicity.

(4) A person who is legally incapable of committing a particular offense himself may be guilty thereof if it is committed by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable, unless such liability is inconsistent with the purpose of the provision establishing his incapacity.

(5) Unless otherwise provided by this title or by the law defining the offense, a person is not an accomplice in an offense committed by another person if:

(a) he is a victim of that offense; or

(b) the offense is so defined that his conduct is inevitably incident to its commission; or

(c) he terminates his complicity prior to the commission of the offense and

(i) deprives it of effectiveness in the commission of the offense; or

(ii) gives timely warning to the law enforcement authorities or otherwise makes a good faith effort to prevent the commission of the offense.

(6) An accomplice may be convicted on proof of the commission of the offense and of his complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the offense has not been prosecuted or convicted or has been convicted of a different offense or degree of offense or has an immunity to prosecution or conviction or has been acquitted.

(7) A person may not be convicted on the basis of the same course of conduct of both the commission of and complicity in that offense.

12A.02.130 Ignorance or Mistake

(1) A person shall not be relieved of criminal liability because he engages in conduct under a mistaken belief of fact, unless:

(a) such factual mistake negates the mental state required for the commission of an offense; or

(b) the ordinance defining the offense or ordinance related thereto expressly provides that such factual mistake constitutes a defense or exemption; or

(c) such factual mistake is of a kind that supports a defense of justification, as defined in sections 12A.02.340 through 12A.02.460 of this title.

(2) A person is not relieved of criminal liability for conduct because he engages in such conduct under a mistaken belief that it does not, as a matter of law, constitute an offense, unless such mistaken belief is reasonably founded upon an official statement of the law contained in:

(a) a statute, ordinance, or other enactment, or

(b) an administrative order or grant of permission, or

(c) a judicial decision, or

(d) an interpretation of the statute or law relating to the offense, officially made or issued by a public servant, agency or body legally charged or empowered with the responsibility or privilege of administering, enforcing or interpreting such ordinance.

(3) A defense based upon this section 12A.02.130 is an affirmative defense.

* * * *

12A.02.150 Intoxication

(1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, intoxication of the actor is not a defense unless it negates an element of the offense.

(2) Intoxication does not, in itself, constitute mental disease within the meaning of section 12A.02.170.

(3) Intoxication which (a) is not self-induced or (b) is pathological is an affirmative defense if by reason of such intoxication the actor at the time of his conduct lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate its criminality

or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.

(4) Definitions. In this section unless a different meaning plainly is required:

(a) "Intoxication" means a disturbance of mental or physical capacities resulting from the introduction of substances, including but not limited to alcohol and drugs, into the body;

(b) "Self-induced intoxication" means intoxication caused by substances which the actor knowingly introduces into his body, the tendency of which to cause intoxication he knows or ought to know, unless he introduces them pursuant to medical advice or under such circumstances as would afford a defense to a charge of crime;

(c) "Pathological intoxication" means intoxication grossly excessive in degree, given the amount of the intoxicant, to which the actor does not know he is susceptible.

12A.02.170 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

(1) A person is not criminally responsible for conduct if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity either:

(a) to know or appreciate the nature and consequence of such conduct; or

(b) to know or appreciate the criminality of such conduct; or

(c) to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.

(2) Mental disease or defect excluding responsibility is an affirmative defense.

* * * *

12A.02.190 Duress

(1) In any prosecution for an offense, it is an affirmative defense that the actor engaged in the proscribed conduct because he was coerced to do so by the use or threatened imminent use of unlawful physical force upon him or a third person, which force or threatened force a person of reasonable firmness in his situation would have been unable to resist.

(2) The defense provided by this section is not available when the actor recklessly places himself in a situation in which it is probable that he will be subjected to duress.

* * * *

12A.02.210 Entrapment

(1) A public law enforcement official or a person acting in cooperating with him perpetrates an entrapment if for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the commission of an offense, he induces or encourages another person to engage in conduct constituting an offense;

(a) by using methods which create a substantial risk that a normally law-abiding person would commit the offense; or

(b) when the actor did not then otherwise intend to commit an offense of that nature.

(2) In any prosecution for an offense, entrapment is an affirmative defense.

12A.02.
Sec. 230

Sec 12A.02-305

89.33 missing

(2) The fact that conduct is justifiable under this code does not abolish or impair any remedy for such conduct which is available in any civil action.

(3) Where a defense under § 12A.02.305 through § 12A.02.460 is not established because of criminal negligence or recklessness of the actor in evaluating the necessity for forcible conduct, he shall not be criminally liable except for an offense where negligence or recklessness suffices to establish culpability.

* * * *

12A.02.310 Definitions

(1) As used in § 12A.02.305 through § 12A.02.460:

(a) "Use of force" means the use of any force, deadly or non-deadly, upon another person;

(b) "Lawful arrest" means an arrest:

(i) effected by a peace officer as provided in § 12A.01.140; or

(ii) lawfully effected by a citizen; or

(iii) effected by warrant provided that the officer does not know it is invalid;

(c) "Necessary" means essential, indispensible, absolutely required to achieve a result, but does not imply a duty to retreat unless otherwise plainly required;

(d) "Arson" includes destruction by fire or bombing.

* * * *

12A.02.340 Justification Generally

(1) Conduct which the actor believes to be necessary to avoid an evil to himself or to another is justifiable, provided that:

(a) the evil sought to be avoided by such conduct is greater than that sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense charged; and

(b) neither this title nor the section defining the offense provides exceptions or defenses dealing with the specific situation involved; and

(c) a legislative purpose to exclude the justification claimed does not otherwise plainly appear.

* * * *

12A.02.360 Use of Force in Self-Protection

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself from the imminent use of unlawful or excessive force by such other person.

(2) The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section:

(a) unless the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself against imminent:

(i) death; or

(ii) serious bodily harm; or

(iii) kidnapping; or

(iv) forcible rape; or

(b) if the actor unlawfully threatens or uses deadly force, thus causing the use of such force against himself in the same encounter; or

(c) if the actor knows that he can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety except that he is not obligated to retreat from his dwelling unless the other person also dwells therein.

* * * *

12A.02.380 Use of Force for the Protection of Others

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the use of any force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable to protect a third person if:

(a) under the circumstances as the actor reasonably believes them to be, the person whom he seeks to protect would be justified under § 12A.02.360 in using such protective force; and

(b) the actor reasonably believes that his intervention is necessary for the protection of such other person.

(2) The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section 12A.02.380 if the actor knows he can avoid the necessity of using such deadly force with complete safety to himself and to the person whom he seeks to protect.

* * * *

12A.02.400 Use of Force in Law Enforcement

(1) Use of Force by a Peace Officer to Effect an Arrest; Limitations

A peace officer is not obliged to desist from efforts to effect a lawful arrest, because of resistance by or on behalf of the person against whom his action is directed, and the use of force by him is justifiable when he reasonably believes such force is necessary to effect a lawful arrest, only if:

(a) he identifies himself; and

(b) he makes known his purpose to arrest; and

(c) he informs the person of the offense for which he is being arrested;

unless he reasonably believes that such information is otherwise known by or cannot reasonably be made known to the person to be arrested.

* * * *

12A.02.400(2) Deadly Force

The use of deadly force by a peace officer upon or toward the person to be arrested is not justifiable unless he reasonably believes that such force is necessary:

(a) to protect himself or another person from imminent death or imminent serious bodily harm; or

(b) to effect an arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional homicide or assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping, or rape.

12A.02.400(3) Use of Force by Private Person to Effect an Arrest

(a) The use of non-deadly force by a private person is justifiable when he reasonably believes that such force is necessary to effect the lawful arrest of a person whom he knows has committed a crime.

* * * *

12A.02.400(4) Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest

(a) A private person who assists a peace officer in effecting an unlawful arrest is justified in using any force which he would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful, if he does not know the arrest is unlawful.

(b) A private person who assists another private person in effecting an unlawful arrest is justified in using any force which he would be justified in using if the arrest were lawful if he reasonably believes the arrest is lawful.

* * * *

12A.02.400(5) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

(a) The use of force by a peace officer to prevent the escape of an arrested person

in custody but not yet confined in jail, prison or other institution is justifiable when the officer reasonably believes such force could legally have been employed to effect the arrest under which the person is in custody.

(b) A guard or other person authorized to act as a peace officer is justified in using any force, including deadly force, which he reasonably believes to be necessary to prevent the escape of a person from a jail, prison, or other institution for the detention of persons charged withor convicted of a crime, except that the use of deadly force is not justifiable under this subsection (5)(b) unless the guard or other person knows that the person in custody is being detained for the commission of or an attempt to commit an intentional homicide or assault witha deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.

12A.02.400(6) Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or the Commission of a Crime

(a) Subject to the provisions of § 12A.02.305 through § 12A.02.460 the use of non-deadly force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent such other person from committing suicide, inflicting serious bodily harm upon himself, or committing or consummating the commission of a crime.

(b) The justification afforded by this subsection (6) extends to the use of confinement as preventive force only if the actor takes all reasonable measures to terminate the confinement as soon as he knows that he safely can.

* * * *

12A.02.420 Use of Force for the Protection of Property

(1) The use of non-deadly force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent or terminate:

(a) an unlawful trespass onto his premises; or

(b) the unlawful destruction or carrying away of tangible property provided that

such property is reasonably believed by the actor to be in his own possession or in the possession of another person in whose behalf he acts.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1)(b) of this section 12A.02.420 an actor who has voluntarily parted with the custody of property to another who refuses to restore it to him is not in possession of such property unless the property is movable and was and still is located on land in the actor's possession.

* * * *

12A.02.460 Use of Force by Persons with Special Responsibility for Care, Discipline or Safety of Others

The reasonable use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable if:

(1) The actor is the parent or guardian or other person similarly responsible for the general care and supervision of a minor or a person acting at the request of such parent, guardian or other responsible person and:

(a) the force is reasonably used for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the minor, including the prevention or punishment of his misconduct; and

(b) the force used is not intended or designed to cause or known to create any risk of causing death, serious bodily injury, disfigurement, extreme pain or substantial degradation; or

(2) The actor is a teacher or a person otherwise entrusted with the care or supervision of a minor for a special purpose and:

(a) the actor reasonably believes that the force used is necessary to further such special purpose, including the maintenance of reasonable discipline in a schoool, class or other group, and that the use of such force is consistent with the welfare of the minor; and

(b) the force used is not intended or designed to cause or known to create any risk of causing death, serious bodily injury, disfigurement, substantial pain or undue

degradation; and

(c) the force is not prohibited by school regulations; or

(3) The actor is the guardian or other person similarly responsible for the general care and supervision of an incompetent person, and;

(a) the force is reasonably used for the purpose of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the incompetent person, or, when such incompetent person is in a hospital or other institution, for his care and custody; and

(b) the force used is not intended or designed to cause or known to create any risk of causing death, serious bodily injury, disfigurement, substantial pain or undue degradation; or

(4) The actor is a person responsible for the safety of a vessel, aircraft or a common carrier of passengers, or a person acting at his direction, and:

(a) he reasonably believes that the force used is necessary to prevent interference with the operation of the vessel, air-

craft or common carrier of passengers, or obstruction of the execution of a lawful order; and

(b) if deadly force is used, its use is otherwise justifiable under §§ 12A.02.305 through 12A.02.460.

12A.04.020 Assault

(1) A person is guilty of assault when:

(a) with intent to cause bodily injury to another person, he causes bodily injury to any person; or

(b) he recklessly causes bodily injury to another person; or

(c) with criminal negligence, he causes bodily injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.04.050 Menacing

(1) A person is guilty of menacing when, by physical action he intentionally places or attempts to place another person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or death.

(2) As used in this section "physical action" means an act or action as defined in § 12A.01.150(1) or an act accompanied by words or threats but not words alone.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.04.020 Assault

(1) A person is guilty of assault when:

(a) with intent to cause bodily injury to another person, he causes bodily injury to any person; or

(b) he recklessly causes bodily injury to another person; or

(c) with criminal negligence, he causes bodily injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.04.050 Menacing

(1) A person is guilty of menacing when, by physical action he intentionally places or attempts to place another person in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or death.

(2) As used in this section "physical action" means an act or action as defined in § 12A.01.150(1) or an act accompanied by words or threats but not words alone.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.04.070 Harassment

Retain sec. 4-3 vote

(1) A person is guilty of harassment if with the intent to annoy or alarm another person he repeatedly uses fighting words or obscene language, thereby creating a substantial risk of assault.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.04.080 Reckless Endangerment

accept

(1) A person is guilty of reckless endangerment when he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to another person.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.04.110 Unlawful Imprisonment

(1) A person is guilty of unlawful imprisonment if he knowingly restrains another person.

accept

(2) In any prosecution for unlawful imprisonment, it is an affirmative defense that:

(a) the restraint does not include the use of or the intent to use or the threat to use force, and

(i) the actor is a relative of the person restrained, and

(ii) the actor's sole intent is to assume custody of that person; or

(b) the actor reasonably believes that he has legal authority to interfere with the liberty of the other person.

(3) The affirmative defense provided in subsection (2) shall apply only to a charge of unlawful imprisonment. 12A.04.110.

(4) For purposes of section 12A.04.110 and 12A.04.115:

(a) "Restrain" means to restrict a person's movement without consent and without legal authority in a manner that interferes substantially with his liberty by moving him from one place to another or by confining him.

(b) "Relative" means an ancestor, descendant, sibling, uncle or aunt, including a relative of the same degree through marriage or adoption, or a spouse.

(5) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.04.115 Custodial Interference

(1) A person is guilty of custodial interference when:

(a) being a relative of a child less than 16 years old, intending to hold such child permanently or for a protracted period and knowing he has no legal right to do so, he takes or entices such child from his lawful custodian; or

Motion to delete-lost by tie vote 3-3

(b) knowing that he has no legal right to do so, he takes or entices from lawful custody any incompetent person or other person entrusted by authority of law to the custody of another person or institution.

(2) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this section 12A.04.115 if the actor reasonably believed that:

(a) his action was necessary to preserve the person from danger to his welfare; or

(b) the child was at least 16 years of age.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.04.140 Sexual Abuse

(1) The following definitions apply in this section 12A.04.140:

(a) "Forcible compulsion" means physical force that overcomes earnest resistance; or a threat, express or implied, that places a person in fear of death or serious physical injury to himself or another person, or in fear that he or another person will be immediately kidnapped or subjected to unlawful imprisonment;

(b) "Sexual contact" means touching the sexual or other intimate parts of another person, done to gratify the sexual desire of either party;

(c) "Sexual intercourse" has its ordinary meaning and occurs upon any penetration, however slight. It also means any act of sexual conduct between persons involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another;

(d) "Spouse" means a person married to the actor; persons living together as man and wife are married for purposes of this section, while persons living apart under a decree of judicial separation are not married to one another for purposes of this section;

(e) "Mentally defective" means a person who suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders him incapable of appraising the nature of his conduct;

(f) "Mentally incapacitated" means a person who is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct because of the influence of a narcotic or intoxicating substance administered to him without his consent;

(g) "Physically helpless" means a person who is unconscious or who, for any other reason, is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act;

(h) "Incapable of consent" means a legal inability to agree to a course of conduct. A person is deemed incapable of consent if he is less than eighteen (18) years old.

(2) A person is guilty of sexual abuse when he intentionally subjects another person not his spouse to sexual contact or sexual intercourse:

(a) by forcible compulsion; or

(b) when the other person is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless; or

(c) when the other person is incapable of consent.

(3) In any prosecution under § 2(c) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that if such other person is at least fourteen years old the actor is less than three (3) years older.

(4) In any prosecution under § 2(b), it is an affirmative defense that the actor, at the time he engaged in the conduct constituting the offense, reasonably believed that the

circumstances giving rise to such disability were not present.

(5) In any prosecution under § 2(c) of this section, it is an affirmative defense that the actor reasonably believed that the other person was eighteen (18) years old or more.

(6) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.04.170 Coercion

(1) A person is guilty of coercion if by use of a threat he compels or induces a person to engage in conduct which the latter has a legal right to abstain from, or to abstain from conduct which he has a legal right to engage in.

(2) "Threat" as used in this section 12A.04.170 means:

(a) to communicate, directly or indirectly, the intent immediately to use force against any person who is present at the time; or

(b) threats as defined in section 12A.08.210 (12).

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.08 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

12A.08.010 Definitions

As used in this Chapter 12A.08:

(1) "Building" means any structure, vehicle, railway car, aircraft or watercraft used for overnight lodging of persons or for carrying on business therein; if a structure consists of two or more units separately secured or occupied it shall be treated as:

(a) a single building in § 12A.08.020 and .050; and

(b) as separate buildings in § 12A.08.080.

(2) "Damage" means an injury or harm to property sufficient to lower its value or involving significant inconvenience or loss of efficiency;

(3) "Premises" means a building or real property.

* * * *

12A.08.020 Property Destruction

(1) A person is guilty of property destruction if he intentionally damages the property of another.

(2) In any prosecution under § 1 of this section 12A.08.020, it is an affirmative defense that the actor reasonably believed that he had a lawful right to damage such property.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.08.050 Reckless Burning

(1) A person is guilty of reckless burning if he intentionally causes a fire or explosion and thereby recklessly places a building of another in danger of destruction or damage.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.08.080 Criminal Trespass

(1) "Enter or remain unlawfully" means an unlicensed, uninvited or otherwise unprivileged entry into or remaining in or upon premises. A person who, regardless of his intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him by the owner of the premises or some other authorized

person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a public building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public. A person who enters or remains in an apparently unused building or unused land which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner of the land or building or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner.

(2) A person is guilty of criminal trespass if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon the premises of another.

(3) In any prosecution under § (2) it is an affirmative defense that the actor reasonably believed that:

(a) The premises involved at the time were open to members of the public and the actor complied with all lawful conditions

imposed on access to or remaining on the premises; or

(b) the owner of the premises, or other person empowered to license access thereto, would have licensed him to enter or remain.

(4) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.08.210 Definitions of Terms

The following definitions are applicable in sections 12A.08.220 through 12A.08.280 unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Credit card" means any instrument or device, whether incomplete, revoked or expired, whether known as a credit card, credit plate, charge plate, courtesy card, or by any other name, issued with or without fee for the use of the cardholder in obtaining money, goods, services or anything else of value, including satisfaction of a debt or the payment of a check drawn by a cardholder, either on credit or in consideration of an undertaking or guaranty by the issuer.

(2) "Deception" occurs when an actor knowingly:

(a) creates or confirms another's false impression which the actor does not believe to be true; or

(b) fails to correct another's false impression which the actor previously has created or confirmed; or

(c) prevents another from acquiring information material to the disposition of the property involved; or

(d) transfers or encumbers property without disclosing a lien, adverse claim, or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether that impediment is or is not valid, or is or is not a matter of official record; or

(e) promises performance which the actor does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed; or

(f) uses a credit card:

(1) without authorization; or

(2) which he knows to be stolen, forged, revoked or cancelled.

The term "deception" does not include falsity as to matters having no pecuniary significance.

(3) "Obtain" means:

(a) in relation to property, to bring about a transfer or purported transfer to the obtainer or another of a legally recognized interest in the property; or

(b) in relation to labor or service, to secure performance thereof for the benefit of the obtainer or another.

(4) "Obtains or exerts unauthorized control" over property includes but is not necessarily limited to conduct heretofore defined or known as common law larceny by trespassory taking, common law larceny by trick, larceny by conversion, embezzlement, extortion, or obtaining property by false pretenses.

(5) "Owner" means a person, other than the actor, who has possession of or any other interest in the property involved, and without whose consent the actor has no authority to exert control over the property.

(6) "permanently to deprive" means:

(a) to withhold property or cause it to be withheld from a person permanently or for so extended a period or under such circumstances that the major portion of its economic value, or of the use and benefit

of such property, is lost to him; or

(b) to dispose of the property so as to make it unlikely that the owner will recover it; or

(c) to retain the property with intent to restore it to the owner only if the owner purchases or leases it back, or pays a reward or other compensation for its return; or

(d) to encumber, sell, give, pledge, or otherwise transfer any interest in the property.

(7) "Property" means any money, credit card, personal property, real property, thing in action, evidence of debt or contract, public record, or article of value of any kind.

(8) "Receiving" includes but is not limited to acquiring title, possession, control, or a security interest in the property.

(9) "Service" includes but is not limited to labor, professional service, transportation service, the supplying of hotel accommodations, restaurant services, entertainment, the supplying of equipment for use, and the supplying of commodities of a public utility nature such as gas, electricity, steam and water.

(10) "Steal" means:

(a) to knowingly obtain or exert unauthorized control over the property of another with intent permanently to deprive him of such property; or

(b) to knowingly obtain by deception control over property of another with intent permanently to deprive him of such property.

(11) "Stolen" means obtained by theft, robbery, extortion, or appropriating lost or mis-delivered property.

(12) "Threat" means to communicate, directly or indirectly, the intent:

(a) to cause bodily injury in the future to another; or

(b) to cause damage to property of another; or

(c) to subject another person to physical confinement or restraint; or

(d) to accuse another person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against another person; or

(e) to expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject another person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or

(f) to reveal significant information sought to be concealed by the person threatened; or

(g) to testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or

(h) to take wrongful action as an official against anyone or anything, or wrongfully withhold official action, or cause such action or withholding; or

(i) to bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other similar collective action with the intent to obtain property which is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group which the actor purports to represent; or

(j) to do any other act which is intended to harm substantially any person with respect to his health, safety, business, financial condition, or personal relationships.

12A.08.220 Theft

(1) A person is guilty of theft if:

(a) he steals the property of another; or

(b) by deception or by other means to avoid payment for services, he intentionally obtains services which he knows to be available only for compensation; or

(c) having control over the disposition of services of others to which he is not entitled, he knowingly diverts those services to his own benefit or to the benefit of another not entitled thereto.

(2) In any prosecution under this section 12A.08.220, it is an affirmative defense that the property or services were openly obtained under a claim of title made in good faith, even though the claim be untenable.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

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12A.08.240 Extortion

(1) A person is guilty of extortion if he intentionally obtains property or services of another by threat.

(2) In any prosecution under this section 12A.08.240 based on a threat to accuse any person of a crime or to cause criminal charges to be instituted

against any person, it is an affirmative defense that the actor reasonably believed the threatened criminal charge to be true and that his sole purpose was to compel or induce the person threatened to take reasonable action to make good the wrong which was the subject of such threatened criminal charge.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.08.260 Receiving Stolen Property

(1) A person is guilty of receiving stolen property if he knowingly receives, retains, or disposes of property and is reckless with respect to the fact that it has been stolen.

(2) In any prosecution under this section 12A.08.260, it is an affirmative defense that the actor received, retained, or disposed of stolen property with intent to restore it to the owner.

(3) The fact that the person who stole the property has not been convicted, apprehended, or identified is not a defense to a charge of receiving stolen property.

(4) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.08.280 Appropriation of Lost or Misdelivered Property

(1) A person is guilty of appropriating lost or misdelivered property if he obtains or exerts control over the property of another which the actor knows to have been lost or mislaid, or to have been delivered under a mistake as to the identity of the recipient or as to the nature or amount of the property, and the actor fails to take reasonable measures to discover and notify the owner.

(2) As used in this section 12A.08.280 "reasonable measures" includes but is not necessarily limited to notifying the identified owner or any peace officer.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.08.300 Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

(1) A person is guilty of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle when:

(a) knowing that he does not have the consent of the owner, he takes, operates, or exercises control over a motor vehicle; or

(b) knowing that a motor vehicle has been unlawfully obtained, he rides in such vehicle or uses it for transportation purposes; or

(c) having custody of a motor vehicle pursuant to an agreement between himself or another and the owner thereof whereby he or another is to perform for compensation a specific service for the owner, involving the maintenance, repair or use or storage of such vehicle, he intentionally uses or operates the same, without the consent of the owner, for his own purposes in a manner constituting a gross deviation from the agreed purpose.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.08.320 Criminal Impersonation

(1) As used in this section "intent to defraud" means the use of deception as defined in section 12A.08.210(2) with the intention to injure another's interest which has economic value.

(2) A person is guilty of criminal impersonation if he:

(a) assumes a false identity and does an act in his assumed character with the intent to defraud another; or

(b) pretends to be a representative of some person or organization and does an act in his pretended capacity with the intent to defraud another.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

(1) As used in this section 12A.12.020:

(a) "Public place" is an area generally visible to public view and includes streets, sidewalks, bridges, alleys, plazas, parks, driveways, parking lots, automobiles (whether moving or not), and buildings open to the general public including those which serve food or drink, or provide entertainment, and the doorways and entrances to buildings or dwellings and the grounds enclosing them;

(b) "Known prostitute or panderer" means a person who within one year previous to the date of arrest for violation of this section, has within the knowledge of the arresting officer been convicted in Seattle Municipal Court of an offense involving prostitution;

(c) "Commit prostitution" means to engage in sexual conduct for money but does not include sexual conduct engaged in as part of any stage performance, play or other entertainment open to the public.

(2) A person is guilty of prostitution loitering if he remains in a public place and intentionally solicits, induces, entices, or procures another to commit prostitution.

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:

(a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages male passers-by in conversation; or

(b) Repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicle operators by hailing, waving of arms or any other bodily gesture; or

(c) Is a known prostitute or panderer.

(4) B.C. Supra

(4) Penalty.

(a) Violation of this section is a Class B offense;

(b) Where the defendant has been twice previously convicted in this court of an offense involving prostitution, violation of this section is a Class A offense.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140(1)(c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who ~~is~~ thereby reasonably offended or alarmed.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.12.180 Displaying Erotic Material

(1) As used in this section 12A.12.180:

(a) "Erotic material" means stage performances, motion pictures, photographs, pictures, printed material and other objects;

(i) the dominant theme of which taken as a whole appeals to a prurient interest in sex; and

(ii) which is patently offensive because it affronts contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters; and

(iii) is utterly without redeeming social value;

(b) "Public place" has the meaning defined in section 12A.12.020(1)(a).

(2) A person is guilty of displaying erotic material if he knowingly displays such material in a public place in a manner so obtrusive as to make it difficult for an unwilling person to avoid exposure to it.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

12A.16.020 Disorderly Conduct

(1) As used in this section 12A.16.020 "obstruct" means to render impassible and thereby subject passers-by to unreasonable inconvenience or hazard.

(2) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if without lawful authority he knowingly:

(a) makes noise which unreasonably disturbs another; or

(b) unreasonably disrupts any lawful assembly or meeting of persons; or

(c) obstructs pedestrian or vehicular traffic;

and refuses or intentionally fails to cease such activity when ordered to do so by a police officer or additionally in the case of 2(b) by the person in charge of the assembly or meeting.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

(1) As used in § (2) of this section 12A.16.040 "public safety order" is an order issued by a peace officer designed and reasonably necessary to prevent or control a serious disorder, and

promote the safety of persons or property. No such order shall apply to a news reporter or other person observing or recording the events on behalf of the public press or other news media, unless he is physically obstructing lawful efforts by such officer to disperse the group.

(2) A person is guilty of failure to disperse if:

(a) he congregates with a group of four or more other persons and there are acts of conduct within that group which create a substantial risk of causing injury to any person or substantial harm to property; and

(b) he refuses or intentionally fails to obey a public safety order to move, disperse or refrain from specified activities in the immediate vicinity.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.16.060 Disruption of School Activities

(1) A person is guilty of disruption of school activities if he comes into or remains in any school building, classroom, or upon any school ground, or street, sidewalk, or public way

adjacent thereto, without lawful reason, and intentionally causes substantial disruption of the activities of the school.

(2) As used in this section "school" has its ordinary meaning and also includes, universities, colleges, community colleges, and institutions of higher education.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL

12A.17.010 Definitions

The following definitions apply in this chapter.

(1) "pistol' means any firearm or other weapon for the purpose of discharging a projectile by means of compressed air, chemical, combustion, or otherwise and having a barrel less than twelve inches in length, but as used in 12A.17.080 through .120 it shall not include antique pistols or revolvers manufactured prior to 1898 and held as collector's items.

(2) "fugitive from justice" means a person who, having committed a crime, flees from the jurisdiction where it was committed to evade arrest.

(3) "dangerous knife" means any knife having a blade more than three and one-half inches in length, or any dagger, sword, bayonet, bolo knife, machete, straight-edge razor, or razor blade not in a package, dispenser, or shaving appliance.

(4) "switchblade knife" means any knife having a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring mechanism, or other device, or a blade that opens, falls or is ejected into position by force of gravity or by an outward, downward, or centrifugal thrust or movement.

(5) "gas pen", "gas pencil", "gas bomb" and "gas pistol" mean any pen, pencil, bomb, pistol or other device which is capable of containing and emitting tear gas or any noxious liquid, gas or substance.

* * * *

12A.17.020 License application; concealed pistol.

Any person applying to the chief of police of the city of Seattle pursuant to RCW 9.41.070 for a license to carry a pistol concealed on his person shall file with the chief of police, on a form to be provided by him, an application in writing which shall include the following information and material:

(1) Name and address of the applicant;

(2) The applicant's citizenship and age;

(3) A statement whether the applicant:

(a) has ever been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or is at the time of such application under indictment for or charged by information, with, any such crime,

(b) is a fugitive from justice,

(c) is an unlawful user of or addicted to marihuana or any depressant or stimulant or narcotic drug,

(d) has ever been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to any mental institution,

(e) has ever been adjudicated as a common or habitual drunk;

(4) A photograph of the applicant, taken within sixty days immediately prior to the date of filing of the application, which shall be two inches by two inches showing the head and shoulders of the applicant in a clear and distinguishing manner;

(5) The applicant's fingerprints;

(6) A statement of the applicant's reasons for desiring such license including such factual information as the chief of police finds reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of, and determine compliance with, this chapter and RCW Chapter 9.41.

* * * *

12A. 17.040 License issuance and denial.

Upon receipt of such application and after investigation of the information stated therein and such other investigation as the chief of police finds reasonably

necessary to effectuate the purpose of, and determine compliance with, this chapter and RCW Chapter 9.41 the chief of police shall within thirty days after the filing of such application issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed on his person for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business, sport or while traveling within this state for such period of time not more than one year as shall be requisite for the purpose for which such license is issued; provided, that the chief of police shall issue no license to any person who the chief of police reasonably believes:

(1) Is ineligible to own or possess a firearm under the laws of the state of Washington or the United States;

(2) Has knowingly made any false statement of a material fact in such application; or

(3) Has failed to state in such application sufficient facts evidencing that such license is in fact sought for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business, sport or while traveling.

* * * *

12A.17.060 False statement.

It shall be unlawful for a person to knowingly make a false statement in application for a concealed pistol permit.

12A.17.080 Procedure for sale; pistols.

It is unlawful for any merchant or secondhand dealer or any clerk, agent or employee of any merchant or secondhand dealer, to knowingly sell, give away or dispose of any pistol to any person at retail, unless such person is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity, nor without completing a true record in triplicate of every pistol sold or disposed of. Such record shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, each in the presence of the other, and shall contain the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number of the weapon, the name, address, occupation, and place of birth of the purchaser, and a statement signed by the purchaser that he is not a fugitive from justice and that he has never been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a forcible felony, or of drug addiction or of habitual drunkenness and has never been confined to a mental institution. One copy shall within six hours be sent by registered mail to the chief of police of the city of Seattle who shall, within seventy-two hours, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, investigate the information contained in the record and report his findings to the merchant or secondhand dealer.

12A.17.100 Delivery to purchaser.

It is unlawful for any merchant or secondhand dealer or any clerk, agent, or employee of any merchant or secondhand dealer to knowingly deliver any pistol to any purchaser until the merchant or secondhand dealer has received a report from the chief of police that the purchaser is not a fugitive from justice and that the purchaser has never been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of violence, or of drug addiction or of habitual drunkenness and has never been confined to a mental institution; provided, that if such merchant or secondhand dealer does not receive such report from the chief of police within seventy-two hours, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after he has mailed a copy of the record to the chief of police as required by Section 12A.17.080, then such merchant or secondhand dealer may deliver the pistol to the purchaser; provided further, that this section shall not apply to sales at wholesale, or to sales to persons exhibiting a valid license to carry a pistol concealed issued pursuant to RCW 9.41.070 or 12A.17.040 of this title or to sales to peace officers.

12A.17.120 Unlawful for certain persons to purchase

It is unlawful for any person who is a fugitive from justice or who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a forcible felony, or of drug addiction or of habitual drunkenness or has been confined to a mental institution to purchase a pistol in this city, and it is further unlawful for any such person to intentionally fail to disclose suchinformation when applying for the purchase of a pistol.

* * * *

12A.17.140 Unlawful use of weapons

(a) It is unlawful for anyone knowingly to:

(1) Sell, manufacture, purchase, possess or carry any blackjack, sling-shot, sand-club, metal knuckles, or switchblade knife;

(2) Carry concealed on his person or in any vehicle any dangerous knife, or deadly weapon or to sell or give away to any person under eighteen years of age any dangerous knife or deadly weapon, or for any such person to purchase or possess any such dangerous knife or deadly weapon; or

(3) Carry a loaded pistol in any vehicle or carry a pistol concealed on his person, except when in in his place of abode or fixed place of business,

without a license therefor as provided in RCW Chapter 9.41 and 12A.17.040; or

(4) Set a spring gun; or

(5) Use any device or attachment of any kind designed, used or intended for use in silencing the noise of any firearm; or

(6) Sell, purchase, possess or carry any gas pen, gas pencil, gas bomb or gas pistol.

* * * *

12A.17.160 Exemptions.

(a) The proscriptions of subsection 12A.17.140 (a)(6) relating to gas pens, gas pencils, gas bombs, and gas pistols, shall not apply to:

(1) Sales at wholesale;

(2) Peace officers or military personnel while in the performance of their official duties;

(3) Sales to a governmental agency;

(4) The sale to mail carriers, field personnel of the King County Department of Assessments, or public or private utility meter readers, or the purchase, possession or carrying by any such persons, of aerosol canister devices designed for the purpose of repelling attacks by dogs and other animals and containing

and capable of emitting in spray form oleoresin of capsicum or other similar substance.

(5) The sale, by a person licensed to sell pistols in accordance with RCW 9.41.110 of Federal's Streamer No. 280 liquid tear gas repeater or similar liquid tear gas aerosol canister devices approved by the chief of police as safe against accidental firing and capable of only temporary disablement or impairment, to truck drivers, taxicab drivers, transit drivers, or other commercial drivers who regularly as part of their occupation carry cash or merchandise, and who have successfully completed a Seattle Police Department class of instruction on the use of such tear gas devices, or to purchase, or possession or carrying during working hours, of such device by such persons after successful completion of such class of instruction. Applications for such instruction shall be made to the chief of police and shall be accompanied by a fee of $5.00.

(b) The proscriptions of subsection 12A.17.140 (a)(2) relating to dangerous knives shall not apply to:

(1) Individual licensed hunters or fishermen while on a hunting, camping or fishing trip;

(2) Any person carrying such knife in a secure wrapper from or to the place of purchase or a place

of repair to or from his home or place of business, or in moving from one place of abode or business to another, or while in his place of abode or business to another, or while in his place of abode or fixed place of business.

(c) Subsection 12A.17.140 (a)(3) shall not apply to or affect:

(1) Peace officers, or military personnel while in the performance of their official duties;

(2) Regularly enrolled members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are at, or are going to or from such target ranges;

(3) Regularly enrolled members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are at, or are going to or from such target ranges;

(3) Regularly enrolled members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of collecting modern or antique firearms while such members are at, or are going to or from a gun collector's show or exhibit;

(4) Individual licensed hunters or fishermen while on a hunting, camping, or fishing trip;

(5) Any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms or the agent or representative of such person, having in his possession, using or carrying a pistol in the usual or ordinary course of such business;

(6) Any person carrying a pistol unloaded and in a secure wrapper from or to the place of purchase or a place of repair to or from his home or place of business, or in moving from one place of abode or business, to another.

* * * *

12A.17.180 Penalty. A violation of this chapter is a Class A offense.

12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER

12A.20.020 Obstructing a Public Officer

(1) A person is guilty of obstructing a public officer if he intentionally uses or threatens to use force to obstruct a person who he knows is a public officer and such officer is acting lawfully in a governmental function.

(2) In any prosecution under this section 12A.20.020 where the actor is charged with obstructing his own arrest it is an affirmative defense that he was not convicted of the offense for which he was being arrested.

(3) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

(1) As used in this section 12A.20.050 "hindering law enforcement" means to intentionally prevent, hinder or delay the apprehension or prosecution of another person who the actor knows:

(a) has committed a crime; or

(b) is being sought by law enforcement officials for the commission of such offense; or

(c) has escaped from jail or prison.

(2) A person hinders law enforcement if with respect to a person described in §§ (a), (b) or (c) of §§ (1) of this section 12A.20.050, he knowingly:

(a) harbors or conceals such person; or

(b) warns such person of impending discovery or apprehension; or

(c) provides such person with money, transportation, disguise or other means of avoiding discovery or apprehension; or

(d) prevents or obstructs, by use of force or threat, a private person from performing an act that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of such person; or

(e) conceals, alters or destroys any physical evidence that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of such person.

(3) In any prosecution under this section 12A.20.050 it is an affirmative defense that the actor reasonably believed that the person described in §§ (1)(b) of this section 12A.20.050 was not guilty.

(4) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.20.080 Escape

(1) "Official detention" means:

(a) restraint pursuant to a lawful arrest for an offense; or

(b) lawful confinement in the city jail; or

(c) custody for purposes incident to the foregoing including but not necessarily limited to:

(i) transportation; or

(ii) medical diagnosis or treatment; or

(iii) court appearances; or

(iv) work and recreation.

(2) A person is guilty of escape if, without lawful authority, he intentionally removes himself from official detention or fails to return to official detention following temporary leave granted for a specified purpose or limited period.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.20.110 False Reporting

(1) A person is guilty of false reporting if with knowledge that the information reported, conveyed or circulated is false, he initiates or circulates a false report or warning of an

alleged or impending occurrence of a fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe, or emergency knowing that such false report is likely to cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly, or transportation facility, or to cause substantial public inconvenience or alarm.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.24. OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES

12A.24.010 Definitions

The following definitions apply in this Chapter 12A.24:

(1) "Public place" means an area open to members of the public.

(2) "Parent or guardian" means the parent or legal guardian, or the person or institution that has the care, custody or control of a minor child by consent of the parent or legal guardian or by court action.

(3) ~~"Curfew hours" means ten p.m. to five a.m.~~

(4) "Dependent child" means any child under the age of eighteen (18) years:

(a) who has no home or any settled place of abode or visible means of subsistence; or

(b) who has no parent or guardian, or who has no parent or guardian or other responsible person willing to exercise, or capable of exercising proper parental control; or

(c) whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity of his parents or either of them, or on the part of his guardian, or for any other reason, is an unfit place for such child; or

(d) who frequents the company of persons convicted of crime; or

(e) who is found in any house of prostitution; or

(f) who frequents any bar, cocktail lounge, tavern or other public place where spiritous, vinous, or malt liquors are sold and consumed; or

(g) who is incorrigible; that is, who is beyond the reasonable and proper control and power of his parents or guardian by reason of the dangerous conduct of said child; or

(h) who is an habitual truant, as defined in the school laws of the State of Washington; or

(i) who uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or who uses any narcotic or dangerous drug as defined by ordinances of the City of Seattle without the direction of a competent physician; or

(j) who wanders about in the nighttime without being on any lawful business or occupation; or

(k) who is grossly and wilfully neglected as to medical care necessary for his well-being; or

(l) who is a runaway from his home or is a fugitive from his parent or guardian or is without adequate care or supervision.

(5) "Minor" means any person less than eighteen (18) years of age.

(6) "Delinquent child" means any child under the age of eighteen (18) years, whether a dependent child or not, who violates any law of this state, or any ordinance of any town, city or county of this state defining a crime or who has violated any federal law or law of another state defining a crime.

(7) "Liquor" means liquor as defined in the Washington State Liquor Act (RCW 66.04.010(16)).

* * * *

12A.24.020 Loitering During Curfew Hours

(1) It is unlawful for a person less than sixteen (16) years old to remain in a public place or in an automobile or other conveyance or in or upon unoccupied premises or grounds during curfew hours.

(2) In any prosecution under this section 12A.24.020 it is an affirmative defense that the minor:

(a) is accompanied by his parent or guardian; or

(b) is traveling by direct route to or from work in the regular course of employment where such occupation and employment have been approved, if necessary, by authorities pursuant to state law and he has in his

possession evidence of such approval; or

(c) is traveling by direct route to or from:

(i) activities duly spsonored by religious or educational organizations; or

(ii) a lawful place of entertainment; or

(d) is sent by his parent or guardian on some lawful business or errand. In case of subsections (c) or (d) such minor shall have with him the written consent of his parent or guardian.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.24.080 Undressing

(1) It is unlawful for purposes of sexual gratification to remove or cause a minor to remove an article of the minor's clothing thereby exposing a portion of his body not customarily exposed.

(2) In any prosecution under § 1 of this section 12A.24.080 it is an affirmative defense that if the minor is at least fourteen (14) years old the actor is less than three (3) years older.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.24.100 Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency

(1) It is unlawful for anyone, by act or omission, knowingly to encourage, cause or contribute to

the dependency or delinquency of a minor.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.24.120 Tobacco

(1) It is unlawful for anyone to sell, give, furnish or cause to be furnished to a minor any cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.24.140 Firearms

(1) It is unlawful for anyone to sell, give, furnish or cause to be furnished, or permit to be sold, given, furnished, or caused to be furnished to a minor a revolver, pistol, rifle, shotgun, or similar firearm, or any ammunition for the same.

(2) It is unlawful for a minor to purchase, possess or use a revolver, pistol or similar firearm, or any ammunition for the same.

(3) In any prosecution under this section 12A.24.140 it is an affirmative defense that the firearm is being used or is to be used immediately at a rifle or pistol range.

(4) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.24.160 Possession of Spring Guns, Air Guns, or Sling Shots

(1) It is unlawful for anyone other than a parent or guardian or a person having their permission, to

sell, give, furnish, or cause to be furnished, or permit to be sold, given or furnished to a minor or knowingly to permit him to use or have in his possession any spring gun, air gun, or any ammunition for any such gun, or any sling or sling shot.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.24.180 Liquor

(1) It is unlawful for anyone knowingly to sell or attempt to sell any liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years or for such person to purchase or attempt to purchase any liquor.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.24.200 False Identification to Obtain Liquor

(1) It is unlawful for anyone knowingly to transfer any identification of age to a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years for the purpose of permitting such person to obtain liquor, or for such person to use such identification or make false representations as to his age for the purpose of obtaining liquor.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.24.220 Supplying Liquor

(1) Except in the case of liquor given or permitted to be given to a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years by his parent or guardian or administered to him by his physician or dentist for medicinal purposes or used in connection with religious services, it is unlawful for anyone knowingly to give or otherwise supply liquor to such person, or permit such person to consume liquor or on any premises under his control, or for such person to acquire or have in his possession or consume any liquor.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.24.240 On Premises of Tavern

(1) It is unlawful for anyone to knowingly serve or allow any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to remain on the premises of any tavern as defined in the Washington State Liquor Act or for a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years to enter or remain on the premises of any such tavern.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.24.260 On Premises of Liquor Establishment

(1) It is unlawful for anyone knowingly to invite a person under the age of twenty-one (21) years into a public place where liquor is sold and to give to or purchase liquor for such person, or to represent that such person is twenty-one (21) years of age or over to the owner of such liquor establishment.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

12A.28.020 Racing of vehicles of streets prohibited.

(1) No person or persons shall race any motor vehicle or motor vehicles upon any street of the city of Seattle. Any person or persons comparing or contesting relative speed by simultaneous operations shall be prima facie guilty of reckless driving, whether or not such speed is in excess of the maximum speed prescribed by law.

* * * *

12A.28.040 Operating under influence of intoxicants or drugs -- Chemical analysis, tests, presumptions, penalties.

(1) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of or affected by the use of intoxicating liquor or of any narcotic drug to drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle or to sit at the steering wheel of any standing or parked vehicle upon the streets or ways open to the public.

(2) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in the city shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of this section, to a chemical test or tests of his breath

or blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense where, at the time of the arrest, the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in the city while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Such officer shall inform the person of his right to refuse the test, and of his right to have additional tests administered by any qualified person of his choosing as provided elsewhere in this section. The officer shall warn the driver that his privilege to drive will be revoked or denied if he refuses to submit to the test. Unless the person to be tested is unconscious, the chemical test administered shall be of his breath only.

(3) Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions hereof.

(4) If, following his arrest, the person arrested refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test of his breath, after being informed that his refusal will result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive, no test shall be given. The law enforcement officer shall forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles a sworn report that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the streets of this city or ways open to the public in the city while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the law enforcement officer after being informed that such refusal would result in the revocation or denial of his privilege to drive.

(5) In any criminal prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section relating to operating or controlling or sitting at the wheel of a motor vehicle on a street or way open to the public, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of his blood, breath or other bodily substance shall give rise to the following presumptions:

(a) If there was at that time 0.05 per cent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) If there was at that time in excess of 0.05 per cent but less than 0.10 per cent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(c) If there was at that time 0.10 per cent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, it shall be presumed that he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(6) Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(7) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed as limiting the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(8) Chemical analysis of the person's blood or breath to be considered valid under the provisions of this section shall have been performed according to methods approved by the state toxicologist and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the state toxicologist for this purpose.

(9) When a blood test is administered in accordance with this section, the withdrawal of blood for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content may be performed only by a physician, a registered nurse, or a qualified technician. This limitation shall not apply to the taking of breat specimens.

(10) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. Such additional test or tests shall be administered in the medical facilities of the city jail and the equipment, facilities and premises of the jail shall be made available, upon request of the person tested, for such additional test or tests to be administered. The person administering the additional test shall be permitted, as his option, to use his own equipment for testing and analysis, provided such usage does not require the transportation of the person tested to another location for testing. The person tested shall be

permitted reasonable access to the telephone for purposes of arranging the additional tests, but his failure or inability to obtain an additional test shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer. All costs -- including expenses incurred by the city in making its own equipment and facilities available to the person tested -- relating to any additional test or tests administered at the option of the person tested shall be borne by the person tested.

(11) Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney.

(12) It is unlawful for any person who is a habitual user of or under the influence of any narcotic drug or who is under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle, to drive upon the streets or ways open to the public in the city. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been entitled to use such drug under the laws of this state shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section.

(13) Penalty. Upon the first conviction for the violation of the provisions of this seciton the court shall impose a fine or not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars and not less than five days o· more than six months in jail. Upon second conviction for a violation of the provisions of this section within a period of five years, the court shall impose a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars and not less than thirty days or more than six months in jail, and neither the fine nor the jail sentence so imposed shall be suspended. Upon any subsequent conviction for a violation of the provisions of this section within a period of five years, the court shall impose a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars and not less than thirty days or more than six months in jail, and neither the fine nor the jail sentence so imposed shall be suspended.

* * * *

12A.28.060 Reckless driving.

(1) It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in a reckless manner over and along the streets of this city or ways open to the public. For the purpose of this section to "operate in a reckless manner" shall be construed to mean the operation of a vehicle upon the

streets of this city or ways open to the public in such a manner as to indicate either a wilful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.28.100 Collision with unattended vehicle -- Notice required.

(1) The operator of any vehicle which collides with and damages any other vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the operator and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle, or shall leave in a conspicuous place on the vehicle struck a written notice giving the name and address of the operator and of the owner of the vehicle striking such other vehicle.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.28.120 Collision with attended vehicle -- Duty.

(1) The operator of any vehicle involved in an accident on streets in the city of Seattle or ways open to the public resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or

attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible, and shall forthwith return to, and in any event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 21.52.100 of the Seattle Traffic Code.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.28.140 Collision with property -- Duty.

(1) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property fixed or placed upon or adjacent to any street or way open to the public shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of the name and address of the operator and owner of the vehicle striking such property, or shall leave in a conspicuous place upon the property struck a written notice, giving the name and address of the operator and of the owner of the vehicle so striking the property, and such person shall further make report of such accident as in the case of other accidents upon the streets of the city.

(2) Penalty. Class B offense.

12A.28.160 Collision where injury involved.

(1) An operator of any vehicle involved in an accident on any street or way open to the public resulting in the injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible but shall then forthwith return to, and in every event remain at, the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 21.52.100 of the Seattle Traffic Code.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.28.180 Suspended License

(1) It is unlawful for a person to drive a motor vehicle knowing that his license has been suspended.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

12A.32 DRUG OFFENSES

12A.32.020 Unlawful to use narcotics -- Exception.

It shall be unlawful, except when lawfully administered in good faith by a physician or other person authorized by law so to do, for any person to use opium, morphine, cocaine, hydrate of chloral, isonipecaine, amidone, isosmidone, keto-bemidone, or any other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from any one of them, or any opiate or narcotic or derivative thereof. The term "narcotic" as used in this chapter 12A.32 shall also mean and include marihuana (canabis sativa).

* * * *

12A.32.040 Unlawful to possess narcotics without proper license or prescription.

It shall be unlawful for any person not being registered or licensed as is required by the Federal Act of December 17, 1914, commonly known as the Harrison Act (Sec. 3221, Title 26, Ch. 27, United State Code Annotated) to possess any opium, morphine, cocaine, hydrate of chloral, isonipecaine, amidone, isosmidone, keto-bemidone, or any other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from any one of them, or any opiate or narcotic or derivative thereof or for

any person not registered or licensed as required by Sections 3230 and 3231, Title 26, Ch. 27, United State Code Annotated to possess marihuana (canbis sativa) unless purchased by the possessor thereof upon prescription of a physician or other licensed person by law to dispense such narcotic or narcotic drug, including marihuana (canabis sativa).

* * * *

12A.32.060 Unlawful to sell or give away narcotics without prescription -- Prescription record.

It shall be unlawful for any apothecary, pharmacist, druggist or other person, to sell, give away, exchange, barter or otherwise dispose of, any opium, morphine, cocaine, hydrate of chloral, isonipecaine, amidone, isosmidone, keto-bemidone, or any other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from any one of them, or any narcotic, the principal ingredient of which is opium or any narcotic substance or preparation derived in any part from and containing as principal ingredient any opium, morphine, cocaine, hydrate of chloral, isonipecaine, amidone, isosmidone, keto-bemidone, or any other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from any one of them, or any narcotic, to any person or persons, except to a physician, surgeon or dentist, for use in his profession

or calling, or upon the written prescription of a physician or surgeon licensed to issue such prescription; and unless he shall keep in a suitable and well-bound book, kept and used for that purpose only, a true and consecutive memorandum record of every such sale, gift, exchange, barter or disposition, showing the time when, the place where, the name of the proprietor or other person by whom, and the name of the person to whom, the same was made, and the quantity and kind of narcotic, and the name of the physician or surgeon upon whose prescription the same was made, if made upon a prescription, and the number of the prescription; and unless he shall place and keep on file all such prescriptions consecutively numbered. Such book and prescriptions shall be a public record and shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the mayor, the director of health and any accredited officer of the department of health and sanitation, the chief of police or any officer, the city attorney, and any person specially authorized by the mayor; and it shall be unlawful for any such apothecary, pharmacist, druggist or other person to fail or refuse to exhibit such book and prescriptions to any of the above named officers upon demand.

* * * *

12A.32.080 Prescribing narcotics -- Quantity limited.

It shall be unlawful to prescribe opium, morphine, cocaine, hydrate of chloral, isonipecaine, amidone, isosmidone, ketobemidone, or any other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from any one of them, or any opiate or narcotic drug or derivative thereof, in such a manner as to leave the quantity of the dose or the frequency of the taking of any dose to the discretion of the person to whom such prescription is issued; and it shall be unlawful for any person dispensing any such narcotic or narcotic drug to furnish the same upon any such prescription.

* * * *

12A.32.100 Possession as prima facie evidence of violation.

In any prosecution under this chapter 12A.32 it shall be competent to prove that any person has in his possession any of the narcotics or narcotic drugs named herein, or their derivatives; and such possession and the proof thereof shall be prima facie evidence that said narcotic was so held in violation of the terms of this chapter.

* * * *

12A.32.120 Unlawful to aid or abet furnishing certain drugs to persons in jail or custody of police.

It is unlawful for any person not acting under the direction of the director of public health to furnish, or aid or abet the furnishing of, any opium, morphine, cocaine, hydrate of chloral, isonipecaine, amidone, isosmidone, keto-bemidone, or any substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from any one of them, or any opiate or narcotic, or narcotic derivative thereof, or any of the dangerous drugs mentioned in Section 12A.32.300 to any person confined in the city jail or in the custody of the police department.

* * * *

12A.32.140 Places of resort for users of narcotics declared nuisance.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or agent, holding, leasing, renting, occupying or having charge and control of, any building, structure or premises, or rooms therein, to permit the same to be used as a place of resort for persons known to be users of narcotics or narcotic drugs; or to permit therein the unlawful sale, gift or distribution of narcotics or narcotic drugs; and any such place, or any place which is a resort for users of narcotics or narcotic drugs, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and may be abated as such in the manner provided by this chapter 12A.32.

* * * *

12A.32.160 Abatement of places of resort.

Any building, structure, premises, or room or rooms therein, constituting a nuisance as defined in this chapter 12A.32, may be abated in a civil action in the manner provided by law; or the court upon final judgment of conviction for violation of this chapter of any person found therein at the time of his arrest may forthwith, and as a part of the same proceeding, direct the chief of police to abate any such place as a nuisance; or the chief of police, upon ascertaining that any such place is a nuisance as defined by this chapter, may proceed to summarily abate the same. Such abatement shall be effected by closing and securely locking the place abated and excluding all persons therefrom. It shall be unlawful for any owner, agent, lessee, tenant, person in charge or occupant, to enter, use or occupy any building, structure or premises, or room or rooms therein, abated as a nuisance under the provisions of this chapter, from and for a period of one year after the date of such abatement, unless he as principal shall theretofore give and file with the city comptroller a good and sufficient surety bond, to be approved by the court making the order of abatement, or in case of summary abatement to be approved by the chief of police, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the city of Seattle,

conditioned that such building, structure or premises, or room or rooms therein, will not thereafter be used in violation of this chapter; and that he will pay all fines, cost and damages assessed against him for any violation of this chapter; and in case of the violation of any of the conditions of such bond the whole amount may be recovered as a penalty for the use of the city.

* * * *

12A.32.180 Unlawful to frequent or be in place where narcotics unlawfully kept, used or disposed of.

It is unlawful for anyone, not lawfully authorized, to frequent, enter, be in, or be found in, any place where narcotics, narcotic drugs or their derivatives are unlawfully used, kept or disposed of.

* * * *

12A.32.200 Furnishing Narcotics or Dangerous Drugs.

(1) For the purposes of this section 12A.32.200:

(a) "Narcotic or dangerous drug" means any narcotic or narcotic drug:

(i) named or defined in this section 12A.32, or

(ii) any dangerous drug named or defined in section 12A.32.300 as now or hereafter amended, whether referred to by any such such name or names or by any word or words commonly understood to mean any such narcotic or dangerous drug.

(b) "Furnish" means to sell, barter, exchange, give away, or otherwise make available.

(2) It is unlawful for anyone except as authorized or permitted by this or other ordinances or laws of the State of Washington knowingly to:

(a) offer or agree to furnish any narcotic or dangerous drug;

(b) contact or secure or offer to contact or secure another for the purpose of furnishing or facilitating or arranging the furnishing of any narcotic or dangerous drug;

(c) transport, take, accompany or direct anyone to any place for the purpose of furnishing or obtaining or facilitating or arranging the furnishing or obtaining of any narcotic or dangerous drug;

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether this section 12A.32.200 has been violated by any person is proof of a discussion by such person relating to the price, type, quantity or availability of any narcotic or dangerous drug, or a description of or directions to a place where such drugs are stated to be available, or that such person stated his ability to obtain such drugs or made inquiry of another as to whether the latter wished such drugs or wished to purchase such drugs.

* * * *

12A.32.300 Sale, possession or use of barbiturates -- Definitions and requirements.

(1) It is unlawful to sell, give away, barter, exchange, distribute, possess or use any dangerous drug except as now or hereafter authorized or permitted by the laws of the State of Washington, or except upon the written or oral order or prescription of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in the state, which order or prescription shall not be refilled without the written or oral order of the prescriber.

(2) The term "dangerous drug" for the purpose of this section 12A.32.300 shall mean and include any of the following drugs:

(a) Amytal, luminal, veronal, barbital, acid diethylbarbituric, or any salts, derivatives, or compounds thereof, or any preparation or compound containing any such substances, or their salts, derivatives, or compounds, or any registered, trademarked, or copyrighted preparation or compound registered in the United States patent office containing more than one grain to the avoirdupois or fluid ounce of such substances;

(b) Amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, dimethyltryptamine, lysergic acid, psilocin, mescaline, peyote or any salts, derivatives or compounds thereof, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts, derivatives, or compounds, or any registered, trademarked, or copyrighted preparation or compound registered in the United States patent office containing such substances;

(c) Any drug found by federal law or regulation or Washington state law or pharmacy board regulation to have a potential for abuse because of its depressant or stimulant effect on the central

nervous system or because of its hallucinogenic effect, or which is required by any applicable federal law or regulation or Washington state law or pharmacy board regulation to be used only on prescription of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinary surgeon licensed to practice in the state.

* * * *

12A.32.320 Unlawful to possess without prescription.

It is unlawful to possess any drug mentioned in section 12A.32.300 hereof purchased or acquired pursuant to an order or prescription except in the container in which so purchased or acquired.

* * * *

12A.32.340 Unlawful to administer except as prescribed.

It is unlawful to use or administer any drug mentioned in section 12A.32.300 hereof except in the amount, for the purposes, and as prescribed by the order or prescription pursuant to which the same was acquired.

* * * *

12A.32.400 Smoking opium or keeping place for smoking opium unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep, maintain, conduct, carry on, manage, be employed in or in any manner connected with any building, house, room, cellar or other place in which such person or any other person shall smoke or inhale opium; and it shall be unlawful for any person to smoke or inhale opium or visit any building, house, room, cellar or other place where persons are permitted or allowed to smoke or inhale opium for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium.

* * * *

12A.32.420 Evidence of violations.

It shall not be necessary in order to prove the guilt of any person charged with keeping, maintaining, carrying on or conducted a place where opium is smoked or inhaled that one should be found smoking or inhaling opium therein, but the finding of pipes, opium or other appliances used for the purpose of smoking or inhaling opium therein shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the violation of this chapter 12A.32. Nor shall it be necessary in order to prove the guilt of any person charged with smoking or inhaling opium, or with visiting a place for the purpose of smoking or

inhaling opium, that they be found in the act of smoking or inhaling, but evidence that such person was found in such place in possession of opium pipes or under the influence of opium shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the violation of this chapter.

* * * *

12A.32.440 Destruction of opium pipes and appliances.

All opium, pipes or other apparatus used for smoking or inhaling opium that may be taken by any officer making an arrest, under the provisions of this chapter 12A.32, shall be, by the court trying the cause, ordered to be destroyed by such officer immediately after the trial.

* * * *

12A.32.450 Glue Sniffing

It is unlawful to intentionally smell or inhale the fumes from any glue, cement or other adhesive containing one or more of the following chemical compounds: acetone, an acetate, benzene, butyl alcohol, ethel alcohol, athylene, dichloride, isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, pentachlorophenol, petroleum ether or toluene, for the purpose of becoming intoxiated, inebriated, excited or stupefied; provided, this section shall not be construed as applying to the inhalation of any anesthesia for medical or dental purposes.

* * * *

12A.32.480 Penalty

Any violation of this chapter 12A.32 is a Class A offense.

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

12A.36.020 Playing at games of chance.

It is unlawful for any person to habitually play at games of chance for profit.

* * * *

12A.36.040 Gambling, bunco or swindling games or devices--~~Fortune telling~~.

It is unlawful for anyone to engage in gambling, bunco or swindling games or to operate or possess any device for swindling or defrauding others.

* * * *

12A.36.060 Lotteries and prize packages.

It is unlawful for any person to open, conduct, maintain or carry on, or be in any manner connected with, any lottery or any establishment or business, by whatever name it may be known, wherein any property is sold or disposed of by chance, or to sell or dispose of any lottery ticket or share, either for religious or secular purposes, or any chance, or any article or thing entitling, or purporting to entitle the purchaser to any chance, or to sell or dispose of any package or article purporting to contain a prize, or where, as an inducement to purchase, it is held out that such

article or package may contain a prize or may entitle the purchaser to some article or thing of value not directly contemplated and known in the purchase.

* * * *

12.36.080 Gambling.

It is unlawful for any person or persons to deal, play at, wager anything of value upon, or in any manner take part in or carry on, or cause to be opened, or to conduct, set up, keep or exhibit any game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenette, rouge et noir, rondo, poker, draw-poker, keno or E.O., or roulette table or shuffleboard, or fan tan, or any gaming table or game whatever for the purpose of gambling, or any game of chance for the purpose of winning or securing money by chance, played with cards, dice or any device of whatever kind or nature, whether or not of the kind or character herein mentioned, for money, checks, credits or any representative of value whatever, or to have in his possession to be used for the purpose of gambling or winning money by chance, any gaming device whatever

12A.36.100 Keeping gambling houses.

It is unlawful for any person to keep or maintain any gambling house, or room or any place where betting is done for the purpose of winning money by chance, or to procure or permit any persons to come together in any house, premises or place occupied or owned by him or under his control, for the purpose of gaming or winning money or anything of value by chance, and it is unlawful for any person or persons to be present in any gambling house, room or place where gambling is carried on or which is maintained for gambling purposes, where such person has knowledge that gambling is being carried on or that such place is maintained for gambling purposes.

* * * *

12A.36.120 Betting on baseball games.

It shall be unlawful for any person to receive, record or register bets, stakes, or wagers, or to sell pools, or to make a book or books upon any baseball game, or upon the result of any trial or contest of skill or ability of any baseball player, in The City of Seattle; or to keep, manage, conduct, maintain or occupy any house, room, shop, shed, tenement, tent, booth building, float, or vessel, or any part thereof, or to keep, manage, conduct, maintain, or occupy any

place or stand of any kind upon any public or private ground, street, park, garden, enclosure, or place for the purpose of receiving, recording, registering, forwarding or transmitting any bets, stakes, or wagers, or of selling pools, or of book making upon any such baseball game or result; or for any person who being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any house, room, shop, shed, tenement, booth, or building, float or vessel, or part thereof, or of any park, ground, garden, enclosure or place, knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any of the purposes herein prohibited, or who knowingly permits to be kept, exhibited or used therein any book, paper, board, device, apparatus or paraphernalia, for the purpose of registering such bets, stakes or wages, or for the purpose of such pool selling or bookmaking; or for any person, whether as principal, employer, owner, agent, employe or assistant, or as officer, agent or employe of a corporation, to aid, assist, or abet in any manner any of the said acts or things which are hereby forbidden.

* * * *

12A.36.140 Betting on horse races, stocks, or commodity prices. It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain, conduct, carry on, control or be in any manner connected with any stock exchange, or place or

establishment where bets or wagers on the rise or fall of prices of stock, grains, oils or of any commodity, or on the result of horse races are made or registered; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the bona fide purchase or sale of stocks or collaterals on commission.

* * * *

12A.36.160 Defined.

The term "public card room" as used in this chapter means any place where card games are played and the public is admitted.

* * * *

12A.36.180 Conduct Prohibited

It is unlawful for any person to conduct a public card room in the city of Seattle.

* * * *

12A.36.200 Penalty

Any violation of this chapter is a Class A offense.

12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES

12A.40.010 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter 12A.40, and unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Alcohol" means that substance known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirit of wine, which is commonly produced by the fermenting or distillation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, or other substances, including all dilutions and mixtures of said substance.

(2) "Beer" means any beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion or decoction of hops, or extract hops and barley malt or other grain or cereal in water, including ale, stout and porter, containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume.

(3) "Liquor" includes the four varieties of liquor herein defined (alcohol, spirits, wine and beer), and all fermented, spiritous, vinous, or malt liquor, or any combination or mixture thereof containing one-half of one percent, or more, of alcohol by volume.

(4) "Spirits" means any beverage obtained by distillation which contains one-half of one percent, or more, of alcohol by volume.

(5) "Wine" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by fermentation of fruits or other agricultural products containing sugar, or any such beverage to which any saccharine substance may have been added before, during or after fermentation, or any such beverage to which may have been added any spirits, wine spirits or alconol, which contains one-half of one percent, or more, of alcohol by volume.

(6) "Person" means an individual, copartnership, association or corporation.

(7) "Manufacture" means the production or preparation of liquor for sale.

* * * *

12A.40.040 Hours of closing.

It is unlawful for the owner, manager, operator or employee of any "club" to permit any member, patron or other person to consume, in any room which is not a place of residence therein "spiritous liquor" as said quoted terms are defined in Initiative Measure No. 171 (Ch. 5 Laws of 1949, RCW 66.24.410) between 2 a.m. on Sunday and 12 noon on Sunday nor between 12 midnight on Sunday and 6 a.m. Monday; nor upon any other week day between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m., unless permitted by the Rules and Regulations of the State Liquor Control Board.

12A.40.060 Frequenting places where liquor unlawfully kept or disposed of.

It shall be unlawful for any person to frequent or be found in any place where intoxicating liquors are being unlawfully kept or disposed of.

* * * *

12A.40.080 Prosecution -- Description of offense.

The description of any offense under this chapter 12A.40, in the language of this chapter or of the Washington State Liquor Act, or any language of like effect so far as the same may be applicable, shall be sufficient in law; and any exception, exemption, provision, excuse or qualification, whether it occurs by way of proviso, or in the description of the offense in this chapter, or in the Washington State Liquor Act, may be proved by the defendant but need not be specified or negatived.

* * * *

12A.40.100 Pleading particulars of offense.

In describing any offense respecting the manufacture, sale, possession, consumption, gift, use or other disposal of any liquor, in any complaint,summons, conviction, warrant or

proceeding under this chapter 12A.40, it shall be sufficient to state the same without stating the name or kind of such liquor or the price thereof, or to whom it was sold or disposed of, or by whom used or consumed, or from whom it was purchased or received, and shall not be necessary to state the quantity of liquor so sold, possessed, used, consumed, given away or otherwise disposed of, except in cases of offenses where the quantity is essential, and then it shall be sufficient to allege the sale or disposal of more or less than such quantity.

* * * *

12A.40.120 Penalty.

Any violation of this chapter 12A.40 is a Class B offense.

12A.44 MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

12A.44.010 UNFAIR HOUSING PRACTICES

Definitions

Definitions as used in this chapter, unless additional meaning clearly appears from the context, shall have the meanings subscribed:

(1) "Housing accommodations" include any dwelling or dwelling unit, rooming unit, rooming house, lot or parcel of land in the city of Seattle which is used, intended to be used, or arranged or designed to be used as, or improved with, a residential structure for one or more human beings.

(2) "Dwelling" includes any building containing one or more dwelling units.

(3) "Dwelling unit" includes a suite of rooms for occupancy by one family containing space for living, sleeping, and preparation of food, and containing toilet and bathing facilities.

(4) "Rooming unit" includes one or more rooms within a dwelling unit or rooming house containing space for living and sleeping.

(5) "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, or other organizations, trade or professional associations, corporations, legal

representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, and receivers.

(6) "Owners" include persons who own, lease, sublease, rent, operate, manage, have charge of, control, or have the right of ownership, possession, management, charge, or control of the housing accommodation, on their own behalf or on behalf of another.

(7) "Occupant" includes any person who has established residence or has the right to occupancy in a housing accommodation.

(8) "Prospective occupant" includes any person who seeks to purchase, lease, sublease or rent a housing accommodation.

(9) "Real estate broker" includes any person who for a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration, lists for sale, sells, purchases, exchanges, leases or subleases, rents, or negotiates or offers or attempts to negotiate the sale, purchase, exchange, lease, sublease or rental of a housing accommodation of another, or collects the rental for the use of a housing accommodation of another.

(10) "Real estate agent, salesman, or employee" includes any person employed by or associated with a real estate broker to perform or assist in the performance of any or all of the functions of a real estate broker.

(11) "Lender" includes any bank, insurance company, savings or building and loan association, credit union, trust company, mortgage company, or other person engaged wholly or partly in the business of lending money for the financing or acquisition, construction, repair, or maintenance of a housing accommodation.

(12) "Prospective borrower" includes any person who seeks to borrow money to finance the acquisition, construction, repair, or maintenance of a housing accommodation.

(13) "Unfair housing practice" means any act prohibited by this chapter.

(14) "Persons aggrieved" means any person against whom any alleged unfair housing practice has been committed.

(15) "Respondent" means any person who is alleged to have committed an unfair housing practice.

(16) "Commission" means the Seattle human rights commission established by Ordinance 92191.

* * * *

12A.44.020 Unfair housing practices forbidden.

(1) No owner, lessee, sublessee, assignee, real estate broker, real estate salesman, managing agent of, or other person having the right to sell, rent, lease, sublease, assign, transfer, or otherwise dispose of a housing accommodation shall refuse to sell, rent, lease, sublease, assign, transfer, or otherwise deny to, or withhold from any person or group of persons such housing accommodations, or segregate the use thereof, or represent that such housing accommodations are not available for inspection, when in fact they are so available, or expel or evict an occupant from a housing accommodation because of the race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, of such person or persons, or discriminate against or segregate any person because of his race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, in the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale, rental, lease, sublease, assignment, transfer, or other disposition of any such housing accommodations or in the furnishing of facilities or services in connection therewith.

(2) A real estate broker, agent, salesman, or employee shall not, because of race, color,

religion, ancestry, or national origin of an occupant, purchaser, prosective occupant, or prospective purchaser:

(a) Refuse or intentionally fail to list or discriminate in listing a housing accommodation for sale, rent, lease, or sublease.

(b) Refuse or intentionally fail to show to a prospective occupant the housing accommodation listed for sale, rental, lease, or sublease.

(c) Refuse or intentionally fail to accept and/or transmit to an owner any reasonable offer to purchase, lease, rent or sublease a housing accommodation.

(d) Otherwise discriminate against an occupant, prospective occupant, purchaser, or prospective purchaser of a housing accommodation.

(3) No person, bank, banking organization, mortgage company, insurance company, or other financial institution or lender, or any agent or employee thereof, to whom application is made for financial assistance for the purchase, lease, acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of any housing accommodation shall:

(a) Discriminate against any person or group of persons because of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin of such person or group of persons or of the prospective occupants or tenants of such real property in the granting, withholding, extending, modifying, or renewing, or in the rates, terms, conditions, or privileges of, any such financial assistance or in the extension of services in connection therewith; or

(b) Use any form of application for such financial assistance, or make any record of inquiry in connection with applications for such financial assistance which expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification, or discrimination, on the ground of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

(4) An owner, person, real estate broker, agent, salesman, employee, or lender shall not:

(a) Require any information, make, or keep any record, or use any form of application containing questions or entries concerning race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin in connection with the sale, rental, lease or sublease of any housing accommodation.

(b) Publish, circulate, issue, or display, or cause to be published, circulated, issued,

or displayed, any communication, notice, advertisement, or sign of any kind relating to the sale, rental, lease, sublease, assignment, transfer, or listing of a housing accommodation or accommodations which indicate any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin.

(c) Aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce the doing of any act defined in this ordinance as an unfair housing practice; or obstruct the filing of a complaint, or the giving of testimony, in any proceeding under this chapter, or any order issued thereunder, or attempt, either directly or indirectly, to commit any act defined in this chapter to be an unfair housing practice or apply any economic sanctions or deny any membership privileges because of compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

* * * *

12A.44.030 Enforcement Procedures.

(1) A statement alleging a violation of this ordinance may be made by the commission itself or by an aggrieved person. Such statement shall be in writing and signed by the charging party, shall be filed with the commission within ninety days after the alleged discriminatory act, and shall contain such particulars as the commission, by regulation, may require. The commission shall promptly furnish a copy of such statement to the party charged.

(2) The commission shall investigate all charges filed with it, proceeding in each case in such manner as it deems appropriate. If, after such inquiry and hearings as the commission considers proper, the commission determines that no probable cause exists to believe that an unfair housing practice has occurred, the charge shall be dismissed.

(3) If the commission determines, after such investigation, that probable cause exists to believe that an unfair housing practice has occurred, it shall endeavor to eliminate or remedy such violation by means of conciliation and persuasion.

If, upon all the evidence, the commission finds that the respondent has engaged in any unfair

practice, it shall forward its file to the mayor, who shall see that this chapter is enforced as provided in Seattle Charter Article V, Sec. 2.

(4) The commission, in the performance of its functions, may enlist the aid of all the departments of the city government, and all said departments are hereby directed to fully cooperate with the commission.

(5) The commission, in carrying out the specific duties imposed by this ordinance, may request the aid of the city council through its proper committee in the conduct of any further investigation, including the use of its subpoena powers.

* * * *

12A.44.040 Rules

The commission may adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

* * * *

12A.44.050 Exclusions

Nothing in this chapter shall:

(1) Apply to the renting, subrenting, leasing or subleasing of single family dwelling, wherein the

owner or persons entitled to possession thereof normally maintains, or intends to maintain his residence, home or abode.

(2) Be interpreted to prohibit any person from making a choice from among prospective purchasers or tenants of property on the basis of factors other than race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin.

* * * *

12A.44.060 Penalty. Violation.

12A.44.110 Proclamation of civil emergency.

Whenever riot, unlawful assembly, or insurrection, or the imminent threat thereof, occur in the city of Seattle and result in, or threaten to result in, the death or injury of persons or the destruction of property to such extent as to require, in the judgment of the mayor, extraordinary measures to protect the public peace, safety and welfare, the mayor shall forthwith proclaim in writing the existence of a civil emergency.

* * * *

12A.44.120 Additional orders.

Upon the proclamation of a civil emergency by the mayor, and during the existence of such civil emergency, the mayor may make and proclaim any or all of the following orders:

(1) An order imposing a general curfew applicable to the city as a whole, or to such geographical area or areas of the city and during such hours, as he deems necessary, and from time to time to modify the hours such curfew will be in effect and the area or areas to which it will apply;

(2) An order requiring any or all business establishments to close and remain closed until further order;

(3) An order requiring the closure of any or all bars, taverns, liquor stores, and other business establishments where alcoholic beverages are sold or otherwise dispensed; provided that with respect to those business establishments which are not primarily devoted to the sale of alcoholic beverages and in which such alcoholic beverages may be removed or made secure from possible seizure by the public, the portions thereof utilized for the sale of items other than alcoholic beverages may, in the discretion of the mayor, be allowed to remain open;

(4) An order requiring the discontinuance of the sale, distribution or giving away of alcoholic beverages in any or all parts of the city;

(5) An order requiring the discontinuance of the sale, distribution or giving away of firearms and/or ammunition for firearms in any or all parts of the city;

(6) An order requiring the discontinuance of the sale, distribution or giving away of gasoline or other liquid flammable or combustible products in any container other than a gasoline tank properly affixed to a motor vehicle;

(7) An order requiring the closure of any or all business establishments where firearms and/or ammunition for firearms are sold or otherwise dispensed; provided that with respect to those business establishments which are not primarily devoted to the sale of firearms and/or ammunition and in which such firearms and/or ammunition may be removed or made secure from possible seizure by the public, the portions thereof utilized for the sale of items other than firearms and ammunition may, in the discretion of the mayor, be allowed to remain open;

(8) An order closing to the public any or all public places including streets, alleys, public ways, schools, parks, beaches, amusement areas, and public buildings;

(9) An order prohibiting the carrying or possession of firearms or any instrument which is capable of producing bodily harm and which is carried or possessed with intent to use the same to cause such harm, provided that any such order shall not apply to peace officers or military personnel engaged in the performance of their official duties;

(10) Such other orders as are imminently necessary for the protection of life and property;

provided, however, that any such orders shall, at the earliest practicable time, be presented to the city council for ratification and confirmation, and if not so ratified and confirmed shall be void.

* * * *

12A.44.130 Delivery to news media.

The mayor shall cause any proclamation issued by him pursuant to the authority of this chapter to be delivered to all news media within the city and shall utilize such other available means, including public address systems, as shall be necessary, in his judgment, to give notice of such proclamations to the public.

* * * *

12A.44.140 Penalty. A violation of an order issued under 12A.44.110 or .120 is a Class A offense.

12A.44.210 Interference caused by electro-magnetic wave generator--Unlawful

It shall be unlawful to operate within the corporate limits of the City of Seattle any generator of electro-magnetic waves or disturbances detectable by radio receiving apparatus and of such magnitude as to interfere with the proper functioning of the radio communication system of the Police Department of the City of Seattle.

* * * *

12A.44.220 Notice to owner of interfering device--Checking device by demonstration

Whenever the Chief of Police, or his duly authorized representative, shall find that any device, machine or apparatus is generating electromagnetic waves of such magnitude as to cause interference with the radio communication system of the Police Department, said officer shall serve written notice upon the owner or operator thereof advising said owner or operator of such finding; and thereupon it shall be the duty of said owner or operator to forthwith fully cooperate with said officer in checking by actual demonstration thereof whether such device,

machine or apparatus is in fact interfering with the proper functioning of said radio communication system.

* * * *

12A.44.230 Prevention of interference--Shielding or abatement of device

If following such check, the Chief of Police is confirmed in his finding he shall serve a written notice upon said owner and operator to that effect, and it shall then be the duty of said owner or operator to forthwith abate and discard the operation of such device, machine or apparatus; Provided, that with the consent of the Chief of Police, such owner or operator may be allowed a period of not to exceed thirty days within which to filter, shield or otherwise remodel any such device, machine or apparatus to prevent such interference, but in the event any such device, machine or apparatus is not repaired or remodeled so that its operation will not interfere with the proper functioning of the radio communication system of the Police Department, the operation thereof shall be abated and discarded at the end of the period allowed by said officer.

* * * *

12A.44.240 Exemptions

This chapter shall not apply to any transmitting, broadcasting or receiving instrument, apparatus or device used or useful in interstate commerce, the operation of which is licensed or authorized by or under the provisions of an Act of the Congress of the United States.

* * * *

12A.44.250 Penalty. Class B offense.

* * * *

12A.44.300 Discharging firearm or explosive--Exceptions.

It is unlawful to fire or discharge any cannon, gun, pistol, revolver or other firearm, or to fire or explode or set off any squib, firecracker, torpedo or other thing containing powder, or other explosive material, except on days of public celebration or jubilee, and then only as permitted by law. This section shall not apply to the following: Licensed shooting galleries; airplane ordinance testing and proving grounds used in the manufacture of aircraft; rifle or pistol practice ranges located,

established, used and patrolled by the armed forces of the United States, by the State of Washington, or by the police department; the discharge of any firearm in the performance of official duties or in the course of employment or in civilian sports by any person having a permit or lawful right to carry such firearm; or to the lawful use of explosives for blasting or construction or demolition work.

(2) Penalty - Crime class B

* * * *

12A.44.310 Unlawful to keep books after notice to return.

(1) It is unlawful to retain any book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript or other property belonging in or to, or on deposit with, the Seattle public library, or any branch, reading room, deposit station, museum or institution operated in connection therewith, for a period exceeding thirty days after the mailing by certified mail to the borrower's address on file with said library of a notice in writing to return the same, given after the expiration of the time which, by the rules of such institution, such article or other property may be kept; which notice so mailed shall bear on its face a copy of this section.

(2) Penalty. Violation.

APPENDIX A

The following sections are proposed as subsection (7) and (8) of 12A.01.090. Before they can be enacted RCW 35.20.030 must be amended to give the Municipal Court power to impose fines in excess of $500. Without this change of state law, these proposed sections would be a nullity.

12A.01.090

(7) If a person has gained money or property through the commission of any offense, upon conviction thereof the court, in lieu of imposing the fine authorized for the offense under §§ (1) or (2) of this section 12A.01.090, may sentence the defendant to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not to exceed double the amount of the defendant's gain from the commission of the offense. In such case the court shall make a finding as to the amount of the defendant's gain from the offense, and if the record does not contain sufficient evidence to support such a finding the court may conduct a hearing upon the issue. For purposes of this subsection 12A.01.090(7), the term "gain" means the amount of money or the value of property derived.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subsection 12A.01.090 (7) applies to a corporation found guilty of any such offense.

APPENDIX B

The following ordinances are either superseded by the proposed Code, obsolete, or believed to be disfunctional. Their repeal is recommended.

12.01.010	12.11.210	12.16.010	Chapter 12.75
12.01.020	12.11.220	12.16.020	Chapter 12.77
12.02.010	12.11.280	12.17.010	12.79.090
12.02.020	12.11.290	12.17.020	12.82.170
12.02.030	12.11.300	12.17.030	12.86.010
12.02.040	12.11.310	12.18.010	Chapter 12.92
12.02.050	12.11.360	12.18.020	
12.02.060	12.11.370	12.19.010	
12.08.010	12.11.380	12.19.020	
12.08.020	12.11.390	12.19.030	
12.08.030	12.11.400	12.19.040	
12.08.040	12.11.410	12.20.010	
12.08.050	12.11.420	12.20.020	
12.10.010	12.11.440	12.20.030	
12.10.020	12.11.450	12.20.040	
12.10.030	12.11.460	12.20.050	
12.10.040	12.11.470	12.22.120	
12.10.050	12.11.480	12.34.030	
12.10.060	12.11.490	12.35.030	
12.11.010	12.11.500	12.36.020	
12.11.020	12.11.510	12.38.020	
12.11.025	12.11.520	12.38.030	
12.11.040	12.11.540	12.38.040	
12.11.060	12.11.550	12.39.020	
12.11.070	12.11.555		
12.11.080	12.11.560	Chapter 12.49	
12.11.090	12.11.570	Chapter 12.51	
12.11.100	12.12.010	Chapter 12.53	
12.11.110	12.12.020	Chapter 12.55	
12.11.120	12.12.030	12.57.020	
12.11.130	12.13.010	Chapter 12.61	
12.11.140	12.13.020	Chapter 12.63	
12.11.150	12.13.030	12.65.030	
12.11.160	12.13.040	Chapter 12.67	
12.11.170	12.14.010	Chapter 12.69	
12.11.175	12.14.020	Chapter 12.71	
12.11.180	12.14.030	Chapter 12.73	
12.11.190	12.15.010	12.73.010	
12.11.200	12.15.020	12.73.030	
		12.73.040	

APPENDIX C

The following ordinances from the present Seattle Criminal Code are not criminal in nature and should be inserted elsewhere in the present Seattle Code as follows:

12.03.010, 020	-	Title One
12.04.010-120	-	Title One
12.05.010, 020	-	Title One
12.06.001-100	-	Title One
12.09.010	-	3.84
12.11.320-350	-	Title One
12.22.010-110, 130	-	Consumer Legislation Title
12.24.010	-	Title One
12.26.010	-	Title One
12.27.010-150	-	Title One
12.28.010-030	-	Title One
12.29.010	-	1.20
12.30.010	-	1.20
12.32.010	-	10.24
12.36.010	-	Title 18
12.38.010	-	10.24
12.57.010	-	15.46.045
12.65.010, 020	-	15.12
12.72.010-070	-	Title 18
12.79.010-080	-	Title 18
12.82.010-160	-	Title 15

APPENDIX D

The following ordinances have been inserted in the proposed Code, some with minor changes, as indicated below. The repeal of the original is therefore recommended in order that they be reenacted into code form.

Present Code	Proposed Code
12.11.050	12A.44.300
12.11.230	12A.36
12.11.240	"
12.11.250	"
12.11.260	"
12.11.270	"
12.34.010	"
12.34.020	"
12.35.010	"
12.35.020	"
12.39.010	12A.32.450
12.40	12A.24
12.42	12A.17
12.43	"
12.44	"
12.73.020	12A.44.310
12.88	12A.44.110-140
12.90	12A.44.010-060
Title 16	12A.40
Title 17	12A.32
21.18.300	12A.28.020
21.26.020	12A.28.040
21.26.040	12A.28.060
21.52.020	12A.28.100
21.52.040	12A.28.120
21.52.060	12A.28.140
21.52.080	12A.28.160

APPENDIX E

The following sections are recommended by a minority * of the Steering Committee for inclusion in the Public Morals Chapter (12A.12) to supplement the proposed section.

* Edmond B. Raftis
Lawrence K. McDonnell

* * * *

12A.12.030 Prostitution

(1) A person is guilty of prostitution if he engages or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee.

(2) It is an affirmative defense in any prosecution under this section 12A.12.020 that the sexual conduct was engaged in as part of any stage performance, play, or other entertainment, open to members of the public.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.12.050 Promoting Prostitution

(1) A person is guilty of promoting prostitution if:

(a) Acting other than as a prostitute or as a customer thereof, he knowingly:

(i) causes or aids a person to commit or engage in prostitution; or

(ii) procures or solicits customers for prostitution; or

(iii) provides persons or premises for prostitution purposes; or

(iv) operates or assists in the operation of a house of prostitution or a prostitution enterprise; or

(v) engages in any other conduct designed to institute, aid or facilitate an act or enterprise of prostitution; or

(b) Acting other than as a prostitute receiving compensation for personally rendered prostitution services, he accepts or receives money or other property pursuant to an agreement or understanding with a person whereby he participates or is to participate in the proceeds or prostitution activity.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.12.080 Patronizing a Prostitute

(1) A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute if:

(a) Pursuant to a prior understanding, he pays a fee to another person as compensation for such person or a third person having engaged in sexual conduct with him; or

(b) He pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return therefor such person will engage in sexual conduct with him; or

(c) He solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct with him in return for a fee.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

12A.12.085 Prostitution and Patronizing a Prostitute: No Defense

In any prosecution for prostitution or patronizing a prostitute, the sex of the two parties or prospective parties to the sexual conduct engaged in, contemplated or solicited is immaterial, and it is no defense that:

(1) Such persons were of the same sex; or

(2) The person who received, agreed to receive or solicited a fee was a male and the person who paid or agreed or offered to pay such fee was female.

* * * *

12A.12.110 Permitting Prostitution

(1) A person is guilty of permitting prostitution if, having possession or control of premises which he knows are being used for prostitution purposes, he fails to make reasonable effort to halt or abate such use.

(2) Penalty. Class A offense.

* * * *

CSS 20.14

The City of Seattle--Legislative Department

MR. PRESIDENT:

Date Reported and Adopted

DEC 10 1973

Your Committee on HUMAN RESOURCES AND JUDICIARY

to which was referred Comptroller's File 271934

RECOMMENDS THAT THE SAME BE ADOPTED.

HR & J

Chairman

Chairman

Committee

Committee

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

JAN 19 4 33 PM '72

605 ARCTIC BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • MA 3-1443

1608 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

January 17, 1972

President
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

which is presented to you for filing with the City Comptroller.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
Criminal Code Revision Project

345-5373

Enclosure

271934

OFFICERS
Jack P. Schofield
President
Betty B. Fletcher
First Vice-President
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STEES:
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Seattle, Wash

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 OCT 27 AM 8:48

City Council
All Members.

Regarding the discussion you members have had on Prostitution, whether it should be legalized or not and I believe your verdict was no.

I believe it certainly should be, with all the muggings and robbing of our Seamen and Seamen from other countries, when they are in the Port of Seattle for a few days or hours depending length of ship's in Seattle or Tacoma.
Some Years Back, they had "Home of Goodwill" on 1st Ave. from Wall St. to Stewart, and there was no such thing as muggings or robbing

but then they were all closed down Why I dont Know, was the same in Tacoma.

I was a "Troop Steward" after 2nd World War, for M.S.T.S. "Military Sea Transportation Service" sailing out of Pier 91, we carried Troops to Points all Cities that is such as Tokyo Yokohoma and Kaseta, had Houses of Good will, and Women had to report to a Dr. 3 times a week, for a check up, that can't should be done here

I retired from M.S.T.S 1955 after they closed Port here Pier #91, I was Steward on Gen. Briggs that broke up. She was largest ship in

in the Sleet.

You will always
have Muggings etc until
it is legalized, and hope
it will before someone gets
killed. Thank You

Sincerely Yours
Northgate House

Key Phone # 363-7325

Marion Seymour
11050 - 3rd Ave N.E.
Seattle, Wash.
ZIP CODE
98125

CF 271934

CHAMPION CLASP No. 110 12 x 15½

CF 271934

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

12-1-72

City Council
Seattle, Wa.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 4 AM 9:21

Gentlemen:

I would like to express my disappointment in seeing that the majority vote of your council favored laxness in our lewdness law.

This is certainly a disappointment to me as a parent!

.. Shouldn't you
be voting in
favor of things
that would improve
morals and improve
our community?
If you in higher
offices don't try to
improve our community,
then whom shall we
turn to?

Yours very truly,
Mrs. R.W. Swanson

Mrs. R. W. Swanson
14223 2nd Avenue S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98166

Nov 30, 1972

To the Seattle City Council,

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
DEC 4 PM 1:46

Dear Members,

I understand you are considering altering the code for theaters which would lessen controls of what is allowed to be shown on the screen or stage. I would like to express a deep protest of this move. It seems that the we have already reached an all-time low at the shows now.

Sincerely,

R. H. Cromwell

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 9:20

9202 DIBBLE N.W.
Seattle, Wash.
98117

December 1, 1972

Dear Council Members,

We would like to express our dissatisfaction with your approval of the new criminal code. We would like to see stricter laws rather than laws with loopholes that allow lewdness to come into our city.

Also, we would say it is time for a criminal code which protects the citizens rather than gang easy on the criminal; and time for stronger punishment for criminals before crime increases more.

Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Matson

Attn: Miller, Williams, Chapman

Star Rt. 2, Box 77A,
Brinnon, Wash. 98320,
Nov. 30, 1972.

City Council of Seattle,
Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

Do you realize what you are doing when you liberalize Moral Laws?

One of the big reasons for the downfall of such nations as Greece and Rome was immorality. Is that what you wish for our country?

Sex is a sacred thing, not something to be exploited and made common. Man's natural desires are good, but when they are uncontrolled they are bad. Lewd shows and such stimulate sexual desires above normality, which produce the opposite to good and honest living.

Freud has a good deal to answer for, for starting permiscuousness snowballing.

Let us think of the effect liberal moral laws will have upon our citizens, especially our young people.

Sincerely,

Doris Morey

15847 37th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98155
November 30, 1972

THE HONORABLE COUNCILWOMAN WILLIAMS:

As concerned citizens of the Seattle Area we would like to make known our feelings on the proposed ordinance governing lewd behavior in the hope that it will be reflected in your vote on the Council. Since we have a small child -- and are concerned about other children in our community too -- we would prefer to educate our children ourselves and not have them learn through advertising posters on the fronts of downtown theaters, news ads, etc.

We would urge your support of strict measures governing advertising and showing of nudity movies showing complete sexual acts and unusual sexual behavior. We would more particularly urge you to pass measures banning completely any live nude entertainment such as acts on the stage or in lounges and restaraunts. The cities that have more permissive rulings on live and filmed nudity entertainment are not those cities in which we (you and I) have chosen to live. Let's keep Seattle a nice place to live ... as well as a nice place to visit.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Nicholson

Mr. and Mrs. Rod M. Nicholson

15847 37th NE
Seattle 98155

OTHER MEMBERS RECEIVED
SIMILAR APPEARING MAIL

The Hon. Councilwoman Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

10203-47th SW
Seattle 98146
Nov. 29, 1972

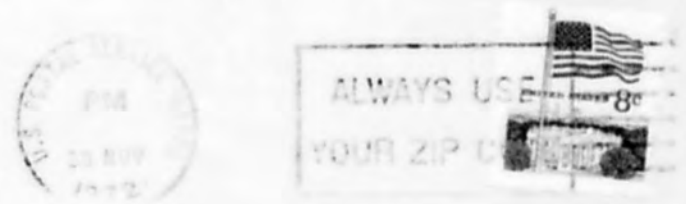
Councilwoman Janette Williams
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

I am very disturbed over the suggestion to loosen the concept of lewdness which is in the proposed criminal code you are now studying. Surely this should be a "tightening," not a loosening. Let us think of future generations. Because others are allowing their standards to droop, are we to allow ours to? Let's keep our city free from those who would capitalize on this loosening of this law. Vote against this proposal.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Virginia Iverson
Seattle Citizen



OTHER MEMBERS RECEIVED
SIMILAR APPEARING MAIL

Councilwoman Jeanette Williams
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington

Mrs. Ralph Swenson
Apt C-9, 10203-47 SW
Seattle 98146

6853 - 54th N.E.
Seattle, Wa - 98115
Nov 25, 1972

Dear Mrs. Williams,
My husband and I are
deeply disappointed in
your vote for the liberal
definition of land conser-

Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Pleis

S. M. C. Pleis
6853 - 54th N.E.
Seattle, Wn.
- 98115

OTHER ... RECEIVED
SIMILAR APPEARING MAIL

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Councilwoman
Office of City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington - 98104

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 1 AM 10:19

8152 - 13th Ave. S. W.
Seattle, Wash.
98106

1 December 1972

City Council,
Seattle Municipal Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

Councilmen and Councilwomen:

I agree with Mr. Lloyd Cooney that every concerned person should write you about a proposed law that Fred Young wrote to the Editor, the Times as follows:

"What in the name of morals and decency and respect and character can be going on in our City Council when a law permitting live sex acts on the stage can be approved under any conditions by that body of men and women?

How in the world of crime that exists today can there be such a law conceived, let alone presented to our Council and approved? And we wonder what's wrong with our country today !"

I hope this City Government remembers that the crimes of a society represent the prices paid for structuring the social order in a particular way. We must remember the crime in our own city closely reflects the structure and values of our city government.

I may not know what is wrong with the Country today but I think I know what is wrong with SEATTLE.

Sincerely

Mrs. William Whitney

Mrs. William Whitney

SHARON

PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGE IN THE LEWD CONDUCT LETTER FOR THE NAMES ON THE ATTACHED PETITION:

first paragraph is only change

This is to acknowledge your recent petition regarding the Lewd Conduct Section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

11/27/72

City Council -

We are against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

'72 DEC 1 AM 10:17
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Mr. & Mrs. John Hill
3213 - 36th Avenue W. 98199

Mr & Mrs. Joseph Lair
2806 - 32nd Ave W.
Seattle, Wn, 98199

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Klopfer
3224 - 32nd Ave W.
Seattle, Wn 98199

Mr and Mrs. Joseph Grass
3457 - 46th Ave W.
Seattle, Wn 98199

Mr & Mrs Clyde McKae
1962 Edgemont Place W.
Seattle, Wash 98199

Mr & Mrs. Wurner Hamm
2843 - 29th Avenue West
Seattle, Wash 98199

Mr & Mrs Lloyd Jones
2859 - 34th Ave W.
Seattle, 98199

Mr. & Mrs. George Poynton
2632 W. Plymouth
Seattle, W. 98199

Mr. and Mrs. Robt Tyrrell
2530 W. Vewmont Way
Seattle, Washington 98199

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Major
3915 W. Cooper
Seattle, Wn 98199

(Mr. & Mrs. Harold Chandler
3232 - 33rd Avenue W.
Seattle, Wash 98199

Mr & Mrs. Allan Loueks
2836 - 32nd Ave. W.
Seattle, Wash 98119

Mr. Patrick Geraghty
2530 Monta Vista Pla, W.
Seattle, Wash. 98199

Mr. & Mrs Del Valentine
1557 W. Thandyke
Seattle, Wash. 98199

Mr & Mrs Pat Mc Gillicuddy
4030 - 33rd Ave W.
Seattle, Washington 98199

Mr. & Mrs. Victor Manca
3441 - 31st Ave. W.
Seattle, Wn. 98199

Mr. & Mrs John La Rosa
3221 W. Elmore St.
Seattle, Wn 98199

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 5 AM 8:42

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 5 DEC 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL '72 DEC 6 AM 10:34

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AM 1 DEC 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AM 27 NOV

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:24

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 1 DEC

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 PM 1:43

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 8 AM 8:25

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

CITY COUNCIL

I ~~AM~~ AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Luther Weindorf 11051 Phinney Ave N 98133

~~THIS FOR~~ 12-3-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mr. Hal Steiner Jr.
7716 10 NW
City 98107
November 30 1972

-CITY ~~COUNCIL~~ 11/27/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr & Mrs. Steve Urlacher
3630 - 33rd West
Seattle, Wash 98199

CITY COUNCIL - 11/27/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Irene and Louis Smith, 3620 - 31st West
Seattle, Wn 98119

CITY COUNCIL 11/25/72

I AM ~~AGAINST~~ THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Dorothy J. Thompson
2702 W. Elmore
Seattle, Wash.
98199

City council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Elsie Smith
11751 19th N.E.
Seattle wn 98125

11/26/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. C. Taylor
7048 - 55th Ave N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Elsie Smith
11751 19th N.E.
Seattle, wn 98125

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
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Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
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Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
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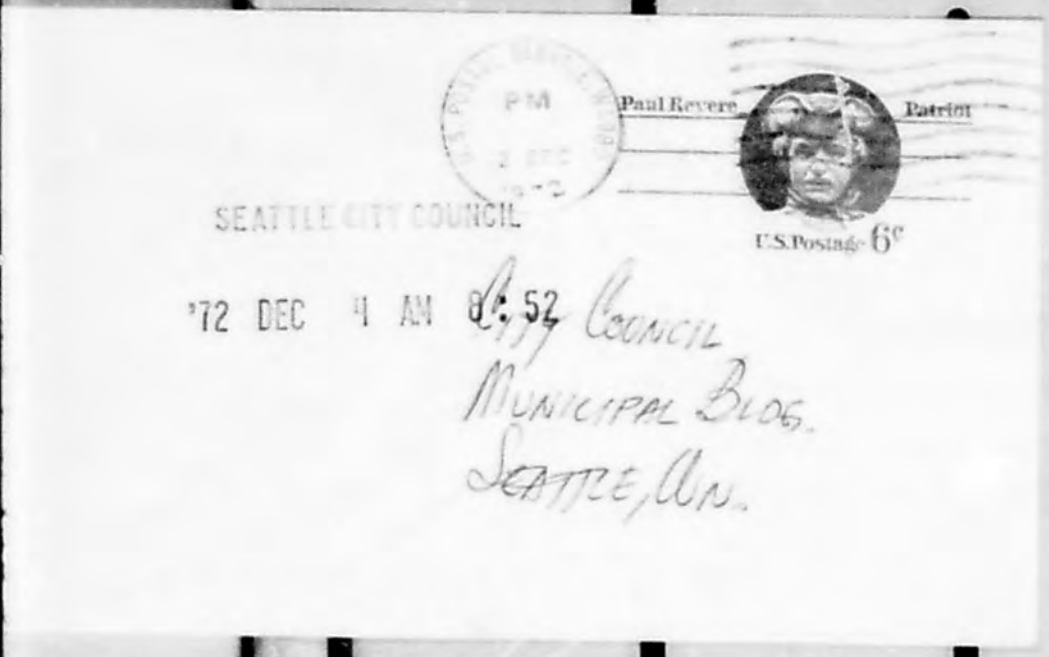
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.


Paul Revere
Patriot
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:42
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/28/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm Price
3039 - 36th W.
Seattle, Wn 98199

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Robert & Patricia Pound
33½ 77 N. 76 th
Seattle Wn. 98117

Nov. 30, 72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

David & Rebecca J. Poage
(Mr. & Mrs. David Poage)
3049 Third Ave W.
Seattle, Wa. 98119
Nov. 30, 1972

11/28/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Robert & Donna Ovens
3046 - 36 W.
Seattle, Wn. 98199

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs Steven A Olsen
600 W Emerson #303
98119

Nov. 30, 1972

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

U.S. POSTAGE
30 NOV
1972

Ronita L. Peterson
2530 8th Ave. N.W.
Seattle, 98177

City Council

11/30/72

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Dr & Mrs Stan Newell
11240 Dayton Ave N
Seattle, Wa. 98133

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

James L. Wolick
117 N.W. 83
Seattle, Wn
98117

PM
7 DEC
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH DC
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7 DEC
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 8 AM 9:24

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH DC
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1 DEC
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 6 AM 10:3

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH DC
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH DC
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1 DEC
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
Mary C McCaughey
11551 Greenwood Ave, N
Seattle, Wa 98133

November 30, 1972

11/28/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr. & Mrs. William McLAUGHLAN
2300-W. Westmont Way
Seattle, Washington 98199

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mr. James Malick
117 NW 83rd
Seattle, Wash 98117

11/27/72

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Bruce & Beth Manger
8222-39th N.E.
Seattle, Wn. 98115

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr & Mrs Frank Kellman
8006-19th N.E.
Seattle, Wash
98115

11/27/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Alan & Mary Lamsek, 3021-36th West
Seattle, Washington 98199

Nov. 30-1972

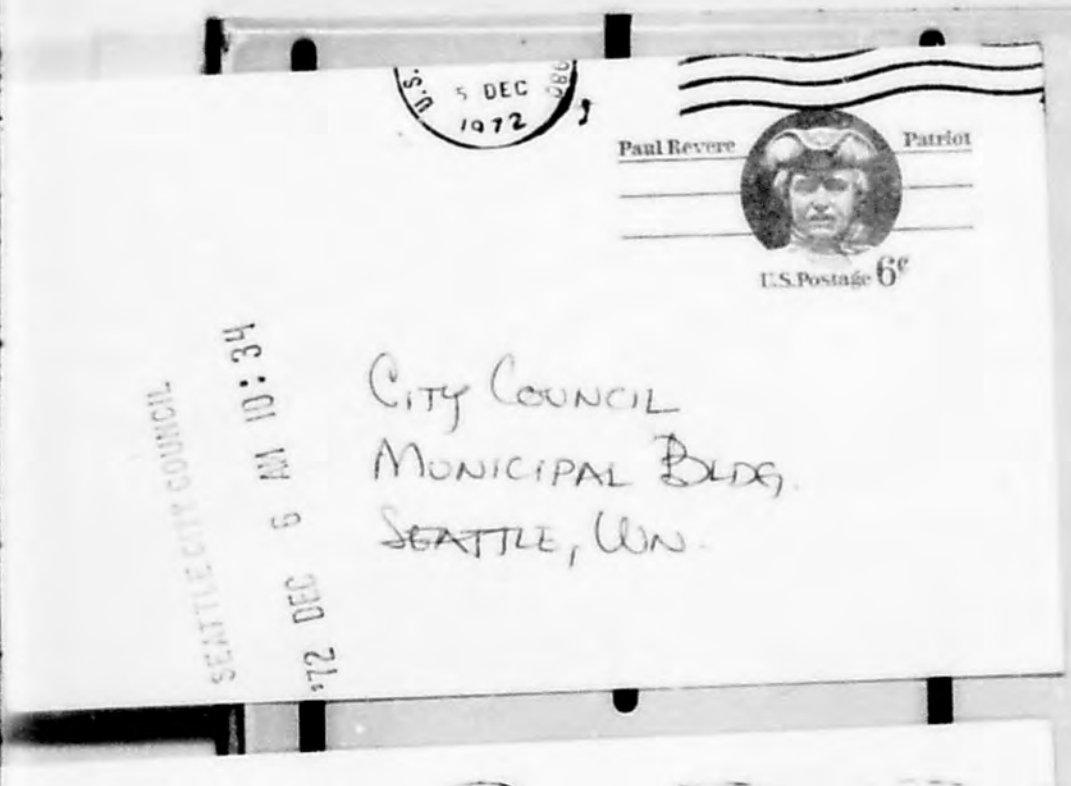
City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

George & Marie Johnson
11226-Palatine Ave N.
Seattle- 98133

11/27/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr & Mrs. Dave Koffman
2605-39th W.
Seattle, Wash. 98199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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

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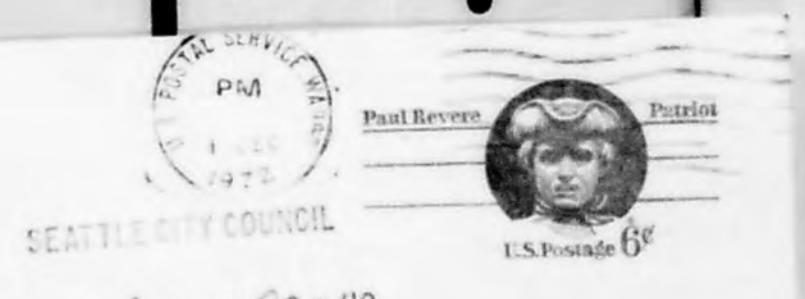
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.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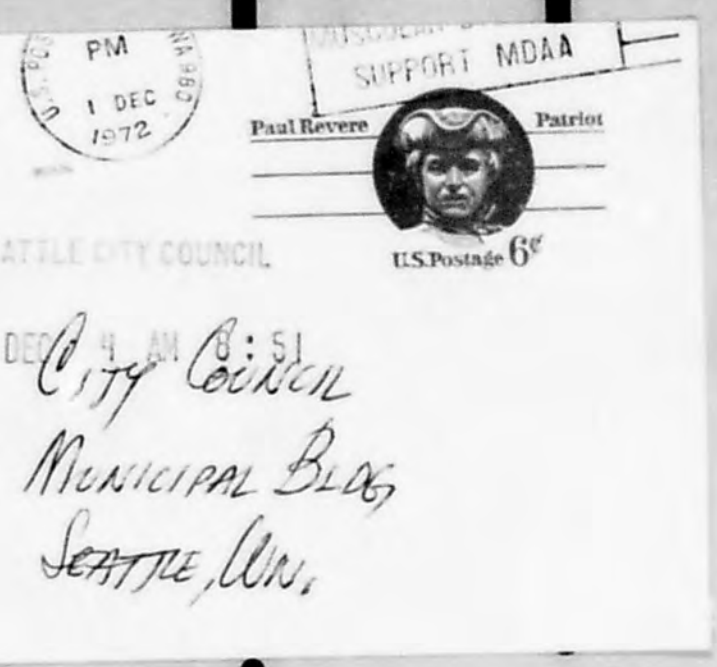
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.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1 DEC 1972
SUPPORT MDAA
Paul Revere
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH. D.C.
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Patriot
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'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH. D.C.
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH. D.C.
PM
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 DEC 4 PM 8:51
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mr. Carl Dalke
523 N. 81st.
Seattle Washington
98103

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Nov. 27th 1972

Janice Ederer
6426 NE Windermere Rd.
Seattle Wash 98105

11/27/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Joan Gross
3457 - 40th West
Seattle, 98199

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

11/27/72

Daniel Ederer
6426 NE Windermere Rd
Seattle Wash 98105

11/27/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thornley
3007 - 53rd West
Seattle, Wash. 98199

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

11/27/72

Dave Ederer
6426 NE Windermere Rd
Seattle Wash 98105

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

11/27/72

Deanne Ederer
6426 NE Windermere Rd
Seattle 98105

11/26/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mary Clark
3202 - 36th West
Seattle, Wash. 98199

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 6 AM 10:34

PM 5 DEC 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11-28

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Melissa A. Bell
2566 8th West
Seattle, Wn. 98119

PM 1 DEC 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

11-28-72

Mrs Spencer M Bell
2566 8th West
Seattle, Wn 98119

PM 1 DEC 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Spencer M. Bell
2566-8th west
Seattle 98119
AT 32139
11-28-72

PM 1 DEC 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM 1 DEC 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 6 AM 10:34
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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5 DEC
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

POSTAL SERVICE WASH
PM
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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1 DEC
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
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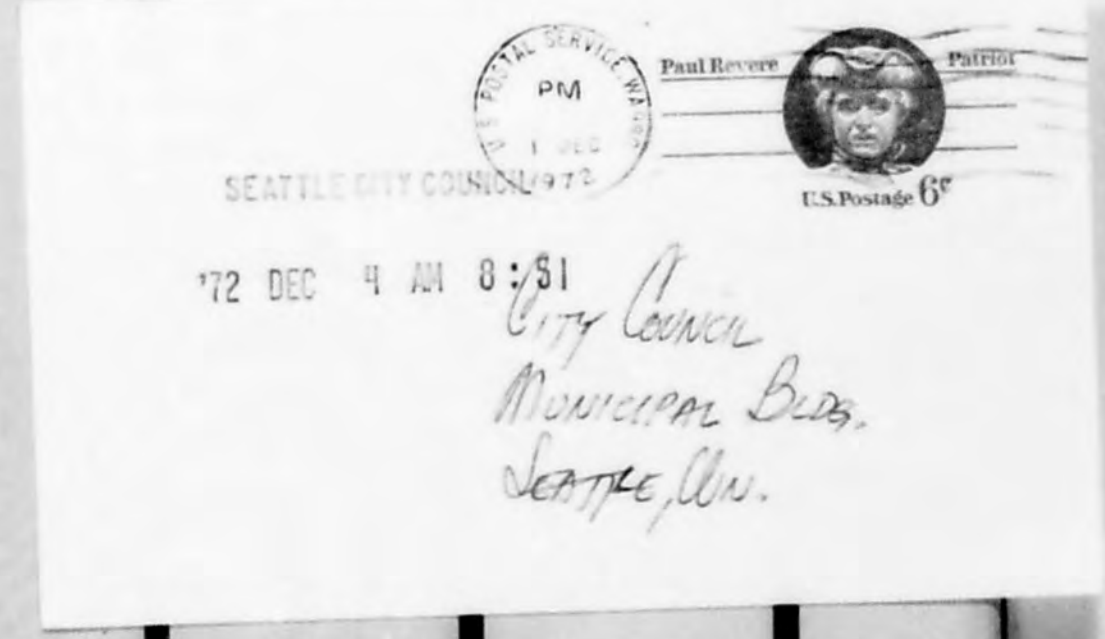
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.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Paul Revere
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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Paul Revere
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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Paul Revere
Patriot
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Dec 1, 1972

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs. and Mrs. Dan Church
2518 Queen Anne
Seattle, Wn 98109

11-28

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Melissa A. Bell
2566 8th West
Seattle, Wn. 98119

11/27/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Wayne Bernard
16028 Densmore N.
Seattle, Wn

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

11-28-72

Mrs Spencer M Bell
2566 8th West
Seattle, Wn 98119

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Louise Benson
3010 4th West
Seattle, Wash
98119

Nov 28, 1972

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Spencer M Bell
2566-8th West
Seattle 98119
AT 32139
11-25-72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Louise Benson
3010 4th West
Seattle, Wash
98119

Nov. 28, 1972

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Louise Benson
3010 4th W
Seattle 98119

28 Oct 72

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 5 AM 8:42
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 8 AM 9:24
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 30 AM 9:41
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

11-28

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Kathleen Bell
2566 8th West
Seattle, Wash. 98119

12/3/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Sandra L. Barnesberger
SANDRA L. BARNESBERGER
1411 N. 55TH ST
SEATTLE, WA. 98103

City Council.
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Carol R. Hanson
3005 3rd Ave. W
Seattle 98119
12-7-72

Dec 7, 1972

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Karl Barnesberger
7314-47 NE
SEATTLE WA
98115

CITY COUNCIL Dec. 7, 1972

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Carolyn W. Carlander
7315-47th N.E.

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs. Charlotte Arlander
1215 N.E. 135
Seattle 98125

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Dec 7, 1972

Lucien V. Arnold
3036 4 ave West
apt B
Seattle 98119

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Albert Tadyan
3843 Woodland Pk Ave.
Seattle, Wash. 98103
12-7-72

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG,
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 11 AM 9:06

City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Judy Walters
6065 NE Kelden Pl
Seattle
98105

12-7-72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

12-7-72 Lois Newell
1124 Dayton N
Seattle Wash

Dec 7, 1972

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Laurence S Carlander
7315-47 NE
City

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws

Robert Williams
13010 10th N.W.
Seattle, Wash.
12-7-72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mr J. J. Walters
6065 - NE Kelden Pl
Seattle 98105

12-7-72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Stanley & Maxeda Rhm
1240 Dayton N
Seattle Wash
12-7-72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

H Merritt Hansen
3005 3rd West
SEATTLE WASH.
12-7-72

'72 NOV 20 AM 9:13

Seattle, Washington
November 18, 1972

Seattle City Council
Seattle, Washington

Respected Friends on the City Council:

This is my first letter to the City Council. I feel compelled to write at this time, however, as a very concerned citizen and teacher. This is in regard to the article in today's Seattle Times on page A9 entitled Proposed Code:"Liberalized-lewdness Measure Shocks Two."

I quote: "During a discussion of what is lewd, E. Joseph Bernstein Jr., a member of the citizens committee, said there is no offense if proper notice is given that topless dancing, peep shows or other such entertainment is being offered by an establishment. Anyone choosing to watch it has been properly forewarned, he said."

"PROPERLY" FOREWARNED!!! Says WHO? It is offensive to me, my family and my friends just to see such rotten goings-on advertised. Parents have enough explaining about the weird conduct of some nowadays without having to explain this, too, or even walk by such a place!!

I do trust that you will weigh carefully the criminal code that public behavior not be encouraged to wallow the gutter but rather to a higher plain and level of decency.

A CONCERNED CITIZEN AND CHRISTIAN

REPRODUCED
FROM BEST
DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Seattle
11-18-72

We are glad to
know where you
are stand on filthy
pornography + promiscuity
you are not fit to be
trusted in any position
we many on punks
Miller Lamphere
Hall Williams and
Chapman, You Never
Saw Hazel Burns
R E Talbott.
Sec. Pioneers Club.

PM

'72 NOV 21 AM 9:59

Cc Lamphere, Miller, Chapman,
Hill, Williams
City Hall
Seattle
98111 Wash.

Hurrah for Real
Curley + Larkin real
people.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:29
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:29
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle Wa.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:29
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wa.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG
SEATTLE, WN.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wa

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG
SEATTLE, WN.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Quinton M. Wilson
nov 25 72 16558 34 NE
Sea Wash

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

21 Nov 72

Mrs. J.K. Ryder
18425 16th NE.
Seattle Wash.

11/24/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

SEATTLE RESIDENT IN U.S. MARINES.

Lt. Gregg Roberts
H & MS 20 (Pool) MCCRTG 20
M.C.A.S.
Cherry Pt., N. Carolina
28533

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/21/72

Rita Mary Shade
8200 SE 32nd
Mercer Is. Wa. 98040

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Esther L Brust
1843 NW 204th
Seattle Wash
98177

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

James D Sandras
18033 15th Place NE
Seattle Wa 98104

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Karl R Brust
1843 NW 204th
Seattle Wash
98177

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Deb & Joe Bogan
6203 - 148th Ave
Redmond Wash

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
NOV
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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25 NOV
1972
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MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
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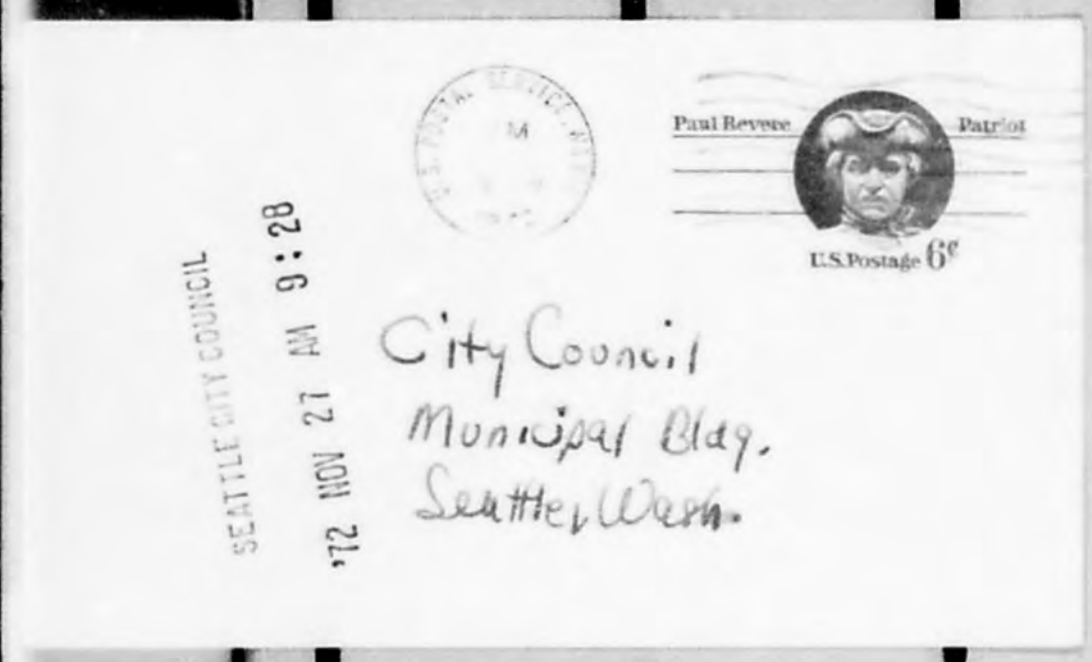
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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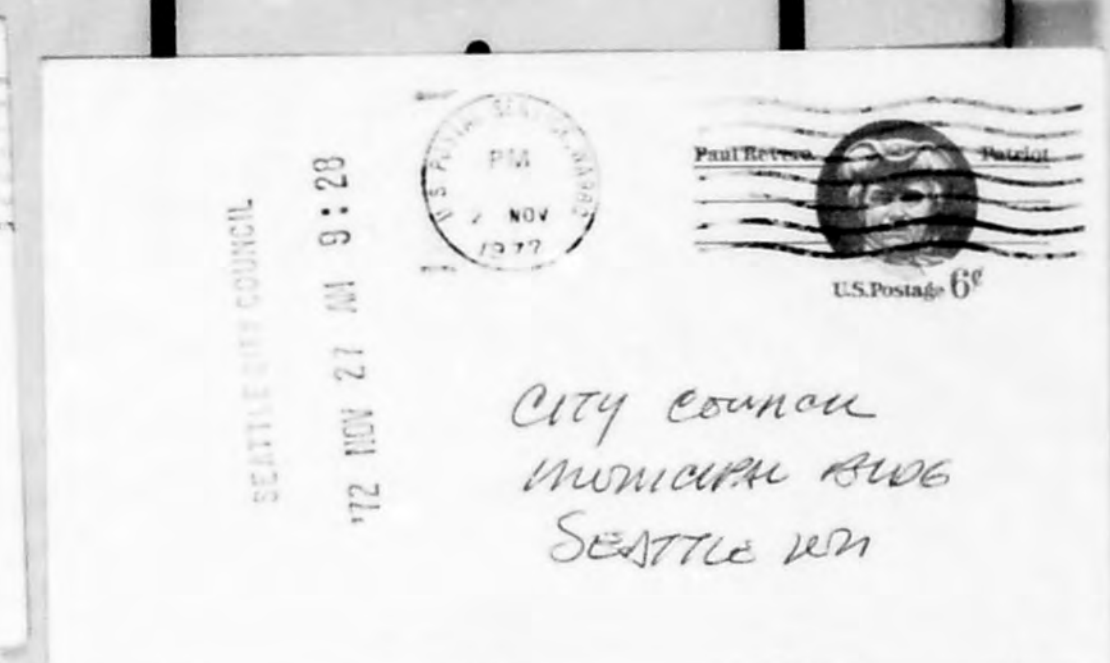
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:2
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash

CITY COUNCIL Nov 26-1972

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Grace O'Donnell
15848-38 NE
Seattle, Wash
98155

CITY COUNCIL 11/26/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Mrs Dolores Gregory
2714 N E 204th.
Seattle Wash 98155

City Council

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION of SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

10-22-72
Stan and Theresa Cay
323 -NE 158th
Seattle 98155

CITY COUNCIL 11/26/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Catherine P. McGoldrick
1541-95 NE Seattle, Wa

11-26-72

City Council:

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Joyce M. Dunlavey
1574 N.E. 170th
Seattle 98155

CITY COUNCIL.

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mrs. Richard Keller
15717- 3.rd Ave. N.E.
Seattle, WN. 98155

11-26-72

CITY COUNCIL 11/27/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Betty M. Robeson
3026 N.E. 203rd
Seattle, Wash.

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Mrs M.D. McKean
16559 23RD N.E.
Seattle, Wsn.

Nov. 26, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/26/72

City Council
: I am against the proposed
Liberation of Seattles Lewdness
Laws

Michael McManning
17031 14th. N.E.
Seattle, Wa 98155

CITY COUNCIL.
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES
LEWDNESS LAWS

11-26-72
Mrs. David J. Higgins
16765 - 39th Ave. N.E.
Seattle, Wa. 98155

Nov. 23, 1972

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Frances Fairfield
2519 NE. 137th
Seattle
Wash.

City Council
I am against the proposed Liberalization
of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Virgil E. Burkett
19531 40th P.l. N.E
Seattle 98155

Nov 26, 1972

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Nov 21 1972
Chas & Rae Cobb
4407 - S. 12
Tacoma, Wa.

11-26-72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES
LEWDNESS LAWS

S Blanchette
910 NE 178th Pl
Seattle, Wash

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES
LEWDNESS LAWS

Nov 26 1972 Catherine R McCloskey
18281-58 NE
Seattle Wn 98155

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/26/72
Mr. & Mrs. Harold McDonnell
14610 9th NE.
Seattle, Wash 98155

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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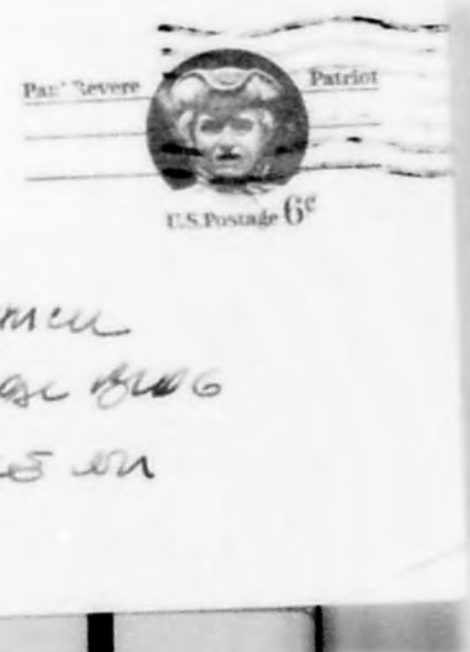
Paul Revere
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
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U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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26 NOV
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wa.

11-26-72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Evelyn M. Fleming
George C. Fleming
15832 10 NE
Seattle, wa 98155

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Nov 25

Mrs. J. A. McMahon
16736 Shore Dr. N.E.
Seattle 98155

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED HIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Lena H Maddock
16215 - 12 Ave NE
Seattle 98155

11-26-72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Mrs Ray C. Hall Jr
16535 Shore Dr. N.E.
Seattle 98155
Wash.

City Council

I am against the proposed Liberation of Seattles Lewdness Laws

Mr & Mrs J. P. Goodwin
831 NE 151 ST
SEATTLE WASH 98155
John P. Goodwin

City Council

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/26/72

1850 - NE 175th
Mr & Mrs Thomas.

CITY COUNCIL

Nov 26 1972

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Mr & Mrs Chas J. Hoffland
1718 15th N E
Seattle 98155

CITY COUNCIL:

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Nov 21 1972

Peter Hansen
18281 - 25th N.E.
Seattle Wash 98155

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle wsn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

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City Council
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Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
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City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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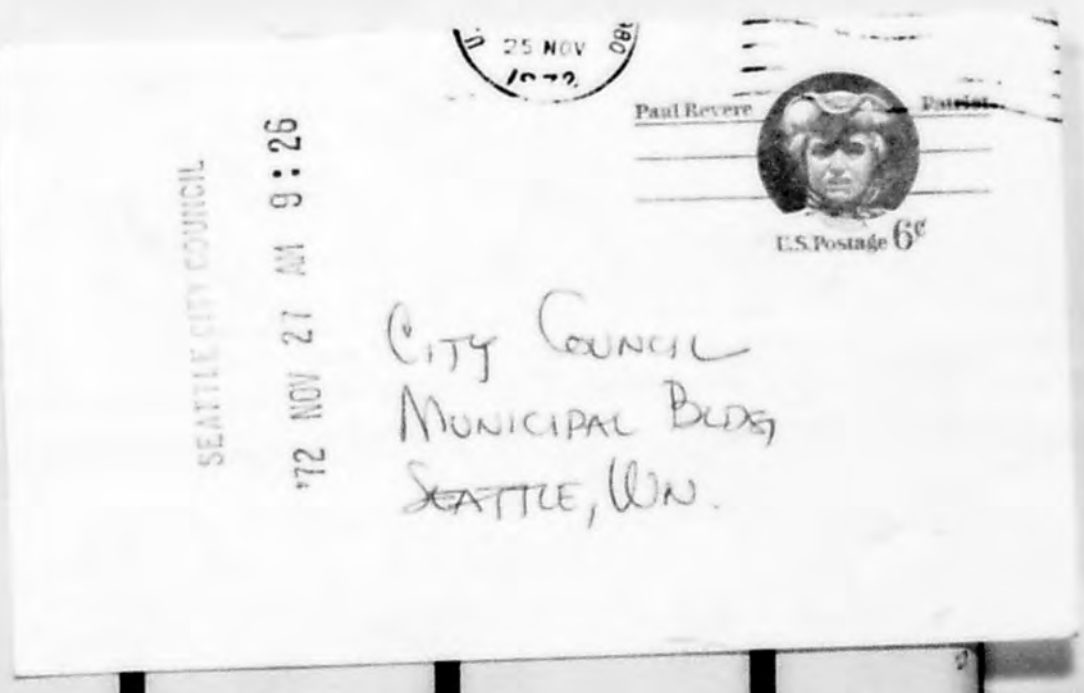
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:26
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG
SEATTLE, WN.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:26
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Patriot
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CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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SEATTLE, WN.

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Seattle Wn

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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

City Council —
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S
LEWDNESS LAWS.

22 Nov 1972

Delores and Jerry Schuh
18416 - 16th Ave.
Seattle 98155

11/25/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Connie Damesberger

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/02/72

Carolyn L. Ottesen
5470 NE 200th
Seattle, Wash. 98155

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.
Wm & Joan 537 Ravenna Blvd Seattle Wash

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES
LEWDNESS LAWS.
11-26-72

Ken Kottwitz
18807 37th NE
Seattle, Wash. 98155

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Katherine Morrison
50714 4th Ave NE
Seattle,
Wash.

Nov. 23, 1972

City Council
I am against the proposed Liberalization
of Seattles Lewdness Laws

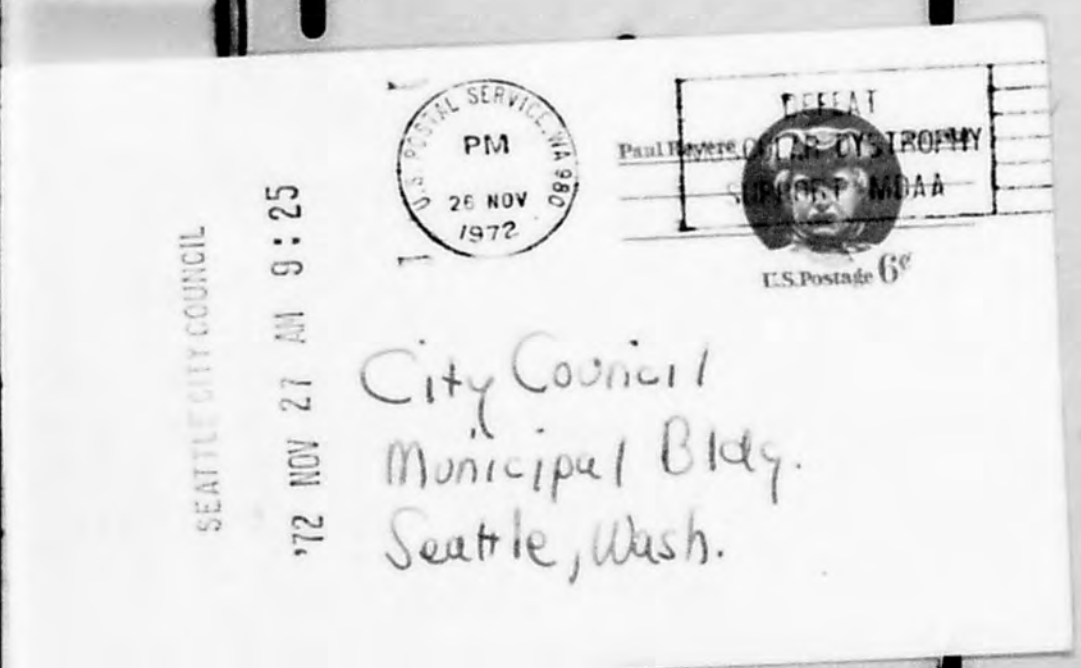
11/26/72

Tom J McCloskey
18281 - 58 NE 98155
Seattle, Wn

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES
LEWDNESS LAWS

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
PA
NOV
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 9:25
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WA 980
PM
26 NOV
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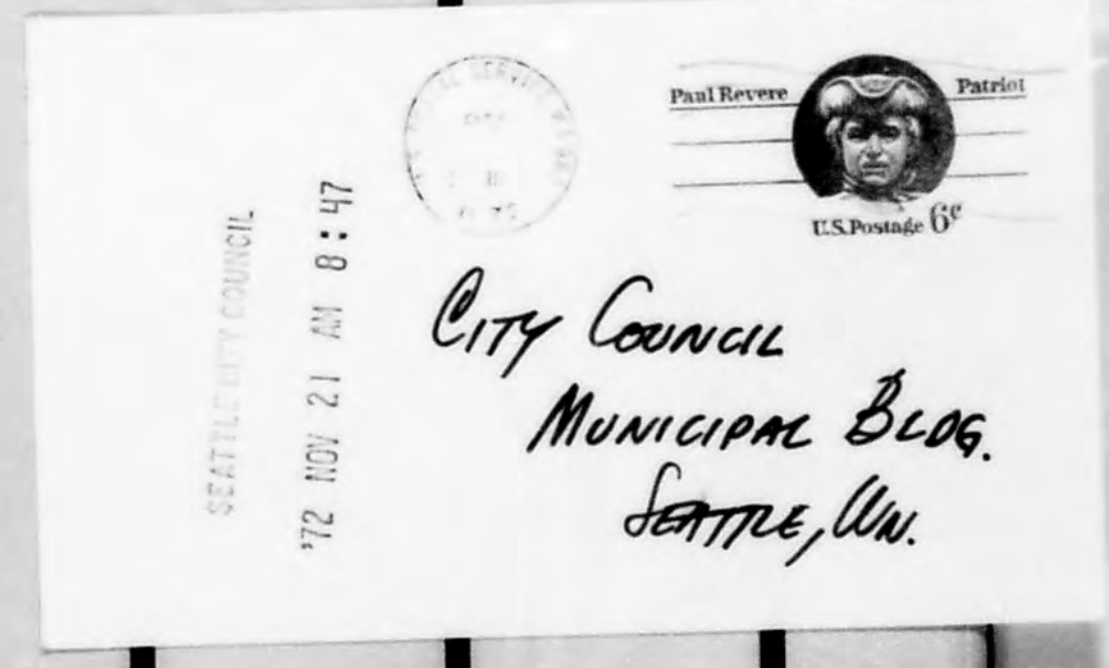
DEFEAT
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WA 980
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DEFEAT
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

PM
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
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U.S.Postage 6¢
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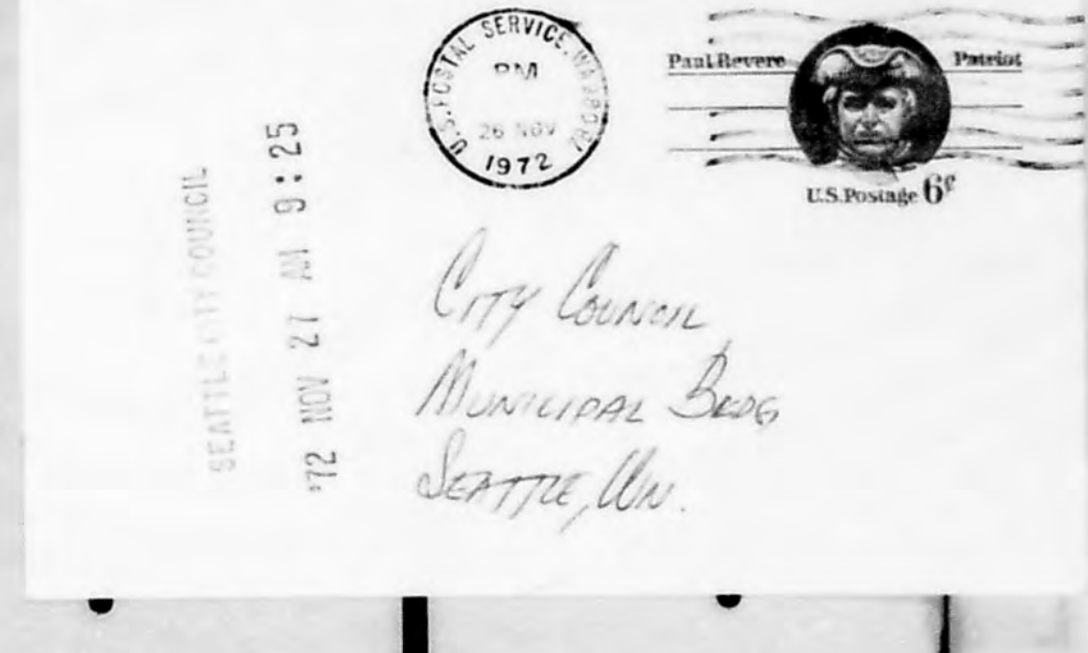
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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26 NOV
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

CITY COUNCIL 11-29-72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

James M O Connor
15619 36th NE
Seattle Wash

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Elaine Burkett
19531 40th Pl NE.
Seattle, 98155

11-26-72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Nov 21 1972
Mr & Mrs Sharon McPherson
5840 84th Ave SE,
Mercer Is Wash 98040

CITY COUNCIL- 11/20/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

William R. Strong
9839-25th SW
Seattle

City Council- 11/28/72

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

E. Gerald Teel
7779 203
Seattle Wn
11-28-72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

L. Belonia
14731-5th NE
Seattle, Wash

11/26/72

City Council Nov 28, 1972

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Sincerely
Katherine Teel
7779 203
Seattle, Wash 98133
11-28-72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/29/72

Mr & Mrs. Tom Folger
14625 - 9th NE
Seattle Wash. 98155

PM
1 DEC
1972

Paul Revere Patriot

SUPPORT MDAA

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
1 DEC
1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
1 DEC
1972

DEFEAT

Paul Revere Patriot

SUPPORT MDAA

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

PM
1 DEC
1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

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1 DEC
1972

ZIP CODE

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
1 DEC
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SUPPORT MDAA

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
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Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
1 DEC
1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:51

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council - I hope you will be able to cope with what you're getting up on. I am very much against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Margot Blacker
9838 - NE 2 St
Bellevue
Wash - 30/Nov/72.

City Council.
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Teel
777 N 203
Seattle, Wash 9833
11-25-72

CITY COUNCIL 11/27
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr & Mrs. Gary Andrews
10413 - S.E. 174th
Renton, Wash. 98055

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws

11/28/72

Sincerely,
Kimberly Teel
777 N 203
Seattle, Wash 98133

CITY COUNCIL - 11/28/72
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

R.A. Jemson
1703-106th N.E.
Bellevue, Wn.

CITY COUNCIL 11/27
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

MR AND MRS. LEROY BEERS
17126 - 67TH AVE WEST
EDMONDS, WN.

11/27
CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr. & Mrs. Michael Scott
21023 - 4th Ave West
Lynnwood, Wash.

11/28/72
CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Karyn Anderson
13 Diamond S Ranch
Bellevue, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 DEC 4 AM 8:52

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/27

City Council—

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

Bob Batie
17 - N.W. - 185th
Seattle, Wash. 98177

11/27/72

City Council—

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

Bob Kenyon
3622 - 90th N.E.
Bellevue, Wash.

11/27

City Council

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

Gary Corey
117 - N.W. - 185th
Seattle, 98177

11/27

City Council—

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

Mr & Mrs. Ken Cammenkild
20316 - 87th place West
Edmonds, Wash.

11/27/72

City Council sirs/

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

MR & MRS. R. E. ANDREWS
16510 - 120th S.E.
SEATTLE, 98005

11/27

City Council—

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

Karl Brill
17919 - Linden ave.
Seattle Wn. 98177

11/27

City Council—

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

R. J. Batie
117 Northwest 185th
Seattle, Wn. 98177

11/27/72

City Council—

I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness laws.

M. McKinley, JR.
1801 - 42nd N.W.
Seattle Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
26 NOV
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
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City Council
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Seattle, Wn.

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Seattle Wash

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Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Seattle Wn

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 4 AM 8:49
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

26 Nov 1972

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Dennis E Pelkan
1955 - 3rd W
Seattle, Wash 98177

CITY COUNCIL — NOV 27, '72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

William Tremper
9235 - N.E. 37th Place
Bellevue, Wn

11/26/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

David Wyatt
17028 Hamlin Rd. N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98155

11/27/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr. & Mrs. Waldo M. Reeds
931 - Canal Way
Elmonds, Washington

City Council

I am against the proposed Liberation of Seattles Lewdness Laws.

We strongly oppose steps in this direction

Mr & Mrs W. J. Carroll
18227 - 58th Ave N.E.
Seattle 98155

11/27

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mike Brill
17919 - Linden Ave.
Seattle, WN. 98177

CITY COUNCIL — 11/26/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Ruth E. De Land
18008 15th NE 401
Seattle, Wash.
98155

CITY COUNCIL — 11/27/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

James John
3622 - 121st St. S.E.
Bellevue, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WA 980
PM
26 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
~~Seattle~~, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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26 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:24

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WA 980
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26 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:25

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WA
PM
26 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:24

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:24

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:24

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:24

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
26 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Nov 21 1972

Lee Roe Cobb

1848-24 NE

Seattle Wash 98155

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws

Warren A. Kane

3022-N.E. 182 nd 98155

Seattle

11-26-72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

11/22/72

Mr & Mrs. John Caughlan

14609 9th Ave NE.

Seattle, Wash.

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Nov 21, 1972

Elaine and Dick Keller

15717 3rd NE

Seattle 98155

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws Nov 26-'72

W D De Land

18008-15th NE

Seattle wn 98155

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws

Mrs Emily Fox

15240 3rd N.E.

Seattle 98155

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

Lauraynel C. Jaeger

3323 N.E 158th

Nov 26, 1972

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws

Nov. 26, 1972

Linda K Manning

17031 14th NE

Seattle Wash 98155

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:52
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:29
PM
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

-PM
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:52
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

-PM
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 9:52
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:52
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 9:24
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Wm Little
20625 - 31st SE
Kathen, Wn 9801

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF ~~SEATTLE'S~~ LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/22/72

Mr & Mrs Donald Fagan
14604 9th NE.
Seattle, Wash. 98155

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Phillip Ramey
103 N. W. 171st
Seattle, Wn. 98177

Nov. 23 1972

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

W. L. Patterson
Edgewater Hotel
Seattle,
Wash.

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

CLEM KYNASTON
2815 - 88TH ST.
EVERETT, WN 98204

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE -PM- 29 NOV

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mr Don C Meeler
5723 NE 180th
Seattle

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Harry R. Jensen
1932 1/2 53rd AVE N.E.
Seattle Wash.
98155

City Council - Tim Hill

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Robert A Schmidt
18503 2nd Ave NE
Seattle, Wash.

11/20/72

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:49
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:49
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:54
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Kenneth Legal
8311 East 110th
Puyallup, Wash, 98371

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Thomas R Callahan
6619 210th SW
Lynnwood, Wash

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Russell Overby
5029 - 1st SW
Edmonds Wa
98020

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Jack Streit
7515 - 181st Pl. S.W.
Edmonds, Wa

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Bill Blackstock
9205 - N.E. 190th
Seattle, Wash.

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Charles Soellner
2212 - N.E. 175th
Seattle, Wn 98155

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

W. C. Murfess
7028 So 120 Pl
Seattle Wa
98178

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Monte Raines
15010 156 Pl. SE.
Renton Wa.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:45

City Council
Municipal Bldg..
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:45

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15

City Council,
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

James Phillips
Route 7, Box 1014
Bainbridge Island, Wn
98110

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

C.R. Allanson
13110 Puget Sound Blvd.
Edmonds

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Richard R. Mills
21204 - 99th Ave. So
KENT, WASH. 98031

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Edward Gray
4401 - 139th S.E.
Bellevue, Wn.
98006

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Charles W Brask (BRASK)
1843 NW 204th
Seattle Wash

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

James Foster
2039 - 79th N.E.
Bellevue, Wash. 98004

11-25-72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Richard Husby
7217 - N.E. 175TH #210
Bothell, Washington
98011

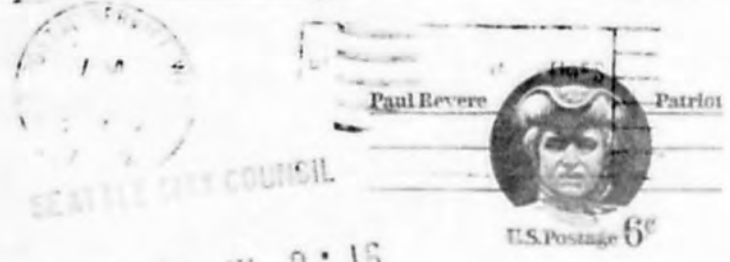
11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL - SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

William B. Patterson
5470 N.E. 200TH Pl.
Seattle, Wn.



'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

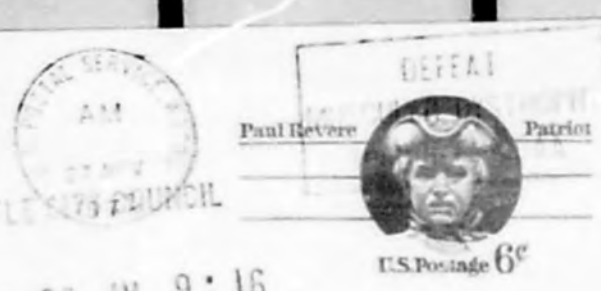
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:14
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.



'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/25/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws

Kenneth Wolfe
8873 - Juanita Lane
Kirkland, Wash
98033

11/24/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

Hayes Elliott
Box 168
Issaquah, Wn.
98392

11/25/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

~~Dow~~ Dowd Morehouse
2316 N. 192nd St. S.E.
Seattle, Wash

11-26-72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

Rachael Martin
7825 - 227th Place S.W.
Edmonds, Washington
98020

11-25-72

City Council —
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws

Charles Day
24220 - 89th Pl. S.W.
Edmonds, Washington
98020

11/24/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

H. D. Burley
3632 - G St.
Bremerton, Wn.
98310

11/22/72

City Council
I am against the propose liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Donald W. Hagerty 18735 - 61st Place N.E.
Seattle, Wn. 98155

11/27/72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws

John J. Brodal
7232 Paine Fld
Everett, Wn.

AM
COUNCIL
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
THOMAS JEFFERSON
UNITED STATES
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U.S. POSTAGE
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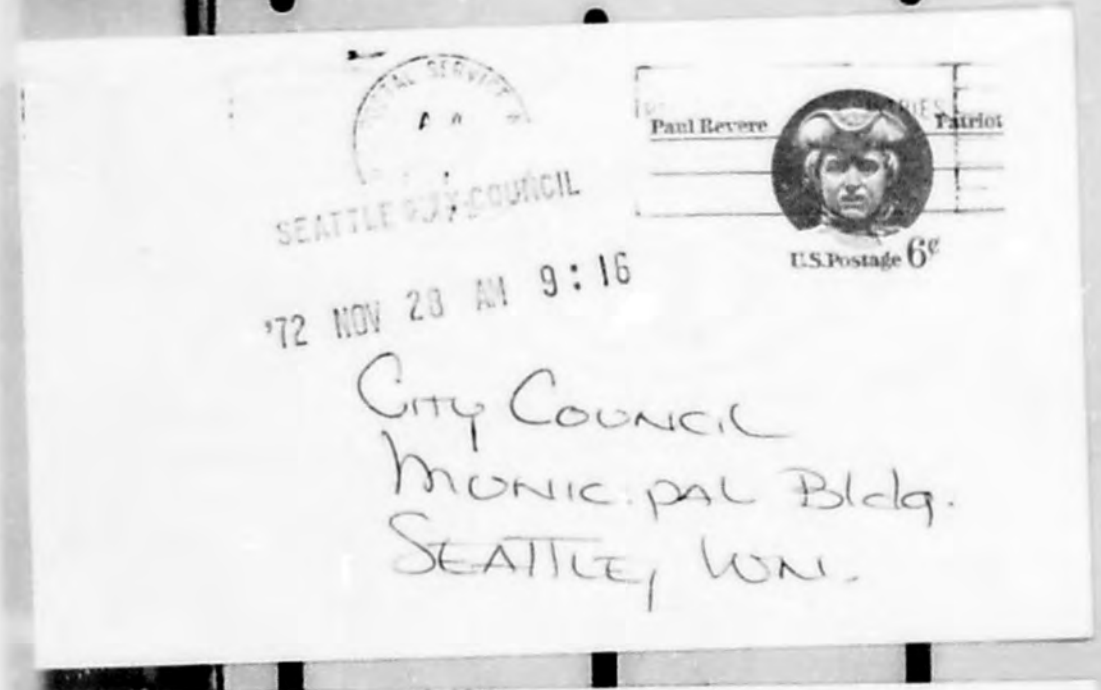
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

City Council 11/22/72

I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Roger B. Wright, 18335 - 17th Place N.W.
Seattle, Wn. 98177

11/26/72

City Council

I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Robert Weld
22922 - 85th Place.
Edmonds, Wash. 98020

11/26/72

City Council

I Am Against the PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Marta Ashton
1552 - N.E. 175th St.
Seattle, Wn. 98155

11/26/72

City Council

I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Steven Sweet
22431 - 78th W.
Edmonds, Wash 98020

11/26/72

City Council

I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

WAYNE PERER
22521 - 72ND W.
EDMONDS, WASH. 98020

11/24/72

City Council

I am against the proposed Liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Del Hoy
22105 - 67th W.
Mountlake Terrace
Wash. 98043

Nov 27, 1972

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Sincerely

Don Demaray

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL

I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS

William Luker
12121 - S.E. 40th Lane
Bellevue, Wash. 98006

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

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Seattle, Wn.

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Seattle, Wn.

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Seattle, Wn.

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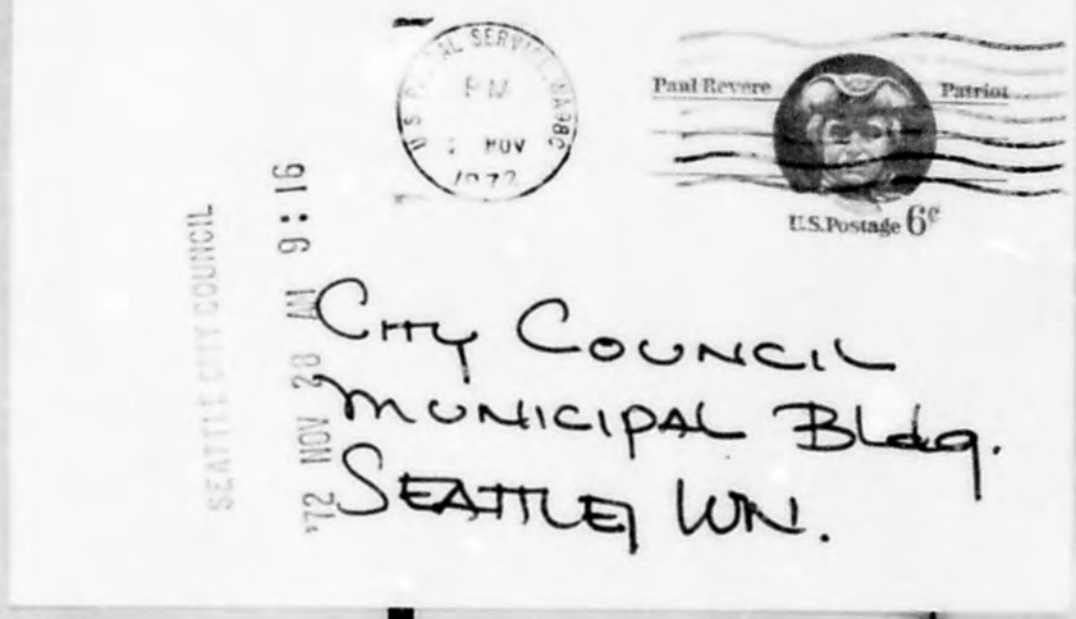
Seattle, Wn.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Seattle, Wn.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/24/72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattles
Lewdness Laws

David Brophe
P.O. Box 63
Silverdale, Wash. 98383

11/25/72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattles
Lewdness Laws.

Richard M. Cleven, Lt. 8, Box 8584
Bainbridge Island, Wash.
98110

11-25-72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's
Lewdness Laws.

Fred Lockhart
23014-81st Place W.
Edmonds, Wn.
98020

11/25/72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's
Lewdness Laws.

Jon Lindberg
21731-95th West
Edmonds, Wash 98020

11/25/72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's
Lewdness Laws.

Norman Johnson
11453-23rd Pl. So.
Woodway, Wash.

11/27/72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness Laws.

William J. Pruit
20427 52nd AVE NW
Seattle WA. 98177

11/24/72

City Council —
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness
Laws.

Larry Greig
14706-Dunke Ave N.
Seattle, Wash 98133

11/24/72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness Laws.

Neil Cameron
8224-224 S.W.
Edmonds, Washington
98020

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:17

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:17

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAGE

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 AM 9:17

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/25/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Sonya Kaivola
Route 5, Box 525
Bainbridge Island, Wash.

11/24/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Jerry Deeny
8883 Seashore Drive
Mercer Island, Wn
98040

11/26/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

Mike Buchanan
21907-83rd Ave.
Edmonds, Wn. 98020

11/25/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Darrill Meyer
817 Poplar Way
Edmonds, Wash. 98020

11/24/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

George Cox
Route 7 Box 7516
Bainbridge Island 98110

11/27/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

David Harris
12213 Cyrus Rd.
Lynnwood. Wash
98036

11/24/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Lester Hoad
19303 Greenwood Ave N.
Seattle, Wash 98133

11/26/72

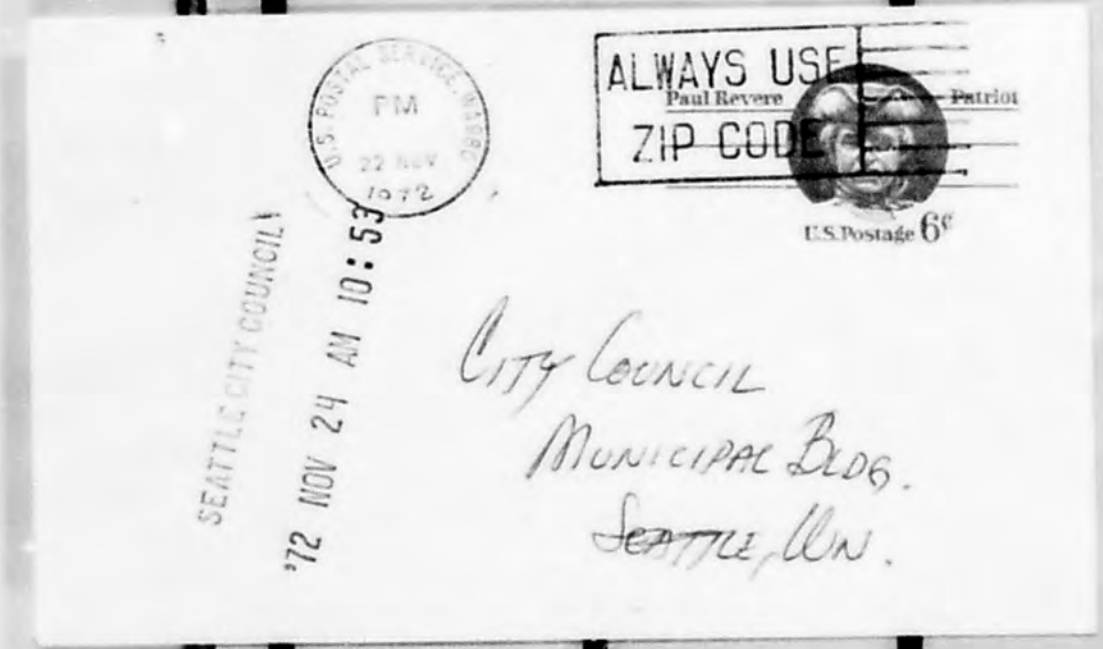
City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle lewdness laws.

Ronald Long
11628-10th N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98155

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
NOV
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

AM
27 NOV
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn


U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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22 NOV
1972
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Paul Revere
Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

AM
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:17
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:54
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/20/72

City Council-

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

John Stednick
6016 So. 118th Pl.
Seattle 98178

11/26/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Ronald Neufeld
1819 - N. 200th
Seattle, Washington
98133

11-22-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Faye Kenyon

11/26/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

John Dunlap
7802 - Larch Way
Lynnwood, Wash.
98036

11-22-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

M. Cleary

17649 8th NE
Bothell Wash.

11/20/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Michael E. Buchanan
21907 - 83rd W.
Edmonds, Wn 98020

11-22-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Audrey Peterby
5021 77 E 27th
Bellevue, Wash

11/20/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Jack Lane
17621 N.E. 185th
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAGE MAY 98
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NOV 1972

HELP GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
PAUL REVERE PATRIOT HANDICAPPED

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle WA

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WA 980
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NOV
1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11-22-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Brian G. Laush
431 12th Pl. N.
Edmonds, Wa. 98020

11-22-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

E. A. Cameron

11-22-72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Bud Davison

11-22-72.

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

T. C. Hamrick
15521 35th N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98155

11-22-72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Karen Daugherty

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Roy A Eldred
10515 Woodinville Dr #93
Bothell, Wa. 98011

11-22-72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Paul G Gardner
18805-37th NE
Seattle 98155

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Gilbert Riddell
635 N.E. 201
Seattle Wa 98155

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

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22 NOV
'72

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, WASH. D.C.
PM
22 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG
SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, WASH. D.C.
-PM
22 NOV
1972

Paul Revere Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

(JOHNSON)

30839 50th Pl SW
Federal Way, Wash 98002

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mac Fincham
1807 118TH So
APT 206
Seattle Wa

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Penny L. Windham
8036 N.E. 27th
Bellevue Wash 98004

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Frank R Callais
414 Pontius Ave North
Seattle, Wash.

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Marvin A Hedeen
15425 NE 12
Bellevue Wa 98007

11-22-72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Patricia J Brown
1223 169 Ave N.E
Bellevue, Wa 98008

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Ray Emory
5319 W. Mercer Way
Mercer Island, Wash.
98040

11/21/72

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Jerald L. Bryant
7802 139th Pl. N.E.
Redmond, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
-PM
1972
HELP GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 7 AM 8:34
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
6 DEC
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG
SEATTLE WN

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
-PM
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 PM 4:15
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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26 NOV
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:28
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
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1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
-PM
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE WASH
-PM
NOV
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

11/21/72

City council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

John Stuetzle
10406 11th SW
Seattle WA

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Sharon, Seattle, WA.
Donna Simon, Seattle, WA.
Jan Smith, Mill Cr., WA

11/21/72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

A. O. Cameron
Box 284
BELFAIR, WA 98528

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Nov 23 1972
Ward and Anita Fopalinski
14517 8th NE.
Seattle Wa

11/21/72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Jack Robertson
Box 178
Monroe, Wash

11/21/72

City Council.
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Dick Hood
7306 Canyon Rd E.
Puyallup Wash.

11/21/72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Randall Smith
908 Colby St.
Everett, Wash.

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Parnell G. Hoff
15815 - 14TH N.E.
SEATTLE WN

Paul Revere Patriot

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Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

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Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

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Seattle, Wash.

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City Council
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Seattle, Wash.

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SEATTLE, WN

Paul Revere Patriot

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City Council
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Seattle, Wash.

Paul Revere Patriot

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
SEATTLE, WN

City Council —
I Am Against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness
laws.

Pat Callahan

City Council
I Am Against the proposed
liberalization of Seattles
Lewdness laws.

Mike Carahers

City Council —
I am against the proposed
liberalization of Seattle's
lewdness laws.

June S. Munson
14816 Bothell Way NE #338
Seattle, Wash. 98155

City Council —
I am against the proposed
liberalization of Seattle's
lewdness laws!

H. Striplund
P.O. Box 24324
Fremont Annex
Seattle

City Council
I Am Against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattles
Lewdness laws.

C. M. Chubb

City Council —
I am against the
proposed liberalization
of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Roger L Shaw

City Council
I Am Against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattles
Lewdness laws.

Edna Chubb

PM
24 NOV
1972
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
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U.S.Postage 6¢
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 DEC
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash
5

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 30 AM 9:41
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

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PM
30 NOV
1972
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV
City
AM
Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. WASH. D.C.
PM
30 NOV
1972
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 30 AM 9:41
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Phil Lawrence

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Jean Bigelow

City Council –
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Astud Erickson
Peggy Dascher

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Lana Schmid

City Council –
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Linda E. Taylor

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Angilene C. Wallace

City Council –
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Harriet McClain
(Mrs W C McClain)

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Dale Hagen

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

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City Council
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Seattle, Wa.

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Paul Revere Patriot

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

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Seattle, Wash

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 27 PM 4:15

Paul Revere Patriot

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City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Paul Revere Patriot

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'72 NOV 30 AM 9:41

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mr + Mrs R.E. Cotter

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs. Harry Sandvik

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

O. R. Gibbs

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Ron Murish

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Emma L. Hamilton

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/28/72

Gaith Routledge
303 NE 194TH
Seattle WA
98155

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

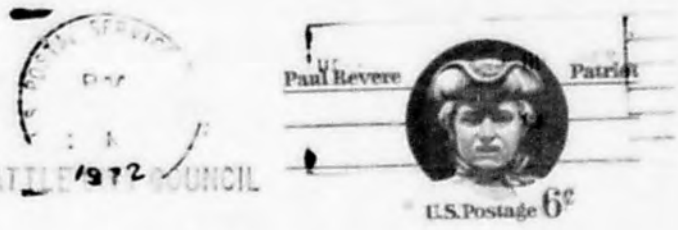
NOV 26, 1972

Rene Lovar
19532 12TH NE
Seattle Wa - 98155

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Ruth E McCarty

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:13
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.



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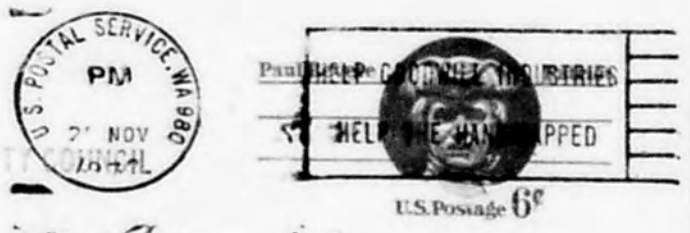
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.



'72 NOV 29 AM 9:12
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

'72 DEC 11 AM 10:28
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:12
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

'72 DEC 11 AM 10:28
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

'72 DEC 11 AM 10:28
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn

11-26-72

City Council

I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS

FROM: Rick Bolton
17126 11th Place
Alderwood Manor, Wn.

City Council
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Carl M. Wang
1503 17th Ave. E.

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Carol Newman

City Council
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Mr & Mrs Al Aung
5467 A E 200 Slaw
Seattle Washington 98155

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Roger D Knight

City Council:
I AM against the proposed Liberalization of SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Dolas E Manning
3008 228 SE
Bothell, Wn. 98011

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

I have lived in Seattle previously for many years & am concerned about this.

Lillian L. Sarvis
5302 Talbot Rd.
Edmonds, Wash.
98020

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Ray M Manning
3008 - 228th S.E.
Bothell Wn 98011

Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 28 PM 12:53

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 PM 12:53

Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wash

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

Paul Revere Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15

Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Revere Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wa.

Paul Revere Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S.Postage 6¢

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

11-26-72

City Council:
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

Mr & Mrs. R Mahaffy
14533-28th N.E.
Seattle 98155

11-26-72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws.

Mrs. Booth
123, N.E. 170th
Seattle, Wash.
98155

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle Lewdness Laws.

Ronald L. Zantzke

City Council
I am against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness Laws

Mary J Vonlenthe
Russ A. Vonlenthe

City council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness Laws.

Carol J. Zantzke

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws!

A. P Berg
Dore L Berg

City council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness laws.

Melvin B Berge

CITY COUNCIL 11-26-72
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Sue Erak

SEATTLE, WA

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S. Postage 6¢

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S. Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

U.S. Postage 6¢

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CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

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Paul Revere — Patriot

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
Marilee A Hisenburg

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
Cathy Peterson

Seattle
11/27/72

City Council:

I am against the proposed liberdigeblon of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Tom Baldazar
3906 176th Pl SW

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
John Colleyer

SEATTLE WN
NOV 26, 1972

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

Mr & Mrs Harold W Trodsham
841 NE 195th
SEATTLE WASH
98155

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
Carl Kouns

Nov 26, 1972

City Council:

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles lewdness laws

Mrs J C Wacker
3814 NE 190th Pl
Seattle Wn

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
Mrs Frank Ledbetter

PM
Paul Revere
Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:17
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wash

AM
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Revere
Patriot
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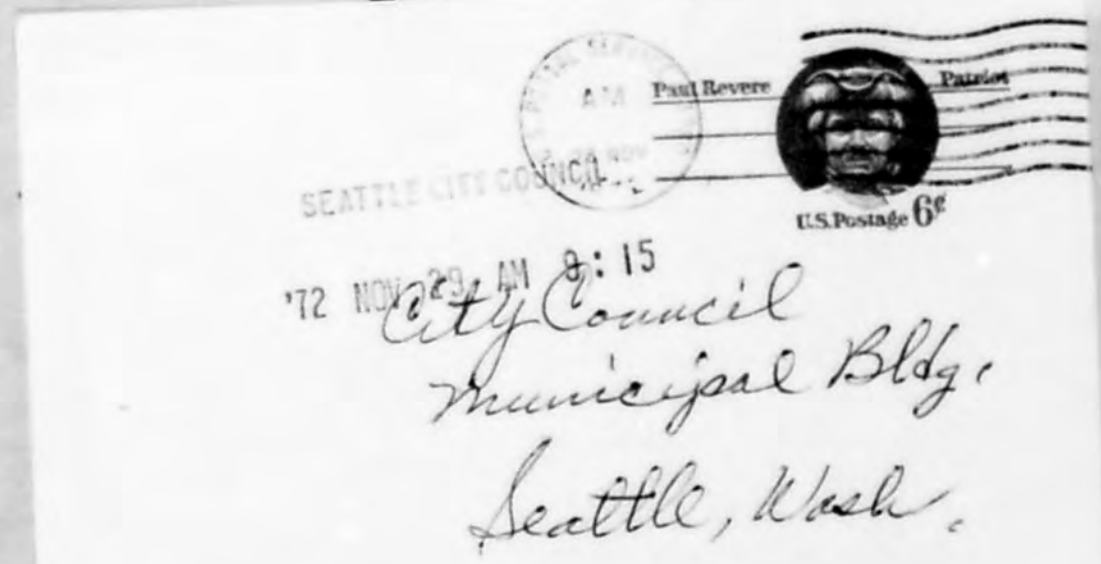
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.


Paul Revere
Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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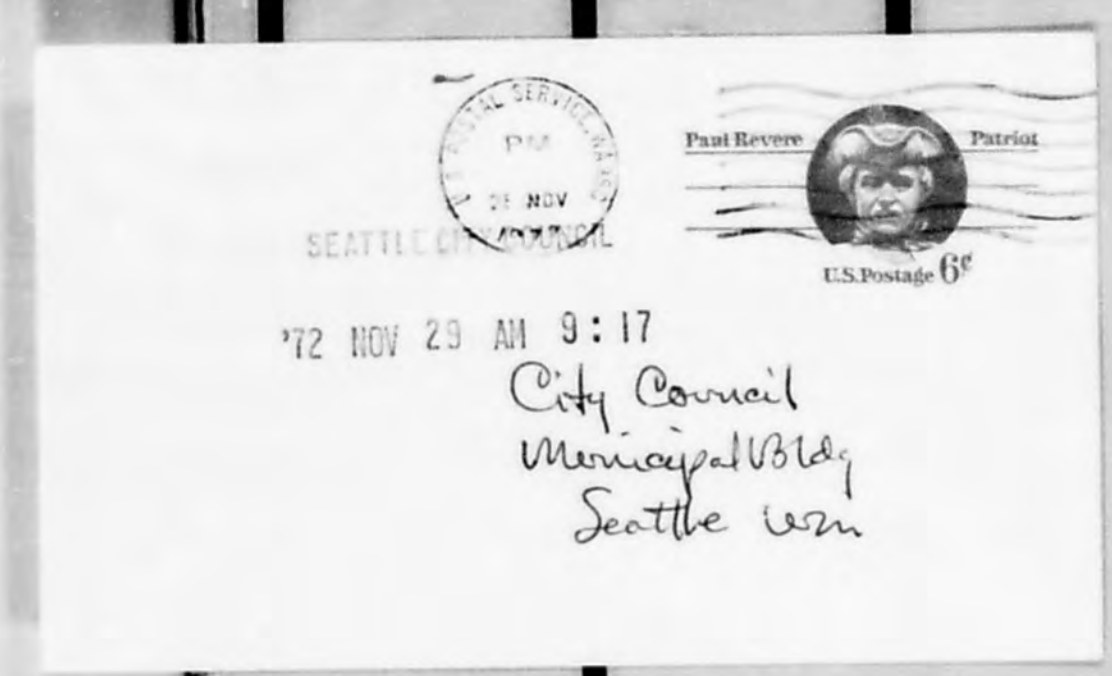
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.


Paul Revere
Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wash

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

Paul Revere
Patriot
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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:17
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wa.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wa.

City Council —
I Am Against the proposed Liberalization of Seattles Lewdness laws.

Lyla Hatfield

City Council —
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Laurence E. Greig

City Council —
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Chapke F. Gazasek

City Council —
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Barbara A. Greig

11-26-72

City Council:
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws

Mary Lavelle
NE 170th.
1231
Seattle Wash
98155

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.
Timmie Dolan

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Ricky D. Austad

City Council 11/26/72
I am against the proposed Liberalization of Seattle's Lewdness Laws.

Lyall Hoy
19203 - 3rd Place E.
Bothell, Wash.
98011

Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AM 27 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 25 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 2 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

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Paul Revere Patriot

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 2 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

11-26-72

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Barbara L Erak

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Barbara J Ristad

11/24/72

City Council
I am against the propose liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Sam A. Schille
11403 - E. Ibberson Rd.
Everett, Wash.
98201

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Grace Thompson

City Council --
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattles Loudness laws.

Joe Erak

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs Lydia Dutcher

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Marilyn L Baker

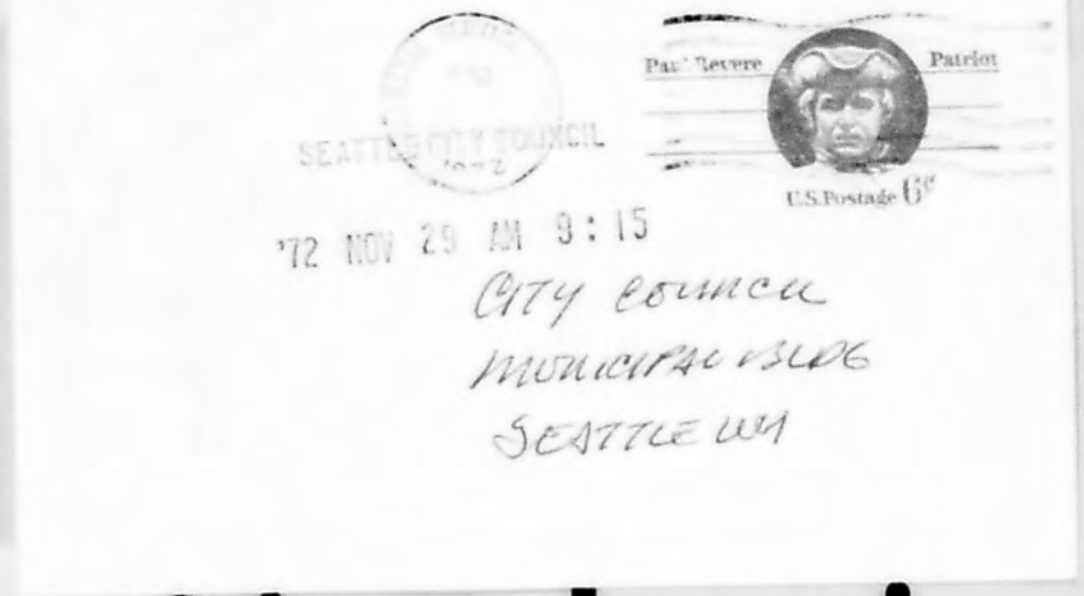
CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS ~~LAWS~~

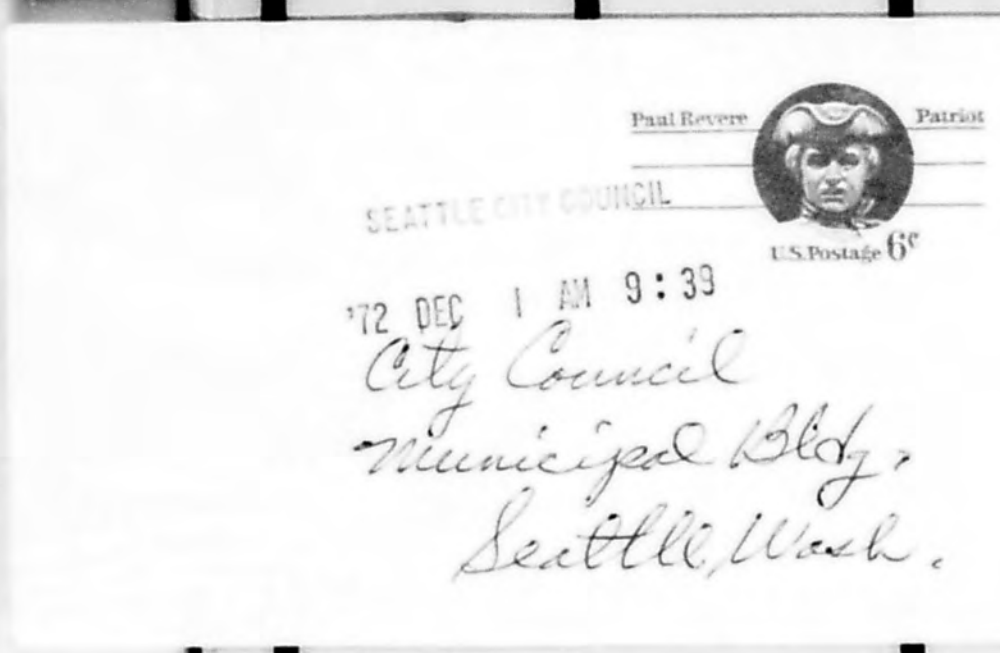
Howard W Valenta
Carole B Valenta
18324 - 3rd N.E.
Seattle, Wash.

Nov 28 '72

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn


SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 DEC 1 AM 9:39
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

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ALWAYS USE
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 1
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
I Am Against the proposed
Liberalization of Seattle's
Lewdness Laws

D. R. Klopstein

Nov 26, 72

City Council:
I am against the proposed liberalization
of Seattle's lewdness laws

Mr & Mrs Donald E. Bore
18060 - 10th ave N.E.
Seattle, WA

11-26-72

City Council
I am against the proposed
Liberation of Seattle lewdness
laws

MR & MRS. JIM NAGLE
16516 - 18TH. NE
SEA - WA - 98155
EM 2-0677

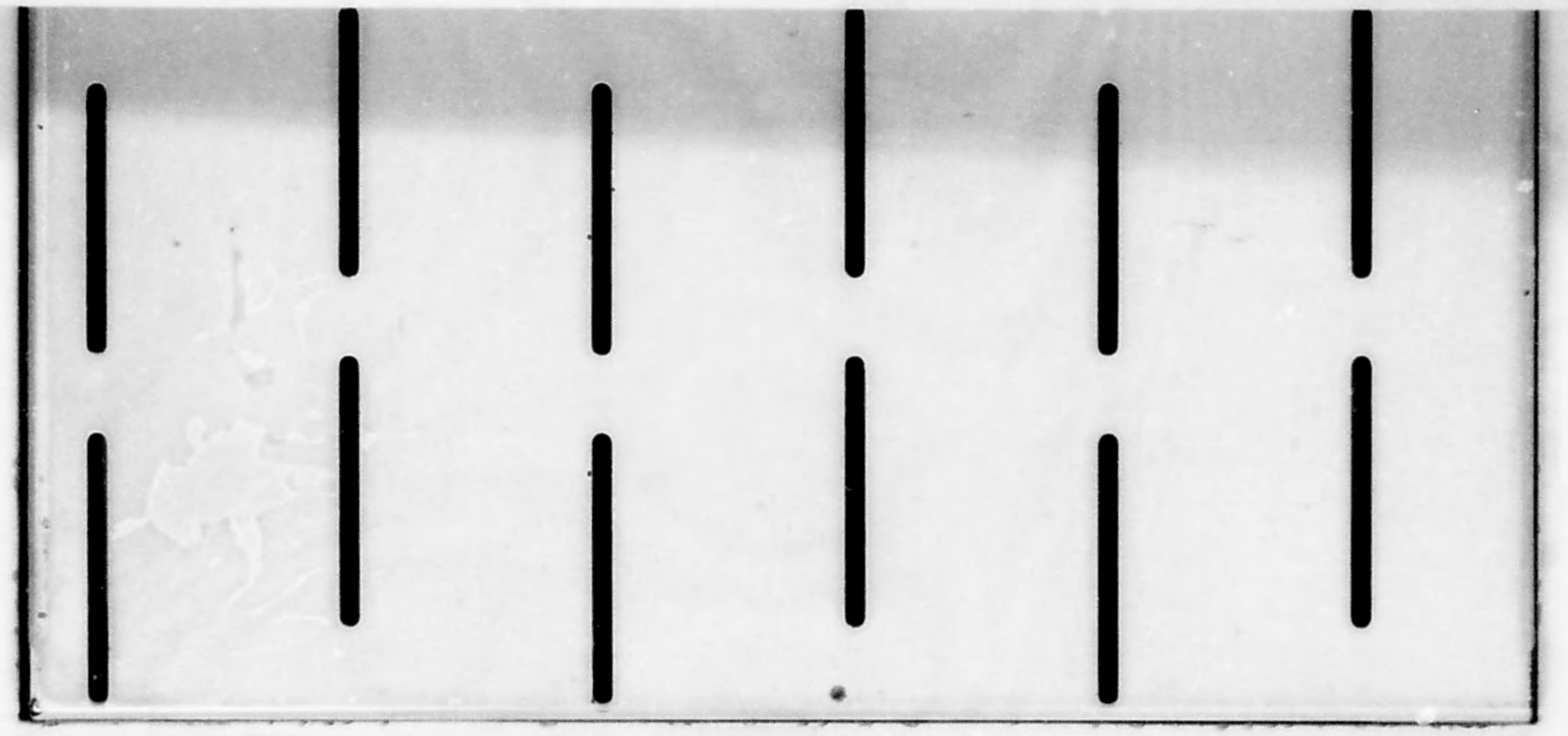
City Council
I am against the
proposed liberalization
of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Dorothy J Thompson
Russell Thompson

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED
LIBERALICATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Lefty Lee
9707 NE 191
Bothell
Wash

#CF 271934



PM
Paul Revere
28 NOV
1972

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 ~~NOV~~ 29 AM

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
28 NOV

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

PM
28 NOV
1972

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere

Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:15

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs. Charles F. Hazard
10340 11th N.E.
Seattle 98177

City Council
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Claudia Sales
240 Boffell Dr E.
Seattle 98102

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Virginia L Camilla
9050 Meridian Pl No.
Seattle Wa 98103

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Janet C. Tabb
9810 30th N.E.
Seattle, Wa 98115

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

K.A. Whiting
3259 57th SW.
98116

City Council -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Nancy C Gannon
321 Boston St
Seattle, Wa 98109

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Maurine M. Johnson
2605 W. Armour
Seattle, Wa 98199

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Ernest A Johnson
2605 W. Armour St.
Seattle 98199

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
28 NOV
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:12
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:13
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
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'72 NOV 29 AM 9:13
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:12
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:13
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

2 Maple
2511 3rd S.W.
Seattle, 98119
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
2 NOV
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Richard Tabell
9810 38th N.E.
Seattle 98115

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Kate Jo Stautz
3307 6th West
Seattle, WA 98119

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Marian Wagner
4525 - 53rd S.W.
Seattle, Wash 9816

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

[illegible]
7525 Beacon Ave S
Seattle, Wash 9810

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Olga E. Blackstock
3621 N.E. 110th.
City

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Marion D. Mayhle
2517 - 2nd Ave W.
Seattle, Wn. 9819

City Council
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Olga E. Blackstock
3621 N.E. 110th
City

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws. As a Seattle teacher and mother of three children, I feel the responsibility of supporting people in office who will promote decency and not degrade the moral climate!

Kathleen Mayhle

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:35

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Susan J. Christenson
2438 Queen Anne N.
Seattle 98109

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle lewdness laws

[illegible]
2610 - 1st Ave
Seattle, Wash
98119

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Charles Christenson
2438 Queen Anne N
Seattle

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Kay Roy
98119
2610 1st Ave W.
Seattle, Wash

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Pat Shuiley
2901 - 1st N.
Seattle 98109

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Mrs Lynn E. Hyslop
3643 - 35th Ave W.
Seattle, Wash 98199

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

P.W. Shuiley
2901 - 1st No
Seattle 98109

City Council -

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Delora Lee Tindall
57 West Etruria
Seattle 98119

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:14

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL '72 NOV 29 AM 9:12

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:19

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL '72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

'72 NOV 29 AM 9:16

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL '72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE PM 28 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S.Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL '72 NOV 29 AM 9:17

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Kenneth A. Peterson
Kenneth A. Peterson
12530 8th Ave NW
Seattle Wash
98177

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Barbara Jean Parsons
3055 - 3rd Ave. West
Seattle, Wash. 98119

City Council
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Earle S. Reinwald
Earle S. Reinwald
1520 N E 137th
98125
Seattle 11/27/72

11-27-72
City Council
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

DANA RUTHFORD
5324 NORTHEAST 69TH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98115

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

2644 23rd W
Seattle Wash
Jerry L Adams
98199
11/21/72

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Caralee a Poole Pook
3614 37th Ave West
Seattle 98199

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.
11/20/72

A. Lynn Leonard
2200 NE 88th Sp. 25
Seattle. Washington 98115

City Council -
I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

William L Dickinson
Dickinson
3811 - NE 115th
Seattle 98125

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

-PM

2 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

PM

22 NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN.

-PM

NOV 1972

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere Patriot

U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 22 AM 8:49

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11-22-72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Marie Seddon
5423 37th S.W.
Seattle Wa
98126

11/21/72

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Hollinger, Pete
98178

Pete Hallinger
10044-57 th S
Seattle Wash

CITY COUNCIL 11-22-72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

DON & RON JOHNSON
Dean Upshaw
U of W
98195 Seattle, Wash.

11/21/72

City Council-

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Frank Davis
5615-South Juniper
Seattle, Wash 98178

11-22-72

CITY COUNCIL-

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

MACY J. OSMON
5902 39TH AVE SW.
98116 SEATTLE, WASH.

11/21/72

City Council-

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

LA Cook) - 13736-1st Ave NE
Seattle Wash 98125

CITY COUNCIL - 11-22-72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

JOHN OSMON
5902 39TH AVE SW
SEATTLE, WN.

CITY COUNCIL 11/20/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

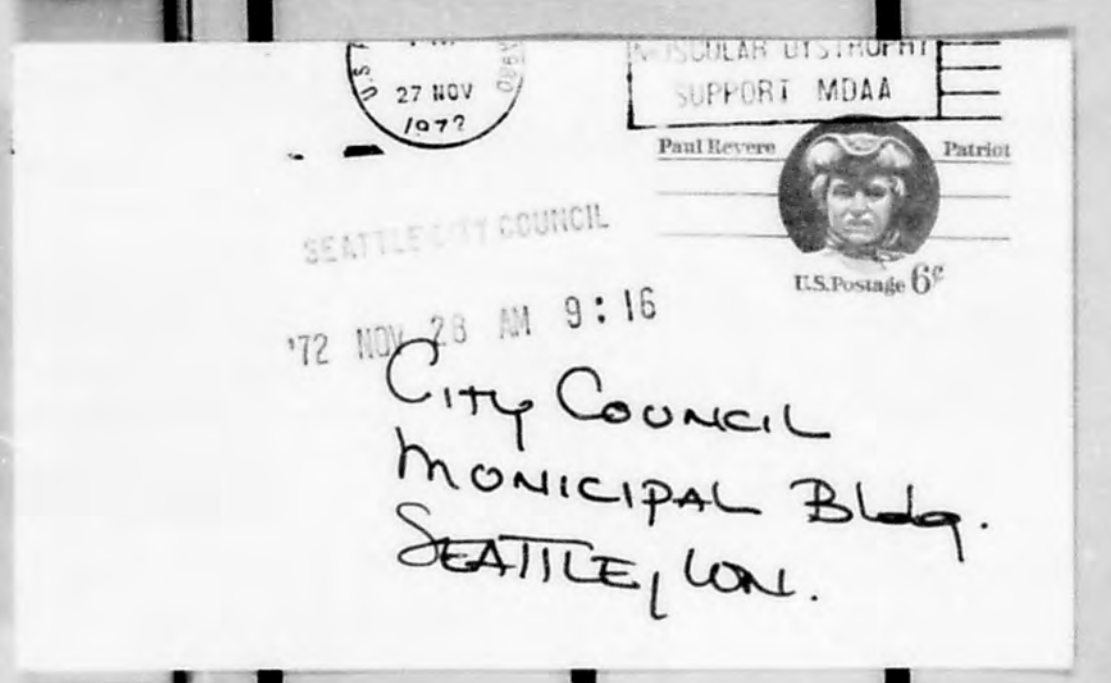
JAMES M. PIRIE
6802-52ND N.E.
SEATTLE, WN.
98115

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

HELP GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
THE HAND-CAPPED
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 24 AM 10:54
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.


MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
SUPPORT MDAA
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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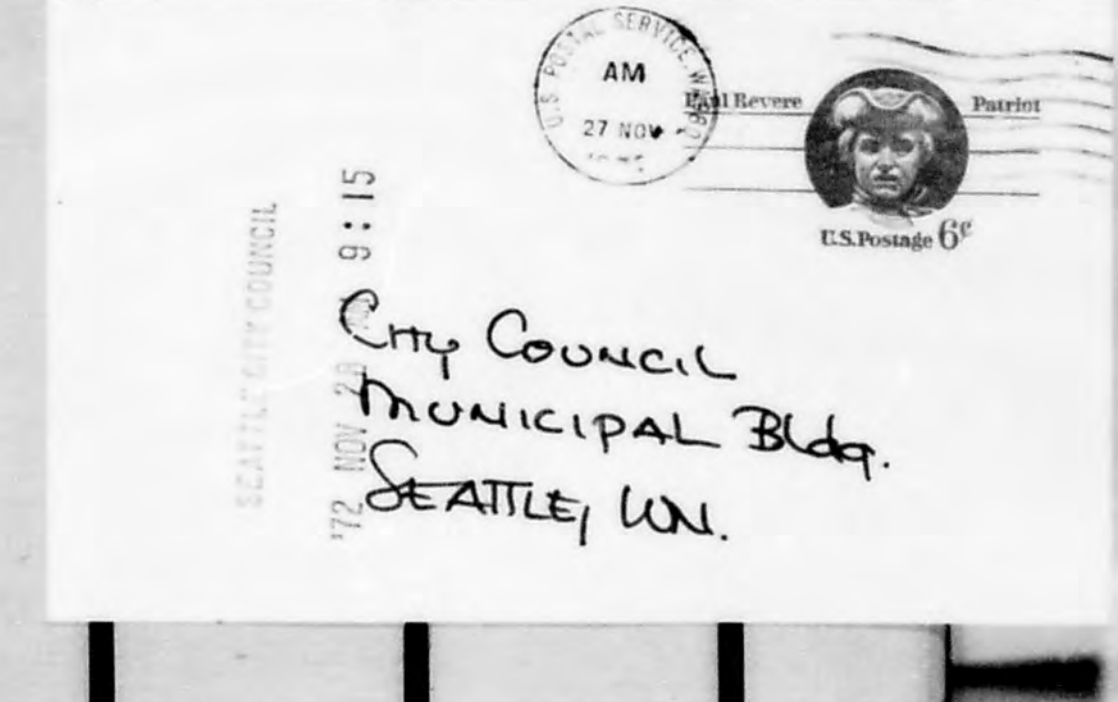
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.


Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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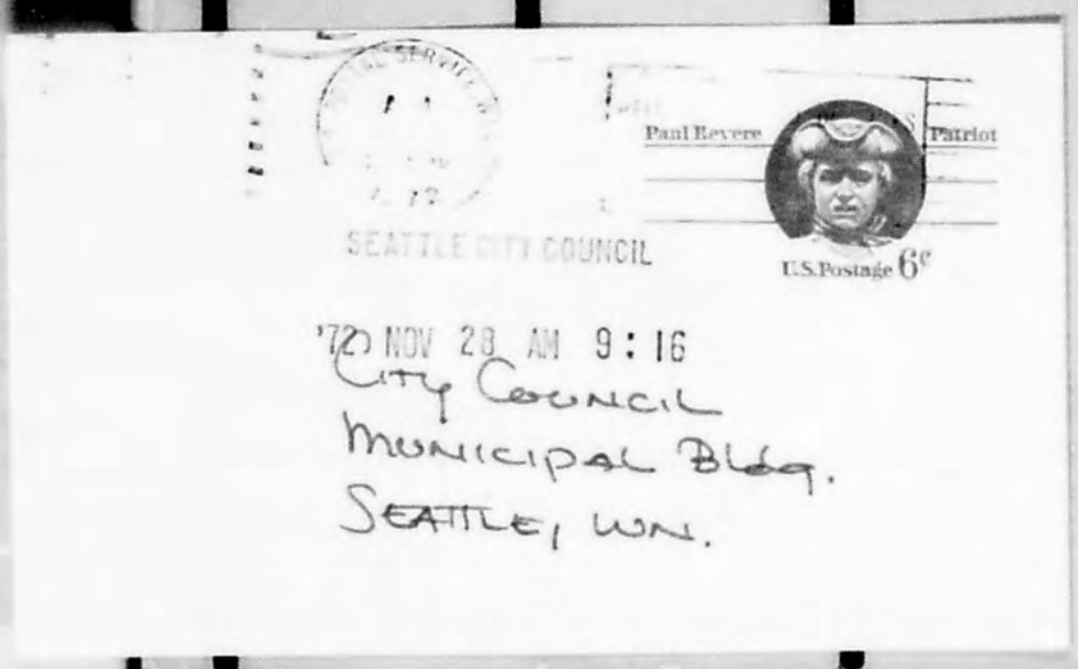
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.


Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:15
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/24/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Pat Williams
1001 E. John Apt #402
Seattle, Wn 98102

11-22-72

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION of SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

EMILY JOHNSON
2618 West Vermont Way W.
Seattle, WN.

11/26/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mrs. Joan Alcott
6866-52nd N.E.
Seattle, Wash 98115

11-22-72

CITY COUNCIL -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION of SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

BYRON JOHNSON
2618 West Vermont Way W.
Seattle, WA

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAW.

Arthur Forland
2111 N. 46th
Seattle, Wn. 98103

11/24/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

H. William Cramer
3371-46th N.E.
Seattle, Wn. 98105

11/25/72

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE ~~PROPOSED~~ LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Thomas Gordon
725 N. 79th
Seattle, Wash. 98103

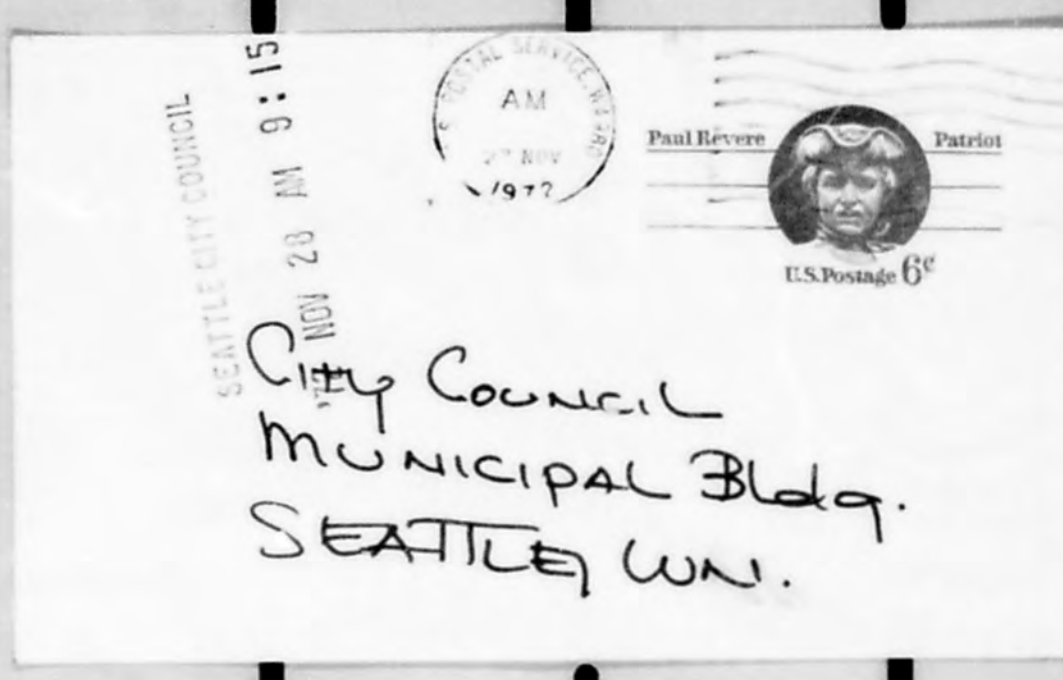
11/25

CITY COUNCIL
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

william l. dickenson
3811-n.e. 115th
seattle, washington

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 A1 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

27 NOV
1972
SUPPORT MDAA
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:16
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.


AM
27 NOV
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Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
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City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢
'72 NOV 28 AM 9:17
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/24/72

City Council
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Robert A. Dittman
4611 N.E. 103rd
Seattle 98125

City Council
I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Juanita J. Pirie
6802-52nd N.E.
Seattle, WA. 98115

11/26/72

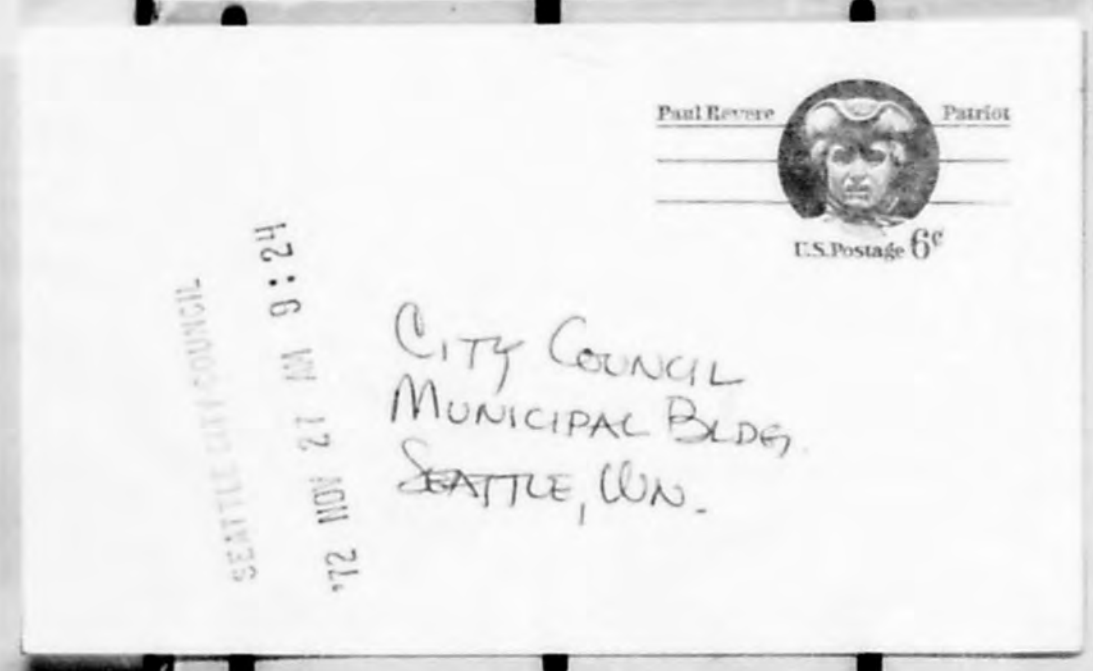
City Council
I Am AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Beverly B Roberts
6807-52 NE
SEATTLE, WA.

11/27/72

City Council -
I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

James Dittle
5109-S.W. Stanford
Seattle, Wash.
98116

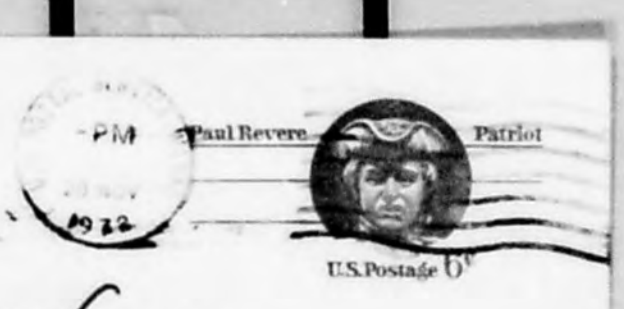


City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

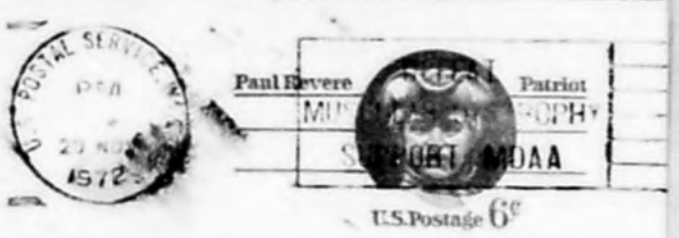
City Council
Municipal Blog.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
Municipac Blds.
Seattle, Wn.



City Council
Municipal Blog.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
Municipac Blds.
Seattle, Wn.



City Council
Monipal Blog.
Seattle, Wn.

City Council
Municipal Blds.
Seattle, Wn

11/22/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

donald stolberg
5529 - 37th N.E.
seattle, wash.
98105

11-26-72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS.

Marvin L Robertson
Marvin C. Robertson
2349 NE Perkins Way
Seattle, Wa 98155

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Lawrence Lee
4745 - 49th
Seattle, Wash.
18105

11/24/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Ms Sue Dryer
6556 - 52 N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98115

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

G. L. Simmo
9125 VIEW AVE N.W.
Seattle, Wash 98107

11/24/72

CITY COUNCIL

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Mrs R. L. Dryer
6556 - 52nd Ave. N.E.
Seattle, 98115 Wa.

11/20/72

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

BLACKSTOCK MASONRY
824 - 5TH AVE No.
SEATTLE, WASH 98109

CITY COUNCIL -

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

11/22/72

Mr. & Mrs. James Backon
7331 2nd N.W.
Seattle Wash. 98107

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 9:28

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
25 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:54

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
25 NOV
19[illegible]

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
25 NOV
1972

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:45

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:28

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn.

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
25 NOV
1972

DEFEAT
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Councilwoman Jeanette Williams
Seattle city Council Chambers
Seattle, WA,

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
25 NOV
19[illegible]

Paul Revere — Patriot
U.S. Postage 6¢

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 27 AM 9:27

City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

CITY COUNCIL — 11/22/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Dan Fay
3007 - 62nd S.W.
Seattle, Wn 98116

CITY COUNCIL — 11/20/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

C W Sears
6511 Phinney N
Seattle Wash
98103

CITY COUNCIL 11/22/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Leonard J. Tokerud
11510 - 25th N.E.
Seattle, Wash
98125

CITY COUNCIL — 11/20/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

Anne K Daly
6500-25th N.E.
Seattle Wn 98115

CITY COUNCIL 11/26/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLES LEWDNESS LAWS

C. HARRELL
12620 BLAKELY PL N.W
SEATTLE, WA 98177

CITY COUNCIL — 11/20/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

R. McAllister Page
2324-34th Avenue S.
Seattle, Wash. 98144

NOV 21 8:45 AM '72
CITY CLERK
SEATTLE, WASH

Nov. 19, 1972

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

I wonder why you think Seattle needs a more "liberal" criminal code than that proposed by the Police Dept.?

"Porno" shows are rotten enough. You are asking for worse. I will remember how you voted.

Sincerely yours,
Charles K Moore

8430 Fauntleroy Way S.W., Seattle WA. 98136

CITY COUNCIL — 11/22/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

David A McDougall
14019 Sunnyside Ave
Seattle Wn

David A. McDougall

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:55
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 DEC 26 AM 8:51
City Council
Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:53
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Paul Revere
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Seattle, Wash.

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U.S.Postage 6¢
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 AM 8:47
City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

11/18/72

City Council

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF ~~SEATTLE~~'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

R. JAN PERRY
8215 - 46TH N.E.
~~SEATTLE~~, WASH 98115

11/20/72

City Council

I AM OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

GORDON AUCOTT
6806-52ND N.E.
~~SEATTLE~~, WN. 98115

11/18/72

City Council

I AM OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

HOWARD MORRILL
6521 - 32ND N.E.
~~SEATTLE~~, WN. 98105

City Council

I am against the proposed liberalization of Seattle's lewdness laws.

Albert P. Vashabaugh
9442 6th Ave. S.W.
Seattle, Wn. 98106

CITY COUNCIL - SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL 11/18/72

I AM OPPOSED TO THE ~~8:47~~ PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

JAMES M. PIRIE
6802-52ND N.E.
~~SEATTLE~~, WASH 98115

CITY COUNCIL 11/18/72

I AM AGAINST THE PROPOSED LIBERALIZATION OF SEATTLE'S LEWDNESS LAWS.

CLIFF A. ROBERTS
6807 - 52ND N.E.
~~SEATTLE~~, WASH 98115

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 26, 1973

TO: Jeanette Williams

FROM: Suzi Forbes

SUBJECT: Analysis of Criminal Code

In general, the Criminal Code is drafted almost word for word as it was adopted by the City Council in January of 1973. A few comments and amendments are in order, however. I have listed them according to section and page for reference purposes.

Chapter 12A.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS Page One

Corporation Counsel has made no changes except that he points out that the City Council is unable to amend all ordinances not contained herein, to violations instead of criminal penalties, by a general reference. Rather, each ordinance will need to be amended individually.

Section 12A.01.010 Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability

(1) Corporation Counsel has left the effective date of this ordinance blank. I believe it was the intent of the City Council to make this ordinance effective one year after the date of passage. This date will need to be inserted in the ordinance, when it is passed.

12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY: DEFENSES

Corporation Counsel points out that the terms used in this section have never been used in the City before and may, at some future date, be tested in court against the language contained in traditional case law interpretations. This is not a defect, however, but merely a fact whenever a new law is written.

12A.04 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

This section was written as adopted by the Council.

12A.08 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

This section was written as adopted by the Council.

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

This section is written as adopted by the Council. Corporation Counsel does advise, however, that if the City Council wishes to ban topless dancing, then Section 12A.12.150 must be amended to specifically define female breasts as intimate bodily parts.

12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, Page 39

This section is written as adopted by the Council.

12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL, Page 41

Section 12A.17.120. The City Council requested that the word "forceable" be deleted from the first sentence in this section. Apparently, Corporation Counsel overlooked this request when drafting the official legislation. This term should now be deleted.

12A.17.140. The City Council also requested that the term "sling-shot" be deleted from (1) (a) on page 45. Apparently, the Corporation Counsel overlooked this request also. This term should now be deleted by the City Council.

12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER, Page 48

This section is written as adopted by the City Council.

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES, Page 50

This section is written as adopted by the City Council. Bob Burnham, Chairman of the task force working on a rewrite of this section, advises me that the revised section will be up to the City Council within three weeks.

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES, Page 54

Many traffic offenses that currently carry criminal penalties, are not included in this section. It was the intent of the committee drafting this section that a general reference could be made that would reduce the penalties on all other offenses to violations. Corporation Counsel advises that separate ordinances must be drafted for each section, however, in order to accomplish this purpose.

12A.32 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, Page 61

This section is written as adopted by the Council.

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES, Page 62

This section is written as adopted by the Council. Once this section is approved, Corporation Counsel should be requested to amend this to agree with recently passed gambling ordinance.

12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES, Page 65

Corporation Counsel advises that Section 2 of Ordinance 64599 should be included, and was apparently inadvertently left out. It is suggested that a new section 12A.40.070 be added as follows:

12A.40.070. UNLAWFUL TO MANUFACTURE, SELL, POSSESS OR USE EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY STATE LAW.

It is unlawful to manufacture, import, transport, possess, distribute, use or sell liquor, as defined herein or in the Washington State Liquor Act, except as now or hereafter authorized or permitted by said Act or by rules or regulations of the Washington State Liquor Control Board now or hereafter made pursuant thereto.

12A.44 UNFAIR HOUSING PRACTICES, Page 67

This section is written as adopted by the City Council. A revised version will be submitted by the Human Rights Department and the Office of Womens' Rights within the next few weeks.

12A.45 MAYOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS, Page 74

Since this section was written, a new disaster ordinance has been drafted, and is currently being discussed by the City Council. This section should be adopted as written and amended when the new ordinance is passed.

12A.46 MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES, Page 76

This section is written as adopted by the City Council.

12A.46.200 REPEALER

It has been requested that three sections be discussed in more detail, at a later date. Because of the one year effective date of this ordinance, it is felt that sufficient time will be available for such a review.

The following actions were inadvertently left out of the repealer section, however. This section should now be amended to add them.

Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Ordinance 57328, Section 1 of Ordinance 27396, Sections 2 of Ordinance 27396 as amended by Ordinance 45820, Section 9 of Ordinance 89021, Section 3 of Ordinance 90007, Section 1 of Ordinance 96045 as amended by Ordinance 99926, Sections 1 and 2 of Ordinance 96988.

SF:sb

ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL
JOHN P. HARRIS
G. GRANT WILCOX
THOMAS J. WETZEL
ARTHUR T. LANE
GORDON F. CRANDALL
CHARLES R. NELSON
JAMES M. TAYLOR
LAWRENCE K. McDONELL
J. ROLEN-NOWELL
JORGEN G. BADER
E. NEAL KING
JAMES B. HOWE, JR.
DONALD H. STOUT
MYRON L. CORNELIUS
PHILIP M. KING
RICHARD E. MANN
HELEN WILSON
RICHARD S. OETTINGER
JOSEPH Y. SCHLOSSER

THE CITY OF SEATTLE

LAW DEPARTMENT

MUNICIPAL BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
AREA CODE 206 TELEPHONE 583-2304

A. L. NEWBOULD, CORPORATION COUNSEL

CITY PROSECUTORS
ROBERT M. ELIAS
JACK R. REGAN
ROBERT B. JOHNSON

CLAIMS MANAGER
V. L. PORTER

November 21, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 PM 12:02

Re: C.F. 271934 - Proposed Revised
Seattle Criminal Code

Committee of the Whole
City Council
Seattle

Honorable Members:

By letter dated October 24, 1972 you state that at a hearing before your Committee concerning "the inclusion of sex in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code (12A.44.010 - 12A.44.060)", the "question arose as to whether or not sex is all inclusive and if it would cover 'sexual orientation'"; whether the term "age" should "also be added"; and that to "alleviate such a problem, some alternative terminology was suggested such as 'categorical discrimination' or 'non-objective discrimination'", and you ask our "opinion on the above mentioned terms as well as simply the inclusion of 'sex and marital status' to the code."

Section 12A.44.020 of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code defines as "unfair housing practices" and prohibits, certain described conduct which is based upon, or engaged in because of, another's "race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin." Such words are terms of common understanding and in such context refer to a person's status, or in the case of "religion", one's beliefs.

The terms "sex", "age" and "marital status", in such a context are similarly commonly understood as referring respectively to one's status as male or female, one's age in years, and one's status as married, single, divorced or widowed.

The term "sexual orientation" on the other hand, has no such clearly defined or commonly understood meaning and appears to connote a variety of concepts pertaining not only to status and beliefs, but also to emotions, activities, and conduct, and we accordingly advise that within the context of the proposed ordinance, the term "sex" is not in our opinion inclusive of the term "sexual orientation".

As to such terms as "categorical discrimination" or "non-objective discrimination", we advise that the same are in our opinion so broad and vague as to be clearly invalid under the rule stated in Seattle v. Drew, 70 Wn.2d 405 as follows:

> "To be consistent with due process, a penal statute or ordinance must contain ascertainable standards of guilt, so that men of reasonable understanding are not required to guess at the meaning of the enactment."

Very truly yours,

A. L. NEWBOULD
Corporation Counsel

By James M. Taylor
JAMES M. TAYLOR
Assistant

JMT:ph

Red. Light
Source - KC

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 27, 1972

TO: All Interested Persons

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Attached is an up-to-date status report of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

The City Council will conduct the final meeting regarding this subject on Monday, December 11, at 3:30 p.m. in the City Council Chamber. At that time a vote will be taken on those sections adopted by less than five prevailing votes.

If you find any discrepancies please notify my office before the December 11th meeting.

JW:lcm
Att.

STATUS OF CRIMINAL CODE AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1972

In the following sections of the criminal code, those sections that show "adopted" were by a vote of 5 or more. All sections adopted by 5 or less prevailing votes are so indicated and have a star beside them, indicating that further action must be taken.

12A.01 GENERAL

12A.01.010 Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability

Adopted

12A.01.030 Purposes; Principles of Construction

Adopted

12A.01.050 City Criminal Jurisdiction

Adopted

12A.01.070 Classes of Offenses; Crimes, Violations

Adopted as amended

(2) Crimes are classified as (~~either~~) Class A (~~or Class B~~) offenses.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.070 shall not become effective until (~~one~~) two years after the effective date of this Title, unless otherwise provided herein.

12A.01.090 Punishment of Offenses

Adopted as amended

(2) A Class B offense may be punished by a fine not to exceed (~~one~~) three hundred Dollars (~~$100~~) $300 or imprisonment in the City jail not to exceed ten (10) days, or both.

(4) Notwithstanding the civil nature of the penalty for violations, subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.090 does not deny to the defendant constitutional rights he would have were the penalty deemed criminal. A defendant charged with a violation shall not be entitled to a jury trial.

Section 12A.01.070 above eliminated Class B crimes from the code, yet section 12A.01.090 remains in the code as a definition of the penalty for Class B crimes. These two sections should be made compatible with each other.

12A.01.110 All Offenses Defined by Ordinance; Application of General Provisions of the Code

Adopted

12A.01.130 Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses

Adopted

12A.01.140 Arrest; Citations

Adopted as amended

(2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that such person has committed a crime.
~~(a) committed a crime in the officer's presence; or~~
~~(b) committed a crime not in the officer's presence if:~~
~~(i) such offense involves bodily injury or the threat thereof; and~~
~~(ii) the officer reasonably believes that such person, unless immediately arrested, will not be apprehended, or may cause injury to himself or others.~~

(4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person (~~is committing~~) has committed a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:
(a) he is unable to reasonably ascertain the actor's identity; or
(b) he reasonably believes that the identification is not accurate;
in which case the person may be arrested.

(5) Upon an arrest as provided in § (4) of this section 12A.01.140, such person may be held only to be photographed, administratively searched and fingerprinted, and must be released immediately, upon identification (~~thereafter~~).

12A.01.150 Definitions .

Adopted

12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY: DEFENSES

12A.02.010 Requirement of a Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act

Adopted

12A.02.030 General Requirements of Culpability

Adopted

12A.02.050 Causal Relationship Between Conduct and Result;...

Adopted

12A.02.070 Construction of Ordinances With Respect to Culpability Requirements

Adopted

12A.02.090 Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under a Duty to Act in Their Behalf

Adopted

12A.02.100 Criminal Attempt

Adopted

12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity

Adopted

12A.02.130 Ignorance or Mistake

Adopted

12A.02.150 Intoxication

Adopted

12A.02.170 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

Adopted

12A.02.190 Duress

Adopted

* 12A.02.210 Entrapment

Adopted 4-1

12A.02.230 De Minimis Infractions

Adopted

12A.02.305 - 12A.02.460 Use of Force

Deleted

12A.04 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

12A.04.020 Assault

Adopted

12A.04.050 Menacing

Adopted

12A.04.070 Harassment

Adopted 4-3

12A.04.080 Reckless Endangerment

Adopted

12A.04.110 Unlawful Imprisonment

Adopted

12A.04.115 Custodial Interference

Vote to delete 3-3

12A.04.140 Sexual Abuse

Adopted

12A.04.170 Coercion

Adopted

12A.08 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

12A.08.010 Definitions

Adopted

12A.08.020 Property Destruction

Adopted

12A.08.050 Reckless Burning

Adopted

12A.08.080 Criminal Trespass

Adopted as amended

(1) "Enter or remain unlawfully" means an unlicensed, uninvited or otherwise unprivileged entry into or remaining in or upon premises. A person who, regardless of his intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him by the owner of the premises or some other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a public building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public. ~~(A person who enters or remains in an apparently unused building or unused land which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner of the land or building or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner.)~~

12A.08.210 Definitions of Terms

Adopted

12A.08.220 Theft

Adopted

12A.08.240 Extortion

Adopted

12A.08.260 Receiving Stolen Property

Adopted

12A.08.280 Appropriation of Lost or Misdelivered Property

Adopted

12A.08.300 Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

Adopted

12A.08.320 Criminal Impersonation

Adopted

12A.12 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

Adopted as amended

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:
(a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages (~~male passers-by~~) one of the opposite sex in conversation; or
This amendment adopted by a 4-2 vote.

12A.12.030 Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.050 Promoting Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.080 Patronizing a Prostitute

Adopted

12A.12.085 Prostitution and Patronizing a Prostitute; No Defense

Adopted

12A.12.110 Permitting Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

Adopted as amended

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who (~~is thereby~~) would be reasonably offended or alarmed.

12A.12.180 Displaying Erotic Material (substitute section presented)

Adopted

12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

12A.16.020 Disorderly Conduct

Adopted

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

Adopted

12A.16.060 Disruption of School Activities

Adopted

12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL

* 12A.17.010 Definitions

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.020 License application; concealed pistol

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.040 License issuance and denial

Adopted as amended 4-0

Sections (2) and (3) were deleted to agree with court order.

* 12A.17.060 False statement

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.080 Procedure for sale; pistols

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.100 Delivery to purchaser

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.120 Unlawful for certain persons to purchase

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.140 Unlawful use of weapons

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.160 Exemptions

Adopted 4-0 as amended

The first (3) was deleted. It was repeated in the second (3).

* 12A.17.180 Penalty

Adopted 4-0

12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER

* 12A.20.020 Obstructing a Public Officer

(1) Adopted 3-2

(2) Adopted 4-2-1

(3) Adopted

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

(1) Adopted

(2) Adopted

* (3) Adopted 4-2-1

* 12A.20.080 Escape

Adopted 3-0

* 12A.20.110 False Reporting

Adopted 3-0

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES

Adopted as amended pending completion of report by the task force reworking this section. Except that the following sections have been deleted.

12A.24.010 Definitions (3) deleted
(4) (j) deleted

12A.24.020 Loitering During Curfew Hours

Deleted

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

12A.28.020 Racing of vehicles on streets prohibited

Adopted

12A.28.040 Operating under influence of intoxicants or drugs--

Adopted

12A.28.060 Reckless driving

Adopted

12A.28.100 Collision with unattended vehicle -- Notice required.

Adopted

12A.28.120 Collision with attended vehicle -- Duty

Adopted

12A.28.140 Collision with property -- Duty

Adopted

12A.28.160 Collision where injury involved

Adopted

12A.28.180 Suspended License

Adopted

12A.32 DRUG OFFENSES (substitute section prepared by Seattle-King County Drug Commission)

Adopted

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

Adopted

* 12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES

Adopted 4-0

12A.44 MISCELLANEOUS

* 12A.44.010 Unfair Housing Practices

Not voted on yet. This section could be adopted as written, pending revision by the Human Rights Department to include sex.

MAYOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

12A.44.110 Proclamation of civil emergency

Adopted

* 12A.44.120 Additional orders

Adopted

12A.44.130 Delivery to news media

Adopted

POLICE RADIO

12A.44.210 Interference caused by electro-magnectic wave generator--Unlawful

Adopted

12A.44.220 Notice to owner of interfering device --Checking device by demonstration.

Adopted

12A.44.230 Prevention of interference - Shielding or abatement of device

Adopted

12A.44.240 Exemptions

Adopted

12A.44.300 Discharging firearm or explosive -- Exceptions

Adopted

12A.44.310 Unlawful to keep books after notice to return

Adopted

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE

1106 SEATTLE MUNICIPAL BUILDING 600 FOURTH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

TELEPHONE 583-2640

January 17, 1973

LIEM ENG TUAI
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
583-2357

BRUCE K. CHAPMAN
CHAIRMAN
PARKS & PUBLIC GROUNDS
COMMITTEE
583-2364

GEORGE E. COOLEY
CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE
583-2359

TIM HILL
CHAIRMAN
TRANSPORTATION
COMMITTEE
583-2356

PHYLLIS LAMPHERE
CHAIRMAN
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS COMMITTEE
583-2355

WAYNE D. LARKIN
CHAIRMAN
UTILITIES COMMITTEE
583-2358

JOHN R. MILLER
CHAIRMAN
PLANNING & URBAN
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
583-2365

SAM SMITH
CHAIRMAN
PUBLIC SAFETY & HEALTH
COMMITTEE
583-2367

JEANETTE WILLIAMS
CHAIRMAN
HUMAN RESOURCES &
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
583-2366

Honorable A. L. Newbould
Corporation Counsel
City of Seattle

RE: Criminal Code - C.F. 271934.

Dear Mr. Newbould:

The City Council has completed deliberation on the Criminal Code, and adopted it as amended. I would now like to order legislation.

The attached status report on the Criminal Code indicates all amendments that have been made to date. There are still several areas of concern, however, and I would like to enumerate them for you.

SECTION 12A.01.070 - CLASSES OF OFFENSES; CRIMES, VIOLATIONS

We decided that there should be only two classes of offense - Crimes and Violations. There was considerable discussion on the wording of 12A.01.070(2). You may wish to reword this subsection to better designate Crimes.

SECTION 12A.12.030 - 12A.12.110 - PROSTITUTION-PERMITTING PROSTITUTION

These sections were not originally part of the Criminal Code, but were adopted as such by the Council. They are located on Page 152 in Appendix E.

SECTION 12A.12.150 - LEWD CONDUCT

When the Council adopted this section, they wanted to prohibit lewd conduct but, at the same time, not make the law so strict that no artistic or dramatic performance could be allowed where intimate bodily parts were exposed. We did not, in other words, want to prohibit such plays as Lysistria or even Hair. This was the intent of Subsection(4). We have since been told that this subsection may not be necessary, and, in fact, may be contrary to the enforcement of the rest of this section. You may, therefore wish to change this wording, or to eliminate the subsection altogether if you don't feel it satisfies the intended purpose.

SECTION 12A.24 - OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES

This section was adopted as amended, but will be discussed again when the Task Force reworking this section presents its recommendations to the Council.

SECTION 12A.28.020 - RACING OF VEHICLES ON STREETS PROHIBITED

This section is a codification of Seattle Code 21.18.300, enacted by Ordinance 91910, effective March 11, 1963. It seems there should be a penalty section added.

SECTION 12A.44.010 - UNFAIR HOUSING PRACTICES

This section was adopted as written. It will be discussed again, however, after the Human Rights Department completes their revision to include "sex".

APPENDIX "B"

The Council also voted to repeal all ordinances on Page 149, effective with the passage of the Criminal Code, except 12.11.040 - Drawing or Carrying Weapons With the Intent to Intimidate, and 12.11.290 - Wandering or Loitering During the Nighttime. These two sections will be discussed at a later date also.

Your assistance in expediting the official legislation on this Code will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

JEANETTE WILLIAMS
Seattle City Council

JW:SF:sb

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 8, 1972

TO: All Councilmembers

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

All of the attached material,except the top letter from Joe Burnstin, have been distributed previously. I felt that it might be helpful to have it all packaged together.

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF SEATTLE
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

Due No. _____
Your No. _____

September 14, 1972

Councilwoman Jeannette Williams
City Council
City of Seattle

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

Enclosed is correspondence from Mark F. Cooper, Vice President of the Urban Affairs Division of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, together with recommendations by the Urban Affairs Project Planning Board dealing with sections of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

This document is supportive of the recommendations made by this department and we invite your careful attention to their recommendations prior to the Council's re-consideration of those sections which did not receive a quorum vote on the first consideration.

Yours very truly

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
Chief of Police

H. JOSEPH COLEMAN
Legal Advisor

HJC:am
Enclosures

cc: City Council Members

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
215 Columbia Street • Seattle, Washington 98104 • 206 622-5060

September 12, 1972

Chief George Tielsch
Seattle Police Department
Public Safety Building, Rm. 401
610 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear George:

I thought that you would be interested in the attached policy position just adopted by the Seattle Chamber Board of Trustees.

The Law and Justice Committee, who formulated this position, spent a great deal of time and effort on this, but it would be interesting to point out that the presentation that you made to the Seattle City Council was used as a basic guide to bring about this position.

Be assured, George, that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is most anxious to support you in good law enforcement and commend your actions with respect to the Seattle Criminal Code.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark F. Cooper, Vice President
Urban Affairs Division

MFC:gll

Attachment

9-14-72
COPIES
G. P. Tielsch
NOTED

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
215 Columbia Street • Seattle, Washington 98104 • 206-622-5060

Recommendation
by the
Urban Affairs Project Planning Board
dealing with sections of
The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Page	
1	Recommendation
2	Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility
3	Entrapment
4	Use of Force in Self-protection
5	Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody
6	Prostitution Loitering (proposed ordinance)
7	Prostitution Loitering (background material)
8	Failure to Disperse
9	Hindering Law Enforcement
10	Criminal Code Subcommittee and Resource Volunteer Roster

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, in reviewing the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code, adopts a position opposed to the following sections:

12A.02.170 (1) (c) Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

12A.02.210 Entrapment

12A.02.360 Use of Force In Self-protection

12A.02.400 (5) (b) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

12A. 12.020 Prostitution Loitering

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

12A.02.170 (1) (c Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility - A person is not criminally responsible for conduct if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.

It was the opinion of the committee examining the Revised Code that an affirmative defense on the basis of, "I didn't know what I was doing", would provide a legal loophole to all those charged with crimes. Preceding sub-paragraphs of that same section deal properly with persons lacking substantial capacity either to know or appreciate the criminality of such conduct.

12A.02.210 Entrapment - This section provides that a public law enforcement official or a person acting in cooperation with him perpetrates an entrapment if for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the commission of an offense, he induces or encourages another person to engage in conduct constituting an offense. In any prosecution for an offense, entrapment is an affirmative defense.

Merely providing an opportunity for one to commit a crime does not interfere with the traditional concept that criminal intent must originate with the actor. In those cases such as narcotics, gambling and prostitution, where the use of agents is indispensable to effective enforcement, the only workable tactic is to provide an opportunity for the perpetrator to engage in the illicit activity.

The existing Common Law definition of entrapment contains the mere opportunity rule which allows the agent to merely offer the opportunity to commit a crime, and if a crime is committed this is not considered entrapment. If the agent goes beyond offering a mere opportunity and cajoles or in some other way gets someone to do what he would not otherwise have done, this is considered entrapment.

Those in favor of the proposed revised code argue that the police have too much power in this area and with a proper offer of money, could induce a basically honest person to commit a crime. Police should not be allowed to approach a suspect and offer money in return for drugs, the services of a prostitute or gambling privileges. The agent should operate in such a way as to get the suspect to approach him.

The committee is of the opinion that this section of the revised code would remove a valuable tool required by the police for community protection and recommends Chamber opposition.

12A.02.360 Use of Force in Self-protection - Under this section, the use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself from the imminent use of unlawful or excessive force by such other person.

The proponents argue that this section protects against an unlawful arrest by a police officer, and that if the person being arrested feels that he has not committed an unlawful act, he may use force to protect himself from arrest.

The opponents state that a peace officer acting in good faith must be protected against a citizen's use of force in resisting arrest. The legality of arrest should not be adjudicated in the streets, but rather in the courts where such issues belong. To encourage the citizen to second guess the legal propriety of a police officer's action will serve only to heighten, rather than alleviate, tension in police-citizen contacts where enforcement action occurs.

12A.02.400 (S) (b) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody - This would provide that a guard or other person authorized to act as a peace officer is justified in using any force including deadly force, which he reasonably believes to be necessary to prevent the escape of a person from a jail, prison or other institution for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a crime, except that the use of deadly force is not justifiable unless the guard or other person knows that the person in custody is being detained for the commission of or an attempt to commit an intentional homicide or assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.

The proponents for this section argue that the use of deadly force by a custodial officer on an escaping prisoner actually sets up a double standard since the arresting officer may not use such force to effect an arrest for a misdemeanor, but could use deadly force to effect the recapture of one who has committed such a crime.

The opponents prefer the inclusion of the broader categories which would allow the use of deadly force when necessary to prevent escape from custody a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committee or attempted to commit an intentional felony.

FROM THE PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

(1) As used in this section 12A.12.020:

(a) "Public place" is an area generally visible to public view and includes streets, sidewalks, bridges, alleys, plazas, parks, driveways, parking lots, automobiles (whether moving or not), and buildings open to the general public including those which serve food or drink, or provide entertainment, and the doorways and entrances to buildings or dwellings and the grounds enclosing them;

(b) "Known prostitute or panderer" means a person who within one year previous to the date of arrest for violation of this section, has been convicted in Seattle Municipal Court of an offense involving prostitution; within the knowledge of the arresting officer

(c) "Commit prostitution" means to engage in sexual conduct for money but does not include sexual conduct engaged in as part of any stage performance, play or other entertainment open to the public.

(2) A person is guilty of prostitution loitering if he remains in a public place and intentionally solicits, induces, entices, or procures another to commit prostitution.

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:

(a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages male passers-by in conversation; or

(b) Repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicle operators by hailing, waving of arms or any other bodily gesture; or

(c) Is a known prostitute or panderer.

(4) Penalty.

(a) Violation of this section is a Class B offense;

(b) Where the defendant has been twice previously convicted in this court of an offense involving prostitution, violation of this section is a Class A offense.

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering - A great deal of time and effort was spent in reaching a recommendation on this issue primarily because of the extent of the local and national publicity. The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code would legalize "in-house" prostitution in so far as city ordinance is concerned.

There are four areas for consideration:

(1) That definition as included in the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code (the majority recommendation) which provides that "in-house" prostitution is not an offense against public morals, and consequently does not carry penalties.

(2) The minority recommendation to the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code is the same as the majority recommendation but would add prostitution as an offense.

(3) The Nevada System is legal within the state of Nevada by county option. This system is being confused with the ordinance being proposed in the Revised Seattle Criminal Code which would allow "in-house" prostitution.

(4) The existing ordinance under the Seattle Criminal Code makes prostitution (engages for hire in sexual activity, including homosexual or other deviate sexual relations) an offense that carries a penalty.

The proponents for legalized prostitution argue that the abuses of the present system far outweigh the abuses inherent in prostitution. The problems created by defining prostitution as a crime are more severe than those that would exist if the criminal label were removed. The problems the proponents refer to are the "associated crimes" such as larceny, assault, drug abuse, and organized crime which historically seem to adhere to prostitution presently defined as illegal. This illegality, the proponents argue, serves as the magnet which attracts other crimes or criminal elements. If prostitution were to become legal, the magnet's force would diminish and there would be less associated crimes.

The opponents to legalized "in-house" prostitution in Seattle state that from the beginning of this country, the laws have been structured more to control than to eradicate dysfunctional behavior. Supreme Court decisions have consistently reminded us that the precept of individual rights and freedoms is too dear to bargain away; "better that ten guilty should go free than to convict one innocent man". No one expects enforcement to be 100% effective. Enforcement is, at best, a means of regulating the frequency of proscribed activities. Under conditions of strong enforcement, prostituion, or any other crime, is not a desirable target for organized crime. However, the profit structure in relation to the capital investment is such that, given minimal attention by law enforcement and

lacking strengent governmental controls, organizations will occur. Legalized prostitution is contrary to state law. We cannot tolerate what our state law denies. This is what the recent Grand Jury was all about.

The Nevada System provides that prostitution is allowed by individual county option. The houses are licensed, and prostitutes must be medically approved. The Nevada State Attorney General has agreed to a system whereby search warrants are not required to make inspections. The houses can advertise, however, they must conform to business zoning. The customers are provided the same police protection as any other customer doing business with a legitimate concern. The subcommittee recognizes that this is not a perfect operation for Seattle, although, the Nevada System has become a part of the debate since many people are confusing the Nevada System with the new ordinance being proposed for Seattle.

The recommendation that the Chamber oppose the Revised Seattle Criminal Code dealing with prostitution is based on the following:

(1) The existing state law expresses a public policy against prostitution. If this public policy is to be changed, it should be done at the state level.

(2) Enforcement, under state law alone, would be substantially hampered.

(3) The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code provides for no regulation of off-street prostitution, such as zoning, licensing or medical examinations.

(4) The existing ordinance has been tested and approved as constitutional by the Washington State Supreme Court.

(5) The new proposals were not satisfactory because it is felt that they will not improve the conditions which are now in existance under the present city ordinance.

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse - Under the "public safety order", an order to disperse can be issued by a police officer to a crowd when he feels such an order is reasonably necessary to prevent or control a serious disorder. Under this section, no such order would apply to a news reporter or other person observing or recording the events on behalf of the public press or other news media unless he is physically obstructing lawful efforts to disperse the group.

The proponents' position states that news control could be practiced by the police by refusing to allow news reporters behind police lines.

The opponents state that it would be impractical for police to have to stop and identify every member of a crowd who claimed to be a reporter during a unlawful assembly. A student riot could be composed of school press appointed news reporters, each with a pad and pencil.

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement - As used in this section, "hindering law enforcement" means to intentionally prevent, hinder or delay the apprehension or prosecution of another person who the actor knows has committed a crime or has escaped from jail, etc.

The proponents state that there is no crime committed if help is rendered to someone pursued by or in the custody of the police unless the actor knows specifically that a law has been broken.

The opponents state that the language should be changed to remove the phrase the actor knows since presumably, under the proposed code, an affirmative defense to a charge of hindering law enforcement could be "I didn't know he committed a crime".

Members of the Criminal Code Subcommittee

Chairman

Mr. Russell Amick
Floy Tag and Manufacturing, Inc.

Mr. Thomas Bryan
The Seattle Times

Mr. Charles Dunsire
Seattle Post Intelligencer

Mr. Charles Ehlert
Seattle Model Cities

Mr. Erik Peterson
Jay Rocky Public Relations, Inc.

Mr. Edward Riley
Travel Advisors, Inc.

Volunteers Providing Resource Material

Mr. Joseph Coleman, Legal Aide
Seattle Police Department

Captain Ray Connery
Seattle Police Department

Ms. Jennifer James
Department of Psychiatry
University of Washington

Mr. James Leach, Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Mr. Edmund B. Raftis
Municipal Code Revision Committee

Mr. David Shorett
Public Defenders Office

Mr. Joseph Zimmerman, Legal Aide
King County Dept. of Public Safety

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

Entrapment

CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

(206) 344-2550

25 August 1972

The Honorable Liem Eng Tuai
President, Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building

Dear Councilman Tuai:

Our office has received a copy of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code. We believe that questions of what the substantive criminal law of the City of Seattle ought to be are for you to determine. Nevertheless, because many of the cases which we prosecute under state law are investigated by the Seattle Police Department, there are some situations when the changes in procedures set forth in city ordinances could adversely affect investigations of violations of state law. In this area, we believe it appropriate to express our views.

One such area is the proposed section of the revised city code which deals with entrapment (12A.02.210). This proposal represents a substantial change from the present state law, which provides that merely to afford a person the opportunity to commit a crime does not constitute entrapment (see City of Seattle v. Evans, 75 Wn. 2d 225 (1969)). This principle is continued in the proposed revised state criminal code (9A.16.100). We believe that the present state law is proper and urge that it not be changed in the proposed revised city code.

The practical difficulties of a police officer's operating under two conflicting definitions of entrapment are obvious. Frequently, during his investigation, the officer does not know whether the result will be the filing of charges under state or under city law. During such investigations, we frequently advise such officers as to how to proceed in order to avoid entrapment. This advice is based on state law, which governs cases which we prosecute. If the city adopts the proposed definition of entrapment in the revised city code, the situation could easily arise where an officer, operating pursuant to direction from our office, makes a case by methods which, while proper under state law, would be unlawful under the proposed city code. This would put the officer in an impossible position.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY

Regarding other changes which are contained in the revised code, while we feel that uniformity between local and state laws is generally desirable, we recognize that the merits of those changes are the province of your body and of the Corporation Counsel.

I and my staff would be glad to meet with you for further discussion.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY
Prosecuting Attorney

xc: Council Members
Chief George P. Tielsch,
Seattle Police Department

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 15, 1972

TO: Jeanette Williams

FROM: Susan Forbes

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

Continued discussion of USE OF FORCE

p. 33 12A.04.305 Justification as a Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected; Culpability

No questions raised

Comparison with current Washington law and the Revised Washington Criminal Code.

Sections (1) and (2) are substantially the same as existing law, as the Revised Washington Criminal Code (hereinafter abbraviated as R.W.C.C.) 9A.16.010 and as the Model Penal Code (hereinafter abbreviated as M.P.C.) 3.01. Section (3) is similar to R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (2) and the M.P.C. 3.09 (2). There is no current existing Washington law on this latter section. There have been 2 words changed in the Seattle Code which make it slightly different from the R.W.C.C.

R.W.C.C.9A.16.020 (2) reads as follows:

> Where a defense under chapter 9A.16 is not established because of criminal negligence or recklessness of the actor in evaluating the necessity for defensive conduct, the actor shall not be criminally liable except for an offense for which such criminal negligence or recklessness, as the case may be, suffices to establish culpability.

The drafters of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code chose to use the word forcible conduct in place of defensive and to eliminate such criminal negligence. Their reasoning is discussed on p. 30 of the Revised Criminal Code of Seattle.

> "Because these sections require that one act reasonably (without criminal negligence or recklessness) in assessing the need to use force (e.g., in self-defense), a question must arise as to the culpability of an actor who commits an offense in the belief that the circumstances justify his behavior, but when the jury finds to have acted negligently or recklessly in so perceiving or evaluating his situation. In such a case, the actor may be convicted only of an "offense for which negligence or recklessness suffices to establish culpability."

Possible amendments:

The wording could either remain as it is or be amended to agree with R.W.C.C 9A.16.020 (2) above.

12A.02.310 Definitions

No questions raised

This section is consistent with current Washington law and with the R.W.C.C.

12A.02.340 Justification Generally

No questions raised

Comparison with current Washington law and with the R.W.C.C. and the M.P.C.

There is no current Washington law on this topic but this section is the same as the M. P. C. 3.02 (1) and the same as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (1) except that "reasonably" believes is left out to conform with the M.P.C.

The effect of this deletion would seem to leave the Revised Seattle Criminal Code with a broader defense of justification than the R.W.C.C. In other words, justification may be based on simply a good faith belief in the necessity of the conduct in Seattle while in the rest of the state this justification must be based on something more. The narrower provision contained in the R.W.C.C. is consistent with the provisions of Conn., Ill., N.Y., and also with the civil rule used in torts. The inclusion of the word "reasonably" would have the effect of protecting against those with unreasonably and irrational beliefs and thus may be a desirable inclusion. A definition of "reasonable belief" has already been included in the definitions section 12A.01.150 (22) and has been used elsewhere in the Use of Force section.

Possible amendments;

12A.12.340 (1) Conduct which the actor reasonably believes...

12A.02.360 Use of Force in Self Protection

Policy questions:

1. Should a person be able to use force to resist an unlawful arrest?
2. Should a person be required to retreat from his own home if the

other party dwells there too?

As written, this section authorizes a person to use force to resist an unlawful arrest and requires a person to retreat from his own dwelling if the other person resides there too.

12A.02.380 Use of Force for the Protection of Others

No questions raised

This section is identical to 9A.16.050 of R.W.C.C. and would encourage an actor to come to the aid of a third person by permitting him to use force while giving aid if he reasonably believes it is necessary to do so.

12A.02.400 Use of Force in Law Enforcement

No questions raised

The R.W.C.C. is considerably more involved than the Seattle Revised Criminal Code but it does seem that the Seattle Code serves the purpose equally well.

12A.02.400 (2) Deadly Force

Policy question

1. Should the broad term of forcible felony be included in this category?

Mr. Raftis believes the above term should be included. According to the definition on p. 12, "forcible felony" means "any felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person." The Citizen's Committee and Chief Tielsch prefer this inclusion as well as allowing the use of such force in arresting one accused of burglary.

Comparison with R.W.C.C. and M.P.C.

The R.W.C.C. and the M.P.C. allow the use of deadly force to effect the arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional felony. By including in this category and felony, this section of R.W.C.C. in considerably broader than the Seattle Code and would thus allow greater use of force at the state level.

A recent law reveiw article on this subject attempts to analyze this use of

force. Note, Justifiable Use of Deadly Force by the Police, Nicholaw John De Roma, WILLIAM AND MARY L. REV. 12:67 (Fall, 1970).

> "As the law evolved, many new felonies werecreated by statute while the use of the death penalty became restricted to but a few crimes. Although the basis for the common law rule had disappeared, the rule itself remained. As a result, today it is possible, under the majority of state statutes, for a suspected criminal to be justifiably killed by a police officer in the course of an arrest or of preventing an escape for any felony regardless of the dangerousness of the crime involved. A few states have taken cognizance of this anachronism in the law and departed from the common law rule in an attempt to balance the interests of society against the competing interests of the criminal's life. In formulating new rule, these states have specified that the criminal's life may not justifiably be taken unless such a person commits a forcible or dangerous felony, or threatens the life or person of another. This new approach appears far more valid than the perpetuation of the outmoded and arguably immoral common law rule."

Since the Seattle Code falls into this above category, it may be advisable to leave the Code as it is even though it does not conform to the Proposed Washington law.

If an amendment is desired to conform with R.W.C.C., however, section 12A.02.400 (2) (b) should probably read;

> to effect an arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional ~~homicide, an assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.~~) forcible felony.

12A.02.400 (3) Use of Force by Private Person to Effect an Arrest

Policy question

1. Should a private person be able to use deadly force to effect an arrest?

This section provides for the use of non deadly force only. The Citizen's Committee would prefer to allow a private person to use deadly force to effect an arrest when the actor knows the person has committed murder, manslaughter in the 1st degree, arson, robbery or forcible rape. Chief Tielsch agrees with them. The Steering Committee rejected giving a private person such great latitude.

12A.02.400 (4) Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest

No questions raised. This is precisely the same wording as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.070.

12A.02.400 (5) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

A guard's ability to use deadly force is not allowed when he is preventing an

escape unless the person is detained for the commission or attempt of homicide, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape. This is precisely the same as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.070

12A.02.400 (6) Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or the Commission of A Crime .

No questions raised.

This is the same as 9A.16.070 (5) (a)

12A.02.420 Use of Force for the Protection of Property

Discussion of amendment presented by the Committee based on vote taken at last meeting.

12A.02.460 Use of Force by persons with a Special Responsibility for Care, Discipline or Safety of Others

No questions raised.

This section contains the same wording a R.W.C.C. 9A.16.080 and probably does not need to be changed, although some apprehension has been voiced with the proposed Washington law. This apprehension mainly concerns the provision inR.W.C.C. 9A.16.080 (1) (b) (identical to that in the Seattle Code 12A.02.460 (1) (b)) prohibiting a parent from using force known to create a risk of causing extreme pain or substantial degradation and the provision in (2) (b) prohibiting a teacher from using force known to create any risk of causing substantial pain or undue degradation . This seems to allow pain and degradation up to the limits expressed and the concern was whether this was wise.

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES p.89 (See Attachment A)

See letter from Joe Burnstin. He suggests that a task force, headed by Bob Burnham, Division Chief of the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorrye's Office, be established to revise this section. He further suggests, in the meantime, that this section be adopted as is with the exception of the following sections which were already deleted.

12A.24.010 (3)
12A.24.010 (4) (j)
12A.24.020 (entire subsection)

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

This section is essentially the same as current Seattle law, except that those exceptions relating to bingo, raffles or amusement games have not been incorporated into this law. Since stiffer reporting proceedures have now been passed, I would suggest that a new section be added similar to the following:

Exception:

Nothing in this chapter shall apply to bingo, raffles or amusement games as regulated under ordinance 100282 as amended.

12A.44.010 Unfair Housing Practices

See letter from Apartment Operator's Association of August 17, 1972 (Attachment B). They feel that this section is redundant and unnecessary because it duplicates federal and state law as well as the powers of the Human Rights Commission. This section, however, is a duplicate of the Fair Housing Ordinance (96619 effective April 19, 1968, which gave the Human Rights Commission the power to forbid certain unfair housing practices. To eliminate this section would, in my opinion, eliminate the Human Rights Commissions's power in this field.

12A.12.020 Prostitution p.67

See proposed amendment by Mr. Chapman (Attachment C) to incorporate the minority report (as adopted 8-1) into the Revised Criminal Code and to add criminal penalties for those who procure or use the services of a prostitute.

See letter from Joe Coleman (Attachment D) in response to this amendment.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

See proposed amendment by the Police Department (Attachment E). This amendmend would not prohibit topless (or bottomless) dancers, but would considerably narrow the actor's defense. In addition, Mr. Codeman points out that current licensing law prohibits female topless shows in cabarets and female topless and bottomless shows any place where liquor is sold. These licensing laws control conduct of the owner of the establishment but not of the entertainer. He points out that these laws would not be affected by the revised criminal code.

Conduct of the entertainer is controlled by current Seattle law 12.11.220 which follows:

> 12.11.220 Indecent Exposure. It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecent exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act of behavior in any place exposed to public view.

Although the police are currently not enforcing the licensing laws due to pending litigation, it seems incongruous to me to permit topless and bottomless entertainment but to prohibit it in a cabaret or in any establishment where liquor is sold. I would, therefore, suggest that either the licensing laws be revised to permit topless entertainment etc. or that this section of the criminal code be amended to conform to the present licensing laws. This could be done by the following amendment.

> (2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act. (~~when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed.~~)

If the above amendment is made, should some exception be made for stage performances, plays etc. (such as Hair)?

12A.01.140 Arrest; Citations p. 9 (previously held for consideration of amendments)

(2) - This subsection limits a peace officer's ability to arrest without a warrant to those cases where the crime is committed in the officer's presence if there is bodily injury involved or if he feels the accused may not be apprehended or may cause injury to himself or others.

Chief Tielsch objects to the restrictive quality of this section. He would suggest inclusion of offenses involving property damage and theft also. He cited R.C.W. 10.31.100 enacted in 1969, which allows this freedom at the state level, as well as allowing an arrest for possession of marahuana not committed in the presence of the officer.

Two amendments to this section were previously suggested:

Add: (2) (b) (iii) The officer may issue a citation or file a complaint for other offenses not committed in his presence except as required in subsection (4).

Change: (4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe

that a person has commited (~~is committing~~) a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:

John D. Spellman, County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-4040

Juvenile Section

August 25, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Willians:

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Some weeks ago, the City Council indicated it would like to have Section 12A.24 of the Code revised (Offenses By and Against Juveniles). This revision would remove offenses committed by juveniles from the Code. These offenses would be handled by the King County Juvenile Court, under State law. Remaining would be offenses committed by adults "against" juveniles. At that time, the Council asked if the Bar Association's Steering Committee could handle this task and I agreed that we would see whether it could be accomplished within a reasonable time frame. After some consideration, it appears that separating the present section into these two parts would be more difficult than it first appeared. I will elaborate upon this.

Most of the sections contained in 12A.24 can easily be characterized as a section dealing with either juvenile or adult conduct. The revision could easily handle these. However, Section 12A.24.100 (Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency), while it prohibits acts committed by adults, describes those acts in terms of "dependency" or "delinquency" of a minor. "Dependency" and "delinquency" are defined in Section 12A.24.100, Subsection 4 and Subsection 6. To put it mildly, these definitions, based on present law, are rather broad. The Council specifically asked regarding this section that the prohibited conduct be defined not in terms of dependency or delinquency of a minor, but in terms of the specific behavior by an adult vis-a-vis that minor. The breadth of the definition of dependency or delinquency makes this task exceedingly difficult for there are literally thousands of factual situations under which an adult might be contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a minor. Therefore, the revision of this section appears to be a rather extensive one. On the other hand, a judgment could be made that the "Contributing" section described is not a useful one and should itself be sticken. These are major policy decisions involving juvenile law.

(Attachment A)

When drafting the Code, the Bar Association Steering Committee believed that the juvenile section of the Code was an area which was too extensive to be handled within the relatively short time framework allotted to the entire Criminal Code. Consequently, an extensive review was not accomplished. Similarly, the issues raised by your request might be better handled by a special committee designed to study and make recommendations to the Council.

I believe that the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorney, in conjunction with the Seattle Corporation Counsel, is best qualified to handle this issue. I have spoken to Bob Burnham, the Division Chief, about this and he agreed to offer his assistance on the matter. It is hoped that this committee can be set up shortly and within the next few months recommend a revision of the present juvenile law. In the meantime, I recommend that the Council enact the whole of Section 12A.24 as written (since it is essentially a restatement of the present juvenile law) with the exception of the curfew section. It was the unanimous recommendation of those concerned with the curfew section that it was unnecessary. Striking it from the present juvenile law would not impact any other section.

I hope these recommendations are useful to you, and should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

E/Burnstin

E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.

EJB:jkm

cc: Edmund B. Raftis

August 17, 1972

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Gentlemen:

The legislation contained in the "Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code" dated November, 1971, titled Unfair Housing Practices Forbidden (sub-section 12A.44.020, pages 155-159) should be deleted.

The subject of discrimination in housing is already adequately covered by Federal Law, State Law, and the Human Rights Commission. Furthermore, a comprehensive Landlord-Tenant Act is almost certain to be enacted during the next session of the State Legislature.

An Unfair Housing Practices Ordinance in the Seattle Municipal Code would be redundant and confusing.

Sincerely,

APARTMENT OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Donald C. Haas, President

DCH:mod

(Attachment B)

PROPOSED ORDINANCE DEALING WITH PROSTITUTION AND
RELATED CRIMES

12 A. 12.020 Prostitution and related crimes

(1) A person is guilty of the crime of loitering for prostitution if that person, in a public place, intentionally attempts to solicit, induce, entice, encourage, or procure another person or persons to commit an act of prostitution or intentionally attempts to solicit, induce, entice, encourage, or procure another person or persons to patronize a prostitute.

(a) As used in this section, the term "public place" means any area generally open to public ingress or egress or generally open to public view or any premises of any business that is open to dispense goods or services to the public at large on those premises.

(b) Recent prior arrests for loitering for prostitution, prostitution, or patronizing a prostitute can be used as evidence of intention in prosecutions brought under this ordinance.

(2) A person is guilty of the crime of prostitution if that person knowingly offers to engage, agrees to engage, or engages in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee, paid either to that person or a third person.

(3) A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute if:

(a) pursuant to a prior understanding, that person knowingly pays a fee to another person as compensation for such person or third person having engaged in sexual conduct with him or her; or

(b) that person knowingly pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return therefor such person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with him or her.

(4) This ordinance shall not apply to authorized police agents acting in the course of their official duties.

(NOTE: the term "sexual conduct" is defined in 12A.04.140(b) as "... touching the sexual or other intimate parts of another person done to gratify the sexual desires of either party.")

(Attachment C)

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE DEALING WITH
PROSTITUTION AND RELATED CRIMES

12A.12.020 Prostitution and related crimes

ADD

(5) Penalty

Violation of this section is a crime (Class A offense).

(Attachment C-2)

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF SEATTLE

DEPARTMENT OF

POLICE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

SDH NO. _____

YDBK NO. _____

September 14, 1972

Councilwoman Jeannette Williams
Seattle City Council
1100 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

We have reviewed Councilman Chapman's suggested ordinances concerning prostitution together with his proposed resolution regarding such laws.

The Steering Committee's approach to this issue as found in Section 12A.12.020 -- Prostitution Loitering -- and Appendix E of said draft are consistent with his recommendations but do provide more detail as to specific crimes. For this reason we recommend adoption of the Committee's proposals believing them to be entirely consistent but more thorough than those recommended by Mr. Chapman:

We would not object to a Council resolution in the following language:

A RESOLUTION calling for equal application of the prostitution laws to both customers and prostitutes.

WHEREAS, prostitution is prohibited by the law of this city; and

WHEREAS, procuring, soliciting and patronizing a prostitute are also prohibited by those laws; and

WHEREAS, prostitution offenses generally involve illegal behavior by both men and women, customers and prostitutes; and

WHEREAS, the criminal laws of the city must be equally applied in order to achieve justice; Now, therefore,

(Attachment D)

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE:

That the policy of this city requires equal application of the prostitution laws to both customers and prostitutes. (ending)

As we have endeavored to explain to the Council, we have never pursued a non-enforcement policy with respect to male customers. In all cases where there is sufficient proof to satisfy evidentiary standards we will request prosecution regardless of the offender's sex. We will support a resolution, however, as proposed above in order to remove any ambiguity concerning the equality of our enforcement policy. We must caution you, however, that arrest statistics alone are not indicative of the thoroughness of enforcement efforts. The difficulty in acquiring necessary evidence to convict male customers is a very real consideration, which will decidedly have an effect upon the number of arrests in this area.

Very truly yours
GEORGE P. TIELSCH
Chief of Police
H. Joseph Coleman
H. JOSEPH COLEMAN
Legal Advisor

GPT:pb

cc: City Council Members

(Enclosure)

Section 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act knowing that his conduct, if observed, is likely to cause affront or alarm. (New material underlined)

(3) Penalty. Class A Offense.

(Attachment B)

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) An exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; provided that for this section genitals and other intimate bodily parts shall not include breasts; or

(b) the touching, caressing or fondling of the breast or other intimate bodily parts; or

(c) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(d) masturbation; or

(e) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act in a public place or at a place and under circumstances where such act could be observed by any member of the public.

(3) An owner, manager or operator of a place open to the public wherein alcoholic beverages are sold, served or consumed is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally permits or causes any lewd act.

(4) Penalty. Crime.

12A. 20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER

12.A. 20.020 Obstructing a Public Officer

CURRENT PROPOSAL

(1) A person is guilty of obstructing a public officer if he intentionally uses or threatens to use force to obstruct a person who he knows is a public officer and such officer is acting lawfully in a governmental function.

* * * * * * * * *

PROPOSED CHANGE

(i) A person is guilty of obstructing a public officer if he intentionally resists, hinders, delays or obstructs a person who he knows is a public officer and such officer is acting lawfully in a governmental function.

12.11.020 Disturbing the public peace. It is unlawful for any person to be guilty of fighting, drunkenness or of riotous or disorderly conduct, or of any conduct tending to disturb the public peace, or to use any profane or abusive language, or to engage in any act or practice whereby the peace or quiet of the city may be disturbed, or to use any obscene language or be guilty of any indecent or immoral act, practice or conduct tending to debauch the public morals. (Ord. 16046 § 1; May 23, 1907).

12.11.025 Conduct in vicinity of schools. (a) It is unlawful to engage in any noisy, boisterous or disorderly conduct at or in the vicinity of any public or private school which is intended to and does interrupt, hinder or disturb the educational processes and functions of any such school.

(b) It is further unlawful to remain in any public or private school building or upon any public or private school grounds during the time any such school is open and in use for educational purposes and functions, after being ordered by the person in charge of such school to leave such buildings or grounds; provided, that no person shall be convicted of violating this subsection (b) who is:

(1) A student regularly enrolled at such school; or

(2) The parent or guardian of any regularly enrolled student therein; or

(3) A person present by permission of appropriate school authorities; or

(4) A person conducting lawful business at such school; or

(5) A person attending a school function which is open to members of the public; or

(6) A person otherwise authorized by law to enter upon or use school property. (Ord. 16046 § 1-A added by Ord. 96373; January 11, 1968).

12.11.040 Drawing or carrying weapon with intent to intimidate. It is unlawful for anyone to carry, exhibit, display or draw any firearm or any dagger, sword, knife or other cutting or stabbing instrument, or any other weapon capable of producing bodily harm, in a manner, under circumstances, and at a time and place that manifest an intent to intimidate another, or that warrants alarm for the safety of persons in the immediate vicinity; provided that this section shall not apply to or affect the following:

(1) Any person while in his place of abode or fixed place of business;

(2) Any person who by virtue of his office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to preserve public safety, maintain public order, or to make arrests for offenses, while in the performance of such duty;

(3) Any person acting for the purpose of protecting himself against the use of presently threatened unlawful force by another, or for the purpose of protecting another against the use of such unlawful force by a third person; or

(4) Any person making or assisting in making a lawful arrest for the

commission of a felony. (Ord. 16046 § 3 as amended by Ord. 97075 § 1; September 25, 1968).

12.11.050 Discharging firearm or explosive—Exceptions. It is unlawful to fire or discharge any cannon, gun, pistol, revolver or other firearm, or to fire or explode or set off any squib, firecracker, torpedo or other thing containing powder, or other explosive material, except on days of public celebration or jubilee, and then only as permitted by law. This section shall not apply to the following: Licensed shooting galleries; airplane ordinance testing and proving grounds used in the manufacture of aircraft; rifle or pistol practice ranges located, established, used and patrolled by the armed forces of the United States, by the state of Washington, or by the police department; the discharge of any firearm in the performance of official duties or in the course of employment or in civilian sports by any person having a permit or lawful right to carry such firearm; or to the lawful use of explosives for blasting or construction or demolition work. (Ord. 16046 § 4 as amended by Ord. 72709; July 13, 1943).

12.11.060 Traducing another. It is unlawful for any person to traduce or threaten to traduce another, or use any language or indulge

picture, engraving, drawing, photograph or other article or thing coming within the description of articles or matters mentioned in this section, or any of them. (Ord. 16046 § 27; May 23, 1907).

12.11.290 Wandering or loitering during night time. (a) It is unlawful for anyone to loiter or prowl in a place, at a time, or in a manner, and under circumstances that manifest an unlawful purpose or warrant alarm for the safety of persons or property in the vicinity. Examples of circumstances which may be considered in determining whether such unlawful purpose is manifested or such alarm is warranted include but are not limited to the following: flight by the actor upon appearance of a peace officer, refusal to identify himself, or manifestly endeavoring to conceal himself or any object.

(b) No arrest shall be made under this section nor shall any person be convicted of violating this section unless such person is first afforded, if practicable under the circumstances, an opportunity to dispel any alarm or suspicion of unlawful purposes which would otherwise be warranted, by identifying himself and explaining his presence and conduct.

(c) No person shall be convicted of violating this section if it appears at trial that the explanation given by him of his presence and conduct was true and, if believed by the arresting officer at the time, would have dispelled the alarm or suspicion of unlawful purpose. (Ord. 16046 § 29, as amended by Ord. 75624 and Ord. 95876; June 14, 1967).

12.11.300 Unlawful assembly. It shall be unlawful for any persons to collect in crowds for unlawful purposes, or for any purpose to the annoyance or distrubance of citizens or travelers, and any person who shall be one of any such crowd or congregation, or refuses to separate therefrom when so requested by any police officer of the city of Seattle, or who shall wilfully attract the attention of persons and cause them to congregate for such purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section. (Ord. 16046 § 30; May 23, 1907).

12.11.310 Loitering in doorways. It shall be unlawful for any person to stand or loiter in or about the doorway of any building in such a manner as to obstruct ingress or egress to or from such building. (Ord. 16046 § 31; May 23, 1907).

12.11.320 Cruelty to animals. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully and unreasonably strike, beat or wound any domestic animal, or compel or allow it to work, or drive it, or allow it to be driven when overloaded, or sick, or lame or crippled, or with yoke or harness that chafes or galls it, or with check rein or any part of its yoke or harness too tight for its comfort, or at night when it has been six consecutive hours without a full meal, or to otherwise cause any domestic animal pain or discomfort, or to, having the care and custody of any domestic animal, wilfully and

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 27, 1972

TO: All Interested Persons

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Attached is an up-to-date status report of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

The City Council will conduct the final meeting regarding this subject on Monday, December 11, at 3:30 p.m. in the City Council Chamber. At that time a vote will be taken on those sections adopted by less than five prevailing votes.

If you find any discrepancies please notify my office before the December 11th meeting.

JW:lcm
Att.

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF SEATTLE

DEPARTMENT OF

POLICE

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

OUR NO. _____

YOUR NO. _____

September 14, 1972

Councilwoman Jeannette Williams
City Council
City of Seattle

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

Enclosed is correspondence from Mark F. Cooper, Vice President of the Urban Affairs Division of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, together with recommendations by the Urban Affairs Project Planning Board dealing with sections of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

This document is supportive of the recommendations made by this department and we invite your careful attention to their recommendations prior to the Council's re-consideration of those sections which did not receive a quorum vote on the first consideration.

Yours very truly

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
Chief of Police

H. JOSEPH COLEMAN
Legal Advisor

HJC:am
Enclosures

cc: City Council Members

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
215 Columbia Street • Seattle, Washington 98104 • 206-622-5060

September 12, 1972

Chief George Tielsch
Seattle Police Department
Public Safety Building, Rm. 401
610 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Dear George:

I thought that you would be interested in the attached policy position just adopted by the Seattle Chamber Board of Trustees.

The Law and Justice Committee, who formulated this position, spent a great deal of time and effort on this, but it would be interesting to point out that the presentation that you made to the Seattle City Council was used as a basic guide to bring about this position.

Be assured, George, that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce is most anxious to support you in good law enforcement and commend your actions with respect to the Seattle Criminal Code.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark F. Cooper, Vice President
Urban Affairs Division

MFC:gll

Attachment

9-14-72
CONTENTS
G. P. Tielsch
NOTED

ACCREDITED: Chamber of Commerce of the United States • Affiliated organizations: Seattle Area Industrial Council, Seattle Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, Seattle Retail Merchants Association

SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
215 Columbia Street • Seattle, Washington 98104 • 206-622-5060

Recommendation
by the
Urban Affairs Project Planning Board
dealing with sections of
The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Page

1 Recommendation
2 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility
3 Entrapment
4 Use of Force in Self-protection
5 Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody
6 Prostitution Loitering (proposed ordinance)
7 Prostitution Loitering (background material)
8 Failure to Disperse
9 Hindering Law Enforcement
10 Criminal Code Subcommittee and Resource Volunteer Roster

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, in reviewing the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code, adopts a position opposed to the following sections:

12A.02.170 (1) (c) Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

12A.02.210 Entrapment

12A.02.360 Use of Force In Self-protection

12A.02.400 (5) (b) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

12A. 12.020 Prostitution Loitering

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

12A.02.170 (1) (c) Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility - A person is not criminally responsible for conduct if at the time of such conduct, as a result of mental disease or defect, he lacks substantial capacity to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.

It was the opinion of the committee examining the Revised Code that an affirmative defense on the basis of, "I didn't know what I was doing", would provide a legal loophole to all those charged with crimes. Preceding sub-paragraphs of that same section deal properly with persons lacking substantial capacity either to know or appreciate the criminality of such conduct.

12A:02.210 Entrapment - This section provides that a public law enforcement official or a person acting in cooperation with him perpetrates an entrapment if for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the commission of an offense, he induces or encourages another person to engage in conduct constituting an offense. In any prosecution for an offense, entrapment is an affirmative defense.

Merely providing an opportunity for one to commit a crime does not interfere with the traditional concept that criminal intent must originate with the actor. In those cases such as narcotics, gambling and prostitution, where the use of agents is indispensable to effective enforcement, the only workable tactic is to provide an opportunity for the perpetrator to engage in the illicit activity.

The existing Common Law definition of entrapment contains the more opportunity rule which allows the agent to merely offer the opportunity to commit a crime, and if a crime is committed this is not considered entrapment. If the agent goes beyond offering a mere opportunity and cajoles or in some other way gets someone to do what he would not otherwise have done, this is considered entrapment.

Those in favor of the proposed revised code argue that the police have too much power in this area and with a proper offer of money, could induce a basically honest person to commit a crime. Police should not be allowed to approach a suspect and offer money in return for drugs, the services of a prostitute or gambling privileges. The agent should operate in such a way as to get the suspect to approach him.

The committee is of the opinion that this section of the revised code would remove a valuable tool required by the police for community protection and recommends Chamber opposition.

12A.02.360 Use of Force in Self-protection - Under this section, the use of force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to protect himself from the imminent use of unlawful or excessive force by such other person.

The proponents argue that this section protects against an unlawful arrest by a police officer, and that if the person being arrested feels that he has not committed an unlawful act, he may use force to protect himself from arrest.

The opponents state that a peace officer acting in good faith must be protected against a citizen's use of force in resisting arrest. The legality of arrest should not be adjudicated in the streets, but rather in the courts where such issues belong. To encourage the citizen to second guess the legal propriety of a police officer's action will serve only to heighten, rather than alleviate, tension in police-citizen contacts where enforcement action occurs.

12A.02.400 (5) (b) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody - This would provide that a guard or other person authorized to act as a peace officer is justified in using any force including deadly force, which he reasonably believes to be necessary to prevent the escape of a person from a jail, prison or other institution for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a crime, except that the use of deadly force is not justifiable unless the guard or other person knows that the person in custody is being detained for the commission of or an attempt to commit an intentional homicide or assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.

The proponents for this section argue that the use of deadly force by a custodial officer on an escaping prisoner actually sets up a double standard since the arresting officer may not use such force to effect an arrest for a misdemeanor, but could use deadly force to effect the recapture of one who has committed such a crime.

The opponents prefer the inclusion of the broader categories which would allow the use of deadly force when necessary to prevent escape from custody a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committee or attempted to commit an intentional felony.

FROM THE PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

(1) As used in this section 12A.12.020:
   (a) "Public place" is an area generally visible to public view and includes streets, sidewalks, bridges, alleys, plazas, parks, driveways, parking lots, automobiles (whether moving or not), and buildings open to the general public including those which serve food or drink, or provide entertainment, and the doorways and entrances to buildings or dwellings and the grounds enclosing them;
   (b) "Known prostitute or panderer" means a person who within one year previous to the date of arrest for violation of this section, has within the knowledge of the arresting officer been convicted in Seattle Municipal Court of an offense involving prostitution;
   (c) "Commit prostitution" means to engage in sexual conduct for money but does not include sexual conduct engaged in as part of any stage performance, play or other entertainment open to the public.

(2) A person is guilty of prostitution loitering if he remains in a public place and intentionally solicits, induces, entices, or procures another to commit prostitution.

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:
   (a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages male passers-by in conversation; or
   (b) Repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicle operators by hailing, waving of arms or any other bodily gesture; or
   (c) Is a known prostitute or panderer.

(4) Penalty.
   (a) Violation of this section is a Class B offense;
   (b) Where the defendant has been twice previously convicted in this court of an offense involving prostitution, violation of this section is a Class A offense.

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering - A great deal of time and effort was spent in reaching a recommendation on this issue primarily because of the extent of the local and national publicity. The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code would legalize "in-house" prostitution in so far as city ordinance is concerned.

There are four areas for consideration:

(1) That definition as included in the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code (the majority recommendation) which proyides that "in-house" prostitution is not an offense against public morals, and consequently does not carry penalties.

(2) The minority recommendation to the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code is the same as the majority recommendation but would add prostitution as an offense.

(3) The Nevada System is legal within the state of Nevada by county option. This system is being confused with the ordinance being proposed in the Revised Seattle Criminal Code which would allow "in-house" prostitution.

(4) The existing ordinance under the Seattle Criminal Code makes prostitution (engages for hire in sexual activity, including homosexual or other deviate sexual relations) an offense that carries a penalty.

The proponents for legalized prostitution argue that the abuses of the present system far outweigh the abuses inherent in prostitution. The problems created by defining prostitution as a crime are more severe than those that would exist if the criminal label were removed. The problems the proponents refer to are the "associated crimes" such as larceny, assault, drug abuse, and organized crime which historically seem to adhere to prostitution presently defined as illegal. This illegality, the proponents argue, serves as the magnet which attracts other crimes or criminal elements. If prostitution were to become legal, the magnet's force would diminish and there would be less associated crimes.

The opponents to legalized "in-house" prostitution in Seattle state that from the beginning of this country, the laws have been structured more to control than to eradicate dysfunctional behavior. Supreme Court decisions have consistently reminded us that the precept of individual rights and freedoms is too dear to bargain away; "better that ten guilty should go free than to convict one innocent man". No one expects enforcement to be 100% effective. Enforcement is, at best, a means of regulating the frequency of proscribed activities. Under conditions of strong enforcement, prostituion, or any other crime, is not a desirable target for organized crime. However, the profit structure in relation to the capital investment is such that, given minimal attention by law enforcement and

lacking strengent governmental controls, organizations will occur. Legalized prostitution is contrary to state law. We cannot tolerate what our state law denies. This is what the recent Grand Jury was all about.

The Nevada System provides that prostitution is allowed by individual county option. The houses are licensed, and prostitutes must be medically approved. The Nevada State Attorney General has agreed to a system whereby search warrants are not required to make inspections. The houses can advertise, however, they must conform to business zoning. The customers are provided the same police protection as any other customer doing business with a legitimate concern. The subcommittee recognizes that this is not a perfect operation for Seattle, although, the Nevada System has become a part of the debate since many people are confusing the Nevada System with the new ordinance being proposed for Seattle.

The recommendation that the Chamber oppose the Revised Seattle Criminal Code dealing with prostitution is based on the following:

(1) The existing state law expresses a public policy against prostitution. If this public policy is to be changed, it should be done at the state level.

(2) Enforcement, under state law alone, would be substantially hampered.

(3) The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code provides for no regulation of off-street prostitution, such as zoning, licensing or medical examinations.

(4) The existing ordinance has been tested and approved as constitutional by the Washington State Supreme Court.

(5) The new proposals were not satisfactory because it is felt that they will not improve the conditions which are now in existance under the present city ordinance.

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement - As used in this section, "hindering law enforcement" means to intentionally prevent, hinder or delay the apprehension or prosecution of another person who the actor knows has committed a crime or has escaped from jail, etc.

The proponents state that there is no crime committed if help is rendered to someone pursued by or in the custody of the police unless the actor knows specifically that a law has been broken.

The opponents state that the language should be changed to remove the phrase the actor knows since presumably, under the proposed code, an affirmative defense to a charge of hindering law enforcement could be "I didn't know he committed a crime".

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse - Under the "public safety order", an order to disperse can be issued by a police officer to a crowd when he feels such an order is reasonably necessary to prevent or control a serious disorder. Under this section, no such order would apply to a news reporter or other person observing or recording the events on behalf of the public press or other news media unless he is physically obstructing lawful efforts to disperse the group.

The proponents' position states that news control could be practiced by the police by refusing to allow news reporters behind police lines.

The opponents state that it would be impractical for police to have to stop and identify every member of a crowd who claimed to be a reporter during a unlawful assembly. A student riot could be composed of school press appointed news reporters, each with a pad and pencil.

Members of the Criminal Code Subcommittee

Chairmen

Mr. Russell Amick
Floy Tag and Manufacturing, Inc.

Mr. Thomas Bryan
The Seattle Times

Mr. Charles Dunsire
Seattle Post Intelligencer

Mr. Charles Ehlert
Seattle Model Cities

Mr. Erik Peterson
Jay Rocky Public Relations, Inc.

Mr. Edward Riley
Travel Advisors, Inc.

Volunteers Providing Resource Material

Mr. Joseph Coleman, Legal Aide
Seattle Police Department

Captain Ray Connery
Seattle Police Department

Ms. Jennifer James
Department of Psychiatry
University of Washington

Mr. James Leach, Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Mr. Edmund B. Raftis
Municipal Code Revision Committee

Mr. David Shorett
Public Defenders Office

Mr. Joseph Zimmerman, Legal Aide
King County Dept. of Public Safety

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

(206) 344-2550

CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

25 August 1972

The Honorable Liem Eng Tual
President, Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building

Dear Councilman Tual:

Our office has received a copy of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code. We believe that questions of what the substantive criminal law of the City of Seattle ought to be are for you to determine. Nevertheless, because many of the cases which we prosecute under state law are investigated by the Seattle Police Department, there are some situations when the changes in procedures set forth in city ordinances could adversely affect investigations of violations of state law. In this area, we believe it appropriate to express our views.

One such area is the proposed section of the revised city code which deals with entrapment (12A.02.210). This proposal represents a substantial change from the present state law, which provides that merely to afford a person the opportunity to commit a crime does not constitute entrapment (see City of Seattle v. Evans, 75 Wn. 2d 225 (1969)). This principle is continued in the proposed revised state criminal code (9A.16.100). We believe that the present state law is proper and urge that it not be changed in the proposed revised city code.

The practical difficulties of a police officer's operating under two conflicting definitions of entrapment are obvious. Frequently, during his investigation, the officer does not know whether the result will be the filing of charges under state or under city law. During such investigations, we frequently advise such officers as to how to proceed in order to avoid entrapment. This advice is based on state law, which governs cases which we prosecute. If the city adopts the proposed definition of entrapment in the revised city code, the situation could easily arise where an officer, operating pursuant to direction from our office, makes a case by methods which, while proper under state law, would be unlawful under the proposed city code. This would put the officer in an impossible position.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY

Regarding other changes which are contained in the revised code, while we feel that uniformity between local and state laws is generally desirable, we recognize that the merits of those changes are the province of your body and of the Corporation Counsel.

I and my staff would be glad to meet with you for further discusslon.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY
Prosecuting Attorney

xc: Council Members
Chief George P. Tielsch,
Seattle Police Department

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 8, 1972

TO: All Members of the City Council

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Lewd Conduct Section of the Criminal Code

The following brief explanation is made in order to point out changes in existing City law and changes that have been made in the Lewd Conduct section that was originally voted on by the Council.

(1) The definition section is generally the same as that originally proposed,except that (b) was added. This language was taken from the LaRue (U.S. Supreme Court) case and would tend to prohibit "audience participation".

(2) The wording of this section generally is the same as existing law which reads as follows:

12.11.220 Indecent exposure. It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecent exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act or behavior in any place exposed to public view.

The new wording of this section adds the words "in a public place or at a place and under circumstances where such act could be observed by any member of the public". This language was recommended by the Police Department. The effect would probably be that a person could be arrested if he intentionally performed in a public place, or in his own home, if he were parading in front of a picture window, for example, where he knew he could be seen.

The wording "when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who would be reasonably offended or alarmed" has been removed. By so doing, the responsibility for his/her actions, has been placed on the performer and the requirement of the presence of someone who would be offended is eliminated.

(3) This is a new section for the Revised Criminal Code but it is basically the same as existing Seattle law, which reads as follows: It is also essentially the same as section 63 of the License Code.

12.11.175 Women's dress. It shall be unlawful for any owner, manager or operator of a place open to the public wherein alcoholic beverages are sold, served or consumed, to knowingly permit or cause any female employee to appear therein with one or both breasts and/ or the lower portion of the torso, wholly or substantially expo[illegible] public view.

Clearly this language is discriminatory, but it does seem that the conduct of the owner, manager or operator of an establishment is still fit subject for a criminal code. There will be little effect on lewd entertainment if only the entertainer is prohibited from such action. Generally, the entertainer is simply the subject of exploitation, whereas, the owner, manager or operator is the profiteer who gains from such exploitation. If one entertainer is arrested, the owner will simply hire another. It is true that the owner of the establishment may have his license suspended for allowing lewd conduct, but even the license code makes such action by the owner unlawful. Thus, it should be included in the criminal code.

It is sometimes argued that, to include the owners conduct in the criminal code, will put a strict liability on any conduct that goes on in his establishment, whether he knows about it or not. This may not be so bad, but the inclusion of the word "intentionally" does seem to obviate this concern.

It is also sometimes argued that the owner's conduct could be regulated under section 12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity but much of the conduct in the criminal code could be eliminated if this reasoning prevailed. For example, there would be no necessity for 12A.12.080 Patronizing a Prostitute, 12A.12.110 Permitting Prostitution, 12A.36.100 Keeping Gambling Houses, 12A.36.180 Conduct Prohibited (unlawful to conduct a public card room), 12A.40.040 Hours of Closing (unlawful for owner, manager, operator or employee of any club to permit any member, patron or other person to consume...)

Councilman Jeanette Williams
Councilman Phyllis Lamphere
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366 or 583-2365)

December 11, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WILLIAMS AND LAMPHERE PROPOSE REVISION OF LEWD CONDUCT SECTION OF CRIMINAL CODE

Due to the recent United States Supreme Court decision stating that the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control has the authority to suspend or revoke a liquor license when the officials conclude there is conduct "contrary to public welfare or morals", Jeanette Williams and Phyllis Lamphere today requested that the lewd conduct section of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code be strengthened to prohibit indecent exposure and to give law enforcement officials better tools with which to control this kind of conduct. It is now apparent that the Licensing Code is not sufficient to control lewd behavior.

The language originally approved several weeks ago reads as follows:

> A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who would be reasonably offended or alarmed.

"Many persons with legal expertise briefed us on the technical implications of the language in the text," said Ms. Williams and Ms. Lamphere. They argued very convincingly that lewd conduct should be dealt with in the Licensing Code, and that this would enable government to deal with the potential for lewd behavior in a licensing hearing prior to its occurrence, rather than by ad hoc police action after the behavior occurs.

It now seems that the Council approved language which could be interpreted to permit topless and bottomless dancing as well as live sex shows in Seattle - a point that was certainly not made clear at the meeting. Apparently, if the owner of an establishment simply posted notice on the outside of his building that lewd acts were taking place inside, the requirement of "reasonably offended or alarmed" would never be realized.

The United States Supreme Court decision will undoubtedly be persuasive to the Washington State Court in its current deliberations. A stronger lewd conduct section in the Criminal Code will tend to reinforce the companion section in the Licensing Code and set policy for the City of Seattle.

###

Comm Finley

STATUS OF CRIMINAL CODE AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1972

In the following sections of the criminal code, those sections that show "adopted" were by a vote of 5 or more. All sections adopted by 5 or less prevailing votes are so indicated and have a star beside them, indicating that further action must be taken.

12A.01 GENERAL

12A.01.010 Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability

Adopted

12A.01.030 Purposes; Principles of Construction

Adopted

12A.01.050 City Criminal Jurisdiction

Adopted

12A.01.070 Classes of Offenses; Crimes, Violations

Adopted as amended

(2) Crimes are classified as (~~either~~) Class A (~~or Class B~~) offenses.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.070 shall not become effective until (~~one~~) ~~Two~~ years after the effective date of this Title, unless otherwise provided herein.

12A.01.090 Punishment of Offenses

Adopted as amended

(2) A Class B offense may be punished by a fine not to exceed (~~one~~) three hundred Dollars (~~$100~~) $300 or imprisonment in the City jail not to exceed ten (10) days, or both.

(4) Notwithstanding the civil nature of the penalty for violations, subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.090 does not deny to the defendant constitutional rights he would have were the penalty deemed criminal. A defendant charged with a violation shall not be entitled to a jury trial.

Section 12A.01.070 above eliminated Class B crimes from the code, yet section 12A.01.090 remains in the code as a definition of the penalty for Class B crimes. These two sections should be made compatible with each other.

12A.01.110 All Offenses Defined by Ordinance; Application of General Provisions of the Code

Adopted

12A.01.130 Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses

Adopted

12A.01.140 Arrest; Citations

Adopted as amended

(2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that such person has committed a crime. ~~((a) committed a crime in the officer's presence; or (b) committed a crime not in the officer's presence if: (i) such offense involves bodily injury or the threat thereof; and (ii) the officer reasonably believes that such person, unless immediately arrested, will not be apprehended, or may cause injury to himself or others,~~)

(4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person (~~is committing~~) has committed a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:

(a) he is unable to reasonably ascertain the actor's identity; or

(b) he reasonably believes that the identification is not accurate;

in which case the person may be arrested.

(5) Upon an arrest as provided in § (4) of this section 12A.01.140, such person may be held only to be photographed, administratively searched and fingerprinted, and must be released immediately, upon identification (~~thereafter~~).

12A.01.150 Definitions .

Adopted

12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY: DEFENSES

12A.02.010 Requirement of a Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act

Adopted

12A.02.030 General Requirements of Culpability

Adopted

12A.02.050 Causal Relationship Between Conduct and Result;...

Adopted

12A.02.070 Construction of Ordinances With Respect to Culpability Requirements

Adopted

12A.02.090 Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under a Duty to Act in Their Behalf

Adopted

12A.02.100 Criminal Attempt

Adopted

12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity

Adopted

12A.02.130 Ignorance or Mistake

Adopted

12A.02.150 Intoxication

Adopted

12A.02.170 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

Adopted

12A.02.190 Duress

Adopted

* 12A.02.210 Entrapment

Adopted 4-1 Reid

12A.02.230 De Minimis Infractions

Adopted

12A.02.305 - 12A.02.460 Use of Force

Deleted

12A.04 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

12A.04.020 Assault

Adopted

12A.04.050 Menacing

Adopted

12A.04.070 Harassment

Adopted 4-3

12A.04.080 Reckless Endangerment

Adopted

12A.04.110 Unlawful Imprisonment

Adopted

12A.04.115 Custodial Interference

Vote to delete 3-3

12A.04.140 Sexual Abuse

Adopted

12A.04.170 Coercion

Adopted

12A.08 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

12A.08.010 Definitions

Adopted

12A.08.020 Property Destruction

Adopted

12A.08.050 Reckless Burning

Adopted

12A.08.080 Criminal Trespass

Adopted as amended

(1) "Enter or remain unlawfully" means an unlicenses, uninvited or otherwise unprivileged entry into or remaining in or upon premises. A person who, regardless of his intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him by the owner of the premises or some other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a public building which is only partly open to the public.is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public. ~~(A person who enters or remains in an apparently unused building or unused land which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner of the land or building or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner.~~)

12A.08.210 Definitions of Terms

Adopted

12A.08.220 Theft

Adopted

12A.08.240 Extortion

Adopted

12A.08.260 Receiving Stolen Property

Adopted

12A.08.280 Appropriation of Lost or Misdelivered Property

Adopted

12A.08.300 Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

Adopted

12A.08.320 Criminal Impersonation

Adopted

12A.12 - OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

Adopted as amended

also included appendix pg 152-3-4-5

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:

(a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages (~~a~~ passers-by) one of the opposite sex in conversation; or

This amendment adopted by a 4-2 vote.

12A.12.030 Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.050 Promoting Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.080 Patronizing a Prostitute

Adopted

12A.12.085 Prostitution and Patronizing a Prostitute: No Defense

Adopted

12A.12.110 Permitting Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

Adopted as amended

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who (~~is thereby~~) would be reasonably offended or alarmed.

12A.12.180 Displaying Erotic Material (substitute section presented)

Adopted

12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

12A.16.020 Disorderly Conduct

Adopted

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

Adopted

12A.16.060 Disruption of School Activities

Adopted

12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL

12A.17.010 Definitions

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.020 License application; concealed pistol

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.040 License issuance and denial

Adopted as amended 4-0

Sections (2) and (3) were deleted to agree with court order.

12A.17.060 False statement

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.080 Procedure for sale; pistols

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.100 Delivery to purchaser

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.120 Unlawful for certain persons to purchase

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.140 Unlawful use of weapons

Adopted 4-0

12A.17.160 Exemptions

Adopted 4-0 as amended

The first (3) was deleted. It was repeated in the second (3).

12A.17.180 Penalty

Adopted 4-0

12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER

12A.20.020 Obstructing a Public Officer

(1) Adopted 3-2

(2) Adopted 4-2-1

(3) Adopted

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

(1) Adopted

(2) Adopted

(3) Adopted 4-2-1

12A.20.080 Escape

Adopted 3-0

12A.20.110 False Reporting

Adopted 3-0

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES

Adopted as amended pending completion of report by the task force reworking this section. Except that the following sections have been deleted.

12A.24.040 Definitions (3) deleted
(4) (5) deleted

12A.24.020 Loitering During Curfew Hours

Deleted

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

12A.28.020 Racing of vehicles on streets prohibited

Adopted

12A.28.040 Operating under influence of intoxicants or drugs--

Adopted

12A.28.060 Reckless driving

Adopted

12A.28.100 Collision with unattended vehicle -- Notice required.

Adopted

12A.28.120 Collision with attended vehicle -- Duty

Adopted

12A.28.140 Collision with property -- Duty

Adopted

12A.28.160 Collision where injury involved

Adopted

12A.28.180 Suspended License

Adopted

12A.32 DRUG OFFENSES (substitute section prepared by Seattle-King County Drug Commission)

Adopted

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

Adopted

* 12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES

Adopted 4-0

12A.44 MISCELLANEOUS

* 12A.44.010 Unfair Housing Practices

Not voted on yet. This section could be adopted as written, pending revision by the Human Rights Department to include sex.

MAYOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

12A.44.110 Proclamation of civil emergency

Adopted

* 12A.44.120 Additional orders

Adopted

12A.44.130 Delivery to news media

Adopted

POLICE RADIO

12A.44.210 Interference caused by electro-magnetic wave generator--Unlawful

Adopted

12A.44.220 Notice to owner of interfering device --Checking device by demonstration.

Adopted

12A.44.230 Prevention of interference - Shielding or abatement of device

Adopted

12A.44.240 Exemptions

Adopted

12A.44.300 Discharging firearm or explosive -- Exceptions

Adopted

12A.44.310 Unlawful to keep books after notice to return

Adopted

John D. Spellman, County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-4040

December 7, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Following are some comments I have concerning the proposed revised Seattle Criminal Code and the actions taken by the City Council to date. This is in response to your memo of November 27 which serves as a status report on the revised criminal code.

12A.01.070

Subsection (2) reads as amended, "Crimes are classified as Class A offenses." Comment: If by this action the Council intends that there would be no Class B offense, then there is no need to further subdivide crimes into a Class A offense. Subsection (2) might be stricken entirely.

Subsection (4) as originally submitted states that violations shall not come into effect until one year after the Code itself is effective. This would be a total of two years from the date of enactment of the Code. My notes do not indicate the Council changing the effective date of violations to three years from the present, and I wonder if the "one" year has been changed to "two" years in error?

12A.01.090

Subsection (2) is, as noted in the status report, in conflict with the action taken in 12A.01.070.

12A.01.150

Subsection (10). Although the Corporation Counsel must do further research to ensure consistency in the Code, it appears to me that the definition "forcible felony" is superfluous; i.e., not used within the Code, and should be stricken.

Very truly yours,

Joe

E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.
Law & Justice Planner

EJB:jkm

cc: Ed Raftis
Larry McDonell

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) An exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; provided that for this section genitals and other intimate bodily parts shall not include breasts; or

(b) the touching, caressing or fondling of the breast or other intimate bodily parts; or

(c) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(d) masturbation; or

(e) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act in a public place or at a place and under circumstances where such act could be observed by any member of the public.

(3) An owner, manager or operator of a place open to the public wherein alcoholic beverages are sold, served or consumed is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally permits or causes any lewd act.

(4) Penalty. Crime.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) An exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; ~~provided that for this section genitals and other intimate bodily parts shall not include breasts~~; or

(b) the touching, caressing or fondling of the breast or other intimate bodily parts; or

(c) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(d) masturbation; or

(e) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs ~~not incidentally, used for direct purposes~~ any lewd act in a public place or at a place and under circumstances where such act could be observed by any member of the public.

(3) An owner, manager or operator of a place open to the public wherein alcoholic beverages are sold, served or consumed ~~is guilty of lewd conduct if he~~ intentionally permits or causes any lewd act.

(4) Penalty. Crime.

12A.01 GENERAL

12A.01.010 Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability

Adopted as written

12A.01.030 Purposes; Prinicples of Construction

Adopted as written

12A.01.050 City Criminal Jurisdiction

Adopted as written

12A.01.070 Classes of Offenses; Crimes, Violations

Adopted as amended

(2) (~~Crimes~~) Serious offenses are classified as (~~either Class A or Class B offenses~~) Crimes.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.070 shall not become effective until one year after the effective date of this Title, unless otherwise provided herein.

12A.01.090 Punishment of Offenses

Adopted as amended

(1) A (~~Class A offense~~) Crime may be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars ($500), or imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed six (6) months or both.

(2) deleted

(4) Nothwithstanding the civil nature of the penalty for violations, subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.090 does not deny to the defendant constitutional rights he would have were the penalty deemed criminal. A defendant charged with a violation shall not be entitled to a jury trial.

12A.01.110 All Offenses Defined by Ordinance; Application of General Provisions of the Code

Adopted as written

12A.01.130 Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses

Adopted as amended

(1) Every person charged with the commission of an offense is presumed innocent until proven guilty. No person may be convicted of an offense until each element of such (~~offense~~) offense is proven by competent evidence beyond a reasonable coubt.

12A.01.140 Arrest; Citation

Adopted as amended

(2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that such person has committed a crime.
~~(a) committed a crime in the officer's presence; or~~
~~(b) committed a crime not in the officer's presence if:~~
~~(i) such offense involves bodily injury or the threat thereof; and~~
~~(ii) the officer reasonably believes that such person, unless immediately arrested, will not be apprehended, or may cause injury to himself or others.)~~

(4) Whenever a peace officer has probably cause to believe that a person (~~is committing~~) has committed a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:
(a) he is unable to reasonably ascertain the actor's identity; or
(b) he reasonably believes that the identification is not accurate,
in which case the person may be arrested.

(5) Upon an arrest as provided in § (4) of this section 12A.01.140, such person may be held only to be photographed, administratively searched and fingerprinted, and must be released immediately upon identification (~~thereafter~~).

12A.01.150 Definitions

Adopted

12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY: DEFENSES

12A.02.010 Requirement of a Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act

Adopted as written

12A.02.030 General Requirements of Culpability

Adopted as written

12A.02.050 Causal Relationship Between Conduct and Result;...

Adopted as written

12A.02.070 Construction of Ordinances with Respect to Culpability Requirements

Adopted as written

12A.02.090 Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under a Duty to Act in Their Behalf

Adopted as written

12A.02.100 Criminal Attempt

Adopted as written

12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity

Adopted as written

12A.02.130 Ignorance or Mistake

Adopted as written

12A.02.150 Intoxication

Adopted as written

12.02.170 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

Adopted as written

12A.02.190 Duress

Adopted as written

12A.02.210 Entrapment

Deleted

12A.02.230 De Minimis Infractions

Adopted as written

12A.02.305 - 12A.02.460 Use of Force

Deleted (State law will apply here)

12A.04 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

12A.04.020 Assault

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.050 Menacing

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.070 Harassment

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.080 Reckless Endangerment

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.110 Unlawful Imprisonment

Adopted as amended

(5) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.115 Custodial Interference

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.140 Sexual Abuse

Adopted as amended

(6) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.04.170 Coercion

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

12A.08.010 Definitions

Adopted as written

12A.08.020 Property Destruction

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.050 Reckless Burning

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.080 Criminal Trespass

Adopted as amended

(1) "Enter or remain unlawfully" means an unlicensed, uninvited or otherwise unprivileged entry into or remaining in or upon premises. A person who, regardless of his intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him by the owner of the premises or some other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a public building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public. (~~A person who enters or remains in an apparently unused building or unused land which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner of the land or building or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner.~~)

(4) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.210 Definitions of Terms

Adopted as written

12A.08.220 Theft

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.240 Extortion

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.260 Receiving Stolen Property

Adopted as amended

(4) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.280 Appropriation of Lost or Misdelivered Property.

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class B offense~~) Crime.

12A.08.300 Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.08.320 Criminal Impersonation

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

Adopted as amended

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:
(a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages (~~male~~) passers by in conversation; or

(4) Penalty.
(a) Violation of this section is a (~~Class B offense;~~) Crime;
(~~(b) Where the defendant has been twice previously convicted in this court of an offense involving prostitution, violation of this section is a Class A offense.~~)

12A.12.030 Prostitution

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.12.050 Promoting Prostitution

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.12.080 Patronizing a Prostitute

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.12.085 Prostitution and Patronizing a Prostitute; No Defense

Adopted as written

12A.12.110 Permitting Prostitution

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

Adopted as amended

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or
(b) the touching, caressing or fondling of the genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or
(c) sexual intercourse as defined in §12A.04.140 (1) (c); or
(d) masturbation; or
(e) urination or defecation in a place other than a washroom or toilet room.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act (~~when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed.~~) in a public place or at a place and under circumstances where such act could be observed by any member of the public.

(3) It is unlawful for any owner, manager or operator of a place open to the public wherein alcoholic beverages are sold, served or consumed to intentionally permit or cause any lewd act.

(4) This section shall not be applied to artistic or dramatic performances in a theater or a museum.

(5) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

(~~12A.12.180 Displaying Erotic Material~~)

Substitute section adopted

(~~(1) As used in this section 12A.12.180:~~
~~(a) "Erotic material" means a live performance, motion pictures, photographs, pictures, printed material and other objects;~~
~~(i) the dominant theme of which taken as a whole appeals to a prurient interest in sex; and~~
~~(ii) which is patently offensive because it affronts contemporary community standards relating to the description or representation of sexual matters; and~~
~~(iii) is utterly without redeeming social value;~~
~~(b) "Public place" has the meaning defined in section 12A.12.020 (1) (a).~~

~~(2) A person is guilty of displaying erotic material if he knowingly displays such material in a public place in a manner to constitute as to make it difficult for an unwilling person to avoid exposure to it.~~

~~(3) Penalty. Class A offense.~~

12A.12.180 Public Display of Erotic Material

(1) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Erotic material" means any pictorial or three- dimensional material depicting human sexual intercourse, masterbation, sodomy (ie. bestiality or oral or anal intercourse) direct physical stimulation of unclothed genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of sexual relationship, or emphasizing the depiction of adult human genitals; provided, however, that works of art or of anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition. In determining whether material is prohibited for public display by this section such material shall be judged without regard to any covering which may be affixed or painted over the material in order to obscure genital areas in a depiction otherwise falling within the definition of this subsection.

(b) Material is placed upon "public display" if it is placed by the defendant on or in a billboard, viewing screen, theater marquee, newsstand, display rack, window, showcase, display case or similar place so that matter bringing it within the definition of subsection (a) of this subsection is easily visible from a public thoroughfare or from the property of others.

(2) Offense Defined. A person is guilty of displaying erotic material if he knowingly places such material upon public display, or if he knowingly fails to take prompt action to remove such a display from property in his possession after learning of its existence.

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

12A.16.020 Disorderly Conduct

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.16.060 Disruption of School Activities

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty (~~ClassB offense~~) Crime.

12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL

12A.17.010 Definitions

Adopted as written

12A.17.020 License application; concealed pistol

Adopted as written

12A.17.040 License issuance and denial

Adopted as amended

Upon receipt of such application and after investigation of the information stated therein and such other investigation as the chief of police finds reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of, and determine compliance with, this chapter and RCW Chapter 9.41 the chief of police shall within thrity days after the filing of such application issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed on his person for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business, sport or while traveling within this state for such period of time not more than one year as shall be requisite for the purpose for which such license is issued; provided, that the chief of police shall issue no license to any person who the chief of police reasonably believes is ineligible to own or possess a firearm under the laws of the state of Washington or the United States.

~~(1)~~)

~~(2) Has knowingly made any false statement of a material fact in such application; or~~

~~(3) Has failed to state in such application sufficient facts evidencing that such license is in fact sought for the purposes of protection or while engaged in business, sport or while traveling.~~)

12A.17.060 False statement

Adopted as written

12A.17.080 Procedure for sale; pistols

Adopted as written

12A.17.100 Delivery to purchaser

Adopted as written

12A.17.120 Unlawful for certain persons to purchase

Adopted as amended

It is unlawful for any person who is a fugitive from justice or who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a (~~forcible~~)felony, ...

12A.17.140 Unlawful use of weapons

Adopted as amended

(a) It is unlawful for anyone knowingly to:

(1) Sell, manufacture, purchase, possess or carry any blackjack, (~~sling shot,~~) ...

12A.17.160 Exemptions

Adopted as amended

The first (3) was deleted. It was a repeat of (2).

12A.17.180 Penalty. A violation of this chapter is a (~~class A offense,~~) Crime.

12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER

12A.20.020 Obstructing a Public Officer

Adopted as amended

(1) A person is guilty of obstructing a public officer if he intentionally (~~uses or threatens to use force to obstruct~~) resists

delays or obstructs a person who he knows is a public officer and such officer is acting lawfully in a governmental function.

~~(2) (In any prosecution under this section 12A.20.020 where the actor is charged with obstructing his own arrest it is an affirmative defense that he was not convicted of the offense for which he was being arrested.)~~

(3) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

Adopted as amended

~~(3) (In any prosecution under this section 12A.20.050 it is an affirmative defense that the actor reasonably believed that the person described in 2 (1) (b) of this section 12A.20.050 was not guilty.)~~

(4) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.20.080 Escape

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.20.110 False Reporting

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES

Adopted as amended pending completion of report by the task force reworking this section.

12A.24.010 Definitions

Adopted as amended

~~(3) "Curfew hours" means ten p.m. to five a.m.~~)
~~(4) (j) who wanders about in the nighttime without being on any lawful business or occupation; or~~

12A.24.020 Loitering During Curfew Hours

Deleted

12A.24.080 Undressing

Adopted as amended

(3) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.100 Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.120 Tobacco

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.140 Firearms

Adopted as amended

(4) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.160 Possession of Spring Guns, Air Guns (~~, or Sling Shots~~)

Adopted as amended

(1) It is unlawful for anyone other than a parent or guardian or a person having their permission, to sell, give, furnish, or cause to be furnished, or permit to be sold, given or furnished to a minor or knowingly to permit him to use or have in his possession any spring gun, air gun, or any ammunition for any such gun, or any sling (~~or sling shot.~~)

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.180 Liquor

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.200 False Identification to Obtain Liquor

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.220 Supplying Liquor

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.240 On Premises of Tavern

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.24.260 On Premises of Liquor Establishment

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

12A.28.020 Racing of Vehicles (~~of~~) on streets prohibited

Adopted as amended

12A.28.040 Operating under influence of intoxicants or drugs--

Adopted as written

12A.28.060 Reckless driving

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.28.100 Collision with unattended vehicle -- Notice required.

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.28.120 Collision with attended vehicle -- Duty.

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.28.140 Collision with Property -- Duty.

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.28.160 Collision where injury involved

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.28.180 Suspended License

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.32 DRUG OFFENSES

Entire section in book deleted. Attached "CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES" section was substituted.

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

12A.36.020 Playing at games of chance.

Adopted as written

12A.36.040 Gambling, bunco or swindling games or devices -- (~~Fortune-telling.~~)

Adopted as amended

12A.36.060 Lotteries and prize packages.

Adopted as written

12A.36.080 Gambling.

Adopted as written

12A.36.100 Keeping gambling houses.

Adopted as written

12A.36.120 Betting on baseball games.

Adopted as written

12A.36.140 Betting on horse races, stocks, or commodity prices.

Adopted as written

12A.36.160 Defined.

Adopted as written

12A.36.180 Conduct Prohibited

Adopted as written

12A.36.200 Penalty

Adopted as amended

Any violation of this chapter is a (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES

All sections adopted as written, except

12A.40.120 Penalty.

Adopted as amended

Any violation of this chapter 12A.40 is a (~~Class B offense.~~) Crime.

12A.44 MISCELLANEOUS

12A.44.010 - 12A.44.060 Unfair Housing Practices

Adopted as written

MAYOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

12A.44.110 Proclamation of civil emergency

Adopted as written

12A.44.120 Additional orders

Adopted as written

12A.44.130 Delivery to news media.

Adopted as written

12A.44.140 Penalty.

Adopted as amended

A violation of an order issued under 12A.44.110 or .120 is a (~~Class A offense.~~) Crime.

POLICE RADIO

12A.44.210 Interference caused by electro-magnectic wave generator--Unlawful

Adopted as written

12A.44.220 Notice to owner of interfering device -- Checking device by demonstration.

Adopted as written

12A.44.230 Prevention of interference--Shielding or abatement of device

Adopted as written

12A.44.240 Exemptions

Adopted as written

12A.44.300 Discharging firearm or explosive -- Exceptions

Adopted as amended

(2) Penalty. Crime.

12A.44.310 Unlawful to keep books after notice to return

Adopted as written

PROPOSED "CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES" CHAPTER
for the
PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

12A.32.010 -- Definitions

(1) "Controlled substance" means a substance classified in Schedules I through V of Article II of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 308, Laws of 1971, Ex. Ses. (RCW 69.50), as now or hereafter amended.

(2) "Distribute" means to sell, give away, barter, exchange or otherwise furnish a controlled substance in a manner not authorized under state or federal law.

(3) "Person" means individual, corporation, government, or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, or any other legal entity.

(4) "Possess" means to have physical custody of or dominion and control over a controlled substance. Mere physical proximity, without other circumstances linking a person to a controlled substance, shall not constitute possession.

12A.32.020 -- Unlawful to distribute or possess except as authorized

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess or intentionally distribute any controlled substance except

as now or hereafter authorized or permitted by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 308, Laws of 1971, Ex. Ses. (RCW 69.50), as now or hereafter amended.

12A.32.030 -- Penalties

Any person who violates this chapter with respect to:

(a) Distribution of any controlled substance shall be guilty of a Class A offense.

(b) Possession of any controlled substance except marijuana shall be guilty of a ~~Class B~~ offense.

(c) Possession of marijuana shall be guilty of a violation.

12A.32.040 -- Evidence of prescription as affirmative defense

It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution for possession of a controlled substance that the person charged has a lawful prescription for such substance.

12A.32.050 -- Repeals

The following ordinances are hereby repealed: 12.39.010, 12.39.020, 17.04.010, 17.04.020, 17.04.030, 17.04.040, 17.04.050, 17.04.060, 17.04.070, 17.04.070A,

17.04.080, 17.04.090, 17.04.100, 14.04.110, 17.04.120, 17.08.010, 17.08.020, 17.08.030, 17.08.040, 17.08.050, 17.08.060, 17.12.010, 17.12.020, 17.12.030 and Ordinance No. 16046, § 12.

Section 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act knowing that his conduct, if observed, is likely to cause affront or alarm. (New material underlined)

(3) Penalty. Class A Offense.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 27, 1972

TO: All Interested Persons

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Attached is an up-to-date status report of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

The City Council will conduct the final meeting regarding this subject on Monday, December 11, at 3:30 p.m. in the City Council Chamber. At that time a vote will be taken on those sections adopted by less than five prevailing votes.

If you find any discreparcies please notify my office before the December 11th meeting.

JW:lcm
Att.

STATUS OF CRIMINAL CODE AS OF NOVEMBER 17, 1972

In the following sections of the criminal code, those sections that show "adopted" were by a vote of 5 or more. All sections adopted by 5 or less prevailing votes are so indicated and have a star beside them, indicating that further action must be taken.

12A.01 GENERAL

12A.01.010 Title, Effective Date, Application, Severability

Adopted

12A.01.030 Purposes; Principles of Construction

Adopted

12A.01.050 City Criminal Jurisdiction

Adopted

12A.01.070 Classes of Offenses; Crimes, Violations

Adopted as amended

(2) Crimes are classified as (~~either~~) Class A (~~or Class B~~) offenses.

(4) Subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.070 shall not become effective until (~~one~~) two years after the effective date of this Title, unless otherwise provided herein.

12A.01.090 Punishment of Offenses

Adopted as amended

(2) A Class B offense may be punished by a fine not to exceed (~~one~~) three hundred Dollars (~~$100~~) $300 or imprisonment in the City jail not to exceed ten (10) days, or both.

(4) Notwithstanding the civil nature of the penalty for violations, subsection (3) of this section 12A.01.090 does not deny to the defendant constitutional rights he would have were the penalty deemed criminal. A defendant charged with a violation shall not be entitled to a jury trial.

Section 12A.01.070 above eliminated Class B crimes from the code, yet section 12A.01.090 remains in the code as a definition of the penalty for Class B crimes. These two sections should be made compatible with each other.

12A.01.110 All Offenses Defined by Ordinance; Application of General Provisions of the Code

Adopted

12A.01.130 Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt; Affirmative Defenses

Adopted

12A.01.140 Arrest; Citations

Adopted as amended

(2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that such person has committed a crime.
~~(a) committed a crime in the officer's presence; or~~
~~(b) committed a crime not in the officer's presence if:~~
~~(i) such offense involves bodily injury or the threat thereof; and~~
~~(ii) the officer reasonably believes that such person, unless immediately arrested, will not be apprehended, or may cause injury to himself or others.~~

(4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person (~~is committing~~) has committed a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:
(a) he is unable to reasonably ascertain the actor's identity; or
(b) he reasonably believes that the identification is not accurate;
in which case the person may be arrested.

(5) Upon an arrest as provided in § (4) of this section 12A.01.140, such person may be held only to be photographed, administratively searched and fingerprinted, and must be released immediately, upon identification (~~thereafter~~).

12A.01.150 Definitions

Adopted

12A.02 CRIMINAL LIABILITY: DEFENSES

12A.02.010 Requirement of a Voluntary Act; Omission as Basis of Liability; Possession as an Act

Adopted

12A.02.030 General Requirements of Culpability

Adopted

12A.02.050 Causal Relationship Between Conduct and Result;...

Adopted

12A.02.070 Construction of Ordinances With Respect to Culpability Requirements

Adopted

12A.02.090 Criminal Liability of Corporations and Persons Acting or Under a Duty to Act in Their Behalf

Adopted

12A.02.100 Criminal Attempt

Adopted

12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another; Complicity

Adopted

12A.02.130 Ignorance or Mistake

Adopted

12A.02.150 Intoxication

Adopted

12A.02.170 Mental Disease or Defect Excluding Responsibility

Adopted

12A.02.190 Duress

Adopted

12A.02.210 Entrapment

Adopted 4-1

12A.02.230 De Minimis Infractions

Adopted

12A.02.305 - 12A.02.460 Use of Force

Deleted

12A.04 OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

12A.04.020 Assault

Adopted

12A.04.050 Menacing

Adopted

12A.04.070 Harassment

Adopted 4-3

12A.04.080 Reckless Endangerment

Adopted

12A.04.110 Unlawful Imprisonment

Adopted

12A.04.115 Custodial Interference

Vote to delete 3-3

12A.04.140 Sexual Abuse

Adopted

12A.04.170 Coercion

Adopted

12A.06 OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

12A.06.010 Definitions

Adopted

12A.06.020 Property Destruction

Adopted

12A.06.050 Reckless Burning

Adopted

12A.08.080 Criminal Trespass

Adopted as amended

(1) "Enter or remain unlawfully" means an unlicenses, uninvited or otherwise unprivileged entry into or remaining in or upon premises. A person who, regardless of his intent, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him by the owner of the premises or some other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a public building which is only partly open to the public, is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public. (~~A person who enters or remains in an apparently unused building or unused land which is neither fenced nor otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, does so with license and privilege unless notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner of the land or building or some other authorized person, or unless notice is given by posting in a conspicuous manner.~~)

12A.08.210 Definitions of Terms

Adopted

12A.08.220 Theft

Adopted

12A.08.240 Extortion

Adopted

12A.08.260 Receiving Stolen Property

Adopted

12A.08.280 Appropriation of Lost or Misdelivered Property

Adopted

12A.08.300 Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

Adopted

12A.08.320 Criminal Impersonation

Adopted

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

Adopted as amended

(3) Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct are that he:
(a) Repeatedly beckons to, stops or attempts to stop, or engages (~~male passers-by~~) one of the opposite sex in conversation; or
This amendment adopted by a 4-2 vote.

12A.12.030 Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.050 Promoting Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.080 Patronizing a Prostitute

Adopted

12A.12.085 Prostitution and Patronizing a Prostitute: No Defense

Adopted

12A.12.110 Permitting Prostitution

Adopted

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

Adopted as amended

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs any lewd act when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who (~~is thereby~~) would be reasonably offended or alarmed.

12A.12.180 Displaying Erotic Material (substitute section presented)

Adopted

12A.16 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

12A.16.020 Disorderly Conduct

Adopted

12A.16.040 Failure to Disperse

Adopted

12A.16.060 Disruption of School Activities

Adopted

12A.17 WEAPONS CONTROL

* 12A.17.010 Definitions

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.020 License application; concealed pistol

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.040 License issuance and denial

Adopted as amended 4-0

Sections (2) and (3) were deleted to agree with court order.

* 12A.17.060 False statement

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.080 Procedure for sale; pistols

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.100 Delivery to purchaser

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.120 Unlawful for certain persons to purchase

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.140 Unlawful use of weapons

Adopted 4-0

* 12A.17.160 Exemptions

Adopted 4-0 as amended

The first (3) was deleted. It was repeated in the second (3).

* 12A.17.180 Penalty

Adopted 4-0

12A.20 OFFENSES AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL ORDER

* 12A.20.020 Obstructing a Public Officer

(1) Adopted 3-2

(2) Adopted 4-2-1

(3) Adopted

12A.20.050 Hindering Law Enforcement

(1) Adopted

(2) Adopted

* (3) Adopted 4-2-1

* 12A.20.080 Escape

Adopted 3-0

* 12A.20.110 False Reporting

Adopted 3-0

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES

Adopted as amended pending completion of report by the task force reworking this section. Except that the following sections have been deleted.

12A.24.010 Definitions (3) deleted
(4) (j) deleted

12A.24.020 Loitering During Curfew Hours

Deleted

12A.28 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

12A.28.020 Racing of vehicles on streets prohibited

Adopted

12A.28.040 Operating under influence of intoxicants or drugs--

Adopted

12A.28.060 Reckless driving

Adopted

12A.28.100 Collision with unattended vehicle -- Notice required.

Adopted

12A.28.120 Collision with attended vehicle -- Duty

Adopted

12A.28.140 Collision with property -- Duty

Adopted

12A.28.160 Collision where injury involved

Adopted

12A.28.180 Suspended License

Adopted

12A.32 DRUG OFFENSES (substitute section prepared by Seattle-King County Drug Commission)

Adopted

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

Adopted

* 12A.40 LIQUOR OFFENSES

Adopted 4-0

12A.44 MISCELLANEOUS

* 12A.44.010 Unfair Housing Practices

Not voted on yet. This section could be adopted as written, pending revision by the Human Rights Department to include sex.

MAYOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS

12A.44.110 Proclamation of civil emergency

Adopted

12A.44.120 Additional orders

Adopted

12A.44.130 Delivery to news media

Adopted

POLICE RADIO

12A.44.210 Interference caused by electro-magnetic wave generator--Unlawful

Adopted

12A.44.220 Notice to owner of interfering device --Checking device by demonstration.

Adopted

12A.44.230 Prevention of interference - Shielding or abatement of device

Adopted

12A.44.240 Exemptions

Adopted

12A.44.300 Discharging firearm or explosive — Exceptions

Adopted

12A.44.310 Unlawful to keep books after notice to return

Adopted

p. 130 12A.44.010 – 12A.44.060
Unfair Housing

hold - 7 to 0

6 to 0

xposess

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 15, 1972

TO: Jeanette Williams

FROM: Susan Forbes

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

Continued discussion of USE OF FORCE

p. 33 12A.04.305 Justification as a Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected; Culpability

No questions raised

Comparison with current Washington law and the Revised Washington Criminal Code.

Sections (1) and (2) are substantially the same as existing law, as the Revised Washington Criminal Code (hereinafter abbraviated as R.W.C.C.) 9A.16.010 and as the Model Penal Code (hereinafter abbreviated as M.P.C.) 3.01. Section (3) is similar to R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (2) and the M.P.C. 3.09 (2). There is no current existing Washington law on this latter section. There have been 2 words changed in the Seattle Code which make it slightly different from the R.W.C.C.

R.W.C.C.9A.16.020 (2) reads as follows:

> Where a defense under chapter 9A.16 is not established because of criminal negligence or recklessness of the actor in evaluating the necessity for defensive conduct, the actor shall not be criminally liable except for an offense for which such criminal negligence or recklessness, as the case may be, suffices to establish culpability.

The drafters of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code chose to use the word forcible conduct in place of defensive and to eliminate such criminal negligence. Their reasoning is discussed on p. 30 of the Revised Criminal Code of Seattle.

> "Because these sections require that one act reasonably (without criminal negligence or recklessness) in assessing the need to use force (e.g., in self-defense), a question must arise as to the culpability of an actor who commits an offense in the belief that the circumstances justify his behavior, but who the jury finds to have acted negligently or recklessly in so perceiving or evaluating his situation. In such a case, the actor may be convicted only of an "offense for which negligence or recklessness suffices to establish culpability."

Possible amendments:

The wording could either remain as it is or be amended to agree with R.W.C.C 9A.16.020 (2) above.

12A.02.310 Definitions

No questions raised

This section is consist with current Washington law and with the R.W.C.C.

12A.02.340 Justification Generally

No questions raised

Comparison with current Washington law and with the R.W.C.C. and the M.P.C.

There is no current Washington law on this topic but this section is the same as the M. P. C. 3.02 (1) and the same as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (1) except that "reasonably" believes is left out to conform with the M.P.C.

The effect of this deletion would seem to leave the Revised Seattle Criminal Code with a broader defense of justification than the R.W.C.C. In other words, justification may be based on simply a good faith belief in the necessity of the conduct in Seattle while in the rest of the state this justification must be based on something more. The narrower provision contained in the R.W.C.C. is consistent with the provisions of Conn., Ill., N.Y., and also with the civil rule used in torts. The inclusion of the word "reasonably" would have the effect of protecting against those with unreasonably and irrational beliefs and thus may be a desirable inclusion. A definition of "reasonable belief" has already been included in the definitions section 12A.01.150 (22) and has been used elsewhere in the Use of Force section.

Possible amendments;

12A.12.340 (1) Conduct which the actor reasonably believes...

12A.02.360 Use of Force in Self Protection

Policy questions:

1. Should a person be able to use force to resist an unlawful arrest?
2. Should a person be required to retreat from his own home if the

other party dwells there too?

As written, this section authorizes a person to use force to resist an unlawful arrest and requires a person to retreat from his own dwelling if the other person resides there too.

12A.02.380 Use of Force for the Protection of Others

No questions raised

This section is identical to 9A.16.050 of R.W.C.C. and would encourage an actor to come to the aid of a third person by permitting him to use force while giving aid if he reasonably believes it is necessary to do so.

12A.02.400 Use of Force in Law Enforcement

No questions raised

The R.W.C.C. is considerably more involved than the Seattle Revised Criminal Code but it does seem that the Seattle Code serves the purpose equally well.

12A.02.400 (2) Deadly Force

Policy question

1. Should the broad term of forcible felony be included in this category?

Mr. Raftis believes the above term should be included. According to the definition on p. 12, "forcible felony" means "any felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person." The Citizen's Committee and Chief Tielsch prefer this inclusion as well as allowing the use of such force in arresting one accused of burglary.

Comparison with R.W.C.C. and M.P.C.

The R.W.C.C. and the M.P.C. allow the use of deadly force to effect the arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional felony. By including in this category and felony, this section of R.W.C.C. in considerably broader than the Seattle Code and would thus allow greater use of force at the state level.

A recent law reveiw article on this subject attempts to analyze this use of

force. Note, Justifiable Use of Deadly Force by the Police, Nicholaw John De Roma, WILLIAM AND MARY L. REV. 12:67 (Fall, 1970).

> "As the law evolved, many new felonies werecreated by statute while the use of the death penalty became restricted to but a few crimes. Although the basis for the common law rule had disappeared, the rule itself remained. As a result, today it is possible, under the majority of state statutes, for a suspected criminal to be justifiably killed by a police officer in the course of an arrest or of preventing an escape for any felony regardless of the dangerousness of the crime involved. A few states have taken cognizance of this anachronism in the law and departed from the common law rule in an attempt to balance the interests of society against the competing interests of the criminal's life. In formulating new rule, these states have specified that the criminal's life may not justifiably be taken unless such a person commits a forcible or dangerous felony, or threatens the life or person of another. This new approach appears far more valid than the perpetuation of the outmoded and arguably immoral common law rule."

Since the Seattle Code falls into this above category, it may be advisable to leave the Code as it is even though it does not conform to the Proposed Washington law.

If an amendment is desired to conform with R.W.C.C., however, section 12A.02.400 (2) (b) should probably read;

> to effect an arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional ~~homicide, or assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.~~) forcible felony.

12A.02.400 (3) Use of Force by Private Person to Effect an Arrest

Policy question

1. Should a private person be able to use deadly force to effect an arrest?

This section provides for the use of non deadly force only. The Citizen's Committee would prefer to allow a private person to use deadly force to effect an arrest when the actor knows the person has committed murder, manslaughter in the 1st degree, arson, robbery or forcible rape. Chief Tielsch agrees with them. The Steering Committee rejected giving a private person such great latitude.

12A.02.400 (4) Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest

No questions raised. This is precisely the same wording as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.070.

12A.02.400 (5) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

A guard's ability to use deadly force is not allowed when he is preventing an

escape unless the person is detained for the commission or attempt of homicide, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape. This is precisely the same as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.070

12A.02.400 (6) Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or the Commission of A Crime -

No questions raised.

This is the same as 9A.16.070 (5) (a)

12A.02.420 Use of Force for the Protection of Property

Discussion of amendment presented by the Committee based on vote taken at last meeting.

12A.02.460 Use of Force by persons with a Special Responsibility for Care, Discipline or Safety of Others

No questions raised.

This section contains the same wording a R.W.C.C. 9A.16.080 and probably does not need to be changed, although some apprehension has been voiced with the proposed Washington law. This apprehension mainly concerns the provision in R.W.C.C. 9A.16.080 (1) (b) (identical to that in the Seattle Code 12A.02.460 (1) (b)) prohibiting a parent from using force known to create a risk of causing extreme pain or substantial degradation and the provision in (2) (b) prohibiting a teacher from using force known to create any risk of causing substantial pain or undue degradation. This seems to allow pain and degradation up to the limits expressed and the concern was whether this was wise.

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES p.89 (See Attachment A)

See letter from Joe Burnstin. He suggests that a task force, headed by Bob Burnham, Division Chief of the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, be established to revise this section. He further suggests, in the meantime, that this section be adopted as is with the exception of the following sections which were already deleted.

12A.24.010 (3)
12A.24.010 (4) (j)
12A.24.020 (entire subsection)

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

This section is essentially the same as current Seattle law, except that those exceptions relating to bingo, raffles or amusement games have not been incorporated into this law. Since stiffer reporting proceedures have now been passed, I would suggest that a new section be added similar to the following:

Exception:

Nothing in this chapter shall apply to bingo, raffles or amusement games as regulated under ordinance 100282 as amended.

12A.44.010 Unfair Housing Practices

See letter from Apartment Operator's Association of August 17, 1972 (Attachment B). They feel that this section is redundant and unnecessary because it duplicates federal and state law as well as the powers of the Human Rights Commission. This section, however, is a duplicate of the Fair Housing Ordinance (96619 effective April 19, 1968, which gave the Human Rights Commission the power to forbid certain unfair housing practices. To eliminate this section would, in my opinion, eliminate the Human Rights Commissions's power in this field.

12A.12.020 Prostitution p.67

See proposed amendment by Mr. Chapman (Attachment C) to incorporate the minority report (as adopted 8-1) into the Revised Criminal Code and to add criminal penalties for those who procure or use the services of a prostitute.

See letter from Joe Coleman (Attachment D) in response to this amendment.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

See proposed amendment by the Police Department (Attachment E). This amendment would not prohibit topless (or bottomless) dancers, but would considerably narrow the actor's defense. In addition, Mr. Coleman points out that current licensing law prohibits female topless shows in cabarets and female topless and bottomless shows any place where liquor is sold. These licensing laws control convict of the owner of the establishment but not of the entertainer. He points out that these laws would not be affected by the revised criminal code.

Conduct of the entertainer is controlled by current Seattle law 12.11.220 which follows:

> 12.11.220 Indecent Exposure. It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecent exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act of behavior in any place exposed to public view.

Although the police are currently not enforcing the licensing laws due to pending litigation, it seems incongruous to me to permit topless and bottomless entertainment but to prohibit it in a cabaret or in any establishment where liquor is sold. I would, therefore, suggest that either the licensing laws be revised to permit topless entertainment etc. or that this section of the criminal code be amended to conform to the present licensing laws. This could be done by the following amendment.

> (2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs <u>in a public place</u> any lewd act. (~~when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed.~~)

If the above amendment is made, should some exception be made for stage performances, plays etc. (such as Hair)?

<u>12A.01.140 Arrest; Citations</u> p. 9 (previously held for consideration of amendments)

(2) - This subsection limits a peace officer's ability to arrest without a warrant to those cases where the crime is committed in the officer's presence if there is bodily injury involved or if he feels the accused may not be apprehended or may cause injury to himself or others.

Chief Tielsch objects to the restrictive quality of this section. He would suggest inclusion of offenses involving property damage and theft also. He cited R.C.W. 10.31.100 enacted in 1969, which allows this freedom at the state level, as well as allowing an arrest for possession of marahuana not committed in the presence of the officer.

Two amendments to this section were previously suggested:

Add: (2) (b) (iii) <u>The officer may issue a citation or file a complaint for other offenses not committed in his presence pursuant as required in subsection (4).</u>

Change: (4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe

that a person has committed (~~is-committing~~) a violation (~~in-his-presence~~) as defined in 124.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:

John D. Spellman, County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-4040

August 25, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Some weeks ago, the City Council indicated it would like to have Section 12A.24 of the Code revised (Offenses By and Against Juveniles). This revision would remove offenses committed by juveniles from the Code. These offenses would be handled by the King County Juvenile Court, under State law. Remaining would be offenses committed by adults "against" juveniles. At that time, the Council asked if the Bar Association's Steering Committee could handle this task and I agreed that we would see whether it could be accomplished within a reasonable time frame. After some consideration, it appears that separating the present section into these two parts would be more difficult than it first appeared. I will elaborate upon this.

Most of the sections contained in 12A.24 can easily be characterized as a section dealing with either juvenile or adult conduct. The revision could easily handle these. However, Section 12A.24.100 (Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency), while it prohibits acts committed by adults, describes those acts in terms of "dependency" or "delinquency" of a minor. "Dependency" and "delinquency" are defined in Section 12A.24.100, Subsection 4 and Subsection 6. To put it mildly, these definitions, based on present law, are rather broad. The Council specifically asked regarding this section that the prohibited conduct be defined not in terms of dependency or delinquency of a minor, but in terms of the specific behavior by an adult vis-a-vis that minor. The breadth of the definition of dependency or delinquency makes this task exceedingly difficult for there are literally thousands of factual situations under which an adult might be contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a minor. Therefore, the revision of this section appears to be a rather extensive one. On the other hand, a judgment could be made that the "Contributing" section described is not a useful one and should itself be stricken. These are major policy decisions involving juvenile law.

(Attachment A)

When drafting the Code, the Bar Association Steering Committee believed that the juvenile section of the Code was an area which was too extensive to be handled within the relatively short time framework allotted to the entire Criminal Code. Consequently, an extensive review was not accomplished. Similarly, the issues raised by your request might be better handled by a special committee designed to study and make recommendations to the Council.

I believe that the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorney, in conjunction with the Seattle Corporation Counsel, is best qualified to handle this issue. I have spoken to Bob Burnham, the Division Chief, about this and he agreed to offer his assistance on the matter. It is hoped that this committee can be set up shortly and within the next few months recommend a revision of the present juvenile law. In the meantime, I recommend that the Council enact the whole of Section 12A.24 as written (since it is essentially a restatement of the present juvenile law) with the exception of the curfew section. It was the unanimous recommendation of those concerned with the curfew section that it was unnecessary. Striking it from the present juvenile law would not impact any other section.

I hope these recommendations are useful to you, and should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

E/Burnstin

E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.

EJB:jkm

cc: Edmund B. Raftis

August 17, 1972

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Gentlemen:

The legislation contained in the "Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code" dated November, 1971, titled Unfair Housing Practices Forbidden (sub-section 12A.44.020, pages 4.5-159) should be deleted.

The subject of discrimination in housing is already adequately covered by Federal Law, State Law, and the Human Rights Commission. Furthermore, a comprehensive Landlord-Tenant Act is almost certain to be enacted during the next session of the State Legislature.

An Unfair Housing Practices Ordinance in the Seattle Municipal Code would be redundant and confusing.

Sincerely,

APARTMENT OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Donald C. Haas, President

DCH:mod

(Attachment B)

PROPOSED ORDINANCE DEALING WITH PROSTITUTION AND
RELATED CRIMES

12 A. 12.020 Prostitution and related crimes

(1) A person is guilty of the crime of loitering for prostitution if that person, in a public place, intentionally attempts to solicit, induce, entice, encourage, or procure another person or persons to commit an act of prostitution or intentionally attempts to solicit, induce, entice, encourage, or procure another person or persons to patronize a prostitute.

(a) As used in this section, the term "public place" means any area generally open to public ingress or egress or generally open to public view or any premises of any business that is open to dispense goods or services to the public at large on those premises.

(b) Recent prior arrests for loitering for prostitution, prostitution, or patronizing a prostitute can be used as evidence of intention in prosecutions brought under this ordinance.

(2) A person is guilty of the crime of prostitution if that person knowingly offers to engage, agrees to engage, or engages in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee, paid either to that person or a third person.

(3) A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute if:

(a) pursuant to a prior understanding, that person knowingly pays a fee to another person as compensation for such person or third person having engaged in sexual conduct with him or her; or

(b) that person knowingly pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return therefor such person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with him or her.

(4) This ordinance shall not apply to authorized police agents acting in the course of their official duties.

(NOTE: the term "sexual conduct" is defined in 12A.04.140(b) as "... touching the sexual or other intimate parts of another person done to gratify the sexual desires of either party.")

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED ORDINANCE DEALING WITH
PROSTITUTION AND RELATED CRIMES

12A.12.020 Prostitution and related crimes

ADD

(5) Penalty

Violation of this section is a crime (Class A offense).

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF SEATTLE
DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

OUR NO. _____
YOUR NO. _____

Tielsch's addition XP BC rec

September 14, 1972

Councilwoman Jeannette Williams
Seattle City Council
1100 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

We have reviewed Councilman Chapman's suggested ordinances concerning prostitution together with his proposed resolution regarding such laws.

The Steering Committee's approach to this issue as found in Section 12A.12.020 -- Prostitution Loitering -- and Appendix E of said draft are consistent with his recommendations but do provide more detail as to specific crimes. For this reason we recommend adoption of the Committee's proposals believing them to be entirely consistent but more thorough than those recommended by Mr. Chapman:

We would not object to a Council resolution in the following language:

A RESOLUTION calling for equal application of the prostitution laws to both customers and prostitutes.

WHEREAS, prostitution is prohibited by the law of this city; and

WHEREAS, procuring, soliciting and patronizing a prostitute are also prohibited by those laws; and

WHEREAS, prostitution offenses generally involve illegal behavior by both men and women, customers and prostitutes; and

WHEREAS, the criminal laws of the city must be equally applied in order to achieve justice; Now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE:

That the policy of this city requires equal application of the prostitution laws to both customers and prostitutes. (ending)

As we have endeavored to explain to the Council, we have never pursued a non-enforcement policy with respect to male customers. In all cases where there is sufficient proof to satisfy evidentiary standards we will request prosecution regardless of the offender's sex. We will support a resolution, however, as proposed above in order to remove any ambiguity concerning the equality of our enforcement policy. We must caution you, however, that arrest statistics alone are not indicative of the thoroughness of enforcement efforts. The difficulty in acquiring necessary evidence to convict male customers is a very real consideration, which will decidedly have an effect upon the number of arrests in this area.

Very truly yours

GEORGE P. TIELSCH
Chief of Police

H. Joseph Coleman

H. JOSEPH COLEMAN
Legal Advisor

GPT:pb

cc: City Council Members

(Enclosure)

Section 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act knowing that his conduct, if observed, is likely to cause affront or alarm. (New material underlined)

(3) Penalty. Class A Offense.

(Attachment E)

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 5, 1972

TO: Jeanette Williams

FROM: Susan Forbes

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

The following sections of the criminal code have still hot been voted on. They are scheduled for consideration October 16, 1972 at 3:30.

p. 9 12A.01.140 Arrest; Citation

(2) - This subsection limits a peace officer's ability to arrest without a warrant to those cases where the crime is committed in the officer's presence if there is bodily injury involved or if he feels the accused may not be apprehended or may cause injury to himself or others.

This section was previously held for consideration of the following amendments.

Add: (2) (b) (iii) - The officer may issue a citation or file a complaint for other offenses not committed in his presence except as required in subsection (4).

Change: (4) - Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person (~~is committing~~) has committed a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and...

p. 33 12A.02.305 - 12A.02.460 - USE OF FORCE

Sections 12A.02.360 and 12A.02.420 were previously deleted but no action has been taken on the rest of this section.

p. 69 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

See proposed amendment by the Police Department (attachment A). This amendment would not prohibit topless (or bottomless) dancers, but would considerably narrow the actor's defense. In addition, Mr. Coleman points out that current licensing law prohibits female topless shows in cabarets and female topless and bottomless shows any place where liquor is sold. These licensing

laws control conduct of the owner of the establishment but not of the entertainer. He points out that these laws would not be affected by the revised criminal code.

Conduct of the entertainer is controlled by current Seattle law 12.11.220 which follows:

> 12.11.220 Indecent Exposure - It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecend exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act of behavior in any place exposed to public view.

Although the police are currently not enforcing the licensing laws due to pending litigation, it seems incongruous to me to permit topless and bottomless entertainment but to prohibit it in a cabaret or in any establishment where liquor is sold. I would, therefore, suggest that either the licensing laws be revised to permit topless entertainment etc. or that this section of the criminal code be amended to conform to the present licensing laws. This could be done by the following amendment

> (2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act. ~~(when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who is hereby reasonably offended or alarmed.)~~

If the above amendment is made, should some exception be made for stage performances, plays etc. (such as Hair)

p. 89 12A.24 Offenses by and Against Juveniles

Bob Burnham will head a task force to rewrite this section. In the meantime, both he and Joe Burnstin suggest that this section be adopted as is with the exception of the following sections which were already deleted.

12A.24.010 (J)
12A.24.010 (4) (J)
12A.24.020 (entire subsection)

p. 107 12A.32 Drug Offenses

Presented by Seattle-King County Drug Commission's Task Force on Municipal Drug laws at public hearing October 4, 1972. Sections 12A.32.010 - 12A.32.050 as presented by this task force should be discussed in lieu of the

sections in the book. (See attachment B)

P. 130 12A.44.010 - 12A.44.060 Unfair Housing Practices

See letter from the Apartment Operator's Association of August 17, 1972 (attachment C). They feel that this section is redundant and unnecessary because it duplicates federal and state law as well as the powers of the Human Rights Commission. This section, however, is a duplicate of the Fair Housing Ordinance #96619 effective April 19, 1968, which gave the Human Rights Commission the power to forbid certain unfair housing practices. To eliminate this section would, in my opinion, eliminate the Human Rights Commission's power in this field.

Section 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct.

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act knowing that his conduct, if observed, is likely to cause affront or alarm. (New material underlined)

(3) Penalty. Class A Offense.

(Attachment B)

PROPOSED "CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES" CHAPTER
for the
PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

12A.32.010 -- Definitions

(1) "Controlled substance" means a substance classified in Schedules I through V of Article II of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 308, Laws of 1971, Ex. Ses. (RCW 69.50), as now or hereafter amended.

(2) "Distribute" means to sell, give away, barter, exchange or otherwise furnish a controlled substance in a manner not authorized under state or federal law.

(3) "Person" means individual, corporation, government, or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, or any other legal entity.

(4) "Possess" means to have physical custody of or dominion and control over a controlled substance. Mere physical proximity, without other circumstances linking a person to a controlled substance, shall not constitute possession.

12A.32.020 -- Unlawful to distribute or possess except as authorized

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess or intentionally distribute any controlled substance except

as now or hereafter authorized or permitted by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 308, Laws of 1971, Ex. Ses. (RCW 69.50), as now or hereafter amended.

12A.32.030 -- Penalties

Any person who violates this chapter with respect to:

(a) Distribution of any controlled substance shall be guilty of a Class A offense.

(b) Possession of any controlled substance except marijuana shall be guilty of a Class B offense.

(c) Possession of marijuana shall be guilty of a violation.

12A.32.040 -- Evidence of prescription as affirmative defense

It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution for possession of a controlled substance that the person charged has a lawful prescription for such substance.

12A.32.050 -- Repeals

The following ordinances are hereby repealed: 12.39.010, 12.39.020, 17.04.010, 17.04.020, 17.04.030, 17.04.040, 17.04.050, 17.04.060, 17.04.070, 17.04.070A,

17.04.080, 17.04.090, 17.04.100, 14.04.110, 17.04.120, 17.08.010, 17.08.020, 17.08.030, 17.08.040, 17.08.050, 17.08.060, 17.12.010, 17.12.020, 17.12.030 and Ordinance No. 16046, § 12.

August 17, 1972

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Gentlemen:

The legislation contained in the "Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code" dated November, 1971, titled Unfair Housing Practices Forbidden (sub-section 12A.[illegible].020, pages [illegible]) should be deleted.

The subject of discrimination in housing is already adequately covered by Federal Law, State Law, and the Human Rights Commission. Furthermore, a comprehensive Landlord-Tenant Act is almost certain to be enacted during the next session of the state legislature.

An Unfair Housing Practices Ordinance in the Seattle Municipal Code would be redundant and confusing.

Sincerely,

APARTMENT OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Donald C. Haas, President

DCH:mod

(Attachment C)

FROM Lt. Grayson

Re: Proposed "Controlled Substance" chapter for the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

The mino: ty of the Task Force which included Lt. D. Grayson, Capt. V. Thomas and Jack Regan of the Corporation Counsel, felt that the new code did not adequately cover three areas of concern to law enforcement.

1. Under the Influence

By eliminatin the "under the influence" section in the proposed code, the police officer is deprived of an effective tool in dealing with problems that have to be solved when they occur. There are numerous incidents where individuals under the influence of a drug present a problem to themselves and others where their behavior does not come within the purview of those sections of the proposed revisions to the Criminal Code in dealing with harassment, menacing, criminal trespass, and other related sections. The following are only a few examples:

a. A person obviously under the influence waiting by his auto ready to drive off after the officer leaves.

b. A person overdosed and refuses medical attention.

c. A person under the influence not committing a crime in the officer's presence.

If this section is not included the officer is without authority to handle the problem when it occurs. He must act immediately and cannot wait until the next morning to refer such persons to medical authorities.

2. Offer to Furnish

The Police Department and the Corporation Counsel agree that conduct of offering to furnish drugs is not covered by the attempt provision of the Proposed Revised Criminal Code. The existing ordinance was passed in January, 1971, and was principally responsible for solving the problems that then existed. Elimination of this section will unquestionably cause the problem to reoccur.

3. Possession of Marihuana for Personal Use

The effect of removing criminal penalties for the possession of marihuana will be to encourage the increased sale, use, and abuse of marihuana in the City of Seattle. Removal will not promote respect for drug laws whereas the realistic approach that we now have places possession in its proper perspective in drug trafficking enforcement by making such offense a misdemeanor for possession of small amounts rather than a felony.

Placing possession of marihuana into a civil violation category does not create changes as far as enforcement is concerned. All of the normal protection must be afforded the suspect such as Miranda warnings, search and seizure procedures, and court trials. The expanded use of this method will add greatly to Municipal Court calendars.

Finally, we believe it to be unwise for the City of Seattle to adopt an approach in this area contrary to existing state law. In effect by adopting these proposed sections the City Council will be removing criminal penalties and declaring certain acts not to be crimes insofar as the City Criminal Code

is concerned. However, existing state statutes remain in effect and law enforcement officers of this city have an oblication to enforce such laws. The impetus for change in this area should in our judgment come from the state legislature so as to provide continuity and consistency.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF WASHINGTON
2101 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104
206 MA 4-2180

STATEMENT OF Lynne Iglitzin
Women's Rights Committee,
ACLU of Washington

on

Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code
12 A.44.010 et seq

Unfair Housing Practices

Before the Seattle City Council

October 16, 1972

I

The American Civil Liberties Union of Washington is a non-partisan, membership organization devoted to the protection and defense of the constitutional liberties of all citizens. We appreciate this opportunity to speak today on 12A.44.010 et seq, the Unfair Housing Practices section of the Proposed Revised Criminal Code.

On balance the proposed revision meets the constitutional imperative that our fellow citizens enjoy equal access to housing within our community. The section (12A.44.020 (3-4)) prohibiting discrimination on the part of lending institutions is particularly deserving of your support.

But the proposal fails to ban discrimination based upon sex.

Under the terms of the proposal, refusal to lease or sell on the basis of sex is permissible. Similarly, lending institutions may refuse their services solely on the basis of sex.

And let us be frank. While some realtors or owners will refuse to lease or sell to males -- a pattern most likely to be found in campus neighborhoods -- the overwhelming instances of discrimination will be directed against women.

We need hardly document that fact. For example, we know it is women that encounter incredible difficulty in obtaining credit and mortgages.

The day when our society rejected claims of discrimination on the basis of sex have ended. Mr. Justice Bradley's famous holding that the justification for confirming women to their "place" is found in the "law of the Creator" is no longer acceptable. The teachings of the law as embodied in Bradwell v. Illinois, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 130 (1873) (affirming the denial of bar admission to women) or Muller v. Oregon, 208 U.S. 412 (1908) (upholding hours legislation for women), and similar cases, is no longer good law or valid social policy.

The courts are increasingly striking down discrimination based upon sex. As the Supreme Court stated last term, "To give a mandatory preference to members of either sex over members of the other...is to make the very kind of arbitrary legislative choice forbidden by the Equal Protection Clause." Reed v. Reed, 404 U.S. 71 (1971). See Stanley v. Illinois, U.S. (1972). And in the words of our courts, the law requires that people "be considered on the

bases of individual capacities and not on the basis of stereotyped characterization attributed to women as a group. Of course the same principle is applicable to men." J.S.K. Enterprises v. Lacey, P 2d. (Wash. Ct. App. 1971).

We hardly need burden you with the long and growing list of court decisions striking down discrimination on the basis of sex in the criminal law itself, in business and employment opportunities, in education, in public accomodations, in labor standards.

Indeed, a change in political attitudes may well outpace judicial recognition that sex is a suspect classification. See Sail'er Inn v. Kirby, 5 Cal. 3d 1, 485, P.2d. 529 (1971). The growing force of the women's right movement and the support generated for the Equal Rights Amendment are testimony that abolition of discrimination based upon sex is truly an idea whose time has come.

There can be no valid purpose in failing to add sex to the list of proscribed categories in the legislation now before you.

The code already exempts from its provisions discrimination in the rental of premises within a house occupied by the owner. Where the proverbial Mrs. Murphy takes in a border, she is free to rent only to a person she finds acceptable. (12A.44.050 (1)).

As to the other objections likely to be raised we remind you that nothing in the proposal requires that essential rights of privacy be ignored. Men and women have lived in close proximity in hotels, bording houses, apartment houses and even dormitories for many years. Assaults on the right of privacy today stem from government surveillance, credit bureaus and computer banks -- not because artificial barriers based upon sex are toppled.

We strongly urge this Council to add sex to the list of impermissible categories of discrimination.

The law demands no less.

WJA139

40MPDF

SEATTLE WASH 16 1148A PDT

CITY COUNCILWOMAN JEANETTE WILLIAMS DLR RUSH

SEATTLE WASH

I SUPPORT THE SEATTLE WOMENS COMMISSIONS PROPOSAL

TO INCLUDE THE WORD "SEX" IN THE HOUSING PORTION OF

THE CRIMINAL CODE TO INSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT YOU ENDORSE SAID PROPOSAL

SINCERELY

PEGGY JOAN MAXIE STATE REPRESENTATIVE

37TH DISTRICT

1200P PDT

western union

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

School of Medicine
Department of Medicine
DIVISION OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

RG-20

October 12, 1972

Ms. Jeannette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Bldg.
600 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Ms. Williams:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to the second hearing on the proposed revision of the Seattle Municipal Code on Drugs. Unfortunately, I will be out of town attending a Macy Foundation Conference on Education About Drug Abuse. I enjoyed the opportunity to participate in the drafting of this proposed law. I now have a much clearer understanding of the law enforcement and judicial problems regarding our current and proposed laws concerning drugs.

Unfortunately, the press emphasized only the proposed changes in the penalties for possession of marijuana. Most medical authorities believe that the penalties for possession of marijuana will be decreased throughout the country, and that these changes are prevented mainly by the time lag needed to re-educate the people in the minor effects of this drug. Of greater importance is the consolidation of the many current laws into a short, easily understood one that allows flexibility by tying the drug classifications to the BNDD list. The most important proposed change is the elimination of the use statute. I cannot over emphasize my concern that police officers are clearly not qualified to diagnose when someone is under the influence of a drug. On the other hand, they are well trained to observe unlawful acts. Therefore, the laws should prohibit acts such as molesting, harassing, hindering and not prohibit staggering or glassy eyes, which may be caused by legal drugs or various medical problems.

I wish to compliment you on the fair and factual hearing last week. Seattle has come a long way from the hysteria surrounding drug abuse

several years ago. Most of this has come from enlightened educational programs and support of various treatment methods by city officials. I have great confidence that the City Council will evaluate this new proposed law in the same level headed manner.

Sincerely,

John Holcenberg

John S. Holcenberg, M.D.
Associate Professor of Medicine

A.

YWCA
YWCA
YWCA
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
4224 UNIVERSITY WAY N.E., SEATTLE 98105
ME. 2-4747

October 13, 1972

Councilwoman Jeanette Williams
Office of City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilwoman Williams,

We'd like to thank you for informing us of the public hearing scheduled for October 16th. We will hopefully have a representative at the hearing as housing is an issue with which we have many concerns.

The Gay Women's Resource Center, Gay Women's Alliance, and the Gay Mother's Union support the inclusion of a prohibition of sex discrimination in housing.

Sincerely,

Beverly Anderson

Beverly Anderson,
Gay Women's Resource Center

CITY OF SEATTLE

Wes Uhlman, Mayor

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES—DIVISION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS
313½ FIRST AVENUE SOUTH ■ SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 ■ 206/583-6000

October 16, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

I wish to reiterate my strong support for the Drug Offenses Section of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code. I support this revision not only as a member of the Task Force on Drug Offenses but as a member of the City Government and as one who has dealt for over five years with the problems of drug and alcohol misuse on a number of levels.

This code seems to go as far as it can within the confines of current State and Federal Law. Perhaps the most controversial section of the proposed Code Revision is that reducing the penalties for simple possession of Marijuana to a Civil Offense. This seems to be a realistic approach to bringing the law into conformity with social norms.

The question has been raised as to whether this reduction in penalty would result in increased usage of Marijuana, particularly among young people. Obviously, none of us has the ability to predict, however, I share the feelings of many who have dealt with the problems of drug abuse that current law far exceeds in penalty the dangers posed by the use of Marijuana and that these same laws do indeed lead to a disrespect for all law and may actually add to the attractiveness and glamour of the drug.

I consider the proposed Code revision as but a small step in coming to grips with the realities of drug use and a step away from the mystique and legend which has surrounded it.

Sincerely,

Al Weese

Al Weese
Director

AW/ku

Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366)
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

October 6, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 16 Criminal Code Hearing To Include Sex in Unfair Housing Practices

The inclusion of sex in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code will be the subject of a public hearing before the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Jeanette Williams, Chairman of the Council's Human Resources and Judiciary Committee.

The hearing will be held from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Monday, October 16, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to participate, said Ms. Williams, who will preside.

"Why should we allow sex discrimination in housing practices while we prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin?" asked Ms. Williams in explaining why the subject should be included as part of the Proposed Revised Criminal Code being considered by the Council.

After the hearing the Council Members will vote on the sections of the Code entitled Arrest and Citation, Use of Force, Lewd Conduct, Drug Offenses, and Juvenile Offenses. These sections have been discussed at previous hearings.

The October 16 meeting will complete deliberations on the Criminal Code except for the section on gambling offenses which will be considered at a meeting on November 10 at 9:00 a.m.

"It seems more sensible to me for the Council to consider this section after the voters have made their decision about bingo games on November 7," she said.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller's File Number 271934.

# # # # #

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Bruce Wilcox DATE 8/11/72

CHECK ONE: ( ) News Release (✓) Memo to Editors (✓) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): none

SUBJECT: Business Tax - C/W Meeting

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(✓) General Bulk Mailing	(Includes All Media, Community Councils, District Chambers, Civic & Labor Groups)	250	250
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TOTAL 389

Please return to Info. Coordinator

rev. 7/12/72

Notice of 10/16/72 Criminal Code Hearing Sent to the Following:

THOSE WHO TESTIFIED AT 10/4/72 PUBLIC HEARING

Phillip M. Nudelman, Chairman
Seattle-King County Drug Commission
12951 N. E. 9th
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
Steering Committee
Seattle Municipal Criminal Code Revision Project
1608 Exchange Building
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Continued Page 2.

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Continued Page 3.

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Continued Page 4.

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Continued Page 5.

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Seattle King County Drug Commission
100 Crockett Street
Seattle, Washington 98109

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Nov 17 10 31 AM '71

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C.A.M.P.I. - Central Area Mothers for Peace and Improvement
Contact Mrs. Earnest Little - 723-9917
Mrs. William Van Arsdel - 746-5205

Church Women United
Contact - Mrs. Percy Bell 486-3033
6189 N.E. 187th Pl.

Faith Home for Unwed Mothers
Contact - Diocesan House
1551 10th Avenue East 98102
325-4200

National Council of Jewish Women
83 Pine Street 98101
682-1919
Executive Secretary - Mrs. Orley Solomon

Union Gospel Mission
Friendly Inn - Women's Division
1002½ 3rd 98101
624-9969
Director - Mrs. Marjorie Sutherland

Western Washington Women's Christian Temperance Union
402 Union Federal Savings Building
1505 4th Avenue 98101
622-4660

Women in Community Service
1610 Jefferson Street 98104
325-0848

Young Women's Christian Association of Greater Seattle
1118 5th Avenue 98101
623-4800
Director - Miss Dorothy J. Miller
623=4800

East Side Branch
2820 East Cherry Street 98122
323-6319
Ms. Dorothy Hilliard

East Valley Area Branch
9395 South 180th Street Renton 98055
Director - Miss Betty Lou Green

North Area Branch
14054 Wallingford North 98133
364-6810
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1118 5th Avenue 98101
623-4800

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4224 University Wy N.E.
524-6727
Executive - Ms. Anne Schweison

West Seattle Branch
4800 40th S.W. 98116
Executive - Mrs. Frank Green

Girl's Club of Puget Sound
708 Empire Way
EA 9-3310

League of Women Voters
1402 18th Avenue
EA 9-4848

Beauty Shop Owners Guild
2320 Columbia

Cosmetologist Club
164 26th Avenue

Mary Mahoney Registered Nurses
5809 22nd South
RO 7-4792

National Council of Negro Women
1614 35th-Mercer Island
Mrs. H. Hall
AD 2-6714

Seattle Association of Club Women
2427 East Valley

Alpha Kappa Alpha Soroity, INC.
Ms. Millie Russell, Pres.
702 33rd South
EA4-9076

Rosettes
Mrs. Dortha Bailey
c/o 8027
PA 5-8720

Washington Association of Colored Women
1614 35th
(See National Council of Negro Women)

American Business Women's Association
5400 6th N.W.
MU 2-4840

Executive Secretaries c/o Clarks Rest Ent. Inc.
Miss G. Schmidt
1319 Dexter Avenue North
AT 2-3519

American Association of University Women
c/o Mrs. L.G. Lawrence
1009 ~~708~~ Seward Park South 98118
PA 3-5108

Legal Secretaries Association of Greater Seattle
c/o Mrs. Bertha Robell
1725 Dexter Horton Building
MA 4-1600

Washington State Pharmaceutical Association - Women's Auxiliary
14605 S.E. Fairview Boulevard
Renton 98055
BA 8-1398

Women's Commercial Club
P.O. Box 12
Seattle, Washington 98111

Administration Women in Education
9104 45th S.W.
WE 5-3324

Faculty Wives Club
Universuty of Washinton
16741 37th N.E. 98155
LA 4-9112

Seattle, Federation of Women's Clubs
4835 N.E. 86th 98115
LA 2-4181 or LA 2-3203

Stewardess Emeutus Association
11826 N.E. 142 Place
Kirkland Washington
VA 2-0030

Women's City Club of Seattle
1626 38th East 98102
EA 5-1789

Women's Educational Club
10503 Deuland N.E. 98155
LA 2-6714 or LA 4-2597

National Secretaries Association
7315 19th N.E. 98115
LA 4-0227

"Clipped Wings"
United Stewardess Alumni
1237 Taylor Avenue North
AT 2-8187 or SH 7-4863

Engeneer's Wives Club
3608 81st S.E.
Mercer Island, Washington

Rainier Beach Women's Club
9643 60th Avenue South 98118
PA 2-1981

American Women's Voluntary Services
2012 Condon Way West 98199
AT 2-9113

Insurance Women's Association of Seattle
c/o Shirle Offer
304 Skinner Building 98101
MU 2-8822

Parent's Without Partners, Inc
South King County Chapter 66
3717 South 126th
CH 4-1883

Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women
Archdiocesan President Mrs.
Colin W. Edwards
1725 Gregory Way
Bremertion 98310

Catholic Daughters of America
Court 820, Little Flower of Jesus
Regent - Ms. Rita Walter
1240 N.E. 143rd 98155

Legion of Mary
Seattle Comitium
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8005 N.E. 175th
Bothell 98011

Hillside Curia
Pres. Mr. Ramon Funcion
816 14th Ave 98122

North Seattle Curia
Pres. Mr. Ross Murdock
8824 N.E. 186th PL.
Bothel 98011

Young Ladies' Institute
Carmelita Institute No. 226
Pres. Ms. Nellie A. McDonald
7733 12th Ave S.W. 98106

Lorraine Institute No. 178
Pres. Ms. Mary Albrecht
8029 9th Ave N.W. 98107

Mariette Institute No. 176
Pres. Ms. Clarence Adams
2342 16th Ave S. 98144

Queen Institute No. 55
Pres. Ms. Mary Boyd
1305 Queen Anne Ave N.
Apt 308 - Seattle 98109

St. Cecelia Institute No. 181
Pres. Ms. Melvin Devore
4059 Latona Ave N.E. 98105

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority , Inc.
% Ms. Alicia Dawson, Pres.
1123 25th E.
EA3-8263

Benefit Guild, Inc.
5248 W. Mercer Way
Mercer Island, Wash
AD2-8749

Delta Kappa Gamma Sorority
% Ms. Rachel Knutson, Pres.
Beta Chapter
16 Valley Street 98109

N.O.W.
Seattle-King County Chap.
% Ms. Helen Sommers
5316 2nd N.W. 98107

Women's Political Caucus
% Dr. Elizabeth LeFebvre
2601 Cascadia S.

Radical Women
2940 36th S. 98144

Seattle Feminist Mosaic
%Daphney Schneider
5209 19th N.E 98105

U. of W. Staff Women's Forum
% Ms. Josephine Pleher
Office of Equal Opportunity For Women
400 Administration Building
U. of W. 98105

Save Our Sisters
% Ms. Judith Clark
5746 28th N.E. 98105

Gay Women's Alliance
4224 University Way 98109

ASUW Women's Commission
SK 10
HUB Rm. 203
University of Washington 98105

Women's Liberation - Seattle
% Ms. Liegh Mayfreild
3117 E. Thomas 98102

Campus Women's Liberation - Seattle
% Ms. Theresa Gimmer
3134 Brooklyn N.E.
Apt #4 98105

Seattle Milk Fund
211 Clay Street
MA3-7632

~~Benefit Guild~~

Abortion, Birth Control Referal Service
4224 University Way N.E. 98105

Freemont Women's Clinic
% Coe Axt
53 Etruria

State Women's Commission
%Ms. Gisela Taber
305 Insurance Bldg.
Capital Campus
Olympia, Washington 98504

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 14, 1972

TO: All Council Members

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

The following sections of the criminal code have still not been voted on. They are scheduled for consideration November 17, 1972 at 9:00 a.m.

p. 9 12A.01.140 Arrest; Citation

(2) - This subsection limits a peace officer's ability to arrest without a warrant, to those cases where the crime is committed in the officer's presence, if there is bodily injury involved or if he feels the accused may not be apprehended or may cause injury to himself or others.

adopt as amended 5 to 2 (GM, BC no)

This section was previously held for consideration of the following amendments.

Add: 3 ~~(2) (b) (iii)~~ - The officer may issue a citation or file a complaint for other offenses not committed in his presence except as required in subsection ~~(4)~~. 5

Change: 5 ~~(4)~~ - Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person (~~is committing~~) has committed a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and...

p. 33 12A.02.305 - 12A.02.460 USE OF FORCE

Sections 12A.02.360 and 12A.02.420 were previously deleted but no action has been taken on the rest of this section.

p. 69 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

See proposed amendment by the Police Department (Attachment A). This amendment would not prohibit topless (or bottomless) dancers, but would considerably narrow the actor's defense. In addition, Mr.

Coleman points out that current licensing law prohibits female topless shows in cabarets and female topless and bottomless shows any place where liquor is sold. These licensing laws control conduct of the owner of the establishment but not of the entertainer. He points out that these laws would not be affected by the revised criminal code.

Conduct of the entertainer is controlled by current Seattle law 12.11.220 which follows:

> 12.11.220 Indecent Exposure - It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecent exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act of behavior in any place exposed to public view.

Although the police are currently not enforcing the licensing laws due to pending litigation, it seems incongruous to me to permit topless and bottomless entertainment but to prohibit it in a cabaret or any establishment where liquor is sold. I would, therefore, suggest that either the licensing laws be revised to permit topless entertainment etc. or that this section of the criminal code be amended to conform to the present licensing laws. This could be done by the following amendment.

> (2) - A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act. (~~when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed~~.)

If the above amendment is made, should some exception be made for stage performances, plays etc. (such as Hair)?

p. 89 12A.24 Offenses by and Against Juveniles

Bob Burnham will head a task force to rewrite this section. In the meantime, both he and Joe Burnstin suggest that this section be

adopted as is with the exception of the following sections which were already deleted.

12A.24.010 (3)
12A.24.010 (4) (J)
12A.24.020 (entire subsection)

p. 121 12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

This section is essentially the same as current Seattle law, except that those exceptions relating to bingo, raffles or amusement games have not been incorporated into this law. Since stiffer reporting procedures have now been passed, and since the voters recently approved a lotteries resolution, I would suggest that section 12A.36.060 be changed to read:

12A.36.060 Lotteries and prize packages.

It is unlawful for any person to open, conduct, maintain or carry on, or be in any manner connected with, any lottery or any establishment or business, by whatever name it may be known, wherein any property is sold or disposed of by chance, or to sell or dispose of any lottery ticket or share, either for religious or secular purposes, or any chance, or any article or thing entitling, or purporting to entitle the purchaser to any chance, or to sell or dispose of any package or article purporting to contain a prize, or where, as an inducement to purchase, it is held out that such article or package may contain a prize or may entitle the purchaser to some article or thing of value not directly contemplated and known in the purchase; except that nothing in this chapter shall apply to bingo, raffles or amusement games as regulated under current licensing ordinances.

p. 130 12A.44.010 - 12A.44.060 Unfair Housing Practices

This section was sent to Corporation Counsel, and the Human Rights Department for an opinion on the inclusion of "sex and marital status" in the housing ordinance. The opinion of the Department of Human Rights is attached. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel will be here by Thursday.

p. 148 APPENDIX A

I would also commend Appendix A for inclusion in Section 12A.01.090.

(sections (7) and (8)) of the Criminal Code. Although state law would have to be changed to allow the Municipal Court to impose a fine in excess of $500.00, a restitution clause such as this certainly makes it worth the effort. In addition, since the code doesn't become effective until 2 years after enactment, the legislation could be requested this session and be in effect by the time the Criminal Code is "law".

Section 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs ~~in a public place~~ any lewd act knowing that his conduct, if observed, is likely to cause affront or alarm. (New material underlined)

(3) Penalty. Class A Offense.

CITY OF SEATTLE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

T. PHILIP HAYASAKA, DIRECTOR

Room 305 Seattle Municipal Building • Seattle, Washington 98104 • 583-2754

November 8, 1972

Ms. Jeanette Williams
City Council
City of Seattle

Dear Ms. Williams:

I want to thank you for your letter of October 24 requesting our opinion relating to the inclusion of "sex and martial status" in the Housing Ordinance.

While I am in general agreement with such an inclusion, there may be some certain items that require consideration and resolvement prior to taking action. These include areas that may be problems in regard to segregated dormatories, boarding houses without separate bathing or dressing facilities, halfway houses, etc.

To date, neither the State of Washington nor the Federal laws on housing include sex. While there may be some other cities or states that prohibit sex discrimination in housing, we have not yet received information regarding their experience in this area.

Presently, we are contemplating a general revision to the existing City Housing Ordinance, to be submitted after Council action on the Employment Ordinance. We therefore respectfully suggest that the inclusion of sex, martial status and age in housing be considered at that time. We should like to discuss the matter with the Women's Division and the Aging Division, as well as provisions in the ordinance being made for those agencies to investigate and have part in the hearing process similar to the Employment Ordinance.

Sincerely,

Philip Hayasaka, Director
Department of Human Rights

cc: Mayor Wes Uhlman

PH:vr

1205 N.E. 43rd
Seattle, Wash. 98105
Nov. 21'72

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

72 NOV 24 AM 9:46

Seattle Municipal Bldg.

Dear Council Members:

I was quite shocked to see "that the Council had approved, 5-3, a Revised Criminal Code provision on lewd conduct." (Seattle P-I- "11/17/72.) and to see the names of the two council women as approving this.

I notice that Jim Hill was not only one of the Council Members approving this bill but was also the one who moved for the adoption of this provision. Please notify Mr Hill that he need never send anymore advertising matter to my door. This is an insult to ever consider him a fit person to sit on our council.

My thanks to Council President Liem Tuai.

and Comicimen Wayne Larkin and George Cooley for their stand on this provision.

Sincerely
(Mrs) L B Huntley-

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 27 AM 9:44

10530 Exeter N.E.
Seattle, Wash 98125
November 23, 1972

Honorable City Council.
1106 Seattle Municipal Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash 18104

To the Members of the Seattle Council,
Copy to Mr. Lem Tuai

Gentlemen and Ladies:

To say that the people in Seattle are shocked by the article in both papers exposing the voting of the Council on the Lewd Conduct section of the decency code is the most gross understatement.

How is it possible for men and women whom the people with confidence voted in the Council to run the City of Seattle use such debased judgment.

People are angry, furious, believe me. Everyone I have talked to, and I have talked to many, say those Council members who could favorably on such a measure must be put off the Council.

Such a waste. All the efforts of the people really interested in the moral and physical development of Seattle and the State, anti-polution, anti-crime, anti-prostitution, etc., etc., all wasted when the degeneracy of sexual perversion is encouraged by our officials.

Thank you, Mr. Tuai, Mr.Cooley and Mr. Larkin.

Sincerely,

Mrs. D. S. Taft

Nov 19, 1972

Jeanette Williams
City of Seattle Council member
Seattle, Washington

Dear Council Member:

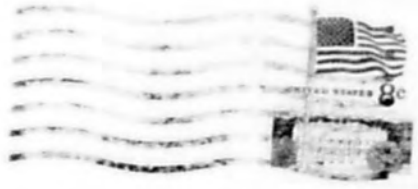
You, as a woman, have made me ashamed of our sex by your ignorance in voting for any type measure that could have the least possibility of resulting in liberalized laws or moral decay.

This is so shocking that I cannot further rely on your judgment nor support your ability as a candidate in the future.

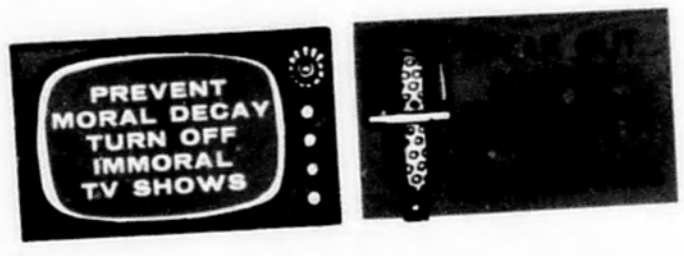
Very truly yours

Mrs Charles Bradley
315 North 83rd St.
Seattle, Washington

M Bradley
315 No 83rd
Seattle, Wash 98103



Jeanette Williams
council Member
city of Seattle,
municipal Building,
Seattle, Washington.


PREVENT
MORAL DECAY
TURN OFF
IMMORAL
TV SHOWS

November 19, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle
Washington

Dear Madam:

No person is qualified to be one of the "governing powers" who is without a thorough knowledge of the sacred Scriptures.

Apparently you are one who is educated in the carnal, but a moron in the spiritual.

It seems to me that every state, county, city, and community governing official, should be willing to cooperate with President Nixon in emphasizing moral values; rather than to establish laws which allow filthy degrading forms of entertainment to continue.

How is it possible for anyone to enjoy, or to be proud of a city that is blighted with carnal slums. How is it possible for anyone to feel free and safe in a city when its morons are nourished daily with "sex" entertainment. I should think you would want this kind of entertainment wiped out completely.

President Nixon is aware of the fact this United States of America is rapidly sinking to the level of Sodom and Gomorrha. His emphasis on moral values is four years late; but better late than never.

Yours respectfully,

Margaret Donnelly

Mrs. John L. Donnelly
500 Wall Street
Seattle, Washington 98121

November 19, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle
Washington

Dear Madam:

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Yours respectfully,

Margaret Donnelly

Mrs. John L. Donnelly
500 Wall Street
Seattle, Washington 98121

Mrs. John L. Tormelly
800 Wall Street
Seattle, Washington 98121
8c
EISENHOWER·USA
The Hon. Jeannette Williams
Seattle Municipal Building
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
OTHER MEMBERS RECEIVED
SIMILAR APPEARING MAIL

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 NOV 21 AM 9:32

9615 47th SW,
Seattle, Wn. 98136
Nov. 19, 1972

To: Seattle City Council Members

Gentlemen & Ladies:

Regarding your consideration of a "lewdness" code, it is highly disturbing to witness a body of elected leaders giving in to what they think the people want, even though it is probably in contradiction to their own moral convictions. Surely you, our city council members, are not depraved individuals. Then why do you not stand up for what you know to be decent standards and set an example for us, the people.? Are you stopped by the assumption that you can't legislate morals.? That may be. But you don't have to deliberately cast aside moral standards and set up cess pools for our young people to fall into.

Why not try some leadership along positive moral lines.! The country is crying for it.!

Congratulations to Liem Tuai, George Cooley and Wayne Larkin, the minority who voted against the permissive section of the proposed code.

Very Sincerely,

A tax payer & grandfather

R.L. Prescott

SEATTLE

'72 NOV 20 AM 8:12

Seattle, Washington
November 19, 1972

To the City Council, in general
Seattle, Washington

Mr. Miller, Mr. Hill, Mr. Chapman, it is unbelievable that a City Council duly elected by us, the people, could be considering such a measure as the proposed criminal code for the City and referred to on page A9 of the Saturday Times.

What is happening to us when a council can be so desperate for money that it undertakes to regulate by legislation a morally objectionable law, in order to obtain it?

And you two ladies, Mrs. Lamphere and Mrs. Williams, is this the measure of your caliber? Licensing evil does not make the thing acceptable to us in any form, even if you claim it to be a source of revenue. What is the matter with you elected representatives for the people? From the Mayor on down, all we hear of is the need for more money, more parks (unsafe) with little real consideration for the taxpayer and with no mention of real economy within the administration.

Furthermore, can't you keep Sam Smith on the job and get a vote out of him one way or another? There are too many absent at critical times and we're beginning to be tired of it. You are entirely too liberal with your interpretation of a law of this kind and presumptious in thinking that you are speaking for the entire city. Why is Mr. Smith absent?

Mr. Tui, Mr. Cooley, Mr. Larkin, thank you for your vote against the proposed scandalous new criminal code for the city. The police are having a hard enough time as it is without additional burdens. Please stand your ground and do all you can to prevent a license that is a false front for lewdness. This city would be better off with a law protecting us against such immorality, instead of opening a door that will be impossible for the police to control.

You people on the council may have little concern for morality but I assure you the public has and that it will be remembered at election time.

Please reconsider your action on this most important threat to the public. No amount of money can compensate for a lowering of decent standards.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. E.T.) Ruth Comstock

9861 Greenwood Ave. N.
Seattle, Wash. 98118

EE61

Ordinance No._____

AN ORDINANCE repealing Ordinance 100282 relating to bingo, raffle and amusement games exempted from the criminal penalties of state law by Chapter 280, Laws of 1971, 1st Extraordinary Session, as amended.

10-11-72 to c/w
11-17-72 hold

COMPTROLLER
FILE NUMBER_____

Council Bill No. 93152

INTRODUCED: OCT 2 1972	BY: Tim Hill John R. Miller
REFERRED: OCT 2 1972	TO: COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
REFERRED: OCT 10 1972	PUB. SAFETY & HEALTH
REFERRED: OCT 24 1972	COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
REPORTED:	SECOND READING:
THIRD READING:	SIGNED:
PRESENTED TO MAYOR:	APPROVED:
RETD. TO CITY CLERK:	PUBLISHED:
VETOED BY MAYOR:	VETO PUBLISHED:
PASSED OVER VETO:	VETO SUSTAINED:

CSS 8.1.97

BRUCE K. CHAPMAN

10/5/72
to Public Safety
AEC

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 SEP 5 AM 11:00

Unanimous Vote
YES_____ NO_____

PUB (BC)
BLDG.
ENG.
B. O.
A. C.
S. E.
C. O.
LIGHT

JPH:isw
9-5-72

(To be used for all Ordinances except Emergency.)

ORDINANCE _____

AN ORDINANCE repealing Ordinance 100282 relating to bingo, raffle and amusement games exempted from the criminal penalties of state law by Chapter 280, Laws of 1971, 1st Extraordinary Session, as amended.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That Ordinance 100282 approved by the Mayor on September 20, 1971 is hereby repealed.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the Mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the city charter.

Passed by the City Council the ..... day of ....., 19 ,

and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this ..... day of

....., 19 .

.....
President ..... of the City Council.

Approved by me this ..... day of ....., 19 .

.....
Mayor.

Filed by me this ..... day of ....., 19 .

Attest: .....
City Comptroller and City Clerk.

(SEAL)

Published .....

By .....
Deputy Clerk.

CSS 0.1.6

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE

1106 SEATTLE MUNICIPAL BUILDING
600 FOURTH AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
TELEPHONE 583-2640

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 SEP 26 PM 2:06

LIEM ENG TUAI
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
583-2357

BRUCE K. CHAPMAN
CHAIRMAN
PARKS & PUBLIC GROUNDS
COMMITTEE
583-2364

GEORGE E. COOLEY
CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE
583-2359

TIM HILL
CHAIRMAN
TRANSPORTATION
COMMITTEE
583-2356

PHYLLIS LAMPHERE
CHAIRMAN
INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS COMMITTEE
583-2355

WAYNE D. LARKIN
CHAIRMAN
UTILITIES COMMITTEE
583-2358

JOHN R. MILLER
CHAIRMAN
PLANNING & URBAN
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
583-2365

SAM SMITH
CHAIRMAN
PUBLIC SAFETY & HEALTH
COMMITTEE
583-2367

JEANETTE WILLIAMS
CHAIRMAN
HUMAN RESOURCES &
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
583-2366

September 26, 1972

Mr. Liem E. Tuai, President
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr. Tuai:

We are hereby introducing the attached ordinance to repeal the City's present law on bingo.

In view of the request of the Prosecuting Attorney that cities reconsider their bingo ordinances, we believe the City can no longer evade its duty to uphold the State Constitution.

Would you please have this introduced into the City Council next Monday.

Very truly yours,

John R. Miller
Seattle City Council

Bruce K. Chapman
Seattle City Council

Tim Hill
Seattle City Council

Shirley - for C. F.
271934

Councilman Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Telephone, 583-2366
Further Info: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

November 28, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 11 Set for Final City Council Revisions of Criminal Code

The final meeting to consider the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code will be held December 11 by the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Jeanette Williams, chairman of the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee.

The meeting will be held at 3:30 p.m. on Monday, December 11, 1972 in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue.

The Council will reconsider those sections of the proposed criminal code which were adopted by fewer than five prevailing votes. Also to be considered will be minor changes to make all sections of the code consistent with one another.

The December 11 meeting will be the final Council session on the criminal code prior to requesting that legislation be written by the Corporation Counsel. The ordinance draft will then be brought before the Council for passage.

The criminal code will become effective one year after the ordinance is passed and signed by the Mayor.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller File No. 271934.

# # #

HMc:nt

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Jeanette Williams DATE 11/21/78

CHECK ONE: (✓) News Release ( ) Memo to Editors ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other _____

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): none

SUBJECT: Criminal Code Meeting Dec. 11

FOR OUTSIDE MAILING: Count 210 ✓

(X) General Bulk Mailing (Includes All Media, Community Councils, District Chambers, Civic & Labor Groups) Except 1

(X) All News Media Only (1st Class) (Includes Dailies, Weeklies, Radio-TV, etc.) 55 60 ✓

( ) Dailies & Radio-TV Only (1st Class) 28 _____

( ) Weeklies Only (1st Class) 27 _____

( ) Other Outside Mailing (Attach Lists). . . . . _____

FOR INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION: 75

(X) All Legislative Department (or following marked:) 75 ~~150~~

( ) Council Members & Secretaries (18) (✓) Legislative Analysts (6)
(✓) Reception Desk (15) (✓) General Staff (10)
(✓) Comptroller File No 271934 (1) (✓) Xerox & 20 for Sec. (20)
(✓) Supervisors (5)

(X) All City Departments (or following marked:) 36 40 ✓

( ) Animal Cntrl	( ) Credit Union	(✓) Law & Jus Pl	(✓) Police
( ) Brd Pub Wrks	( ) Engineering	( ) Lighting	(✓) Pub Defndr
( ) Building Dept	( ) Fire Dept	( ) Mgmt & Budgt	( ) Purchasing
(✓) Citzn Servce	( ) Gen Services	(✓) Mayor's Ofc	( ) Retire Sys
( ) Civil Defnse	( ) Health Dept	( ) Model City	( ) Seatl Cent
( ) Civil Servce	( ) Human Resrcs	(✓) Munic Courts	( ) State Exam
( ) Comunity Dev	(✓) Human Rights	( ) Mun Ref Libr	( ) Transportn
( ) Comptroller	( ) Intrgov Lias	( ) Parks & Rec	( ) Treasurer
( ) Consumr Prot	(✓) Law Dept	( ) Personnel	( ) Water Dept

(X) Other Internal Distrib. (attach lists)* . . . . . 40 ✓

TOTAL ~~214~~ 425

Please return to Info. Coordinator

rev. 7/12/72

* By Lori Mayfield.
Sperry & McCarter

450

NOTICE OF DECEMBER 11 CRIMINAL CODE HEARING SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Paul L. Simons
1428 Queen Anne Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

Charles Ehlert
Law and Justice Planning
Seattle Model City
2203 Pacific Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

John M. Darrah
Seattle-King County Public Defender
202 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

Burroughs B. Anderson, Vice President
Seattle-King County Bar Association
1900 Washington Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Virgil Sheppard, Vice-Chairman
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
3242 36th Avenue S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98126

Lauren Selden, Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union of Washington
2101 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

William Neukom, Chairman
Young Lawyers Section
Seattle-King County Bar Association
1500 Hoge Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Frederick C. Tausend, Chairman
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
Colman Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

John R. House, Co-Chairman
Law and Justice Task Force
North Branch Model City Program
1139 N. W. Market Street
Seattle, Washington 98107

SEATTLE MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL CODE REVISION PROJECT

Members of the Steering Committee

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
1608 Exchange Building
Seattle 98104

Paul A. Barrett
3000 Seattle-First Bldg.
Seattle 98104

William L. Dwyer
812 Hoge Building
Seattle 98104

Roger M. Leed
540 Central Bldg.
Seattle 98104

Lawrence K. McDonell
10th Floor, Municipal Bldg.
Seattle 98104

Ex Officio Members

Helen Geisness
Executive Director
Seattle-King Co. Bar Assn.
605 Arctic Building
Seattle 98104

Edmund J. Wood
Office of Mayor
Municipal Building
Seattle 98104

James Leach
State Law & Justice
312 First Avenue N.
Seattle 98122

Project Staff

Reporter:

E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.
309 Public Safety Bldg.
Seattle 98104

Secretary:

Marylyn King
309 Public Safety Bldg.
Seattle 98104

Consultant

John M. Junker, Prof.
University of Washington
School of Law
Seattle 98105

Members of the Citizens Advisory Committee

Major Raymond F. Schork
Criminal Investigation Division
Seattle Police Department
506 Public Safety Building
Seattle 98104

David Shorett
Public Defender's Office
202 Smith Tower
Seattle 98104

Mrs. Sarah Weinberg
Member, League of Women Voters
4527 - 52nd Avenue South
Seattle 98118

Frank Johnson
Director of Probation Services
Seattle Municipal Court
106 Public Safety Building
Seattle 98104

John E. Alley
Pres., Bagley's Shoes, Inc.
University Village Mall
Seattle 98104

Richard H. Holmquist
Assistant Attorney General
University of Washington
205 Administration Building
Seattle 98105

William E. Griffin
Model Cities
1700 East Cherry
Seattle 98122

Edward Watton
Chairman, Public Safety Committee
Municipal League of Seattle
and King County
Central Building
Seattle 98104

Judge Patrick T. Corbett
Seattle Municipal Court
114 Public Safety Building
Seattle 98104

Blair Paul
201 Metropole Building
Seattle 98104

Roger Yockey
Director of Communication
and Education
Retail Store Employee's Union,
Local 1001
2819 First Avenue
Seattle 98121

ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL
JOHN P. HARRIS
G. GRANT WILCOX
THOMAS J. WETZEL
ARTHUR T. LANE
GORDON F. CRANDALL
CHARLES R. NELSON
JAMES M. TAYLOR
LAWRENCE K. McDONELL
J. ROGER NOWELL
JORGEN G. BADER
E. NEAL KING
JAMES B. HOWE, JR.
DONALD H. STOUT
MYRON L. CORNELIUS
PHILIP M. KING
RICHARD E. MANN
HELEN WILSON
RICHARD S. OETTINGER
JOSEPH T. SCHLOSSER

THE CITY OF SEATTLE

LAW DEPARTMENT

MUNICIPAL BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
AREA CODE 206 TELEPHONE 583-2304

A. L. NEWBOULD, CORPORATION COUNSEL

CITY PROSECUTORS
ROBERT M. ELIAS
JACK B. REGAN
ROBERT B. JOHNSON

CLAIMS MANAGER
V. L. PORTER

November 21, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 NOV 21 PM 12:02

Re: C.F. 271934 - Proposed Revised
Seattle Criminal Code

Committee of the Whole
City Council
Seattle

Honorable Members:

By letter dated October 24, 1972 you state that at a hearing before your Committee concerning "the inclusion of sex in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code (12A.44.010 - 12A.44.060)", the "question arose as to whether or not sex is all inclusive and if it would cover 'sexual orientation'"; whether the term "age" should "also be added"; and that to "alleviate such a problem, some alternative terminology was suggested such as 'categorical discrimination' or 'non-objective discrimination'", and you ask our "opinion on the above mentioned terms as well as simply the inclusion of 'sex and marital status' to the code."

Section 12A.44.020 of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code defines as "unfair housing practices" and prohibits, certain described conduct which is based upon, or engaged in because of, another's "race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin." Such words are terms of common understanding and in such context refer to a person's status, or in the case of "religion", one's beliefs.

The terms "sex", "age" and "marital status", in such a context are similarly commonly understood as referring respectively to one's status as male or female, one's age in years, and one's status as married, single, divorced or widowed.

The term "sexual orientation" on the other hand, has no such clearly defined or commonly understood meaning and appears to connote a variety of concepts pertaining not only to status and beliefs, but also to emotions, activities, and conduct, and we accordingly advise that within the context of the proposed ordinance, the term "sex" is not in our opinion inclusive of the term "sexual orientation".

As to such terms as "categorical discrimination" or "non-objective discrimination", we advise that the same are in our opinion so broad and vague as to be clearly invalid under the rule stated in Seattle v. Drew, 70 Wn.2d 405 as follows:

> "To be consistent with due process, a penal statute or ordinance must contain ascertainable standards of guilt, so that men of reasonable understanding are not required to guess at the meaning of the enactment."

Very truly yours,

A. L. NEWBOULD
Corporation Counsel

By James M. Taylor
JAMES M. TAYLOR
Assistant

JMT:ph

Shirley

For C.F. 271934

Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366)
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

November 8, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 17 Criminal Code Meeting To Discuss Gambling Offenses, Other Sections

A section on Gambling Offenses in the proposed Revised Criminal Code for Seattle will be the subject for discussion and consideration by the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole on November 17, according to Jeanette Williams, chairman of the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee.

"The discussion had been set for November 10th but will be delayed a week," said Mrs. Williams. The meeting is now scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on Friday, November 17, 1972, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue.

"The discussion on gambling was held, pending the voters decision regarding bingo and other lotteries on November 7," said Mrs. Williams.

Other sections of the proposed code will also be considered, in addition to the one on Gambling Offenses. These include those sections entitled Arrest and Citation, Use of Force, Lewd Conduct, Juvenile Offenses and Unfair Housing Practices. Council members were to have voted on these sections when they met on October 16, but debate on other matters necessitated a postponement. It is anticipated that this will be the final discussion on the criminal code.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller File No. 271934.

##

Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366)
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

October 6, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 16 Criminal Code Hearing To Include Sex in Unfair Housing Practices

The inclusion of sex in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code will be the subject of a public hearing before the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Jeanette Williams, Chairman of the Council's Human Resources and Judiciary Committee.

The hearing will be held from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Monday, October 16, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to participate, said Ms. Williams, who will preside.

"Why should we allow sex discrimination in housing practices while we prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin?" asked Ms. Williams in explaining why the subject should be included as part of the Proposed Revised Criminal Code being considered by the Council.

After the hearing the Council Members will vote on the sections of the Code entitled Arrest and Citation, Use of Force, Lewd Conduct, Drug Offenses, and Juvenile Offenses. These sections have been discussed at previous hearings.

The October 16 meeting will complete deliberations on the Criminal Code except for the section on gambling offenses which will be considered at a meeting on November 10 at 9:00 a.m.

"It seems more sensible to me for the Council to consider this section after the voters have made their decision about bingo games on November 7," she said.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller's File Number 271934.

# # # # #

September 9, 1972

PROPOSED "CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES" CHAPTER
for the
PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

12A.32.010 -- Definitions

(1) "Controlled substance" means a substance classified in Schedules I through V of Article II of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 308, Laws of 1971, Ex. Ses. (RCW 69.50), as now or hereafter amended.

(2) "Distribute" means to sell, give away, barter, exchange or otherwise furnish a controlled substance in a manner not authorized under state or federal law.

(3) "Person" means individual, corporation, government, or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association or any other legal entity.

(4) "Possess" means to have physical custody of or dominion and control over a controlled substance. Mere physical proximity, without other circumstances linking a person to a controlled substance, shall not constitute possession.

12A.32.020 -- Unlawful to distribute or possess except as authorized

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess or intentionally distribute any controlled substance except as now or hereafter authorized or permitted by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 308, Laws of 1971, Ex. Ses. (RCW 69.50), as now or hereafter amended.

12A.32.030 -- Penalties

Any person who violates this chapter with respect to:

(a) Distribution of any controlled substance shall be guilty of a Class A offense.[1]

---

[1] A Class A offense is subject to a criminal penalty of up to six months in jail and a $500 fine.

(b) Possession of any controlled substance except marijuana shall be guilty of a Class A offense[1]

(c) Possession of marijuana shall be guilty of a civil violation[2]

12A.32.040 -- Evidence of prescription as affirmative defense

It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution for possession of a controlled substance that the person charged has a lawful prescription for such substance.

12A.32.050 -- Repeals

The following ordinances are hereby repealed:

12.39.010, 12.39.020, 17.04.010, 17.04.020, 17.04.030, 17.04.040, 17.04.050, 17.04.060, 17.04.070, 17.04.070A, 17.04.080, 17.04.090, 17.04.100, 17.04.110, 17.04.120, 17.08.010, 17.08.020, 17.08.030, 17.08.040, 17.08.050, 17.08.060, 17.12.010, 17.12.020, 17.12.030 and Ordinance No. 16046, § 12.

---

[1] A Class A offense is subject to a criminal penalty of up to six months in jail and a $500 fine.

[2] A civil violation is subject to a civil fine of up to $500.

For CF 271934

Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366)
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

October 6, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 16 Criminal Code Hearing To Include Sex in Unfair Housing Practices

The inclusion of sex in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code will be the subject of a public hearing before the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Jeanette Williams, Chairman of the Council's Human Resources and Judiciary Committee.

The hearing will be held from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Monday, October 16, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to participate, said Ms. Williams, who will preside.

"Why should we allow sex discrimination in housing practices while we prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin?" asked Ms. Williams in explaining why the subject should be included as part of the Proposed Revised Criminal Code being considered by the Council.

After the hearing the Council Members will vote on the sections of the Code entitled Arrest and Citation, Use of Force, Lewd Conduct, Drug Offenses, and Juvenile Offenses. These sections have been discussed at previous hearings.

The October 16 meeting will complete deliberations on the Criminal Code except for the section on gambling offenses which will be considered at a meeting on November 10 at 9:00 a.m.

"It seems more sensible to me for the Council to consider this section after the voters have made their decision about bingo games on November 7," she said.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller's File Number 271934.

# # # # #

Notice of 10/16/72 Criminal Code Hearing Sent to the Following:

THOSE WHO TESTIFIED AT 10/4/72 PUBLIC HEARING

Phillip M. Nudelman, Chairman
Seattle-King County Drug Commission
12951 N. E. 9th
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
Steering Committee
Seattle Municipal Criminal Code Revision Project
1608 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

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Washington State Pharmaceutical Association
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Lee Vincent, M.D., Chairman
Drug Abuse Sub-Committee
King County Medical Society
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William Peckham, Director
Drug Abuse Division
Office of Mental Health
Department of Social and Health Services
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Al Weese, Coordinator
Drug and Alcohol Programs
City of Seattle

Lauren Selden, Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union of
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Lawrence K. McDonell
310 Lyon Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

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Department of the Navy
Naval Investigative Service Office
Building 9, Naval Support Activity
Seattle, Washington 98115

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Shirley

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 14, 1972

TO: All Members of the City Council

FROM: Jeanette Williams JW.

SUBJECT: Consideration of the Unfair Housing Section of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Attached is a letter that I received from Phil Hayasaka regarding the Unfair Housing Section of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

The Housing Section is scheduled for discussion on Friday, November 17. In conversation with Mr. Hayasaka's staff, a revised City Housing Ordinance will be coming to the Council in about six to eight weeks.

In light of this fact, there are several options the Council can take in consideration of this Section. These alternatives will be presented and discussed on Friday morning, November 17.

JW:lcm
Att.

CITY OF SEATTLE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Y. PHILIP HAYASAKA, DIRECTOR

Room 305 Seattle Municipal Building • Seattle, Washington 98104 • 583-2754

November 8, 1972

Ms. Jeanette Williams
City Council
City of Seattle

Dear Ms. Williams:

I want to thank you for your letter of October 24 requesting our opinion relating to the inclusion of "sex and martial status" in the Housing Ordinance.

While I am in general agreement with such an inclusion, there may be some certain items that require consideration and resolvement prior to taking action. These include areas that may be problems in regard to segregated dormatories, boarding houses without separate bathing or dressing facilities, halfway houses, etc.

To date, neither the State of Washington nor the Federal laws on housing include sex. While there may be some other cities or states that prohibit sex discrimination in housing, we have not yet received information regarding their experience in this area.

Presently, we are contemplating a general revision to the existing City Housing Ordinance, to be submitted after Council action on the Employment Ordinance. We therefore respectfully suggest that the inclusion of sex, martial status and age in housing be considered at that time. We should like to discuss the matter with the Women's Division and the Aging Division, as well as provisions in the ordinance being made for those agencies to investigate and have part in the hearing process similar to the Employment Ordinance.

Sincerely,

Philip Hayasaka, Director
Department of Human Rights

cc: Mayor Wes Uhlman

PH:vr

Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366)
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

November 9, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 17 Criminal Code Meeting To Discuss Gambling Offenses, Other Sections

A section on Gambling Offenses in the proposed Revised Criminal Code for Seattle will be the subject for discussion and consideration by the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole on November 17, according to Jeanette Williams, chairman of the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee

The discussion had been set for November 10th but will be delayed a week, said Ms. Williams. The meeting is now scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on Friday, November 17, 1972, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue.

The discussion on gambling was delayed pending the voters decision regarding bingo and other lotteries on November 7, said Ms. Williams.

Other sections of the proposed code will also be considered, in addition to the one on Gambling Offenses. These include those sections entitled Arrest and Citation, Use of Force, Lewd Conduct, Juvenile Offenses and Unfair Housing Practices. Council Members were to have voted on these sections when they met on October 16, but debate on other matters necessitated a postponement. It is anticipated that this will be the final discussion on the Criminal Code.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller's File Number 271954.

# # # # #

HMc:lcm

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Jeanette Williams DATE 11/8/72

CHECK ONE: (✓) News Release ( ) Memo to Editors ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other _____

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): none

SUBJECT: Criminal Code

FOR OUTSIDE MAILING: Count

(X) General Bulk Mailing (Includes All Except Media, Community Councils, District Chambers, Civic & Labor Groups) 210 ~~210~~

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50

TOTAL ~~340~~ 425

(450)

Please return to Info. Coordinator

rev. 7/12/72

November 17th Criminal Code Committee of the Whole Notices Sent to the Following:

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Alfred Petty
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Millie Henry, Director
Women's Division
City of Seattle

Phil Hayasaka, Director
Department of Human Rights

George P. Tielsch
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Retail Store Employee's Union,
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2819 First Avenue
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Millie Henry, Director
Women's Division
City of Seattle

Phil Hayasaka, Director
Department of Human Rights
City of Seattle

Frederick C. Tausend, Chairman
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
Attorney at Law
Colman Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mrs. Bette Buckley
1229 N. E. Perkins Way
Seattle, Washington 98155

Youth Division
City of Seattle
313½ First Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98104

Douglas Thiel, Chairman
Seattle-King County Youth Commission
1332 N. E. 62nd
Seattle, Washington 98115

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 SEP 11 AM 10:03

MR & MRS TERRY R SCOTT
2460 WESTLAKE N.
SEA WN 98109
8 SEPT 72

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

(FOR CIRCULATION TO ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS)

Dear Sirs:

Patrons of prostitutes should be fined or imprisoned exactly as the prostitute they engage, and the names of these men should be printed in the newspapers upon conviction.

Yours,

Terry R Scott

Jan B. Scott

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

(206) 344-2550

CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

10 October 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Chairman, Human Resources & Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
600 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Ms. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of 26 September 1972 in which you request that I chair a task force to rewrite the Juvenile Section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

I should be happy to undertake this task. In this regard, might I suggest that it would be appropriate to include as members of the task force the following individuals:

T. Patrick Corbett, Municipal Court Judge
Franklin Johnson, Municipal Probation Department
Charles R. Nelson, Office of the Corporation Counsel
Lee Covell, Office of the Public Defender
Winnie Wiatrak, Assistant District Administrator
Department of Social & Health Services
Major Larry Watson, Juvenile Division
Seattle Police Department
Major A. C. (Tony) Gustin, Traffic Division
Seattle Police Department

I have checked with each of the above-named individuals or his superior and each has indicated a willingness to serve on the task force if appointed.

I might further suggest that either the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee or the Council as a whole issue a letter of resolution formally appointing the task force to give it some kind of official standing and enable it to make its recommendations directly to the Council.

For CHRISTOPHER T. BAYLEY, King County Prosecuting Attorney:

Robert L. Burnham

ROBERT L. BURNHAM
Chief Deputy, Domestic and Juvenile Division

cc: Mr. Joseph Burnstin
Mr. Christopher T. Bayley

RLB
CHRISTOPHER T BAYLEY
KING COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Chairman, Human Resources & Judiciary Comm.
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
600 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

NOW NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
FULL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

October 16, 1972

Testimony to the Seattle City Council by Melissa Thompson

My name is Melissa Thompson. I live at 4715 8th NE and I am here as a private citizen representing the Seattle - King County Chapter National Organization for Women. We commend and endorse this action to include the word sex in the unfair housing practices chapter. The problems that many women, whether married, single, or divorced, with or without children, face in obtaining housing is almost unbelievable unless it has happened to you. Women as individuals face sex stereotyping that they are unstable, incopetant, and unable to be accountable for their own finances. The horror stories of women being required to undergo sterilization or sign affidavits stating that they will have no children, before financing is available are numerous.

Considering that over half the population is female and an increasing number of these women are single makes it imperative that women be allowed the same access to housing as men. On an individual to individual basis you should not be convinced that men are anymore financially responsible than women. Therefore it is only reasonable that you, the Seattle City Council add the word sex to race, creed, color, etc., in the Unfair Housing Practices chapter.

It is also our hope that you will put more teeth in this ordinance.

A $500 fine may discourage many but there should be something further for the larger repeat offender, such as a large real estate brokerage or financial institution.

Thank you.

Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104 (Telephone 583-2366)
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

October 6, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

- -

October 16 Criminal Code Hearing To Include Sex in Unfair Housing Practices

The inclusion of sex in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code will be the subject of a public hearing before the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Jeanette Williams, Chairman of the Council's Human Resources and Judiciary Committee.

The hearing will be held from 3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Monday, October 16, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to participate, said Ms. Williams, who will preside.

"Why should we allow sex discrimination in housing practices while we prohibit discrimination because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin?" asked Ms. Williams in explaining why the subject should be included as part of the Proposed Revised Criminal Code being considered by the Council.

After the hearing the Council Members will vote on the sections of the Code entitled Arrest and Citation, Use of Force, Lewd Conduct, Drug Offenses, and Juvenile Offenses. These sections have been discussed at previous hearings.

The October 16 meeting will complete deliberations on the Criminal Code except for the section on gambling offenses which will be considered at a meeting on November 10 at 9:00 a.m.

"It seems more sensible to me for the Council to consider this section after the voters have made their decision about bingo games on November 7," she said.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller's File Number 271934.

# # # # #

TELEPHONE EAST 9-4848

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SEATTLE

AFFILIATED WITH
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF WASHINGTON
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1402 EIGHTEENTH AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98122

October 16, 1972

I am Beverly Corwin, Status of Women Chairman, of the Seattle League of Women Voters.

The League of Women Voters of Seattle supports equal rights for all, regardless of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin, - and, regardless of the sex of an individual, - and we urge the Seattle City Council to do the same by acting to include the word "sex" in the Unfair Housing Practices Section of the Revised Criminal Code.

Freedom from discrimination on the basis of sex is a basic right that should be available to all citizens.

Until recently our state laws have not added "sex" to the list of protections for its citizens. For example, the housing section of the Washington State Law Against Discrimination lists freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed and national origin, but not on the basis of "sex". Under state law, therefore, it is legal to refuse to rent or sell housing because, for example, someone is a woman. The League of Women Voters believes this is wrong. Seattle would not only be giving further protection to its citizens if it changed its Unfair Housing Practices to include the word "sex", but it would be setting a necessary example to other cities and to the state legislature to do the same.

Finally, freedom from discrimination on the basis of sex should be coupled with the phrase "and marital status". It is often the divorced or widowed woman who is discriminated against - solely because she is divorced or widowed, and regardless of her individual circumstances. Single men are discriminated against in housing, too. The Code would be more effective and meaningful if it were to include both the words "sex" and "marital status". The Seattle League of Women Voters urges you to amend the Unfair Housing Practices Section accordingly.

MILLIE HENRY

Seattle Women's Commission
Testimony On Unfair Housing Practices

The search for adequate shelter is one area in which women have faced discrimination. Prejudices that have kept single mothers and other women out of housing are numerous. They have often meant that women take inferior shelter ~~and unnecessary~~ detriment to their ~~own~~ well-being and that of any children in the home.

Sex discrimination in housing takes many forms. A landlord may refuse to rent to a single mother. Others may feel it their duty to watchdog the activities of women, even to the extent of putting slection criteria or quotas on guests. ~~Many banks, mortgage and other lending companies impose unusual requirements on female applicants for credit in addition to making frequent refusals of credit based on sex or marital status.~~

A change in the criminal code to prohibit sex discrimination is a starting point to relieve the unnecessary hardships women encounter. The Seattle Women's Commission, therefore, requests the following changes in the proposed Rfvised Criminal Code, Section 12A.44.010 through 060.

1. The words "single head of household, single person" should be added to the definition of "Dwelling unit," (p. 130, #3) to indicate occupants covered by the law.
2. In every proviso against discrimination the word "sex" should be added to the list of characteristics for which discriminatory practices are prohibited. This includes Sec. 12A.44.020 (1), line 15, p. 133; 12A.44.020 (2) line 1, p. 134; 12A.44.020 (3) (a), line 2, (b), line 16, (4) (a), line 22, p. 135 and (4) (b), line 7, p. 136; and Sec. 12A.44.050 (2), line 7, p. 139.

October 10, 1972

Dear

This is to notify you that the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, will again consider the Drug Offenses Section of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code at a meeting on Monday, October 16, beginning at 4:30 p.m. The meeting will again be held in the City Council Chamber.

Because of your work on the Law and Justice Standing Committee of the Seattle-King County Drug Commission, I would like to personally invite you to attend this meeting.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for your time in preparation of this proposal. The City Council truly appreciates your assistance in this project.

Sincerely,

JEANETTE WILLIAMS
Seattle City Council

JW:jh

Mr. Randall Revelle, Chairman
Law & Justice Standing Committee
Seattle-King County Drug Commission
Washington Building
Seattle, Washington 98101Mr. Revelle:

Mr. Robert L. Burnham
Chief Deputy
Domestic & Juvenile Division
King County Prosecuting Attorney
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104Mr. Burnham:

Honorable T. Patrick Corbett
Municipal Court Judge
City of SeattleSir:

Mr. Phillip H. Ginsberg
Chief Trial Attorney
Seattle-King County Public Defender's Office
202 Tower Building
Seattle, Washington 98104Mr. Ginsberg:

Lt. David Grayson
Narcotics Division
Seattle Police Department
City of SeattleLt. Grayson:

Mr. Donald D. Haley
Attorney at Law
Seattle-First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104Mr. Haley:

Mr. John S. Holcenberg
Associate Professor
Pharmacology and Medicine
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195Mr. Holcenberg:

Mr. Jack B. Regan
Seattle Corporation Counsel
City of SeattleMr. Regan:

Capt. Vernon Thomas
Patrol Division
Seattle Police Department
City of SeattleCapt. Thomas:

Mr. Albert M. Weese
Drug & Alcohol Programs Coordinator
City of SeattleMr. Weese:

Mr. E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.
King County Law & Justice Planner
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104Mr. Burnstin:

1229 NE
Perkins Wa
Seattle - Wash.
Sept. 8, 1972

RECEIVED MAYOR'S OFFICE
SEP 11 '72
ACTION
INFO.
REFER TO:

Dear Mr. Mayor Uhlman -

I hope you will sanction the decriminalization of possession of marihuana. The present laws are making criminals of a group of the younger generation who are not criminals at all.

Our nineteen-year old son, Tim, is doing ninety days in the King Co. Jail for the possession of three 3½-inch marihuana plants.

the tragic effect this long incarceration is having on Tim, and on those of us who love him, is incalculable.

Thank you. I hope that the law can be changed before other youngsters suffer as ours has done-

Betty Buckley
(Mrs. William J.)

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS
RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL
'72 SEP 19 PM 12:07
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WES C. UHLMAN, MAYOR OF SEATTLE

FREDRIC C. TAUSEND, CHAIRMAN

SEATTLE CRIME PREVENTION ADVISORY COMMISSION

325 - 2ND AND CHERRY BUILDING – SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

PHONE: 583-6530

September 14, 1972

Honorable Wes C. Uhlman
Mayor, City of Seattle
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Honorable Liem E. Tuai
President of the Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Gentlemen:

The Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission, consistant with the duties assigned to it by ordinance, has throughly reviewed and discussed the Proposed "Controlled Substances" Chapter for the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code and adopted the following resolution unamiously.

The Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission respectfully urges you to endorse the Proposed "Controlled Substances" Chapter and to submit it to the Seattle City Council for their consideration. It is the feeling of the Commission that the Proposed Chapter will provide a much more understandable and workable approach to drug related crime in the city of Seattle.

The Crime Prevention Commission supports the major policy decisions made by the Drug Commission as outlined in their September 9, 1972 letter to the Mayor.

The Crime Prevention Commission agrees that the Proposed Chapter is worthy of your support because it provides clear, consistent, and comprehensive regulation of "controlled substances;" it reflects current social conditions and medical knowledge; it encourages a medical approach to the problems of drug use and addiction; it delegates adequate authority to law enforcement agencies to deal effectively with illegal drug traffic; and it implements the widely recommended

September 14, 1972

"discouragement policy" with respect to possession of marijuana for personal use.

Very truly yours,

Fredric C. Tausend
Chairman

Virgil W. Sheppard
Vice-Chairman

cc: Members, Crime Prevention Commission
Members, Seattle City Council
Randy Revelle
David Brewster
Chuck Dunsire

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 7, 1972

TO: Jeanette Williams

FROM: Susan Forbes

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

12A.12.020 Prostitution

See proposed amendment by Mr. Chapman (attachment A) to incorporate the minority report (as adopted 8-1) into the Revised Criminal Code and to add criminal penalties for those who procure or use the services of a prostitute.

Chief Tielsch expressed concern that the "procuring" section not make police officers and agents ineffective and strip them of their power to arrest offenders.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

See proposed amendment by the Police Department (Attachment B). This amendment would not prohibit topless (or bottomless) dancers, but would considerably narrow the actor's defense. In addition, Mr. Coleman points out that current licensing law prohibits female topless shows in cabarets and female topless and bottomless shows any place where liquor is sold. These licensing laws control conduct of the owner of the establishment but not of the entertainer. He points out that these laws would not be affected by the revised criminal code.

Conduct of the entertainer is controlled by current Seattle law 12.11.220 which follows:

> 12.11.220 Indecent Exposure It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecent exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act of behavior in any place exposed to public view.

Although the police are currently not enforcing the licensing laws due to pending litigation, it seems incongruous to me to permit topless and bottomless entertainment but to prohibit it in a cabaret or in any establishment where liquor is sold. I would, therefore, suggest that either the licensing laws be revised to permit topless entertainment etc. or that this section of the criminal code be amended to conform to the present licensing laws. This could be done by the following amendment.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act. (~~when he knows such act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed.~~)

If the above amendment is made, should some exception be made for stage performances, plays etc. (such as Hair)?

12A.01.140 p. 9 Arrest; Citations (Previously held for consideration of amendments)

(2) - This subsection limits a peace officer's ability to arrest without a warrant to those cases where the crime is committed in the officer's presence if there is bodily injury involved or if he feels the accused may not be apprehended or may cause injury to himself or others.

Chief Tielsch objects to the restrictive quality of this section. He would suggest inclusion of offenses involving property damage and theft also. He cited R.C.W. 10.31 100 enacted in 1969, which allows this freedom at the state level, as well as allowing an arrest for possession of marahuana not committed in the presence of the officer.

Two amendments to this section were previously suggested:

Add: (2) (b) (iii) The officer may issue a citation or file a compliant for other offenses not committed in his presence except as required in subsection (4).

Change: (4) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed (~~is committing~~) a violation (~~in his presence~~) as defined in 12A.01.070, he will issue such person a citation and notice to appear in municipal court in the same manner as provided by the Rules of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction unless:

12A.02.305-12A.02.460 USE OF FORCE

This section is a duplicate of a memo submitted August 15, 1972, except that the preliminary comments have been eliminated.

12A.02.305 p.33 Justification as a Defense; Civil Remedies Unaffected; Culpability

No questions raised

Comparison with current Washington law and the Revised Washington Criminal Code.

Sections (1) and (2) are substantially the same as existing law, as the Revised Washington Criminal Code (hereinafter abbreviated as R.W.C.C.) 9A.16.010 and as the Model Penal Code (hereinafter abbraviated as M.P.C.) 3.01. Section (3) is similar to R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (2) and the M.P.C. 3.09 (2). There is no current existing Washington law on this latter section. There have been 2 words changed in the Seattle Code which make it slightly different from the R.W.C.C.

R.W.C.C.9A.16.020 (2) reads as follows:

> Where a defense under chapter 9A.16 is not established because of criminal negligence or recklessness of the actor in evaluating the necessity for defensive conduct, the actor shall not be criminally liable except for an offense for which such criminal negligence or recklessness, as the case may be, suffices to establish culpability.

The drafters of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code chose to use the word forcible conduct in place of defenseive and to eliminate such criminal negligence. Their reasoning is discussed on p. 30 of the Revised Criminal Code of Seattle.

> "Because these sections require that one act reasonably (without criminal negligence or recklessness) in assessing the need to use force (e.g., in self-defense), a question must arise as to the culpability of an actor who commits an offense in the belief that the circumstances justify his behavior, but whom the jury finds to have acted negligently or recklessly in so perceiving or evaluating his situation. In such a case, the actor may be convicted only of an "Offense for which negligence or recklessness suffices to establish culpability."

Possible amendments:

The wording could either remain as it is or be amended to agree with R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (2) above.

12A.02.310 Definitions

No questions raised

This section is consistent with current Washington law and with the R.W.C.C.

12A.02.340 Justification Generally

No questions raised

Comparison with current Washington law and with the R.W.C.C. and the M.P.C.

There is no current Washington law on this topic but this section is the same as the M.P.C. 3.02 (1) and the same as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.020 (1) except that "reasonably" believes is left out to conform with the M.P.C.

The effect of this deletion would seem to leave the Revised Seattle Criminal Code with a broader defense of justification than the R.W.C.C. In other words, justification may be based on simply a good faith belief in the necessity of the conduct in Seattle while in the rest of the state this justification must be based on something more. The narrower provision contained in the R.W.C.C. is consistent with the provisions of Conn., Ill., N.Y., and also with the civil rule used in torts. The inclusion of the word "reasonably" would have the effect of protecting against those with unreasonable and irrational beliefs and thus may be a desirable inclusion. A definition of "reasonalbe belief" has already been included in the definitions section 12A.01.150 (22) and has been used elsewhere in the Use of Force section.

Suggested amendments:

12A.12.340 (1) Conduct which the actor reasonably believes...

12A.02.360 Use of Force in Self Protection

This section authorizes a person to use force to resist an unlawful arrest. This always raises the question of how a citizen is going to determine whether an attempted arrest is lawful or not. Chief Tielsch feels that the legality of the arrest should not be adjudicated in the streets but in the courts. The citizen's committee agreed with him.

Comparison with current law

There are two current Washington statutes relating respectively to the use of simple force and to the use of deadly force. They are as follows:

(1) R.C.W 9.11.040 (3):

The use, attempt, or offer to use force upon or toward the person of another shall not be unlawful in the following cases:...(3) Whenever used by a party about to be injured, or by another lawfully aiding him, in preventing or attempting to prevent an offense against his person, or a malicious trespass or other malicious interference with real or personal property lawfully in his possession, in case the force is not more than shall be necessary...

(2) R.C.W. 9.48.170:

Homicide is also justifiable when committed either---

(1) In the lawful defense of the slayer, or his or her husband, wife, parent, child, brother or sister, or of any other person in his presence or company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury to the slayer or to any such person, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished; or

(3) In the actual resistance of an attempt to commit a felony upon the slayer, in his presence, or upon or in a dwelling, or other place of abode, in which he is.

Subsection (1) is generally consistent with these 2 statutes except that the drafters of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code have made this code a bit more restrictive. See comparison with R.W.C.C. following for complete explanation.

Comparison with R.W.C.C. and with the M.P.C.

The use of the word imminent in the Seattle Code is used in the same way as it is in the Model Penal Code. This word is not used in the R.W.C.C. The use of this word limits the justified use of force to those instances where the actor reasonably believes himself to be in immediate danger of death, serious bodily harm, kidnapping or forcible rape. This would preclude a justification for the use of force in those instances not putting the actor in immediate danger.

Michael V. Johnson, in his article, Deadly Physical Force to Prevent Burglary 51 ORE. LAW REV. 582 (Spring 1972), said, "An imminence requirement restricts the use of deadly physical force to last-chance situations and properly promotes reliance upon police authority and court remedies for less urgent threats."

In 12A.02.360 (2) (c) the drafters of the Seattle Code have placed a requirement on the actor to retreat from his own dwelling before using force (if he can do so in

complete safety) and if the other person dwells there also. Since this situation describes the family fight where the parties are under great emotional strain, it seems doubtful that enactment of this provision in the criminal code will make a significant difference.

This section of the R.W.C.C. reads as follows:

> R.W.C.C. 9A.16.040 (3) (c) The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section if the actor knows that he can aboid the necessity of using such deadly force with complete safety, except that: the actor is not obliged to retreat from his dwelling or place of work, unless he initiated the unlawful force.

An amendment similar to this might be advisable for the Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

In addition, the drafters of the Seattl eRevised Criminal Code have not rescinded the common law principle that a private citizen may use force in resisting an unlawful arrest. Chief Tielsch voiced strong opposition to this provision saying,

> "A peace officer acting in good faith must be protected against a citizen's use of force in resisting arrest. The legality of arrest should not be adjudicated in the streets...but rather in the courts where such issues belong. To encourage the citizen to second guess the legal propriety of a police officer's action will serve only to heighten...rather than alleviate tension in police-citizen contacts where enforcement action occurs.

Other authorities generally agree with him, although Paul G. Chevigny in The Right to Resist an Unlawful Arrest 78 YALE L. J. 1128 (1969) said,

> "The purpose of the right (to resist an unlawful arrest) is not to encourage violent attacks on policemen, but to preserve the sense of personal liberty inherent in the right to reject arbitrary orders. To permit the police to provoke individuals for committing the crime of resisting arrest, creates a trap for citizens which must, in the long run, injure the integrity of the legal system."

Indeed, both the R.W.C.C. and the M.P.C. contain provisions not condoning the use of force in resisting arrest as do Ill., Mich., and New York. A provision identical to R.W.C.C. follows and could be added to the Revised Seattle Criminal Code as an amendment.

(3) The use of force is not justified under this section to resist an arrest which the actor knows is being made by a peace officer, even though the arrest is unlawful.

12A.02.380 Use of Force for the Protection of Others

No questions raised

This section is identical to 9A.16.050 of R.W.C.C. and would encourage an actor to come to the aid of a third person by permitting him to use force while giving aid if he reasonably believes it is necessary to do so.

12A.02.400 Use of Force in Law Enforcement

(1) The R.W.C.C. is considerably more involved than the Seattle Revised Criminal Code but it does seem that the Seattle Code serves the purpose for which it is intended. There were no questions raised.

12A.02.400 (2) Deadly Force

Mr. Raftis questions whether the broad term of forceable felony should be included in this category. According to the definition on p. 12, "forceable felony" means "any felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person." The Citizen's Committee and Chief Tielsch prefer this inclusion as well as allowing the use of such force in arresting one accused of burglary.

Chief Tielsch raised a question on the legality of enacting an ordinance more restrictive than existing state law.

Comparison with R.W.C.C. and M.P.C.

The R.W.C.C. and M.P.C. allow the use of deadly force to effect the arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional felony. By including in this category any felony, this section of R.W.C.C. is considerably broader than the Seattle Code and would thus allow greater use of force at the state level.

A recent law review article on this subject attempts to analyze this use of force. Note, Justifiable Use of Deadly Force by the Police, Nicholas John DeRoma, WILLIAM AND MARY L. REV. 12:67 (Fall, 1970).

"As the law evolved, many new felonies were created by statute while the use of the death penalty became restricted to but a few crimes. Although the basis for the common law rule had disappeared, the rule itself remained. As a result, today it is possible, under the majority of state statutes, for a suspected criminal to be justifiably killed by a police officer in the course of an arrest or of preventing an escape for any felony regardless of the dangerousness of the crime involved. A few states have taken cognizance of this anachronism in the law and departed from the common law rule in an attempt to balance the interests of society against the competing interests of the criminal's life. In formulating a new rule, these states have specified that the criminal's life may not justifiably be taken unless such a person commits a forcible or dangerous felony, or threatens the life or person of another. This new approach appears far more valid than the perpetuation of the outmoded and arguably immoral common law rule."

Since the Seattle Code falls into this above category, it may be advisable to leave the Code as it is even though it does not conform to the Proposed Washington law.

If an amendment is desired to conform with R.W.C.C., however, section 12A.02.400 (2) (b) should probably read;

> to effect an arrest of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit an intentional (~~homicide, or assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape~~.) felony.

12A.02.400 (3) Use of Force by Private Person to Effect an Arrest

This section provides for the use of non deadly force only. The Citizen's Committee would prefer to allow a private person to use deadly force to effect an arrest when the actor knows the person has committed murder, manslaughter in the 1st degree, arson, robbery or forceable rape. Chief Tielsch agrees with them. The Steering Committee rejected giving a private person such great latitude.

Comparison with R.W.C.C.

The Seattle Code allows the use of non-deadly force only to effect the arrest of a person whom he knows has committed a crime. The R.W.C.C., by comparison, allows the use of deadly force when the actor reasonably believes the person he is attempting to arrest has committed murder, manslaughter in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery or forcible rape and who is in immediate flight therefrom.

It is certainly desirable to place some restrictions on a private citizen's ability to use force to effect an arrest. They should be encouraged, whenever possible, to call the authorities rather than endangering their own lives or those of innocent bystanders. Therefore, although either of these formulations would be acceptable, the Seattle Code seems to be more straightforward and easy to understand.

If an amendment is desired to conform to the R.W.C.C., however, it might read as follows:

> An actor who is a private person is justified in using deadly force upon another person if he reasonably believes such deadly force is necessary to effect the arrest of a person who the actor reasonably believes has committed murder, manslaughter in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, or forcible rape and who is in immediate flight therefrom.

12A.02.400 (4) Use of Force by Private Person Assisting an Unlawful Arrest

No questions raised

This is precisely the same wording as R.W.C.C.9A.16.070 (4). The reasons for this formulation are given as follows;

> The private person is entitled to protection when he assists a peace officer in good faith. In such a case, the requirement of some affirmative belief that the arrest is lawful appears too stringent, since in going to the aid of the officer he may not have the opportunity to come to a conclusion, one way or the other, as to the lawfulness of the arrest. Subdivision (b) deals with the same problem where the private person comes to the aid of another private person. Here the requirements of justification are more stringent, because in this setting, persons untrained in law enforcement and the use of force are voluntarily choosing to intervene in a situation where---at least in one sense---they are literally taking the law in their own hands; the statute here seeks to introduce added care into this decision to so act. There is no Washington aughority regarding private persons assisting other private persons in making what in fact is an unlawful arrest. R.W.C.C. 9A.16.070 (4), Comments p.87.

12A.02.400 (5) Use of Force to Prevent Escape from Custody

A guard's ability to use deadly force is not allowed when he is preventing an escape unless the person is detained for the commission or attempt of homicide, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, arson, kidnapping or rape.

This is precisely the same as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.070 (3) (a) and (3) (b).

The reasons for this formulation are given as follows:

Subsection (3) states that a peace officer or other person has no greater privilege in the use of force to prevent the escape of the arrested person from his custody than he had in effecting the arrest in the first instance. The subsection also deals with a different problem. The public interest in prevention of escape by persons lawfully in the custody of penal institutions is regarded in this subsection as sufficient to warrant the use of deadly force where the custodian or guard believes that only such force can prevent the escape, unless the guard knows the escapee was detained for a relatively minor offense. Persons in institutions in a meaningful sense in the custody of the law and not of individuals; the social and psychological significance of an escape is very different from flight from an arrest. R.W.C.C.9A.16.070 (3) Comments p.86.

12A.02.400 (6) Use of Force to Prevent Suicide or the Commission of a Crime

No questions raised.

This is the same as 9A.16.070 (5) (a) and (c) of the R.W.C.C. and is generally the same as Conn., Ill., N.Y., and Mich.

12A.02.420 Use of Force for the Protection of Property

No questions raised
Comparison with R.W.C.C.

9A.16.060 R.W.C.C. (1) reads as follows:

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the use of force upon or toward the person of another is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes that such force is necessary to prevent or terminate an unlawful entry or other trespass upon land or a trespass against or the unlawful carrying away of tangible, movable property, provided that such land or movable property is, or is reasonably believed by the actor to be, in his possession or the possession of another person for whose protection he acts.

This section of the Seattle Code limits an actor to the use of non-deadly force in the protection of property while the T.W.C.C. does not. R.W.C.C. does contain a section, however, which says;

9A.16.060 (4) The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section 9A.16.060 unless the actor reasonably believes that:
(a) the person against whom the force is used is committing or attempting to commit a forcible offense in or against the actor's dwelling or place of work; and
(b) the use of non-deadly force to prevent the commission of such forcible offense would expose the actor to a risk of bodily harm.

These sections serve as a limit to the use of deadly force. This limited use of deadly force is even more narrow than existing state law. Beyond this change there is actually very little Washington authority directly on point.

Comparison with M.P.C.

The main difference between the M.P.C. and the Seattle Code involves the rule regarding a required request to desist. The drafters of the R.W.C.C. did not include this requirement because;

> "the exceptions to the rule set out in the subdivisions are already part of the factors which a court or jury would be considering to determine whether the use of force was reasonably necessary." R.W.C.C. p. 78.

Once again, this section has received considerable citizen comment. As indicated earlier, many citizens feel that they should have an unlimited ability to defend their own property. Care should be taken to not fall into the same over-reaction that Oregon did when enacting their state Criminal Code last year, as previously discussed on p. 2 and 3 of the previous supplemental memo.

Possible amendments to conform to Washington law;

> (1) The use of (~~non-deadly~~) force upon or toward another person is justifiable when the actor reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent or terminate:
> (a) an unlawful entry or other trespass onto his premises; or
> (b) the unlawful destruction or carrying away of tangible property provided that such property is reasonably believed by the actor to be in his own possession or in the possession of another person in whose behalf he acts.
> (2) For purposes of subsection (1) (b) of this section 12A.02.420 an actor who has voluntarily parted with the custody of property to another who refuses to restore it to him is not in possession of such property unless the property is movable and was and still is located on land in the actor's possession.
> (3) The use of deadly force is not justifiable under this section 12A.02.420 unless the actor reasonably believes that:
> (a) the person against whom the force is used is committing or attempting to commit a forcible offense in or against the actor's dwelling or place of work; and
> (b) the use of non-deadly force to prevent the commission of such forcible offense would expose the actor or another to a risk of bodily harm.

12A.02.460 Use of Force by persons with a Special Responsibility for Care, Discipline or Safety of Others

This section contains the same working as R.W.C.C. 9A.16.080 and probably does not need to be changed, although some apprehension has been voiced with the Washington law. This apprehension mainly concerns the provision in R.W.C.C. 9A.16.080 (1) (b) (identical to that in the Seattle Code 12A.02.460 (1) (b)) prohibiting a

parent from using force known to create a risk of causing extreme pain or substantial degradation: and the provision in (2) (b) prohibiting a teacher from using force know to create any risk of causing substantial pain or undue degradation. This seems to allow pain and degradation up to the limits expressed and the concern was whether this was wise.

12A.24 OFFENSES BY AND AGAINST JUVENILES p. 89. (See Attachment C)

See letter from Joe Burnstin. He suggests that a task force, headed by Bob Burnham, Division Chief of the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorney's office, be established to revise this section. He further suggests, in the meantime, that this section be adopted as is with the exception of the following sections which were already deleted.

12A.24.010 (3)
12A.24.010 (4) (j)
12A.24.020 (entire sub section)

12A.36 GAMBLING OFFENSES

This section is essentially the same as current Seattle law, except that those exceptions relating to bingo, raffles or amusement games have not been incorporated into this law. Since stiffer reporting proceedures have now been passed, I would suggest that a new section be added similar to the following:

Exception:

Nothing in this chapter shall apply to bingo, raffles or amusement games as regulated under ordinance 100282 as amended.

12A.44.010 Unfair Housing Practices

See letter from Apartment Operator's Association of August 17, 1972 (attachment D). They feel that this section is redundant and unneccessary because it duplicates federal and state law as well as the powers of th e Human Rights Commission. This section, however, is a duplicate of the Fair Housing Ordinance 96619 effective April 19, 1968, which gave the Human Rights Commission the power to forbid certain unfair housing practices. To eliminate this section would, in my opinion, eliminate the Human Rights Commission's power in this field.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE DEALING WITH PROSTITUTION AND
RELATED CRIMES

12 A. 12.020 Prostitution and related crimes

(1) A person is guilty of the crime of loitering for prostitution if that person, in a public place, intentionally attempts to solicit, induce, entice, encourage, or procure another person or persons to commit an act of prostitution or intentionally attempts to solicit, induce, entice, encourage, or procure another person or persons to patronize a prostitute.

(a) As used in this section, the term "public place" means any area generally open to public ingress or egress or generally open to public view or any premises of any business that is open to dispense goods or services to the public at large on those premises.

(b) Recent prior arrests for loitering for prostitution, prostitution, or patronizing a prostitute can be used as evidence of intention in prosecutions brought under this ordinance.

(2) A person is guilty of the crime of prostitution if that person knowingly offers to engage, agrees to engage, or engages in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee, paid either to that person or a third person.

(3) A person is guilty of patronizing a prostitute if:

(a) pursuant to a prior understanding, that person knowingly pays a fee to another person as compensation for such person or third person having engaged in sexual conduct with him or her; or

(b) that person knowingly pays or agrees to pay a fee to another person pursuant to an understanding that in return therefor such person or third person will engage in sexual conduct with him or her.

(4) This ordinance shall not apply to authorized police agents acting in the course of their official duties.

(NOTE: the term "sexual conduct" is defined in 12A.04.140(b) as "... touching the sexual or other intimate parts of another person done to gratify the sexual desires of either party.")

(Attachment A)

(Enclosure)

Section 12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

(1) As used in this section a "lewd act" is:

(a) an exposure of one's genitals or other intimate bodily parts; or

(b) sexual intercourse as defined in § 12A.04.140 (1) (c); or

(c) masturbation; or

(d) urination or defecation.

(2) A person is guilty of lewd conduct if he intentionally performs in a public place any lewd act knowing that his conduct, if observed, is likely to cause affront or alarm. (New material underlined)

(3) Penalty. Class A Offense.

(Attachment B)

John D. Spellman, County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-4040

Juvenile Section

August 25, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Some weeks ago, the City Council indicated it would like to have Section 12A.24 of the Code revised (Offenses By and Against Juveniles). This revision would remove offenses committed by juveniles from the Code. These offenses would be handled by the King County Juvenile Court, under State law. Remaining would be offenses committed by adults "against" juveniles. At that time, the Council asked if the Bar Association's Steering Committee could handle this task and I agreed that we would see whether it could be accomplished within a reasonable time frame. After some consideration, it appears that separating the present section into these two parts would be more difficult than it first appeared. I will elaborate upon this.

Most of the sections contained in 12A.24 can easily be characterized as a section dealing with either juvenile or adult conduct. The revision could easily handle these. However, Section 12A.24.100 (Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency), while it prohibits acts committed by adults, describes those acts in terms of "dependency" or "delinquency" of a minor. "Dependency" and "delinquency" are defined in Section 12A.24.100, Subsection 4 and Subsection 6. To put it mildly, these definitions, based on present law, are rather broad. The Council specifically asked regarding this section that the prohibited conduct be defined not in terms of dependency or delinquency of a minor, but in terms of the specific behavior by an adult vis-a-vis that minor. The breadth of the definition of dependency or delinquency makes this task exceedingly difficult for there are literally thousands of factual situations under which an adult might be contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a minor. Therefore, the revision of this section appears to be a rather extensive one. On the other hand, a judgment could be made that the "Contributing" section described is not a useful one and should itself be sticken. These are major policy decisions involving juvenile law.

When drafting the Code, the Bar Association Steering Committee believed that the juvenile section of the Code was an area which was too extensive to be handled within the relatively short time framework allotted to the entire Criminal Code. Consequently, an extensive review was not accomplished. Similarly, the issues raised by your request might be better handled by a special committee designed to study and make recommendations to the Council.

I believe that the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorney, in conjunction with the Seattle Corporation Counsel, is best qualified to handle this issue. I have spoken to Bob Burnham, the Division Chief, about this and he agreed to offer his assistance on the matter. It is hoped that this committee can be set up shortly and within the next few months recommend a revision of the present juvenile law. In the meantime, I recommend that the Council enact the whole of Section 12A.24 as written (since it is essentially a restatement of the present juvenile law) with the exception of the curfew section. It was the unanimous recommendation of those concerned with the curfew section that it was unnecessary. Striking it from the present juvenile law would not impact any other section.

I hope these recommendations are useful to you, and should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

E/Burnstin

E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.

EJB:jkm

cc: Edmund B. Raftis

August 17, 1972

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Gentlemen:

The legislation contained in the "Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code" dated November, 1971, titled Unfair Housing Practices Forbidden (sub-section 12A.44.020, pages 153-159) should be deleted.

The subject of discrimination in housing is already adequately covered by Federal Law, State Law, and the Human Rights Commission. Furthermore, a comprehensive Landlord-Tenant Act is almost certain to be enacted during the next session of the State Legislature.

An Unfair Housing Practices Ordinance in the Seattle Municipal Code would be redundant and confusing.

Sincerely,

APARTMENT OPERATORS ASSOCIATION

Donald C. Haas, President

DCH:mod

(Attachment D)

ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS
RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 SEP 19 PM 12:08

WES C. UHLMAN, MAYOR OF SEATTLE

FREDRIC C. TAUSEND, CHAIRMAN

SEATTLE CRIME PREVENTION ADVISORY COMMISSION

325 - 2ND AND CHERRY BUILDING – SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

PHONE: 583-6530

September 14, 1972

Honorable Wes C. Uhlman
Mayor, City of Seattle
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Honorable Liem E. Tuai
President of the Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Gentlemen:

The Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission, consistant with the duties assigned to it by ordinance, has throughly reviewed and discussed the Proposed "Controlled Substances" Chapter for the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code and adopted the following resolution unamiously.

The Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission respectfully urges you to endorse the Proposed "Controlled Substances" Chapter and to submit it to the Seattle City Council for their consideration. It is the feeling of the Commission that the Proposed Chapter will provide a much more understandable and workable approach to drug related crime in the city of Seattle.

The Crime Prevention Commission supports the major policy decisions made by the Drug Commission as outlined in their September 9, 1972 letter to the Mayor.

The Crime Prevention Commission agrees that the Proposed Chapter is worthy of your support because it provides clear, consistent, and comprehensive regulation of "controlled substances;" it reflects current social conditions and medical knowledge; it encourages a medical approach to the problems of drug use and addiction; it delegates adequate authority to law enforcement agencies to deal effectively with illegal drug traffic; and it implements the widely recommended

September 14, 1972

"discouragement policy" with respect to possession of marijuana for personal use.

Very truly yours,

Fredric C. Tausend
Chairman

Virgil W. Sheppard
Vice-Chairman

cc: Members, Crime Prevention Commission
Members, Seattle City Council
Randy Revelle
David Brewster
Chuck Dunsire

C.F. 279134

Councilman Jeanette Williams
Telephone 583-2366
Further Info: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

September 14, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 4 Hearing Will Consider Proposals To Revise City Drug Laws

A proposed "controller substances" chapter intended to replace the "drug offenses" chapter in the proposed revised Seattle Criminal Code will be the subject of a public hearing to be held by the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Councilman Jeanette Williams.

The hearing will be held at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 4, 1972 in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to participate, said Mrs. Williams.

The chapter was prepared for the Seattle-King County Drug Commission by its Task Force on Municipal Drug Laws. The task force spent eight months developing a chapter designed to replace outdated and complex Seattle drug ordinances with a new ordinance consistent with state and federal laws which can be readily understood.

Among the matters to be discussed at the hearing are the major decisions made by the Drug Commission in approving the chapter. The decisions pertain to regulation of the "use" of drugs, possession of marijuana for personal use and prohibition of "offers to furnish" narcotics or dangerous drugs. Also included are matters relating to "knowing possession" and "intentional distribution," regulation of conduct by persons "under the influence" of drugs, conduct which presents a potential danger to persons and making possession of marijuana for personal use a civil rather than a criminal violation.

A limited number of copies of the proposed chapter are available at the City Council offices, 1106 Municipal Building. The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller File No. 279134.

HMc:nt

# # #

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION OFFICE SHEET

SENT BY: Lori Mayfield for Jeanette Williams DATE: Sept. 7, 1972

ACTION ONLY: (X) News Release ( ) Memo to Editors ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other:

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): None

SUBJECT: Oct. 4 Hearing Will Consider Proposals To Revise City Drug Laws

FOR OUTSIDE MAILING:		Count	
X	General Public Mailing (Includes All Media, Community Councils, District Chambers, Civic & Labor Groups)	250	260
( )	All News Media Only (1st Class) (Includes Dailies, Weeklies, Radio-TV, etc.)	55	
( )	Dailies & Radio-TV Only (1st Class)	28	
( )	Weeklies Only (1st Class)	27	
X	List Outside Mailing (Attach Lists).		22

FOR INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

( ) All Legislative Departments (or following marked:) 77

X	Council Members & Secretaries (10)		X	Legislative Analysts (6)	
X	Reception Desk (15)		( )	General Staff (10)	
X	Controller File Set 279134 (1)		X	Xerox & 20 for Sec. (20)	65
X	Supervisors (5)				

( ) All City Departments (or following marked:) 36

( )	Animal Cntrl	( ) Credit Union	X	Law & Fun Pl	X	Police
( )	Brd Pub Works	( ) Engineering	( )	Lighting	X	Pub Defndr
( )	Building Dept	( ) Fire Dept	( )	Mgmt & Budgt	( )	Purchasing
X	Civil Service	( ) Gen Services	X	Mayor's Ofc	( )	Retire Sys
( )	Civil Defense	X Health Dept	( )	Model City	( )	Real Cent
( )	Civil Service	X Human Resrcs	X	Muni Courts	( )	State Exam
( )	County Jail	( ) Human Rights	( )	Pub Rel Liby	( )	Transportn
( )	Controller	( ) Intrgov Elas	( )	Parks & Rec	( )	Treasurer
( )	Consmr Prot	X Law Dept	( )	Personnel	( )	Water Dept

9

( ) Other Internal Distrib. (attach lists). . . . .

TOTAL 360

Please return to Info. Coordinator

rev. 7/12/72

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 24, 1972

TO: Jeanette Williams

FROM: Susan Forbes

SUBJECT: Revised Criminal Code

12A.12 OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS

12A.12.020 Prostitution Loitering

The majority of the Citizen's Advisory Committee recommend repeal of present prostitution laws as do 3 members of the Steering Committee. Specifically, they recommend that public sclicitation only be proscribed. In other words, that private prostitution should be allowed, but not public solicitation or procurement.

The essence of their argument is that prostitutes are the victims of current criminal laws and that much related crime is caused by the present illegal status of prostitution. Probably, the reasons for this view are best summarized by E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr. and Jennifer James, Prostitution in Seattle, WASHINGTON BAR NEWS, (August-September 1971). They say,

> "We do not recommend a "tolerance policy" (where written law and enforcement practice do not coincide) but an approach that we believe is realistic. Fines only serve to drive up the cost, imprisonment only increases alienation, and rehabilitation is nonexistent. In short, suppression only drives prostitution into less visible channels which, as abortion and the prohibition of alcoholic beverages have proven, multiply dangers to society.
>
> The elimination of prostitution can begin by a change in the law, but it will also require an end to discrimination against women and the consequent psychological and economic stress. Ultimately, it will depend on the restructuring of the sexual values in our society which provide the clientele and the occupation of prostitute."

In this hotly debated issue, the drafters of the minority report, 2 members of the Steering Committee, and Chief Tielsch recommend that private prostitution not be legalized. The drafters of the minority report give their reasons as follows:

> "First, in short, it is simply not clear that the vices and risks of prostitution activity (such as disease, concomitant crimes such as robberies, relationship of the prostitution activity to illicit sale of drugs, etc.) are to be dismissed so readily as has been done by the majority. Second. whatever the merits of legalization of prostitution on a larger scale (such as state wide or national), it seems extremely unwise to suggest that one city should legalize prostitution even though surrounding geographical areas continue to prohibit the activity. It seems apparent that if such legalization within the City of Seattle occurred, there could be a significant influx of persons involved in prostitution activity into the City of Seattle from other areas of the state. These persons would be drawn into the City simply because their means of livelihood would be less resky and costly here than in other parts of the State."

In addition to these reasons, it seems that the question of whether prostitution is really a "victimless" crime or not should be discussed.

12A.12.150 Lewd Conduct

Current City law reads as follows.

> 12.11.220 Indecent exposure. It is unlawful for any person to appear in a state of nudity, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or make any indecent exposure of his person, or to expose his private parts to public view, or be guilty of any lewd act or behavior in any place exposed to public view.

This section, in effect, does not prohibit all the above acts unless they are performed in public view. The new section of the criminal code would allow topless dancers and live sex shows unless such acts are "likely to be observed by a person who" the actor "knows" will be "reasonably offended or alarmed".

12A.12.180 Erotic Material

SEE REVISION TO THIS SECTION

Current Seattle law, 12.20.010 - 12.20.050 prohibits the sale or loan

of pornography to a minor as well as prohibiting the sale of tickets to a dirty movie or a live sex show to a minor. Washington State law 9.68 now controls the sale or loan of pornography to minors, exclusive of municipal law. This section of the Revised Seattle Criminal Code, therefore, does not attempt to control this area, but addresses itself exclusively to the display of erotic material. It prohibits a knowing public display of erotic material if it is visable from a public thoroughfare or from the property of others,and it establishes a criminal penalty for the failure to promptly remove such a display after learning of its existence.

The Steering Committee, with the exception of Mr. Mc Donell followed the findings of the President's Commission on Pornography. Mr. Mc Donell believes that the private commercial display of obscene materials to consenting adults should also be prohibited.

Both state law and this new municipal code would allow a minor to enter a store where erotic material is sold. The drafters of the minority report feel that minors should be prohibited from entering such a store.

Majority says this continues A.

12A.12.180 Public Display of Erotic Material

(1) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Erotic material" means any pictorial or three-dimensional material depicting human sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy (i.e. bestiality or oral or anal intercourse), direct physical stimulation of unclothed genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship, or emphasizing the depiction of adult human genitals; provided, however, that works of art or of anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition. In determining whether material is prohibited for public display by this section such material shall be judged without regard to any covering which may be affixed or printed over the material in order to obscure genital areas in a depiction otherwise falling within the definition of this subsection.

(b) Material is placed upon "public display" if it is placed by the defendant on or in a billboard, viewing screen, theater marquee, newsstand, display rack, window, showcase, display case or similar place so that matter bringing it within the definition of subparagraph (a) of this subsection is easily visible from a public thoroughfare or from the property of others.

(2) Offense Defined. A person is guilty of displaying erotic material if he knowingly places such material upon public display, or if he knowingly fails to take prompt action to remove such a display from property in his possession after learning of its existence.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

John D. Spellman, County Executive
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-4040

August 25, 1972

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Some weeks ago, the City Council indicated it would like to have Section 12A.24 of the Code revised (Offenses By and Against Juveniles). This revision would remove offenses committed by juveniles from the Code. These offenses would be handled by the King County Juvenile Court, under State law. Remaining would be offenses committed by adults "against" juveniles. At that time, the Council asked if the Bar Association's Steering Committee could handle this task and I agreed that we would see whether it could be accomplished within a reasonable time frame. After some consideration, it appears that separating the present section into these two parts would be more difficult than it first appeared. I will elaborate upon this.

Most of the sections contained in 12A.24 can easily be characterized as a section dealing with either juvenile or adult conduct. The revision could easily handle these. However, Section 12A.24.100 (Contributing to Dependency or Delinquency), while it prohibits acts committed by adults, describes those acts in terms of "dependency" or "delinquency" of a minor. "Dependency" and "delinquency" are defined in Section 12A.24.100, Subsection 4 and Subsection 6. To put it mildly, these definitions, based on present law,are rather broad. The Council specifically asked regarding this section that the prohibited conduct be defined not in terms of dependency or delinquency of a minor, but in terms of the specific behavior by an adult vis-a-vis that minor. The breadth of the definition of dependency or delinquency makes this task exceedingly difficult for there are literally thousands of factual situations under which an adult might be contributing to the delinquency or dependency of a minor. Therefore, the revision of this section appears to be a rather extensive one. On the other hand, a judgment could be made that the "Contributing" section described is not a useful one and should itself be sticken. These are major policy decisions involving juvenile law.

When drafting the Code, the Bar Association Steering Committee believed that the juvenile section of the Code was an area which was too extensive to be handled within the relatively short time framework allotted to the entire Criminal Code. Consequently, an extensive review was not accomplished. Similarly, the issues raised by your request might be better handled by a special committee designed to study and make recommendations to the Council.

I believe that the Domestic and Juvenile Division of the King County Prosecuting Attorney, in conjunction with the Seattle Corporation Counsel, is best qualified to handle this issue. I have spoken to Bob Burnham, the Division Chief, about this and he agreed to offer his assistance on the matter. It is hoped that this committee can be set up shortly and within the next few months recommend a revision of the present juvenile law. In the meantime, I recommend that the Council enact the whole of Section 12A.24 as written (since it is essentially a restatement of the present juvenile law) with the exception of the curfew section. It was the unanimous recommendation of those concerned with the curfew section that it was unnecessary. Striking it from the present juvenile law would not impact any other section.

I hope these recommendations are useful to you, and should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Very truly yours,

E/Burnstin

E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.

EJB:jkm

cc: Edmund B. Raftis

August 7, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Seattle City Council
City Hall
Seattle, Washington

'72 AUG 9 AM 9:05

Subject: Revised Criminal Code under Consideration at Present Time

Dear Sirs:

It comes to my attention that you are considering a revision of the Criminal Code that would protect a burglar, that is, make it illegal to defend yourself if someone breaks into your home, unless they intend to rape or kill you.

I certainly hope you do not carry through with this revision. If more potential criminals, theifs, etc., were a little more frightened of the consequences of their crime, perhaps there would be less crime.

Have you ever had someone try to enter your home under force? I have, and it is a frightening experience. My first reaction was to grab a knife, as I had no gun, and try to defend myself. Screaming did no good, as neighbors slept right thru it all. My burglar was stopped by a chain-lock, and I was lucky, but had he entered, I doubt that I would have had the calmness to ask what it was he wanted, do you? With all my screaming, do you think he came at 1:00 a.m. to borrow a cup of sugar? I doubt it.

Please consider what you are doing, and remember that we the people look to you for sound, safe decisions. Remember that for persons with no religious or moral conscience, the law is the only recourse to frighten them, or help them refrain from law-breaking. We hope you drop the provision to protect criminals and instead protect the law-abiding citizens.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John R. Wolff

Mrs. John R. Wolff
2811 N.W. 64th
Seattle, Wash. 98107

MINUTES OF MEETING OF MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL
August 7, 1972
To Consider the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Mrs. Williams called a Council presentation for the purpose of considering C.F. 271934, Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code. Tuai, Hill, and Miller were excused; all other members were present. The following members of the Steering Committee on the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code were also present - Raftis, Burnstein, Elert, and Captain Shork of the Police Department.

The Council proceeded to discuss C.F. 271934, the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code by starting off with page 56. It was moved by Larkin and seconded by Smith that Section 12A.08.210 (pages 56-61) be recommended for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that Section 12A.08.220 be held until Elert could present consumer protection and license additions for the Council's consideration. Motion carried.

It was moved by Chapman and seconded by Larkin to recommend Section 12A.08.240 for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved by Chapman and seconded by Larkin to recommend Section 12A.08.260 for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved by Chapman and seconded by Larkin that Section 12A.08.280 be recommended for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that Section 12A.08.300 be recommended for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved by Chapman and seconded by Larkin to recommend Section 12A.08.320 for approval. Motion carried.

It was the decision of the Council to hold Section 12A.12 (re: Offenses Against Public Morals) until all members were present. This will include Sections 12A.12.020, 12A.12.150, and 12A.12.180.

It was moved by Smith and seconded by Chapman that Section 12A.16.020 be recommended for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved by Lamphere and seconded by Smith to adopt Section 12A.16.040. Motion carried. The Press and Police are meeting to work out an identification plan for the Press, and they will send the Council their final resolution.

by Lamphere
It was moved by Smith and seconded/to recommend Section 12A.16.060 for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved by Larkin and seconded by Chapman that Section 12A.12.010 and Section 12A.17.020 be recommended for approval. Motion carried with a vote of 4-0.

The Supreme Court has judged subsections (2) and (3) of Section 12A.17.040 to be in conflict with the State code and it was recommended to strike these subsections. It was moved by Lamphere and seconded by Chapman to recommend Section 12A.17.040 for approval as amended. Motion carried.

It was moved by Lamphere and seconded by Larkin to recommend approval of Section 12A.17.060 with the deletion of Subsection (c), the first (3) on page 83. Motion carried. Lamphere also suggested that a recommendation for amendment to Ordinance 98180, section 2, be sent to the Public Safety and Health Committee.

Section 12A.20.020 and 12A.20.050 will be held one week.

It was moved by Larkin and seconded by Cooley to recommend Section 12A.20.080 and Section 12A.20.110 for approval. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded to recommend for approval of Sections 12A.28.020; 12A.28.040; 12A.28.060; 12A.28.100; 12A.28.120; 12A.28.140; 12A.28.160; and 12A.28.180. Motion carried.

Section 12A.32 re: Drug Offenses will be held for a report from the Seattle-King County Drug Commission.

Section 12A.36 re: Gambling Offenses will also be held.

At 11:43 a.m. the meeting was adjourned until 9:30 a.m. Friday, August 11, 1972.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL July 27, 1972

'72 JUL 28 AM 8:54

Acte
C/a
Place with file

City of Seattle
City Council Members,
Seattle Municipal Bldg.,
Seattle Wash.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned citizens wish to register their protest against the proposal made to supply free heroin to Seattle addicts. We further support the stand taken against this proposal by our Chief of Police.

It is our belief that rather than lower the crime rate this plan would increase it. The mere fact that it would attract additional addicts into our City should be sufficient cause to reject the plan. While these addicts would find free support for their habit, they would still engage in crime to take care of other needs.

We feel that the names of the members of the panel making this proposal should be made known to the public so that we can insure that these people do not be elected, or reelected to any public office.

Yours very truly

R. J. Taylor
4324 N.E. 170th,
Seattle, Wash. 98155

Gloria Smale 6530-24th N.W. 98117
Jens C. Pedersen 2820 Thorndyke Ave (W)
Harry A. Lewis 2100 W. Barrett St
H. L. Forsyth 3238 33 Ave W.

July 28, 1972

Dear Seattle City Councils —

Please, please do not succomb to the "free for everyone" idea of free drugs & no work. Since when will "free heroin" help the crime rate? That will only make more "users" & parasites of more weak people.

We are tired of paying the bills for "people who think the world owes them a living". What about their responsibilty as a citizen? Where is their effort? They got that habit by choice not by force. They will have more respect for themselves & others if we do not bow down to their every whim!

If we as parents, & you as city "fathers" do not hold the line regarding dicipline and obedience to rules, then we will be held to blame for this crime.

The Bible says that the leaders of a coountry are responsible for the way things go. They will be so judged.

We are trying to be responible parents to our teenager. We hope you are being responsible for our city.!!

Sincerely.
Mr & Mrs. Holland
7935-50th S Seattle, Wash. 98118

'72 JUL 31 AM 9:16
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 JUL 31 AM 9:31

13739 Linden ave. N.
Seattle, Wa-98133
July 29

Ack 1401
C/a
Ans to file

Seattle City Council,
Seattle Municipal Bldg,
Seattle. Wash.

Dear Council members: —

Wish to express my consern regarding the consideration of free Heroin supply to addicts in Seattle. And fermly believe this would attract junkeys from all over U.S. just like Chief Tielch warned but it would make Seattle a much more unsafe place for a person to live in especialy the social security retirees. I don't think I would care to live in Seattle myself.

I have had experience living a half block away from some narcotic action and having these clowns threaten to burn my house down with several threats and until they moved away and were finaly aprehended by the athorities had something like a nightmare. I can still hear: "You'll Burn, Oleman" "And How'd you like to have your house burn down"; ringing in my ears.

Yes they were aprehended, I believe the woman got 3 to 15 and the man who threatened me got 5 to 30 years for three Counts on Heroin Traffic but that was later after they moved, It was at the time some 30 suspects were rounded up at one time some 4-5 years ago.

Thier addection decisa is progressive and additional Heroin would be welcome as candy to the baby. Maybe Britan has some kind of a state supply of narcotics for addicts but they have an efficient law inforcement control to the extent that it may be practical, but I believe we should not expierment with our good City and make it a sewer for social misfits by furnishing snack to the Junkys. Methodone is bad enough but on that they wont migrate here to get it.

Lets leave the peace loving people live in this City, not drive them but unless you realy want to turn out the light and turn our city over to the Street people.

Sincerily yours,

William C. Tick

7/26/72

Here AHRAOI
C/w
Odd to present
file

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASH.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 JUL 31 AM 9:16

LIKE POLICE CHIEF GEORGE TIELSCH, I TOO AM OLD-FASHIONED. I ALSO HAVE A BRAIN IN THE HEAD WHICH RESTS ON MY SHOULDERS - A STATEMENT WHICH IT IS HIGHLY DOUBTFUL CAN BE MADE ABOUT THE GROUP WHICH PROPOSES MAINTAINING HEROIN ADDICTION THROUGH A CITY OF SEATTLE SUPPORTED SYSTEM. THERE ARE DEFINITE SIGNS OF TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT INSANITY AFFLICTING THIS GROUP.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE THINKING OF THIS COUNTRY OF OURS BUT THE THINKING IS SICK, SICK, SICK WHEN ANY INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP CAN IN EARNEST MAKE SUCH A RIDICULOUS PROPOSITION TO THE CITY COUNCIL. THERE IS CONTINUAL TALK ABOUT LIGHTS ON AND LIGHTS OFF IN SEATTLE AND I REPEAT THAT IT IS MORE THAN ECONOMIC FACTORS WHICH CONTROL THE LIGHT BULB CONSUMPTION. ACCEPTANCE OR EVEN SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSALS LIKE SUPPORT OF DRUG ~~ADDICTION~~ ADDICTION CAN ONLY PLUNGE SEATTLE OR ANY CITY INTO PERMANENT DARKNESS.

JAMES M. PIRIE
6802-52ND N.E.
SEATTLE, WASH 98115

CC: POLICE CHIEF TIELSCH
GOVERNOR DAN EVANS
MAYOR WES UHLMAN

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 AUG 3 AM 10:05

August 1, 1972

City Council
City Hall
Seattle, Washington

Dear Council Members:

Please dump the provision which protects burglars, from the Revised Criminal Code, now under consideration by you! In these days when the poor ordinary citizen is at the mercy of criminals, all ready....when going away on a vacation is a risky thing to do, when leaving a house alone and unprotected, when women aren't safe on the streets, even in daytime, and parks and recreational centers are unfit for children to play in, because of molesters, PLEASE don't give the criminals one more tool to make their crimes easier! Why does it seem more convenient to strip away rights of the good to protect themselves from the bad?

I urge you to carefully consider your actions in this matter!

Yours truly,

Marilyn B. Lynch (Mrs. James F.)
Marilyn B. Lynch

8031 Jones Ave. NW
Seattle 98117

Haines Gallery

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 AUG 3 AM 9:50

August 2, 1972

Seattle City Council
City Hall
Seattle, Washington

Gentlemen and Ladies:

This is written with concern regarding the Revised Criminal Code now under consideration.

Briefly: Please DUMP the provision that protects and encourages burglars!

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Don Haines
DON HAINES
Wilma Haines
WILMA HAINES

8015 15TH AVE. N.W., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98107

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 AUG 3 AM 10:01

6304 42nd Ave. S.W
Seattle, Wash 98136
Aug. 1, 1972

Ack
C/O
Add to file

City Council
City of Seattle
1168 Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash 98104

Dear Sirs

I'm Appalled that that so elected representatives of the people you would Consider a bill which would not permit a person to protect his person and property. You sure are trying to encourage Crime in our city.

You Could deter Crime by giving each person the right to shoot anyone who Criminally trespasses on your property. Give the policeman the right to shoot Anyone who is Committing a Crime & does not stop on the first "Halt".

Sincerely Yours
Lester E. Barker

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

'72 AUG 3 AM 10:02

Seattle, Washington
August 1, 1972

Mrs. Lois Dunning
8728 - 18th Ave. N.W.
Seattle, Wa. 98117

The City Council
Municipal Building
4th and James Streets
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the Council:

My husband and I are deeply concerned about the proposed criminal code which would take away the right of citizens to protect themselves and their property from burglars. The laws seem constantly to favor the criminal rather than the innocent party.

Why should burglars be guaranteed physical safety when they break into our homes? The homeowner is given no such guarantee. Laws should be passed to discourage rather than encourage breaking and entering. Having had our home burglarized three years ago, with $1400. worth of items taken, we are not interested in laws that contribute to the safety of the burglar.

We would also like to register a strong protest against the idiotic suggestion that heroin addicts be given free heroin to support their habit, so that they won't need to steal. We taxpayers are overburdened now from the exceedingly high cost of trying to rehabilitate alcoholics and criminals who have no desire to be rehabilitated in the first place.

With the University professor (Dr. Jennier James, I believe her name is) advocating that prostitution be legalized to lower the crime rate, and heroin addicts having a champion to provide them with free heroin at our expense, I am wondering how long it will be before someone suggests that we legalize arson, theft and murder to further reduce the crime rate.

It is grossly unfair to law-abiding citizens that so many laws -- and too many judges -- make it so easy for criminals to go unpunished.

Very truly yours,

Mrs Lois Dunning

P-I. 7/18/72

No Action On Bill To Limit Force Against Burglars

BY LARRY McCARTEN

The City Council yesterday delayed acting on a section of the proposed new criminal code dealing with use of deadly force — after Police Chief George Tielsch spoke out against its adoption.

In general, the new section would severely limit instances in which home owners and other citizens legally could use deadly force against persons, such as burglars and other criminals.

The proposed revised code would allow citizens to use such force only to protect themselves against "imminent death, serious bodily harm, kidnaping or rape," with certain exceptions.

It would be against the law to shoot a prowler, burglar, etc., in one's house — unless the home owner had "reasonable belief he was in such danger."

Tielsch said he doesn't think it's the city's place to enact such laws — that it should be done by the state, for uniformity's sake.

While he said his police officers "could live with" such a provision, Tielsch explained he feels it would be too restrictive on citizens. He declared:

"Homeowners are catching hell here today."

Rather than signal burglars and robbers that they won't get shot if they invade people's homes — so long as they threaten or harm no one — criminals should have no guarantee that it won't happen, the chief said.

However, Tielsch said he doesn't necessarily oppose the legislation — but does oppose its enactment "by this body."

H. Joseph Coleman, the chief's legal adviser, also urged the council not to enact the section. He noted that a revised state criminal code is in the works, which would work for uniformity.

The council, conducting hearings on various sections of the revised code, delayed action on the deadly force provisions until the end of its deliberations.

In the meantime, data on the result of similar legislation in other areas will be obtained.

E. Joseph Burnstin Jr., reporter for a steering committee and citizens committee that drafted the proposed revisions in the Seattle-King County Bar Association project, said the drafters thought it important that cases where deadly force is justified be clearly defined.

Burnstin commented:

"I suspect the average citizen's view is that anyone tampering with his property can be shot . . ."

Tielsch said if the section were enacted, a man who shot a burglar making off with his valuables could be doing wrong under the city law, whereas his action could be justified under state law.

The chief gave the following hypothetical case:

A homeowner opens the door to his house, a child shouts that "a bad man is here," the homeowner hears his wife scream from a bedroom and sees a burly intruder crash out a back door with household valuables.

Tielsch pointed out that the homeowner would have no way of knowing if the intruder had harmed his wife or their children — and that if he took time to find out, the criminal could escape.

He asked if deadly force would be justified.

Burnstin said it could be in such a case, because the homeowner would have "reasonable belief" that harm had been done to someone.

The council also voted to strike from the criminal code curfew requirements for minors.

The action followed the recommendation of Sharon Finegold, deputy prosecutor for King County. She said curfew law enforcement is difficult and sometimes inequitable.

2721 38th Avenue S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98126
August 1, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 AUG 2 AM 9:26

City Council
City of Seattle
1106 Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Sirs:

Every mammal born has obtained by birth the very fundamental right to defend life and home to the best ability by any means chosen. A city council (or any other legislative body) has no right to prescribe mode or degree of this defense.

Who gives you the authority to even think you have the right to suggest that I need your permission as to when or how I may be allowed to defend my life, health, family or home?

Will you next propose that our penal institutions equip the proven criminal with a good supply of firearms and ammunition upon release?

If you wish to support crime, why not propose such codes?

Your proposal then says I must sit quietly (with a happy grin on my face?) while a group of professional burglars carries out my belongings. As long as the thieves mind their own business, I have no right to interfere.

Question: Would your proposed code permit me to talk to them nicely?

Question: Why don't you go one <u>small</u> step further, propose legalization of <u>all</u> crime and declare anarchy - which is obviously your target.

I view a city council (or any other group of legislators) that would be willing to enact codes or laws aimed at further protecting the criminal and supporting crime as a body of hard core criminals. If such a group becomes devoted to the enhancement of crime, its members should then be identified, regarded and treated as criminals.

Sincerely yours,

Roland E. Kreibich

Roland E. Kreibich

CECELE U. LEWINSON
2520 FIRST AVENUE NORTH • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Aug 3. 1972

City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wa.

Re: Revised Criminal Code

My husband and I want the provision making it illegal to attack Burglars and Criminals in your own home Dropped from this Revised Code.

As Taxpayers and Home owners we are getting sick of laws that protect Criminals and leave victims Helpless

Sincerely

Harold & Cecele Lewinson

HL/cuL

12A.12.180 Public Display of Erotic Material

(1) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Erotic material" means any pictorial or three-dimensional material depicting human sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy (i.e. bestiality or oral or anal intercourse), direct physical stimulation of unclothed genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship, or emphasizing the depiction of adult human genitals; provided, however, that works of art or of anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition. In determining whether material is prohibited for public display by this section such material shall be judged without regard to any covering which may be affixed or printed over the material in order to obscure genital areas in a depiction otherwise falling within the definition of this subsection.

(b) Material is placed upon "public display" if it is placed by the defendant on or in a billboard, viewing screen, theater marquee, newsstand, display rack, window, showcase, display case or similar place so that matter bringing it within the definition of subparagraph (a) of this subsection is easily visible from a public thoroughfare or from the property of others.

(2) Offense Defined. A person is guilty of displaying erotic material if he knowingly places such material upon public display, or if he knowingly fails to take prompt action to remove such a display from property in his possession after learning of its existence.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

July 24, 1972

Ack no ack
(w) no return
will present

Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
600 - 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

'72 JUL 27 AM 9:01

Dear Council Members:

I do object in principle to a change in the rights of persons to secure their homes, their families, their own life, and their possessions. I am referring to the citizens' and Bar Association Committee's recommendation that intruders and burglars are not fair game and cannot be indiscriminately shot at if they are in the process of robbing someone. A recent article in a magazine by a person who had broken and entered said, "he felt naked without his gun for protection."

The person who will rob does not have too many qualms about doing other harm if threatened in his activities. To give the RESIDENT AN EVEN BREAK, DO NOT LIMIT HIS RIGHT TO DEFEND HIMSELF AND ALL HE POSSESSES. ALSO ANY DISCOURAGEMENT GIVEN ONE WHO ENTERS ILLEGALLY SHOULD NOT BE ILLEGAL.

Yours truly,

F. Thornton

F. Thornton

Seattle wn
July 20 72

To The City Comsel
+ Chief. Of Police
+Dear Sirs
In regards to the cityordenece
wanting no weapons or Protecting
ones home when its being broke
into or Robed. my self and the
neighbors will surelyrember your
People wher it comes time to go
to the polls

Alvis Paulson
5435 Ballard ave
Seattle wn
98107

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
'72 JUL 24 AM 9:38

Seattle, Wash
July 17, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

City '72 JUL 28 AM 9:15

In reperance to your action on the criminal code dealing with deadly force. Im sure that with people like you, the city council, to protect them the Crimanals in this city will have very little to worry about. If that part of the criminal code is approved I think the people of this city will be looking for a new council.

W. W. Wilson
9101 15th N. E.
Seattle, Wash. 98115

Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Wilson

COUNCIL
7-19-72 '72 JUL 20 AM 9:09

1

Dear Council Members:

Pardon the longhand — but my office is very busy with business typing.

I read with interest and anger and resentment — The articles in yesterdays P.T. and Times re proposed new crimmind Code dealing with use of deadly force — re personal home felons.

Along with many other people I wonder where you people decide that you are (in effect) the judge and jury regarding the sanctity of the home and life and limb!

I write this letter as a person who has intelligence regarding this subject. The home is a sanctuary — and whenever "a stranger" gives the householder — or any of his family — "personal" cause for alarm, by being in the house under unseemly circumstances — — Naturaly, the word "unseemly" has a real meaning — not just whim or fancy.

Our neighborhood (and all of the city — police tell me) is overrun with "felonous enterers", "break and enterers", etc.. If anyone thinks that I would refrain from shooting "a felon" because of a law — or THREAT OF A LAW (!) — they are mistaken.

My advice to you, as council members, is to legislate within the framework of your authority and mentality!

Laws are great — I am a graduate lawyer and businessman — and therefore appreciate the total scene. What I object to is that there is a great breakdown in law and order in this country today.

If you would see to it that laws "on the books" were enforced (or better enforced) as they stand — instead of dreaming up new absurd laws — THIS, would be a better town.

On all of this — I concur with Police Chief George Tielsch — who I consider right on this matter — and perhaps more polite than I am. However, this letter is personal and not public!

In conclusion let me "wonder out loud" — "what on earth possess groups such as you to be judge - jury - dictator & authority" — on matters such as this?

Sincerely,

Robert L Ray

Copys
Mayor Wes Uhlman
Police Chief Geo. Tielsch

No Action On Bill To Limit Force Against Burglars

BY LARRY McCARTEN

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PROSTITUTION,

PROSTITUTES

AND

SEATTLE

SOCIETY

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN
SEATTLE-KING COUNTY CHAPTER

May, 1972

WHILE MOVING TO CHANGE THE WORLD, WE MUST, ON THE WAY, LIVE IN IT

(report on a study of prostitution undertaken by the Seattle-King County Chapter of the National Organization for Women, April, 1972)

A feminist, confronted by the issue of prostitution, is a woman outraged, her newly exposed sensibilities, her basic woman's pride boiling. Nowhere, she can say rightfully nowhere in the annals of male-female relationships is there so blatant an example of the use of woman completely as a sex object. And, on a societal level, seldom is such flagrantly discriminatory treatment of women exhibited as in the selective arrests and interment of female prostitutes.

It was with these attitudes that the Seattle Chapter of N.O.W. initially undertook a study of prostitution. Our research was prompted by a proposed revision in the City's Criminal Code, which was, according to the Steering Committee that wrote it, "an attempt to reflect changing social and economic conditions". And prostitution, seen in contemporary light, was to be 'decriminalized' ---that is, the act of prostitution would no longer be illegal, but public solicitation would retain its illegal status.

The paradox of liberalizing prostitution laws in a 'tight' town was not lost on the same citizenry which had, in 1969, called for tough anti-loitering controls to restrain the too-aggressive women who propositioned men in the downtown business district. Testimony at subsequent public hearings about the liberalization thus ranged from the emotional to the intelligent and the focus of those hearings, though they purported to discuss all victimless crimes, was prostitution. (It is interesting to note that while homosexuality was deemed legal by the Code, heterosexually oriented Seattle did not rise up against that portion of the Code, several Councilmen and the Mayor did not promise failure of that section of the Code even before the hearings.)

The confusing legal status of prostitution under the new Code only served to heigthen resistance. What was "decriminalization" anyway? ("Decriminalization" is a shorthand term to indicate the quasi-legal status of prostitution under the new Code.) Was "decriminalization" the same as licensing? (No, licensing of prostitutes requires proclamation of profession as for other business and the issuance of a business license, non-licensed prostitutes operate illegally.) Was not "decriminalization" really a tolerance policy? (No, a tolerance policy is to have a law on the books which is not enforced---as with current laws against the customer.)

In N.O.W. our initial reaction was almost unanimously idealistic: prostitution could not and should not be legislated; the society should instead investigate the sexual and economic discriminations which foster prostitution. Perhaps, then, we should demand the solution nearest this ideal---that all laws concerning female sexuality (prostitution as well as abortion, rape, etc.) be repealed. Another suggested course of action, offered during exhausted confusion, was that N.O.W. ignore the whole issue. But the prostitute's precarious situation did not permit abandonment; she seemed to us the manifestation of all the women in the society, and as such, was most certainly a sister worthy of our concern.

Moving into the actual research, however, swayed us more and more in favor of the proposed Code. It was a compromise, without doubt, and would not resolve the prostitution "problem", it would only move the exploitation behind doors, out of sight of 'decent' people. However, it was a viable alternative in several ways. First, prostitution since the '69 crackdown, had become primarily an in-house activity. This ordinance then would set up a structure in which prostitutes already performing in private would be further protected

against discriminatory enforcement. Secondly, we hoped such liberalization as the Code outlined in most areas of victimless crimes would signal government withdrawal from regulation of public morals. This practice, which requires enormous outlays of police time, energy and money, and intolerably burdens the judicial system, has never produced any long-term solution to gambling or drunkenness---or prostitution.

So, it became clear that, whatever the outcome of the Council's deliberations, we must select from the alternatives offered, all the while seeking the ideal. For to choose the moral ideal and ignore the legal realities would contribute little to the prostitute's welfare. While we swathed ourselves in our idealism, she would continue to be arrested.

But for a feminist organization, an organization dedicated to upgrading woman, to endorse the prostitution section of the Code seemed to some an endorsement of prostitution itself. And to denounce prostitution was at least once (The Seattle Times, April 30) misinterpreted as a denunciation of the Code.

It is probable that we could not have seen past the "issue of prostitution" into the life and soul of the prostitute without an innovative study of prostitution in Seattle by Dr. Jennifer James of the University of Washington. Dr. James interviewed 140 prostitutes during her intense three-year program and, since the controversy in Seattle, has become recognized nationally. (Her study, incidentally, was innovative because it was objective. In her own words, most such studies are "begun with a moralistic bias which they happily proceed to prove at the end".)

Because of the answers her research produced, we were able to move beyond repeating the many fallacious myths about prostitution and bring it into perspective. We learned, in short, to extend all the observations about the society to include the prostitute, rather than treating her as some abstract and foreign being.

Women, we learned, are less physically coerced into prostitution than they are psychologically coerced. A girl learns early on that to cajole, to entice, to con are the attributes respected in woman. Then, the society promotes her sexuality as commodity, favors to be doled out by her and sought by men as a prize. When the final straw is loaded on---a total lack of reinforcement for her other, genuinely creative goals, minimal opportunities not related to her sexuality---she may very well turn to the "fast life" with its apparent glittering people and activities. Thus, even when she does not become a prostitute for reasons overtly economic (as many women must) and chooses the life for other reasons---perhaps simply because it appeals to her---this too smacks heavily of economic reasoning. To her, the only alternatives---low-pay, low-skill jobs' marriage when she has seen it with the masks off---promise' unrelenting poverty and drudgery.

Research was the difference between seeing the customer as a winner---a man with yet another sexual pelt hung on his belt---and seeing him more often as the saddest of losers. Overwhelmingly white, middle-aged and married, he is a man immensely confused about his own sexuality and, generally, is capable of only stunted relationships with women. Sexually, he sees woman as dichotomy, either "good" or "bad" and, because he cannot ask the "bad" sex act from the "good" woman, he seeks out the "bad" woman. Then, having indulged in the "bad" act, he must condemn the woman, else he condemn himself. (The fact that men white, middle-class and married seem the most ardent protectors of womanhood, and that they in fact delivered some of the most emotional testimony at the hearings, only serves to point up the sexual confusion of that group.)

We learned that the client is very much not the focus of the prostitute's life, but merely incidental, the means to an end, tolerated during intercourse for the money that is the supply system of the prostitute's lifestyle. For despite all the 'pimp myths' and public fascination with the prostitute-client relationship, the prostitute, like all of us, requires a sustaining relationship with a person who understands (but does not condemn) her life. Inevitably she finds such a person in a pimp. In Seattle, where pimp 'stables' are virtually non-existent, the pimp-prostitute relationship is a one-to-one thing and, as such, often resembles a marriage. Such a relationship takes on both the positive and negative aspects of that institution. One striking comparison is that, much like the doctor's wife who acquires status from her husband's position in the community, the prostitute, to deserve respect and have protection in her culture, must have a pimp. And her status is determined by the place her man occupies in the 'pimp hierarchy'. The pimp in return supplies his woman with moral support, provides for her clothes and living accommodations and when she is arrested, lends legal support. He is, in short, their business manager.

(Given the many 'pimp myths', it is understandably difficult to reconcile the relationship that will be described here with those myths. Perhaps this comment from Dr. James will bring the situation into perspective. "There's no more force involved in prostitution than,I think, in the average husband-wife relationship. There are some cases of pimps beating prostitutes; there has been a rare case of a pimp shooting a prostitute, but there have been just as many cases of husbands beating wives and husbands shooting wives. I want to emphasize that the force is not out of proportion to the kind of force you find between men and women in other kinds of relationships.")

If the pimp is a good business manager, he will need a consistently productive prostitute. Thus it is economically unfeasible that a pimp will brutalize his woman or wean uppity prostitutes on drugs. In the latter case, a pimp knows that when a prostitute becomes addicted, the drug then becomes the pimp. It's much more likely, then, that he will fight such addiction like hell. Even when the relationship between a prostitute and her pimp should otherwise go bad, pimps do not generally restrain the woman who wants to move on to another pimp---at least not in Seattle. Forcing some sort of physical confrontation with the prostitute or the new pimp will only cause trouble---and trouble in that culture means the police. Instead some businesslike "arrangement' is worked out.

The aspect of the pimp-prostitute relationship which seems most difficult to comprehend is that the prostitute, the woman, performs a sexual act to earn money which she then turns over to her pimp. This does require some emotional conditioning, of course, but a prostitute eventually relinquishes her money with ease. As was pointed out, most of it will go to her care and keeping in any case. Her situation here is analogous with that of the husband whose salary goes for the support of his wife and children but whose earnings are nevertheless his. And, again employing the husband comparison, the more a prostitute earns, the prouder she is---indeed a paradoxical mark of achievement at a time when the women's movement seeks genuine achievement for women. (Jennifer James has said in this regard that a prostitute slapping $200 down on the dresser is an exhibition of the woman's power, not the pimp's.)

Insofar as the sexual nature of her work is concerned, studies have shown that generally the prostitute does not consider sex to be the degrading aspect of her profession. Rather, what she finds degrading is the constant threat of arrest and the treatment she receives from the police. For policemen, it must be understood, are not simply"enforcers of the law".. More realistically,they are (1) oppressors with attitudes about the oppressed and (2) men with attitudes about women. Arresting prostitutes---as well as arresting other victimless crime offenders who have committed no serious crime---can become a "game" to policemen.

The 'game' in arresting prostitutes is entrapment, and the results of this game may well be an accumulating disgust for the 'bad' woman which is often manifested in verbal and occasionally in physical abuse. And, though this has not been documented, it is difficult to imagine that the attitudes such policemen develop about women cease when they go off duty.

The very enforcement of prostitution laws seems to epitomize the attitudes policemen and society have about women. Currently the laws deem all acts connected with prostitution ---the act itself, consorting with a prostitute and coercing a person to prostitute him/herself---to be illegal. However, enforcement of prostitution laws is so different from the laws as to barely be recognizable as interpretation of those laws. On the one hand, the Police Department protests that because the female prostitute engages in the act more than the customer, she is more 'visible' and can be more easily arrested. On the other, despite a growing population of male prostitutes in Seattle, male prostitutes are seldom arrested. Men, whatever their role in prostitution, seem simply invisible where the Police Department is concerned.

And as arrests of prostitutes are 'sexist', they are also 'classist'---that is, the prostitute who is arrested is the poor woman, usually the streetwalker. At the same time, upper class prostitution, in the form of the call girl or the conventioneer, is ignored by the enforcers.

The arrests of these women usually results in their being labelled 'criminals' for having performed a requested service. In jail, they are exposed to real criminals and, having served a sentence for prostitution, a woman may definitely decide to go the more lucrative route of ripping-off a customer or participating in genuine crime. Her chances of arrest are essentially the same, and the income is considerably larger.

The arrest of prostitutes is but an indication of the whole structure of our society which places emphasis on the moral regulation in the face of increasing criminal activity. The police, then, 'fight crime' on the streets with the drunk and the prostitute and the pornographer primarily because the society requires it and partly because it is easier to 'run in' a drunk than a thief.

It is possible that, because prostitution has long been steeped in mythology and presented as a product of male fantasy, it will be a long time before the public will be able to face the realities of the "fast life". Before we'll be able to accept the fact that the greatest threat to the prostitute's health is not VD (which is happening in an age group that does not cater to prostitutes) and not drugs (a drug addict who prostitutes herself is a drug addict) but customer brutality, the brutality of a man who may live down the street or round the corner from us. Before we'll realize that morality can't be legislated. But it is essential that we make a beginning.

For, when that happens, and we look at the prostitute in proper context, we just may see ourselves and know how long is the road to liberation.

---Jean Withers
Seattle N.O.W.
May, 1972

"Prostitution Resolution", passed As Amended By Seattle-King County Chapter of National Organization for Women, April 25, 1972

woman in society

1 WHEREAS the existence of prostitution in this society is a reflection that women in the society are considered not to be the equals of men, and are valued, almost without exception, for their sexuality first and their humanness second, and

2 WHEREAS said society maintains a double standard with regard to the sexual activities of men and women, and under this standard, women are harshly categorized, to wit, the woman who is loved and cherished is protected from any sexual deviation, but any kind of sexual deviation is permissible with a woman who prostitutes herself, and

the act & its participants

3 WHEREAS research has shown that women become prostitutes for several reasons, among these being a breakdown in positive reinforcement for her early creative and constructive efforts, and also her economic distress, and

4 WHEREAS most practicing prostitutes must ally themselves with a pimp for protection from customers and to supply ~~bail money~~ legal support when she is arrested, and must then surrender her earnings in exchange for his economic and psychological support, and

5 WHEREAS the prostitute is often a victim of customer brutality but under current law cannot seek police protection, and

6 WHEREAS prostitutes enter into an agreement, contractual in nature, with a consenting adult, to perform a service in private, and

the law & enforcement

7 WHEREAS while the act of prostitution is illegal, consorting with a prostitute and using coercion to influence a woman to prostitute herself are also illegal, and

8 WHEREAS Seattle statistics show that only the prostitute is arrested and convicted, and that customers are almost never arrested, let alone charged or convicted, and

9 WHEREAS a prostitute, having been imprisoned for an act she ~~does not consider~~ considers essentially a service, can be exposed to persons who may have committed heinous crimes, with the possible result of this interment being her perpetration of genuine crime, such as theft, against the client, and

10 WHEREAS enforcement of existing laws serve to make prostitution a crime only on the lower echelon of society (for example, the streetwalker) and at the same time virtually ignores prostitution in the middle and upper classes, and

11 WHEREAS the entrapment of prostitutes requires an exhorbitant outlay of police time, effort and expense and thus contributes to a situation in which public morality is regulated at the possible expense of public safety, and

12 WHEREAS in the instance of crimes such as prostitution, which have no complaintant, the police become the complaining party, a practice which lends itself to payoff, and

13 WHEREAS arrests of prostitutes contribute to an intolerable burden being placed on the judicial system so that the courts' energy for prosecuting truly serious crime is adversely affected, and

14 WHEREAS the proposed revised criminal code currently under consideration by the Seattle City Council does address itself to the afore-mentioned inequities in that, while public solicitation continues to be illegal, criminal sanctions are lifted from the act of prostitution itself and legal recourse is thus permitted any person, whether client or prostitute, who is truly victimized in an act joined with prostitution, and

The Code

15 WHEREAS the Code does outlaw use of verbal or physical threat in persuading a woman to prostitute herself, to wit, to undertake any act "which is intended to harm substantially any person with respect to his health, safety, business, financial condition, or personal relationships..." or to "take wrongful action as an official against anyone or anything..." (this last applicable against Welfare workers who coerce women on welfare to supplement their incomes by prostitution),

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED,

1. that the Seattle-King County Chapter of the National Organization for Women does not condone prostitution as an act or as a lifestyle, believing it to blunt the ~~creative~~ forces and ~~destroy~~ purposeful and useful living, and to be, therefore, ~~without~~ redeeming qualities.

2. that said organization ~~does~~ not condone the licensing of prostitution, believing such licensing to result in ongoing persecution of women who do not wish to publicly proclaim themselves prostitutes, perhaps in the belief that they will one day seek an alternative life, and because such licensing would serve to place the city in the business of prostitution and place city government in the role of further regulating public morality.

3. that said organization seeks only to remove the inequities against prostitutes who are, on the one hand, brutalized without having legal recourse and, on the other, are by their singular arrests, the subjects of flagrantly selective law enforcement, realizing that to repeal the laws prohibiting prostitution is not to make a judgment that prostitution is morally good, but rather that it is instead a judgment about the appropriate use of the criminal code.

4. that the organization does then support the proposed revised criminal code and makes the following recommendations:
   a. that the definitions of solicitation be revised, in that they describe activities not confined to prostitutes:
      (1) an actor is participating in solicitation when he/she "stops or attempts to stop or engage male passers-by in conversation". An obvious objection is to the use of "male". But more fundamental is the implication that only women engage men in conversation, whereas it is common practice for a man to solicit a woman's attention by whistling at her, stopping her, or by upbraiding her. None of these acts has ever been considered solicitation when in fact they may well be.
      (2) it may be considered solicitation if the actor repeatedly "stops or attempts to stop motor vehicle operators by hailing, waving of arms, or any other bodily gestures". Such activities may apply more to hitchhikers than to prostitutes, and since hitchhiking is becoming state law, this definition could encourage the harassment of women hitchhikers by police officers.
   b. that participation of a third party who profits financially from two people performing this consenting act be ~~discouraged and, if possible,~~ outlawed.
   c. that all possible vigilance by law enforcement agencies be utilized in enforcing the coercion statutes against ~~officals of the Welfare Department~~ who may suggest to welfare recipients that they prostitute themselves in order to supplement their income so to remove themselves from welfare roles entirely.

PROPOSED PROSTITUTION ORDINANCES

BEFORE THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY

Sec. 1.

It is unlawful for anyone:

(a) To commit or offer or agree to commit an act of prostitution; or

(b) To secure or offer to secure another for the purpose of committing an act of prostitution; or

(c) To knowingly transport a person into or within the county with purpose to promote that person's engaging in prostitution, or procuring or paying for transportation with that purpose; or

(d) To knowingly receive, offer or agree to receive an ther into any place or building for the purpose of performing an act of prostitution, or to knowingly permit another to remain there for any such purpose; or

(e) To direct another to any place for the purpose of committing an act of prostitution; or

(f) To knowingly in any way aid, abet or participate in an act of prostitution; or

(g) To loiter in or near any thoroughfare or place open to the public in any manner and under circumstances manifesting the purpose of committing, or inducing, enticing, soliciting or procuring another to commit, an act of prostitution. Among the circumstances which may be considered in determining whether such purpose is manifested:

--that such person is a known prostitute or

--engages passers-by in conversation, or

--repeatedly stops or attempts to stop motor vehicle operators by hailing, waving of arms or any other bodily gesture.

No arrest shall be made for a violation of this subsection unless the arresting officer first affords such person an opportunity to explain such conduct, and no one shall be convicted of violating this section if it appears at trial that the explanation given was true and disclosed a lawful purpose.

Sec. 2.

..."a [illegible] or prostitute" is a person who, within one year previous to the date of arrest for violation of this section, has within the knowledge of the arresting officer been convicted of violating any ordinance of violating any ordinance of law of any jurisdiction within the State of Washington defining and punishing acts of soliciting, committing, or offering or agreeing to commit prostitution.

Sec. 3.

..."prostitution" means engaging for hire in sexual activity, including homosexual or other deviate sexual relation.

Sec. 4.

The violation of or failure to comply with any provisions of this ordinance shall be punishable by imprisonment in the King County Jail for not to exceed 180 days, or by a fine exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 5.

Should any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

BEFORE THE SEATTLE CITY COUNTIL

(Summary of Statute)

It is unlawful for a person to remain in a public place and intentionally solicit, induce, entice or procure another to commit prostitution. To facilitate the determination of intent specific presumptions are utilized: Repeatedly beckoning or stopping male passers-by, or motor vehicles (by hailing or waving one's arms) or being a known prostitute are among the acts or circumstances which may be considered in determining whether the actor intends such prohibited conduct.

Abstract of Article
PROSTITUTION IN SEATTLE

written by Dr. Jennifer James, the University of Washington
published under the names E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr. & Jennifer James (Fetz)
in Washington Bar News, August-September issue, 1971

There has been proposed before the Seattle City Council a revised Criminal Code which contains a concept of "private prostitution" and presents a legal approach to prostitution currently operative in most of Europe and in Nevada. In answer to charges that this approach is "naive" and that it ignores the concomitant crime and coercion, the article discusses those criticisms and other issues related to prostitution as well.

Morality and the Criminal Law

While it is true that most people believe prostitution is immoral, it is not true that the society punishes immorality with consistency. For example, stealing is only criminal under such circumstances as embezzlement; loafing on the job, in effect stealing from one's employer, is not illegal. Thus, since the present criminal law does not enforce all moral values, one who seeks repeal of the laws prohibiting prostitution is not necessarily making a judgment that prostitution is morally good, but is rather seeking a more appropriate use of the criminal law.

Proposals

The proposed Code essentially legalizes prostitution——that is, the act of prostitution——but continues prohibition of public solicitation, providing what can be described as an "in public" right of privacy. "One should be able to be in the public without seeing litter, obscene magazines, or for that matter, prostitutes and their clientele."

In addition, while the proposed code does not make it criminal to be a pimp, coercion is proscribed. It is believed that legalizing prostitution will not only reduce the necessity of a pimp as a protective agent and business manager; furthermore, the prostitute would be encouraged to seek police assistance if she were threatened. When a pimp coerces a girl to enter into prostitution he, of course, commits a crime under the coercion statutes, but legalization or prohibition of prostitution will most likely not affect the rate of coercion.

The Code does not propose further regulations——licensing, taxing, inspection, etc.——at this time but they could be added if desired.

Goals and Hypotheses

The goals of persons seeking to repeal prostitution laws often coincides with the goals of people urging a continued prohibition. Division comes over how the goals may be attained.

Essentially, the author wishes to (1) reduce crime associated with prostitution (eg. larceny, robbery), (2) end the personal degradation affecting both the police and the prostitute which occurs under the present system, (3) remove the problem of prostitution from the criminal justice system so that effective use of sociopsychological approaches can be applied, (4) reduce the possibility of payoffs which often occur in "victimless crimes", (5) save the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent annually by the criminal justice system in prosecuting and interring prostitutes, (6) free the police to more efficiently deal with crimes which increasingly concern the community.

The author believes that (1) much related crime is caused by the present illegal status of prostitution, (2) law enforcement is differential in the way men and women are treated and that this hypocrisy reduces respect for the law, (3) one of the inherent goals of any criminal law——rehabilitation——is totally unsuccessful here, (4) rationale for continuation of the present system is illogical or contradicted by data.

Rationale for the Present System

Support for the present system of control under criminal law is generally supported on three basis:

It is claimed that prostitution is linked to Organized Crime when in fact a Presidential Commission has stated unequivocally that prostitution plays "a small and declining role in Organized Crime's operations. (For a more complete explanation, see "Exploding the Myths About Prostutition".)

Other crimes such as larceny or assault are often associated with prostitution. It is often held that <u>because</u> of this ancillary crime, prostitution should remain criminal so as to reduce or control such crime. However, because laws presently make it a criminal offense to consort with a prostitute, a customer who is victimized by the prostitute will usually jeopardize himself if he reports it to the police. Unless the police provides him immunity in return for testimony against the prostitute or unless they allow his participation to go "unnoticed" (i.e., tolerate it)---neither of which alternatives can become standard practice ---the customer will have to subject himself to prosecution. Thus, if such prosecution becomes a standard practice, reporting of other crimes will diminish. And, under the current law, prostitutes may be encouraged to commit such crime. Furthermore, the client, knowing that the prostitute cannot go to the police, may assault her; studies show that this often occurs, but prostitutes cannot report such assult because to do so would be to admit her participation in the illegal act of prostitution.

It is presumed that veneral disease is transmitted by prostitutes, but VD figures from the Seattle-King County Health Department dispute the validity of this argument. The Health Department inspects all women arrested as prostitutes and in the last three years, their reports show that virtually none of the women have been found to have syphilis; slightly more than 5% were infected with gonorrhea. Furthermore, Public Health Advisors believe that prostitutes are well-educated about preventative disease techniques. Prostitutes in addition, must keep "clean" because they depend financially on return customers. (See "Exploding the Myths...".)

Direct and Indirect Costs to the Community

The present system extracts costs from individuals and from the society which range from the subtle to the overt.

The prostitute performs a requested service for which she is in turn arrested and labelled a criminal and, having been defined as a criminal, she is more likely to perform a criminal act.

The very fact that prostitution and other such "non-complaintant" crimes (gambling, drunkenness, homosexuality) are punishable and in fact require exhorbitant enforcement procedures speaks to the "overreach" of criminal law.

The fact that the customer, who under City Ordinance performs an illegal act in "agreeing to commit or engage in an act of prostitution", is not arrested implies that the prostitute alone is assumed to be the criminal. The law, however, makes no such distinction.

The customer who supports prostitution is also a member of the group for whom prostitution is controlled. In effect, then, the society publicly condemns an activity as criminal, but supports it clandestinely.

The most harmful cost to the community---official corruption---has no price tag. In the recent expose by the Grand Jury, a system of money bribes related to "victimless crimes" became obvious. Where crimes exist without complaintants, the police become the complaining party; since there is no "interested party to insure enforcement, the incentive to take bribes may be considerable.

Causes of Prostitution

The causes of prostitution are a combination of psychological and economic factors.

Society's definition of woman as a sexual object, combined with a double sexual standard for men and women, may serve to put women in a frame of mind to "hustle" and herhaps even accept money for her sexual favors.

In addition, women face economic discrimination in training, employment and promotional opportunities in the business world. Or, women may become prostitutes to avoid the degradation of the welfare system. They may have children to support alone. Whatever the reason, when a woman has prostituted herself in order to survive, she should not be named the criminal; rather the economic system which leads women to seek this alternative should be condemned. "In a society where respect is more frequently based on accumulation of material goods, prostitution provides an avenue to respect which for many women is otherwise unattainable."

Only when the economic and sexual standard rights itself will prostitution cease. Until then, it is vital that we view prostitution as an extension of the standards of the society rather than as something quite divorced from us.

The Pimp

Because the pimp-prostitute relationship is so misinterpreted, it is important to realize that the pimp exists because he performs vital services for the prostitute. He may post bond after her arrest (many bonding agencies will not provide bond for a woman and prefer to deal with a man) or he may secure a lawyer;under other circumstances he may make payoffs to see that she is not arrested. In addition to legal services, the pimp manages the money earned by the prostitute (which includes providing for the care of her children and taking care of their living accommodations). Another important aspect of the pimp-prostitute relationship is that, for the woman, her pimp is someone to love. He understands her life, gives her moral support and, often, cares about her.

It is necessary that a prostitute have a pimp to attain respect in her culture, for that element of society views a woman without a man as "inferior"much the same way the larger society sees the single woman as inferior. And just as a wife attains status from her husband's position in the community, so the prostitute is respected because of her pimp.

Conclusion

The laws currently in effect against prostitution are costly in both human and monetary terms and because they are criminogenic. Alternatives suggested in the proposed Code amount to legalization---a most realistic approach to the "problem". To retain the suppression "only drives prostitution into less visible channels which, as abortion and the prohibition of alcoholic beverages have proven, multiply dangers to society."

But changing the law is only a beginning of a possible end to prostitution. Ultimately it will depend on a restructuring of the sexual values of the society.

EXPLODING THE MYTHS ABOUT PROSTITUTION

Like many sexual matters, prostitution in this society is closeted away; and, because it is "hidden" (at least from our consciousness), an overwhelming amount of mis-information is distributed and taken as fact. To expel some of the most prevalent myths, factual information from experts in the fields of Veneral Disease and Organized Crime is presented. In addition a lengthy observation from the Wall St. Journal about prostitution and law enforcement discusses the failures of current enforcement methods and suggests alternatives.

Prostitution & Organized Crime

It is commonly believed that prostitution is closely tied to Organized Crime. Like many truisms, what once was fact but now is myth continues to be presented as fact.

Before the First World War, the major profits of Organized Crime were indeed obtained from prostitution[1], even though prostitutes are difficult to organize and though discipline has always been difficult to maintain. The passage of the Mann White Slave Act, the changing sexual mores and public opinion combined to make commercialized prostitution a less profitable and more hazardous enterprise.[2] In addition, during the 30's and 40's, several Organized Crime figures were convicted in prostitution cases.[3] Thus, because the most basic requirements of organized criminal activity---maximum profit with minimal risk of law enforcement interference---were impossible, criminal executives were thus very wary of further participation in prostitution.[4]

Currently, according to a 1967 Presidential Task Force report on Organized Crime, prostitution plays "a small and declining role in Organized Crime's operations".[5] (Interesting, the report notes that gambling---another of the so-called victimless crimes---has supplanted prostitution as the chief source of revenue for Organized Crime.[6]) There is an inevitable measure of organization of prostitutes in, say, the instance of conventioneers who bring a number of prostitutes to town. But this kind of organization seldom carries the frightening ramifications of Organized Crime.

[1] Kefauver Commission Second Interim Report, 82nd Congress, 1st Session (1952).
[2] same as [1].
[3] People v. Luciano, 277 N.Y. 348, 14 N.E. 2nd 433, cert. denied sub. nom, Luciano v. New York, 305 U.S. 620 (1938).
[4] same as [3].
[5] Task Force Report: Organized Crime, U.S. President's Commission (1967).
[6] same as [5].

Prostitution & Veneral Disease

Prostitutes, we have long been told, "cause" VD. Even today, when we are in the throes of an epidemic obviously prevalent throughout all levels of the society, our ignorance of prostitution combines with an ignorance about veneral disease to foster renewal of this tired old myth. In her article, "Prostitution in Seattle", Dr. Jennifer James notes that "Public Health Advisors believe that prostitutes are well-educated about veneral disease problems and are watchful for them. They are aware of preventative techniques which include using prophylactics, checking customers and seeking medical care" because "a reputation as one who is infected would cut down the relatively large volume of repeat business which most prostitutes depend on."

Dr. R. Palmer Beasley of the University of Washington's School of Public Health and Community Medicine also referred to the incidence of VD among prostitutes when he testified before the Seattle City Council. In addition, he commented upon what effect the legalization of prostitution would have on VD rates.

(At Dr. Beasley's request his testimony appears here in its entirety; so that in the future the content of this testimony cannot be misinterpreted, he insists that it not be abridged or have portions quoted in any publication or document without his written approval. Also, he requests that any correspondence regarding the information in the testimony be referred to the Seattle Chapter of N.O.W.

I have asked for the opportunity to appear before you in order to express my opinions regarding the effect that legalization of prostitution would have on spread and control of veneral disease. I would like to stress at the outset that knowledgable professionals in public health are not in agreement on these matters. I have consulted a number of my colleagues around the United States since the last session and the most widely held opinion is that the legalization of prostitution would probably have little influence on the incidence of veneral disease.

The reasons are basically, 1) most veneral disease spread is not between prostitutes and their customers. Probably 90% of veneral disease is unrelated to prostitution. 2) Veneral disease is easier to control among legal, off-street prostitutes than among illegal street walkers. It is this latter position that leads some persons to conclude that legalizing prostitution would in fact decrease the incidence of veneral disease.

The problem with all opinions about what would happen to veneral disease rates are that they are based largely on indirect evidence and speculation. To the best of my knowledge Nevada is the only place in the United States where prostitution is legal. My information is based on conversation with veneral disease control officers in Nevada. Prostitution in Nevada is permitted by county option. In two counties it is specifically authorized, in 12 counties it is practiced in the absence of regulations pro or con. In three counties (Clark-Las Vegas, Washoe-Reno, Douglas-Lake Taho), it is illegal. The 14 counties which permit prostitution are all rural and sparsely populated. Prostitution is practiced in carefully regulated roadside brothels which derive their trade almost exclusively from tourists or residents of the more populated areas where prostitution is illegal. Because a large proportion of customers are untraceable, and because illegal prostitution is common in Las Vegas and Reno, it is virtually impossible to know how much veneral disease spread is due to legal prostitutes, illegal prostitutes, or unrelated to prostitution. It is, therefore, even more difficult to extrapolate from Nevada to Seattle.

Several facts do come through however. When legal prostitution is practiced in a brothel and supervised by weekly medical examinations: 1) at the present state of medical science, gonorrhea infection among prostitutes can be reduced but cannot be totally eliminated, even with frequent medical examinations. Gonorrhea organisms are less frequently isolated from the brothel prostitutes (3-5%) than from street walkers (25%). However, brothel prostitutes generally have more customers than do street walkers. 2) The complications of gonorrhea infection are distinctly less common among legal prostitutes. This is almost certainly because legal prostitutes undergo regular medical examinations while street walkers seldom do. 3) Syphilis among legal prostitutes is seen much less frequently than among street walkers.

It seems to me that the fundamental questions regarding the influence of legalization of prostitution on the incidence of veneral disease will be whether legal prostitution will be medically supervised, and whether the legalization will significantly increase the frequency of contacts with prostitutes. It is my belief that there is not enough evidence to suggest that the legalization of prostitution would have an important influence on veneral disease rates. I certainly believe that there are many other factors of far greater importance upon which the decisions should be made.

Prostitution & Law Enforcement

It is believed in some quarters that prostitution can be legislated and enforced out of existence. But, though such tactics have been tried repeatedly, they have never succeeded. Analysis of one such "crackdown" is presented here, because, though some observations are peculiar to New York City, pervading difficulties about enforcement everywhere are included.

"New York's Campaign To Stop Prostitution Is Beset by Obstacles"
The Wall Street Journal
September 17, 1971

...Once again it's crackdown time in Manhattan. Prostitution and pornography are the targets of an "intensive government cleanup effort in the midtown area," announced Mayor John V. Lindsay last July 7. And officials say this crackdown, unlike other highly publicized but largely ineffective ventures in the past, will be different: This time the city means business.

Perhaps so. But skeptics aren't so sure——at least concerning the prostitutes. The pitfalls that tripped up the other cleanup campaigns, they say, for the most part still exist...

The problem lies more with the law than with the lawbreaker...because the law says a prostitute must make a proposition before a policeman can make an arrest. The reverse is true for the arrest of potential customers, or 'johns", as they're called in the trade.

Policewomen normally disguise themselves as prostitutes for the purpose of arresting "johns". The male members of the plainclothes force act the part of potential customers both for female prostitutes and for male prostitutes who cater to homosexuals. However, prostitutes of both sexes know by sight most of the men assigned to trap them and refuse to ply their trade.

Further complicating the cleanup are the frustrating and contradictory workings of big city government. An illustrative example: Following the mayor's announcement, the Tactical Patrol Force, a uniformed unit on call for blitz attacks on high-crime areas, was summoned to midtown Manhattan for the express purpose of arresting prostitutes. Large numbers of loitering arrests were made. "Pimpmobiles," the large, garish cars driven by the prostitutes' procurers, disappeared from the streets. The prostitutes themselves became relatively scarce around Times Square during peak entertainment hours. The cleanup seemed to be instantly efficient.

Appearances are deceiving. Practically all the evening loitering charges are dismissed the following morning for lack of substantial evidence. The Tactical Patrol Force, furthermore, goes off duty at 2 a.m.——a fact well known by the prostitutes, who either bide their time until the force leaves or scatter to other parts of the city that have remained untouched by the big midtown crackdown.

The results? Prostitution is on the rise across the East River from Manhattan in the borough of Queens and in downtown Manhattan in such locations as the Bowery and the financial district. But more important....when the TPF is out, the plainclothes can't operate——meaning of course, that no arrests for prostitution can be made.

Why aren't the plainclothesmen making arrests after 2a.m.? They are——but only infrequently. The plainclothesmen, in fact, are stymied by a variety of factors, not the least of which is that the prostitutes have adopted a self-protective tactic: They work in clusters, and if one is arrested, the others quickly retreat. It's also likely that at least one of the group will recognize the plainclothesmen and warn the others to make no advance.

But the chances of a prostitute even making contact with a policeman are fairly slim. An average of only 15 men a night are responsible for the entire 100-block midtown area. Although they're constantly cruising about in cars, they are rarely able to make more

Enforcement, continued

than two arrests a night and still complete the extensive paperwork that confines them for long stretches of time to the stationhouse.

Officials say there simply aren't enough plainclothesmen to do the job; the ad hoc group pulled together for this particular cleanup was done mainly by borrowing men and women from other squads. Should another "evil" appear on the scene---a big numbers racket, for example---the force may be stripped of much of its personnel...

The manpower squeeze poses a special threat to this year's cleanup campaign. Unlike prior drives, the current crackdown aims to get at the roots of prostitution through the intensive investigation of pimps, customers and personnel connected with the numerous midtown hotels where prostitutes take their clients. Such investigations consume valuable manhours.

In the course of the current crackdown, police have had to reformulate some of their initial assumptions. For example, it was first thought that a strong drive against the prostitutes' customers would act as a major deterrent for street soliciting; the arrest this summer of a high telephone-company executive on charges of patronizing a prostitute (which is, like prostitution, a misdemeanor punishable by a jail sentence of up to 90 days) was therefore given wide publicity. But the effort seems to have had little lasting effect largely because of the chronic shortage of personnel to catch customers, particularly the shortage of policewomen.

In order that a solid case be made against a prostitute's customer, it's almost always necessary to have policewomen posing as prostitutes. But policewomen are in short supply, and only one or two are assigned to the morals units from day to day. As a result, only 19 "johns" were arrested during the first 27 days of July this year...

Potential customers, in fact, are becoming more, rather than less, aggressive during daylight and early-evening hours---periods when the prostitutes have been driven off midtown streets...---and increasingly they are approaching, and even harrassing, young women whom they mistake for prostitutes.

If it's difficult to arrest customers, it's equally hard to persuade them to testify against prostitutes...The district attorney's office is trying to convince customers they will "be doing a public service" by testifying against prostitutes---particularly in cases of assault. But the "johns" usually don't cooperate; by so doing, of course, they would admit their own guilt.

And then, of course, there is the problem of the pimps. The Pimp Squad (its official name) has been reactivated after a period of dormancy for the current drive. About four policemen are nightly assigned to follow known procurers in the hope of gathering enough evidence to support a charge of promoting prostitution, a felony punishable by a jail sentence of up to 15 years.

The police maintain a running list of "Pimpmobiles"...but while the cars' drivers are regularly harassed for the registration and parking violations, the results of the drive against the pimps have thus far been largely negative...For one thing, many of the major procurers have left town for the duration of the crackdown. Furthermore, the conviction of pimps ultimately requires testimony from the prostitutes themselves---and that almost never happens.

"Make out an index card on every girl," a police lieutenant tells his men. "If the guy is breaking her chops, tell her to let us know. We'll help her out." But whether through fear or an eye on the future, the prostitutes usually keep mum. In fact, the most the police hope for now is to convince the prostitutes to testify against another woman's pimp---and even that doesn't happen very often.

Enforcement, continued

A key point in the publicity surrounding the current antiprostitution campaign is a concerted effort to shut down the hotels catering to the quick turnover of the prostitution trade. It's another point that hasn't met with great success. City attorneys say that prosecution of the owners on criminal charges is difficult because it's necessary to prove the owner is aware of the activities in his hotel---and most owners, through a series of leases and subleases, are several times removed from the scene.

The morals units nevertheless persist in their surveillance of suspected hotels---hoping, if nothing else, to shut some down through various building violations. But the real hope of solving the problem, observers say, is to be found in the courts. The criminal courts have recently reported the elimination of an enormous backlog and say they're able to handle prostitution cases more promptly.

Whatever the reason, jail sentences for prostitues in July jumped to 37% of those pleading guilty, compared with a normal rate of 5%. And prosecutions for bail jumping, a common offense among prostitutes that carries a potential one-year sentence, are also on the rise.

A closer look at the situation, however, shows that only 5% of those prostitutes who went to jail in July received sentences of more than 30 days. And on a recent morning...two bail jumpers pleaded guilty and were sentenced: One got 30 days, the other 20.

"If you really want to stop (prostitution), you have to get (prostitutes) off the streets and keep them off for a long time---almost as preventive detention," asserts...a director of the Practicing Law Institute. Without such action,..the courts, no matter how efficient can have little impact on prostitution.

Other observers say the only solution is legalization of prostitution. "Without some sort of licensing system, there's nothing you can do except move them to another neighborhood", says...a police expert at the New York Civil Liberties Union.

The city, of course, doesn't want to merely move what it considers a major social evil to another location. What then, short of legalization, is to be done? The awesome problems of enforcement, it seems, will continue and may even worsen. Certainly the manpower problem shows no signs of improvement.

(Some) believe in a hard-line approach. The choice, they say, is between "enforcing the laws against it or tolerating it." In other countries, they say, "regulation has failed. The only thing left is repression. Of all the possibilities, it's still the best approach."

Other officials, however, admitting that "repression" is unlikely, are more interested in making prostituion more discreet and less offensive to disinterested pedestrians... (A district attorney) speaks of a new approach that would make it a crime to interfere with citizens on the streets for the purpose of prostitution.

Henry S. Ruth, a member of the mayor's temporary cabinet-level task force on prostitution and pornography, is another who believes prostitution can't be eradicated. "You can't talk realistically about elimination," Mr. Ruth says. "The problem is visibility."

The City Council of
The City of Seattle

MEMORANDUM

To Jesnette Williams

From Susan Forbes Date July 6, 1972

Subject Revised Seattle Criminal Code

I have attempted to pull together here the opinions of the citizen's committee, the Holmquist-Schork-Watton minority Report, the comments made by Chief Tidlech in his speech, the questions raised by Mr. Raftis and those of the Steering Committee itself. In addition, I have added comments on recent Supreme Court decisions that I hope will be helpful. I have limited my review to those sections that raised comment and have made no review of those sections that gained agreement of all parties.

12A.01.070 Classes of Offenses; Crimes, Violations

(2) - Class B offenses were eliminated by the council in the last session which makes 12A.01.070 in direct conflict with 12A.01.090, where the council amended the penalty for class B crimes from $500 to $300, but left class B crimes in the code. Mr. Raftis suggested on p. 1 of his letter that class A crimes only might be preferrable but questions whether thatmuch discretion should be left to the judge.

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(2) - This subsection limits a peace officer's ability to arrest without a warrent to those cases where the crime is committed in the officer's presence, or not in his presence if there is bodily injury involved or if he feels the accused may not be apprehended or may cause injury to himself or others.

Chief Tidisch objects to the restrictive quality of this section. He would suggest inclusion of offenses involving property damage and theft also. He cited R.C.W. 10.31.100, (see appendix C) enacted in 1969, which allows this freedom, as well as allowing an arrest for possession of cannabis not committed in the presence of the officer.

12A.02.110 Liability for Conduct of Another, Complicity

(3) (a) (i) - The word "encourages" was left out by a 3-2 vote of the Steering Committee. The Citizens Committee had approved the draft with "encourages" included.

12A.02.170 Mental Disease of Defect Excluding Responsibility

(1) - This is a substantial change from the old criteria of knowing right from wrong. It seems to be the direction of the law as seen in the Model Penal Code and the Revised Washington Criminal Code. A mistake of fact still does not relieve a person of criminal liability as provided in 12A.02.130.

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the arrest should not be adjudicated in the streets but in the courts. The citizens committee agreed with him.

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Chief Tilsch raised a question on the legality of enacting an ordinance more restrictive than existing state law. (see appendix D)

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(1) - This section authorizes the use of non deadly force for the protection of property only.

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Collection and disposition of fines

9.92.060 Suspending sentences. Whenever any person shall be convicted of any crime except murder, burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, carnal knowledge of a female child under the age of ten years, or rape, the court may in its discretion, at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by such court, and that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of a parole or peace officer during the term of such suspension, upon such terms as the court may determine: *Provided*, That as a condition to suspension of sentence, the court may require the convicted person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary (1) to comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support, (2) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question, and (3) to pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required. In no case shall a sentence be suspended under the provisions of this section unless the person if sentenced to confinement in a penal institution be placed under the charge of a parole officer, who is a duly appointed and acting officer of the institution to which the person is sentenced: *Provided*, That persons convicted in justice court may be placed under supervision of a probation officer employed for that purpose by the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the court is located. [1967 c 200 § 7; 1957 c 227 § 1; 1949 c 76 § 1; 1921 c 69 § 1; 1909 c 249 § 28; 1905 c 24 § 1; Rem. Supp. 1949 § 2280.]

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I CONCUR WITH THE CITIZEN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION REGARDING THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN IN EFFECTING AN ARREST WHICH ALLOWS SUCH FORCE WHEN THE ACTOR KNOWS THE PERSON HAS COMMITTED MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FIRST DEGREE, ARSON, ROBBERY OR FORCIBLE RAPE. THE CODE AS PRESENTED BY THE STEERING COMMITTEE DOES NOT ALLOW A CITIZEN TO USE DEADLY FORCE IN EFFECTING AN ARREST. INSOFAR AS USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY A PEACE OFFICER IS CONCERNED, I PREFER INCLUSION OF THE BROADER CATEGORIES RECOMMENDED BY THE CITIZEN COMMITTEE . . . WHICH ALLOW THE USE OF SUCH FORCE WHEN NECESSARY TO EFFECT AN ARREST OR PREVENT ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY OF A PERSON WHOM THE OFFICER REASONABLY BELIEVES HAS COMMITTED OR ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT AN INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE, ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON, ROBBERY, ARSON (INCLUDING BOMBING), KIDNAPPING, RAPE, BURGLARY OR A FORCIBLE FELONY. THE STEERING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION ELIMINATES BURGLARY OR FORCIBLE FELONIES. PHILOSOPHICALLY, HOWEVER, I SUGGEST THE COUNCIL GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO THE WISDOM OF ENACTING A CITY ORDINANCE CONCERNING THIS SUBJECT MATTER. THE LEGAL LIMITATION ON THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY PEACE OFFICERS SHOULD BE UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE STATE. MOREOVER, I QUESTION THE LEGAL VALIDITY OF AN ORDINANCE ON A SUBJECT OF SUCH CONCERN WHICH IS MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN PRESENT STATE LAW . . . AND I RECOMMEND SUBMISSION OF THIS QUESTION TO THE CITY LAW DEPARTMENT. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT I CONCUR WITH THE BREADTH OF THE EXISTING STATE STATUTE ON JUSTIFIABLE FORCE. RATHER, I SUGGEST THAT THIS IS AN ISSUE WHICH SHOULD BE RESOLVED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND NOT LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.

The City Council of
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From Susan Forbes Date July 6, 1972

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The City Council of
The City of Seattle

MEMORANDUM

To Jesnette Williams

From Susan Forbes Date July 6, 1972

Subject Revised Seattle Criminal Code

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(2) - see comment under (2) above

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PUNISHMENT

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Ack
C/W
Add to present File

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 1 08 PM '72

April 25, 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Secretary:

This is to request the council to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

Aside from moral convictions, I feel, liberalization of the existing law would only aggravate problems we already have.

Thank you for your consideration.

Greg Gresset

Gregory Gresset
15916 - 22nd S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98166

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 28 AM '72

11021-31 NE.
Seattle Wn.
4-25-'72

Dear Secretary:

Hey, this is quite interesting! Fee prostetution, huh. This country has been such a fine country to live in, and so many other countrys have such a low standard after all why don't we get down on their level for a while.

Those guys that make these cars are about as stupid as we've been. They say you have to put oil in that motor (I should say, engine) all the time. That stuff is so messy and you see so much pollution coming out the exhaust pipe when a car burns oil. I just quit putting it in Don't know why the engine quit turning over!

I think goinpe got the right idea. I'm plumb against legalized prostitution! On at least two occasions, the morals of the country were lowered to a spot where - well all these problems ceased, alright. In fact their existance ceased, when the flood came or the fire fell.

I'm against it.

yours truly
Walter Greene

The City Council of
The City of Seattle

MEMORANDUM

To Jesnette Williams

From Susan Forbes Date July 6, 1972

Subject Revised Seattle Criminal Code

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The City Council of
The City of Seattle

MEMORANDUM

To Jesnette Williams

From Susan Forbes Date July 6, 1972

Subject Revised Seattle Criminal Code

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(2) - Class B offenses were eliminated by the council in the last session which makes 12A.01.070 in direct conflict with 12A.01.090, where the council amended the penalty for class B crimes from $500 to $300, but left class B crimes in the code. Mr. Haftis suggested on p. 1 of his letter that class A crimes only might be preferrable but questions whether thatmuch discretion should be left to the judge.

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the arrest should not be adjudicated in the streets but in the courts. The citizens committee agreed with him.

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(2) (c) - Under the language of this section a private person must retreat from his own dwelling to avoid using deadly force if the other person resides there also.

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(2) Mr. Raftis questions whether the broad term of forceable felony should be included in this category. According to the definition on p. 12, "forceable felony" means "any felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person." The Citizen's Committee and Chief Tilsch prefer this inclusion as well as allowing the use of such force in arresting one accused of burglary.

Chief Tilsch raised a question on the legality of enacting an ordinance more restrictive than existing state law. (see appendix D)

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ack 6/22
File - CF

Star Rt. 2, Box 77A,
Brinnen, Wash. 98320.
June 19, 1972.

Seattle City Council,
Seattle, Wash.

Members:

Are there no guidelines anymore as to what is right or wrong?

I heard one say on the panel on prostitution, "The old law of 1909" as if to say because it is old, it should be discarded; instead we should accept the thinking of 1972.

Now where isthe thinking of 1972 getting us? Venereal diseases are growing at a rate never before heard of, more illigitimate childre: are being born, the home is being broken up, alcholics are increasing daily, bringing woe and death to our country, dope is destroying our youth at a terrific rate, etc. etc. Where is the thinking of 1972 getting us? To destruction as Greece and Rome and other countries fell because of immorality, our country isheading that way as fast as it can, because there are those who say "Let's have achange".

The Ten Commandments are "considerably" older than the laws of 1909, yet they are the best laws ever devised for man. The 7th commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultery".

Let's heed what our forefathers put on our coins: "In God we trust". (In God's laws we trust),

Sincerely

Mrs Doris Morey

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

505 ARCTIC BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • MA 3-1443

1405 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

June 15, 1972

Hon. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

As you know, the next hearing on the proposed revised Seattle Criminal Code is set for next Monday, June 19, 1972 at 3:15 P.M.

The text of the proposal is 147 pages long. Enclosed is a list of the 16 major policy questions for the first 45 pages.

I hope that the police department, public defender's office, and Charles Ehlert will be present to discuss the pros and cons on these issues. I will be there to speak on behalf of the Steering Committee. Our reporter, Joe Burnstin, is unavailable that day.

Sincerely,

Edmund B. Raftis

Enclosure

Copy to:

Messrs. H. J. Coleman, John M. Darrah, David Shorett, Charles E. Ehlert, Paul A. Barrett, William L. Dwyer, Roger M. Leed, Lawrence K. McDonell and E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.

TRUSTEES:
Dale D. Barbee • Brian L. Comstock • William L. Dwyer • David D. Hoff • Edward B. Lamb • Jack R. McGraw • Robert Moore • Maynard R. Pennell • Edmund B. Raftis

12A.01 General

12A.01.010 - Effective Date

1. The proposal is to have the Code effective one year after its adoption. Is one year too little or too much time?

12A.01.030 - Principles of Construction

No Questions

12A.01.050 - City Criminal Jurisdiction

No Questions

12A.01.070 - Classes of Offenses

2. Subsection (3) provides that all offenses outside of Title 12 will be violations instead of crimes and no jail sentence could be imposed.

Charles Ehlert of the Mayor's Licensing Committee took exception to this proposal on the grounds that criminal sanctions are needed for certain offenses outside Title 1

The proposal was made because currently almost every offense outside Title 12 is a crime without reflection as to whether they should be run through the criminal justice system.

3. Subsection (4) provides that crimes outside Title 12 shall not become violations until two years after its acoption. This will give time for interested persons to seek to add any matters to the Criminal Code.

12A.01.090 - Punishment of Offenses

4. The proposal has been amended to make the maximum fine for a Class B offense $500 not $100. Are the penalties proper or should all crimes be Class A offenses with the penalty left to the discretion of the judge?

5. Subsection (4) preserves to a defendant charged with a violation his constitutional rights were the penalty deemed criminal. Is "beyond a reasonable doubt the proper standard" for violations?

6. Subsection (6) provides for civil contempt. Thus it is ultimately possible for someone who does not pay a fine to go to jail if he does not pay within the time payment period. Is this proper?

12A.01.110 - Application of General Provisions

No Questions

12A.01.130 - Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt

No Questions

12A.01.140 - Arrest; Citations

7. The arrest powers are more restrictive under this proposal than under state law, RCW 10.31.100, which covers arrests for misdemeanors of theft and use or possession of cannabis not committed in the presence of the officer, and under current city law, 12.02.060 which covers arrests for offenses involving property damage or the threat thereof not committed in the presence of the officer. Is this desirable?

12A.01.150 - Definitions

No Questions

12A.02 Criminal Liability; Defenses

12A.02.010 - Requirement of a Voluntary Act

No Questions

12A.02.030 - General Requirements of Culpability

No Questions

12A.02.050 - Causal Relationship

No Questions

12A.02.070 - Construction

No Questions

12A.02.090 - Criminal Liability of Corporations

No Questions

12A.02.100 - Criminal Attempt

No Questions

12A.02.110 - Complicity

8. The word "encourages" was deleted by a three to two vote of the Steering Committee.

12A.02.130 - Ignorance or Mistake

No Questions

12A.02.150 - Intoxication

No Questions

12A.02.170 - Mental Disease

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No Questions

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12A.02.230 - De minimis Infractions

No Questions

12A.02.305 - Justification as a Defense

No Questions

12A.02.310 - Definitions

No Questions

12A.02.340 - Justification Generally

No Questions

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12A.02.380 - Use of Force for the Protection of Others

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12A.02.400 - Use of Force in Law Enforcement

14. Under Subsection (2), are the crimes too limited in scope for which a law officer may use deadly force? Should the broad term of forcible felony be included?

15. Under Subsection (5), does the proposal impose too strict a standard on a guard's use of deadly force?

12A.02.420 - Use of Force for the Protection of Property

16. The proposal does not permit a private person to use deadly force in protection of property. Should it?

12A.02.460 - Use of Force by Custodians of Persons

No Questions

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION
605 ARCTIC BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • MA 3-1443

1405 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

June 15, 1972

Hon. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

As you know, the next hearing on the proposed revised Seattle Criminal Code is set for next Monday, June 19, 1972 at 3:15 P.M.

The text of the proposal is 147 pages long. Enclosed is a list of the 16 major policy questions for the first 45 pages.

I hope that the police department, public defender's office, and Charles Ehlert will be present to discuss the pros and cons on these issues. I will be there to speak on behalf of the Steering Committee. Our reporter, Joe Burnstin, is unavailable that day.

Sincerely,

Edmund B. Reftis

Enclosure

Copy to:
Messrs. H. J. Coleman, John M. Darrah, David Shorett, Charles E. Ehlert, Paul A. Barrett, William L. Dwyer, Roger M. Leed, Lawrence K. McDonell and E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.

TRUSTEES:
Gale D. Barbee • Brian L. Comstock • William L. Dwyer • David O. Huff • Edward N. Lauro • Harold S. McCough • Muriel Morse • Wayne M. Morse • Edward B. [illegible]

12A.01 General

12A.01.010 - Effective Date

1. The proposal is to have the Code effective one year after its adoption. Is one year too little or too much time?

12A.01.030 - Principles of Construction

No Questions

12A.01.050 - City Criminal Jurisdiction

No Questions

12A.01.070 - Classes of Offenses

2. Subsection (3) provides that all offenses outside of Title 12 will be violations instead of crimes and no jail sentence could be imposed.

Charles Ehlert of the Mayor's Licensing Committee took exception to this proposal on the grounds that criminal sanctions are needed for certain offenses outside Title 12.

The proposal was made because currently almost every offense outside Title 12 is a crime without reflection as to whether they should be run through the criminal justice system.

3. Subsection (4) provides that crimes outside Title 12 shall not become violations until two years after its adoption. This will give time for interested persons to seek to add any matters to the Criminal Code.

12A.01.090 - Punishment of Offenses

4. The proposal has been amended to make the maximum fine for a Class B offense $500 not $100. Are the penalties proper or should all crimes be Class A offenses with the penalty left to the discretion of the judge?

5. Subsection (4) preserves to a defendant charged with a violation his constitutional rights were the penalty deemed criminal. Is "beyond a reasonable doubt the proper standard" for violations?

6. Subsection (6) provides for civil contempt. Thus it is ultimately possible for someone who does not pay a fine to go to jail if he does not pay within the time payment period. Is this proper?

12A.01.110 - Application of General Provisions

No Questions

12A.01.130 - Proof Beyond a Reasonable Doubt

No Questions

12A.01.140 - Arrest; Citations

7. The arrest powers are more restrictive under this proposal than under state law, RCW 10.31.100, which covers arrests for misdemeanors of theft and use or possession of cannabis not committed in the presence of the officer, and under current city law, 12.02.060 which covers arrests for offenses involving property damage or the threat thereof not committed in the presence of the officer. Is this desirable?

12A.01.150 - Definitions

No Questions

12A.02 Criminal Liability; Defenses

12A.02.010 - Requirement of a Voluntary Act

No Questions

12A.02.030 - General Requirements of Culpability

No Questions

12A.02.050 - Causal Relationship

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TRUSTEES

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No Questions

C.F. 271934

HUGH McINTOSH
Legislative Department

June 13, 1972

TO: JEANETTE WILLIAMS
SAM SMITH

SUBJ: June 19 C/W Meeting re Portion of Revised Criminal Code

The attached memo to editors was sent first class mail today as indicated on the accompanying distribution order sheet.

Hugh

HMc:lcm

Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

June 13, 1972

MEMORANDUM

TO: EDITORS

FROM: Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee

Sam Smith, Chairman
Public Safety and Health Committee

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF WHOLE CONSIDERATION, PORTION REVISED CRIMINAL CODE

TIME: 3:15 p.m.

DATE: Monday, June 19, 1972

PLACE: City Council Chamber

This is to advise you that at the above mentioned time and place the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, will consider portions of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code for adoption.

The discussion of the committee members will be limited to the chapters of the code revision document with the following titles: General, Criminal Liability and Defenses, Offenses Against Persons, Offenses Against Property.

Inasmuch as a public hearing has already been held on June 5, 1972, regarding these sections, there will be no further testimony received from the public. However, certain persons may be invited by the committee to provide information as desired.

You or your representative are invited to attend.

# # #

Further Information
Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Jeanette Williams DATE June 13, 1972

CHECK ONE: ( ) News Release (X) Memo to Editors ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): None

SUBJECT: Committee of Whole Consideration, Portion Revised Criminal Code

3:15 p.m. Monday June 19, 1972

Check - List or Sublist		Code	Qty.	Qty. to Mail	Other Dist.
X	All News Media:	11-15	56	56	
	Dailies	11	5		
	Television Stations	12	5		
	Radio Stations	13	18		
	Weekly Newspapers	14	25		
	Monthly Publications	15	2		
	Community Councils	40	90		
	District Chambers of Commerce	30	15		
	Civic Associations	60	41		
	Labor Organizations	50	47		
	All City Department Heads:	22-27	51		
	Comptroller	22	2		
	Treasurer	23	1		
	Executive Department	24	35		
	Law Department	25	1		
	Municipal Courts	26	5		
	Related Non-City Agencies	27	7		
	All Legislative Department*		75		
X	Council Members & Secretaries		18		18
	Supervisory Staff		5		
X	Reception Desk		15		15
	General Staff		10		
	Analysts (Committee Clerks)		6		
X	Clerk (Comptroller File)		1		1
X	Xerox and 20 copies for Sec.		20		20
	Other Distribution (Attach Lists)				

* No envelopes necessary TOTALS: 56 54 = 110

For CF # 271934
Clerk has file per Shirley
5/26

HMc:lcm

Jeanette Williams and Sam Smith
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
Telephone 583-2366, 583-2367
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

May 23, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 5 City Council Hearing To Continue Consideration Of Criminal Code Revision

Portions of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code which have not been discussed previously will be the subject of a public hearing before the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, according to Council Members Jeanette Williams and Sam Smith.

The hearing will be held at 3:15 p.m., Monday, June 5, 1972, in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to participate in the discussion. The hearing will be conducted jointly by Mrs. Williams, chairman of the Council's Human Resources and Judiciary Committee, and Smith, chairman of the Public Safety and Health Committee.

Discussion at the hearing will be limited to those sections of the proposed code which have not been previously considered. Earlier hearings took up the so-called "victimless crimes" portions of the proposal. The June 5 hearing will discuss chapters of the code revision document with the following titles: General, Criminal Liability and Defenses, Offenses Against Persons, Offenses Against Property, Offenses Against Public Order, Weapons Control, Offenses Against Governmental Order, Offenses By and Against Juveniles and Miscellaneous Offenses.

A limited number of copies of the revisions document are available at the City Council office, 1106 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller File Number 271934.

# # #

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Jeanette Williams Lin DATE: May 23, 1972

CHECK ONE: (X) News Release ( ) Memo to Editors ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): none

SUBJECT: June 5th L/W - Criminal Code

Check	List or Sublist	Code	Qty.	Qty. to mail	Other Dist.
✓	All News Media.	11-15	56	56	
	Dailies	11	5		
	Television Stations	12	5		
	Radio Stations	13	18		
	Weekly Newspapers	14	25		
	Monthly Publications	15	2		
✓	Community Councils	40	90	90	
✓	District Chambers of Commerce	30	15	15	
✓	Civic Associations	60	41	41	
✓	Labor Organizations	50	47	47 (249)	
	All City Department Heads:	22-27	51		
	~~Corp Counsel~~				
	Comptroller	22	2		
	Treasurer	23	1		
	Executive Department	24	35		1
✓	Law Department	25	1		
✓	Municipal Courts	26	5		5
	Related Non-City Agencies	27	7		
	Mayor — Police Dept				2
	All Legislative Department*		75		
✓	Council Members & Secretaries		18		18
✓	Supervisory Staff		5		5
✓	Reception Desk		15		15
	General Staff		10		1
	Analysts (Committee Clerks)		6		20
✓	Clerk (Comptroller File) 271934		1		
✓	Xerox and 20 copies for Sec.		20		
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* No envelopes necessary

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LEGISLATIVE DEPOSITION DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Jerrelle Williams Jr. DATE: May 25, 1972

CHECK ONE: (X) News Release ( ) Memo to Editors ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): xcel

SUBJECT: June 5th L/W - Criminal Code

Check	List or Sublist	Code	Qty.	Qty. to mail	Other Dist.
✓	All News Media:	11-15	56	56	
	Dailies	11	5		
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	All City Department Heads: (Keep forward)	22-27	51		
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✓	Law Department	25	1		
✓	Municipal Courts	26	5		5
	Related Non-City Agencies	27	7		
	Mayor — Police Dept				2
	All Legislative Department*		75		
✓	Council Members & Secretaries		18		18
✓	Supervisory Staff		5		5
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	General Staff		10		1
	Analysts (Committee Clerks)		6		20
✓	Clerk (Comptroller File) 27934.		1		
✓	Mayor and PO copies for Sec		20		
	Other Miscellaneous (Court Etc.)			50	1
	Chief Clerk Dep Reps Council				

* No envelopes necessary TOTALS: 299 48 · 367

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from BEST
DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

C. F. No. 27.934 Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Notification should be mailed to all the people listed on the first two pages of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code They are:

Mr. Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
1608 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Paul A. Barrett
3000 Seattle-First Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. William L. Dwyer
812 Hoge Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Roger M. Leed
540 Central Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Lawrence K. McDonell
10th Floor, Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ms. Helen Geisness
Executive Director
Seattle-King County Bar Association
605 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Edmund J. Wood
Office of Mayor
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. James Leach
State Law and Justice
312 First Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

Mr. E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.
309 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ms. Marylyn King
309 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Professor John M Junker
University of Washington
School of Law
Seattle, Washington 98195

Major Raymond F. Schork
Criminal Investigation Division
Seattle Police Department
506 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. David Shorett
Public Defender's Office
202 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mrs. Sarah Weinberg
Member, League of Women Voters
4527 52nd Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98118

Mr. Frank Johnson
Director of Probation Services
Seattle Municipal Court
106 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. John E. Alley
President, Bagley's Shoes, Inc.
University Village Mall
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mr. Richard H. Holmquist
Assistant Attorney General
University of Washington
205 Administration Building
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mr. William E. Griffin
Model City Program
1700 East Cherry Street
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Edward Watton
Chairman, Public Safety Committee
Municipal League of Seattle and King County
Central Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Judge Patrick T. Corbett
Seattle Municipal Court
114 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Blair Paul
201 Metropole Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Roger Yockey
Director of Communication and Education
Retail Store Employee's Union, Local 1001
2819 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

C. F. No. 271954 Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Notifications to be mailed to the following:

Seattle Chapter NAACP
152½ 20th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

East Madison Branch YMCA
1700 23rd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Walter Hubbard, Chairman
Central Area Civil Rights Committee
715 35th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Ron Carson
2018 East Union Street
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Garcia Massingale
2030 26th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Mr. Harold Franklin
2910 36th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Mr. Jack Zektzer
6308½ 18th Avenue Northeast
Seattle, Washington 98115

Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation
703 8th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ms. Marylyn King
202 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

American Civil Liberties Union
2101 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Fredric C. Tausend, Chairman
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
657 Colman Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Reverend Samuel B. McKinney
Mount Zion Baptist Church
1634 19th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

C. F. 271934

Notification sent to the following:

Harold Roberts
5433 40th S. W.
Seattle, Washington 98116

Warren Karpp, State Coordinator
Washington State Committee for Responsible Government
700 15th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98105

John Nicon
733 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

Phillip Shurburn
2902 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

James Munn
Pacific Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION
605 ARCTIC BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • MA 3-1443

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Jack P. Schofield
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Betty B. Fletcher
First Vice-President
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Harold F. Wright
Treasurer
Walter K. Higelton, Jr.
Secretary
Helen M. Skinkle
Executive Director

May 22, 1972

Honorable Liem E. Tuai
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr Tuai:

Re: Proposed Seattle Criminal Code

In my letter to you of March 13, 1972, I indicated three changes which the Steering Committee wished to have made in the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code.

The Steering Committee would like to add a fourth change. 12A.12.180, Displaying Erotic Material uses the Roth test. The Steering Committee now has reason to believe that the Supreme Court would allow a more restrictive test than the Roth test as to public display.

Thus we are offering a substitute provision modeled after New York and Arizona law, which would restrict public display of much sexual material not constitutionally obscene under the Roth test. It is enclosed and titled 12A.12.180, Public Display of Erotic Material.

Sincerely,

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
Seattle Municipal Criminal
Code Revision Project

cc: Mayor Wes Uhlman
Steering Committee Members
Joe Coleman
E. J. Burnstin, Jr.

5/24 Copies to All Members

TRUSTEES:
Gale D. Barbee • Brian L. Comstock • William L. Dwyer • David D. Hoff • Edward N. Lange • Hugh R. McGough • Muriel Mawer • Howard P. Pruzan • Edmund B. Raftis

12A.12.180 Public Display of Erotic Material

(1) Definitions. As used in this section:

(a) "Erotic material" means any pictorial or three-dimensional material depicting human sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy (i.e. bestiality or oral or anal intercourse), direct physical stimulation of unclothed genitals, flagellation or torture in the context of a sexual relationship, or emphasizing the depiction of adult human genitals; provided, however, that works of art or of anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition. In determining whether material is prohibited for public display by this section such material shall be judged without regard to any covering which may be affixed or printed over the material in order to obscure genital areas in a depiction otherwise falling within the definition of this subsection.

(b) Material is placed upon "public display" if it is placed by the defendant on or in a billboard, viewing screen, theater marquee, newsstand, display rack, window, showcase, display case or similar place so that matter bringing it within the definition of subparagraph (a) of this subsection is easily visible from a public thoroughfare or from the property of others.

(2) Offense Defined. A person is guilty of displaying erotic material if he knowingly places such material upon public display, or if he knowingly fails to take prompt action to remove such a display from property in his possession after learning of its existence.

(3) Penalty. Class A offense.

STATEMENT TO BE READ BEFORE THE CITY COUNTIL APRIL 27, 1972

I have asked for the opportunity to appear before you in order to express my opinions regarding the effect that legalization of prostitution would have on spread and control of venereal disease. I would like to stress at the outset that knowledgeable professionals in public health are not in agreement on these matters. I have consulted a number of my colleagues around the United States since the last session and the most widely held opinion is that the legalization of prostitution would probably have little influence on the incidence of venereal disease. This is, for example, the opinion of Dr. Donald Millar, Chief of the Venereal Disease Branch of the Center for Disease Control of the United States Public Health Service.

The reasons are basically, 1) most venereal disease spread is not between prostitutes and their customers. Probably 90 % of venereal disease is unrelated to prostitution. 2) Venereal disease is easier to control among legal, off street prostitutes than among illegal street walkers. It is this latter position that leads some persons to conclude that legalizing prostitution would in fact decrease the incidence of venereal disease.

The problem with all opinions about what would happen to venereal disease rates, are that they are based largely on indirect evidence and speculation. To the best of my knowledge Nevada is the only place in the United States where prostitution is legal. My information is based on and derived from Mr. Richard Fox, Public Health Advisor (for Venereal Disease) of the Division of Health for the state of Nevada. Prostitution in Nevada is permitted by county option. In two counties it is specially authorized, in 12 counties it is practiced in the absence of regulations pro or con. In three counties (Clark-Las Vegas, Washoe-Reno, Douglas-Lake Taho) it is illegal. The 14 counties which permit prostitution are all rural and sparsely populated. Prostitution is practiced in carefully regulated roadside brothels which derive their trade almost exclusively from tourists or residents of the more populated areas where prostitution is illegal. Because a large proportion of customers are untraceable, and because illegal prostitution is common in Las Vegas and Reno, it is virtually impossible to know how much venereal disease spread is due to legal prostitutes, illegal prostitutes, or unrelated to prostitution. It is, therefore, even more difficult to extrapolate from Nevada to Seattle.

Several facts do come through however. When legal prostitution is practiced in a brothel and supervised by weekly medical examinations: 1) at the present state of medical science gonorrhea infection among prostitutes can be reduced but cannot be totally eliminated, even with frequent medical examinations. Gonorrhea organisms are less frequently isolated from the prostitutes (3-5%) than from street walkers (25%). 2) The complications of gonorrhea infection are distinctly less common among legal prostitutes. This is almost certainly because legal prostitutes

undergo regular medical examinations while street walkers seldom do. 3) Syphilis among legal prostitutes is seen much less frequently than among street walkers.

It seems to me that the fundamental questions, the influence of legalization of prostitution on the incidence of venereal disease will be whether legal prostitution will be medically supervised, and whether the legalization will significantly increase the frequency of contacts with prostitutes. It is my belief that there is not enough evidence to suggest that the legalization of prostitution would have an important influence on venereal disease rates. I certainly believe that there are many other factors of far greater importance upon which the decisions should be made.

PALMER BEASLEY MD
UNIV OF WASH SCH OF PUB HLTH
543 1045

15602 Ash Way
Lynnwood. Washington 98036
April 25. 1972

Jeanette Williams

To the Seattle City Council

Dear Member of the Seattle City Council:

I am opposed to the legalizing of Prostitution. It would add to wrecked lives of our young people, It would make more broken homes. There would be more murdering of lovers by women's husbands. Many young girls would commit suicide because they did not want children without a husband. There would be more people crippled because of venereal disease. Our taxes would go up be cause of the girls needing help and the extra criminals and the unwanted children. Also there would be the need of extra state aid for the people that are crippled and made feeble minded by the extra venereal diseases. We should be warned by the rapid decline, deterioration and passing of other nations as soon as they let down their standards in regard to sex.

Thank you for giving this matter your consideration.

Birdie Evangeline Morris

Birdie Evangeline Morris

I am a registered voter in Seattle.

ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS
RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL

APR 26 9 45 AM '72
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

April 29, 1972

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams,

We are writing regarding the so-called victimless crimes Section of the proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code which is currently being considered by your Council.

In our opinion it would be a great mistake to encourage a greater laxity than now exists under the laws presently governing prostitution, pornography and narcotics.

We do not consider any of these crimes to be victimless, particularly the crime of prostitution. If this crime is removed from the list of punishable crimes Seattle will no longer be a desirable place to bring up a family.

Sincerely,

Verna M Nelson

Verna M. Nelson

Cora E Nelson

Cora E. Nelson

Addr.:2204 11th Ave.E.
Seattle, Wash.98102

SECRETARY, SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL MAY 3, 1972
1106 MUNICIPAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
ATTENTION JEANETTE WILLIAMS

DEAR MRS. WILLIAMS,

MY FAMILY AND I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR OPPOSITION TO CRIMINAL CODE CHANGES WHICH WOULD LEGALIZE PROSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

IF LEGALIZED, ALLEGED BENEFITS COULD NOT POSSIBLY COMPENSATE FOR THE RESULTANT MORAL DETERIORATION AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

SINCERELY,

MARTIN AND BEVERLY CONLEY
32323 9TH AVE. SO.
FEDERAL WAY, WASH. 98002

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 26 AM '72

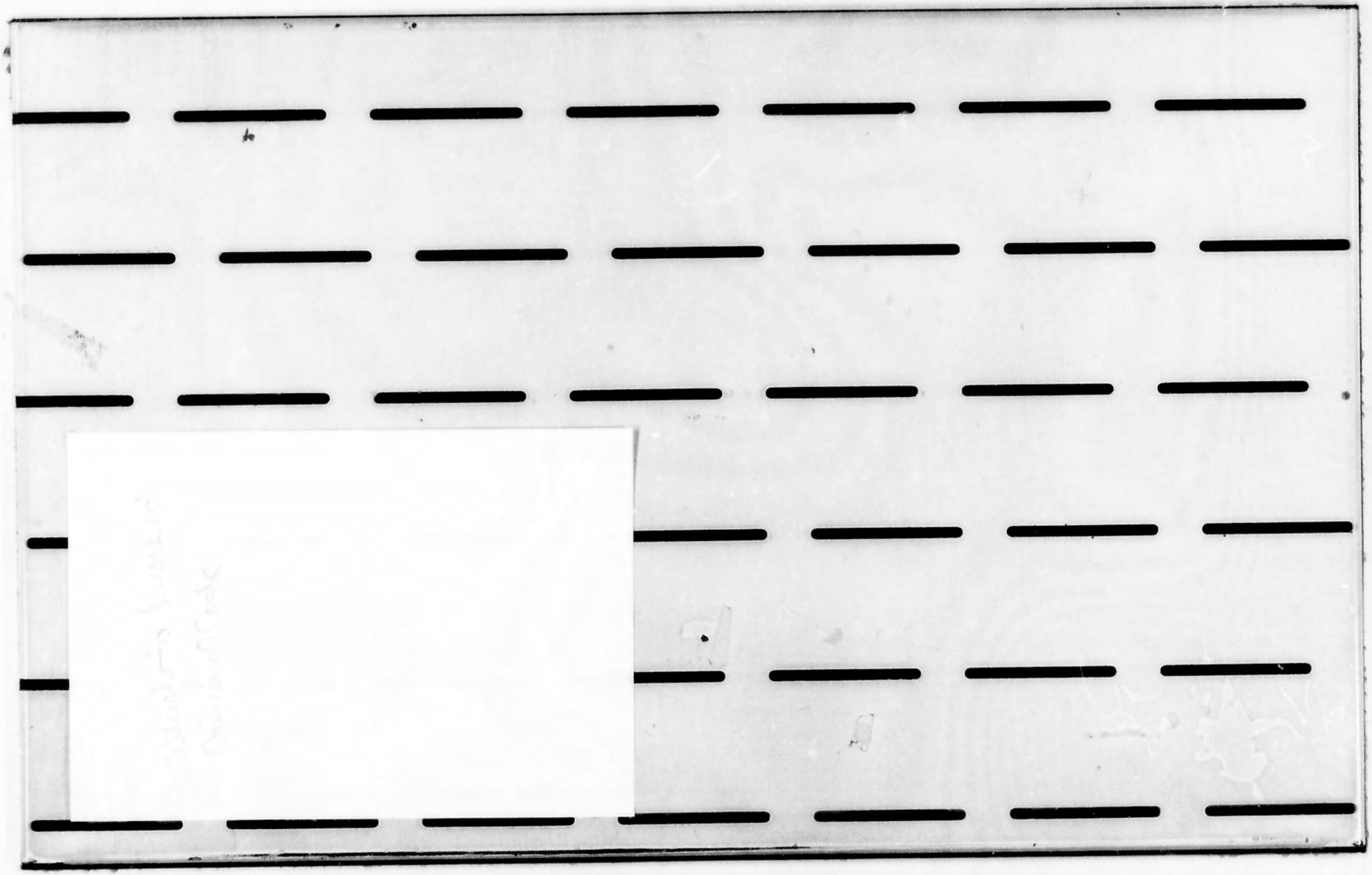
Dear Mrs Williams,

I don't have any children, but when I do, I don't want them living in a city state or nation where moral decency is gone, and immorality is condoned.

Has it helped to legalize any movie, books, pictures, or magazines? I think you'll find these only add fuel to the fire. Don't legalize immorality, that our problem now.

Sincerely
R L L McClatt

9558 2nd N.W
Seattle, Wash. 98107



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 28 8 26 AM '72

Seattle wash.
April 26, 1972

Seattle city Council
dear Sirs-
I do hope you will do all in your power to defeat the proposal to legalize prostitution.
Why should we encourage our nation to become heathenish when we should be doing all we can to build it up morally and every way we can and besides that is going against one of Gods comandments.

sincerely
a citizen.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 28 8 25 AM '72

Dear Sir —

Just to voice my opinion
-in Public - I think as Christians
should do - this — Stop Legalizing
and Prostitution and Evangelical
Christians should do this
And am now Working at
for our knights —

Your Servant,

Mrs Mabel Thompson

Renton, Wash
98055

512 Shattuck Ave S
Renton Wash.

FM

8¢

Secretary Seattle City Council,
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle,
Wash. 98104.

April 25, 1972

Councilman Tim Hill
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington

Dear Sir,

The Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code which you are considering for implementation will not protect my husband, my children, my neighbors, my neighborhood of Ballard, nor my city of Seattle.

Laws are being continually destroyed for special interest groups and at the expense of the Middle Class citizenry who must pay the bills for the destruction.

As my representative on the City Council, I as a representative of Ballard, ask you to please vote no to the insanity this "law" represents.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Naomi L. Wiggins

Naomi L. Wiggins
7022 Mary Ave. N. W.
Seattle, Wn. 98107

CC: Mr. Bruce A. Chapman
Mr. George W. Cooley
Mr. Wayne D. Larkin
Mr. John N. Miller
Mr. Sam Smith
Mr. Liam R. Ford
Mrs. Phyllis Lamphere
Mrs. Jeanette Williams

Mr. Wes Uhlman

REPRODUCED
FROM BEST
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2429 - 55th S. W.
Seattle, Wash. 98116

April 25, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

I would like to voice my opinion on the question of legalized prostitution in Seattle. I am very much against legalizing prostitution and I urge you to also take a "NO" position on this.

I am a twenty-one year old registered voter, work as a file clerk for an insurance company, and I make a low income; however, I would like to know that my opinion and my letter will make some kind of difference in the outcome of the final decision.

I believe this country is falling into moral decay and that it is only the individual voter who will be able to stop, or delay this by his own interest and action in public affairs. My reasons for taking a "NO" position are:

I would not do this myself, nor would I want my mother to, nor my daughter, nor my best friend or worst enemy, nor do I think that it is helping any girl who is now a prostitute. On the contrary, it is very degrading and causes severe emotional and social problems.

God has set a standard for us in the Bible, and I believe God's word. He tells us not to be fornicators or adulterers. I believe that God's love and His power is working in this city and in this nation; and that knowing His grace and His love individually will bring about the great moral change that is needed. We must stand up and speak out against the spread of immorality and prevent, if only by law, the increase of our immorality against God.

Sincerely,

Dianna Osbun

Dianna L. Osbun

12002 - 66th Ave. S.
Seattle, Wash. 98178
April 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Sir:

I would like to register my "no" vote with the City Council concerning the possibility of legalized prostitution in our City. I am shocked to think that the people governing our City would even consider such a backward step. Following are some reasons why I take the "no" position:

1. How can you make something like this "legal", when it is already illegal by God's standards for man? - e.g. "Thou shalt not commit adultery", Exodus, 20:14; "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God?"; "Be not deceived, neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind,nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor reviler, nor extortioners, shall inherit the Kingdom of God." I Corinthians 6:9,10; "--------- -Now the body is not for fornication, but for the Lord, and the Lord for the body." I Corinthians 6:13; "Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ? Shall I then take the members of of Christ and make them members of an harlot? God forbid!" I Cor. 6:15; "Flee fornication ---------", I Cor. 6:18. And there are many other portions of the Bible that condemn all the other immoral acts of man.

2. It is also illegal by present laws, but these laws are not enforced as they should be and as I believe they can be.

3. If you legalize prositution, you as our City leaders are saying to everyone: go ahead now, have your fun; its legal and what's more, the City can pick up a few extra bucks for licenses! We don't care hOw many innocent people are hurt, families torn apart and young people's lives are ruined. As a responsible leader of this City, how can you possibly vote for the degradation of the society you are (we hope) trying to benefit?

4. Another reason I would vote "no"on this is that I don't go along with the wornout phrase: "They are going to do it, anyway, so why try to stop it?" Listen, I believe in law enforcement; we have a good police chief and a good Department that are doing their best (I believe) to make and keep our City a safe and enjoyable place. You and I as taxpayers and responsible citizens are paying these men and should be helping them with all our power to improve conditions in our City. Are you as a member of the City Council, going to vote in something that is sure to enlarge the hell-holes that already exist? I am surprised to think that anyone would even consider approving such a thing, let alone those in our City government. Would you want your young 14 year old daughter to be involved in a house like this? Or your 15 year old son to be visiting such a place? I am sure that you would not! Then, how can you vote this in for the sons and daughters of your own community? THINK IT OVER BEFORE YOU SIGN! DON'T BE A PARTY TO IT!

5. The last reason I shall mention today is that I don't go along with the thinking so prevalent now that this (prostitution) is one of the so-called "victimless" crimes. Don't be misled by this insidious phrase! There is

always a victim in every crime! That's the reason there is a law against it! --- to protect the victim--- and also to discourage the criminal.

I like the way George Putnam recently put it: "It is this reporter's opinion there is no such thing as "victimless crime". When a man gets drunk, he can kill. When he uses drugs, he can harm and destroy, not only himself, but others. Prostitution, homosexuality, and pornography produce not only broken homes, but hard core crime. It is a transparent copout to suggest that what a person does in private is his own business. And that law, or no law, if he does it in private, after all, who's going toknow in the first place?"

"The irony is that there is one sure victim in the so-called "victimless" crime. And that victim is the law-abiding, decent citizen. It's time to think about him----for a change. And it's also time we realize that these so-called victimless crimes are ¢ eroding the fiber and foundations of our nation. And "our way of life" is the victim." (See News Letter #204, copy attached).

Please for your own sake, for your loved ones and mine, and for the future generation, vote"NO" on legalized prostitution!

Your concerned citizen,

G E Davidson

G. E. Davidson

GED:gd
Copy Ltr. #204 GEo. Putnam

P.S. Please let me have your comments. GED.

"ONE REPORTER'S OPINION"

Commentary by George Putnam

THE VICTIMLESS CRIME

PROGRAM #204

A special committee of the American Bar Association recently released a report urging that crowded courts could be relieved by the removal of so-called "victimless" crimes. These are enumerated as: public drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, homosexuality between consenting adults, and the like. Others--offer a longer list. For instance, legalization of Marijuana and increasing pressure to give free Heroin to hard drug addicts.

The theorists insist, these are abuses that the individual administers of his own free will--to his own body--that it's no business of society in the first place. It is this reporter's opinion that the popularization of so-called "victimless" crimes is a result of our own failure to admit we will not administer justice when we must.

We tolerate hard core pornography, because it is claimed we can't come up with a proper definition of obscenity. We turn our backs on drug abuse punishment, because we explain, there are too many people who use drugs, so there's no point in trying to bring it under control. We look the other way, when statutory rape and the corruption of the morals of minors are routine street scenes, and justify these with the explanation that the kids are "doing their own thing."

And then, we pass new legislation, giving them the privileges of adults, because we can't face up to the discipline it takes to do something about such excesses. Criminals are roaming the streets--some of them with three or four felonies on their records. And this, because the courts are reluctant to impose heavy jail sentences--or because sociologists are steeped in their pet theories of rehabilitation.

Months of tracking down narcotic pushers are wasted by technicalities in arrest warrants--or charges of police brutality, in order to avoid the stiff judgment that could bring such abuses under control. Agitation to eliminate the death sentence as cruel and unusual punishment is hailed as a sign of civilization, because society no longer has the guts to sentence and execute its killers, with swift and certain justice.

All of these indulgences give rise to the so-called victimless crime.--- The refusal to face the consequences demanded of moral standards in an orderly society. Even the Bar Association contends we should not clutter up the courts with personal license, because we don't have time for it. It is this reporter's opinion there is no such thing as-- victimless crime.

When a man gets drunk, he can kill. When he uses drugs, he can harm and destroy, not only himself, but others. Prostitution, homosexuality, and pornography produce not only broken homes, but hard core crime. It is a transparent copout to suggest that what a person does in private is his own business. And that law, or no law, if he does it in private, after all, who's going to know in the first place?

The irony is that there is one sure victim in the so-called "victimless" crime. And that victim is the law abiding, decent citizen. It's time to think about him--for a change. And it's also time we realize that these so-called victimless crimes are eroding the fiber and foundations of our nation. And "our way of life" is the victim.

4134 42nd N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105
April 22, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1136 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Members of the City Council:

I understand that the meeting regarding possible changes in the Criminal Code - particularly the very serious matter of prostitution - are to be continued this Thursday. This letter is being written to express my deep concern, and to solicit your attention and cooperation in preventing any changes in the laws governing prostitution.

We have all heard the pros and cons argued by those who have the interests of these unfortunate women, especially the young girls who so often innocently find themselves trapped in this situation, and those who have only a completely selfish interest of increased monetary gains and would seek to change the present laws regardless of the tragic consequences to others. I do not see any need to go into any of the sordid details that have been already set forth in great detail by both our own very capable Chief of Police, and the F. B. I., who unquestionably should be in a position to be very well informed in these matters; however, I would ask you to study their reports very diligently before making any changes in these so called "victimless" laws.

Thank you for your consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

A. W. Roberts

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FROM BEST
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ROY W. JOHNSON
Consulting Engineer
[illegible]
Telephone [illegible]

April 25, 1972

Honorable Lee [illegible], President
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilman [illegible]: re: Legalized prostitution

It is my sincere hope that the City Council will not legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It is difficult for me to understand the notion of so-called "victimless crime" when one sees countless lives wrecked by immorality and the other evils associated therewith such as drug addiction, alcoholism, robbery, blackmail and venereal disease. There also is severe psychological and spiritual damage to the parties concerned and to their families. Further, legalized prostitution opens the door for organized crime which we can do without.

Sodom and Gomorrah and Rome, too, fell because of gross immorality. Let us do our best to save our beautiful city from a similar fate. Also, let us do our best to preserve our youth--this nation's principal asset, and not make it easier for them to enter debauchery.

Respectfully yours,

copy to: Jeanette Williams
Bruce Chapman
Tim Hill
John Miller
Wayne Larkin
Phyllis Lamphere
George Cooley
Sam Smith

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 16 AM '72

12711 11th N.W.
Seattle, Washington
April 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Jeanette Williams,

I am writing because of my deep concern in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It is difficult for me to accept the idea that we might as well make prostitution legal because it has, does and will exist in the future. This is not a "victimless crime". Young girls lead into prostitution many times become prisoners to their way of life. The psychological and spiritual injuries caused, the drug abuse, disease and crime involved cause me to feel that there are many victims. It is my opinion that the problems involved with prostitution will not disappear if it is legalized.

I commend the City Council for taking on the task of making changes in the existing criminal code. However, I urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. It is my hope that the citizens of our city will not be pressured into legalizing prostitution and then seeing what a "Pandora's Box" of trouble it really is.

Sincerely,

Evelyne J. Marwood

Evelyne J. Marwood

The LIFE MESSENGERS

3530 Bagley Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98103
Melrose 2-8500

An Evangelical Interdenominational Witness—Serving the Lord World Wide

April 26, 1972

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

INTO ALL THE WORLD

Dear Mrs. Williams:

We of Life Messengers are appalled at the proposal which is before our city council to legalize prostitution in Seattle, under the pretense that it is a victimless crime. How can we be so naive? The greatest crime in prostitution is against the poor girls who are in one way or another entrapped into this vicious thing.

If prostitution is legalized in Seattle there will be many more girls from our homes who will be enticed and forced into this shameful "occupation." It will likewise throw the doors wide open for thousands more of our citizens to patronize prostitutes. These men will likewise become victims, which will result in their degradation, many times contacting venereal disease, and not to say anything about the wrong they will be doing their wives and their families.

Be sure that God is watching these proceedings. His laws have not changed. If prostitution is declared legal in Seattle you can be sure that God will act in accordance with His law which states, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." This reaping will be on the part of every citizen in Seattle who has had any part, whether passive or active, in legalizing prostitution. There will be a price to pay far beyond anything we can imagine today.

I trust you will display your moral fortitude in opposing this vicious traffic in the lives of our girls and our men. May God give you courage and strength to say and do the right thing.

Very Sincerely,

Ray W. Johnson, General Director

RWJ:rh

Calvary Temple

6810 8TH AVE. N.E., SEATTLE, WA. 98115 · LA 5-7474

April 24, 1972

Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Member of the City Council,

I am writing to you because of my keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is a "victimless crime." Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone can seriously espouse this viewpoint.

When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so ofen accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the "victims" of prostitution everywhere. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe it will be in the best interests of all the citizens of our city to "hold the line" on this point.

Sincerely yours,

Marcus Gaston, Pastor

MARCUS T. GASTON, Pastor - BERT ALLBRITTON, Minister of Youth and Education - ROY SOUTHARD, Minister of Visitation and Evangelism
PAUL TUTMARC, JR., Music Director - PAUL W. CARLSTROM, Deaf Ministry

DAVID V. ABBOTT
Superintendent
FOREST C. BUSH
Superintendent
ROBERT MCDOWELL
Director Christian Education and Camping

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA - CONFERENCE OFFICE - 3120 THIRD AVENUE WEST, SEATTLE, WN. 98119 - (206) 283-7616

April 26, 1972

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Dear Mrs. Williams,

I am writing to express my strong disapproval of any proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle. I stand with Mayor Wes Uhlman and police chief Tillich in opposition to this proposed change.

Any attempt by those in favor of prostitution to classify it as victimless crime cannot really believe that any crime is victimless. If it is a crime, it is perpetrated against some person or some people or some organization. The victims, indeed, are teen age girls and young women that become entrapped.

I strongly urge you to express my deep feeling of opposition to any proposed changes in the criminal code that would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

Sincerely yours,

David V. Abbott

David V. Abbott
Conference Superintendent

DVA//i

Key 73

ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS
RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 12 AM '72

1215 Seneca, Room 426
Seattle, Washington
April 24, 1972

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I do not feel that prostitution should be legalized. I feel that as a United States citizen we are paying enough for unwanted children.

Prostitutes are always willing to sell their bodies to some man off of the street for an evening, but are hardly ever willing to take the responsibility of raising the child if she should become pregnant. If the woman decides to keep the child, the child is very lucky if he receives the home life he is entitled to and needs in order to prevent from spending part of his life in a prison or a rehabilitation center.

I feel if prostitution is legalized, the crime rate will also increase. There are too many young people on the streets today with no place to go and with nothing to do. Their parents has no concern for them, so consequently, they are looking for a way to get some food in their stomachs.

So instead of passing a law that will tear down our society, let's pass some laws that will build it up.

Thank-you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Carolyn Gress

Carolyn Gress

April 25, 1972

Hon. Jeanette Williams,
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Wn. 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams,

RE: LEGALIZATION OF PROSTITUTION

I am very much opposed to the proposal to make prostitution legal in Seattle. I strongly urge you as a council member and fellow citizen to do your best to defeat the proposal on April 27, 1972.

There is no way the legalization of prostitution can make Seattle a better place to live. This is a moral issue and how can we justify this action before our future generations? We have three teen-agers in our family who are very much concerned about this and are writing letters, getting petitions signed by fellow students and teachers, to oppose this proposal. I would hope their faith in our system will be strengthened when they find that their City Council members listen to the voice of the people crying out for the improvement of our city rather than the degradation of it. I feel we have a great responsibility to provide for the future and not look only at the existent conditions.

Yours for a better "home town",

Nancy L. Banks

Mrs. Nancy L. Banks
7531 13th Ave. S.W.
Seattle, Wn. 98106

RENTON WASH.
April 21,1972.

Dear Mrs. Jeanette Williams;

I am writing in protest of the massive effort to legalize prostitution. Also topless dancing. How would you like to have your daughter involved in this display of her body?
The supreme court may not know what pornography is, but I hope you do.
This world is going down the drain fast enough without legalizing any of this.

Yours for a better world,

Mrs. Gn. Bliss
~~[illegible]~~13013 S.E.128Th. St.
Renton Wash. 98055

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAY 1 9 01 AM '72

1624 41st Ave. East
Seattle Wash. 98102

April 27, 1972

Seattle City Council

Dear Members:

As long-time residents and citizens of Seattle we are greatly concerned over the threat to legalize prostitution and urge upon you who are our representatives to reject any changes in that direction.

Sincerely yours,

Alvin E. Westin
Alma C. Westin

To Charles Hirb

Date APR 27 1972 Time 12:46

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Mr. Pam Berick

of

Phone PA. 5-3020

TELEPHONED	✓	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		RETURNED YOUR CALL	

Message Re: getting name on list to speak at hearing

Sharon

Operator

BIRDCO — MAin 2-2234

Telegram
western union

APR 25 PM 1 01

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 7 55 AM '72

WUP014 NL PDB 3 EXTRA SEATTLE WASH 25
SECRETARY SEATTLE COUNCIL, 75 DLY
1106 MUNICIPAL BLDG SEATTLE WASH 98104
MY WIFE AND I ARE AGAINST LEGALIZED PROSTITUTION
RICHARD V HAAS CAROL J HAAS.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 7 55 AM '72

western union
Telegram
western union

WUP021 NL PDF 10 EXTRA

APR 25 PM 3 20

SEATTLE WASH 25

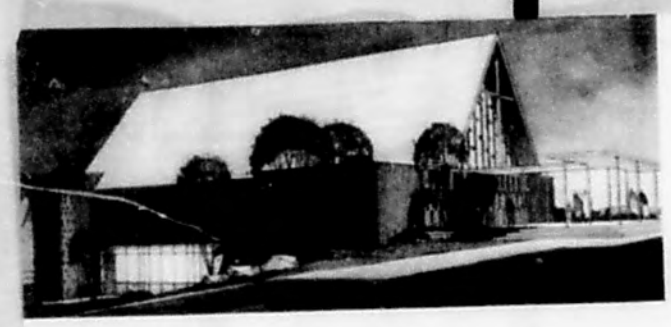
MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL .75 DLY PD

SEATTLE WASH

WE ARE COUNTING ON YOU TO VOTE WITH US AGAINST THE LEGALIZING OF PROSTITUTION

PASTOR DENNIS FINCH AND PASTOR MICHAEL HANFORD

FAITH TEMPLE COMMUNITY CHURCH



First Christian Reformed Church
14555 25TH AVENUE NORTHEAST
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98155

JAY WESSELING, PASTOR
16327 34TH AVE. N.E. — SEATTLE 98155
PHONE EMERSON 5-3776

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 09 AM '72

April 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

To the Seattle City Council:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Seattle Association of Evangelicals which we have endorsed by appending our signatures.

We heartily agree with its stated opposition to legalized prostitution in Seattle and urge the Seattle City Council to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

First Christian Reformed Church
of Seattle

J. F. Van Wageningen

Council Clerk

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 10 AM '72

Seattle Association of Evangelicals

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICALS

1908 South One Hundred and Fourth Street ☆ Seattle, Washington 98168
ROckwell 2-2712

President
REV. W. L. DETLOR
Alderwood Evangelical Presbyterian

Vice-President
REV. L. D. GORDON
Bothell Free Methodist

Treasurer
REV. N. W. McLEAN
Elim Baptist

Secretary
REV. L. V. KIRKPATRICK
Faith Bible

Corresponding Secretary
REV. J. W. GUNTHER
Shoreline Mennonite Brethren

Area Vice-Presidents

REV. M. T. GASTON (North)
Calv[illegible] Temple

REV. A. CUNNINGHAM (South)
Arbor Heights Alliance

REV. D. DANG (Central)
Chinese Christian Fellowship

REV. H. E. WILLARD (East)
Rose Hill United Presbyterian

Committee Chairmen

Social Action
Rev. L. D. ROTI
West Side United Presbyterian

Evangelism
REV. J. L. ROHRBAUGH
Laurelhurst Presbyterian

March 21, 1972

To the Seattle City Council

Dear Members of the City Council:

In view of the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle, the Seattle Association of Evangelicals, representing over a hundred churches, has gone on record as opposing such changes and commends Mayor Uhlman and Police Chief Tielsch for their opposition.

The position that prostitution is a "victimless crime' borders on the ridiculous. The "victims" are teen age girls and young women lured or seduced into lives of shame. The rights of women demand that public officials protect young girls at a time of life when they are very vulnerable. The "victims" of prostitution are the wives and families injured and the innocent children born with birth defects due to the spread of venereal diseases now reaching epidemic proportions in this country. The "victims" are the citizens who are called upon to pay additional taxes and to contribute to voluntary organizations in order to rehabilitate those suffering as a result of prostitution and venereal disease.

In our experience as counsellors who have endeavored to come to the aid of the victims of prostitution, to refer to this as a "victimless crime" is a contradiction in terms.

We recognize that some changes need to be made in the criminal code, but not to undermine the sanctity of marriage and sex relations. The Ten Commandments state unequivocally "Thou shalt not commit adultery". When this commandment is violated, moral deterioration in society and psychological injury to the individual personality inevitably follow.

The Seattle Association of Evangelicals therefore protests to the Seattle City Council any attempt to legalize prostitution and calls upon the members of the Council as responsible elected officials to reject the proposed change[illegible]e law regarding prostitution.

See other side, please.

Sincerely yours,

W. Lyall Detlor, President
Seattle Association of Evangelicals

WLD:rh

To the Seattle City Council:-

The undersigned, members of the First Seattle Christian Reformed Church, hereby express their agreement with the National Evangelic. Association's opposition to legalize prostitution in Seattle, as stated on the reverse side of this paper:-

Paul & Kaekkack, 14720-26th N E 98155
V. F. Van Hoppingin, 15840-35th Ave NE
Rev. Jay A. Hoeksma 16327-34th Ave. NE 98155
Herman A. Quast 3609 N.E. 169th 98155
Sheldon Van Meulgen 14705 30th Ave NE Sea 98163
John C Vreugdenhil 15616 -33rd Ave N.E. Seattle 98155
Douglas H Polonis 19227 - 46th Ave N.E. Seattle 98155
Jerry Lange 17122 - 25th Ave NE Seattle 98155
Leonard J Reynolds 8701 Meridian Ave N Seattle 98103
L C Stanley 6225 NE 196th St. Seattle 98155
Anne Weeres 1025 NW 65 Seattle 98105
M. Kortleven 17410 Brookside NE " 98155
W Dees 7659 10th NW Seattle 98107
H Weesies 1025 NW 65 " 98107
R Eggenkamp 14520 29 Ave NE 98155
J Einfeld 17123 21st Pl NE Seattle 98155
Wm S Lyphout 14057 - 28 NE Seattle 98125
H. Schaal 14615 12th Pl NE Seattle 98011
Arnold Vogel 16501 21st Ave N.E. Seattle 98155
Mrs. Jane Hanson 16359 - 34th N.E. Seattle 98155

To the Seattle City Council:

The undersigned, members of the First Seattle Christian Reformed Church, hereby express their agreement with the Seattle Association of Evangelicals' opposition to legalizing prostitution in Seattle, as stated in the attached letter.

Hielje Van Jenus	2316 N. 116th	Seattle 98133
Roy Odgers	3523 NE 158th pl	Seattle 98155
Bill Odgers	3523 N.E 158 Pl	Seattle 98154
Nena Wessling	16327 34th N.E	Seattle 98155
William H Roosy	16501 34 NE	Seattle 98155
Ev DeRoosy	16501 34 NE	Seattle 98155
Liz Goudzwaard	1545 NE 91	Seattle 98115
Winnifred A Reynolds	16056-34 NE	Seattle, 98155
Robert F. Reynolds	16056-34th N.E.	Seattle, Wa
Howard J Marshall	16756 35th NE	Seattle Wa 98155
Mrs. Barbara W. Reynolds	8911 Meridian ave N.	Seattle, Wash 98103
Clarice Long	2342 N.E. 145th St	Seattle, Wash 98155
Mrs Art DeGroot	16720 Linden ave N	Seattle Wash 98133
Cecile J. Enfield	17723 21st NE	Seattle Wa 98155
Jana Payne	1041 NE PERKINS WY	" " "
Dennis Rorendal	17037 8th Ave NE	" " 98155
Anne Boezhold	17033 52nd N.E.	Seattle 98115
Vernon R Kingma	19526 38th N.E.	Seattle 98155
Ella Vandeweg	14723 - 28th NE	Seattle 98155
Alida E. Vandeweg	14716 - 23rd NE	Seattle. 98155
Lena Van Heyningen	15840 35th Ave	Seattle, 98155
Harold J. Bergman	16048 34th NE	" 98155
Marilyn D Schuyleman	14991 37th Ave NE	98155

To the Seattle City Council:

The undersigned, members of the First Seattle Christian Reformed Church, hereby express their agreement with the Seattle Association of Evangelicals' opposition to legalizing prostitution in Seattle, as stated in the attached letter.

Marilyn Hamman	1249 NE 168th
Donald Hoh	1627 NE 180th
Adrie Vander Laan	1818 NE 177th
Harriet Donnel	12011-36th N.E.
Minerva J Klungel	17122 25th NE.
Ray Zomik	15871 - 37th NE
Mrs. Ray Zomik	15871 - 37th Ave NE
Harold Terpstra	2603 NE 137th
Greta Empfield	14046 - 24th N. E.
A Emerich	12360. 35th E
Harriet Terpstra	2603 NE 137th
Stanley Haverman	10409 3rd N.E.
John Empfield	14046 24th NE
Vera Polanis	19227 - 46th N.E.
Jacqueline Oordt	2609 N. E 169th
Dr. & Mrs. Arnold Hunsperger	536 N 169th
Neal Vanderman	14716-23rd Ave NE.
Adeline Vroegop	15828 30th NE.
Hattie Jager	16540 22nd N. E.
Hulsen Dejong	16540 - 22nd NE
Madeline Hulsman	3215 NE. 143rd St.
Barbara Vander Pol	16004-33rd Ave NE
Gus Vander Pol	16004-33rd ave NE

To the Seattle City Council:

The undersigned, members of the First Seattle Christian Reformed Church, hereby express their agreement with the Seattle Association of Evangelicals' opposition to legalizing prostitution in Seattle, as stated in the attached letter.

Cynthia VanderPol	16004 33rd Ns So. Wa
Victor Kortlever	17410 Brookside N.E.
John De Groot	16720 Sunden Ave.
Bert De Groot	15805-35 NE -
Ina DeKockbock	16305 35 N.E.
Jay O. Ameen	1906 NE 100th
Pete Goudzwaard	1545 NE 91½
Walter B. Hansen	16359 34th Ave. N.E.
Cornelia VanWyk	15010-25th NE.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 2 53 PM '72

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR · CITY OF SEATTLE

WES UHLMAN MAYOR

April 26, 1972

Willard P. Johnson, M.D.
1226 South Judkins
Seattle, Washington 98144

Dear Dr. Johnson:

Thank you for sending a copy of your comments regarding the public health aspects of prostitution. There is no doubt that venereal disease is of epidemic proportions in King County and that steps must be taken to correct that situation. I have serious reservations, however, about legalizing prostitution as a means of halting the spread of venereal disease.

It may be, as you contend, that decriminalizing prostitution would encourage more frequent check-ups. I personally doubt that such would occur without a concrete system of licensing and mandatory inspections, two contingencies not covered in the proposed revised criminal code. Even if these were to occur, however, it is quite possible that the increase in the gross number of exposures resulting from legalization would more than offset the advantages of mandatory check-ups. The simple fact is that we do not know, with certainty, what effect legalized prostitution would have on our rate of venereal disease. I suspect, however, that any resulting change in either direction would be minimal.

The larger questions are the criminal and social problems which legalization would generate. We know for certain that crimes such as extortion and robbery do accompany prostitution, as does drug addiction. Furthermore, the climate and reputation of our city would be very adversely affected by our becoming known as the brothel of the Northwest. These are problems which we simply cannot afford, and it is for these reasons primarily, rather than the medical considerations posed in the Epi-Logic article, that I oppose legalization.

I do appreciate your taking the time to write to me on this matter, and I am forwarding your letter to the City Council so that they may consider it prior to voting on the proposed revisions in the criminal code.

Sincerely,

Wes Uhlman
Mayor

WU:mcl

b.c. City Council
(w/enc.)

RECEIVED MAYOR'S OFFICE
APR 20 '72
ACTION Matty
INFO.
REFER TO:
ACTION
INFO
04
G

Mayor Wesley Uhlman and Members of the Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sirs and Ms.,

The attached material will be largely self-explanatory. I am forwarding it to you at the suggestion of Dr. Pedersen of the Seattle King County Health Department. It is my hope that you will use it in your current deliberations on the proposed deletion of our antiquated and ineffective prostitutions laws. It will be apparent that I regard such laws as contrary to the public interest particularly in the arena of public health. I trust that you will understand that even members of the Department of Public Health are not immune to the trap of permitting a moral issue to blind them to the awful reality of rampant and epidemic venereal disease which presently confronts us. Please do not let the blindness of others misslead your own innate good judgement from the path of doing what you know to be in the public interest.

Sincerely,

Willard P. Johnson

Willard P. Johnson M.D.

WILLARD P. JOHNSON. M.D.
1226 SOUTH JUDKINS
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98144

A. H. B. Pedersen M.D.
Seattle King County Department of Public Health
Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

EPI-LOGIC has spawned a grotesque series of sillogisms in its recent column on legalization of prostitution. I submit that present medical knowledge does NOT weigh against liberalizing existing laws, heavily or otherwise. Present laws do scatter--but do NOT suppress-- prostitution and venereal disease. Moreover, and worse, they HIDE venereal disease behind the barrier of an illegal act, making control of infection an impossibility guaranteed by the full weight of the law. Case finding, thus, is hampered by present legislation.

Laws against prostitution are predicated on moral grounds rather than on practical public health considerations calculated to provide the maximum protection to the public at risk with the predictable result that both the prostitutes and the public at risk suffer. Such laws which impede access by the public to needed health care are bad laws and should be stricken from the books. Repeal of Washington's abortion law has destroyed a barrier to competent, safe termination of unwanted and undesireable pregnancies with consequent reduction in needless deaths due to septic abortions. Anti-prostitution laws should be placed in the same category because they are ineffective and because they represent a very real barrier to needed health care by a rapidly increasing segment of the population.

The Seattle King County Health Department should be in the forefront of efforts to break down such barriers instead of shoring them up by providing misinformation to the City Council and other units of government charged with the responsibility to pass laws in the public interest. I sincerely hope you will reconsider the position you have taken because I believe you have placed the Health Department in a posture that will cause serious loss of credibility among the better informed and responsible elements of the community.

Sincerely,

Willard P. Johnson

Willard P. Johnson M.D.

SKC Seattle-King County
Department of Public Health

Public Safety Building / Seattle, Washington 98104

LAWRENCE BERGNER, M. D., M. P. H.
Director of Public Health

Division of Epidemiology

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Willard P. Johnson, M.D.
USPHS Hospital
1131 - 14th Avenue South
Seattle, Wash. 98144

MARCH

	1972 MARCH Cases	5-Year MARCH Median 1967-1971	To Date 1972	5-Year Median to Date 1967-1971
CHICKENPOX	481	461	1365	1295
GERMAN MEASLES	89	133	157	239
GONOCOCCAL DISEASE	479	388	1291	1065
INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS	56	59	186	163
MEASLES	58	5	146	21
MUMPS	375	316	999	988
SALMONELLOSIS	12 (11 Outbreaks)	10	32 (29)	30
SHIGELLOSIS	22 (20 Outbreaks)	6	33 (28)	11
SYPHILIS	11	3	23	9
TUBERCULOSIS	7	19	21	45

EPI-LOGIC.....

The controversy over legalizing houses of prostitution in Seattle is of direct concern to us. Granted, prostitution cannot be totally eliminated from society - it can be repressed and scattered. Present medical knowledge weighs heavily against liberalizing existing laws. Consultation with state and national medical experts supports "Epi-Logic": (1) There is, currently, no safe medical way of keeping prostitutes free of infection for any significant period. Most cities, including Seattle, report a constant gonorrhea infection rate of 25% or more in this "group". (2) Concentrating such a high-risk group for assembly-line service INCREASES the exposure rate to non-infected individuals. (3) Though preventive measures are available to both prostitute and customer, such means will not be used effectively. (4) At present, prostitutes and customers account for about 10% of venereal disease infections. Legalizing prostitution would, in our estimation, increase this source of spread. THE ABOVE MESSAGE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THOSE WHO MUST DECIDE THE ISSUE. We invite your comments.

EPIDEMIC PLEURODYNIA (BORNHOLM DISEASE).....

A localized outbreak of this painful but benign disease occurred in a meat packing plant this month. Among nine women affected [illegible]

SOURED NOTES.....

Sixty of 72 college band members de severe, gastroenteritis with fever on day concert tour of Oregon and Californ Enroute, several were given emergency by doctors; however, the "band played cancelling only one concert. Investig to determine cause of outbreak is unde

EPI-TAPS.....

"He who toots own horn, may become def

WELL, DOG-GONE.....

A dog infected a 14-month old girl, talized for one week with Salmonella A day prior to illness, she visited a and played on the floor with the dog. identical organism was recovered fro dog's stool, child's stool, household The aunt and a young cousin also becam S. berta was isolated from their stool

BIRTH CANAL HAZARD.....

A two-day old baby developed fever arrhea in a hospital. Stool culture Salmonella. The mother was not ill, tum; however, two months' prior to de she experienced fever and gastroenteri ten days. After her hospital confine she submitted a stool specimen to our tory. Salmonella was isolated. Appar

925 Terrace Street, Corner of Terry & Terrace, Seattle, Washington 98104
MU 2-3050 Ext. 631

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

March 20, 1972

Ms. Lisa Walterskirchen
307 18th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Dear Ms. Walterskirchen:

This is to let you know that I am in favor of the proposed revised criminal code as it regards the practice of prostitution within the city of Seattle. I am in favor for removing criminal penalties for prostitution when this behavior is engaged in a private fashion. The factors that go into causing a woman to make a decision to engage in the practice of prostitution are fairly complex and I do not think that justice will be served by increasing the penalties against the women who are engaged in this practice.

Sincerely,

William M. Womack, M.D.

WMW:ms

Seattle, Wa 98106
apil 26, 1972

Mrs Jeanette Williams

Dear mrs wilkens I am very
Concerned and against the
measure of legalized prostitution
in Seattle.

I hope you will ~~be~~ see
your way clear to oppose
this in Seattle.

Thank you
mrs J. O. Nelson
1262 S W. orchard
Seattle, Wash.
98106

15602 Ash Way
Lynnwood. Washington 98036
April 25. 1972

To the Secretary
To the Seattle City Council

Dear Member of the Seattle City Council:

I am opposed to the legalizing of prostitution. It would add to wrecked lives of our young people, It would make more broken homes. There would be more murdering of lovers by women's husbands. Many young girls would commit suicide because they did not want children without a husband. There would be more people crippled because of venereal disease. Our taxes would go up be cause of the girls needing help and the extra criminals and the unwanted children. Also there would be the need of extra state aid for the people that are crippled and made feeble minded by the extra venereal diseases. We should be warned by the rapid decline, deterioriation and passing of other nations as soon as they let down their standards in regard to sex.

Thank you for giving this matter your consideration.
Please distribute to my colleagues. Thank you much.
Birdie Evangeline Morris

I am a registered voter in Seattle.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 38 AM '72

Seattle, Wn.
Apr. 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn. 98104

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you because of the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

Those that favor legalized prostitution contend that it is a "victimless crime." How can any crime be called victimless? True, prostitution has been with us since the beginning of mankind - so has murder. The crime, disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution should be controlled and not legalized.

I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

Very truly yours,

Martha Westling

Martha Westling
807 No. 50th
Seattle 3, Wn.

Seattle, Wa
April 24, 1972

Seattle City Counsil
Seattle, Wunn.
Washington

DCM N
ADD TO FILE
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 32 AM '72

Dear Sirs;

Seattle City Counsil Committee,
Committee Of The Whole;
I am voting against legalization
of Prostitution.
I am a registered voter

Respectfully,

Mrs) Mabel Swane
11521 - 9th N.E.
Seattle, Wa
98125

NEED DOC TO FILE

I am against legalizing prostitution

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 29 AM '72

Marie Irene
14201 37th Ave N.E
Seattle

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ADD TO FILE

April 23, 1972

Secretary Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Sea. Wash 98104

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 24 AM '72

Dear Members of the City Council.

I am writing because of a keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle. I'd claim that this is a victimless crime is hard for me to understand. I am a father of 4 daughters and I don't want an opportunity like legalized prostitution to come to this town. When you consider the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality,

the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the "victims" of prostitution everywhere. It is my opinion, to hope all of the problems connected with prostitution will disapear if it is legalyed is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

No doubt certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for undertaking this task. However I urge you

to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe this to be in the best interests of all our citizens of our city to hold the line on this point.

Sincerely Yours
Milton Lamb
1247 N.E. 69th.
Sea. 98115. Wn.

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 21 AM '72

Dear Sir,

I wish to express my protest on the subject of legalized prostitution.

I feel it is wrong and immoral! It will do no good to any person and will only open doors to further crime in our Seattle area.

How can anyone expect this law to bring good to mankind?

Please consider my protest along with many other Seattle Christians.

Sincerely

Legal Voters

Mrs Wm. Stone
11542 Roosevelt Way NE
Seattle Wash. 98125

Please consider our wholehearted agreement.

Mrs Hester Sparling 4520 Phinney N Seattle

Mrs Gladys Dedrick 11536 Roosevelt Way NE
Seattle Wash 98125

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April 23, 1972.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 56 AM '72

Sec. Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing to you because of my keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is as "victimless crime". Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone can seriously espouse this viewpoint.

When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the victims of prostitution everywhere. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

(over)

I firmly believe it will be in the best interests of all citizens of our city to hold the line on this point.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Maude E. Bean
331 N.E. Longwood Pl., 98115.

ACKN
ADD TO FILE

JESUS SAID, "I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND THE LIFE."

The Chinese Christian Fellowship

REVEREND CITY COUNCIL

917 JAMES ST.
SEATTLE, WASH. 98104

APR 26 9 24 AM '72

TEL. MA 4-4764

April 25, 1972

The Secretary
Seattle City Council
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir: Re. Legalizing Prostitution

I thoroughly concur with the position taken by the Seattle Association of Evangelicals and I wish to register my objection to such possible legalization.

We have been doing so well in fighting against crime here and we trust that every effort should be made in that direction and legalizing a pernicious crime is certainly not contributing to the welfare of this city.

Yours truly,

Duncan Dang

cc. Mr. Liem Tuai

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

APR 26 9 40 AM '72

2429 - 55th S. W.
Seattle, Wash. 98116

April 25, 1972

ACKN
ADD TO FILE

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

I would like to voice my opinion on the question of legalized prostitution in Seattle. I am very much against legalizing prostitution and I urge you to also take a "NO" position on this.

I am a twenty-one year old registered voter, work as a file clerk for an insurance company, and I make a low income; however, I would like to know that my opinion and my letter will make some kind of difference in the outcome of the final decision.

I believe this country is falling into moral decay and that it is only the individual voter who will be able to stop, or delay this by his own interest and action in public affairs. My reasons for taking a "NO" position are:

I would not do this myself, nor would I want my mother to, nor my daughter, nor my best friend or worst enemy, nor do I think that it is helping any girl who is now a prostitute. On the contrary, it is very degrading and causes severe emotional and social problems.

God has set a standard for us in the Bible, and I believe God's word. He tells us not to be fornicators or adulterers. I believe that God's love and His power is working in this city and in this nation; and that knowing His grace and His love individually will bring about the great moral change that is needed. We must stand up and speak out against the spread of immorality and prevent, if only by law, the increase of our immorality against God.

Sincerely,

Dianna Osbun

Dianna L. Osbun

ACKN
ADD TO FILE

Harold R. Gresset, Builder

15916 - 22ND S.W. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98166 CHerry 4-2427

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 45 AM '72

April 25, 1972

Secretary
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

I am writing this to request the council to reject proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

We feel strongly that liberalization of existing laws would benifit no one. Evidence available to us indicates that many problems accompany prostitution. We don't need any more.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

Harold R. Gresset

HRG:jg

RCKN
ADD TO FILE

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 49 AM '72

4134 42nd N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105
April 22, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Members of the City Council:

I understand that the meeting regarding possible changes in the Criminal Code - particularly the very serious matter of prostitution - are to be continued this Thursday. This letter is being written to express my deep concern, and to solicit your attention and cooperation in preventing any changes in the laws governing prostitution.

We have all heard the pros and cons argued by those who have the interests of these unfortunate women, especially the young girls who so often innocently find theselves trapped in this situation; and those who have only a completely selfish interest of increased monetary gains and would seek to change the present laws regardless of the tragic consequences to others. I do not see any need to go into any of the sordid details that have been already set forth in great detail by both our own very capable Chief of Police, and the F. B. I., who unquestionably should be in a position to be very well informed in these matters; however, I would ask you to study their reports very diligently before making any changes in these so called "victimless" laws.

Thank you for your consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

A. W. Roberts

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ADD TO FILE

clark's RESTAURANT ENTERPRISES INC.

Offices 1319 Dexter Avenue North • Seattle, Washington 98109 • Telephone ATwater 2-3519

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 58 AM '72

April 24, 1972

Secretary City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

Regarding: Legalizing Prostitution

If our country is to be a strong healthy country it must not let low morals rule. By legalizing prostitution we are sanctioning it. - The bible does not sanction it! And remember our country was founded on the bible. - Low morals weaken the fibers of any nation.

Perhaps we cannot stop them, but we needn't give them the nod of approval.

A concerned citizen —

Donna Morse
7811-189th Pl SW
Edmonds, Wn. -

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 56 AM '72

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ADD TO FILE

4142 S. W. Frontenac
Seattle, Wa. 98116

April 25, 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Gentlemen:

As citizens of Seattle who wish to have a city of which they can be proud, we strenuously oppose the liberalization of prostitution in our city. We, therefore, respectfully request that the Council reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

Very truly yours,

Minnie R Strum
Oscar M Strum

ACKD
ADD TO FILE

Bethel of Shoreline
American Lutheran Church
N.E. 175th St. and 8th Ave. N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98155
EMerson 2-3666

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 55 AM '72

Carl O. Pederson, S.T.D., *Pastor*
Office: 17404 8th Ave. N.E.
Home: 18284 Springdale Ct., 98177
Telephone LIncoln 2-3817

April 25th. 1972

Members of the Seattle Cith Council:

Many people of the Seattle community are greatly distressed at the proposed changes in the criminal code, particularly as they concern the matter of pornography, prostitution and resultant crime which is the natural outgrowth of relaxation where these are concerned.

At this moment we are particularly concerned with the problem of prostitution, referred to by its proponents as the 'victimless crime' which anyone who had had to deal with its horrible results, as utterly ridiculous. We, in the church, and also others who deal with social concerns know what it involves, and it is not good.

I am speaking for the five hundred members of my church, living in, or very close to Seattle, urging you to turn thumbs down on the proposed changes.

Respectfully submitted

Carl Pederson

Dr. Carl O.Pederson, Pastor.

ACKN
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ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS
RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 26 9 16 AM '72

12711 11th N.W.
Seattle, Washington
April 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing because of my deep concern in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It is difficult for me to accept the idea that we might as well make prostitution legal because it has, does and will exist in the future. This is not a "victimless crime". Young girls lead into prostitution many times become prisoners to their way of life. The psychological and spiritual injuries caused, the drug abuse, disease and crime involved cause me to feel that there are many victims. It is my opinion that the problems involved with prostitution will not disappear if it is legalized.

I commend the City Council for taking on the task of making changes in the existing criminal code. However, I urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. It is my hope that the citizens of our city will not be pressured into legalizing prostitution and then seeing what a "Pandora's Box" of trouble it really is.

Sincerely,

Evelyne J. Marwood

Evelyne J. Marwood

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 21 9 02 AM '72

Ammended
Add to file

April 19, 1972
19721 - 86th Pl. W.
Edmonds, Wash. 98020

Secretary,
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Sir:

Please add my name to those protesting the legalization of prostitution. If you, the councilmen of Seattle, have any morals you must know prostitution is immoral. We all realize it will continue, whether legal or not, but let's not declare it socially acceptable through legalization.

Thank you,

Barbara L. Perlatti

Barbara L. Perlatti

File - Criminal Code 4-24

Faith Bible Church

128-18th Avenue • Seattle 22, Washington
EAst 2-8044

April 21, 1972

The Honorable Lem Tuai
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr, Tuai;

I wish to commend your opposition to the legalizing of prostitution in Seattle,

Recently some prostitutes have given testimony advocating the repeal of laws prohibiting prostitution, I wish that these same persons could give testimonies ten years from now, Their accounts of problems with guilt and loss of self-esteem, loneliness and difficulties in disassociating themselves from prostitution would verify that they will have suffered from the very practice which they now seek to further,

The contribution of prostitution to divorce and the spread of veneral disease to innocent victims not directly involved as well as the robberies and attacks upon the men involved are some of the consequences of disregarding the warnings of the Bible against prostitution,

It is impossible to dictate the morals of another, But laws do serve as an important restraining influence to the moral degeneration of our society, I believe that the laws against prostitution are an essential safeguard in preventing severe physical, psychological and spiritual damage to uninformed individuals and in upholding the solidarity of the most important institution of society - the home,

I call upon the members of the Seattle City Council to reject all proposals to legalize prostitution in our city,

Sincerely yours,

Lee V. Kirkpatrick

Lee V, Kirkpatrick
Pastor

Alderwood Evangelical Presbyterian Church
2019 164TH STREET S.W.
ALDERWOOD MANOR, WASHINGTON 98036

REV. W. LYALL DETLOR, PASTOR
PHONE RO 2-2712

Reformed Presbyterian Church,
Evangelical Synod

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 39 AM '72

April 25, 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Gentlemen:

Although our church is located in the suburbs and not within the city limits, some of our families with young people, including daughters, do live in the City proper. We are concerned that none of these young people be victimized by the "victimless crime" of prostitution which will greatly increase if the proposed change in the criminal code to legalize prostitution is adopted by the City Council.

Whatever is done in Seattle, moreover, profoundly affects life in the suburbs where our church is located. Our congregation was informed last Sunday of the proposal before the City Council, and the Session now urges you to reject the proposed change in the law in the interests of the people of greater Seattle.

Yours truly,

Earl O. Boynton

Clerk of Session

Copy to Mr. Lem Tuai, President
Seattle City Council

Westminster Assembly

14550 Westminster Way N., Seattle 98133 EMerson 4-5200

Jesse W. Wilkinson, Pastor

April 24, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 39 AM '72

Secretary
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Gentlemen and Ladies of the Council:

Regarding your consideration of amendments to ordinances that would legalize prostitution.

The Congregation of Westminster Assebmly would strongly urge you not to give favorable consideration of proposed legislation that would legalize prostitution.

In spite of all of the liberal discussion of victimless crimes, etc. the fact is that open prostitution is detrimental to a community.

Encouraging any type of immoral conduct will create severe problems in our society. Our law enforcement agencies, social service organizations, churches and similar institutions attempting to help the tremendous number of confused youth and adults, appeal to you not to confound the problem by lifting the present restrictions on open immoral conduct.

Rest assured we will be praying for you in this time of decision.

Sincerely,

Ruben A Wilson

Ruben A. Wilson, Jr., Pastor
Westminster Assembly

RAW:j

The LIFE MESSENGERS

3530 Bagley Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98103
Melrose 2-8500

An Evangelical Interdenominational Witness—Serving the Lord World Wide

INTO ALL THE WORLD

April 26, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 38 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

This is to put us of Life Messengers on record as being definitely against any legalizing of prostitution in the city of Seattle.

Very Sincerely,

Ray W. Johnson, General Director

RWJ:rlt

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 38 AM '72

414 N. E. 73rd
Seattle, Washington 98115
April 25, 1972

President Lem Tuai and Council Members
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear President Tuai and Council Members:

This letter is to urge you all to seriously consider the consequences of an affirmative vote for legalized prostitution. This is not a "victimless" crime and the legalization of prostitution would open the door to any number of possible situations which would only bring grief, distress and harm to members of this city.

Some would say that the rights of "adults" engaged in such activities are being violated when legal action can be taken against them for participating in prostitution; however, a society must have boundaries and guidelines delineating between harmful activities and those which are not. Perhaps some cases of prostitution would seem outwardly "victimless", but are any or all of you ready to accept the responsibility for possible situations which may arise from placing the term "legal" on prostitution? What side-lining activities may arise when persons turn the term "legal" to their own ends? Who, then, will be the victims?

As voting members of this city, we strongly urge you, President Tuai, and you, Councilmen Sam Smith, George Cooley, Wayne Larkin, John Miller, Tim Hill and Bruce Chapman, and Councilwomen, Phyllis Lamphere and Jeanette Williams, to vote against legalized prostitution at the upcoming council meeting on the issue. Prostitution has never been right in a society and time has not changed that.

Very sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Holland, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Holland, Jr.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 38 AM '72

DAVID V. ABBOTT
Superintendent
FOREST C. BUSH
Superintendent
ROBERT MCDOWELL
Director Christian Education and Camping

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA · CONFERENCE OFFICE · 3120 THIRD AVENUE WEST, SEATTLE, WN. 98119 · (206) 283-7616

April 25, 1972

The Secretary of the Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wn..

Dear Secretary, Seattle City Council,

I am writing to express my strong disapproval of any proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle. I stand with Mayor Wes Uhlman and police chief Tillich in opposition to this proposed change.

Any attempt by those in favor of prostitution to classify it as victimless crime cannot really believe that any crime is victimless. If it is a crime, it is perpetrated against some person or some people or some organization. The victims, indeed, are teen age girls and young women that become entrapped.

I strongly urge you to express my deep feeling of opposition to any proposed changes in the criminal code that would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

Sincerely yours,

David V. Abbott

David V. Abbott
Conference Superintendent

DVA/i

Key 73

Calvary Temple

6810 8TH AVE. N.E., SEATTLE, WA. 98115 · LA 5-7474

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 37 AM '72

April 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing to your because of my keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is a "victimless crime." Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone can seriously espouse this viewpoint.

When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the "victims" of prostitution everywhere. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe it will be in the best interests of all the citizens of our city to "hold the line" on this point.

Sincerely yours,

Marcus Gaston mj

Marcus Gaston, Pastor

MARCUS T. GASTON, Pastor - BERT ALLBRITTON, Minister of Youth and Education - ROY SOUTHARD, Minister of Visitation and Evangelism
PAUL TUTMARC, JR., Music Director - PAUL W. CARLSTROM, Deaf Ministry

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 37 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

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Sincerely yours,

~~Marcus Gaston, Pastor~~

Lena R Clark
1529 1st Ave W
Seattle Wash.
98119

MEMO *from the Desk of*

ROBERT O. SPURR, Principal
King's Garden Elementary School

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 36 AM '72

TO Secretary, DATE 4/25/72
RE Seattle City Council

My staff of teachers have asked me to write concerning proposed changes in legislation that might legalize prostitution.

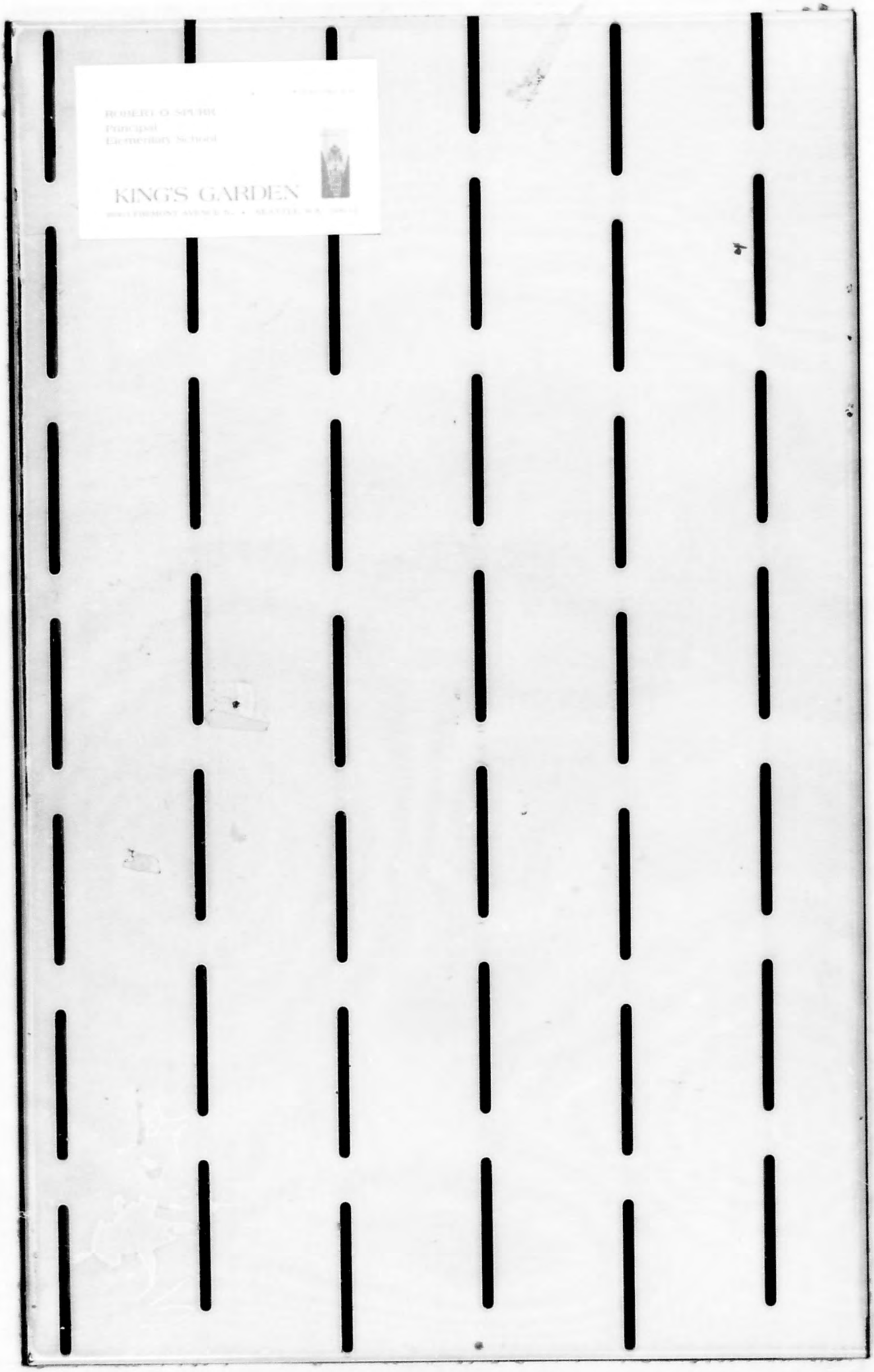
Recently I heard what happened in Copenhagen when this action was taken, and I'm sure neither you nor I nor our Council members want to see this in our beloved Seattle.

May we encourage you to do what you can to keep Seattle a "special" city — free from moral as well as physical pollution.

Thank you and God bless you.

Robert O. Spurr

"Sharing Christ World-wide through Christ-Centered Education"


KING'S GARDEN

a school
for the
CHRISTIAN
COMMUNITY . . .

King's Garden School

1972-3

19303 Fremont Avenue North • Seattle 98133 • LI 2-3131

King's Garden School addresses itself to the educational and spiritual values of the Christian community. School leadership is determined that the school will excel at every level, in every department, as God enables.

Development of the school program takes into account the whole person's needs. The comprehensive curriculum includes Bible classes for every student, taught from a non-denominational basis. Students are encouraged to share their faith in real situations including foreign cultures.

The school is committed to helping every student become all that he potentially is with a vision to use every talent vigorously "as to the Lord." We encourage our students to serve God by serving people in His Name.

The Kings' Garden school community extends, through bus service, from Everett to central Seattle, from Bothell to Magnolia Hill.

The school's philosophy of education has its basis in the teachings of the Bible-believing church and the united Christian home.

King's Garden School is committed to the Christian faith and world view. The approach with the student is not so much to shelter him as it is to help the student learn and apply right principles by which to interpret his world.

DETERMINED TO EXCEL . . .

DEDICATED TO EVANGELIZE . . .

DECISIVE TO SERVE . . .

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

About 80% of King's graduates enter college after graduation, some receiving scholarships to the finest institutions of higher education. King's grade school students regularly achieve excellent and superior scores on standardized achievement tests.

Although students who come to King's do not always possess a knowing faith at enrollment, nearly all the students encounter and personalize forgiveness through Jesus Christ during their attendance at King's. The staff all encourage their students to identify with Christ in positive living.

The leadership of King's Garden School is committed to a practical Christian education. Pre-college coursework is emphasized, but not to the exclusion of the need for pre-vocational training programs.

. . . About King's Garden Schools . . .

Grades: Pre-kindergarten through high school

Enrollment: About 600.

Co-educational, day school.

Bus service, most areas of greater Seattle.

Location: Wooded campus of the King's Garden,
19303 Fremont Avenue North
Richmond Highlands
North end of King County

Founded: 1950

Features: Full-day academic pre-school. Music and Art instruction. Special reading instruction. Complete instrumental program. Bible taught regularly as a class. Retreats, chapels, trips, etc. Junior-senior high interscholastic athletics, Cascade "A" League. Complete academic curriculum. Summer school and ski school.

King's Garden curriculum and staff qualify for state accreditation.

King's Garden School is financed by tuition and contributions from its many friends. The tuition charge is $50.00 per family per year. While parents' honor-support gifts are not a condition of enrollment, it should be clear that honor-support pledges of the parents are the major source of operating funds for the school.

It is suggested, therefore, that each family make a monthly fair-share contribution based on this annual schedule:

	P-K & K Age 4-5	*Grade 1-6*	*Junior 7-9*	*Senior 10-12*
1st child	$ 590	$ 840	$ 920	$1000
2nd child	1180	1200	1285	1370
3rd child		1420	1505	1590
Each additional child		$200.		

"The Bible, as God's revealed Message, offers guidance for life-style setting of a higher order than that suggested by research or popular consensus."

—EDWIN L. SHAW
School Superintendent

Fees:

Tuition due at registration $50 per family per year.

Application — new students — $12 per student.

Late registration — $5.00
(new students after opening day)

Transportation — optional
$130 first student
185 two students
230 three students
240 maximum fee, four or more students

NOTE: These fees include all costs of the basic school program: materials, books, and insurance. Extra: lunches, private music lessons, interscholastic football insurance, and interscholastic athletic towel fees. There will be other optional materials and programs during the year which students may opt to buy.

Admission Standards

It is important that parents of prospective students understand and support Biblically Christian educational motives, as well as the specific standards of performance, conduct, and appearance expected of King's students.

Any student, regardless of race or color, with average or better academic aptitude and emotional health may apply to King's Garden School. Acceptance is based on results of personal interview, character references, and former school record.

Students coming to King's are expected to do all they can to strengthen the school community. Every student is to contribute to the other students' well-being.

Students must be of suitable age for the grade assigned (birthday before November 1 for those entering pre-kindergarten through first grade).

No student will be admitted directly following suspension or expulsion from another school. Such a student must prove himself elsewhere before enrollment at King's Garden.

Attendance at King's Garden is a privilege, not a right.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 36 AM '72

Secretary Seattle City Council.
Dear members of the City Council

I am writing to you because of my interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is a victimless crim. Personally it is hard for me to see how anyone can seriously espouse this viewpoint When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced in to lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that ~~that~~ so often accompany prostitution and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the victims of prostitution every where. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I sincerely believe it will be in the best interest of all the citizens of our city to hold the line on this point

Sincerely yours.
Kristian Loeliger
15515 Wallingford N. Seattle
98133

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 32 AM '72

12502 Densmore Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98133
April 25, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Gentlemen:

As bona fide citizens of your beautiful city; both my husband and I like to feel we can have the utmost confidence in every city Council member. Their decisions not only represent the people, but affect the thousands of people they represent.

In your decisions on"legalized prostitution" we trust that you have studied the pros and cons, as well as your police force as there cities or towns that can keep a close enough check on those who manage this type of operation, to prevent the swaying of underaged and ofttimes underprivileged girls along this avenue. It also adds a burden to the already overloaded doctors and public health department, not to speak of lowering the status of our society.

We cast our votes against "legalized prostitution". We hate to think of our city having a reputation of this type.

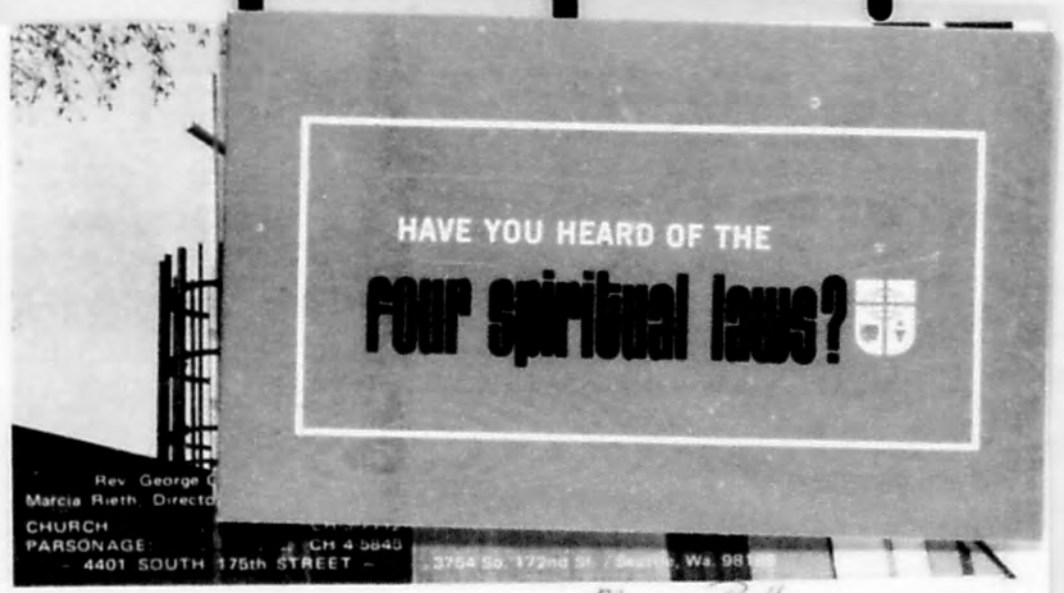
Yours very sincerely,

Nell W. Carlson

Nell W. Carlson

Paul B. F. Carlson

Paul B. F. Carlson



Nonia Rieth

McMicken Heights Baptist Church
3754 So. 172nd Street
Seattle, Washington 98188

April 24, 1972

Dear Council Members:

As a citizen of the United States and a resident of the Seattle area, I would like to urge the Council Members not to Legalize prostitution

As a person whose life has been changed because of a personal relationship with Jesus Christ, I believe the Bible teaches how we can live the most abundant life.

The Bible definitely forbids fornication - Exodus 20:14; Matthew 15:18-19, Galatians 5:19-21; Colossians 3:5; I Thessalonians 4:3, etc.

God knows what is best for us and so for our own good He tells us not to commit fornication

As a county, we are inwardly decaying and going farther away from God. Legalizing prostitution will only take us deeper into sin & decay. We need to turn back to God and see our need to have a vital, life-changing encounter with Jesus Christ.

Thank you. Sincerely,
Marcia J. Rieth

Apr. 26, 1972

Marcia Rieth
McMicken Heights Baptist Church
3754 So. 172nd Street
Seattle, Washington 98188

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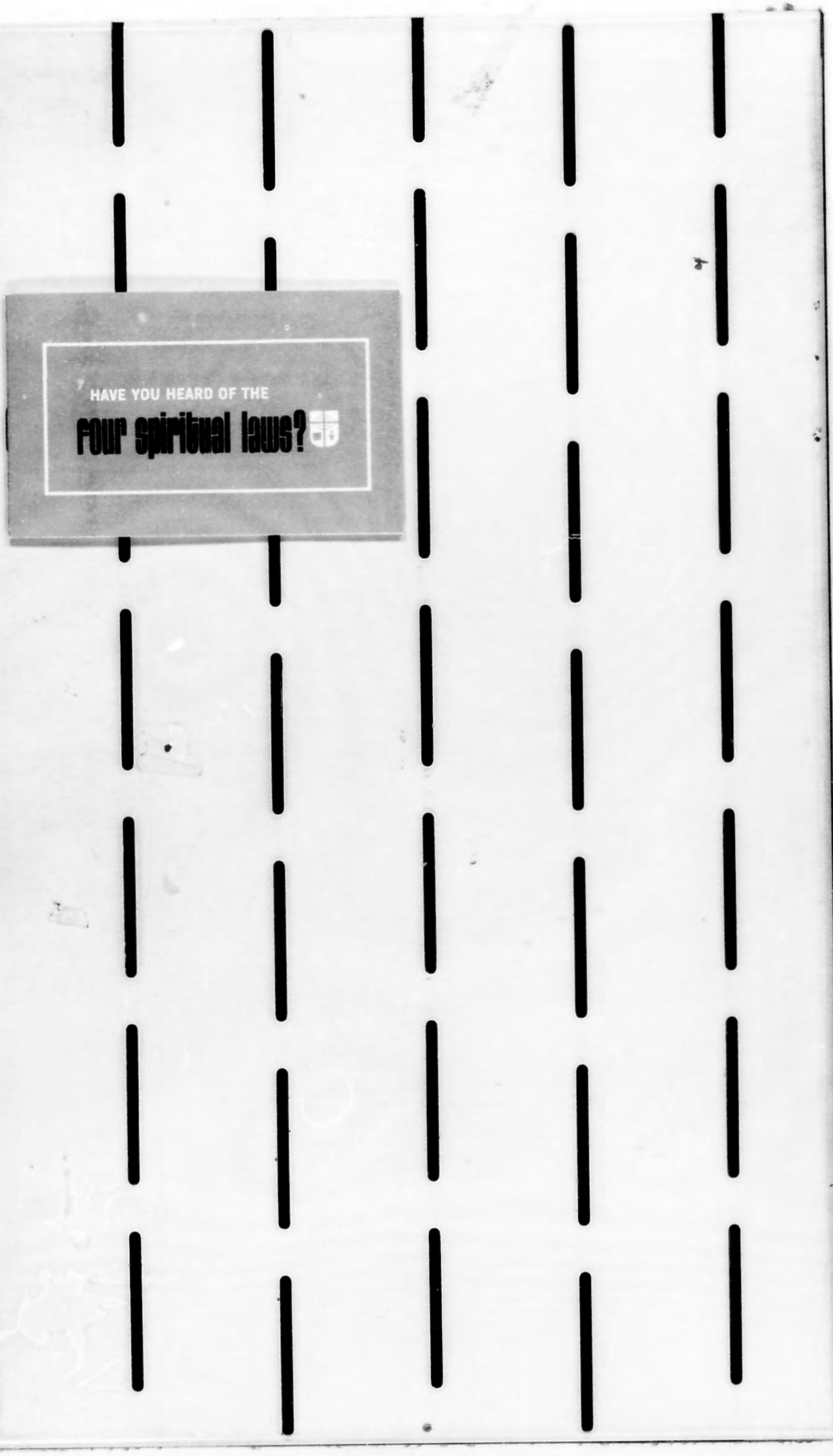
Thank you. Sincerely,
Marcia J. Rieth


HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE
four spiritual laws?

Just as there are physical laws that govern the physical universe, so are there spiritual laws which govern your relationship with God.

LAW ONE

GOD **LOVES** YOU, AND HAS A WONDERFUL **PLAN** FOR YOUR LIFE.

(References contained in this booklet should be read in context from the Bible wherever possible.)

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GOD'S LOVE

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life" (John 3:16).

GOD'S PLAN

(Christ speaking) "I came that they might have life, and might have it abundantly" (that it might be full and meaningful) (John 10:10).

Why is it that most people are not experiencing the abundant life?

2

Because

LAW TWO

MAN IS **SINFUL** AND **SEPARATED** FROM GOD, THUS HE CANNOT KNOW AND EXPERIENCE GOD'S LOVE AND PLAN FOR HIS LIFE.

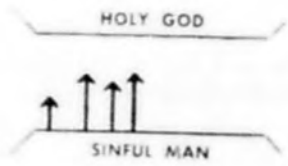
MAN IS SINFUL

"For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God" (Romans 3:23).

Man was created to have fellowsnip with God; but, because of his own stubborn self-will, he chose to go his own independent way and fellowship with God was broken. This self-will, characterized by an attitude of active rebellion or passive indifference, is an evidence of what the Bible calls sin.

MAN IS SEPARATED

"For the wages of sin is death" (spiritual separation from God) (Romans 6:23).



God is holy and man is sinful. A great chasm separates the two. Man is continually trying to reach God and the abundant life through his own efforts: good life, ethics, philosophy, etc.

The Third Law gives us the only answer to this dilemma . . .

HE IS THE ONLY WAY

"Jesus said to him, 'I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no one comes to the Father, but through Me'" (John 14:6).

God has bridged the chasm which separates us from Him by sending His Son, Jesus Christ, to die on the cross in our place.

It is not enough just to know these three laws . . .

3

LAW THREE

JESUS CHRIST IS GOD'S **ONLY** PROVISION FOR MAN'S SIN. THROUGH HIM YOU CAN KNOW AND EXPERIENCE GOD'S LOVE AND PLAN FOR YOUR LIFE.

HE DIED IN OUR PLACE

"But God demonstrates His own love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us" (Romans 5:8).

HE ROSE FROM THE DEAD

"Christ died for our sins . . . He was buried . . . He was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures . . . He appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve. After that He appeared to more than five hundred . . ." (I Corinthians 15:3-6).

HE IS THE ONLY WAY

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It is not enough just to know these three laws . . .

4

LAW FOUR

WE MUST INDIVIDUALLY **RECEIVE** JESUS CHRIST AS SAVIOR AND LORD; THEN WE CAN KNOW AND EXPERIENCE GOD'S LOVE AND PLAN FOR OUR LIVES.

WE MUST RECEIVE CHRIST

"But as many as received Him, to them He gave the right to become children of God, even to those who believe in His name" (John 1:12).

WE RECEIVE CHRIST THROUGH FAITH

"For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, that no one should boast" (Ephesians 2. 8,9).

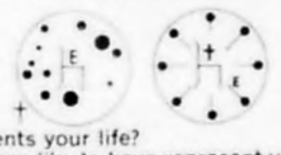
WE RECEIVE CHRIST BY PERSONAL INVITATION

(Christ is speaking): "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any one hears My voice and opens the door, I will come in to him" (Revelation 3:20).

Receiving Christ involves turning to God from self, trusting Christ to come into our lives, to forgive our sins and to make us what He wants us to be. It is not enough to give intellectual assent to His claims or to have an emotional experience.

These two circles represent two kinds of lives:

SELF-CONTROLLED LIFE
E—Ego or finite self on the throne
†—Christ outside the life
•—Interests controlled by self, often resulting in discord and frustration



CHRIST-CONTROLLED LIFE
†—Christ on the throne of the life
E—Ego—self dethroned
•—Interests under control of infinite God, resulting in harmony with God's plan

Which circle represents your life?
Which circle would you like to have represent your life?

The following explains how you can receive Christ:

YOU CAN RECEIVE CHRIST RIGHT NOW THROUGH PRAYER

(Prayer is talking with God)

God knows your heart and is not so concerned with your words as He is with the attitude of your heart. The following is a suggested prayer:

"Lord Jesus, I need You. I open the door of my life and receive You as my Savior and Lord. Thank You for forgiving my sins. Take control of the throne of my life. Make me the kind of person You want me to be."

Does this prayer express the desire of your heart?

If it does, pray this prayer right now, and Christ will come into your life, as He promised.

HOW TO KNOW THAT CHRIST IS IN YOUR LIFE

Did you receive Christ into your life? According to His promise in Revelation 3:20, where is Christ right now in relation to you? Christ said that He would come into your life. Would He mislead you? On what authority do you know that God has answered your prayer? (The trustworthiness of God Himself and His Word.)

THE BIBLE PROMISES ETERNAL LIFE TO ALL WHO RECEIVE CHRIST

"And the witness is this, that God has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He who has the Son has the life; he who does not have the Son of God does not have the life. These things I have written to you who believe in the name of the Son of God, in order that you may know that you have eternal life" (I John 5:11-13).

Thank God often that Christ is in your life and that He will never leave you (Hebrews 13:5). You can know that the living Christ indwells you, and that you have eternal life, from the very moment you invite Him in on the basis of His promise. He will not deceive you.

DO NOT DEPEND UPON FEELINGS

The promise of God's Word, not our feelings, is our authority. The Christian lives by faith (trust) in the trustworthiness of God Himself and His Word. This train diagram illustrates the relationship between **fact** (God and His Word), **faith** (our trust in God and His Word), and **feeling** (the result of our faith and obedience) (John 14:21).

The train will run with or without the caboose. However, it would be futile to attempt to pull the train by the caboose. In the same way, we, as Christians, do not depend on feelings or emotions, but place our faith (trust) in the trustworthiness of God and the promises of His Word.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE RECEIVED CHRIST

The moment that you, as an act of faith, received Christ, many things happened, including the following:

1. Christ came into your life (Revelation 3:20 and Colossians 1:27).
2. Your sins were forgiven (Colossians 1:14).
3. You became a child of God (John 1:12).
4. You began the great adventure for which God created you (John 10:10; II Corinthians 5:17 and I Thessalonians 5:18).

Can you think of anything more wonderful that could happen to you than receiving Christ? Would you like to thank God in prayer right now for what He has done for you? The very act of thanking God demonstrates faith.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTIAN GROWTH

Spiritual growth results from trusting Jesus Christ. "The righteous man shall live by faith" (Galatians 3:11). A life of faith will enable you to trust God increasingly with every detail of your life, and to practice the following:

G Go to God in prayer daily (John 15:7).
R Read God's Word daily (Acts 17:11)—begin with the Gospel of John.
O Obey God, moment by moment (John 14:21).
W Witness for Christ by your life and words (Matthew 4:19; John 15:8).
T Trust God for every detail of your life (I Peter 5:7).
H Holy Spirit — allow Him to control and empower your daily life and witness (Galatians 5:16,17; Acts 1:8).

THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD CHURCH

In Hebrews 10:25, we are admonished to forsake not "the assembling of ourselves together . . ." Several logs burn brightly together; but put one aside on the cold hearth and the fire goes out. So it is with your relationship to other Christians. If you do not belong to a church, do not wait to be invited. Take the initiative; call the pastor of a nearby church where Christ is honored and His Word is preached. Start this week, and make plans to attend regularly.

IF THIS BOOKLET HAS BEEN MEANINGFUL AND HELPFUL TO YOU, PLEASE GIVE OR READ IT TO SOMEONE ELSE. If you have come to know Christ personally through this booklet, a special Bible study series and other helpful material for Christian growth and witness are available from Campus Crusade for Christ International, Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino, Ca. 92404.

BILL BRIGHT, President

It is the desire of Campus Crusade for Christ that the message contained in this booklet receive widest distribution possible. Consequently, we have made these booklets available to any and all individuals and organizations who care to use them, and the space below has been provided for their use.

In order to maintain quality and protect the contents from changes, neither this booklet nor parts thereof may be reproduced in any form without written permission from Campus Crusade for Christ International.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 22 AM '72

Seattle, Wash
April 26th 1972

Dear Sirs—

We the undersigned are opposed to the proposal to legalize prostitution which is now being considered.

Very truly,
Mrs Edna O Kellison.
Fred L. Carpenter

EDNA O. KELLISON
906 North 100th Street
Seattle, Washington 98133

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 20 AM '72

Seattle, Wash.
April 25, 1972

Seattle City Council
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Members,

We, the undersigned, wish to let you know we are AGAINST the legalization of prostitution in our city. We are concerned about Seattle as a place to raise our families.

Respectively submitted,

Mildred L. Taylor 16706 - 39 Pl. N.E. Seattle
Mr & Mrs E James Faubel 16102 34th ave NE
Dea Tiso 12041E-65th Seattle
Arden L Hall 22304 62nd W Mountlaketerrace
JoAnn M Hill 22304 62nd W. Mountlake Terrace
Mr & Mrs Fred Steinman 16002 5th NE, Seattle, Wash.
Mr & Mrs William Dardud 19230 - Aurora W #31 - Seattle, Wash
Mr. & Mrs. D.W. Choyce 321-N. 150th Seattle
Wayne B. Choyce 321 N. 150, Seattle
Mr & Mrs Norman M Leek 4509 N.E. 95 Seattle
Warren J. Taylor - 16746 34th Pl. N.E. Seattle, Wa

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 27 9 28 AM '72

April 24, 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wn. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

We are writing because of our concern as citizens about legalizing prostitution in Seattle. It seems to us, that to legalize prostitution in hopes that the problems it causes will diminish, is not sound reasoning. Legalizing prostitution will encourage it, making a bigger business out of it, ruining the lives of more young girls, and increasing the crime, disease, and drug abuse that accompanies prostitution leading to greater problems for our city and its citizens.

We feel that what we need are some efforts to upgrade the morals of our society making it a better place for us to live and a safer place for us to raise our children. We strongly urge you to stand firm against legalized prostitution. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dan & Virginia Klingsheim

Dan and Virginia Klingsheim

KLINGSHEIM
2048 NE 97th
SEATTLE, WA. 98115

Faith Temple Community Church
Assemblies of God

12345 8TH N.E., SEATTLE 55, WN.
EMERSON 3-6003 EMERSON 3-6004

April 25, 1972

Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municiple Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Dear Ms. Williams:

When we consider the damaging effects to the moral and the spiritual climate of our community and the fact that the only benefit of legalizing prostitution will be to the immoral ity of the city, we definitely wish to express unqualified opposition to such a bill.

And, we sincerely hope that you, our representative, are in accord with our own position.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Trusting in you,
Dennis Finch, mg

Df/mg

Dennis Finch
Associate Pastor

JAMES T. HAMANN, PASTOR, O. DENNIS FINCH. ASSOCIATE

St. Mark 11:22 "Have Faith in God"

Mrs Robert Dale
3412 S. 320th Street
Federal Way, Wa
98002

April 25, 1972

To Jeanette Williams:

The purposed change in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

I, a resident of the state am strongly opposed against any change. I, therefore protects any change to legalize prostitution!

This calls upon you: as a member of the City Council, as a responsible elected Official to reject the purposed changes in the law regarding prostitution

Sincerely Yours,
Mrs Robert A Dale
mother of five

Seattle, Wn.
April 24, 1972

Ms. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn. 98104

Dear Ms. Williams,

I am writing to you because of the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

Those that favor legalized prostitution contend at it is a "victimless crime." How can any crime be called "victimless"? The crime, disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution should be controlled and not legalized.

I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

Very truly yours,

Martha Westling

Martha Westling
807 No. 50th
Seattle, Wn. 98103

April 24, 1972

Jeanette Williams, Seattle City Council Member:

Madame:

I am writing to you because of my keen interest in the proposed change in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is a "victimless crime". Personally, it is hard for me to see how any one can seriously espouse this viewpoint.

I am against legalizing prostitution.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. I firmly believe it will be in the best interest of all citizens of the city to, "hold the line", on this point.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Maude C. Bean

3317 N.E. Longwood Pl. 98115.

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ostitution in Seattle.

to legalize prostitution is
. Personally, it is hard
se this viewpoint.

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Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing to you because of my keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is "victimless crime". Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone seriously can expouse this viewpoint.

When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the "victims" of prostitution everywhere. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe it will be in the best interest of all the citizens of our City to "hold the line" on this point.

Sincerely,

Anna J Hoover

ANNA J. HOOVER (mother of three daughters)
10310 45th Avenue N. E.
Seattle, Washington

cc Lem Taui, President
Sam Smith
George Cooley
Phyllis Lamphere
Wayne Larkin
John Miller
Tim Hill
Bruce Chapman
Jeanette Williams

JACK H WILSON
8025 20Th AV NW
SEATTLE WA 98107

April 24-1972

Dear Councilwoman Williams,

I am writing you to voice our protest in regard to legalizing prostitution.

Exodus 20:14 says "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Does man dare to legalize something God says No to?

Please use your influence to block this from passing.

Sincerely,
Mr & Mrs John Nelson

Rev. & Mrs. Elmer S. Root
3252 South 182nd Place
Seattle, Wash. 98188 U. S. A.
PM
1972
Paul Revere
Patriot
U.S.Postage 6¢
LIGHT THE CANDLE
OF UNDERSTANDING
EPILEPSY FOUNDATION OF AMERICA
Jeanette Williams
% City Council
City of Seattle.
Seattle,
Wash.

April 24, 1972

To: The City Council:

Rev. & Mrs. Elmer S. Root
3252 South 182nd Place
Seattle, Wash. 98188 U. S. A.

We wish to express strong disapproval of the proposal to license or legalize prostitution. Is there not enough gross immorality without giving it a legal sanction? It is well known that prostitution involves traffic in girls. Many innocent lives are seduced and brought into white slavery. Can the Council be a party to such deeds? Yours sincerely, Elmer S. Root
Dorothy P. Root

REV. OLIVER R. HASLAM
65 W. CREMONA ST
SEATTLE, WASH. 98119

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Knowing that it is physically and socially and morally wrong, you cannot afford to besmirch the name of our fair city of Seattle, nor your own name, by voting to legalize the infamous practice of prostitution.

Sincerely,

Oliver R. Haslam
and family

705 N. 50th St. Apt. 306
Seattle, Wash. 98103
April 18, 1972

Wm. J. Williams, Council Member
1106 - Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. 98104 -

I strongly oppose legalizing prostitution. It will encourage organized crime.

Marie L. Mallstad

Rev. Thor. W. Stebeck
12614 6th Avenue N. W.
Seattle, Washington 98177

Desk of Pastor Stebeck

Seattle Wash. 98107. Church: SU 4-2064
Residence: EM 3-9198

RECEIVED

April 22-72

Dear Jeanette Williams,
Seattle City Council.

I am writing with intrest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in our city. I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I believe it would be in the best intrests of all the citizens in Seattle. Lets keep Seattle a good city.

Sincerely
Rev. Thor W Stebeck

GLAD TIDINGS ASSEMBLY OF GOD – A CHURCH WITH A WORLD WIDE VISION

April 23, 1972

353 Factory N.

Renton, Wash. 98055.

Mrs Jeannette Williams,

1106 Municipal Bldg.

Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Council Woman,

The Bible is the real foundation of laws for our country. One of the TEN COMMANDMENTS says, "THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTRY."

There is enough lawlessness, crimes, etc., in Seattle now Why do you wish to open wide the doors for more?

As a member of the Adult Bible Sunday School Class of the Rainier Avenue Free Methodist Church, 5900 Rainier Ave. S. Seattle, Wash. 98118, I am representing it (twelve members) and we are asking you to please oppose the move to legalize Prostitution here in Seattle.

This vote of yours may help determine what the next election may bring for you.

We are praying that you please vote against it.

Thanks for listening to us.

Sincerely,

Louise Johnson

Mrs. Jackie Thurman
110 Cascade Key
Bellevue, Wash. 98006

April 18, 1972

Seattle City Council:
Dear Mrs. Williams

Please vote against the legalization of prostitution. It will be a step backwards in our society and not a law that would cause our city to proudly stand straight.

Take a look back into the history of countries who did at one time have open prostitution. It was a factor in leading them backwards as they lost their power due to moral decay.

Dr. Billy Graham said, "The human heart is so designed that it cannot navigate, morally or spiritually without guidelines (laws). If there were no law there would be chaos in the world--anyone can see where the philosophy of moral relativism and permissivism is leading". It lies within your power the direction you choose to take our city.

Enforce our laws--don't liberalize them. Can you imagine a football game being played with no rules or guidelines? Life is like a game and requires rules and guidelines. "Throw out the rule book fellows and play the game the way each of you want"...can you imagine the chaos? Legalized prostitution has no business being placed in the game of life rule book! Vote no!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jackie Thurman

945 17th East
Seattle, Washington 98102
April 17, 1972

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I am writing in regard to the action some in the City Council are taking to legalize prostitution. I believe one of your arguments for this is that it is a personal matter and there are no victims in prostitution.

I would like to speak, first, as a foster mother of the only emergency receiving home in King County for children ages 0 through 12. In our home we receive many many children who are unwanted, brought in to this world because of the act of prostitution. As they are unwanted, they are uncared for. Sometimes they are picked up after being left by themselves while the mother is once again on the streets. They are the main victims.

Secondly, I'd like to speak as a mother and grandmother. To change the criminal code in favor of prostitution is to say, "We have a new more up-to-date way of looking at things of this nature now and we don't think its as bad as we once thought." To take the stigma from this is to encourage more to make this their way of life. This world is becoming increasingly inhabited with those who believe in loose morals and lawlessness. Why help the downward trend? I would like the world to become a better place to live in for my children and grandchildren, not a worse one.

Thirdly, I speak as a pastor's wife and a Christian. God has said, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." He also speaks against fornication and all other types of immoral living. Are

we wiser than God to say, "Its not so bad: let's turn a blind eye to those who sell their bodies and make this their way of life in plain view of the public." To disregard God's laws is to go downward in everyway; spiritually, morally, and health-wise.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs Vera Hutchcroft

2116 N. E. 80th St.
Seattle 98115
April 9, 1972

Councilwoman Jeannette Williams
Seattle Municipal Building
600 Fourth Avenue
Seattle 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

It is my understanding that you are chairman of the hearings being held on legalization of prostitution in Seattle. I want to tell you that I would gladly pay any extra tax, within reason, that would enable the hiring of extra police in order to maintain adequate law enforcement everywhere in the city, rather than bring this degradation to Seattle.

Anyone who maintains that prostitution is victimless and that it would not increase the social difficulties which we now have is simply not seeing the problem.

My husband and I vehemently protest such a move. We need to do everything to keep this city beautiful. It is one of the loveliest in the U.S.A. Social evils tend to destroy natural and environmental attractiveness - it goes without saying.

Very truly yours,
(Mrs. W. F. Mason, Jr.
(Mary Lucile Mason)

2116 N. E. 80th St.
Seattle 98115
April 9, 1972

Councilwoman Jeannette Williams
Seattle Municipal Building
600 Fourth Avenue
Seattle 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

It is my understanding that you are chairman of the hearings being held on legalization of prostitution in Seattle. I want to tell you that I would gladly pay any extra tax, within reason, that would enable the hiring of extra police in order to maintain adequate law enforcement everywhere in the city, rather than bring this degradation to Seattle.

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My husband and I vehemently protest such a move. We need to do everything to keep this city beautiful. It is one of the loveliest in the U.S.A. Social evils tend to destroy natural and environmental attractiveness - it goes without saying.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. W. F. Mason, Jr.
(Mary Lou Mason)

April 23 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing you because of my concern in the proposed Changes in the Criminal Code which would legalize prostitution in our City.

The main point seems to be that legalized prostitution is a "victimless Crime". I find it very difficult to understand how any one can seriously take this point of view.

Consider young lives lead into immorality, the families + homes effected, the psychological + spiritual injuries caused by prostitution + the break down of society that it fosters, one can see victims of prostitution every where. It hope that all the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized, in my opinion, is only wishful thinking

We do need certain Changes in our Criminal Code + the City Council is to be Commended for realistically undertaking this problem. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed Changes in the law regarding prostitution. I believe it is in the best interest of all citizens of our city to hold the line on this point

Sincerely,
Mrs Lorelei Hansen

Mrs D P Hanson
957-NW 62nd
Seattle Wn 98107

PM
14 APR
1972

OTHER MEMBERS RECEIVED
SIMILAR APPEARING MAIL

Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg
Seattle Wn

DAVID V. ABBOTT
Superintendent
FOREST C. BUSH
Superintendent
ROBERT MCDOWELL
Director Christian Education and Camping

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA - CONFERENCE OFFICE - 3120 THIRD AVENUE WEST, SEATTLE, WN. 98119 - (206) 283-7616

April 17, 1972

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wn.

Dear Mrs. Williams,

I sincerely hope that Seattle does not gain nation-wide notoriety as the city with legalized prostitution. I travel widely and so far I have been able to feel deeply proud of my city. I want that sense of pride to continue.

I simply do not believe that crime control will be made easier by giving one of the most shameful crimes the city's blessing. God's law is not changed by any legislative act. The social penalties that follow upon the breaking of this law of God will not be lessened by its legalization.

I hope the citizens of this city can depend upon you to vote against this proposal.

Sincerely,

Forest C. Bush

Forest C. Bush

FCB/i

Key 73

To: Jeanette Williams April 20, 1972

Thank you for your influence as a member of the city council in that you will receive this urgent request to use your influence to rule out legalized prostitution.

God has blessed Judeo-Christian people who have honored Him and respected his laws. Please help us to retain Gods blessing on us by standing with us to defeat Satanic corruption.

We aren't only concerned about our immediate families but also for the broken lives of those we have helped back to a normal existance. Lets work together to gain Gods favor - not his judgement on this country

Sincerely Sandra Daniels
2625 NE 18th St
Renton, Wash 98056

From ALBERT JARVELA
2625 NE 18TH ST
RENTON WA 98055
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
PM
21 APR
EISENHOWER·USA
OTHER MEMBERS RECEIVED
SIMILAR APPEARING MAIL
Jeanette Williams
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash 98104

12002 - 66th Ave. S.
Seattle, Wash. 98178
April 24, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 9 55 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Sir:

I would like to register my "no" vote with the City Council concerning the possibility of legalized prostitution in our City. I am shocked to think that the people governing our City would even consider such a backward step. Following are some reasons why I take the "no" position:

1. How can you make something like this "legal", when it is already illegal by God's standards for man? - e.g. "Thou shalt not commit adultery", Exodus, 20:14; "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God?"; "Be not deceived, neither fornicators, nor idolators, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind,nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor reviler, nor extortioners, shall inherit the Kingdom of God." I Corinthians 6:9,10; "--------- -Now the body is not for fornication, but for the Lord, and the Lord for the body." I Corinthians 6:13; "Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ? Shall I then take the members of of Christ and make them members of an harlot? God forbid!" I Cor. 6:15; "Flee fornication ---------", I Cor. 6:18. And there are many other portions of the Bible that condemn all the other immoral acts of man.

2. It is also illegal by present laws, but these laws are not enforced as they should be and as I believe they can be.

3. If you legalize prositution, you as our City leaders are saying to everyone: go ahead now, have your fun; its legal and what's more, the City can pick up a few extra bucks for licenses! We don't care how many innocent people are hurt, families torn apart and young people's lives are ruined. As a responsible leader of this City, how can you possibly vote for the degradation of the society you are (we hope) trying to benefit?

4. Another reason I would vote "no"on this is that I don't go along with the wornout phrase: "They are going to do it, anyway, so why try to stop it?" Listen, I believe in law enforcement; we have a good police chief and a good Department that are doing their best (I believe) to make and keep our City a safe and enjoyable place. You and I as taxpayers and responsible citizens are paying these men and should be helping them with all our power to improve conditions in our City. Are you as a member of the City Council, going to vote in something that is sure to enlarge the hell-holes that already exist? I am surprised to think that anyone would even consider approving such a thing, let alone those in our City government. Would you want your young 14 year old daughter to be involved in a house like this? Or your 15 year old son to be visiting such a place? I am sure that you would not! Then, how can you vote this in for the sons and daughters of your own community? THINK IT OVER BEFORE YOU SIGN! DON'T BE A PARTY TO IT!

5. The last reason I shall mention today is that I don't go along with the thinking so prevalent now that this (prostitution) is one of the so-called "victimless" crimes. Don't be misled by this insidious phrase! There is

always a victim in every crime! That's the reason there is a law against it! --- to protect the victim--- and also to discourage the criminal.

I like the way George Putnam recently put it: "It is this reporter's opinion there is no such thing as "victimless crime". When a man gets drunk, he can kill. When he uses drugs, he can harm and destroy, not only himself, but others. Prostitution, homosexuality, and pornography produce not only broken homes, but hard core crime. It is a transparent copout to suggest that what a person does in private is his own business. And that law, or no law, if he does it in private, after all, who's going toknow in the first place?"

"The irony is that there is one sure victim in the so-called "victimless" crime. And that victim is the law-abiding, decent citizen. It's time to think about him----for a change. And it's also time we realize that these so-called victimless crimes are eroding the fiber and foundations of our nation. And "our way of life" is the victim." (See News Letter #204, copy attached).

Please for your own sake, for your loved ones and mine, and for the future generation, vote"NO" on legalized prostitution!

Your concerned citizen,

G. E. Davidson

G. E. Davidson

GED:gd
Copy Ltr. #204 GEo. Putnam

P.S. Please let me have your comments. God.

"ONE REPORTER'S OPINION"

Commentary by George Putnam

THE VICTIMLESS CRIME

PROGRAM #204

A special committee of the American Bar Association recently released a report urging that crowded courts could be relieved by the removal of so-called "victimless" crimes. These are enumerated as: public drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, homosexuality between consenting adults, and the like. Others--offer a longer list. For instance, legalization of Marijuana and increasing pressure to give free Heroin to hard drug addicts.

The theorists insist, these are abuses that the individual administers of his own free will--to his own body--that it's no business of society in the first place. It is this reporter's opinion that the popularization of so-called "victimless" crimes is a result of our own failure to admit we will not administer justice when we must.

We tolerate hard core pornography, because it is claimed we can't come up with a proper definition of obscenity. We turn our backs on drug abuse punishment, because we explain, there are too many people who use drugs, so there's no point in trying to bring it under control. We look the other way, when statutory rape and the corruption of the morals of minors are routine street scenes, and justify these with the explanation that the kids are "doing their own thing."

And then, we pass new legislation, giving them the privileges of adults, because we can't face up to the discipline it takes to do something about such excesses. Criminals are roaming the streets--some of them with three or four felonies on their records. And this, because the courts are reluctant to impose heavy jail sentences--or because sociologists are steeped in their pet theories of rehabilitation.

Months of tracking down narcotic pushers are wasted by technicalities in arrest warrants--or charges of police brutality, in order to avoid the stiff judgment that could bring such abuses under control. Agitation to eliminate the death sentence as cruel and unusual punishment is hailed as a sign of civilization, because society no longer has the guts to sentence and execute its killers, with swift and certain justice.

All of these indulgences give rise to the so-called victimless crime.--- The refusal to face the consequences demanded of moral standards in an orderly society. Even the Bar Association contends we should not clutter up the courts with personal license, because we don't have time for it. It is this reporter's opinion there is no such thing as--victimless crime.

When a man gets drunk, he can kill. When he uses drugs, he can harm and destroy, not only himself, but others. Prostitution, homosexuality, and pornography produce not only broken homes, but hard core crime. It is a transparent copout to suggest that what a person does in private is his own business. And that law, or no law, if he does it in private, after all, who's going to know in the first place?

The irony is that there is one sure victim in the so-called "victimless" crime. And that victim is the law abiding, decent citizen. It's time to think about him--for a change. And it's also time we realize that these so-called victimless crimes are eroding the fiber and foundations of our nation. And "our way of life" is the victim.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 08 AM '72

April 24, 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

The undersigned urge that you do not change the law regarding prostitution. Please keep our city clean and healthy.

Thank you

Joyce L. Wilkerson	12049 Standring Ct. S.W., Seattle
Mack R. Wilkerson	" " "
Myrtle L. Clark	33251-26th Pl. S.W.
Denise Sutter	222 S.W. 104th Seattle
Celia Mae Langseth	4129 41 Ave. S Seattle
Ronald R. Walton	3020 S. 154TH. #139
Al Fischer	16814 Springbrook Rd. Renton Wn
Donald Fuhrmann	104 So. 106th
Dan Wilkerson	12049 Standring Ct. S.Cd.
Clayton R. Pearson	24005 - 27th So Kent

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 06 AM '72

Centralia Wa
April 23-72

Secretary, Seattle City Councell

Dear Sir, Jesus Love You.

Just a line to let you know that we are defiently against leagluising Prostitution.

Leagluising sin doesnt Make it any Better, Topless dancing is a Diaglical sin abortion is just legalised murder, Any City, State that does these thing legal or not is going to be judged by God like it or not. Believe it or not. He never legalised sin, is Man smarter than God. Thank You, Sharon Simpson Centralia Wa!

RICHARD C. BACKMAN
6351 18TH AVE SW
SEATTLE, WN 98106

SECRETARY SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
1106 MUNICIPAL BLDG.
SEATTLE, WN 98104

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 06 AM '72

DEAR SIRS:

WE STRONGLY URGE YOU TO REJECT ANY PROPOSED CHANGES IN OUR SEATTLE CITY LAW REGARDING THE LEGALIZATION OF PROSTITUTION.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Richard C. Backman
Roberta L. Backman

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 11 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing to you because of my keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is "victimless crime". Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone seriously can expouse this viewpoint.

When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spirtitual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the "victims" of prostitution everywhere. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe it will be in the best interest of all the citizens of our City to "hold the line" on this point.

Sincerely,

Anna J Hoover

ANNA J. HOOVER (mother of three daughters)
10310 45th Avenue N. E.
Seattle, Washington

cc Lem Taui, President
Sam Smith
George Cooley
Phyllis Lamphere
Wayne Larkin
John Miller
Tim Hill
Bruce Chapman
Jeanette Williams

Mrs. Arnold Hansen
957 - N.W 62nd
Seattle Wash. 98107

April 23, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 30 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing you because of my concern in the proposed changes in the Criminal code which would legalize prostitution in our city.

The main point seems to be that legalized prostitution is a "victimless crime". I find it very difficult to see how any one can seriously take this point of view.

Consider the young lives lead into immorality, the families + homes upset, the psychological + spiritual injuries caused by prostitution + the break down of society that it fosters, one can see victims of prostitution everywhere. To hope that all the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized, in my opinion, is only wishful thinking.

We do need certain changes in our Criminal code + the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this problem. However I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I believe it is in the best interest of all citizens of our city to hold the line on this point.

Sincerely, Mrs Arnold Hansen

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 11 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing to you because of my keen interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

It seems to me that a key factor in the move to legalize prostitution is the contention that it is "victimless crime". Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone seriously can expouse this viewpoint.

When one considers the cases of teen age girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spirtitual injuries caused by prostitution, the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostitution, and the general moral breakdown in society it fosters, one can see the "victims" of prostitution everywhere. In my opinion, to hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the City Council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe it will be in the best interest of all the citizens of our City to "hold the line" on this point.

Sincerely,

Lenore M. Paschal

Lenore M. Paschal
Mother of Three teen agers (2 daughters)
9620 26th Avenue N. W.
Seattle, Washington 98107

cc Lem Taui, President
Sam Smith
George Cooley
Phyllis Lamphere
Wayne Larkin
John Miller
Tim Hill
Bruce Chapman
Jeanette Williams

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 15 AM '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

I am writing to you because of my interest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

The key factor in the argument for its legalization is the contention that prostitution is a "victimless crime." Personally, it is hard for me to see how anyone can seriously espouse this viewpoint.

One must consider the total picture that is painted in the lives of individuals, families, and the community by the artist named prostitution. One must consider the cases of teenage girls seduced into lives of immorality, the damage done to families involved, the psychological and spiritual injuries to both parties caused by prostitution, and the crime and disease and drug abuse that so often accompany prostition. I am sure that the city council knows full well that VD is considered by the government health services to be of almost epidemic in scale. It seems to me that there are numerous victims of this alleged "victimless crime." To hope that all of the problems connected with prostitution will disappear if it is legalized is the worst kind of wishful thinking.

There is no doubt that certain changes are needed in the criminal code, and the city council is to be commended for realistically undertaking this task. However, I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I firmly believe it will be in the best interests of all the citizens of the city of Seattle to "hold the line" on this point.

Sincerely,

Rosemary Swank

Rosemary Swank
Student, Northwest College

9436-25th S. W.
Seattle, Wa.
April 24, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 07 AM '72

98106

Secretary
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, WA. 98104

Gentlemen:

As citizens of Seattle, we are writing this letter in protest. We urge the City Council to reject any proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. We oppose any liberalization of the prostitution laws.

The City Council should pass much stricter laws, instead of changing them to be less strict. We urge you to stand up and be counted and defeat such laws.

Sincerely,

Inga E Nelson

Allean M. Nelson

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 13 AM '72

Kirkland, Washington

April 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council,

As a resident of Kirkland I am interested in the problems of the greater Seattle area and in particular at this time the proposed change in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

Legalized prostitution would present many problems for our area I feel and result in a moral breakdown uncomparable to past standards.

I hope you will reject the proposed changes in the matter of legalizing prostitution at this time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Goldie L. Brown

Mrs. G.L. Brown
12943 94th N.E.
Kirkland, Washington 98033

OREN J. CASEY
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER • DEPOSITION NOTARY

BETH M. B. CASEY.
ASSOCIATE

904 ARCTIC BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • MU 2-5060

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 16 AM '72

April 24, 1972

Seattle City Council
Committee of the Whole
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, WA 98104

The Honorable City Council:

We respectfully request that you vote AGAINST any legalization of prostitution in the City of Seattle.

Very truly yours,

Oren J Casey

Beth M. B. Casey

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 34 AM '72

Dear members of the city council.

We both think it is
awful for Legalize.
Prostitution in seattle
it will give Seattle
bad name.
Hope it would not
not. Throughout-

Mrs & Mrs
John E- Taylor
apt 504.
505 N- E- 70th
Seattle
Wash-
98115

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 33 AM '72

April 23, 1972
353 Factory N.
Renton, Wash. 98055.

Sec. of City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Sir,

The Bible is the real foundation of laws for our Country. One of the TEN COMMANDMENTS says, "THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTRY."

There is enough lawlessness, crimes,etc., in Seattle now. Why do you wish to open wide the doors for more?

As a member of the Adult Bible Sunday School Class of the Rainier Avenue Free Methodist Church, 5900 Rainier Ave. S. Seattle, Wash. 98118, I am representing it (12 members) and we are asking you to oppose the move to legalize Prostitution here in Seattle.

This vote of yours may help determine what the next elections may bring for you.

We are praying that you please vote against it.

Thanks for listening to us.

Sincerely,

Louise Johnson

APR 25 10 35 AM '72

April 1972

Ladies and Gentlemen -

Your consideration of legalizing prostitution is a real shock to me. I can't believe you are willing to let immorality become legal. Adultery and fornication are the proper names for what you will be voting on this Thursday evening. Seattle has the opportunity to become a "first" in an area where we ought to be last!

My family and friends are opposed to legalizing fornication.

Sincerely,

E. James Faubel
16102 3rd NE
Seattle 98155

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 35 AM '72

April 24, 1972

To Those Concerned:

We urge the council to reject the proposed changes in the laws regarding prostitution. We stand firmly opposed to any liberalization of these laws at this time or in the future.

Sincerely,
Miss Diane L. Pratt

Miss Diane L. Pratt
Seattle, Washington

D. L. Pratt
16024-6th S. W.
Seattle, Wa 98166

From the Desk of Pastor Stebeck

2051 N.W. 61st, Seattle Wash. 98107 Church: SU 4-2064
Residence: EM 3-9198

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 36 AM '72

April 22-72

Secretary - Seattle City Council.
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wa 98104

Dear Members of City Council.

I am writing with intrest in the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in our city. I would urge you to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution. I believe it would be in the best intrests of all the citizens in Seattle. Lets keep Seattle a good city.

Sincerely
Rev. Thos W Stebeck

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 37 AM '72

Seattle, Wash
Apr. 24-72

To the members of the
Seattle City Council
Dear Sirs

I am writing this letter hoping and praying you will think this over before even thinking of passing a law to legalize prostitution in our lovely city.

Think what it will do to so many of our young folks which we are trying so hard to help be good citizens and live a good clean Christian life.

May God speak to you and show you where you are wrong, and that this law will not pass.

Mrs. R. D. Powell
505 N. E. 70th St #501
Green Lake Plaza.
Seattle, Wash 98115

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 29 AM '72

Seattle, Wash.
Apr - 24 - 72

Secretary Seattle City Council &
members.

Dear Sirs

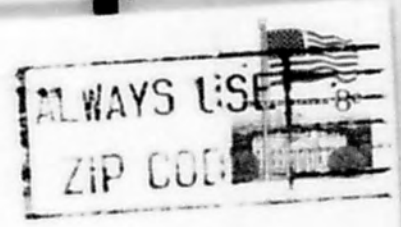
I am writing in protest
against legalizing prostitution
in Seattle.

we are doing all we can
to keep our City clean and to
protect our young girls & boys.

There is enough crime and
sin with out having this kind
of a law passed.

I Do hope and pray that you
will not pass such a law like
this one.

Steven D Remington -



Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 - Municipal Building
Seattle,
Wash. 98104

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 29 AM '72

Seattle City Council:

I am Writing few lines and ask you please, to not Legalize prostitution, it sound so terrible to think such thing in Our fair City. May God help you, to keep our City Clean.

Sincerely
Mrs. Lydia Christenson

Mrs. Lydia Christenson
844 N.E. 69th St., Apt. 201
Seattle, Washington 98115

April 24. 1972

Secretary
Seattle City Council
1106- Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wn. 98104

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 25 AM '72

Dear Sir:

I am writing to voice my protest against legalizing prostitution.

Don't there enough moral decay in our country without this? How can a nation founded on Christianity even consider such a thing? Gods word and prayer have been taken from our schools and now the people want this - I don't understand why our laws should be so liberalized as to permit such a thing. The

are now cursed with
top less girls and who
knows what will be
next !!

I for one am so
against prostution that I
can only pray to God
that there are many others
that stand on this stand
and write also write
letters of protest in an
effort to stop the
passage of this corrupt
law —

Sincerely,

Mrs. O.C. Gurkett

Mrs OC Gurkett
6301 - 219th SW #105
Mt. Lk. Terr Wa 980

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 24 AM '72

Dear Secretary
I am writing in regards to the proposed changes in law regarding Prostitution. I am apposed the these changes in these laws. my family & I agree whole heartedly to this

Yours Truly
Mr & mrs. Ciel W. Dahl &
family

Mr. & mrs. Ciel Dahl
1203-128th S.W.
Seattle, Wn. 98168

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 23 AM '72

1560 - 29th Ave. West
Seattle, Washington 98199
April 24, 1972

The Secretary,
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

This letter is to express my opposition to the legalizing of prostitution in Seattle.

I am in agreement with the many others who believe this is not a "victimless crime" and believe passage of such a law will only cause further deterioration of morality as well as increase the permissive attitude toward law and order.

Sincerely,

Gracie J. Ross

Mrs. J. S. Ross
Registered Voter
Precinct 36-6, Seattle

"Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you."
—James 4:8

JACK H WILSON
8025 20TH AV NW
SEATTLE WA 98107

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 22 AM '72

april 24 1972

Dear Secretary Seattle city Council,

I am writing upon to voice our protest in regard to legalizing prostitution.

Exodus 20:14 says, "Thou shalt not commit adultery". Does man dare to legalize something God says No to?

Please use your influence to block this from passing.

Sincerely,
Mrs Mrs John Wilson

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 21 AM '72

Seattle Wash.
Apr. 24, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council.
1106 - Municipal Bldg.

Dear Members of the City Council.

I am writing to express my opposition to any form of legalizing prostitution in the City of Seattle.

It contributes to other forms of Crime & vice.

There are changes needed but why not upgrade instead of down grade our city laws.

Please vote no in this matter

Thank you

Mildred A Hoover
2209 N - 43rd
Seattle Wn
98103

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 18 AM '72

Seattle Washington
April 24, 1972

To Those Concerned:

We urge the Council to reject the proposed changes in the laws re garding prostitution. We stand firmly opposed to any liberalization of these laws at this time or in the future.

Sincerely

Mrs Harold L Pratt

H L Pratt
16034 6th Ave S W
Seattle Wa 98166

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 25 10 18 AM '72

Mrs. Clyde Plants
5101 S.W. Bruce St.
Seattle, Wash. 98116

Dear President of the Council
Sirs Tam:

We are definitely opposed to the legalization of prostitution in the ~~South~~ of City of Seattle. In Gods sight it is a sin, and we hope that you men of the Council will not have this terrible sin on your hearts, if you sign this bill.

We are pleading for Gods sake, dont sign it and help us make Seattle a city we can be proud of. Lets get rid of all crime.

Yours truely
Hattie F. Plants
We are registered voters.
Clyde M Plants

Sampson

MA 3-7520

ME 4-1854

COPY

Washington Council and National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Seattle Crime Prevention Commission

Seattle - King County Bar Association

State Law and Justice Program

An Important Symposium on "Victimless Crime"

"In this country we have a highly moralistic criminal law and a long tradition of using it as an instrument for coercing men toward virtue."

- Morris-Hawkins
The Honest Politicians Guide To Crime Control

The President's Crime Commission Task Force report on the Courts states: "Only when the load of law enforcement has been lightened by stripping away those responsibilities for which it is not suited will we begin to make the criminal law a more effective instrument of social protection."

The American criminal justice system - police, courts, jails, prisons, probation, parole, legal aid - costs the public an estimated six billion dollars a year. It is further estimated that victimless crime is responsible for at least one-third of the effort made by our criminal justice agencies. Thus, victimless crime as now dealt with through criminal penalties costs the American taxpayer more than two billion dollars a year. And for that two billion annually many feel there is no positive gain.

Victimless crime is so overwhelmingly pervasive throughout the country that dealing with it through criminal penalties requires our policeman power, congests our courts, and crowds our jails.

Should such offenders be the responsibility of the criminal justice system - of police, judges, and jailers? Or should they receive therapeutic help from health or social service agencies? This is one of the major questions being asked today about our criminal justice system.

In an attempt to more fully examine such questions, the Washington Council and National Council on Crime and Delinquency, in cooperation with the Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission, the Seattle-King County Bar Association, and the State Law and Justice Program, is hosting a statewide Symposium on Victimless Crime on Friday, April 7, 1972, at the Washington Plaza Hotel, 5th & Westlake, in Seattle.

Lunch will be available at the Washington Plaza Hotel for $4.80 per person. Registration will take place at 8:30 a.m. and the day's activities will end at 4:30 p.m.

A SYMPOSIUM ON "VICTIMLESS CRIME"

Date: Friday, April 7, 1972

Time: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Location: Washington Plaza Hotel
5th & Westlake
Seattle, Washington

- - - - - - - -

8:30 - Registration

9:00 - Introduction

Frederic C. Tausend, Chairman
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission

9:15 - Panel Discussion -- WHAT IS VICTIMLESS CRIME?

Introduction and Background by Sidney I. Lezak; U. S. Attorney,
District of Oregon

Discussion centers on defining victimless crime; are victimless crimes harmful to society; and how should society deal with victimless crime.

Panel consists of Honorable Robert J. Bryan, Kitsap County Superior Court Judge; Honorable T. Patrick Corbett, Seattle Municipal Judge; Loren Ranton, Director, Training Center, NCCD; Roger Leed, Steering Committee, Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code Project; H. Joseph Coleman, Legal Advisor, Seattle Police Department; Paul Barrett, Seattle-King County Bar Association; John Darrah, Public Defender.

12:00 - Lunch

1:10 - Reconvene for Workshop Sessions

Guests are encouraged to participate in a different workshop in every 45-minute session.

There will be a chairman and one or more resource persons for each workshop.

1:15 - Workshop

2:15 - Workshop

3:15 - Workshop

Workshop Session Topics:

Public Drunkenness
Juvenile Delinquency and
Vagrancy ("Childrens' Crimes")
Prostitution
Obscenity and Pornography
Drug Abuse
Gambling

4:00 - Concluding Remarks

Milton Rector, Executive Director, NCCD, "Toward a Just Society"

Sponsored by: National Council on Crime & Delinquency
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
Seattle-King County Bar Association
State Law & Justice Program
Washington Council of the National Council
on Crime & Delinquency

A SYMPOSIUM ON VICTIMLESS CRIME

_____ I will attend the Symposium on Friday, April 7, 1972

_____ I will attend, but will not require lunch

_____ I will purchase lunch from the Washington Plaza Hotel for $4.80. My check is enclosed with my confirmation of attendance.

PLEASE SEND CONFIRMATION OF ATTENDANCE AND RESERVATION FOR LUNCH IN BY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1972 TO:

Mr. Thomas Sampson, Administrative Assistant
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
704 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL COMMISSION OFFICE AT 583-6530

Lori -

Could you please keep these materials until tomorrow for me, if possible? Everyone is at lunch so I can't check to find out whether I can retain them or not

Thanks,

Tom

Westgate Chapel

Roger M. Anderson
Pastor

22901 EDMONDS WAY / EDMONDS, WASHINGTON 98020 / TELEPHONE (206) 776-3958

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 20 9 39 AM '72

April 19, 1972

The Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council:

It has come to my attention that on Thursday, April 27, at 7:30 p.m., there is to be the third public hearing in the Municipal Building on a proposal to legalize prostitution.

As a Pastor in the Greater Seattle area, I want to urge you to hold the line regarding the present statutes on morality. I would consider it a grave error to our society to legalize prostitution, making teen age girls and young women the victims of a life of shame and reproach.

Though I pastor outside of the city of Seattle, yet I say we are greatly influenced by the standards set by the great metropolis. Whatever is approved of within the Seattle limits will soon be approved of in the County, and then out into the surrounding area.

With the great responsibility that is yours, I urge you to say "no" to the weakening of any law or ordinance which would open your city to the vice that is now demanding legalization.

Sincerely,

Roger M. Anderson

Roger M. Anderson, Pastor

RM

MAPLE LEAF EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

1203 N. E. 96th Street
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98115

Norman A. Riggins, *Pastor*

Office: LA 2-3738
Home: LA 3-4524

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 18 9 12 AM '72

April 15, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Sir:

The proposed changes in the criminal code that would leagalize prostitution in the city of Seattle is in direct contradiction of all the moral standards that I stand for as a citizen and as a christian.

I do not believe that moral and ethical standards can be made right b v legalization. Right is right and wrong is wrong regardless of how many rules might be paseed. It is true that a community of people needs to regulate the activities that are allowed. The activity in a community will tend to be on as high a level of moral conduct as you, the public officals will allow. It seems to me that this is part of your elected responsiblity.

The legalization of moral coruption such as prostitution and gambling will only cause more problems than it will answer. There are some answers needed to the whole crime scene but legalization does not seem to me to be the answer.

I am not an expert on the whole subject but I am keenly aware of the problems having worked for three years in "Operation Night Watch" in the night life scene in Seattle.

I would urge you to find other ways to deal with the specific problem of prostitution and the related issues. Do not take the easy route of sweeping it under the rug of legalization.

Sincerely,

Norman A Riggins

NORMAN A. RIGGINS
1203 N. E. 96th Street
Seattle, Washington 98115

Copy: Lem Tuai, Pres.

Seattle Wn 98102
945-17th E.

"His compassions fail not. They are new every morning."
—Lamentations 3:22, 23

April 17 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Bldg.
Seattle Wn 98104

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 18 9 09 AM '72

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regards to the legalizing of prostitution.

I am not in favor of this being allowed to be done. I am not in favor of sin in any form. God's Word, the Bible forbids anyone in doing of this and I do voice my objection of legalizing of prostitution in the city of Seattle – or anywhere else in the world of ours.

Sincerely yours,
Rev. N. C. Hutchcroft

Rev. N. C. Hutchcroft
945-17th E.
Seattle Wn 98102

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 20 10 03 AM '72

SEATTLE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

April 18, 1972

Secretary
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Changes in the Criminal Code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

Dear Sir:

That a woman's body is her own and she can do with it as she pleases is no more true than the car you or I own and doing with it as one pleases. Prostitution is a blight on any community. I believe history supports the fact that great civilizations have all decayed from within with a leading cause being sexual immorality. I personally, and we of the Seattle Christian School, are very much opposed to the legalization of prostitution in the City of Seattle. Our young people have enough to contend with without our young men being tempted by prostitutes. We urge you sincerely to utterly oppose this movement to legalize prostitution.

Cordially yours,

I. H. Thiessen, Principal

IHT:cg

19639 28TH AVENUE SOUTH • SEATTLE WASHINGTON 98188 • TA 4-1310

Officers
ROGER M. ANDERSON, Chairman
22901 Edmonds Way
Edmonds, Wash. 98020
Westgate Chapel
THOR STEBECK, Vice Chairman
12614—6th Ave. N.W. 98107
Glad Tidings Assembly
GEORGE D. JOHNSON, Secretary
15710 N.E. 110th Street
Redmond, Wash. 98052
Northshore Assembly
FRANK D. OERTEL, Treasurer
6628—212th S.W.
Lynnwood, Wash. 98036

Full Gospel Fellowship of Greater Seattle

Executive Committee
WALTER A. BUCK
Evangel Temple
MARCUS GASTON
Calvary Temple
ROY JOHNSON
Philadelphia Church
RALPH J. SANDER
Christian Temple

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 20 10 01 AM '72

April 19, 1972

Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Members of the City Council:

In a few days the Seattle City Council will meet in a hearing regarding the legalizing of prostitution in Seattle. In view of the proposed changes, I wish to go on record as opposing anything which would victimize teen age girls and young women in our area. Because prostitution is damaging, not only to the individuals, but to their immediate families and to the innocent children born to them, I urge the Council to refuse to give in to the pressures of an anti-Christian force.

As Chairman of the Greater Seattle Full Gospel Fellowship, we have seen the watering down of our criminal code throughout the years. There comes a time when we must raise our voices and disagree with the trend in our society. We recognize the Bible to uphold the sanctity of marriage and sex relations, and anything that is done to undermine this truth will endanger the lives and homes of many.

Please listen to your inner conscience and support the convictions of church leaders in our area. The Greater Seattle Full Gospel Fellowship by this letter, therefore, protests to the Council any attempt to legalize prostitution. We urge you as responsible elected officials to refuse the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

Most sincerely,

Roger M. Anderson

Roger M. Anderson, Chairman

RMA:mr

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 20 9 56 AM '72

8720 Talbot Rd.
Edmonds Wash.
98020

19th Apr. '72

Secretary, Seattle City Council,

Dear Secretary,

I want to express my opposition to the proposal to legalize prostitution. Why should our grandchildren be forced to grow up in such an immoral environment? We need changes, but they should be changes that do not corrupt our wonderful nation. Nations fall apart when they decay morally. This trend can be very dangerous to the U.S.A.

The communists who want to capture the whole world would love to see us go into extreme moral decay. It would help them.

sincerely
A. L. McKee

P.S. Some of our grandchildren live in Seattle. Also legalizing prostitution would effect Snohomish County too.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 20 9 56 AM '72

I object to legalizing prostitution.

Mrs. Myra McCorkle.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 20 9 44 AM '72

Alderwood Manor
april 18-1972

Secretary of
Seattle City Council,

Please do not legalize ~~XXXXXXX XXXXXXX~~ Prostitution

This is a detriment to our City and County.

God will hold accountable each one for their deeds and actions in this life

Every nation that falls to their enemy, first lets down on their moral standards.

Thankyou for considering this very carefully, and reject any legislation allowing such.

Yours Truly
Merle Loucks

MERLE LOUCKS
20609 W 24TH
LYNNWOOD WA 98036

Fifteenth Avenue Bible Church

15211 - 15th Avenue Northeast Seattle, Washington 98155 EMerson 4-1981

April 20, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 27 AM '72

All City Council Members
The Seattle City Council
Seattle, Washington

Dear Council Members:

In addition to the many varieties of individual victims of prostitution so very ably presented in the letter of the Seattle Association of Evangelicals (March 21, 1972) to the council, there are others.

The City of Seattle will become a victim itself. If prostitution is legalized the city will achieve at once the reputation nation-wide of being a 'brothel town.' Because of its nearness to Canada and its being a transit point to Orient traffic as well as for trans-polar passengers Seattle will have the same distasteful reputation on an international scale.

As a pastor of those who live in Seattle, work there and send their children to school there and as a resident of Seattle myself PLEASE DO NOT TURN OFF THE LIGHTS VIRTUE in the City of Seattle, is my petition.

Respectfully yours,

James O. A. Luckman, Pastor

PLEASE CIRCULATE TO ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS. THANK YOU.

Messers Lem Tuai, President
Sam Smith
George Cooley
Phyllis Lamphere
Wayne Larkin
John Miller
Tim Hill
Bruce Chapman
Jeanette Williams

Faith Bible Church
128-18th Avenue • Seattle 22, Washington
EAst 2-8044

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 24 AM '72

April 21, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

I wish to commend Mayor Uhlman, Police Chief Tielsch, Council President Tuai and other council members opposed to the legalizing of prostitution in Seattle.

Recently some prostitutes have given testimony advocating the repeal of laws prohibiting prostitution. I wish that these same persons could give testimonies ten years from now. Their accounts of problems with guilt and loss of self-esteem, loneliness and difficulties in diassociating themselves from prostitution would verify that they will have suffered from the very practice which they now seek to further.

The contribution of prostitution to divorce and the spead of veneral disease to innocent victims not directly involved as well as the robberies and attacks upon the men involved are some of the consequences of disregarding the warnings of the Bible against prostitution.

It is impossible to dictate the morals of another. But laws do serve as an important restraining influence to the moral degneration of our society. I believe that the laws against prostitution are an essential safeguard in preventing severe physical, psychological and spiritual damage to uninformed individuals and in upholding the solidarity of the most important institution of society - the home.

I call upon the members of the Seattle City Council to reject all proposals to legalize prostitution in our city.

Sincerely yours,

Lee V. Kirkpatrick

Lee V. Kirkpatrick
Pastor

PHONE 782-1424

FOURSQUARE GOSPEL CHURCH

400 NORTH 105th STREET
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98133

JOSEPH W. MORLOCK, Pastor

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 21 AM '72

April 20, 1972

Secretary, Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

History teaches that the decay of a nation inevitably follows the decay of sex standards. Theologian, Paul Tillich, in his book "Morality and Beyond," states flatly: "Without the immanence of the moral imperative, both culture and religion disintergrate." And sociologist Pitirim Sorokin warns that "the group that tolerates sexual anarchy is endangering its very survival."

Amid our shifting moral standards, the commandment "Thou shalt not commit adultery" stands as firm today as when God wrote it on tables of stone. This command is not just an ancient edict, it is a moral law, a social necessity if any society is to survive, and we cannot play fast or loose with that which will keep our nation great.

I therefore urge you to reject the proposed change in the criminical code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle.

For a Strong America,

Joseph W. Morlock
Pastor

JM:mr

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 46 AM '72

Seattle, Wash.
April 20 - 1972

Dear City Council.

I am writing this letter ~~to~~ protest to changing the law on prostitution. I recommend it be left as it is.

Sincerely
Bethelma Bradley

B BRADLEY
1428 QUEEN ANNE AV N
SEATTLE WA 98109

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 42 AM '72

8218 Latona NE
Seattle, Wa. 98115
April 20, 1972

Secretary
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Dear Secretary:

As registered voters in the city of Seattle, my husband and I would like you to know our feelings regarding the proposed changes in prostitution laws.

We are against any changes in the present prostitution laws and feel that prostitution should not be legalized under any circumstances. We know there are many other Seattlites who also feel this way

(over)

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 40 AM '72

Edmonds Wn
Apr. 17, 1972

Seattle City Council.

Gentlemen

As I am a member of this class I would ask each of you to vote and put your vote in against the Erotic devil of Seattle. I read a folder in April 2 and on what preceded this terrible holidays I was impressed by the book I had nightmare. We surely want other towns to say Seattle is a decent place to live. I am sending you a writing that Billy Graham put in the P. I. Paper.

Respectfully Yours
Eva N. Carlson

EVA N CARLSON
617 N 7TH AV
EDMONDS WA 98020

BILLY GRAHAM

U.S. On A Sex Binge?

I am sick and tired of the sex kick we have here. Isn't the sex bit being overdone in our society?—T.K.

Definitely!

A program on TV the other night majored on sexual pleasure, but any rational person knows that that is not the only pleasure open to mankind.

True, sex is important, and it is God-given, but when we make it the "only pleasure," and make it the central drive of our life, we are little different than the miserable person who lives to eat.

There are many pleasures open to us, if it is pleasure we are interested in. For example, it is fun to play with one's children; fun to enjoy a good game of golf; fun to go to a ball game; fun to visit with one's neighbors; fun to go fishing, fun to water ski, and pleasurable to do a thousand things.

But it seems that when we Americans think of pleasure, we think of sex, legitimate or illegitimat. Either we are on a "binge," which, happily, it is hoped we will get over, or we are terribly immature — more immature than most of our sociologists have thought. We ought to grow up! True pleasure is found only in knowing God. Psalm 16:11.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 24 9 38 AM '72

April 20.

Members of City Council.
We do not approve to
legalize prostitution.
This world is so wicked
now. and what would it be
if we had that?
Yours truely.

mr. & mrs. Allen Peterson.
12287. Corliss N.
Seattle Wash. 98133.

~~7 minutes~~
~~2 colors~~

A moved,

Roll Call 8. present Smith excused 7:45 PM

Warren Cuff Wash St. Comm for Reg Gun.
Mr Warren Greg.

Pat [illegible] ACLU. in favor of removal of Criminal penalties
pointed out rules + motion was made 2nd + Carried
to end meeting at 10:30 pm.

Larry Camarillo — make copies for members + Camarillo.
need copy of Her statement for record.
- Radical women

Wartow Walling support proposed Change.

~~John Irwin.~~

Kenneth Vanderhoff - Human Life

John Nacon support bill as it relates to guns.

Larry McDonald. Assist Corp. Counsel the only thing this Legis could do is to remove the municipal penalties. it can not be legalized or regulated by the City when it will still be against State law.

Libby St Clair. (Penal offenders project).

Sarah Wineberg wants citizens protected also

Fred Townsend Seattle Crime Prevention endorse Code with two areas of change - also voted to outlaw only soliciting

Ann Johnson Prime Gun for Ann Johnson U.W. Art - Study for degree in favor

Sindy Grimple Freedom Social Party in favor

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 22 9 15 AM '72

March 19, 1972

Seattle City Council
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Council Members,

I sincerely implore the Council to oppose the proposed ordinance concerning prostitution.

Sincerely,
Mrs Johanna C Peters
4610 48th Ave S.
Seattle

Mrs Johanna Peters
4610 48th Ave S
Seattle, Wsn. 98118

MARCH 19, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
SEATTLE MUNICIPAL BLDG.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 22 9 16 AM '72

DEAR MEMBERS;

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED ORDINANCE REGARDING PROSTITUTION.

SINCERELY

JOE PETERS
Joe Peters

4610 - 48TH AVE. SO.
SEATTLE, WN. 98118

Sharon Deckow
15525 4th Ave. SW, Apt. 305
Seattle, Washington 98166

March 15, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 20 9 41 AM '72

City Council
General Office
Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington

I don't know if you people are interested in public opinion regarding the prostitution code, but you should be, and may put me down as a definite "against" legalizing it.

I cannot imagine how you feel it necessary to give such time and thought to such idiocy. If you think it will turn Seattle into another "fun city" convention spa, like Vegas I believe you are mistaken. What will happen is the concerned, level-headed people will seek another place to live to escape the influx of degenerates and the mess they bring with them. You

will then, have problems you never imagined. Having lived in Las Vegas for 10 years I can tell you that it's no "family" town.

Please do not let the destructive mini-minds pushing legislation con you into thinking it is for the "welfare" of the people. An "anything goes" policy adopted by government does no one any good.

I am 24, an avid voter, and will be watching.

Sharon Dickson

cc: Mayor Oscar Goodman

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 20 9 43 AM '72

March 17, 1972

Seattle City Council
Municipal Bldg.
Seattle Wash.

Dear Sirs

I urge you to vote against legalizing prostitution in Seattle.

I have lived in a town where it was legal (tolerated) and it still did not stop it from entering the high School I attended.

To me it looks like a sly quick way to raise easy money for city expenses. Nothing more.

Sincerely
Meredith R. Murray
7255 Henderson St.
Seattle Wash 98108

D/1
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 23 8 39 AM '72

Mar 21, 1972

Dear Councilmen,
We strongly object to the legalizing of prostitution in our city as we feel it will only lead to many more and much more serious problems.

Sincerely,

Mr + Mrs John B Lightfoot
4739 Thackeray Pl. N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98105

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 17 9 21 AM '72

March 15, 1972

Respected Council Members,

Although I am not a resident of Seattle, I take a profound interest in the plight of this great city. Most of my shopping is done in the Seattle area and I often attend social, civic, cultural or recreational entertaining events within Seattle. So I am often concerned with portions of Seattles progress toward social reform.

Several months ago efforts were taken to curb prostitution along Pike Street and other sections of the city. I recall that citizens were being asked to contribute their ideas as to what could or should be done in order to control the issue of prostitution. Although I did not submit my ideas at the time my feelings then and still are that the only way to control "Bodily charms for sale" is to legalize it in order to establish Controls.

Prohibition or laws which negate offer little control. For every prostitute who is arrested there are at least one-hundred more who are still operating. Tax payers cannot begin to provide the exorbitant sums of money which would be necessary in order to control prostitution by prohibition. Police forces would need to be expanded and courts and jails enlarged. Since the city does not have and will not have adequate tax monies to establish negative controls, the whole idea of keeping

prostitution on a prohibitive level is illusionary and out of scope with perspective.

Wishful thinking on the part of the moralists who would condemn this sort of contact between the sexes will only lead to futility rather than a realistic approach to an issue which is better to face rather than to intimate that it shouldn't exist.

Brothels, as we all know, were in great demand in Seattle's early hey day when Yesler's Mill was going full steam, log booms and gold rushes were bringing female demanding males into the area by droves. Our early forebears were perhaps smarter than we, instead of forcing concepts, they dwelt on fact and the brothels were an important contribution to the early development of our great city.

It is a proven established fact that a man is more satisfied emotionally and better off both physically and mentally when he can have intimate bodily contact with the opposite sex. Some men prefer the same sex although we don't like to admit that this is true.

The men of Seattle still need and demand stimulating erotic activity with their female counterparts. The marital state has not proven an answer to this demand. Our very high divorce rate points this fact out. A surprising number of Seattle businessmen fill the pages of local call girls "little black books". Tourists and conventioneers as well as service men and men on business from out of

town are the ones who create the demand for the prostitute. It is a wise person who will admit that this demand cannot be fulfilled unless prostitution is legally controlled.

The demand is present in Seattle 24 hours a day, year in and year out, no matter how many laws negate and say "No". The women who supply this demand should be protected and respected rather than branded and stamped as criminals.

Illegal prostitution also encourages further crime in robberies, muggings, assaults and the black market activities of procurers or "pimps". It is absurd that prostitution should be controlled by the "gang lords", etc.

Legal controls on this lascivious art form would largely eliminate many of the crimes and criminal activities which accompany the existing illegal situation. Those who suggest that legalized prostitution invites crime are merely being naive. It is quite the other way around.

Legal controls ~~of~~ would create a "Commission on Brothels" which would establish authoritative legal guidlines as an operative basis for price control, licensing, medical protection and tax controls. Thousands of dollars in untaxed money is spent every day by those who demand and indulge in America's favorite pastime. The tax dollar gained from the legal operation of brothels would be a great asset to a dwindling economy within greater Seattle.

There is another adverse aspect of illegal prostitution to be considered.

Since the act of prostitution is based on a mutual agreement between two consenting individuals it is now a crime with "no victim". So in order to arrest a prostitute a vice-officer must induce her to agree to submit to him. He must get a price from her and offer her money in order to get evidence against her for testimony in court.

I question the morality of this technique. Our laws are not feasible when they encourage police-state actions. Many reasonably innocent people have been incarcated because a police officer has enticed them to commit a crime. To me this is shamefully immoral, much moreso than the act of prostitution itself.

There are far more advantages to legal prostitution in a "free society" than there are disadvantages.

I seriously hope that this letter will be made available to all council members and that council will deliberate carefully and wisely before exercising a decision on this delicate and intimate matter.

Sincerely
Ms. Carlotta A. Goodburn
22808 53rd W.
Mountlake Terrace,
Wa 98043

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME

Rod Lewis Q.A. Community Club pres.
Marylyn King - CITIZEN
Michael K. Ross - State Representative 37
Sister Kathleen Prewitt
PALMER BEASLEY MD CITIZEN 6303 22nd NE
Kenneth Hawkins Blackmore Ltd.
Harold Roberts [redacted] citizen
Elmer Allen Seattle Rent & File Labor Comm (210 Euclid Seattle 98122
ELAINE LATOOREU
MELVIN McCULLOUGH — Seattle Association OF EVANGELICALS
~~Diana~~ Gray - Dept. of Sociology - University of Washington -

SIGN UP SHEET

TESTIFY ON SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

~~Jill Severns~~ - Radical Women

~~Cindy Cipple~~ - Freedom Socialist Party

~~Dr. Wilkie~~ -

Patricia Helland - wife & mother

O. G. (Bill) Gordon

~~Clyde Stevens - Opt. Operators Assn.~~

Ruth D. Voiland - wife + Mother

DICK SMITH - CAFE MANAGER

~~Kenneth D Van Derhoef - Herman Life Ins.~~

Oscar Hearde, Ship Scalers Local #541

Kay Regan - Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women

Jim Montez - Seattle Community Mental Health -

~~Woodrow A Walker - Attorney~~

D. SHERALTON KELLEY - MODEL CITIES TASK FORCE

Mary L. Jarard

PATRICK CROWLEY - LAWYER
Logan Building
Seattle 98104

(12) ~~Jon Travis~~

Jo Bernstein.

SIGN UP SHEET TO TESTIFY

PROPOSED REVISED SEATTLE CRIMINAL CODE

1. ~~Warren Karny~~ Gary Lugg - Washington State Committee for Responsible Government

2. Tim Mayhew ○ (Requests to speak later in evening) { 1132 - 10th Ave. East, Apt. 32 Seattle 98102 EA3-6969

3. ~~Michael Rosen~~ Prof Lynn Lightzin - A.C.L.U.

4. Larry Camarello

5. ~~Mary Whyberk~~ Jill Severn - Radical Women

6. Woodrow Wallen - Seattle Community Mental Health Program

7. John Jarvis ○

8. Ron Sparks ○

9. Kenneth D. VanDerhoef - Attorney and President of Human Life

10. John Nicon - Seattle-King County Corrections Development Project

11. Larry McDonell - Steering Committee Member and Corporation Counsel
Minority report on prostitution

12. Libby Sinclair - A.C.L.U. - prostitution

13. ~~Nick Hughes~~ left - ~~Executive Director, Seattle-King County Commission on Alcoholism~~ ~~Public Drunkedness~~

14. Sara Weinberg - Member, Citizens Committee - prostitution

THOSE TO TESTIFY AT HEARING OF APRIL 27

Michael L. Rose 620-21st Ave, Seattle
Don Keller 1605 E. Madison #201
Kenneth Hawkins 408 12th Ave East
Marylyn King - 202 Smith Tower Seattle
Rod Lewis 357 - W. Olympic Pl. (A Comm President)
Lester Allen Pruitt 4301 88th SE. Mercer Isl, 98040
Elmer Allen 210 Euclid Seattle 98122
(Name in Top 11 for NEXT meeting)
Harold Roberts 5433 40th S.W. 98116
ELAINE LATOURELL 3321 - N.E. 185th 98155
MARY L. JARRARD 2111-200th Sw. Alderwood Manor 98036
MELVIN McCULLOUGH 4401 2nd N.E.
Jackie Dunlap 1859 318 Pl. S.W., Federal Way 98002
Charles Fuetsch Deutsch
6043 - 35 Ave N.E. Seattle Wash. 98115

7:30 pm
April 27, 1978

Mr. Smith wants
this filed.

Fin Comm'y & Health

ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL
JOHN P. HARRIS
G. GRANT WILCOX
THOMAS J. WETZEL
ARTHUR T. LANE
GORDON F. CRANDALL
CHARLES R. NELSON
JAMES M. TAYLOR
LAWRENCE K. McDONELL
J. ROGER NOWELL
JORGEN G. BADER
E. NEAL KING
JAMES B. HOWE, JR.
DONALD H. STOUT
MYRON L. CORNELIUS
PHILIP M. KING
RICHARD E. MANN
HELEN WILSON
RICHARD S. OETTINGER
JOSEPH T. SCHLOSSER

THE CITY OF SEATTLE
LAW DEPARTMENT
MUNICIPAL BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
AREA CODE 206 TELEPHONE 583-2304

A. L. NEWBOULD, CORPORATION COUNSEL

CITY PROSECUTORS
ROBERT M. ELIAS
JACK B. REGAN
ROBERT B. JOHNSON

CLAIMS MANAGER
V. L. PORTER

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 3 10 35 AM '72

March 20, 1972

Honorable Sam Smith
City Council
Seattle

Dear Sir:

By memorandum dated September 27, 1971 you forward a copy of a newspaper clipping from the Seattle Times of July 29, 1971 concerning certain "outdated laws" and a copy of a letter dated July 30, 1971 commenting on such newspaper article and you inquire as to whether the City should "take action to remove any of these laws mentioned in this letter."

With two exceptions, the ordinances mentioned are contained in the City's so-called "criminal code" (Seattle Code Title 12) which has been the subject of an extensive study resulting in a "Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code" which in part recommends the repeal, among others, of Ordinance 55985 (Seattle Code Chapter 12.63) relating to "physical endurance contests"; Section 16 of Ordinance 16046 (Seattle Code § 12.11.170) relating to "women in saloons"; Ordinance 57328 (Seattle Code Chapter 12.75) relating to "scattering sawdust and hogged fuel"; and further recommends that Ordinance 24487 (Seattle Code Chapter 12.65) relating to expectoration in certain public places be codified with other provisions of the Seattle Code relating to public health.

With respect to Ordinance 16210 (Seattle Code Chapter 18.08) relating to the growth of thistles and requiring the Chief of Police to give notice requiring destruction and providing for destruction by City officers as to thistles growing in parks and other public places, we suggest that such ordinance be reviewed by appropriate City officers, including the City Engineer and the Chief of Police for the purpose of determining its present utility. Section 21.60.100

of Ordinance 91910 (Traffic Code) relating to the carrying of the flag of the United States at the head of any parade might also be reviewed by the Chief of Police with respect to its effectiveness, particularly in the case of so called "protest marches", where it is most likely to be violated. The question of whether, after such review, said ordinances should be repealed are necessarily addressed to the discretion of the City Council.

In general, we note that over the past several years this department has devoted considerable time to reviewing existing City legislation and where necessary redrafting or recommending the repeal of outdated ordinances, but in our view projects for comprehensive revision of the City's ordinance such as the proposed revisions of the License Code and Criminal Code now in progress afford a method of dealing with obsolescense which is preferable to attempting to make revisions on a piecemeal basis.

Very truly yours,

A. L. NEWBOULD
Corporation Counsel

By James M. Taylor
JAMES M. TAYLOR
Assistant

JMT:ph

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 13 2 42 PM '72

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR—CITY OF SEATTLE

Wes Uhlman, Mayor

March 10, 1972

The City Council
City of Seattle

Re: Proposed Revised Criminal Code

Honorable Members:

You have before you a proposal from the Seattle-King County Bar Association for a comprehensive revision of the Criminal Code. A substantial amount of work and funds have been expended by the Bar Association, interested private citizens, and the City, to accomplish this result. On the whole, I think the revisors have done an excellent job of raising many of the issues which you, as a policy making body, must consider. The work has been done in a professional manner and deserves your close attention.

This proposed revision, as the ordinance you eventually enact, includes compromises. While I do not personally support each and every provision of the code, nevertheless I consider it on the whole a great advance over the present state of our City's ordinances in the criminal area.

I pledge to you that the departments of the Executive Branch will give you their full cooperation in your deliberations to enact a final revision. I wish, in addition, to make the following specific comments:

1. One major thrust of the revision is to remove all sanctions, civil and criminal, from public drunkenness offenses. I fully concur in this objective, although I want to stress that it is critical that any such change in our criminal ordinances be replaced by adequate treatment facilities for alcoholic persons.

I should also point out that since the preparation of the proposed revision, State law preempts the City from punishing public drunkenness offenses beyond January 1, 1974. Laws 1972, chapter 122, section 19. While this does not affect the City's direction in this field, it should give us a sense of urgency in providing an adequate solution to this problem.

2. Secondly, the code proposes that a substantial number of criminal violations currently contained in the Seattle Criminal Code be replaced with civil violations punishable only by fines to be imposed in the first instance by an administrative officer.

I also concur in this recommendation as a general matter. The exact form that this technique of dealing with what are now criminal violations should take, is not clear at this point. The form and the cost depend in large part upon the number and character of offenses which eventually are converted to civil violations. The Office of Management and Budget will work with you and the courts to arrive at the best configuation for this new function. I am hopeful that the result will be at the same time more convenient to the citizen who violates the code, and less expensive to the taxpayers.

3. The code proposes repeal of the City's felon registration ordinance. I have been advised by the Police Department, prior to the submission of the code, that the felon registration ordinance is no longer needed and should be repealed. I concur in this recommendation and urge that the final version of the code repeal this ordinance.

Sincerely,

Wes Uhlman

Wes Uhlman
Mayor

WU:ewh

LAWRENCE TIMBERS
317 First West
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98119
AT 4-8618

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 13 12 47 PM '72

March 12, 1972

Clerk of the City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle 98104

Dear Sir: Re: Prostitution

A recent news item said that last year the Detroit City Council set aside funds for rehabilitating prostitutes by giving them job training and counseling.

The program recently ended in failure and was abandoned. Why?

The Council failed to find a single prostitute desiring rehabilitation.

The above may have missed the notice of the members of the City Council.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Timbers

LAWRENCE TIMBERS
317 First West
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98119
AT 4-8618

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 13 12 47 PM '72

March 12, 1972

Clerk of the City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle 98104

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Very truly yours,

Lawrence Timbers

LAWRENCE TIMBERS
317 First West
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98119
AT 4-8618

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 13 12 47 PM '72

March 12, 1972

Clerk of the City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle 98104

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The above may have missed the notice of the members of the City Council.

Very truly yours,

Lawrence Timbers

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 7 9 09 AM '72

2144-No 52nd St
Seattle Wash
april 5 1972

City Council - we want to express our opposition to legalizing prostitution in our city.

Sincerely,
Pearl A Spear
Samuel C. Spear

Ack
C/Cs
Add to present file

Eight hundred four Ninth Avenue
Seattle 4, Washington

March 15, 1972

Councilwoman Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Fourth Avenue & James
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilwoman Williams:

I wish to enter an emphatic dissent from the proposal currently before the City Council to abrogate the ordinances against the so-called "victim-less" offense of prostitution.

It is a sad commentary when people of the stature of those proposing this change cannot envision the catastrophic effect of so ill-conceived a move on families, youth and the community in general. Their failure to understand that the removal of the disapproval of society, implicit in the abolition of the sanction, would have a gravely deleterious effect on the standards and practice of decency in this community is simply appalling.

Many friends and associates join me in appealing to you for prompt, unequivocal and emphatic repudiation of the proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas Gill

Thomas Gill

March 15, 1972

Councilwoman Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Fourth Avenue & James
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilwoman Lamphere:

I hereby register my opposition to the proposal now before the City Council to legalize prostitution.

Sincerely

C.M. Callaghan

C.M. Callaghan
5017 Brooklyn #3
Seattle 98105

Mr Cooley

Statement of Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Seattle Criminal Code Revision Project, before the City Council on March 13, 1972.

I would like to begin my presentation by tracing the evolution of the proposal which is before you this afternoon.

In 1968, the City Council, the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, all agreed that the Seattle Criminal Code was in need of revision and modernization. Most of the ordinances in Title 12, the Criminal Code, were adopted as early as 1907. The Code has grown on a patchwork basis since then.

The following are but a few of the antiquated laws which are now in the Code but which are not enforced:

It is unlawful for anyone to permit cattle or horses to wear bells within the city.

It is unlawful for anyone to tie or fasten any horse or other animal to any tree without permission of the owner.

It is unlawful for any person to fly any kite in any part of the city devoted to business.

It is unlawful for any person to wear any hat or bonnet within any licensed theater; provided, however, this inhibition shall not be construed to include skullcaps, lace coverings or other small or closely fitting head dress.

It is unlawful for any woman to loiter in or about saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold or to habitually drink with men in such places.

It is unlawful for any person who is a known pickpocket to be habitually found prowling around any steamboat landing or lounging about any court room or outhouse.

It is unlawful for any person to conduct any physical endurance contest in which human beings participate, without first having obtained a permit so to do from the Chief of Police. Any endurance contest shall terminate at or before midnight of the day on which it begins, provided, however, this shall not be construed to prohibit the holding of six-day bicycle races.

Finally, it is unlawful for any business to sell a motor vehicle on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

By ordinance in 1968, the City Council asked the Seattle-King County Bar Association to undertake a study and to recommend to the City the best manner to proceed in revising and updating the Criminal Code.

A Bar Committee, headed by Murray B. Guterson and Burroughs B. Anderson, recommended in 1969 that a Revision Commission be established by the City Council. A budget of $98,400 was projected.

In the Spring of 1970, Mayor Uhlman was asked, after a speech given by him to the Young Lawyers Section, "What happened to the Bar's recommendation that a Revision Commission be established?" He answered that when he took

office, his predecessor had left the Bar's report in his top drawer and it had remained there because of lack of funds to finance such a project.

Members of the Young Lawyers Section were then instrumental in preparing an application for filing by the City with the State Law and Justice Planning Office for assistance under the Federal Crime Control Act of 1968. The application was filed on June 30, 1970, and a grant of $25,490 was made, effective July 30, 1970.

On August 17, 1970, the City subcontracted the responsibility for revising the Code to the Bar Association. The Bar named a five-member Steering Committee which retained a reporter and named a Citizens Committee of 11 members to work with the reporter in the drafting of the Code.

The Citizens Committee was made up of a wide cross-section of the community. There was a representative of the judiciary, the public defender's office, the probation department, the police department, Model Cities, The Municipal League, The League of Women Voters, a businessman, a labor union representative, a reporter from the proposed revised State Criminal Code and a former investigator in the City's Human Rights Department, now a lawyer in private practice.

From August 17, 1970 to August 17, 1971, the reporter met almost weekly with either the Steering Committee or the Citizens Committee. Members of both Committees donated countless hours of their time in bringing this project to a conclusion.

In a recent issue of the University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform, the dean of the University of Michigan Law School stated in an article on revision of American criminal legislation:

> "It may be desirable to 'think small' about the apparatus required for criminal code revision . . . I am impressed by what can be achieved by a small group . . . who are enthusiastically dedicated to the task at hand. Sometimes affluence erodes this enthusiasm and sense of individual responsibility."

Our project operated on a small budget and a tight schedule. Enthusiasm abounded and the project was completed on time. We are pleased to report that we did not even use all the funds allocated for the project. $19,553.42. in federal funds were expended and $15,583.22 in City funds and services were expended. Some $5,000 has been returned to State Law and Justice for use on other projects.

The tentative draft was released in June of 1971 and the final draft in January of this year.

The temptation is to concentrate on the most intellectually challenging and clearly the most controversial segments of the Proposed Code. They are not, however, the crux of the Committee project. The primary significance of the Proposed Code lies in the improvement of the clarity, organization and correlation of the penal law that stems from viewing the law as a whole.

At this point, let me outline the non-controversial aspects of the Proposed Code. These are vitally needed changes and we believe that they will receive virtually unanimous support. The fact that there are some

controversial aspects of the proposal should be no basis for rejecting the entire proposal. Rather, as to the controversial aspects, we urge the Council to make the policy decisions on what the law should be and if it does not agree with a specific part of this proposal, have that part redrafted by the Corporation Counsel.

It should be pointed out that one of the primary reasons that probably over 90% of the Proposed Code will receive broad support is that it relies heavily on the Model Penal Code drafted by the American Law Institute.

The American Law Institute, organized in 1923 by a distinguished group of judges, lawyers and law teachers, is a permanent organization devoted to the clarification and improvement of the law. It was in 1952 that the Institute started its work on the planning and drafting of a model Penal Code. No less than 15 drafts were prepared, with the final official draft being issued in 1962. It runs 346 pages including its short background notes.

Approximately 34 states and the federal government have revised or are in the process of code revision. The Criminal Codes of Illinois, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan all draw heavily on the Model Penal Code. A proposed revision of the Washington State Criminal Code, based on the Model Penal Code, was introduced in the 1971 legislative session but has not received a full hearing in the state legislature yet.

The first non-controversial aspect of the Proposed Code is that it has eliminated the antiquated laws contained in the current Criminal Code.

Approximately 70% of the Code is obsolete, and repeal of those portions are recommended. These sections are listed on page 149 of the proposal. Allusion to some of the antiquated laws were made earlier in my remarks.

A code adopted largely in 1907 tends to concentrate, naturally enough, upon the problems of society in 1907. Many of the problems--such as physical endurance contests and the use of pictures of deceased presidents in advertising--are hardly the most pressing issues of today. Changes in social, economic and political institutions require the extension of criminal sanctions to new areas and the revision, and sometimes even elimination, of sanctions in old areas.

The second non-controversial aspect of the proposal is that it has eliminated laws which duplicate each other. For example, there are three laws which deal with criminal impersonation. They are consolidated into one law. There are over six ordinances dealing with various aspects of prostitution. Again under the proposal, one section would deal with prostitution.

The third non-controversial aspect of the proposal is to remove ordinances which are undoubtedly unconstitutional. The ordinance prohibiting criminal syndicalism falls in this category. Also, the ordinance making it unlawful for any person to be a common night walker or be in the open air and not give a good account of himself is clearly unconstitutional.

The fourth non-controversial aspect is removing ordinances which are pre-empted by state law. The 1968 law regulating the sale of obscene materials

to minors is pre-empted by state law. The law passed in the 1972 legislative session eliminating felon registration ordinances is reflected in the proposal.

The fifth non-controversial aspect is the improved organization of the Criminal Code through a more efficient arrangement of the various offenses within the Code. The present Criminal Code follows no pattern in its table of contents, neither alphabetically nor by categories. The schematic arrangement of the Model Penal Code and proposed Code is the classification of crimes according to their basic thrust and relationship to each other. This type of topical arrangement has been adopted in all the modern penal Codes.

The sixth non-controversial aspect of the proposal is the improved language of the Code. Clarity and simplicity of expression are important attributes of any law, but they are especially important in our criminal law. A layman can hardly expect the Criminal Code to be so clear and complete that he never has need for a lawyer, but he can anticipate that a careful reading of the Code will at least make evident the main thrust of each crime. Unfortunately, the language and structure of many current provisions are so complex as to confuse not only the layman but lawyers and judges as well. The Proposed Code seeks to follow Justice Traynor's famous mandate to "rewrite the criminal law in new English". Wherever possible everyday language is used in describing each offense.

The seventh non-controversial aspect is the specification of the mental state necessary for there to be a commission of a specific crime. The definition of the elements of culpability was the hardest drafting problem faced by the framers of the Model Penal Code. American law has employed terms such as general and specific intent, malice, wilfulness, wantonness, recklessness, scienter, criminal negligence, and the like. The Proposed Seattle Code follows the Model Penal Code and uses only four concepts to prescribe the minimal requirements and lay the basis for distinctions that may usefully be drawn. These concepts are intention, knowledge, recklessness and criminal negligence.

The eighth non-controversial aspect is the inclusion in the Code of certain general provisions which are omitted from the current Code. These provisions cover some 42 pages in the Proposed Code. They include, for example, territorial jurisdiction of the city in criminal matters, causal relationships, construction of ordinances, criminal liability of corporations, de minimis infractions, and justification as a defense.

That completes my portion of the presentation on the non-controversial aspects of the proposal. I repeat that over 90% of the proposal falls in that category. That is why it is doubtful that there will be opposition to making these changes in the Code. Everyone recognizes that these changes are vitally needed for administration of our criminal courts in the 1970's.

In presenting the proposal, we have not glossed over those points which generated sparks among members of both the Citizens and Steering Committees--points which resulted in divided votes. The City Council must make the final decisions on these points. We have brought these points out into the open, rather than letting them remain buried in the Code and perhaps unnoticed, so that full public discussion can occur in these hearings. This discussion should be of assistance to the City Council in reaching its decision.

I now enumerate those points:

1. The proposed effective date of the Revised Code is one year after enactment. Should the Code take effect at an earlier date or is a full year needed for judges, lawyers and law enforcement people to familiarize themselves with it?

2. The proposal contains a new class of offense. It is called "Violations". A "Violation" is made punishable only by fine (up to $500), which may be collected only through civil collection procedures, unless the failure to pay constituted contempt, in which case imprisonment could be imposed. The concept of "Violations" is found in both the Model Penal Code and the Proposed Revised State Criminal Code. The purpose of having such an offense is to provide a new approach to deal with minor infractions. "Violations" are not crimes and would carry none of the disabilities that arise from conviction of a crime.

Examples of "Violations" are: keeping library books after notice to return, electrical and building code infractions, and all traffic offenses except the eight most serious ones which are either Class A or B offenses. There would

be no right to trial by jury for trials involving "Violations". Both the Model Penal Code and this proposal would impose the concept of "Violation" on the full body of regulatory law. If something is to be a crime, it should be contained in Title 12 of the City Code. At present, the violation of virtually every ordinance contained in every Title of the City Code is a crime. That includes everything from having defective wiring in your house to failure to obtain a cat license.

Under the proposed revision, all crimes outside Title 12 would become "Violations" two years after the enactment of this Proposed Code. We believe that the Proposed Code includes all behavior that should properly be made criminal under municipal law. There would be an opportunity for individuals to come forth and suggest to the City Council other matters which properly belong in the Criminal Code rather than in the regulatory Code.

3. The Citizens and Steering Committees evaluated all the offenses included in the Proposed Code and graded them Class A or Class B offenses, or "Violations". Gone is the term "misdemeanor" which has fallen into disuse in modern Penal Codes. A Class A offense carries the maximum penalty allowed to be imposed by a city, which is six months imprisonment in the city jail and/or a fine of $500. Class B offenses are punishable by a maximum of ten days in jail and/or a $500 fine. Some members did not believe that there should be a Class B offense but rather should be left to the judge's discretion

to fashion the penalty within the maximum limits as to all crimes. The other classification of offense called a "Violation" has already been discussed. Thus the public and the City Council should review the offenses in the Proposed Code and determine whether they agree with the penalties attached to the offenses.

4. It is typical in American criminal law to deal with the infliction of bodily injury but to give scant attention to conduct that creates grave risk of such results if the results do not ensue. The Model Penal Code and this Code would fill this gap by the offense of reckless endangerment that is committed when a person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to another person. The Public Defender's office takes exception to this proposal and the proposal for reckless assault. The majority, however, were persuaded by the provisions of the Model Penal Code.

5. The current state case law allows a person to use force to resist an unlawful arrest. Should this right be continued as recommended in this Proposed Code? The concern of the majority was that police could use resisting arrest charges to "cover" errors in making false arrests or using excessive force. This point of view was presented by the Public Defender's office and I will leave to that office a fuller explanation in the hearings of this issue. The minority point of view on the Citizens Committee was presented by the police department and again I will defer to their presentation in this hearing on that issue. Their position is supported by provisions found in the Model Penal Code.

6. As to the defense of entrapment, should the "substantial risk" test found in the Model Penal Code, and supported by the majority, or should the test found in the proposed State Code and supported by three of the Citizens Committee be adopted by the City Council?

7. Should someone not a peace officer be allowed to use a deadly weapon against certain fleeing felons? The majority said "no"; the minority said "yes".

8. For what crimes should peace officers be allowed to use deadly force in making an arrest? There was a split of opinion on this issue.

9. Should a person be guilty of criminal trespass by entry on unposted vacant land or into an unposted and apparently unused building? The majority said "no".

10. The new proposed Federal Criminal Code excepts news media from law enforcement's orders to disperse unless they are physically obstructing dispersal efforts. The majority wanted this same exception included in this proposal. It should be pointed out that the final draft of the Federal Code, published just recently, eliminated this exception.

11. There is also a dispute as to whether the definition of obstructing a public officer should include fraud or deception in addition to the use of force. The majority said "no".

12. Finally, should there be curfew hours from 10:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. for those persons less than 16 years of age? This provision is found in the

Proposal. We have since learned that King County has repealed its curfew ordinance. The Steering Committee would have no objection to deletion of the curfew provision from the Proposed Code to bring it in line with the county's law.

I would like to now direct my comments to that subject matter which has received the primary focus in the news media in its reporting of our Proposal. This same subject matter is receiving considerable national attention and will be the topic for a day-long seminar for April 7th in Seattle.

That subject is "victimless crimes". The laws which are ordinarily said to fall into this area are those dealing with sexual conduct, gambling, public drunkenness, obscenity and pornography, narcotics and dangerous drugs.

This is a highly emotionally-charged subject matter and to keep discussion on a rational level in these proceedings will be a challenge to the City Council. Entire proposed codes have been shelved in some states, and staffs have been fired, because of disagreement with recommendations made in this area of the law. As I have already stated, these are policy decisions to be made by the City Council. 90% of the Proposed Code radically improves the current City Code. If you don't agree with provisions of the remaining 10%, please ask the Corporation Counsel to draft provisions in those areas which reflect your policy decisions.

Retired United States Justice Tom C. Clark, in a speech last month at the National Judicial Conference on Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice in New Orleans stated:

> "Likewise we must direct our efforts to the increasing 'input' of cases [in our courts]. Every legislature and session of Congress passes new laws carrying criminal penalties. Recent surveys of the incidence of indexed crimes indicates that a fourth of the offenses committed on a national basis have to do with drunkenness; additional large percentages include prostitution, gambling and marijuana. Studies must be made with reference to these victimless crimes of consenting adults with a view to abolishing those not connected with organized crime or reducing the punishment or processing them through medical services. There has been a practice to turn all such problems as they arise over to the courts. But they are not equipped or sufficiently advised to handle them to the best interest of society. All the courts can do is to process the cases, inflict the punishment directed or attempt the rehabilitation of the offender. This appears to be the wrong approach."

President Nixon stated just a year ago in his address to the National Conference on the Judiciary at Williamsburg, Virginia:

> "What can be done to break the logjam of justice today, to ensure the right to a speedy trial and to enhance respect for law? We have to find ways to clear the courts of the endless stream of 'victimless crimes' that get in the way of serious consideration of serious crimes. There are more important matters for highly skilled judges and prosecutors than minor traffic offenses, loitering and drunkenness."

It is interesting to note that the San Francisco Committee on Crime issued a thoughtful and to some, persuasive document in June 1971, entitled "A Report on Non-Victim Crime in San Francisco". It urged many of the same reforms urged in our report. The headline for the AP dispatch when it appeared in a Seattle newspaper read: "San Francisco Police Urged to Look Other Way". This is an example of the non-rational reaction of which I speak.

Now to our proposals in this area. Some of the so-called "Victimless Crimes" we did not deal with for the following reasons:

As to gambling, the state constitution provides that the legislature shall never authorize any lottery so we did not review the subject. Therefore, the existing ordinances are retained in our proposal.

As to narcotics and dangerous drugs, the Seattle-King County Drug Commission has been doing extensive study the past year and will make proposals for any needed revision in these laws. We did not want to take valuable time to duplicate their work. Therefore, the existing ordinances are retained in our proposal.

As to public drunkenness, the legislature, in the 1972 session, enacted the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, which will be effective July 1, 1973. Section 19 of the Act prohibits cities and counties from enforcing anti-intoxication laws. Laws dealing with drunken driving are excepted. Thus, our proposal to repeal the public drunkenness ordinance comports with this state laws.

This leaves the following non-victim crimes to deal with: Obscenity and pornography and sexual conduct.

First, obscenity and pornography. In drafting the Code, the majority position was that the state statute on sales of erotic materials to minors was exclusive, i.e., the state occupied the field and the city could enact no legislation in this area. There was a dissenting point of view. Three months ago the state court of appeals struck down the Tacoma ordinance in this area, thereby verifying that the City of Seattle cannot legislate in this area. Thus prosecutions for sales to minors are under state law in District Justice Courts or Superior Courts. The showing of obscene movies and the sale of erotic materials to adults are also prosecuted generally in District Justice Court under state law, which laws do not pre-empt the field.

The majority of the Committee elected to propose legislation in two areas. The first was to add to the Code a provision not now in it. The provision is similar to that recommended by the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. It provides that it is unlawful for a person to display obscene material if he knowingly displays such material in a public place in a manner so obtrusive as to make it difficult for an unwilling person to avoid exposure to it. The minority point of view would have proposed legislation which would have prohibited the private display of obscene materials to consenting adults, which conduct is now prohibited under state law and prosecuted in District Justice Court or Superior Court.

The current workload of the Municipal Court in this area involves prosecution of dancers from the New Paris and similar theaters under the present ordinance prohibiting indecent exposure. This ordinance would be repealed under the majority proposal. The majority proposes to prohibit lewd conduct, i.e., exposure of intimate bodily parts, only if he or she knows that such act is likely to be observed by a person who is thereby reasonably offended or alarmed. Thus, if the New Paris or similar theaters appropriately put patrons on notice that the show might offend or alarm them, then there would be no crime.

The last of the so-called "non-victim crimes" and the one which has drawn the most discussion in this proposal is that of prostitution.

The majority position of both the Steering and Citizens Committees was: (1) Remove criminal prohibitions from prostitution carried on privately off the street; but (2) continue the prohibition against solicitation in a public place to commit prostitution.

To accuse the majority position as being naive or to accuse the minority position as being moralistic does not direct itself to the complicated issues involved. Chief Tielsch will discuss today his objections to this proposal. Dr. Jennifer James will discuss those considerations which resulted in adoption of the proposal.

I will not summarize the various points of view on the best way to control prostitution because undoubtedly much of the presentation in these

hearings will be on the subject. Let me merely point out that ordinances reflecting the majority viewpoint can be found on pages 67 and 68. Alternate ordinances reflecting the minority position are found on pages 152 through 155.

I close at this point urging the City Council to give thorough consideration to the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code and to enact it in accordance with the policy decisions ultimately made by the Council.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

February 17, 1972

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Regarding

A Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

3:15 p.m., Monday, March 13, 1972

City Council Chamber

Proposed revisions in the Seattle Municipal Criminal Code will be the subject of a public presentation to the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

The meeting will be held at 3:15 p.m., Monday, March 13, 1972 in the Council Chamber, 1101 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. All interested persons are invited to be present. Presentations of the revisions previously scheduled for March 1 and 8, as announced at a meeting of the Public Safety Committee, have been cancelled.

The subject matter for the presentation is contained in Comptroller File No. 271954, *Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code, a project of the Seattle-King County Bar Association funded by the State of Washington Planning and Community Affairs Agency through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and by the City of Seattle.* The project was authorized by City Ordinance No. 99482.

The presentation to the Council will be made by Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman of the Criminal Code Revision Project Steering Committee. While Council members may question Mr. Raftis and members of the steering committee, response from other groups and individuals will be sought at subsequent hearings to be scheduled.

A limited number of copies of the proposed revisions are available at the City Council Office.

Jeanette Williams

JEANETTE WILLIAMS, Chairman
Judiciary and Personnel Committee

SAM SMITH, Chairman
Public Safety Committee

HMc:mm

COPIES BY: Jeanette Williams DATE: 2-16-72

SUBJECT(S): Hearing Notice: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code, 3-13-72

Check List or Sublist:

		Code No.	List	Envelopes	
X	All News Media:	11-15	50	36	
	Dailies	11	5		
	Television Stations	12	5		
	Radio Stations	13	18		
	Weekly Newspapers	14	26		
	Monthly Publications	15	2		
X	Community Councils	40	97	97	
X	District Chambers of Commerce	30	14	14	
X	Civic Associations	60	40	40	
X	Labor Organizations	50	48	48	
	All City Department Heads	22-27	51		
	Comptroller	22	2		
	Treasurer	23	1		
	Executive Department	24	35		
X	Law Department	25	1		1
X	Municipal Courts	26	5		5
	Related Non-City Agencies	27	7		
	All Legislative Department		49		
X	Council Members		9		9
X	Supervisory Staff		7		7
X	Reception Desk		15		15
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X	Xerox and 20 copies for Sec.		21**		20
	Other Distribution (Attach Lists)				
	Code Revision Project Steering Comm.		11	11	
	Code Revision Citizens' Advisory Comm		11	11	
	CF 271934		1	1	1
	Recepiants of Code (general public who have dropped in) (See lists attached)		4		
	* No envelopes available.				
	** One in event is [illegible]		TOTAL*	281	58 = 339

C. F. No. 271934 Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Notification should be mailed to all the people listed on the first two pages of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code They are:

Mr. Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
1608 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Paul A. Barrett
3000 Seattle-First Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. William L. Dwyer
812 Hoge Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Roger M. Leed
540 Central Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Lawrence K. McDonell
10th Floor, Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ms. Helen Geisness
Executive Director
Seattle-King County Bar Association
605 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Edmund J. Wood
Office of Mayor
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. James Leach
State Law and Justice
312 First Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

Mr. E. Joseph Burnstin, Jr.
309 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ms. Marylyn King
309 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Professor John M. Junker
University of Washington
School of Law
Seattle, Washington 98195

Major Raymond F. Schork
Criminal Investigation Division
Seattle Police Department
506 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. David Shorett
Public Defender's Office
202 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mrs. Sarah Weinberg
Member, League of Women Voters
4527 52nd Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98118

Mr. Frank Johnson
Director of Probation Services
Seattle Municipal Court
106 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. John E. Alley
President, Bagley's Shoes, Inc.
University Village Mall
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mr. Richard H. Holmquist
Assistant Attorney General
University of Washington
205 Administration Building
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mr. William E. Griffin
Model City Program
1700 East Cherry Street
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Edward Watton
Chairman, Public Safety Committee
Municipal League of Seattle and King County
Central Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Judge Patrick T. Corbett
Seattle Municipal Court
114 Public Safety Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Blair Paul
201 Metropole Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Roger Yockey
Director of Communication and Education
Retail Store Employee's Union, Local 1001
2819 First Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

C. F. No. 271934 Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Notifications to be mailed to the following:

Seattle Chapter NAACP
152½ 20th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

East Madison Branch YMCA
1700 23rd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Walter Hubbard, Chairman
Central Area Civil Rights Committee
715 35th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Ron Carson
2018 East Union Street
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mr. Garcia Massingale
2030 26th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Mr. Harold Franklin
2910 36th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Mr. Jack Zektzer
6308½ 18th Avenue Northeast
Seattle, Washington 98115

Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation
703 8th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ms. Marylyn King
202 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

American Civil Liberties Union
2101 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mr. Fredric C. Tausend, Chairman
Seattle Crime Prevention Advisory Commission
657 Colman Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Reverend Samuel B. McKinney
Mount Zion Baptist Church
1634 19th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

File 271934 Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code, 3-13-72

Notifications mailed to: (People who dropped in for copy of Criminal Code)

Mr. Paul Croon
1311 North 49th St., Apt. 5
Seattle 98103

Bob Chesterfield, Jr.
315 Norton Bldg.
Seattle 98104

Paul L. Simons
1428 Queen Anne Ave. N.
Seattle 98109

Raymond Beckles
1140 18th Ave., Apt. 110
Seattle 98122

File 271934 Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

✓	All News Media:	11-15	56	____	____
____	Dailies	11	5	____	____
____	Television Stations	12	5	____	____
____	Radio Stations	13	12	____	____
____	Weekly Newspapers	14	26	____	____
____	Monthly Publications	15	2	____	____
✓	Community Councils	40	97	____	____
✓	District Chambers of Commerce	30	14	____	____
✓	Civic Associations	60	40	____	____
✓	Labor Organizations	50	48	____	____
✓	All City Department Heads	22-27	31	____	____
____	Comptroller	22	2	____	____
____	Treasurer	23	1	____	____
____	Executive Department	24	35	____	____
____	Law Department	25	1	____	____
____	Municipal Courts	26	5	____	____
____	Related Non-City Agencies	27	7	____	____
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* No envelopes available.

** One in count is xerox copy.

Compt. File #271934

Jeanette Williams and Sam Smith
Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
Telephone, 583-2366, 583-2367
Further Information: Hugh McIntosh, 583-2609

March 8, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Seattle City Council To Hear Citizen Comments on Proposed Criminal Code March 21

Citizen comments on the so-called "victimless crimes" portion of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code will be the subject of a public hearing before the Seattle City Council, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, March 21, 1972, it was announced today by Council members Jeanette Williams and Sam Smith.

The hearing, aimed at allowing interested citizens to present their views on the proposal, will take place in the Council Chamber at 7:30 p.m. The hearing will be conducted jointly by Mrs. Williams, chairman of the Council's Human Resources and Judiciary Committee, and Smith, chairman of the Public Safety and Health Committee.

The March 21 hearing will consider only the so-called "victimless crimes" chapters of the revision document, including those entitled "Offenses Against Public Morals" on pages 67-70, "Drug Offenses" on pages 107-120, "Gambling Offenses" on pages 121-125 and Appendix E on pages 152-155, an alternate proposal on prostitution.

The chapters are considered to cover the most controversial subjects in the code, such as prostitution and other forms of sexual conduct, gambling, public drunkenness, obscenity, pornography, narcotics and dangerous drugs. The remainder of the proposal will be taken up at a subsequent hearing to be scheduled later.

The proposal is the work of the Criminal Code Revision Project Steering Committee of the Seattle-King County Bar Association funded by the Washington Planning and Community Affairs Agency through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and by the City of Seattle as authorized by an ordinance (No. 99482) passed by the City Council.

Steering Committee Chairman Edmund [illegible] Raftis said representatives of his group will be on hand at the March 21 hearing. They are also to present the proposal to the Council on March 13, as previously announced.

A limited number of copies of the revisions document are available at the City Council office, 1106 Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller File No. 271934.

# # #

HMc:nt

CHECK ONE: x) News Release ( ) Memo to be Sent ( ) Notice of Public Hearing

( ) Other

Instructions for mailing: None

SUBJECT: Public Hearing to Receive comments from Interested Citizens re Proposed Revised Criminal Code in CF 271934 - Tues., Mar. 21, 1972, 7:30 p.m. - Committee of Whole Concil Chamber

Check - List of Mailing	Code	Qty. Avl.	Qty. to Mail	Filled Out
X All News Media	11-15	56	56 ✓	
Dailies	11	6		
Television Stations	12	5		
Radio Stations	13	19		
Weekly Newspapers	14	25		
Monthly Publications	15	2		
X Community Councils	40	90	90 ✓	
X District Chambers of Commerce	30	16	15 ✓	
X Civic Associations	60	41	41 ✓	
X Labor Organizations	50	47	47 ✓	
All City Department Heads	22-27	51		
Comptroller	22	2		
Treasurer	23	1		
Executive Department	24	35		
x Law Department	25	1		
x Municipal Courts	26	5	1 ✓	
Related Non-City Agencies	27	7	5 ✓	
All Legislative Department		75		
x Council Members & Secretaries		18		
x Supervisory Staff		5	18 ✓	
x Reception Desk		15	5	
General Staff		0	15 ✓	
Analysts (Committee Clerks)		5		
x Clerk (Comptroller File) CF 271934				
x Xerox and 20 copies for sec.		20	1	
			20	
X Other Distribution (Attach Lists)				
Code Revision Project Steering Committee			11 ✓	
Code Revision Citizens' Advisory Committee			11	
Signers for Copies at Rec. Desk.			26 ✓	
* No envelopes necessary		TOTALS:	295	65 360

50 more for Lori (she will furnish list)

Matter is officially referenced as Comptroller file No. 271934.

###

REPRODUCED FROM BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

NOTICE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING

Lester A. Wetzstein, Executive Director
Alcohol Problems Association
1319 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Alcoholics Anonymous
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
814 N. E. 40th Street
Seattle, Washington 98105

American Jewish Committee
Peter Schnurman, Area Director
609 Securities Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Seymour H. Kaplan, Regional Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
602 Securities Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Bread of Life Mission, Inc.
Jennie H. O'Hara, Superintendent
97 South Main
Seattle, Washington 98104

Burden Bearers, Inc.
Hegge M. Iverson, Executive Director
4th and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

CARITAS
Robert N. Santos, Director
1608 East Jefferson Street
Seattle, Washington 98122

Constance Carter, Executive Director
Central Area Mental Health Center
2214 South Jackson
Seattle, Washington 98144

C.A.M.P.
Rossalind Woodhouse, Director
722 18th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Chief Seattle Club
Rev. Raymond L. Talbott, S.J., Director
208 South Washington
Seattle, Washington 98104

Christian Friends for Racial Equality
Ross Burks, Coordinator
221 Empire Way South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Church Council of Greater Seattle
William B. Cate, President-Director
314 Fairview Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

Community House Lounge
Larry Baker, Director
1721 15th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Community Psychiatric Clinic
Robert F. Hood, M.D., Director
2009 Minor East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Compass Center
A. A. Gronberg, Superintendent
77 South Washington Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

Council of Planning Affiliates
David G. Colwell, President
107 Cherry Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

Council on Aging for Seattle and King County
Everett J. Jensen, President
107 Cherry Stree
Seattle, Washington 98104

Creative Life Foundation
Al Harness, Vice President
3316 N. E. 125th
Seattle, Washington 98125

Crisis Clinic
Robert P. Vaughn, Director
905 East Columbia
Seattle, Washington 98122

Eastside Alcohol and Referral Center
Barbara L. Starr, Director
Pacific National Bank Building
Bellevue Square
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Eastside Community Mental Health Center
Kenneth M. Grace, Executive Director
2253 140th N. E.
Bellevue, Washington 98005

Extended Services for the Elderly
Stephen S. Scroggs, Director
1331 3rd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Family Counseling Service
Joseph H. Kahle, ACSW, Executive Director
107 Cherry Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

Family House
Robert J. Garski, Director
200 West Comstock
Seattle, Washington 98119

FOCUS
Harold O. Perry, Director
1312 East Denny Way
Seattle, Washington 98122

First Avenue Service Center, Inc.
Rev. Wes Durling, Director
1203 1st Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Friends of Youth, Executive Director
The Rev. John P. Fabian
2500 Lake Washington Blvd, North
Renton, Washington 98055

Gamblers Anonymous
Edward G. Shay, Trustee
P. O. Box 1911
Seattle, Washington 98111

Genesis House
Rodney J. Pearson, Program Director
4508 16th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Harborview Community Mental Health Center
Dr. Lindbergh S. Sata, Director
925 Terrace
Seattle, Washington 98104

Highline-West Seattle Mental Health Center
Executive Director: Dr. Myrene McAninch
922 S. W. 151st Street
Seattle, Washington 98166

Indian Center
Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, Director
1900 Boren Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Indian Half Way House
Director: Glen Peyope
2710 23rd Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Information and Referral Center, Inc.
Huey D. Johnson, Director
1123 34th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Job Therapy, Inc.
Richard J. Simmons, Executive Director
222 John Street
Seattle, Washington 98109

King County District Court Probation Services
Sigbjorn Slette, Supervisor
King County Courthouse
Room C-312
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

King County Domestic and Juvenile Division
King County Prosecuting Attorney
E-550 King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Harborview Medical Center
Robert I. Jetland, Administrator
325 9th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

King County Juvenile Court and Youth Service Center
Carl B. Erickson, Director
1211 East Alder
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mental Health-Mental Retardation Program
Jack Bartleson, Executive Director
100 Crockett Street
Seattle, Washington 98109

Lawyer Referral Service
Helen M. Geisness, Director
605 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Legal Services Center
Gregary Dallaire, Director
2401 South Jackson Street
Seattle, Washington 98144

Malden Rehabilitation Centers, Inc.
Charles M. Hughes, Executive Director
1808 18th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mental Health-North
Albert C. Casale, Executive Director
1600 N. E. 150th Street
Seattle, Washington 98155

Mental Recovery, Inc.
Mrs. Fay M. Hagstrom, President
2308 North 42nd Street
Seattle, Washington 98103

N.A.A.C.P.
Donald D. Haley, President
P. O. Box 1816
Seattle, Washington 98111

National Council of Jewish Women
President, Mrs. Hy Zimmerman
83 Pine Street
Seattle, Washington 98101

Neighborhood House, Inc.
Executive Director, Harry Thomas
3004 South Alaska Street
Seattle, Washington 98108

Open Door Clinic
Douglas Southard, Clinic Director
5012 Roosevelt Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Operation Awareness
Director, Calvin Hightowers
1338 20th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation
Norman F. Chamberlain, Executive Director
703 8th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation - Industry
Arnold Berkey, Plant Superintendent
3025 1st Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

Public Defender
202 Smith Tower Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Public Defender - Juvenile Court Branch
405 12th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98102

Puget Sound Social Programs, Inc.
David C. Mirgon, Executive Director
5212 15th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Ryther Child Center
Thomas P. Gallagher, Director
2400 N. E. 95th Street
Seattle, Washington 98115

School and Community Drug Intervention Program
Gordon Seyler, Director
1525 North 4th Street
Renton, Washington 98055

Frank Johnson, Director
Probation Service, Municipal Court
106 Public Safety Building

George P. Tielsch, Chief
Seattle Police Department

Human Rights Department
Phil Hayasaka, Director

Citizens Service Bureau
Virginia Galle, Director

Aging Division
Morton L. Schwabacher, Director
311 First Avenue South

Millie Henry, Director
Seattle Women's Division

Youth Division
007 Municipal Building

Seattle Counseling Service for Homosexuals
Dr. Robert Deisher, Executive Director
318 Malden East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Seattle Drug and Narcotic Rehabilitation Center, Inc.
NanBrown, Executive Director
809 15th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Seattle Jewish Community Centers
Leo Okin, Executive Director
3801 East Mercer Way
Mercer Island, Washington 98040

Seattle-King County Commission on Alcoholism
Nick Hughes, Executive Director
100 Crockett
Seattle, Washington 98109

Seattle-King County Council on Alcoholism
Richard Silver, Executive Director
1319 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Seattle-King County Corrections Development Project
John Nicon, Project Supervisor
Smith Tower Building
Room 723
Seattle, Washington 98104

Seattle-King County Drug Commission
Jack Bartleson, Executive
100 Crockett Street
Seattle, Washington 98109

Seattle-King County Office of Citizen Complaints
Leland M. Walton, Director
Room 213, King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Seattle-King County Department of Public Health
Alcohol Education Program - South County
c/o Valley General Hospital
Renton, Washington 98055

Alcoholism Treatment Clinic
2121 First Avenue North
Seattle, Washington 98109

Seattle Mental Health Institute, Inc.
Executive Director: Myron Kowals
1605 17th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Seattle Treatment Center
John O. Brons, Executive Director
500 17th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Senior Centers, Inc.
Dr. Herbert C. Lazenby, Executive Director
800 Jefferson Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

Teen Challenge
David L. Torres, Director
1821 17th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

The Studio Club
Eve McClellan, Executive Administrator
9010 13th Avenue N. W.
Seattle, Washington 98107

Thunderbird House
Ernest Commodore, Director
214 17th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

U. S. Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Otto G. Heinecks, Regional Director
221 1st Avenue West
Seattle, Washington 98119

Washington Council of the National Council
on Crime and Delinquency
State Director: J. Edward Friswold
107 Cherry Street
Seattle, Washington 98104

Washington State Juvenile Parole Services
W. Darby Brown, Regional Administrator
Room 328, Arets Building
2366 Eastlake Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Probation and Parole, Regional Office
State of Washington
William J. Young, Regional Administrator
900 United Pacific Building
1000 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Comptroller File No. 270934, Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Name	Address
Stephen We 4-2209 Bob Chesterfield Jr.	315 Vance Bldg. Seattle 98104
Paul L. Simons	1428 Dexter Ave. No. Seattle 98109
M. J. Paul Cross	1311 North 49th St, Apt Seattle 98103
Raymond Beckles	1140-15th Ave apt 110 98122
Mr. Don Hass	616- [illegible] 98119
Bill Little	3219- Claremont Ave So. 981 ?
Ginger Evans	5012-2332 E. Madison Seattle, Wash 98102
Raymond Beckles	5012 2332 E. Madison Seattle, Wash 98102
Officer Friendly	Police Officers Guild
Bill Harrington	U. District Community Council
Ruth Moore	4303 - 4th NE Wallingford Comm. Council
Mr. Arthur Lewis	3060 Avalon Way #301
M. J. Knudsen	1416- 36th Ave So
Lisa Waterbinden	307½ 18th Ave E (2 copies)
Jerry Clark	Law & Justice Planning
John Lyall	Court Services Copy
Endicott	4273 Woodland Park Road 98103
Stuart P. Weis	9612- 55th Ave S. Rainier Beach Community Club
James J. Nystrom	7927 Densmore N. 98103
Paul M. Cross	0311 N. 49th #5 Sea Wash. 98103

March 16, 1972

Hon. Eng Tuai, President
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington

President Tuai and council members,

I have become aware of the proposal to legalize prostitution in the city of Seattle. Although I am not a resident of Seattle proper, I feel that to legalize prostitution in the city would be detrimental to King County as a whole.

Having lived in a Nevada town where prostitution was legal, I feel that it contributed greatly to the lowering of moral conduct and standards in all phases of life in the community.

Also, while some people think that to make an illegal and immoral act legal automatically makes it moral, I know that this is not so.

Therefore, I strongly urge you to vote against legalization of prostitution in Seattle.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lynnae R. Dunham
11812 - 140th Ave SE
Renton, Washington 98055

Seattle, March 16th 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 17 9 51 AM '72

REC'D MAR 17 1972
C/C
REFD TO FILE

To
The Seattle City Council
Municipal Building

Sirs, we are against making prostitution as legal

Paula Rinkenbach

Allen McKeever
Geo. McIntyre
Mary Forbes
Mrs. Margaret Dungate
J. C. Dungate
Marion Gardner
Cleo Ryan
Elaine Brown
Gilleen Storms
Delia Schwarzel
Mathilda Galpin
Martha L. Campbell
Mary Helen Murphy

Mary Lee Hatton
Sergio Alcena
B. E. Pinkerton
Duane R. Kaiser
Robert F. De Witt
Monica Dwyer
Alice Kelly
Lars Joanne
Clara Lemay
Margaret Cramer
Martha Dougherty
Theresa Gallagher
Melchoir Fischbach
Gladys F. Brown

Sender: P. RINKENBACH 1119 Boren, SEATTLE, 98101

CERTIFIED MAIL No. 11000

PM

FRANCIS PARKMAN AMERICAN HISTORIAN U.S. POSTAGE

50 LUCY STONE

To THE CITY COUNCIL
Municipal Building
City 98104

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

March 15, 1972

Councilman Len Tuai
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Fourth Avenue & James
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilman Tuai

I hereby register my opposition to the proposal now before the City Council to legalize prostitution.

Sincerely

C.M. Callaghan

C.M. Callaghan
5017 Brooklyn #3
Seattle 98105

Crim. Code
3-5

MERCK SHARP & DOHME

DIVISION OF MERCK & CO., INC.

REPRESENTATIVE

3/13/72
3720 Wilson So
Seattle.

Hon. Liem Tsai
President, Seattle City Council
Dear Mr Tsai

May I take this opportunity to advise you of my position on the suggested legalization of prostitution.

When one considers that pimps, narcotic dealers, and gamblers are a part of this total picture, I, for one would refuse to raise my children in such an unhealthy atmosphere.

You might consider that many citizens might follow my plan and move away.

Who would then support city and school functions?

The whores and pimps and gamblers?

I believe that you are a man of integrity and intelligence and will therefore, vote against this theoretical philosophy.

Sincerely,
H.P. Gilham

H.P. GILHAM

Seattle, Washington
March 10, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 13 9 03 AM '72

The City Council
The Municipal Building
4th and James Streets
Seattle, Washington 98104

Gentlemen:

I was very much shocked to read in this morning's Seattle Post-Intelligencer, that a mayor's commission has "recommended City Council approval of a new city criminal code which would, among other things, allow houses of prostitution to operate in Seatt[illegible]." Are they suggesting that Seattle become another Sodom or Gomorrah?

I suggest that you read what the Bible has to say concerning adultery and fornication. Permit me to refer you to just a few of such passages: Matthew 5:32, Acts 15:20, Romans 1:21-32, 1st Corinthians 6:13 and 18, 1st Corinthians 7:2, 1st Corinthians 10:8, Galatians 5:19-21, Ephesians 5:3-5, 1st Thessalonians 4:3, Jude 7, Hebrews 13:4, and Exodus 20:14. Incidentally, Romans 1:21-32 describes the sin of homosexuality, which, unfortunately, seems to be taking on an air of respectability. This, too, should be stopped.

Perhaps the mayor's commission needs to be advised that God's laws supersede any man-made laws. Sin does not stop being sin simply because somebody recommends that it be legalized. God will continue to judge people by His own laws, rather than by those made by city officials. Therefore I would strongly urge you to disregard the commission's recommendation, and plant yourselves firmly on God's side in this issue.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Lois Dunning

Mrs. Lois Dunning
8728 - 18th Ave. N.W.
Seattle, Wash. 98107

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 13 9 06 AM '72

3-14 Pkt
Ref. To Prop.
Council Corr. File

1716 South Angeline
Seattle 98108
March 11, 1972

Members, City Council:

The fuss over legalization of prostitution seems rather silly. The Crime Prevention Commission is merely using common sense in advocating it.

To carry their profound logic a step further, why not erase all city ordinances relating to crime? Think of the money it would save, not having to enforce those discriminatory laws; and police officers could then devote all their time to improving community relations. Jails would no longer be necessary; thus, prison reform and rehabilitation could be crossed off the list of society's problems. Besides, we all know that it's the jail system that creates criminals.

But to make sure no unsavory, outside element sneaks in to organize our hometown girls, we must put prostitution into the hands of trustworthy people. Since churches and other non-profit groups have been found capable of running bingo games honestly and for the common good, they are the logical choices to operate the prostitution business--an evening's entertainment with the proceeds going to education, medical research, and care of the needy. What right-thinking citizen can object to that?

When that glorious decision is reached by the city fathers, church bells can ring out the good news: ding-aling, ding-aling.

I suggest the rest of us step aside and let the members of the Crime Prevention Commission have the honor of volunteering their daughters first for this noble cause.

At long last, Seattle will become a first-class city.

Sincerely,

Joanne Turpin

Joanne Turpin

March 10, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 15 9 31 AM '72

Seattle City Council

Dear Members:

There is an article on page A3 of today's P I which states that a mayor's commission would recommend that houses of prostitution be allowed to operate in Seattle.

I agree with the statement later in the article to the effect that regulating prostitution has prevented higher incidence of related crimes.

I believe there is a connection between prostitution, narcotics, larceny, assault and other crimes.

Please don't allow houses of prostitution, because they will multiply and be filled.

Can anyone walk in the shoes of a prostitute, or have a daughter walk there and say it is a "victimless" crime. I think murder is a kinder crime.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. A. Wenner
1035 NW 65
Seattle

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 16 9 13 AM '72

R Russell
928 N. 200th
Seattle Wash.

11 March 72.

Members of Seattle's
city council.

Dear Councilmember.

I strongly support the new criminal code recommended by the mayor's commission.

I also am in favor of legalizing gambling if run by the city or state.

Sincerely
R L Russell

Albert C. Hausske — Clara J. Hausske
7333 - 18th Avenue N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

March 14, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 15 9 34 AM '72

Copy

The Editor
The Seattle Times
Seattle, Washington - 9811

Sir:

Once again, the Seattle Times has expressed itself in no uncertain manner regarding the "New tolerance policies" (Editorial -March 13), and especially concerning the legalization of prostitution. It is difficult to understand the naivette of the City Council in its proposal to adopt a new code making prostitution "legal" and thereby, one might say "respectable"!

The Times makes it very clear that other criminal elements will follow, a lot more so than at present with prostitution, more or less, having gone underground. Is not the experience in other cities where such legalization is in vogue enough evidence of that? One thing troubles this reader very much is the <u>woeful silence</u> regarding this on the part of our churches, religious leaders and church-related organizations such as denominational conferences, etc. Our churches have certainly been extremely vocal in protesting the war in Vietnam, and war in general, in the matter of racial inequities and many other social evils and problems. Parades and what-not have given evidence to such protests. They have expressed such sins as "immoral", but very little, if anything, is being said by religious leaders about the immorality of legalized prostitution. Even the tragedies resulting from the increasing scourge of alcoholism is hardly mentioned by church leaders, some of whom suggest, as a matter of fact, that temperate drinking should be encouraged, as if that would solve the problem. More people are killed on

the highways by drunken drivers every two years than have been killed in Vietnam during the past six or seven years, and yet so little is being said or done to combat that carnage.

But, returning to the matter of legalization of prostitution, many religious leaders and others for that matter, too, say that morals cannot be legislated against. If that is true, and it likely is true, let's then repeal all legislation against rape, purse-snatching, shop-lifting, armed, as well as unarmed burglary and robbery much of which is carried on by guns and other dangerous weaponry. Such criminal acts are also "immoral"; therefore they cannot be curbed by legislation. Perhaps, one way to curb such is to establish more and more "rehabilitation centers" of all kinds, e.g. - a rehabilitation for rapists, another for purse-snatchers and shop-lifters, still another for armed burglary and robbery, etc. ad infinitum. Of course, all this would be at the taxpayers expense! But then all such "criminal" acts would no longer be called by that term but the result of "disease"!

Seattle has as fine a police force as it has ever had and to make its work more difficult (it's never a sinecure) by legalization of prostitution with all its attendant evils is not going to help the police do an effective job. Also, tourism, one of Seattle's potential economic possibilities can very well get along without drawing upon the criminal elements from other parts of the country which will profit by such legalization.

Perhaps if our religious leaders and others express themselves more openly, the City Council will think twice before they make Seattle a wide open town which is surely to happen should such legalization of prostitution be adopted. Thanks to the Times closing sentence in the editorial referred to, namely - "...the City Council should stand firm against removing of legal curbs on prostitution." Anyone who has

not read the editorial should do so and then, if you agree to the wise words of the editor let your protest be made known to the City Council.

A.C.H.

A.C.Hausske

P.S. So frequently one hears people say - "Prostitution is the oldest profession known, so why try to do away with it; it cannot be done." Could not the same be said of other "professions", namely burglary, robbery, etc., etc.? The same can be said about certaine contagious diseases - diptheria, smallpox, cholera and others, most of which have been eradicated, but by years and years of hard work on the part of scientists. And to say that prositution cannot be done away with is as untrue as it is foolish. I have, on another ocassion, reported that the communists on Mainland China have done away with it but at a frightful cost to the proponents of the "profession", a method which I would not advocate here. Therefore, the best way is to fight legalization of it and not encourage it.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 16 9 01 AM '72

8750 Fauntlee Crest S.W.
Seattle, Wash.
Mar. 14, 1972

To the Mayor and the City Council:

Upon listening to the TV last night telling us that the City Council is contemplating changing the City Ordinance to permit prostitution in the City of Seattle without any restrictions, I was aghast to say the least. With all the crime going on in Seattle, the police have enough trouble without the Council trying to make a wide-open city of Seattle. Can't you see what the Crime Syndicate can make of a move like that? The next thing will be a "White Slave" racket that will make it impossible for a young girl to be able to walk the streets of Seattle in daylight even. It is impossible for any woman to walk at night without fear of being molested.

I know prostitution exists in Seattle and it is a shame to the City. We have murders and burglaries but that doesn't say it is of no use to try to prevent them. The diseases spread by prostitution should be enough to put a curb on this traffic and it is a known fact that at least half of the women engaged in this practice are drug addicts so it stands to reason that making it lawful will only increase the drug traffic. In order to get more drugs, these addicts will do anything to get more money to buy more drugs so anyone can see what that will lead to.

The drug pushers are the first ones to be trying to get young girls in the habit and after that they can demand that they go into prostitution, robbery etc. I think we should back up our police department in every way in trying to curb crime, prostitution, gambling, murders and burglaries. If the Council passes an ordinance condoning such things, I, for one, will wonder what pay-off the Council expects to get from the "Crime Syndicate".

Very truly,

Anna Durel

Council members,

I am unable to attend the open meeting next week but would like to add my voice to those favoring legalized off the street prostitution. It seems obvious that it can be policed, as it is in Parts of Nevada and in many other countrys of the World. The Sheriff of a county near Reno in which a popular brothel is located, said on a T.V. program, that he had had almost no trouble in four years of operation. The demand is there and the supply will be. The Status Quo is not the best way. Lets consider this change. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerily
Charles W Kathbun

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 16 9 02 AM '72

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 16 9 02 AM '72

RETURN TO
C W Kathbun
16005 Ashworth N
Seattle WA 98133
ZIP CODE

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 21 4 38 PM '72

Seattle Association of Evangelicals

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICALS

1908 South One Hundred and Fourth Street ☆ Seattle, Washington 98168
ROckwell 2-2712

President
REV. W. L. DETLOR
Alderwood Evangelical Presbyterian

Vice-President
REV. L. D. GORDON
Bothell Free Methodist

Treasurer
REV. N. W. McLEAN
Elim Baptist

Secretary
REV. L. V. KIRKPATRICK
Faith Bible

Corresponding Secretary
REV. J. W. GUNTHER
Shoreline Mennonite Brethren

Area Vice-Presidents

REV. M. T. GASTON (North)
Calvary Temple

REV. A. CUNNINGHAM (South)
Arbor Heights Alliance

REV. D. DANG (Central)
Chinese Christian Fellowship

REV. H. E. WILLARD (East)
Rose Hill United Presbyterian

Committee Chairmen

Social Action
Rev. L. D. ROTI
West Side United Presbyterian

Evangelism
REV. J. L. ROHRBAUGH
Laurelhurst Presbyterian

March 21, 1972

To the Seattle City Council

Dear Members of the City Council:

In view of the proposed changes in the criminal code which would legalize prostitution in Seattle, the Seattle Association of Evangelicals, representing over a hundred churches, has gone on record as opposing such changes and commends Mayor Uhlman and Police Chief Tielsch for their opposition.

The position that prostitution is a "victimless crime" borders on the ridiculous. The "victims" are teen age girls and young women lured or seduced into lives of shame. The rights of women demand that public officials protect young girls at a time of life when they are very vulnerable. The "victims" of prostitution are the wives and families injured and the innocent children born with birth defects due to the spread of venereal diseases now reaching epidemic proportions in this country. The "victims" are the citizens who are called upon to pay additional taxes and to contribute to voluntary organizations in order to rehabilitate those suffering as a result of prostitution and veneral disease.

In our experience as counsellors who have endeavored to come to the aid of the victims of prostitution, to refer to this as a "victimless crime" is a contradiction in terms.

We recognize that some changes need to be made in the criminal code, but not to undermine the sanctity of marriage and sex relations. The Ten Commandments state unequivocally "Thou shalt not commit adultery." When this commandment is violated, moral detericration in society and psychological injury to the individual personality inevitably follow.

The Seattle Association of Evangelicals therefore protests to the Seattle City Council any attempt to legalize prostitution and calls upon the members of the Council as responsible elected officials to reject the proposed changes in the law regarding prostitution.

Sincerely yours,

W. Lyall Detlor

W. Lyall Detlor, President
Seattle Association of Evangelicals

WLD:rh

Radical Women
2940-36th S.
Seattle, Wn. 98105

March 21, 1972

STATEMENT TO THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL:- PROPOSED REVISONS IN THE SEATTLE CITY CRIMINAL CODE REGARDING PROSTITUTION.

Radical Women supports the proposed legalization of "house" prostitution, and we opposes any police prosecution of street prostitution or "soliciting".

Prostitution, adultery and rape are the inevitable results of the second-class status of women in society, and the institution of bourgeois marriage.

Women in this society are raised from birth to "hustle" -to please, flatter, and tease men. Women are thus trained to seek their economic security not from an independent career, but from living off a man. When you earn your board and room from one man, in return for bearing his children and making his home - that is licensed and condoned by Church and State. If however, you earn your board and room by providing services to many men - that the law condemns. Yet there is no objective difference--in both, women live off men rather than earning their living in social production. It is blatantly hypocritical for the State or the city to condone one and punish the other. Prostitution is the undisguised reality of male/female relations in this society.

As long as this society continues to define women biologically useful to society only as sexual objects and mothers, and thereby denies to women all other meaningful occupations women will be forced to continue to provide only those services and it is illegal and double jeopardy to punish women for what society has trained them to do.

The legalization of all forms of prostitution will not increase the numbers of women providing this service. It will mean that women will be less dependent on pimps and other criminal elements for contacts, protection, bail, and legal help. It will provide legal recourse for women assaulted by customers. Women would find it easier to quit if they didn't have a record - especially juveniles.

Legalization of street prostitution will lessen the burdens of the poor and minority prostitutes who, because of racist standards of beauty, are unable to attract rich customers, are forced to the street. They are the ones who can least afford heavy fines, and they suffer the most from police harassment.

By removing the stigma of "criminal" from these women (who are providing a requested service), we enable them to begin to disengage themselves from the ranks of criminal and social pariahs where they have previously been consigned. We begin to offer them self-respect and hopefully a way up and out.

In answer to the "associated crimes" argument, we point out once again that most assaults are customers assaulting prostitutes. As for robberies or con games - most of the time, that is part of the services. The same customers get robbed over and over again - many times by the same prostitutes. But the most important idea to remember is that if you insist on calling someone a "criminal", jailing them as "criminals" with the other "criminals" and forcing them to associate with only "criminals" - they are going to begin acting like criminals. "Associated crimes" is the wool that the police and the conservatives are trying to pull over your eyes.

The real crimes in the city are; criminally low wages for women, non-existent job opportunities, poverty, racial and sexual discrimination. These are the "associated crimes" and the causes of prostitution and we demand that the City Council begin to deal with causes and stop punishing effects.

3545 N.E. 113th St,
Seattle, Wash. 98125
Tel (206) EM-5-6121
March 21, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 22 8 08 AM '72

Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg
Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

Please keep "professional homewrecking" (i.e. prostitution and pronography) illegal!

These are <u>not</u> "victimless" crimes. They provide an outlet for men to run away from a sick marriage rather than obtain help to restore the marriage to health.

Prostitution is also a major cause of spreading V.D. The wife (or promiscuous girlfriend) does not deserve a case of V.D.

Assuming I can believe some of the studies shown in the mass media on prostitution, many prostitutes <u>do</u> get pregnant bringing a child into the world with very little hope for a happy childhood.

Thank you for your consideration of our thoughts,

Very Truly yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Alleyne Howell

Mr. & Mrs. Norman Alleyne Howell

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 22 9 01 AM '72

March 21-1972

Seattle City Council
Seattle Municpal Bldg
Seattle Wash

Gentlemen —

I wish to inform you that I am in complete agreement with Judge Corbetts on his position regarding legalized prostitution. I feel we should continue our strict enforcement of the existing laws which for marked contrast especially in Seattle the past several years.

If you did not see Judge Corbetts article a copy is attached for your information:

George R Maxwell

AtlanticRichfieldCompany Proc 2328
GR Maxwell
3321-38th W St
Seattle

City judge sees evils in prostitution

By T. Patrick Corbett, Judge
Seattle Municipal Court

Judge T. Patrick Corbett, of the Seattle Municipal Court, has had wide experience with the problem of prostitution by virtue of his position on the bench. A member of the Citizens Advisory Committee that help draft the proposed revised Seattle Criminal code, he speaks out strongly against "legalized prostitution" for this city and against the myth that prostitution is a "victimless crime."

A short visit to the Court would quickly convince anyone that prostitution is not a "victimless crime". Nor is it conduct which can be regulated or taxed. It has not one victim, but many. To regulate it is to invite graft and evasion of the law. Imperfect though it is, absolute prohibition of prostitution has been and will continue to be the best way to control this social evil.

The prostitute is both a victim and a criminal. The degradation that she suffers from her promiscuity is out of keeping with respect for the person. Society has a right and obligation to protect her by outlawing the act that causes her to suffer.

The patron is also a criminal because he degrades the woman, jeopardizes the security of his family and contributes to the power of the pimp. Society must punish his conduct if it is to protect the women and children who are threatened. It is an argument against the law that it may be discriminently enforced only against the prostitute. The law is good even if poorly enforced.

The law against prostitution is directed at the pimp. The prostitute is usually a pawn in the game played by the pimp. Her testimony about the pimp maintaining his stable with illicit drugs are understatements. Most prostitutes who appear in Court are drug addicts and these drugs are provided by the pimp. She relies upon the pimp to provide her with patrons and protection. Protection, not against the police, but against other pimps and prostitutes who would invade her territory.

The most persuasive argument, however, is the high incidence of crime that is attracted by the prostitute. She is the perpetrator and victim of assaults upon and by her patrons and pimps. Court dockets are replete with these charges. Murder, robbery, larceny, sale of narcotics are but a few of the other crimes that occur with frequency around the prostitute. To say that there is no cause and effect is to deny the obvious reactions to degradation of the person. When the legislature prohibits prostitution, it seeks to eliminate this breeding ground of crime.

Because of the frequency of arrests, prostitution has not been attractive to organized crime. It logically follows that without such enforcement it will become profitable to organize and control prostitution on a large scale. By strict enforcement of existing law, the number of arrests for prostitution in Seattle have dropped from 460 in 1969 to 380 in 1970 and 248 in 1971. Correspondingly the number of arrests for related assaults and larcenies have also dropped sharply. Total prohibition omits the size and area of the problem by making it less and less profitable.

The novelist's dream of the prostitute with a heart of gold is not reality. The stereotypic picture of the lot of justice is a dope addict, who looks 10 years older than she is, who was armed with a deadly weapon when she was arrested, who will not willingly leave the life she has chosen. She has no respect for the law or society and given the chance would expand her activities as far beyond regulation as possible.

The community must be made safe. You cannot do so by financing criminality from the profits of prostitution.

REPRODUCED
FROM BEST
DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

March 21, 1972

Hon. Wes Uhlman, Mayor
City of Seattle
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Gentlemen:

The proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code which you are considering is full of legal loop-holes, vague and indefinite terminology and would serve to make cases time consuming and costly.

A criminal code should protect the public. This proposed code would certainly be used by criminals as a guideline for criminal activity. Protection for the public is diminished, not enhanced.

Our legally established judicial system is under attack and is being abandoned across the nation in favor of unconstitutional procedures wherein legal matters are being settled by referees, not legally constituted judges. The action has been removed from the courts and transferred to someone's private office. This is a most dangerous precedent to establish. This philosophy is foreign to our system, yet it is felt throughout this proposed code.

In the interest of public protection, rather than the Proposed revised Seattle Criminal Code, we offer the following as legislation for adoption by the City of Seattle:

Section 1. No person in this city shall be placed in legal jeopardy of any kind whatsoever for protecting, by any means necessary, himself, his family, or his real or personal property, or when coming to the aid of another who is in imminent danger of or the victim of aggravated assault , armed robbery, holdup, rape, murder, or any other heinous crime.

Section 2. When substantial question of self defense in such a case shall exist, which needs legal investigation or court action for the full determination of the facts, and the defendant's actions are subsequently found justified under the intent of this act, the City of Seattle shall indemnify or reimburse such defendant for all loss of time, legal fees, court costs, or other expenses involved in his defense.

Section 3. Since an emergency exists, this act shall be in full force and take effect, from and after its passage and approval according to law.

Sincerely,

Washington State Committee For Responsible Government
Chairman George L. Gregg
Vice Chairman Mike Lemmon
State Coordinator Warren Karpp

February 4, 1972

Mr. Robert G. Moch
Roberts, Shefelman, Lawrence, Gay & Moch
1818 IBM Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Moch:

Thank you for your letter of February 1, 1972 relative to the proposed revised Seattle Criminal Code.

So that the information and thoughts presented by your letter may properly be before the Council, the letter is being appended to Comptroller's File #271934, which file will be considered at public hearings scheduled for 9:30 a.m., March 1, 1972 and 7:30 p.m. March 8, 1972, in the City Council Chambers.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

LIEM E. TUAI, President
Seattle City Council

LET:ks
bcc: Clay Leming

HAROLD S. SHEFELMAN
VICTOR D. LAWRENCE
JAMES GAY
ROBERT G. MOCH
JAMES C. HARPER
GEORGE M. MACK
BRIAN L. COMSTOCK
TIMOTHY R. CLIFFORD
JAMES S. TURNER
LEE R. VOORHEES, JR.
DAVID B. SWEENEY
WILLIAM G. TONKIN
DAVID A. BENNETT

LAW OFFICES
ROBERTS, SHEFELMAN, LAWRENCE, GAY & MOCH
1818 IBM BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
TEL.(206) 622-1818

F. M. ROBERTS (RETIRED)
JAMES R. WETER (1877-1959)

February 1, 1972

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code

Gentlemen:

Attached hereto are copies of correspondence which I believe constitute a constructive criticism of a portion of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code. The problem therein outlined could be corrected by striking the word "non-deadly" from the first line of Section 12A.02.420(1) of the proposed Code.

If some limitation was thought desirable, I suppose a proviso could be added to the effect that only such force could be used as might be necessary to prevent or terminate the unlawful trespass or the unlawful destruction or carrying away of tangible property, but the idea of such a proviso seems to be inherent in the section anyway.

The use of such force as may be necessary to prevent an intruder from taking away one's own property from one's own house seems to be so fundamentally a matter of human nature that to make such a crime seems ridiculous. For this reason I submit that it should not be a crime and that the aforesaid suggestion is necessary to accomplish this result.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Moch

Robert G. Moch

RGM:idb
Enclosures

December 22, 1971

Mr. Edmund B. Raftis
1608 Exchange Building
Seattle WA 98104

Dear Ed:

I wish to congratulate you and your committee upon the Seattle Criminal Code revision which has recently been proposed.

However, one question seems to leap out from the explanation contained in the current Seattle-King County Bar Association Bar Bulletin: Is the use of a gun (which obviously is the use of deadly force) by the owner of property, while upon that property, for the protection of that person's property against robbery or arson a crime? If the answer is that the use of a gun in such circumstances would be a crime, how would the committee propose that a property owner who catches a thief in the act of robbing the owner's home prevent that thief from casually going about and completing the ransacking of the home?

In asking the above question, I think I am correct in assuming that it would be extremely inadvisable for a property owner to attempt to prevent the robbery of his own property in his own home without the use of some weapon constituting deadly force, especially if the robber is six foot six, 225 pounds, in good shape, and the home-owner is five foot seven, as am I. I am also assuming that it is desirable public policy to give such a home-owner the right to prevent such a robbery without committing a crime, but perhaps I should also ask whether or not the committee agrees with this assumption.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Moch

RGM:pp

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

605 ARCTIC BUILDING • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104 • MA 3-1443

1608 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

January 7, 1972

Mr. Robert G. Moch
Attorney at Law
1818 IBM Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter. I withheld answering it until we received the Code from the printer. It has now arrived and a copy is being sent to you today under separate cover.

The Steering Committee believed that deadly force by a private citizen should be justified only when necessary for self-defense. Page-14- The example given by you describes a situation which, in my opinion, the use of deadly force in self-defense would be justified. See 12A.02.360(2)(c), page 36.

Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely,

Edmund B. Raftis, Chairman
Steering Committee

OFFICERS:
Jack P. Schilfield
President
Betty R. Fletcher
First Vice-President
Burroughs B. Anderson
Second Vice-President
Harold F. Vhugen
Treasurer
Walter H. Hageman, Jr.
Secretary
Helen M. Geisness
Executive Director

TRUSTEES:
Gale D. Barbee • Brian L. Comstock • William L. Dwyer • David D. Hutt • Edward N. Lamze • Hugh R. McGough • Muriel Mawer • Howard P. Fruzan • Edmund B. Raftis

January 17, 1972

Mr. Edmund B. Raftis
1608 Exchange Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of January 7, 1972 responding to my letter of December 22, 1971. However, it seems to me that you do not come to grips with the problem.

Section 12A.02.360(2)(c), page 36, of the proposed Code would force the conclusion that a property owner who catches a thief in the act of robbing the owner's home can do nothing, other than yell for help, to prevent that thief, if he does not attack the owner, from casually completing the ransacking of the home. Of course if the owner happens to be sufficiently large and in sufficiently good condition he might be able, without a deadly weapon and with safety, to throw the thief out; this assumes that the thief does not have a weapon which would prevent the owner from so acting. Isn't all of this a little ridiculous? In other words, under the Code a knowledgeable thief caught in the act by the owner could simply say to the owner, "Now relax, just sit down and watch me rob your home and everything will be alright," and under the Code the owner could do absolutely nothing, because unless he uses deadly force, he cannot prevent the robbery and the Code says that he cannot use deadly force unless in self defense and, of course, he would not be in any danger if he just stood by and watched the robbery proceed. How ridiculous!

Now what sort of an answer could the Steering Committee give to this criticism (which I hope is constructive) of the proposed Code?

Sincerely,

Robert G. Moch

RGM:idb

GORDON C. CULP
WILLIAM L. DWYER
MURRAY B. GUTERSON
GEORGE L. GRADER
LOUIS F. NAWROT, JR.
ROBERT E. KEOLKER
DAVID F. BERGER

LAW OFFICES
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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104
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JERRY R. MCNAUL
JOHN S. EBEL
CHARLES S. BURDELL, JR.
STEVEN W. ANDERSON

January 27, 1972

Mr. Robert G. Moch
Attorney at Law
1818 IBM Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle
Criminal Code

Dear Bob:

Ed Raftis has forwarded to me your letter of January 17, 1972. I did not see the earlier correspondence between the two of you. As I understand your concern, it is that under the proposed Code a householder would not necessarily be entitled to use deadly force against a person who unlawfully entered his dwelling.

As I recall the discussion, the aim of the Steering Committee was to preserve the full common law right of using force for the protection of one's own bodily safety, or that of another, whenever such safety was, or reasonably appeared to be, threatened. Under Section 12A.02.360, the citizen is entitled to use force whenever he reasonably believes it is necessary to protect himself from the imminent use of unlawful force by another. He is entitled to use deadly force whenever he reasonably believes it is necessary to protect himself from serious bodily harm. Under Section 12A.02.380, essentially the same rights to use force are afforded where the actor's purpose is the protection of another. These provisions would not, in my opinion, require a householder to stand by while a burglar carried out his work. To the contrary, an intruder's failure to flee upon finding that someone was home would ordinarily constitute a threat to safety so as to justify the use of force. Moreover, it is expressly provided with respect to deadly force that the householder is not obligated to retreat from his own dwelling (12A.02.360(2)(c)).

The foregoing provisions, in my view, make it clear that the householder's right to use force is preserved regardless of whether the threat to safety is made clear by the intruder's actions or simply by his failure to flee. Assume, however, that the unlawful entrant, as is regrettably common these days, is a teen-age boy who has entered thinking no one was home. When he finds he is mistaken in this respect, he turns and runs, obviously trying to flee the premises. The householder recognizes this and does not feel threatened either in his person or his family. Under these circumstances, the committee felt that deadly force should not be employed, although the use of non-deadly force for the purpose of effecting an arrest would be justified (12A.02.400(3)).

I hope that these observations will help to satisfy your concern. Of course, I or any other member of the Steering Committee would be glad to discuss the proposed Code with you at any time.

Sincerely,

William L. Dwyer

WLD:dc
cc:- Edmund B. Raftis

Comptroller's
File 271934
C H

February 9, 1972

Ms. Edna Howard
822 Queen Anne Avenue N.
#303
Seattle, Washington 98109

Dear Ms. Howard:

Thank you for your card relative to the proposed Criminal Code. So that your comment may be before the City Council in their deliberations, it will be appended to Comptroller's File #271934 being the proposed revised code.

The Committee of the Whole will have the proposed code before it in the City Council Chambers on Monday, March 13, 1972 at 3:15 p.m. This is a public meeting and you are welcome to attend.

Very truly yours,

LIEM E. TUAI, President
Seattle City Council

LET:ks

To all Members of the City Council
Seattle Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Wash

#303 - 822 Queen Anne Ave N
Seattle, Wash 98109
Feb. 6, 1972

Ladies + Gentlemen:

I do hope you will defeat the move for legalized prostitution.

It would be a very bad thing for our city in every way.

Very truly yours
Edna Howard

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 22 9 10 AM '72

Dear Sirs:
We strongly reject the newly proposed code regarding prostitution.

Carl & Helen Hawkinson
319 N.E. 60th
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 16 2 40 PM '72

Seattle 76, Wash
March 13, 1972

HERMAN A. BRIX
6001 ADMIRAL WAY
SEATTLE, WASH.
98116

Chief of Police
Seattle, Wash

Dear Sir:

The following suggestion goes for city.
Cancel it well.
I am man of 85 years old
Work for goverment nearly
55 years and we went to
many part of U.S.
In my travels I got
in many city of all kind
I will state what I
run into in North Dakota
Couple places has Gambling
and prostitutions for the
public.
The place was little
of their own you may say
There were several place
of both.

Yes, it was control by the city.
The city has police at these places.
It depend on size how many They paid the Licensed Women had go to the City doctor every week pay their visit
A policeman all hours every gambling place The City had signed there all in orderly way.
Any woman that found on street was taken there.
The men knew that them places epsist I mean Police on the street Them places paid the City very well about the Expend

3

No seaport in North Dakota
Here in Seattle is a
large seaport men
come here from all part
of the World.
They spend money for
drinking, gambling, Women
while Boat is in port
Seattle had a big place
set aside for that purpose
let it be known.
Would do away with
crime to great extent
Women would be safe
to be on street after dark
Men would know pearly
Everybody has to eat
place to live.
But it is Money control
the city and those who
don't have is hungry

4.

People stomach control
theirs doing to get by
Some like that life
and other don't.
But they want to live
These with gobs to buy
the need of life wants
to tell the poor what
they have do even with no
money to pay their way
So read between lines
Why crime are commided

Your
of A Brix

City Council
message
flag

Chief of Police.
Seattle.
Wash.

C.F 271934

February 9, 1972

Mrs. Leona Setterlend
362 W. Emerson
Seattle, Washington 98119

Dear Mrs. Setterlend:

Thank you for your letter relative to the proposed Criminal Code. So that your comment may be before the City Council in their deliberations, it will be appended to Comptroller's File #271934 being the proposed revised code.

The Committee of the Whole will have the proposed code before it in the City Council Chambers on Monday, March 13, 1972 at 3:15 p.m. This is a public meeting and you are welcome to attend.

Very truly yours,

LIEM E. TUAI, President
Seattle City Council

LET:ks

362 W. Emerson,
Seattle, Wash.,
Feb 8, 1972

Seattle City Council;
Seattle. Wash.

I strongly object to legalizing prostitution.

Mrs. Leona Setterlund

Mar. 20 1972
Seattle Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 22 9 10 AM '72

Dirs:

If prostitution was treated somewhat like a clinic & subjected to strong health & psychiatric inspections I would vote yes!

I believe such a system would do away with a lot of deviation, rape & just plain sexual deprivation.

Many people who need sex but have hang-ups or personality defects among other deficiencies such as being ugly or deformed could find relief.

It could do a lot of good if used as an institution rather Cont

than an enterprise.

Take the stigma off of the girls.

Let them operate as if they were doing respectable work.

Let them make a fair salary; but don't allow the rewards to get so attractive that the greedy, profiteering criminal element will want to muscle in. If they try, have the law put a damper on it at the start.

Thank You

J J London
7049 17th N.W.
Seattle Wa 98107

Ladies & Gentlemen

I am speaking as a private citizen with no personal interest in or need for Prostitution.

We are a society of Hypocrites. We have even made our hypocrisy legal. We are more than willing to pay extra to persue our status as Hypocrites.

We must persecute those who's only "crime" is that their moral standard may be a little different than ours, or who may happen to get caught doing something we'd like to be doing ourselves, or who may make some money at it.

Prostitution is the Business of a person renting his or her body to another for sexual purposes.

There are many reasons to keep the Business of Prostition illegal:

1. To keep the sale of coats & shoes up, because the evenings get chilly and walking up & down the street can wear out a pair of shoes pretty fast. To legalize it would put it in the bed room where it belongs and the prostitute won't need all those coats & shoes.
2. To help keep the spread of Venral Disease up so that doctors can make money curing V.D. & mortations can make some money from the families of those that don't get to the doctors fast enough. To legalize it would make the prostitute follow the same health & safety regulations as any body else in Business
3. So we can tell our children when they catch us with our neighbors husband or the girl from the office that "at least we're not breaking the law." Legalizing Prostitution and other consenting adult acts would force us to be more honest with our children.

4. So the police will have something to do because arresting "Ladies of the evening" is a lot more fun and there must not be enough burglars, robbers, & murders to solve. Legalizing it would give the police more time and manpower to solve a few burglars, robberies, & murders.

5. The prostitute can keep all the money she makes because, being illegal, she pays no tax on the funds she makes. To legalize & license, the prostitute would make her pay taxes like any one else in business has to do.

6. We feel it is our duty to force our own moral codes on everyone else. Legalizing it would be a step toward letting people decide their own destinies.

To Legalize the Business of Prostitution makes good economic, health, moral, & logical sense.

But who ever said that us hypocrites had any sense at all, be it economic, health, moral or logical?

Ladies & Gentlemen, good evening!

Larry Camarillo
ME 2-1551

Ladies & Gentlemen
I am speaking as a private citizen with no personal interest in or need for Prostitution.

We are a society of Hypocrites. We have even made our hypocrisy legal. We are more than willing to pay upkeep to pursue our status as Hypocrites.
We must punish those who's only "crime" is that their moral standard may be a little different than ours, or who may happen to get caught doing something we'd like to be doing ourselves, or who may make some money at it.

Prostitution is the Business of a person renting his or her body to another for sexual purposes.
There are many reasons to keep the Business of Prostitution illegal!

1. To keep the Sale of coats & shoes up, because the streets get chilly and walking up & down the street can wear out a pair of shoes pretty fast. To legalize it would put it in the bedroom where it belongs and the prostitute won't need all those coats & shoes.
2. To help keep the spread of Venral Disease up so that doctors can make money curing V.D. & marketers can make some money from the families of those that don't get to the doctors fast enough. To legalize it would make the prostitute follow the same health & safety regulations as any body else in Business
3. So we can tell our children when they catch us with our neighbors husband or the girl from the office that "at least we're not breaking the law." Legalizing Prostitution and other consenting adult acts would force us to be more honest with our children.

4. So the police will have something to do because arresting "Ladies of the evening" is a lot more fun and there must not be enough burglars, robbers, & murders to solve. By legalizing it would give the police more time and manpower to solve a few burglars, robbers, & murders.

5. The prostitute can pay all the money she makes because, being illegal, she pays no tax on the funds she makes. To legalize prostitution, the prostitute would make her pay taxes like anyone else in business does etc.

6. We feel it is our duty before our own moral codes on anyone else. Legalizing it would be a step toward letting people decide their own destinies.

To Legalize the Business of Prostitution makes good economic, health, moral, & logical sense.
But who ever said that us hypocrites had any sense at all, be it economy, health, moral or logical?

Ladies & Gentlemen good evening!

Larry Camarillo
ME 2-1551

STATEMENT PRESENTED AT SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL HEARING
Tuesday, March 21, 1972
By: John S. Nicon

The Seattle-King County Corrections Development Project is under the joint sponsorship of both jurisdictions, and is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through the Washington State Law and Justice Planning Office.

The major purpose of the CDP is to work toward the development of a unified County-wide corrections program. Within this goal, five sub goals have been developed. They are:

1. To develop resources and means for early diversion from the criminal justice system.

2. To provide alternative programs to safely reduce time spent in jail.

3. To fill "gaps" in existing service by direct assistance to clients at all stages of the criminal justice system.

4. To assist existing City and County correctional agencies while remaining somewhat independent of them, and focusing on improving the system.

5. To identify, document, and accumulate problem situations and recommend solutions for improvement.

This brief statement is presented in support of the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code as it relates to the goals of the Project.

The Code represents a major step forward and will significantly decrease the large number of individuals who are presently processed through the local criminal justice system. It represents a major departure from the present Code in that many unnecessary and out-dated laws have been either entirely stricken or reclassified as to whether they are truly criminal in nature; or should be in the "violation" class, or should be treated as civil matters. Passage of the Revised Code would place Seattle in the group of forerunners in the nation.

The Corrections Development Project has been in existence roughly two years, working toward unification of correctional programs in the Seattle-King County area. We believe the Code would move us one step closer toward that goal as many duplications with state and county laws have been eliminated and the Doctrine of Premption has been followed to determine the areas in which the Code could and could not be revised. By revising the Code into a readable, well-defined and succinct document, law enforcement personnel will be provided a clearer basis from which to conduct their work.

The Seattle-King County Corrections Development Project has also been working to establish a unified Personal Recognizance Release Program for the City of Seattle Municipal and District Courts respectively. By

allowing Police officers to expand their use of citations in lieu of arrest and pre-trial incarceration. It also clarifies the discretionary power of the individual policeman who must make a number of immediate and crucial decisions at this time. In reality, it will allow the PR process to move backward in the system as the officer can, in many situations, determine whether the individual being apprehended is likely to appear in court by asking a number of brief questions. Under the present situation, many individuals arrested on minor offenses are booked into the jail and released a few hours later on the basis of information which the officer could collect at the apprehension stage of the process. By using citations for "violations," a considerable amount of officer and jail custodial time could be saved. Much paperwork could be eliminated and the jail could remain free of those who (1) will readily appear in court without posting bail, (2) are not "criminal" in nature and for whom jail would likely be a destructive rather than constructive experience and (3) might lose their employment, and possibly their family and reputation by remaining in jail. Similarly, many who must remain in jail simply because they cannot afford the required bail, would be able to remain free to maintain their employment., schooling or job seeking. This proposed system will also promote the concept of "innocent until proven guilty" and help eliminate the unnecessary use of the jail as a holding facility for persons not yet convicted of a crime.

The Corrections Development Project is also impressed with the proposed Code's stance in regard to "victimless crime," and concur with testimony presented in support of the Steering Committee's majority recommendations. We strongly request that City Council members examine all available facts presented on both sides of the issues as many of these facts are clouded by the emotional or moral considerations. I would urge the attendance of all Council members at the Symposium on Victimless Crime to be held at the Washington Plaza Hotel on Friday, April 7, 1972 where such facts will be presented. I am aware that continued discussion in this area may not result in final passage of the controversial aspects of the Code, however, would applaud all efforts of the Council to examine the issues openly and publicly.

Let me take just a few more minutes of your time to raise some questions that Council members should be asking as law enforcement and criminal justice issues are brought before this body. These questions relate to the "economics" of criminal justice and many of the answers are not available in the present system. The major question is "what are the costs and benefits of our existing approach to processing victimless crimes" through the Police Department, the Courts, the jails, institutions or through probation or parole. As for costs, we know that the daily City Jail cost per inmate was $8.62 in 1971. With an average daily population of 278.1 inmates, the annual cost of running that jail is $895,000.

Some related questions might be: How many man hours and dollars per man hours are spent arresting a seller of pornographic or obscene literature? What is the cost of training police officers to handle the complex arrest procedure required in the area of prostitution? What was the cost to the City of Seattle of the recent raids on the New Paris Theater, and subsequent court, jail and/or probation expenses incurred as a result of those arrests? The City Council members as well as the

public is entitled to this knowledge so that more rational judgments can be made on the expenditure of tax dollars. If the costs of law enforcement of these "crimes" exceeds that of enforcing serious crimes against person or property, then clearly the priorities of law enforcement should be questioned.

Our present accounting systems in the criminal justice system are not geared toward cost figures or estimates on functions performed, but rather they tell us about salaries, printing costs, telephone expenses and the like. Court costs, most often paid by the defendant, begin to give an accurate reflection, but law enforcement and correctional or rehabilitative expenses are not even that far along.

Now consider the benefits, and more importantly, who benefits, from stricter law enforcement on "victimless crime." In my example of the New Paris Theater, I would suggest that the theater management profited by the significant amount of free advertising received in the newspaper. Or was it free? More accurately, it was the City subsidizing a struggling business badly in need of a economic assist. This action on the part of law enforcement is, in my opinion, similar to stamping "BANNED IN BOSTON" or "XXX RATE" on movies or books, which on the merits of their content alone would be of little value.

What benefits occur to the City or its citizens, or defendants in large numbers who are processed through the jail, the courts and/or probation when the offense committed does not pose a serious threat to person or property. It is my contention that those working in the criminal justice system: police, jail custody officers, court personnel and probation and parole personnel benefit from job security to a much greater degree than Seattle citizens who are "being protected from criminals."

In closing my testimony, I'd like to reiterate one final point made at the beginning of this statement.

The Seattle-King County Criminal Justice System, although badly fragmented and disorganized does work as a system. An increased arrest rate only serves to over-burden the rest of the process, and decrease its efficiency and effectiveness. In the past few years, we have all witnessed rapid growth of City and County agencies to handle the increased workload. The City of Seattle and, specifically, the City Council is being presented with a unique opportunity to decrease, or at least stem the increase of individuals moving through that system, by adopting the Proposed Revised Crominal Code. In my opinion that is the only rational way in which police, judges, probation officers in the system can improve their performance, and make some of the improvements that are so badly needed.

Thank you.

JSN/mlp
3/21/72

Corrections Development Project

Seattle-King County

723 Smith Tower

Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 344-5214

C. James Coughlin, ACSW
Co-Director

J. Franklyn Johnson, ACSW
Co-Director

Herbert E. Philbrick
Co-Director

John S. Nicon
Project Supervisor

"Funded through the Washington State
Committee on Law and Justice"

The Corrections Development Project (CDP) is under the joint sponsorship of Seattle and King County, and funded by the LEAA through the Washington State Law and Justice Planning Office.

The major purpose of the CDP is to work toward the development of a unified County-wide corrections program. Within this goal, five sub goals have been developed. They are:

1) To develop resources and means for early diverson from the criminal justice system.

2) To provide alternative programs to safely reduce time spent in jail.

3) To fill "gaps" in existing service by direct assistance to clients at all stages of the criminal justice system.

4) To assist existing City and County correctional agencies while remaining somewhat independent of them, and focusing on improving the system.

5) To identify, document, and accumulate problem situations and recommend solutions for improvement.

The CDP itself was not established as a permanent agency, but rather, one that can demonstrate the effectiveness of new and innovative programs that can become a permanent part of the Seattle-King County criminal justice system.

There are 19 staff positions on the CDP, with 13 additional positions from Seattle and King County which are also part of the Project. The CDP consists of two components; a Jail Services Team, and a Community Services Team.

In the King County Jail, the CDP operates a classification team, which is responsible for screening and placement of all new inmates within the jail. Members of the classification team also interview inmates for personal recognizance release, and provide follow-up social and psychological services for incarcerated inmates. In the

Seattle City Jail, CDP provides a "round-the-clock" screening program as part of the booking process. The purpose is to provide the Public Defender, Municipal Courts and Municipal Probation services with information to facilitate the assignment of attorneys and processing of personal recognizance releases. In addition CDP staff provides, information, counseling and referral services for City Jail inmates in connection with the 8th floor school and recreation program.

As the CDP is not directed toward long-term direct client services, the Community Services Team attempts to provide viable alternative programs in the community for the offender incarcerated in the City and County Jails. Community Team members investigate and up-date information on resources for Municipal and Justice Court Probation staffs, County Work Release program and the Public Defenders Office. They also prepare pre-sentence reports when requested to either supplement existing material for the Courts, or in the absence of an assigned probation officer.

The Community Team members first determines the nature of involvement with an agency or individual, and attempt to keep that resource (ie. probation officer, lawyer, family, social agency) involved with the inmate. When the possibility of duplication has been eliminated counselors then assume responsibility for on-going services.

The CDP has an Advisory Council which consists of seventeen individuals from the business and professional community. A Professional Resources Council is also available for training and consultation. Research and evaluation are provided through a contractual agreement.

For further information, contact the CDP office.

JSN:glh
10/18/71

GERAGHTY, GERAGHTY, VANDERHOEF & SAWYER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 1010, DEXTER HORTON BUILDING
710 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

TELEPHONE MAIN 4-1442
AREA CODE 206

PATRICK A. GERAGHTY-1971
PATRICK A. GERAGHTY, JR.
KENNETH D. VANDERHOEF
JAMES D. SAWYER

March 16, 1972

Councilman Jeanette Williams
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Criminal Code Revision Hearing for March 21, 1972

Dear Councilman Williams:

I would like at this time to make written request for an opportunity to be heard at the above mentioned council hearing concerning the revision of the Seattle Criminal Code. I would like to appear as an attorney as well as President of Human Life, representing some 9,000 members who are very concerned about certain portions of the proposed revised code. I attended Monday's meeting at which time Mr. Ed Raftis presented the outline form and recommendations and it was my understanding at that time that limited debate may be required depending upon the number of parties wishing to address the question. I would request a 15 minute time to present what I consider to be factual material that can be of assistance to the City Council in making its determination.

Si ly,

Kenneth D. VanDerhoef

KDV:dp

WES C. UHLMAN, MAYOR OF SEATTLE

JOHN D. SPELLMAN, COUNTY EXECUTIVE

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY DRUG COMMISSION

100 CROCKETT STREET - SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98109
PHONE: 344-5210

March 16, 1972

Honorable Jeanette Williams
Member, Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
604 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Honorable Sam Smith
Member, Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
604 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code
Comptroller File No. 271934

Dear Jeanette and Sam:

Your recent Council notice indicates that on March 21, 1972 you will chair a public Council hearing on the Proposed Revised Seattle Criminal Code, including Chapter 12A.32 entitled "Drug Offenses." For the reasons discussed below, I respectfully request that you postpone consideration of the "Drug Offenses" Chapter of the Code.

As stated on page 12 of the Proposed Code, the Steering Committee neither reviewed nor revised the current Seattle laws on drug offenses. Instead, the Steering Committee suggested that such a review should be conducted by the Seattle-King County Drug Commission.

The Drug Commission accepted the responsibility for reviewing and proposing revisions to the drug offenses portions of the current Seattle criminal laws. Several months ago, the Justice and Law Committee of the Drug Commission established an 11-member Task Force on Municipal Drug Laws and asked them to prepare a Drug Offenses Chapter for the Proposed Code. The Task Force volunteers, who have met on numerous occasions, are:

Member	Occupation
Robert L. Burnham, Chairman	Chief, Domestic and Juvenile Division, King County Prosecutor's Office
Tom Allison, Reporter	Third-Year Law Student, University of Washington

Member	Occupation
Joseph Burnstin	King County Law and Justice Planner
Honorable T. Patrick Corbett	Seattle Municipal Court Judge
Phillip H. Ginsberg	Chief Trial Attorney, Seattle-King County Public Defender's Office
David Grayson	Chief, Narcotics Division, Seattle Police Department
Donald Haley	Attorney and Co-Chairman, Law and Justice Task Force, Seattle Model City Program
John S. Holcenberg	Associate Professor of Pharmacology and Medicine, University of Washington
Jack B. Regan	City Prosecutor, Seattle Corporation Counsel's Office
Captain Vernon Thomas	Patrol Division, Seattle Police Department
Albert M. Weese	Drug and Alcohol Programs Coordinator, City of Seattle

In the near future the Task Force will submit a proposed "Drug Offenses" Chapter and an accompanying report to the Drug Commission. The Drug Commission will then review and hopefully approve the Task Force's Chapter and report for presentation to the City Council and the Mayor. I therefore ask you to await the Task Force's proposed Chapter and report before considering what to do with the Drug Offenses Chapter of the Proposed Code.

I will keep you informed of the progress of the Task Force. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at MU 2-8770.

Sincerely yours,

Randall Revelle

Randall Revelle
Second Vice-Chairman
Seattle-King County Drug Commission

cc: Honorable Wesley C. Uhlman
Members, Seattle City Council
Phillip M. Nudelman, Chairman,
Seattle-King County Drug Commission
Robert L. Burnham, Chairman,
Task Force on Municipal Drug Laws

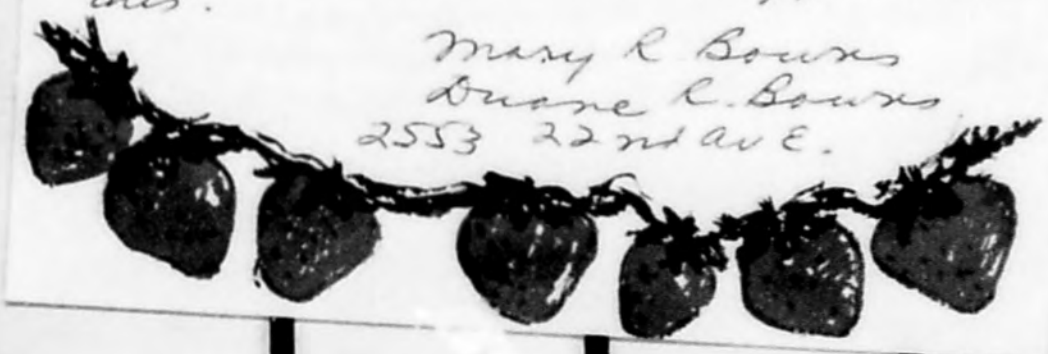
Prevent drug abuse
8c
Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Seattle Wash

March 16 1972

Dear Mrs Williams,

My husband and I oppose legalizing prostitution in Seattle Please do not vote to approve this.

Mary R Bowers
Duane R. Bowers
2553 22nd Ave E.



The Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
400 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

March 14, 1972

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 17 9 39 AM '72

We are glad to know that our Seattle City Council is studying the licensing of Prostitution, which will be forever with us.

It is a fact that the only possible way to try coping with this human evil, is to recognize that we must control it with license, medical exams, patrol and tax.

We can never avoid it nor remedy it.

Being a seaport city the need is magnified.

We need to keep our city thriving, clean and protect our people. Stop and consider. We need to face it.

The Port of Seattle should have licensed listings available with "City Ordinance", clearly visible controlled by our Health Department.

We could stamp out V.D. with daily check ups.

Girls and women will be safer on our streets, men will no longer be rolled robbed and beaten.

Robbery and murder are in an entirely different category.

This tax on the oldest profession would be a source of revenue for our city treasury and well on the way to have a clean city and a controlled city.

thank you and we hope you work out a solution that is workable and safe.

sincerely
Mrs Dominic Longo
1541 NW 53
Seattle Wa. 98107

GERAGHTY, GERAGHTY, VANDERHOEF & SAWYER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 1010, DEXTER HORTON BUILDING
710 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

TELEPHONE MAIN 4-1442
AREA CODE 206

PATRICK A. GERAGHTY-1971
PATRICK A. GERAGHTY, JR.
KENNETH D. VANDERHOEF
JAMES D. SAWYER

March 16, 1972

Councilman Sam Smith
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Re: Criminal Code Revision Hearing for March 21, 1972

Dear Councilman Smith:

I would like at this time to make written request for an opportunity to be heard at the above mentioned council hearing concerning the revision of the Seattle Criminal Code. I would like to appear as an attorney as well as President of Human Life, representing some 9,000 members who are very concerned about certain portions of the proposed revised code. I attended Monday's meeting at which time Mr. Ed Raftis presented the outline form and recommendations and it was my understanding at that time that limited debate may be required depending upon the number of parties wishing to address the question. I would request a 15 minute time to present what I consider to be factual material that can be of assistance to the City Council in making its determination.

Sincerely,

Kenneth D. VanDerhoef

KDV:dp

Western State Hospital
Ft. Steilacoom, Wash. 98494

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 14 9 27 AM '72

City Council
Seattle

subject: Prostitution

Sirs:

6½ years ago I was looking for a prostitute, a fellow earlier had told me to try the Hill District, so I did. A parade was going on that day & cops were all over the street. So the one prostitute I did find wouldn't go with me.

So that same night on a date from a Social Club, I was charged with attempted Rape.

If I had been "spent" earlier in the day, or earlier in the week, I would not have been so sexually lonely to be charged with a crime.

Also, for about 3 years I had been asking everybody where a House of Prostitution was, but no one would tell me. On 2 occasions I ran across street walkers, but both times I was flat broke.

If there was regular Houses of Prostitution ~~during this~~ time I would have been more normal sexually.

Cyril Kolocotronis

Mrs W. L. Gorman
3305-43 N East
Seattle 98105.

City Council Members
~~Municipal Bldg~~
Seattle 98101

I strongly reject the newly proposed code regarding prostitution - So Reject this code for the Citizens of Seattle -

Mr William L Garrison
3305-43 NEast Seattle

D11
SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 23 8 38 AM '72

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 21 9 40 AM '72

2518 SW 170
Seattle, Wash. 98166
March 17, 1972

Council for the city of Seattle
Public Safety & Leg.
Seattle, Wash.

Ladies + Gentlemen,

We are writing you today because we are concerned Christian women who wish only the best for our families + friends + neighbors.

We are terribly upset by the growing lack of morals and apathy toward sin in our society today, and now wish to have our voices heard in opposition to the legalization of prostitution.

Prostitution is not only a sin against society, but was more so, against the Lord.

Others may say that people will practice prostitution anyway, but that is no reason to place a legal sanction on sin

Please, before you vote on this issue, seek the advice of Our God, through both His written Word & through prayer. I thank you.

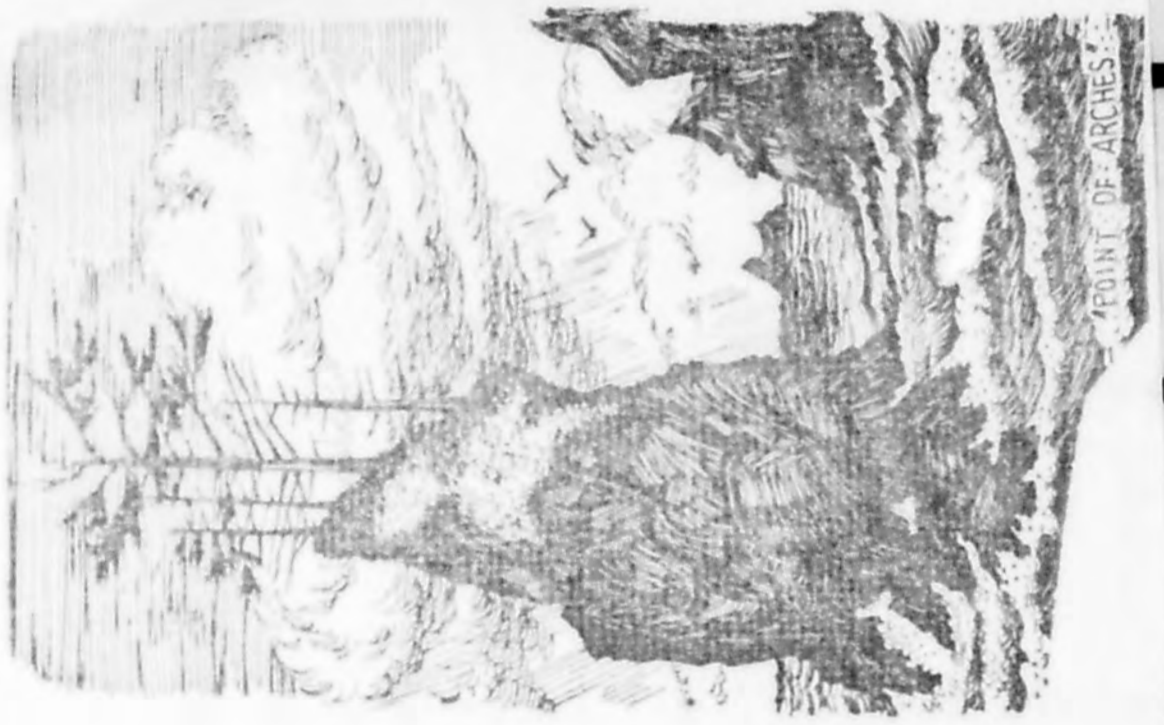
Sincerely,
Lauri Liss

Mrs. H. I. Hansard
Mrs. William H. Wonner
Mrs. Everett N. Hickman
Mrs. Eleanor V. Adams
Mrs. Joseph M. Ryan
Mrs. T. S. Green
Mrs G. T. Gebhardt
Mrs B. L. Swezia
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. M. Lawson
Mrs. R. B. Mayo
Mrs. Howard Anderson
Sarah Wright Schaper
Miriam Andres
Mrs. Robert L. Naylor
Mrs. K. M. Alderman
Lola M. Pesqueira
Mr & Mrs. John L. Bogle

Honorable Miss
& the City Council
I strongly oppose
legalizing prostitution
The money
earned by the
unfortunate women
will go to gangsters and the
syndicate.
Let's stop it.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 21 9 39 AM '72

Margaret L. Ahern
1113 Boren Ave
Seattle 98101 Wa


POINT DE ARCHES

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 21 9 40 AM '72

March 20 — 1972
12227 - 6th NW
Seattle, Wn 98177

Dear Sirs —

I wish to place before you my opposition to the proposal to legalize prostitution.

Being opposed to this proposal stems from a belief that to legalize prostitution is morally wrong.

As a taxpayer and long time Seattle resident I want to make my feelings on this matter known to you.

Sincerely

(Mrs) Ellen Cairns

OL
317

Congratulations on taking a stand against prostitution on moral grounds.

Am enclosing a copy of a letter that I have sent to various members of state and city government. I think it covers quite a few questions that the council should be prepared to answer at the public hearing Tuesday. I would apprecite it if you would make this letter available to other members of the council.

I feel that if prostitution is to legal, it must be legal so that all divisions of government share the responsibility for its conduct - not just the police department.

Thank you for any help you feel you can render.

Peg Rhea Pollock

IRENE RHEA POLLOCK
7010 S. E. Maker
Mercer Island, Washington 98040

To whom it may concern:

A board appointed by Mayor Wesley Uhlman has recommended the legalization of prostitution and I'm sure all legal aspects have been considered, but I have never seen any recommendations or requirements regarding the administration of this business. As a prospective employer, I would appreciate additional information in order to have a basis for deciding whether or not it would be an endeavor I would like to pursue.

First, I'm assuming some kind of a license has been considered to operate a 'house'. I'm over 21, a resident of this state, am currently in a related business (service, that is), and can post bond up to $250,000.00. Will you please advise me if these qualifications are sufficient and if any additional are being considered?

As, in my present business, am I to assume that the usual employer-employee relationship would exist? When applying for a state tax number, what will be my business classification? How are industrial insurance rates to be computed? In states where prostitution is legal, what has been their experience in this area? How will unemployment rates be established until such time an experience credit rating is established?

Since there is a recognized presumption of the possibility of a health hazard to both employee and customer, will the health department make provision for regular checkups? Would these examinations be sufficient to provide protection against lawsuits or would you recommend additional liability insurance?

Will I be liable for both business and occupation and excise tax? At what rates? And what about sales tax? On what basis might I apply for exemption? What records would have to be kept - gross income or a customer or 'per call' file?

Withholding and social security can probably be handled in a routine manner. But do you anticipate any problem when it comes to disability retirement?

One very important question to be considered would be location. Must 'houses' be located in areas zoned for business? Would a family dwelling be deemed suitable? Or perhaps a small hotel? What industrial inspection codes will apply.

I'm sure many other questions will come to mind in the future, but in the meantime, if you would be kind enough to answer the ones that I have posed that apply to your field of knowledge, I would appreciate it. At least I should have enough information upon which to base an opinion on whether or not this might be a profitable business.

Thank you for your trouble and I will be awaiting your reply.

Very sincerely,

Irene Rhea Pollock

Irene Rhea Pollock

P. S. Since my original draft of this letter it has to come to my attention that Public Defender John Darrah is opposed to any regulation or licensing since it "could make some houses quite high-priced". Since these costs are born by other businesses - grocery and clothing stores, restuarants, etc. I don't see any reason for exemption on these grounds, but of course, would be pleased if I decide to go into this business.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
MAR 20 12 36 PM '72

3/20 mtg
Ack Dft c/s
Add to Present
File

116 N.E. 50th
Seattle, Washington 98105
March 20, 1972

City Council Members
City of Seattle
Seattle, Washington

Dear Council Members:

I write this letter to appeal to your voting in favor of my rejection to the newly proposed code regarding prostitution. Thank you very much for your consideration of my views.

Sincerely.

Mrs. Betty Martin

Mrs. Betty Martin
116 N.E. 50th
Seattle, Wa. 98105

March 15, 1972

Honorable Liem Tuai, President
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
2602 South Jackson
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

At the present time before the City Council is a package of somewhat new reforms involving law enforcement and controls. One of the new proposals I understand would legalise off the street prostitution in Seattle. This proposal is the reason I'm writing you. I am totally against such a program. Partly I am opposed because of my moral beliefs.

When we salute our flag we use the phrase "one nation under God", you tell me of truely a nation under God would long endure if legalized prostitution were permitted. We would, in a very real manner, be saying to the world "the rest of you have 10 Commandments be we in Seattle choose to have only 9". In otherwords "Thou shalt not commit adultry is a Commandment we choose not to recognise. Can you see how ridiculous that is?

The other reason I am against this proposal is this. It seems to me that we are saying that since we can't control or stop something that is wrong we will pass a law and make it good and then we won't have to worry about it anymore. We have already done that with the abortion laws so why not make adultry legal? For that matter why not make Seattle one of the first to legalize sin? I believe that we would be better off if we were the last place in America to legalize adultry. You can't pass a law and make a sin not a sin. What real good is gained from making prostitution legal? It seems to me that to often anymore when we are confronted with a problem such as this we pass a law and make a wrong turn into a right legally and then justify our actions by saying that its what the people wanted and therefore its good.

These are my thoughts on this matter and I certainly hope you and your council will consider them.

Sincerely,

Carroll E. Heffron, Jr.

Carroll E. Heffron, Jr.
3431 59th Avenue SW.,
Seattle, Washington 98116

CEH/dmh

3/16
cc

EIGHT HUNDRED FOUR NINTH AVENUE
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

March 15, 1972

Councilman Len Tuai
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Fourth Avenue & James
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Councilman Tuai:

I wish to enter an emphatic dissent from the proposal currently before the City Council to abrogate the ordinances against the so-called "victim-less" offense of prostitution.

It is a sad commentary when people of the stature of those proposing this change cannot envision the catastrophic effect of so ill-conceived a move on families, youth and the community in general. Their failure to understand that the removal of the disapproval of society, implicit in the abolition of the sanction, would have a gravely deleterious effect on the standards and practice of decency in this community is simply appalling.

Many friends and associates join me in appealing to you for prompt, unequivocal and emphatic repudiation of the proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas Gill

Thomas Gill

Bishop of Seattle

4/4/72

Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
APR 7 9 06 AM '72

I oppose the legalization of prostitution in the City of Seattle.

James M. Pirie
6802-52nd N.E.
Seattle, Wash 98115

cc: Seattle Police Dept.

file
c/w
Add to present file

4/4/72

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE ROBERT W. WINSOR
KING COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

I SUPPORT THE CITY OF SEATTLE ORDINANCE WHICH BANS TOPLESS DANCING IN TAVERNS AND CABARETS.

JAMES M. PIRIE
6802 - 52ND N.E.
SEATTLE, WASH 98115

cc: SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
SEATTLE POLICE DEPT.